



3 1761 05416984 2



A

65

B-12

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI KUALA LUMPUR
CAPE TOWN IBADAN NAIROBI ACCRA

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

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

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

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

प्रक्षष्ट pra-kṛishṭa, *pp.* (✓krish) extended, long (road); distinguished: -**tva**, *n.* excellence; -**ketā**, *m.* (✓) perception, intelligence, understanding; knower; -**kopa**, *m.* raging (of war, disease); turbulence, tumult, insurrection; anger, rage (*ord. mg.*): -**m** -**kṛi**, he angry with (*g.*); -**kopana** (or **na**), *a.* (1) exciting, arousing (-°); *n.* irritation; provoking, exasperating; -**kopita**, *cc. pp.* (✓kup) provoked, enraged; -**koshika**, *m.* fore-ario (*ord. mg.*); space near the gate of a palace; court of a palace (Pr.).

प्रक्रम pra-kramā, *m.* stride (Br., S.); C.: beginning (also S.); proportion, measure; right sequence of words, grammatical construction; -**kramana**, *n.* striding forward; advancing towards (-°); going forth; -**krama-bhaṅga**, *m.* violation of grammatical construction; -**krānta**, *pp.* ✓kram; *n.* setting out, departure; -**tva**, *n.* state of being meant; -**kṛiyā**, *f.* procedure, method, manner; ceremony; formality; privilege, prerogative, precedence, high position (*ord. mg.*); insignia of high rank; characterization; chapter; -**kṛidā**, *m.* sport; playground; -**kṛidin**, *a.* playing, gambolling (RV.¹).

प्रश् PRAK-SH = **प्रश्** PRAKH only -**prikahase** with ā, greet (RV.¹).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

प्रवाच pra-vāyā: -**vilāpita**: *read* -**vilāpita-tva**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

रेक reka, *m.* man of low caste.

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

वध VADH: *delete* 'des. bibatṣa [read bibhatṣa] *ā.* (belongs rather to √**bād**)'.

वादन vād-ana: *delete* '-**māruta**, down to breath' (*inclusive*): *see* **vāl-ana**, *n.*

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

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

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

वत्यस्त viatiasta, *pp.* [√**as** throw] crossed (*hands*).

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

A
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ETYMOLOGICALLY AND PHILOLOGICALLY ARRANGED

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

COGNATE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

BY

SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS, M.A., K.C.I.E.

BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT

HON. D.C.L. OXON, HON. LL.D. CALCUTTA, HON. PH.D. GÖTTINGEN

HON. FELLOW OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND SOMETIME FELLOW OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD

NEW EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

PROFESSOR E. LEUMANN, PH.D.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF STRASSBURG

PROFESSOR C. CAPPELLER, PH.D.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF JENA

AND OTHER SCHOLARS

Oxford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

PK
933
M6
1960
cop. 6



1002636

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

PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ The three Viceroys were Lord Northbrook, the late Lord Lytton, and Lord Ripon. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Ripon for receiving me as his guest at Government House, Calcutta, in 1883-4; and to Sir Richard Temple for receiving me at Government House, Belvedere, during the Prince of Wales' visit in 1875-6; and to Sir James Fergusson for receiving me at Government House, Bombay, in 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN INSTITUTE, OXFORD, 1899.

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

POSTSCRIPT.

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

May 4, 1899.

M. F. MONIER-WILLIAMS.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ Though the younger sisters sometimes preserve older forms.

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

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

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

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

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

In contradistinction to this, a Sanskrit root is generally a single monosyllable¹, consisting of one or more consonants combined with a vowel, or sometimes of a single vowel only. This monosyllabic radical has not the same cast-iron rigidity of character as the Arabic tri-consonantal root before described. True, it has usually one fixed and unchangeable initial letter, but in its general character it may rather be compared to a malleable substance, capable of being beaten out or moulded into countless ever-variable forms, and often in such a way as to entail the loss of one or other of the original radical letters; new forms being, as it were, beaten out of the primitive monosyllabic ore, and these forms again expanded by affixes and suffixes, and these again by other affixes and suffixes², while every so expanded form may be again augmented by prepositions and again by compositions with other words and again by compounds of compounds till an almost interminable chain of derivatives is evolved. And this peculiar expansibility arises partly from the circumstance that the vowel is recognized as an independent constituent of every Sanskrit radical, constituting a part of its very essence or even sometimes standing alone as itself the only root.

Take, for example, such a root as **Bhū**, 'to be' or 'to exist.' From this is, so to speak, beaten out an immense chain of derivatives of which the following are a few examples:—**Bhava** or **Bhavana**, being; **Bhāva**, existence; **Bhāvana**, causing to be; **Bhāvin**, existing; **Bhuvana**, the world; **Bhū** or **Bhūmi**, the earth; **Bhū-dhara**, earth-supporter, a mountain; **Bhū-dhara-ja**, mountain-born, a tree; **Bhū-pa**, an earth-protector, king; **Bhūpa-putra**, a king's son, prince, &c. &c.; **Ud-bhū**, to rise up; **Pratyā-bhū**, to be near at hand; **Prôdbhūta**, come forth, &c.³

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

On the one hand I had to bear in mind that, supposing the whole Sanskrit language to be referable to about 2,000 roots or parent-stems⁴, the plan of taking root by root and writing, as it were, the biographies of two thousand parents with sub-biographies of their numerous descendants in the order of their growth and evolution, would be to give reality to a beautiful philological dream—a dream, however, which could not receive practical shape without raising the Lexicon to a level of scientific perfection unsuited to the needs of ordinary students.

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

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

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

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

⁴ For other illustrations of this see 1. *hri*, p. 300; 1. *śru*, p. 1100; 1. *sthā*, p. 1262 of this volume.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ The absence of accent was only permitted in calling out to a person in the distance, Pāṇ. 1, 2, 33.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION III.

Extent of Sanskrit Literature comprehended in the Present Edition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ A section of it has been printed in Calcutta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ See note 2, p. xxvi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ See note 3, p. xxv.

⁵ Hindī when so transliterated is called Hindūstānī or Urdū.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These inscription-alphabets are of two principal kinds:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But it is important to note that the existence of the Brāhmī lipi in India must be put back to a period sufficiently early to allow for its having once flowed from right to left like the Kharoshthī, probably as early as the sixth century B.C. This is made clear by the direction of the letters on an ancient coin discovered by Sir A. Cunningham at Eraṇ⁴—a place in the central provinces remarkable for its monumental remains. One can scarcely accept seriously the suggestion that the position of the short *f* *i* in the present Nāgarī is a survival of the original direction of the writing⁵.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4	3	2	1	2	3	4
CORRESPONDING ENGLISH	ARCHAIC ROMAN	ARCHAIC GREEK	PHŒNICIAN	BRĀHMA	DEVELOPMENTS OF BRĀHMA	MODERN NĀGARĪ
A	A	A	𐤀	𑀅	𑀲 𑀳 𑀴 𑀵	अ
K	K	𐤅	𐤆	𑀇	𑀶 𑀷 𑀸 𑀹	क
G	C	𐤂	𐤃	𑀈	𑀺 𑀻 𑀼 𑀽	ग
T	T	T	𐤄	𑀉	𑀾 𑀿 𑁀 𑁁	त
TH*	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊙	𑁂 𑁃 𑁄 𑁅	थ
D [§]	D	Δ	Δ	𑀊	𑁆 𑁇 𑁈 𑁉	द
P	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒	𑀋	𑁊 𑁋 𑁌 𑁍	प
B	B	𐤆	𐤇	𑀌	𑁎 𑁏 𑁐 𑁑	ब
Y	Y	𐤅	𐤆	𑀍	𑁒 𑁓 𑁔 𑁕	य
V	V	Y	Y	𑀎	𑁖 𑁗 𑁘 𑁙	व

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

§ According to Professor Bühler, the Brāhma. 𑀊 became Nāgarī 𑀶 *dh*, from which 𑀸 *d* was evolved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So again in the case of aspirated consonants, the aspiration ought not to be represented by a second letter attached to them. Indeed, in the case of **ch** employed by Sir W. Jones for the palatal **च**, and **chh** for **छ**, the inconvenience has been so great that in the present edition I have adopted (in common with many other Sanskritists) the simple **c** for **च**, the pronunciation being the same as **c** in the Italian *dolce* or as **ch** in 'church,' the latter of which would, if a Sanskrit word, be written 'curc.' Similarly **ch** has been adopted for **छ**⁴.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

will be clear if we write the important word **Rishi** in the way German scholars write it, namely **R̥si**, and then omit the dots thus, **Rsi**.

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

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

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

SECTION V.

Acknowledgment of Assistance Received.

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

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

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

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

³ Among other numberless publications a most accurate edition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

INDIAN INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

LIST OF WORKS AND AUTHORS.

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

Abhinav(a-gupta).	Bhām(inī-vilāsa).	Gaṇit(ādhyāya).	Kaṇishth(ala-Samhitā).	Mahidh(ara).
Ācārānirb(aya).	Bharat(aka-dvātrīṅśikā).	Garbh(a)Up(anishad).	Kāraṇḍ(a-vyūha).	Maitr(āyaṇī)S(amhitā).
Adbh(uta)Br(āhmaṇa).	Bhar(ata's Nāṭya-śāstra).	GārgīS(amhitā).	Kāraṇḍ. ² (metrical recension of the text).	Maitr(y)Up(anishad).
Ādi-p(arvan of the Mahābhārata).	Bh(āratitīrtha's)pañcad(āśī).	GāruḍaP(urāṇa).	Karmapr(adīpa).	Malamāsat(attva).
Ag(astyā)Samh(itā).	Bhartṛ(ihari).	Gar(ṇḍa)Up(anishad).	Kāś(ikā) Vṛitti).	Mālatīm(ādhava).
Ag(ni)P(urāṇa).	Bhāshāp(ariccheda).	Gāthāsamgr(āha).	KāśīKh(aṇḍa, from the SkandaP.).	Mālav(ikā)gnimitra).
Ait(areya)Ār(ānyaka).	Bhāshik(a-sūtra).	Gauragaṇ(ōddesa).	Kāt(antra).	Mallapr(akāśa).
Ait(areya)Br(āhmaṇa).	Bhāṭṭ(i-kāvya).	Gaut(ama's Dharma-śāstra).	Kāth(aka).	Mall(inātha).
Ait(areya)Up(anishad).	Bh(āva)pr(akāśa).	GayāMāh(ātmya).	Kāth(aka)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	Mān(ava)Gr(ihya-sūtra).
Alaṇikarak(anustubha).	Bhav(ishya)P(urāṇa), ii Kh. (Bhavishya- & °yōttaraP.).	Ghāt(akarpara).	Kāth(āra)ava).	Mān(aviya)S(amhitā of the SauraP.).
Alaṇikāras(arvasva, by Ruyyaka).	Bhoj(a).	Gīt(a-govinda).	Kāthās(aritsāgara).	Māṇḍ(ūki)S(ikshā).
Alaṇikāras(arvasva, by Mañkhaka).	Bhojapr(abandha).	Gobh(ila's)Śrāddh(a-kalpa).	Kāth(a)Up(anishad).	Māṇḍ(ūkyā)Up(anishad), 12 Mantras.
Alaṇikāras(ekhara, by Keśava-miśra).	Bijaj(anita).	Gol(ādhyāya).	Kāty(āyana).	Māṇḍ(ūkyā)Up(anishad) Gauḍ(apāda's Kārikā).
Alaṇikarat(īlaka).	B(ōhlingk &) R(oth's) D(ictionary).	Gop(atha)Br(āhmaṇa).	Kāty(āyana)Śr(āuta-sūtra).	MantraBr(āhmaṇa).
Alaṇikārav(imarīnī, by Jayaratha).	Brahmab(indu)Up(anishad).	Goraksh(a-sāṭaka).	Kaush(īṭaki)Ār(ānyaka).	Mantram(abhōdadhī).
Amar(u-sāṭaka).	Br(āhmaṇas)P(urāṇa).	Grahay(ājña-tattva).	Kaush(īṭaki)Up(anishad).	Mān(n'u's Law-book).
Amṛitab(indu)Up(anishad).	BrahmaP(urāṇa).	G(rass)m(an)n.	Kautukar(atnākara).	Mārk(anḍeya)P(urāṇa).
Ānand(a-lahari).	Brahmas(iddhānta).	Gr(ihya and) Śr(āuta-Sūtra).	Kautukas(arvasva).	Maś(aka).
Anaṅgar(aṅga).	Brāhmōtt(ara)Kh(aṇḍa, from the SkandaP.).	Grihyas(amgraha).	Kāvīk(alpa-lātā).	Math(urā)Māh(ātmya).
An(anta)Samp(hitā).	Brāhmav(aivarta)P(urāṇa).	Gr(ihya)S(ūtra).	Kāvya(āndrikā).	MatsyaP(urāṇa).
Anaṅgar(aṅga).	Brahmav(idyā)Up(anishad).	Hāl(a).	Kāvya(āndrikā).	Matsyas(ūlka), Śabdak.
Anukr(amanikās).	Brahmōtt(ara)Kh(aṇḍa, from the SkandaP.).	Hāg(s)aUp(anishad).	Kāvya(alpa-lātā).	Megh(ādūta).
Anup(ada-sūtra).	Br(ihad)Ār(ānyaka)Up(anishad).	Hār(ita).	Kāvya(literature).	Megh.* (15 additional verses).
Āp(astamba's) Dharma-sūtra).	Br(ihad)Ār(ānyaka)Up(anishad).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	K(āvyā)pr(akāśa).	M(onier)W(illiams, 1st edition of Dictionary, with marginal notes).
Āp(astamba's)Śr(āuta-sūtra).	Br(ihan)Nār(ādīya)P(urāṇa), xxxviii Adhy.	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kavya(āpa).	M(onier)W(illiams)B(uddhism).
Āp(astamba's)Y(ājña-paribhāṣā-sūtra).	B(uddha)-cas(ita).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Ked(āra's) Vṛitti-ratnākara).	M(ān)icch(akaṭikā).
A(pte's) Dic ionary).	Buddh(ist literature).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Ken(a)Up(anishad).	Mudr(ārākshasa).
Ārsh(eya)Br(āhmaṇa).	Campak(a-śreṣṭhī-kathānaka).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Khaṇḍapr(āśasti).	Mukt(īka)Up(anishad).
Āruṇ(eya)Up(anishad).	Cāp(ākya).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kir(ātārjunīya).	Mund(aka)Up(anishad).
Āryabh(āṭa).	Caṇḍ(a-kausika).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Koshthiṇi(adīpa).	Nāḍab(indu)Up(anishad).
Āryav(idyā-sudhākara).	Car(āka).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kramadīp(ika).	Nāḍipr(akāśa), Śabdak.
Ashṭāṅg(a-hṛdaya).	Caran(a-vyūha).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Krishis(amgraha).	Nāg(ānanda).
Ashṭāv(akra)S(amhitā).	Caurap(ācchāṭikā).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Krishnakarṇ(āmpita).	Naigh(aṇṭuka, commented on by Yaska).
Āśv(alāyana-grīhya)P(arīśi-śha).	Chandaḥ(ūtra).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kriyā(oga-sāra in the Padma Purāṇa).	Naish(adha-carita).
Āśv(alāyana)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	ChāndogyaUp(anishad).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kshem(ēndra).	Nalac(āmpū or Damayanti-kathā).
Āśv(alāyana-śākhōktā) MantraS(amhitā).	Ch(āndogya)Up(anishad).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kshetṛ(a-vāṇśāvali-carita).	Nalōd(āya).
Āśv(alāyana)Śr(āuta-sūtra).	Chāndom(aṇḍarī).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kshur(īka)Up(anishad).	Nal(ōpālchayāna).
Atharvaś(ikṣā)Up(anishad).	Col(ebrooke).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kulad(īpikā).	NandiP(urāṇa).
A(tharva)V(eda).	Cūl(īka)Up(anishad).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kulārṇ(ava-tantra).	Nār(ada)S(amhitā).
A(tharva)V(eda). Paipp(alāda-śākhā).	Daiv(āta)Br(āhmaṇa).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kull(ūka's) commentary on Manu).	Nār(ada's) Law-book).
A(tharva)V(eda). Parīś(ishṭa).	Damayanti-kathā, see Nalac.	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kum(āra-sambhava).	Nār(ādīya)P(urāṇa).
A(tharva)V(eda). Prāy(āscitta).	Daś(akumāra-carita).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	KūrmaP(urāṇa).	Naras(īgha)P(urāṇa).
Ātm(a)Up(anishad), iii Kh.	Daśar(ūpa).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kuṭṭanīm(āta).	Nār(āyana)Up(anishad).
Ātr(eya)Anukr(amanikā).	Dāthād(ātu-vāṇśa).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Kuval(āyānanda).	Nātyas(āstra).
Avadānas(āṭaka).	Dāyabh(āga).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Laghuj(āṭaka, by Varāha-mihira).	N(cw) B(ōhlingk's) D(ictionary).
Bādar(āyaṇa's) Brahman-sūtra).	Dāyat(attva).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Laghuk(aumudī).	Nid(āna by Mādhyama).
Bādar(āyaṇa). Gov(īdānanda's) gloss).	Devatādhyāya = DaivBr.	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Lalit(a-vistara).	Nid(āna), Sch. (i.e. Vācaspati's Comm.).
Bādar(āyaṇa), Sch. (i.e. Śaṅkara's) Comm.).	Devibh(āgavata)P(urāṇa).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Laṅkāvat(āra-sūtra).	Nidānas(ūtra).
Bādh(āyana's) Dharma-śāstra).	Devīm(hātmya).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Lāty(āyana).	N(īghaṇṭu)pr(akāśa).
Bādh(āyana's)P(itrīmedha-sūtra).	Dhanamj(āya-vijaya).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	L(ciclographers, esp. such as Amarasigṇa, Halāyudha, Hemacandra, &c.).	Nilak(aṇṭha).
Bhadrab(āhu-caritra).	Dhanv(antari).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Lil(āvatī of Bhāṣaka).	Nil(aṇṭha).
Bhag(avad-gītā).	Dharmas(amgraha).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	LiṅgaP(urāṇa).	Nil(aṇṭha).
Bh(āgavata)P(urāṇa).	Dharmasām(ābhayudaya).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	M(acdonel)l(c's) Dictionary, &c.).	Nil(aṇṭha).
Bhagavatīg(ītā).	Dharmav(iveka).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Madanav(inoda).	Nil(aṇṭha).
Bhaktām(āra-stotra).	Dhātup(āṭha).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Madhus(ūdana).	Nirpayas(indhu).
	Dhūrtan(artaka).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	MāghaMāh(ātmya in the Padma Purāṇa).	Nir(ūkta, by Yaska).
	Dhūrtas(amāgama).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	M(ahā)Bh(āṭa).	Nitis, see Kām(āndakīya-niti-sāra).
	Dhyānab(indu)Up(anishad).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	MahānārāyaṇaUp. (see Nār° Up°).	Nrīś(īgha-tāpantiya)Up(anishad).
	Dip(īkā).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	Nyāyad(āṭa).
	Dīvyā(adāna).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	Nyāyak(ōsa).
	Drahy(āyana).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	Nyāyam(āla-vistara).
	Durgav(īlāsa).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	
	Dūtāṅg(āda).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	
	Gal(anos' Dictionary).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	
	Gaṇar(atna-mahōdadhī).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	
	Gaṇ(ēsa)P(urāṇa).	Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	
		Hār(iva)ṅga).	Mahān(āṭaka).	

Padap(ātha).	Rāghav(apāṇḍavya).	Sāmkhyapr(āvacana).	Śrāddhak(alpa-bhāṣya).	Vait(āna-sūtra).
PadmaP(urāṇa).	Ragh(uvaṇṣa).	S(amkṣhepa)Sāmkar(a-vija- ya).	Śr(auta)Sūtra.	V(ājaneyi)S(amhitā).
Padyas(amgraha).	Rājat(aramgini).	Sāmkarak(austubha).	Śrīkaṇṭh(a-carita).	V(ājaneyi-Sāmbhita)Prāt- (isākhyā).
Pañcad(āṇḍacchatra-praban- dha).	Rāmāg(ita).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Br(āhmaṇa).	Śrīm(āla)Māh(ātmya).	Vajracch(edikā).
Pañcad. ³ (metrical recension).	Rāmāt(āpanṭya)Up(anishad).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	Śrūtab(odha).	Vajras(ūci).
Pañcadasi, see Bh(āratīūrtha's) pañcad(āsi).	Rām(a)Up(anishad).	Śāṅkh(āyana)Śr(auta-sūtra).	Subh(āshitāvali).	Vām(ana)P(urāṇa).
Pañcar(ātra).	R(āmāyana).	Śāntik(alpa).	Sukas(aptati).	Vām(ana's)Kāvyālamkāra- vṛtti).
Pañcat(antra).	Rāsāl(ila).	Śānti(āta).	Sukh(āvatī-vyūha).	V(āṇṣa)Br(āhmaṇa).
Pāṇ(ini).	Rasar(atnākara).	Śārad(a-tilaka).	Sulbas(ātra).	Var(āha-mihira's)Br(ihajjā- taka).
Pāṇ(intya)Ś(ikṣhā).	Rasat(aramgini).	Sarasv(ati-kaṇṭhābharana, by Bhoja).	Suparṇ(ādhyaṇya).	Var(āha-mihira's)Br(ihat) S(amhitā).
Pāpabuddhidharm(abuddhi- kathānaka).	Rasendrac(intāmaṇi).	Sarav. ³ (by Kshemendra).	Sūryad(cva-yajvan).	Var(āha-mihira's)Yogay- (ātra).
Param(ārtha-sāra).	Rasik(aramaṇa).	Śārng(adhara)P(ādhāt).	Sūryapr(añāpti).	Var(āha)P(urāṇa).
Parāś(ara-smṛiti).	Ratir(ahasya).	Śārng(adhara)S(amhitā).	Sūryas(iddhānta).	Vārāhit(antra).
Pār(askara's)Gr(ihya-sūtra).	Ratnā(vali).	Sarvad(ārāna-samgraha).	Suśr(uta).	Vasantar(āja's)Śākuna).
Parasūr(āma-prakāśa).	R(eligious)T(hought and) L(ife in India, also called 'Brahmanism and Hindu- ism,' by Sir M. Monier- Williams).	Sarv(a)Up(anishat-sāra).	Suvarṇapr(abhāṣa).	Vāsant(ikā).
Paribh(āshēndu-śekhara).	RevāKb(āṇḍa).	Ś(ātapatha)Br(āhmaṇa).	Svapnac(intāmaṇi).	Vās(avadattā).
Pārīvan(ātha-carita).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Ś(atar)udriya)Up(anishad).	Śvet(āsvatara)Up(anishad).	Vās(isṭha).
Pārvat(I-paripaya).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Satr(umjaya-māhātmya).	T(aittirīya)Ar(ānyaka).	Vāstuv(idyā).
Pat(añjali).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	SaurāP(urāṇa).	T(aittirīya)Br(āhmaṇa).	Vātsyāy(ana).
Phetk(ārinī-tantra).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Sāy(āna).	T(aittirīya)Prāt(isākhyā).	Vāyup(urāṇa).
PhitS(ūtra).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Setub(āndha).	T(aittirīya)S(amhitā).	Vedāntap(aribhāṣā).
Piṇḍ(a)Up(anishad).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Shadguruś(ishya).	T(aittirīya)Up(anishad).	Vedāntas(āra).
Piṇḍ(āla)Sch(oliast, i.e. Halā- yudha).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Shadv(īṇṣa)Br(āhmaṇa).	Tāj(aka).	Vet(āla-pañcaviṇṣatikā).
Prab(odha-candrōdaya).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Siddh(ānta-kaumudī).	TāṇḍyaBr(āhmaṇa).	Viddh(aśālabhañjikā).
Pracand(a-pāṇḍava).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Siddhāntas(iromaṇi).	Tantras(āra).	V(ikramāṅkadēva)car(ita, by Bilhaṇa).
Pradyumn(a-vijaya).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śikṣh(ā).	T(āranātha Tarkavācaspati's Dictionary).	Vikr(amōrvaś).
Prah(asana Nāṭaka).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śikṣhāp(atrī).	Tarkas(amgraha).	Virac(arita).
Prajāp(ati's)Dharma-sūtra).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śil(āṅka).	Tattvas(amāsa).	V(ishṇu)P(urāṇa).
Prāṇ(āgnihoṭra)Up(anishad).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Siphās(ana-dvātriṅśikā or Vi- kramāditya-caritra, Jaina recension).	Tejob(indu)Up(anishad).	Vishṇ(u's)Institutes).
Prasaṅg(ābharana).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Siphās. ³ (metrical recension of the Ind. Off., E. I. H. 1897).	Tirtha-yātrā(sec Smṛititattva).	Viśvan(ātha, astronomer).
Prasannar(āghava).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Siphās. ⁸ (recension of E. I. H. 2523).	Tithyād(itya).	Vop(adeva).
Prasān(a)Up(anishad).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	ŚiraUp(anishad).	Toḍar(ānanda).	Vriṣabhān(ujā-nāṭikā, by Ma- thurā-dāsa).
Pratāp(arudriya).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śis(upāla-vadha).	Up(ādi)k(alpa).	Vyavahārat(attva).
PratijñāS(ūtra).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Sivag(iti, ascribed to the PadmaP.).	Up(ādi)sūtra).	W(ilson).
Pravara(a texts).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Smṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	Up(ādi)vṛ(itti).	Yājñ(āvalkya).
Prāyaśc(itta-tattva).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	Up(anishad).	Yājñ., Sch. (i. e. Mitāksharā).
Prayog(āmrīta).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	Up(urāṇa).	Yogas(ikṣhā)Up(anishad).
Prayogar(atna).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	UtkalaKh(āṇḍa).	Yogas(ūtra).
Priy(adarśikā).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	Uttamac(aritra-kathānaka, prose version).	Yogat(attva)Up(anishad).
Pur(āṇas).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	Uttamac ² (aritra in about 700 verses).	Yogavās(isṭha-sāra).
P(urāṇa)Sarv(āsva).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	Uttarar(āma-caritra).	
Purushōtt(ama-tattva).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	Vāgbh(aśālamkāra).	
Pushpas(ūtra).	R(ig-)V(eda, referred to as RV).	Śmṛitit(attva; the numbers xxix & xxx mark the ad- ditional texts Graha-yajña & Tirtha-yātrā).	VahniP(urāṇa).	

SYMBOLS.

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

ABBREVIATIONS.

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

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

THE DICTIONARY ORDER OF THE NĀGARĪ LETTERS

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

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

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

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

For the correct pronunciation of the aspirated consonants, क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, त्, थ्, see p. xxix, note 4 of the foregoing Introduction.

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

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

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

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

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

THE DICTIONARY ORDER OF THE INDO-ROMANIC LETTERS

WITHOUT THEIR NĀGARĪ EQUIVALENTS.

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

अ A.

अ a.

अकर्तृन् akartṛi-tva.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Ānāśaka**, mf (ikā)n. (ifc.) forming part.

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

Ānāśa. See *ānāśa* next col.

Ānāśin, mfn. having a share, Yājñ. **Ānāśi-tā**, f. the state of a sharer or co-heir, heirship.

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

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

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

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

अंस *aṅś* (cf. √*aṅś*), L. See अंस.

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

Ānśalā, mfn. lusty, strong, ŚBr. &c.

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

अंघ्र 1. *aṅgh* (cf. √*aṅgh*), cl. 1. *Ā. aṅghate*, to go, set out, commence, L.; to approach, L.; cl. 10. P. *aṅghayati*, to send, Bhāṭṭ.; to speak, Bhāṭṭ.; to shine, L.

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

(अंघ्र) 2. *aṅgh*, to press together, to strangle (conjecturable from Gk. *ἀγχος*, *ἐγγύς*; Lat. *angustus*, *anxius*, &c.), L.

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

Āṅghas, n. anxiety, trouble, RV. &c.; sin, L.; [cf. *aghā*, *āgas*; Gk. *ἀγχνυμαι*, *ἀγχος*, *ἀγχος*.] — **pati** or **aṅghasas-pati** [VS.], m. lord of perplexity, i. e. an intercalary month; cf. *aṅghaspatya*. — **patyā**, n. power over calamity, TS.; Āpśr. **Āṅgho-mūc**, mfn. delivering from distress, RV. x, 63, 9; VS.

Āṅghitī, is, f. a gift, donation, L. See *aṅghatī*.

Āṅghn, mfn. (only in compar. *aṅghiyas*) narrow, AitBr., see *parāṅghu*; (*śi*), n. (only in Abl. *aṅghós*) anxiety, distress, RV.; [cf. Gk. *ἐγγύς*; Goth. *agvus*; Lat. *angustus*, *anxius*, &c.] — **bhēdi**, f. having a narrow slit (pudendum muliebre), VS.

Āṅhurā, mfn. straitened, distressed, RV. x, 5, 6.

Āṅhuraṇā, mf (ā)n. distressing, RV. vi, 47, 20; (*dm*), n. distress, RV. i, 105, 17; AV.

Āṅhoyā, mfn. troublesome, RV. v, 15, 3.

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

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

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

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

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

Ā-kaṭu-phala, as, m. a kind of plant.

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

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

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

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

अकथन *a-katthana*, mfn. unboastful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ā-kampya, mfn. not to be shaken.

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

अकरण *a-karaṇa*, am, n. absence of action. **Ā-karaṇi**, is, f. non-accomplishment, failure, disappointment (used in imprecations, e.g. *tasyākarāṇi evaṣṭu* bad luck to him!), L.

Ā-karaṇīya, mfn. not to be done.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A-karmaka, mfn. (in Gr.) intransitive.

A-karmanya, mfn. improper to be done; unfit for work; inefficient.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

सकवच *a-kavacā*, mfn. having no coat of mail, AV. xi, 10, 12.

सकवि *a-kavi*, mfn. unwise, RV. vii, 4, 4.

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

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

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

सकातर *a-kātara*, mfn. not dejected.

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

A-kāmin, mfn. = *a-kāmā*.

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

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

A-kārīna, mfn. inactive, not performing, (gaṇa *gya-āddi*, q.v.)

सकार्षेयकिक *a-kārṇaveshṭakika*, mf(ī)n. not fit for ear-rings, not looking well with ear-rings, Pāṇ. Sch. See *kārṇaveshṭaka*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A-kiñcanīman, ā, n. utter destitution, (gaṇa *prithu-ādi*, q.v.)

सकितव *a-kitava*, as, m. no gambler, VS.

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

सकोर्ति *a-kirti*, is, f. ill-fame, disgrace.

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

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

A-kunṭhita, mfn. = *a-kunṭha*.

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

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

सकुत्सित *a-kutsita*, mfn. unapproached.

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

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

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

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

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

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

सकुसीद *a-kusīda* or *akuśīda*, mfn. taking no interest or usury, without gain.

सकुसुम *a-kusuma*, mfn. flowerless.

सकुह *a-kuha*, as, m. no deceiver, L.

A-kuhaka, as, m. id., Śusr.

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

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

A-kūvāra = **a-kūpāra** above.

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

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

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

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

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

A-krītin, mfn. unfit for work, not clever. **Akrīti-tva**, n. unfitness for work.

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

सकृत् *a-krīta*, mfn. uncut, unimpaired. — **ruc**, mfn. possessing unimpaired splendour, RV. x, 84, 4.

सकृत्रिम *a-krītrima*, mf(ā)n. inartificial.

सकृत्स *a-krītsna*, mf(ā)n. incomplete.

सकृप *a-krīpa*, mfn. merciless, unkind.

सकृपण *a-krīpaṇa*, mfn. not miserly.

सकृश *a-krīśa*, mfn. not emaciated, TS.; unimpaired. — **lakshmi**, mfn. enjoying full prosperity. **A-krīśāśva**, mfn., N. of a king of Ayo-dhya, Hariv.

सकृषीवल *a-krīshīvala*, mf(ā)n. not agricultural, RV. x, 146, 6.

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

सकृष्णकमेन् *a-krīṣṇa-karman*, mfn. free from black deeds, guiltless, L.

सकेतन *a-keṭana*, mfn. houseless.

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

सकेश *a-keśa*, mf(ā), Pāṇ.; i, R.) n. hairless.

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

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

सकोपन *a-kopana*, mfn. not irascible.

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

सकौशल *a-kauśala*, am, n. unskilfulness, Pāṇ.; cf. *ākauśala*.

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

सक्र 1. *akta*, mfn. (✓*aj*), driven.

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

Aktā, f. night, RV. i, 62, 8.

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

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

सक्र 1. *a-kra*, mfn. (✓*kri*), inactive, RV. i, 120, 2.

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

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

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

सक्रविहस्त *a-kravi-hasta*, mfn. not having bloody hands ['not having niggardly hands, not close-fisted,' Sāy.], RV. v, 62, 6.

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

A-kravyāda, mfn. not carnivorous, Mn.

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

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

अक्रिडन् d-kridat, mfn. not playing, RV. x, 79, 6.

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

अक्रोध a-krodha, as, m. suppression of anger; (mfn.), free from anger. -māya, mfn. free from anger, ŚBr. xiv.

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

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

अक्लिका aklīkā, f. the Indigo plant, L.

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

अक्लद्या, mfn. not to be wetted.

अक्लिष्ट a-klišṭa, mfn. untroubled; undisturbed; unwearied. -karman or -kārīn, mfn. unwearied in action. -vrata, mfn. unwearied in keeping religious vows.

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

अक्ष akṣh (perhaps a kind of old Desid. of √1. aś), cl. 1. 5. akṣhati, akṣhnoti (Pāṇ. III, 1, 75; fut. akṣhishyati or akṣhishyati, L.; aor. akṣhī, 3. du. akṣhishīām or akṣhishīām, L.; perf. ānakṣha [Pāṇ. vii, 4, 60. Comm.], but ā. p. [with the Vedic weak stem ākṣh, cf. perf. āt-uh 3. pl. &c. fr. √1. aś] ākṣhānd, to reach, RV. x, 22, 11; to pass through, penetrate, pervade, embrace, L.; to accumulate (to form the cube?), L.: Caus. akṣhayaṭi, ācikṣhat, to cause to pervade, L.: Desid. ācikṣhishatī or ācikṣhishatī, L.

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

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

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

3. **Akṣha**, am, n. an organ of sense; sensual perception, L.; (as), m. the soul, L.; knowledge, religious knowledge, L.; a lawsuit, L.; a person born blind, L.; N. of Garuda, L.; of a son of Ravana; of a son of Nara, &c. -darsaka or -driś, m. a judge, i. e. one who sees lawsuits. -patāla, n. court of law; depository of legal document, Rajat. -pāta, m. an arena, a wrestling ground, place of contest, L. -pāta-ka or -pātika, m. a judge, i. e. arranger of a lawsuit, L. -vāta, L. = -pāta. -vid, mfn. versed in law, L.

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

अक्षय a-kṣhaya, mfn. inopportune.

अक्षयवत् 1. a-kṣhaya-vat, mfn. (√kṣhan), not injuring, ĀsvGr.

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

अक्षत a-kṣhota, mfn. destitute of the Kshatriya caste, apart from the Kshatriya caste.

अक्षन् akṣhan. See akṣhi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Akṣharaka, am, n. a vowel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अक्षुध a-kshudh, f. satiety, VS.

A-kshudhyā, mfn. not liable to hunger, AV. **A-kshodhuka**, mfn. not hungry, MaitrS.

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

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

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

अक्षोट akshoṭa, *as*, m. a walnut (*Pistacio nut?*), Ragh.; the tree *Pila*; the tree *Aleurites Triloba*. Also spelt *akshoṭa* (Susr.), *akshoḍaka*, *ākshoṭa*, *ākshoḍaka*, *ākshoṭa*.

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

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

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

अक्षण akshṇa, *am*, n. = *a-khṇa*, Up. Sch. — *yāvan*, mfn. going across, RV. viii, 7, 35.

Akshapayā, instr. ind. transversely, SBr. (Sch. circuitously, like a wheel); wrongly, SBr. xiv; diagonally, Śulbas. — *kṛita* (*akshapayā*), mfn. done wrongly, SBr. — *daśā*, m. an intermediate region, SBr. — *drūh*, mfn. injuring wrongly or in a bad way, RV. i, 122, 9. — *rajju*, f. diagonal line, Śulbas. — *stomilā*, f. N. of an Ishtākā, TS.; SBr.

अक्षट्ट akhaṭṭa, m. *Buchanania Latifolia*.

अक्षट्टि akhaṭṭi, m. childish whim, L.

अक्षट्ट a-khṇa, mfn. not fragmentary, entire, whole; (*am*), n. time, L.; (*a-khṇā* dvā-

daśi), the twelfth day of the first half of the month Mārgaśīrsha.

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

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

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

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

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

अखद्य a-khādyā, mfn. uneatable.

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

अखिल a-khila, mf(ā)n. without a gap, complete, whole; (*ena*), ind. completely. **Akhilātman**, n. the universal Spirit, Brahma. **Akhil-√1. xṛi**, -*kṛitya*, ind. p. not having annihilated or rendered powerless, Śiś. ii, 34.

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

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

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

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

A-khyāti, *is*, f. infamy, bad reputation, disgrace. — *kara*, mfn. causing infamy, disgraceful.

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

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

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

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

अगणित a-gapita, mfn. uncounted; inconsiderable, VP. — *pratiyāta*, mfn. returned without (or because of not) having been noticed, Śiś. — *lajja*, mfn. disregarding shame.

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

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

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

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

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

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

अगदिन् a-gadīn, mfn. untold.

अगन्ध a-gandhā, mfn. without smell.

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

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

accessible; unattainable; unintelligible; unsuitable.

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

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

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

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

अगर्तमित् a-garta-mit (cf. *garta-mit*), mfn. not buried in a hole, SBr.

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

अगर्व a-garva, mfn. free from pride.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अगूढ a-gūḍha, mfn. unconcealed, manifest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अगोक्ष agaukas. See 2. a-ga.

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

अग्ना agnā (for *agni* in the following comp.) — **maruta**, m. du. Agni and Marut, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28, Sch. — **vishvā**, voc. m. du. Agni and Vishvā, AV. — **agnāyī**, f. the wife of Agni, one of the *deva-patnyas*, RV. i, 22, 12 & v, 40, 8; the *Tretā-yuga*, L.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

— **hāra**, m. royal donation of land to Brāhman; land or village thus given, MBh. **Aggrāṇa** = *agra-bhāga*. **Aggrāṇu**, m. the end of a ray of light, the focal point. **Aggrākehan**, n. a side-look, R. **Aggrāṅguli**, m. the finger-tip. **Aggrādvān**, mfn. having precedence in eating, RV. vi, 69, 6. **Aggrānika**, n. the front of an army, vanguard, Mn. &c. **Aggrāyāniya**, n. title of the second of the fourteen oldest (but lost) Jaina books, called Pūrvas. **Aggrāṇa**, mfn. eating before another (ahl.), MārK. **Aggrāsana**, n. seat of honour. **Agre-gā**, &c.; see *āgre* below. **Aggrāvān**, mf (*āri*) n. going in front, AV. **Aggrōpaharāṇiya**, mfn. that which has to be first or principally supplied, Suśr.

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

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

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

Agriya, mfn. best, L.; (*as*), m. elder brother, L. **Agre**, ind. (loc.), see *āgra*. — **gā** [RV. ix, 86, 45] or **-gā** [TBr. &c.], mfn. going in front or before.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aghalā, mf(ā)n. fearful, AV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr. **Aghāya**, Nom. P. *aghāyāti* (part. 'yāt'), to intend to injure, to threaten, RV.; AV.

Aghāyā, mfn. intending to injure, malicious, RV. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

अ-ghātuka, mfn. not injurious, MaitrS.

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

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

अघृण *a-ghṛiṇa*, mfn. incompassionate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aṅki, f. a small drum, L.

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

Aṅkupā, am, n. water, VS.

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

Aṅkuraka, as, m. a nest, L.

Aṅkurita, mfn. sprouted.

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

Aṅkūṣita, mfn. urged on by the hook.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अङ्क *aṅk*, cl. 10. P. (p. *aṅkhayāt*), to stir up, mix, ŚBr.

अङ्ग *aṅg*, cl. 1. P. *aṅgati*, *ānaṅga*, *aṅgitum*, to go (cf. ✓aṅk); cl. 10. P. *aṅgayati*, to mark (cf. ✓aṅk), L.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अङ्गयि *aṅgaya*, am, n. See *aṅgana*.

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

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

Āṅgapa, am, n. a yard, court, area.

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

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

अङ्गस *aṅgas*, as, n. (*√aj*, Uṇ.), a bird, L.

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

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

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

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

Āṅgārikā, f. the stalk of the sugar-cane; the bud of the *Kiṣṣuka* or *Butea Frondosa*.

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

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

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

Āṅgāryā, f. a heap of charcoal, (*gaṇa pāsādi*, q. v.)

अङ्गिका *aṅgikā*. See *aṅgaka*.

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

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

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

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

Āṅgirasām-ayana, am, n. a Sattrā sacrifice.

अङ्गी *aṅgī*. See 1. *aṅga*.

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

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

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

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

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

Āṅgūliya or *aṅgūliya*, am, n. a finger-ring; also *aṅgūlika*, L.

Āṅgūshṭha, as, m. the thumb; the great toe; a thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to an *aṅgula*. — **mātra**, mf(ī)n. or **-mātraka**, mf(ī)n. having the length or size of a thumb. **Āṅgūshṭhikā**, f., N. of a shrub. **Āṅgūshṭhya**, as, m. belonging to the thumb (the thumb nail).

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

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

अङ्ग्य *aṅgya*. See col. i.

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

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

Āṅghas, n. sin, Hariv.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अचन्द्र *a-candra*, mfn. moonless.

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

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

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

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

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

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

अचार *a-cāru*, mfn. not pretty, Pāṇ.

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

A-cikritva, ān, *uskṛi*, at, not knowing, ignorant of, RV. i, 164, 6.

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

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

अचित 1. *ā-cita*, mfn. not heaped up.

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

A-cishṭu, mfn. moving, VS.

अचित *a-citra*, mfn. not variegated, undistinguishable; (*dm*), n. undistinguishableness, darkness, RV. iv, 51, 3 & vi, 49, II.

अचिन्ता *a-cintā*, f. thoughtlessness.

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

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

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

अचिरु ācishṭu. See 2. *acita*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acchā-√1. naś, to come near, RV.

Acchā-√nī, to lead towards or to, RV.

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

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

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

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

Acchā-√vac, to invite, RV.

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

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

Acchā-√vañ, Pass. *-vacyate*, to extend itself towards, to go towards, RV. i, 142, 4.

Acchā-√vad, to salute, RV. &c.

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

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

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

Acchēta, mfn. approached, attained, VS.

Acchētya, mfn. to be approached, ĀpŚr.

Acchōkti, *is*, f. invitation, RV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

अचुम्मा a-cchuptā, f., N. of one of the sixteen Vidyādevīs of the Jains.

अचूरिका acchurikā or **acchūrī**, f. discus, wheel, Bhp.

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

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

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

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

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

Ajakā-jēta, n. the above disease.

Ajana, *ājani*, *ājama*, &c. See s. v.

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

अजकव ajakava, *as*, m. Śiva's bow, L.

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

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

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

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

अजघ्नवत् d-jaghnivas, m(fā)n. (*d-jaghnushī*) n. (√*han*), not having killed, RV. viii, 56, 15.

अजटा a-jatā, f. *Flacourtia Cataphracta*, = *ajadā* and *ajjhatā*.

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

अजय्या ajayhā, f. yellow jasmine.

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

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

आजनि, *is*, f. a path, road, Nir.

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

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

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

अजन *aj-anta*, mfn. See 2. *ac*.

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

अजप 2. *aja-pa*, m. See 1. *ajā*.

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

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

आज्या, mfn. invincible; improper to be won at play.

अजर *a-jāra*, mfn. (✓*jri*), not subject to old age, undecaying, ever young; (*ā*), f. the plants Aloe Perfoliata and Jirṇapāñjit; the river Sarasvatī. **आजर्मारा**, mfn. undecaying and immortal, MBh.

आजराका, *as*, *am*, n. n. indigestion.

आजरात, mfn. not decaying, VS.

आजराय, mfn. not subject to old age, RV. i, 116, 20.

आजारा, another form for *a-jara*, used only in some cases, L.

आज्या, mfn. not subject to old age or decay, ŚBr.; not friable, not digestible; (*am*), n. friendship.

अजवस् *a-javās*, mfn. not quick, inactive, RV. ii, 15, 6.

अजस *a-jasra*, mfn. (✓*jas*), not to be obstructed, perpetual, RV. &c.; (*am* [gaṇa *svar-ādi*, &c.] or *ena* [RV. vi, 16, 45]), ind. perpetually, for ever, ever.

अजहत *a-jahat*, mfn. (pr. p. ✓*3. hā*), not dropping or losing (in comp.) — **स्वार्थ**, f. a rhetorical figure (using a word which involves the meaning of another word previously used, as 'white ones' for 'white horses,' 'lances' for 'men with lances'). **आजहल-लिंग**, m. (in Gr.) a noun which does not drop its original gender, when used as an adjective.

अजा *ajā*, f. a she-goat. See 1. *ajā*.

अजागर *a-jāgara*, mfn. not awake, not wakeful, L.; (*as*), m. the plant Eclipta or Verbesina Prostrata.

अजानि *ajāni*, *is*, or *ajāni*, f. Cuminum Cyminum; Ficus Oppositifolia; Nigella Indica.

अजात *a-jāta*, mfn. unborn, not yet born, not yet developed. — **ककुद**, m. a young bull whose hump is yet undeveloped, Pāp. v, 4, 146, Sch. — **पक्ष**, mfn. having undeveloped wings. — **लोमान**, mfn. (mfn.) n. or — **व्याजिजाना**, mfn. whose signs of puberty are not yet developed. — **व्यावाहारा**, m. having no experience of business, a minor, a youth under fifteen. — **आत्रा** (*djāta*-), mfn. having no enemy; having no adversary or equal (Indra), RV.; (*us*), m., N. of Śiva, of Yudhishtira, of a king of Kāśi, of a son of Śamika, of a son of Vidmisāra or Bimbisāra (contemporary of Śākya-muni). **आजतानुसा**, mfn. having no regret. **आजतारी**, m. having no enemy, Yudhishtira, Śiā.

अजानत *a-jānat*, mfn. (pr. p. ✓*jñā*), not knowing, unaware.

अजानि *a-jāni*, *is* [AV.], or *a-jānika* [L.], *as*, m. having no wife.

अजानि *a-jāni*, mfn. not of kin, not related, RV.; (in Gr.) not corresponding, Nir.; (*i*), n. 'cohabitation' not allowed between relations, incest, RV. — **त** (*djāni*-) [ŚBr.], f. or — **त** [TBr.], n. not uniformity, variation.

अजायमान *a-jāyamaṇa*, mfn. (✓*jan*), not being born, not subject to birth, VS.

अजिका *ajikā*, f. See *ajaka*.

अजित *a-jita*, mfn. not conquered, unsubdued, unsurpassed, invincible, irresistible; (*as*), m. a particular antidote; a kind of venomous rat; N. of Vishnu; Śiva; one of the Saptarshis of the fourteenth Manvantara; Maitreya or a future Buddha; the second of the Arhats or saints of the present (Jaina) Avasarpinī, a descendant of Ikshvāku; the attendant of Śuvidhī (who is the ninth of those Arhats); (*ās*), m. pl. a class of deified beings in the first Manvantara. — **केशा-कम्बला**, m., N. of one of the six chief heretical teachers (mentioned in Buddhist texts as contemporaries of Buddha). — **बाल**, f., N. of a Jaina deity who acts under the direction of the Arhat Ajita. — **विक्रमा**, *as*, m. 'having invincible power,' N. of king Candragupta the second. **अजिततमान**, mfn. having an unsubdued self or spirit. **अजितपिदा**, m. having an unsurpassed crown; N. of a king, Rājat. **अजितन्द्रिया**, mfn. having unsubdued passions.

अजिन *ajina*, *am*, n. (probably at first the skin of a goat, *aja*); the hairy skin of an antelope, especially a black antelope (which serves the religious student for a couch, seat, covering, &c.); the hairy skin of a tiger, &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a descendant of Pṛithu, VP. — **पत्र** or — **पत्रि** or — **पत्रिका**, f. a bat. — **पक्ष**, f., N. of a plant, (gaṇa *ajādi*, q. v.) — **योजि**, n. 'origin of skin,' an antelope, deer. — **वस**, mfn. clad in a skin, ŚBr. — **सन्ध**, m. one who prepares skins, a furrier, VS.

अजिर *ajira*, mfn. (✓*aj*), agile, quick, rapid; (*am*), ind. quickly; RV.; AV.; VS.; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga priest, PBr.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā; of a river; (*am*), n. place to run or fight in, area, court, R. &c.; the body; any object of sense, air, wind; a frog; L. — **वति**, f., N. of the river on which the town Śrāvastī was situated, Pāp. vi, 3, 119 & vi, 1, 220, Sch. — **होस** (*ajira*-), m. having a quick light, glittering, N. of Agni, of Soma, RV. **अजिरा**, a gaṇa of Pāp. (vi, 3, 119). **अजिराधिरा**, m. 'an agile emperor,' death, AV.

अजिरा, Nom. *Ajirāyate*, to be agile or quick, RV. viii, 14, 10.

अजिरा, mfn. connected with a court &c., (gaṇa *utkarādī*, q. v.)

अजिघ्र *a-jihma*, mfn. not crooked, straight; honest, upright, Mn. &c.; (*as*), m. a frog (perhaps for *a-jihva*), L.; a fish, L. — **ग**, mfn. going straight; (*as*), m. an arrow. **अजिघ्रमा**, mfn. having a straight point.

अजिह्व *a-jihva*, mfn. tongueless; (*as*), m. a frog, L.

अजिकव *ajikava*, *am*, n. Śiva's bow, L. See *ajakava*.

अजिगते *a-jigarta*, *as*, m. 'that has nothing to swallow,' N. of a Rishi, Sunahṣepha's father.

अजित *a-jita*, mfn. (✓*jyā*, usually *jina*), not faded, not faint, AV.; TS., &c. — **पुनारवाप्या**, n. 'asking the restitution of an object which has in fact not been lost,' N. of a twofold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas, AitBr.

अजित, *is*, f. the state of being uninjured, RV.; TS. &c.; cf. *d-jyāni*.

अजो *a-jirṇa*, mfn. (✓*jri*), not decomposed; unpaired; undigested; (*am*), n. indigestion. **अजिर्ण**, *is*, f. indigestion, L.

अजिर्ण, mfn. suffering from indigestion.

अजिर्ण, *is*, f. indigestibility.

अजीव *a-jiva*, mfn. lifeless.

अजिवत, mfn. not living, destitute of a livelihood, Mn.

अजिवाना, mfn. destitute of a livelihood, AV.

अजिवानि, *is*, f. non-existence, death; *ajivāni* *tasya bhūyāt*, 'may death befall him!' Pāp. iii, 3, 112, Sch.

अजिविता, *am*, n. non-existence, death.

अजुगुप्सित *a-jugupsita*, mfn. not disliked.

अजुर *a-jūr*, mfn. (✓*jur*), not subject to old age or decay, RV. viii, 1, 2.

अजुर्य (3); once 4, RV. vi, 17, 13), id., RV.

अजूर्यत, mfn. not subject to old age, RV. iii, 46, 1 & v, 42, 6.

अजुष्ट *a-jushṭa*, mfn. not enjoyed, unsatisfactory, RV.

अजुष्टि, *is*, f. non-enjoyment, feeling of disappointment, RV.

अजेतव्य *a-jetavya*, mfn. invincible.

आजेय, mfn. invincible; N. of a prince, MBh.; (*am*), n., N. of a kind of antidote.

अजोष *a-jasha*, mf(ā) n. not gratified, insatiable, RV. i, 9, 4.

आजोष्या (4), mfn. not liked, not welcome, RV. i, 38, 5.

अजुका *ajukā*, f. (in the drama) a courtizan.

अज्जहा *ajjhaṭṭa*, f. the plant Flacourtia Cataphracta (= *ajāṭṭa* and *ajāṭṭa*).

अज्जहा *ajjhala*, *as*, m. a burning coal.

अज्ञ *a-jñā*, mfn. (✓*jñā*), not knowing; ignorant, inexperienced; unconscious; unwise, stupid. — **त**, f. or — **त**, n. ignorance.

अज्ञाक or **अज्ञिका**, f. an ignorant woman, Pāp. vii, 3, 47.

अज्ञा, mfn. unknown; unexpected; unaware; (*am*), ind. without the knowledge of, MBh. — **कुला**, mfn. whose lineage and character are unknown.

केत (*djñāta*-), mfn. having unknown or secret designs, RV. v, 3, 11. — **भुक्ता**, mfn. eaten unaware, Mn. — **यक्ष्मा**, m. an unknown or hidden disease, RV. x, 161, 1; AV. — **वसा**, mfn. whose dwelling is unknown. — **आ**, mfn. whose character is unknown.

अज्ञाता, mfn. unknown, (gaṇa *yāvādi*, q. v.)

अज्ञाति, *is*, m. not a kinsman, not related, Mn.

अज्ञात, ind. not having known or ascertained.

अज्ञान, *am*, n. non-cognizance; ignorance, (in philosophy) spiritual ignorance (or a power which, consisting of the three Guṇas *saṭva*, *rajas*, and *tamas*, and preventing the soul from realizing its identity with Brahma, causes self to appear a distinct personality, and matter to appear a reality); Prakṛti, Māyā, Illusion; (mfn.), ignorant, unwise; (*āt*), ind. unawares, ignorantly. — **रिता**, mfn. done inadvertently. — **त**, ind. unawares, inadvertently. — **त**, f. or — **त**, n. ignorance. — **बन्धना**, n. the bond of ignorance.

अज्ञान, mfn. ignorant, unwise.

अज्ञा, mfn. having no kindred, RV. x, 39, 6.

अज्ञेय, mfn. unknowable, unfit to be known.

अज *ajma*, *as*, m. (✓*aj*), career, march, RV. [cf. Gk. *ἀγμος*].

अजमान, *a*, n. career, passage, battle, RV.; AV. [Lat. *agmen*].

आज, *as*, m. a field, a plain, RV. [Lat. *ager*; Gk. *ἀγρός*; cf. *ajira*].

आज (3), mfn. being in or connected with a field or plain, RV. x, 69, 6.

अजिन, mfn. (✓*aj*), active, agile, used in a sacrificial formula, ĀśvŚr.

अज्यानि *a-jyāni*, *is*, f. the state of being uninjured, AV. (cf. *d-jiti*); (*ajyānayas*), nom. pl., N. of certain offerings, TBr., ĀpŚr.

अज्येत, f. state of anything which is not to be hurt or overpowered, ŚBr.

अज्येष्ठ *a-jyeshṭhā*, mfn. not the oldest or best; (*ās*), nom. pl. of which none is the eldest (the Maruts), RV. v, 59, 6 & 60, 5; cf. *d-kaniṣṭhā*. — **वृत्ति**, mfn. not behaving as the eldest brother [Mn. ix, 110], (*ajyeshṭha-vṛtti*) behaving like one who has no elder brother.

अञ्ज 1. *añca* (connected with ✓*ac*, q. v.), cl. 1. P. *ā. āñcati*, *te, ānañca*, *ce, añci-shyati*, *te, añcītum*, to bend, curve, incline, curl; to reverence (with inclined body), to honour; to tend, move, go, wander about; to request, L.: cl. 10. or Caus. *añcayati*, to unfold, make clear, produce; Desid. P. *ā. añcīshati*, *te*, to be desirous of bending; Pass. *añcyate* or *acyate*, to be bent.

2. **अञ्ज**, only ifc., turned to, going or directed towards; see *akudhryāñca*, *āvāñca*, *udāñca*, *deva-dryāñca*, &c.

अञ्ज, 'curling' (of the hairs of the body, thrill of rapture), only at the end of *romāñca*, q. v.

आन्तर्नि, *is*, m. or **आन्तर्नि**, f. wind, L.; fire, L. **आन्तर्नि**, *am*, n. act of bending or curving.

आन्तर्नि, *as*, m. (perhaps also *am*), n. the border or end of a garment, especially of a woman's garment, of a veil, shawl. (In Bengālī, a strip of country, district.)

आन्तर्नि, mfn. bent, curved, curled, arched, handsome; gone, walked in; revered, honoured; distinguished. — **पत्त्रा**, m. a kind of lotus with curved leaves. — **पत्त्राक्ष**, mfn. having lotus eyes. — **भ्रू**, f. a woman with arched or handsome eyebrows. — **लङ्गुला**, mfn. having a curved tail (as a monkey).

अञ्ज *añj*, cl. 7. P. **Ā. anākti**, *anākte*, *ānāja*, *añjishyati* or *anāshyati*, *añjīti*, *añjītum* or *anāktum*, to apply an ointment or pigment, smear with, anoint; to decorate, prepare; to honour, celebrate; to cause to appear, make clear, RV. i, 92, 1; to be beautiful, L.; to go, L.: Caus. *añjayati*, *añjayati*, to smear with; to speak; to shine; to cause to go, L. [cf. Lat. *ungo*].

अञ्ज, *as*, m., N. of a son of Vipracitti, VP.

अञ्ज, *as*, m. a kind of domestic lizard, L.; N. of a fabulous serpent; of a tree, Pāṇcat.; of a mountain; of a king of Mithilā; of the elephant of the west or south-west quarter; (*ā*), f., N. of Hanumat's mother; of Pravara's mother; (*am*), n. act of applying an ointment or pigment, embellishing, &c.; black pigment or collyrium applied to the eyelashes or the inner coat of the eyelids; a special kind of this pigment, as lamp-black, Antimony, extract of Ammonium, Xanthorrhiza, &c.; paint, especially as a cosmetic; magic ointment; ink, L.; night, L.; fire, L. (In rhetoric) making clear the meaning of an equivocal expression, double entendre or pun, &c. — **केश**, mfn. (f.) n. whose hair (or mane) is as black as pigment; (*f*), f., N. of a vegetable perfume. — **नमिक**, f. a swelling of the eyelid, sty. — **वत्**, ind. like collyrium. **अञ्ज**-*giri*, m., N. of a mountain. **अञ्ज**-*ādhi*, f. a species of lizard, L. **अञ्ज**-*ambha*, n. eye-water. **अञ्ज**-*vati*, f. the female elephant of the north-east (or the west?) quarter.

अञ्ज, *as*, m. portion of a text containing the word *añjana*, (*gaṇa goshad-ādi*, q. v.); (*f*), f., N. of a medicinal plant.

अञ्ज, *f*, a species of lizard, L.; a small mouse, L.; cf. *añjalikā*.

अञ्ज, f. a woman (fit for the application of ointments, pigments, sandal, &c.), L.; N. of two medicinal plants.

अञ्ज, *añjali*. See s. v. below.

अञ्ज, *as*, n. ointment, a mixture, RV. i, 132, 2; N. of a Sāman, ArśhrB.; (*as*), ind. quickly, instantly, RV.; BhP.; see *āñjasa*. **अञ्ज**-*savā*, m. rapid preparation (of Soma), ŚBr.; AitBr. **अञ्ज**-*pā*, mfn. drinking instantly, RV. x, 92, 2 & 94, 13.

अञ्ज, mfn. straight, straightforward, honest, L.; (*f*), f., N. of a heavenly river, RV. i, 104, 4.

अञ्ज, ind. straight on, right, truly, justly; quickly, soon, instantly. **अञ्ज**-*āsana*, mfn. (f.) n. having a straight course, going straight on, TS.; AitBr.

अञ्ज, mfn. going straight on, straightforward, RV. x, 32, 7.

अञ्ज, mfn. applying an ointment or pigment, RV.; ointment, brilliancy, RV.; unctuous, smooth, sleek (membrum virile), VS.; (*is*), m. a sender, commander, Uṇ. — **मत्**, mfn. coloured, bright, adorned, RV. v, 57, 5. — **सक्त**, mfn. having coloured thighs (a victim), VS.; cf. Pāp. vi, 2, 199, Sch. **अञ्ज**-*etā*, mfn. black and white coloured, TS.

अञ्ज, mfn. slippery, smooth, AV.

अञ्ज, *as*, or **अञ्ज**, *us*, m. 'highly brilliant,' the sun, L.

अञ्ज *añjala* only ifc. for *añjali*, q. v.

अञ्ज *añjali*, *is*, m. (✓ *añj*), the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food; hence when raised to the forehead, a mark of supplication), reverence, salutation, benediction; a libation to the Manes (two hands full of water, *udakāñjali*), VP. &c.; a measure of corn, sufficient to fill both hands when placed side by side, equal to a kuḍava. — **कर्मान**, n. making the above respectful salutation. — **करीक**, f. an earthen figure (with the hands joined for salutation); the plant Mimosa Natans. — **पुष्पा**, m. n. cavity produced in making the *añjali* salutation. — **बान-**

dhana, n. salutation with the *añjali* raised to the forehead. **अञ्ज**-*kṛita*, mfn. placed together to form the *añjali* salutation.

अञ्ज, *as*, *am*, m., n., N. of one of Arjuna's arrows, MBh.; (*ā*), f. a young mouse, L.

अञ्ज *añjika*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Yadu. See *añjaka*.

अञ्ज *añjishā*, f. (fr. Desid. of ✓ *añj*), desire of going, [✓ *śam cakre* (✓ *i. kri*)], Bhāṭṭ.

अञ्ज *añji*, f. a blessing (?), T.

अञ्ज *añjira*, *am*, n. (a Persian word), a species of fig-tree (Ficus Oppositifolia); a fig. (In Bengālī) a guava.

अञ्ज *añ*, cl. 1. P. **Ā. añti**, *añte*, *añti*, *añti*, *añti*, to roam, wander about (sometimes with acc.; frequently used of religious mendicants): Intens. *añtiyate*, to roam or wander about zealously or habitually, especially as a religious mendicant: Desid. *añtiṣati*, to be desirous of roaming.

अञ्ज, mfn. roaming, L.

अञ्ज, mfn. roaming about, VarBr.; (*am*), n. act or habit of wandering about.

अञ्ज, *is*, f. or **अञ्ज**, f. the notched extremity of a bow.

अञ्ज, *as*, m., N. of a prince, BhP.

अञ्ज, *is*, or usually **अञ्ज**, f. 'place to roam in,' a forest. **अञ्ज**-*sikhara*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

अञ्ज, better **अञ्ज**, *as*, m. a woodman, forester.

अञ्ज, f. the act or habit of roaming or wandering about (especially as a religious mendicant).

अञ्ज, f. (habit of) roaming or wandering about, L.

अञ्ज, mfn. roaming excessively.

अञ्ज, f. (habit of) roaming, L.

अञ्ज, Nom. **Ā. añtiyate**, to enter upon a roaming life, to become a religious mendicant, L.

अञ्ज, f. roaming about, one of the ten faults resulting from an excessive fondness for pleasure, Mn. vii, 47.

अञ्ज *añani*. See ✓ *añ*.

अञ्ज *añarusha* or *añarūsha* or *añarūshaka*, *as*, m. the shrub Justicia Adhatoda.

अञ्ज *a-ṭala*, mfn. not shaky, firm, L.

अञ्ज *añ*, cl. 1. **Ā. añtate**, *añante*, *añtitum*, to exceed, L.; to kill, L.: cl. 10. P. *añtiyati*, to condemn, L.; to lessen, diminish, L.

अञ्ज, ind. high, lofty, L.; loud, L.; (*as*), m. a watch-tower; a market, a market-place (corruption of *haṭṭa*); N. of a Yaksha, Rājat.; over-measure, L.; (*ā*), f. overbearing conduct (?), Pāp. iii, 1, 17, Comm.; (*am*), n. boiled rice, food, L.; (*mfn.*), dried, dry, L. — **पति-भृग-गृही-कृति**, n. business of the house held the market-master's department (an office in Kashmir), Rājat. — **स्थालि**, f. site of an *añja* (?), (*gaṇa dhūmādi*, q. v.) — **हासिता**, n. loud laughter, a horse-laugh. — **हासा**, m. id.; a name of Śiva; of a Yaksha, Kathās.; of a mountain. — **हासा**, m. the shrub Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum. — **हासिन**, m., N. of Śiva. — **हासा**, n. loud laughter; a horse-laugh. **अञ्ज**-*ṭāṭṭa*-*hāsa*, m. very loud laughter.

अञ्ज, *as*, m. an apartment on the roof; tower.

अञ्ज, ind. very high, L.; very loud, L.

अञ्ज, *am*, n. a weapon shaped like a discus, L.

अञ्ज (Nom. fr. *añti*), **Ā. añtiyate**, to be overbearing (?), Pāp. iii, 1, 17, Comm.

अञ्ज *añṭāla*, *as*, or *añṭāla*, *as*, m. a watch-tower; (*kā*), f. a palace, L.; N. of a country, Rājat.

अञ्ज-*kāra*, *as*, m. a bricklayer (son of a painter and a lascivious Śūdra woman), BrahmapP.

अञ्ज-*bandham*, ind. (in the way that *añṭālikas* are formed), Pāp. iii, 4, 42, Sch.

अञ्ज *añṭikā*, f., N. of a town, Rājat.

अञ्ज *añṭārā*, *as*, m. a king of Kosala, ŚBr.

अञ्ज *añyā*, f. See ✓ *añ*.

अञ्ज *añ*, cl. 1. P. **Ā. añti**, *añti*, *añti*, to go, L.

अञ्ज *añhida*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

अञ्ज *añhilla*, f., N. of a Prākṛit metre.

अञ्ज *añ*, cl. 1. P. *añti*, to endeavour, L.

अञ्ज *añakatī*, N. of a fabulous palace on Meru; also of a city.

अञ्ज *añ*, cl. 1. P. *añti*, *añti*, *añti*, to join, L.; to infer, argue, L.; to meditate, discern, L.; to attack, L.

अञ्ज, *am*, n. a shield, L.

अञ्ज, cl. 1. P. *añti*, *añti*, *añti*, to sound, L.: cl. 4. **Ā. anyate**, to breathe, (another form of ✓ *an*, q. v.; in this sense regarded in the Dhātu-pāṭha as a distinct rt.), L.

अञ्ज, mfn. insignificant, small, contemptible, (*gaṇa uḥarādi*, q. v.)

अञ्ज, mfn. connected with what is insignificant, &c., ib.

अञ्ज, *am*, n. a field of (*añu*) Panicum Miliaecum, Pāp. v, 2, 4; see *añu*.

अञ्ज, *is*, m. or **अञ्ज**, f. the point of a needle or of a sharp stake, L.; lynch-pin, L.; the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage, L.; the corner or part of a house, L.; a boundary, L. **अञ्ज**-*māṇḍavya*, m., N. of a Brāhman ascetic (said to have been impaled on an *añji* or point of a stake), MBh.

अञ्ज, *am*, m. (fr. *añu*, q. v.), minuteness, fineness, thinness, ŚBr. &c.; meagreness; atomic nature; the superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom; (*dhūman*), n. the smallest particle, ŚBr.

अञ्ज, mfn. (fr. *añu*, q. v.), most minute.

अञ्ज, *am*, *as*, *as* (fr. *añu*, q. v.), or **अञ्ज**, *am*, mfn. more minute than usual.

अञ्ज, mfn. (fr. *añu*, q. v.), minute, atomic; (*us*), m. an atom of matter; 'an atom of time,' the 54,675,000th part of a muhūrta (of 48 minutes); Panicum Miliaecum, VS.; ŚBr. xiv; MuṇḍUp.; N. of Śiva; (*dhūm*), f. 'the subtle one,' N. of the fingers preparing the Soma juice, RV.; (*u*), n. (in prosody) the fourth part of a mātrā; (*añu*), ind. minutely, ŚBr. — **तारा**, mfn. very fine or minute, gentle. — **तारा**, n., N. of a medical oil. — **तारा**, n. or **तारा**, f. minuteness, atomic nature. — **तारा**, f. lightning. — **तारा**-*biṣa*, n., N. of a hymn. — **तारा**, mfn. having the size of an atom.

— **तारा**, mfn. having the size of an atom; containing the atomic elements (*mātrā*) of the body, Mn. i, 56. — **तारा**, m. f. atomic dust (as seen in sun-beams). — **तारा**-*jāla*, n. an aggregate of such atomic dust. — **तारा**, f. the plant Croton Polyandrum. — **तारा**, mfn. one who believes in and teaches atomism. — **तारा**, m. title of a book.

— **तारा**, *āni*, n. pl., N. of the twelve small duties or vows of the laymen adhering to the Jaina faith.

— **तारा**, m. a fine sort of rice, L. — **तारा**, ind. into or in minute particles. **अञ्ज** (with ✓ *bhū*, &c.), see s. v. **अञ्ज**-*anta*, m. a hair-splitting question, ŚBr.

अञ्ज, mfn. fine, minute, atomic; clever, (*gaṇa yāvuddi*, q. v.); (*am*), n. an atom.

अञ्ज (for *añu* in comp. with ✓ *bhū* and its derivatives). — **तारा**, m. the becoming an atom, Nir.

— **तारा**, to become minute or atomic.

अञ्ज, *am*, n. fine interstice or hole in the strainer used for the Soma juice, RV.

अञ्ज *añu*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Vibhīraja, MBh.

अञ्ज *añ*, cl. 1. **Ā. añti, *añti*, *añti*, to move, tend, L.**

अञ्ज, mfn. pained (?), Sutr.

अञ्ज *añ*, *am*, n. (also *as*, m., L.) [✓ *am*, Uṇ.], an egg, a testicle; the scrotum; the musk bag; semen virile, L.; N. of Śiva (from his being identified with the Brahmanāda or mundane egg).

— **तारा**, m. the shell of the mundane egg, VP.

— **तारा**-*pushpi*, f. the plant Convolvulus Argenteus (?).

— **तारा** or **तारा**, m. the scrotum; the mundane egg. — **तारा**, mfn. egg-born; (*as*), m. a bird, L.; a fish, L.; a snake, L.; a lizard, L.; (*ā*), f. musk. — **तारा**, m. 'king of birds,' Garuda.

— **तारा**, n. egg-shell. — **तारा**, m., N. of Śiva. — **तारा**, n. or **तारा**, f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele. — **तारा**, f. oviparous. **अञ्ज**-*karṣaṇa*, n. castration. **अञ्ज**-*kāra*, mfn. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical; (*as*), m. an ellipsis. **अञ्ज**-*kṛiti*, mfn. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical; (*is*), f. an ellipsis.

अञ्ज, *as*, m. the scrotum; (*am*), n. an egg.

Andara, mf(ī, gaṇa *gaurādi*, q.v.) n., N. of a tribe, (gaṇa *bhrīddi*, q.v.)

Andarāya, Nom. A. *andarāyate*, to behave like an Andara, (gaṇa *bhrīddi*, q.v.)

Andān, us, m. 'full of eggs', a fish, L.

Andikā, f., N. of a weight (= 4 yava), Car.

Andira, as, m. a full male, a man, L.; strong, L.

अत् 1. *at*, ind. a prefix said to imply 'surprise', probably a contraction of *ati*, meaning 'extraordinary', (gaṇa *īry-ādi*, q.v.) **Ad-bhnta**, mfn. extraordinary; see s. v.

अत् 2. *at*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. dtati* (Naigh.; p. *dtat* or *dtamāna*), to go constantly, walk, run, RV.; to obtain, L.

Atana, as, m. a passer on, Nir.; (*am*), n. act of passing on, Nir. — **vat**, m. one who wanders, Nir. **Atasi**, ātra. See s. v.

अतज्ज *a-taj-jā* (for *a-tad-jā*), mfn. not knowing that, i. e. Brahma and the soul's identity.

अतटा *a-taṭa*, mfn. having no beach or shore, precipitous, Śāk.; (*as*), m. a precipice; the third hell; cf. *atata*.

अतत्त्वविद् *a-tattva-vid*, mfn. not knowing the truth, i. e. the soul's identity with Brahma.

A-tattvārtha-vat, mfn. not conformable with the nature of truth.

अतथा *a-tathā*, mfn. not saying *tathā* (yes), giving a negative answer, RV. i, 82, 1. **A-tathō-oita**, mfn. not deserving of such (a fate); not used to this (with gen.)

A-tathya, mfn. untrue, unreal, not really so.

अतद् *a-tad*, not that, BhP. (cf. *a-sa*). — **arha**, mfn. not deserving that; (*am*), ind. undeservedly, unjustly. — **guṇa**, m. (in rhetoric) the use of predicates not descriptive of the essential nature of the object.

अतनु 1. *a-tanu*, mfn. not thin, not small.

2. *A-tanu*, us, m. = *an-aiga*, N. of Kāma.

अतन्त्र *a-tantra*, mfn. having no cords; having no (musical) strings; unrestrained; (*am*), n. not the object of a rule or of the rule under consideration.

अतन्द्र *a-tandra*, mfn. free from lassitude, alert, unwearied, RV.; AV.

A-tandrita or **a-tandrin**, mfn. id., Mn. &c.

अतप *a-tapa* (√*tap*), ās, m. pl. a class of deities among the Buddhists.

A-tapas or **a-tapaska** or **a-tapasya**, mfn. one who neglects *tapas* or the practice of ascetic austerities; an irreligious character.

A-tapta, mfn. not heated, cool. — **tanū** (*dtapta*-), mfn. whose body or mass is not prepared in fire, raw, RV. ix, 83, 1. — **tapas**, m. whose ascetic austerity has not been (fully) endured.

A-tapyamāna, mfn. not suffering, RV. i, 185, 4.

अतमस् *a-tamas*, mfn. without darkness, ŚBr. xiv. **A-tamāviṣṭa** (irregular contraction of *a-tama-āviṣṭa*), mfn. not enveloped in darkness, MaitrUp.

A-tamisra, mfn. not dark, not benighted.

अतमेरु *a-tameru*, mfn. not languid, VS.

अतर्क *a-tarka*, as, m. an illogical reasoner; bad logic.

A-tarkita, mfn. unconsidered, unthought of; unexpected; (*am*), ind. unexpectedly.

A-tarkya, mfn. incomprehensible, surpassing thought or reasoning. — **sahasra-śakti**, m. endowed with a thousand incomprehensible powers.

अतल *a-tala*, am, n. bottomless; N. of a hell beneath the earth; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva. — **spāra** or **spriś**, mfn. whose bottom cannot be reached, bottomless.

अतयस् *a-taryas*, ān, asī, as, not stronger, not very strong, RV. v, 33, 1 & vii, 100, 5.

अतस् *atas*, ind. (ablative of the pronom. base *a*, equivalent to *asmāt*), from this, than this; hence; henceforth, from that time; from this or that cause or reason. **Ata-īrdhavam**, ind. henceforth, afterwards. **Ata-eva**, ind. for this very reason; therefore. **Ataḥ-param**, ind. henceforth, further

on. **Ata-nimittam**, ind. on this ground, for this reason. **Ata-nya**, mfn. differing from this. **Ata-ṛtham**, ind. for this object.

अतस *atasa*, as, m. (√*at*), wind, air, L.; the soul, L.; a (missile) weapon, L.; a garment made of the fibre of (*atasi*) flax, L.; (*dm*), n. shrubs, RV.; (*ī*), f. common flax, Linum Ustatissimum; Sapa, Bengal sun used as hemp, Crotolaria Juncea.

अतसि *atasi*, is, m. (√*at*), a wandering mendicant, RV. viii, 3, 13.

Atasāyya (5), mfn. to be got by begging, RV. i, 63, 6 & ii, 19, 4.

अतस्थान *a-tasthāna* (√*sthā*), mfn. not suiting or fitting, ŚBr.

अतापस *a-tāpasa*, mfn. not an ascetic, ŚBr.

अति *ati*, ind. [probably neut. of an obsolete adj. *atin*, passing, going, beyond; see √*at*, and cf. Old Germ. *anti*, *unti*, *inti*, *unde*, *indi*, &c.; Eng. *and*; Germ. *und*; Gk. *ἐν*, *δ्वί*; Lat. *ante*; Lith. *ant*; Arm. *ti*; Zend *aiti*]. As a prefix to verbs and their derivatives, expresses beyond, over, and, if not standing by itself, leaves the accent on the verb or its derivative; as, *ati-kram* (√*kram*), to overstep, Ved. Inf. *ati-krāme*, (fit) to be walked on, to be passed, RV. i, 105, 16; *ati-krāmaṇa*, n., see s. v.

When prefixed to nouns, not derived from verbs, it expresses beyond, surpassing; as, *ati-kaśa*, past the whip; *ati-mānusha*, superhuman, &c.; see s. v.

As a separable adverb or preposition (with acc.), Ved. beyond; (with gen.) over, at the top of, RV.; AV.

Ati is often prefixed to nouns and adjectives, and rarely to verbs, in the sense excessive, extraordinary, intense; excessively, too; exceedingly, very; in such compounds the accent is generally on *ati*. — **ka-ṭhara**, mfn. very hard, too hard. — **katha**, mfn. exaggerated; (*ā*), f. an exaggerated tale; see also s. v.

— **karahana** (for *-karāna*?), n. excessive exertion. — **kalyam**, ind. very early, too early. — **kānta**, mfn. excessively beloved. — **kāya**, mfn. of extraordinary body or size, gigantic; (*as*), m., N. of a Rākshasa, R. — **kirita** (*dti*-) or **-kirita** [Conum.], mfn. having too small teeth, TBr. — **kutsita**, mfn. greatly despoiled. — **kulva** (*dti*-), mfn. too bald, VS.

— **kricchra**, m. extraordinary pain or penance lasting twelve days, Mn.; Yājñ. — **kṛita**, mfn. overdone, exaggerated. — **kṛiśa** (*dti*-), mfn. very thin, emaciated. — **kṛiṣha** (*dti*-), mfn. very or too dark, very or too deep blue. — **kruddha**, mfn. excessively angry. — **krudh**, f. excessive anger, Kathās.

— **krushṭa** (*dti*-), n. extraordinary cry or wailing, VS. — **khara**, mfn. very pungent or piercing. — **gaṇḍa**, mfn. having large cheeks or temples; (*as*), m., N. of the *yoga* (or index), star of the 6th lunar mansion.

— **gandha**, mfn. having an overpowering smell; (*as*), m. sulphur; lemon-grass (Andropogon Schenunthés); the Champac flower (Michelia Champaca); a kind of jasmine. — **gandhālu**, m., N. of the creeper Putradātri. — **gariyas**, n. (compar. of *ati-guru*), a higher or too high price; *ati-gariyasā* (instr.) √*kṛi*, to buy too dear, Daś. — **garvita**, mfn. very conceited.

— **gahana**, mfn. very deep; very impenetrable. — **gāḍha**, mfn. very important; very intensive; (*am*), ind. exceedingly; excessively. — **guṇa**, mfn. having extraordinary qualities. — **gupta**, mfn. closely concealed, very mysterious. — **guru**, mfn. very heavy.

— **go**, f. an excellent cow, Pāp. v, 4, 69, Sch. — **capḍa**, mfn. very violent. — **carana**, n. excessive practice. — **cāpalya**, n. extraordinary mobility or unsteadiness. — **cira**, mfn. very long; (*am*), ind. a very long time; (*asya*), ind. for a very long time; (*āt*), ind. at last. — **chattrā** or **-chattraka**, m. a mushroom; (*ā*), f. Anise (Anisum or Anethum Sowa); the plant Barleria Longifolia. — **jara** or **-jara**, mfn. very aged, Pāp. vii, 2, 101, Sch. — **jala**, mfn. well watered. — **java**, m. extraordinary speed; (*mfn.*), very fleet. — **jāgara**, mfn. very wakeful; (*as*), m. the black curlew. — **jirpa**, mfn. very aged. — **jirpa-tā**, f. extreme old age. — **jivā**, mfn. quite alive, very lively, AV. — **dina**, n. extraordinary flight (of birds), MBh. — **tapasvin**, mfn. very ascetic. — **tiksha**, mfn. very sharp. — **tivra**, mfn. very sharp, pungent or acid; (*ā*), f. ddb grass. — **triṇpa**, mfn. seriously hurt. — **tripti**, f. too great satiety. — **triṣha**, mfn. excessively thirsty, rapacious; (*ā*), f. excessive thirst. — **trasnu**, mfn. over timid. — **dagdha**, mfn. badly burnt; (*am*), n., N. of a bad kind of burn.

— **dantura** (*dti*-), mfn. whose teeth are too promi-

nent, TBr. — **darpa**, m. excessive conceit; N. of a snake; (*mfn.*), excessively conceited. — **darśin**, mfn. very far-sighted. — **dāṭṭi**, m. a very or too liberal man. — **dāna**, n. munificence; excessive munificence. — **dāruṇa**, mfn. very terrible. — **dāhā**, n. great heat; violent inflammation, TS. &c. — **dirgha** (*dti*-), mfn. very long, too long. — **duḥ-khita** (or *-dushkhita*), mfn. greatly afflicted, very sad. — **duḥsaha**, mfn. very hard to bear, quite unbearable. — **durgata**, mfn. very badly off. — **dur-dharsha**, mfn. very hard to approach, very haughty. — **durlambha**, mfn. very hard to attain. — **dush-kara**, mfn. very difficult. — **dūra**, mfn. very distant; (*am*), n. a great distance. — **dosha**, m. a great fault. — **dhavala**, mfn. very white. — **dhonu**, mfn. distinguished for his cows, Pāp. i, 4, 3, Comm. — **nidra**, mfn. given to excessive sleep; (*ā*), f. excessive sleep; (*am*), ind. see s. v. (p. 14, col. 2). — **nipuna**, mfn. very skilful. — **nica**, mfn. excessively low. — **pathin** (nom. *-panthās*), m. a better road than common, L. — **pada**, mfn. (in prosody) too long by one *pada* or foot. — **paroksha**, mfn. far out of sight, no longer discernible. — **paroksha-vṛitti**, mfn. (in Gr.) having a nature that is no longer discernible, i. e. obsolete. — **pātaka**, n. a very heinous sin. — **purusha** or **-pūrusha** (*dti*-) [ŚBr.], m. a first-rate man, hero. — **pūta**, mfn. quite purified, over-refined. — **peśala**, mfn. very dexterous. — **prakāśa**, mfn. very notorious. — **prage**, ind. very early, Mn. — **pranaya**, m. excessive kindness, partiality. — **prapūdyā**, ind. having pushed far forward. — **prabandha**, m. complete continuity. — **pravarana**, n. excess in choosing. — **pravṛitti**, f. issuing abundantly. — **pravṛiddha**, mfn. enlarged to excess, overbearing, Mn. — **praśna**, m. an extravagant question, a question regarding transcendental objects. — **praśnya**, mfn. to be asked such a question, BṛĀUp. — **prasakti**, f. or **prasaṅga**, m. excessive attachment; unwarrantable stretch of a rule. — **prasiddha**, mfn. very notorious. — **praudha**, mfn. full-grown. — **prandha-yauvana**, mfn. being in the full enjoyment of youth. — **bala**, mfn. very strong or powerful; (*as*), m. an active soldier; N. of a king; (*ā*), f. a medicinal plant (Sida Cordifolia and Rhombifolia, or Annona Squamosa); N. of a powerful charm; of one of Dakṣha's daughters. — **bahu** (*dti*-), mfn. very much; too much, MaitrS. — **bālaka**, m. an infant; (*mfn.*), infantine. — **bāhu**, m. 'having extraordinary arms', N. of a Rishi of the fourteenth Manvantara, Hariv.; N. of a Gandharva, MBh. — **bībhatsa**, mfn. excessively disagreeable. — **brahmācarya**, n. excessive abstinence or continence. — **bhāra**, m. an excessive burden; excessive obscurity (of a sentence); N. of a king. — **bhāra-ga**, m. 'heavy-burden-bearer', a mule. — **bhī**, m. 'very terrific', lightning, L. — **bhīṣhāna**, mfn. very terrific. — **bhṛita**, mfn. well filled. — **bhojana**, n. eating too much; morbid voracity. — **bhrū**, mfn. having extraordinary eyebrows. — **maṅgalya**, mfn. very auspicious; (*as*), m. Ægle or Crataeva Marmelos. — **mati** (*dti*-), f. haughtiness, RV. i, 129, 5; (*mfn.*), exceedingly wise, MBh. — **madhyandina**, n. high noon. — **marā**, m. close contact. — **mānā**, m. great haughtiness. — **mānin**, mfn. very haughty. — **māni-tā**, f. great haughtiness. — **māruta**, mfn. very windy; (*as*), m. a hurricane, Yājñ. — **mirmira** (*dti*-), mfn. twinkling exceedingly, TBr. — **mukta**, mfn. entirely liberated; quite free from sensual or worldly desire; seedless, barren; (*as*), m. the tree Dalbergia Oujensis; Gærtnera Racemosa. — **muktaka**, m. = the preceding; mountain ebony; the tree Harimantha. — **mukti** (*dti*-), f. final liberation (from death), TS.; ŚBr. xiv. — **mūrti**, f. 'highest shape', N. of a ceremony. — **memiṣha** (*dti*-), mfn. (√*i*, *mish*), opening the eyes too much, staring, TBr. — **mal-thuna**, n. excess of sexual intercourse. — **mokeśa**, m.; see *ati-√muc*. — **modā**, f. extraordinary fragrance; the tree Jasminum Arboreum. — *yava*, m. a sort of barley. — *yasa* [MBh.], m. — *yaśas*, mfn. very illustrious. — *yājā*, m. 'great sacrificer', very pious, RV. vi, 52, 1. — *yuvana*, mfn. very youthful, L. — *yoga*, m. excessive union, excess. — *rap-has*, mfn. extremely rapid, Śāk. — *rakta*, mfn. very red; (*ā*), f. one of Agni's seven tongues. — *ratha*, m. a great warrior (fighting from a car), R. — *rabhāsa*, m. extraordinary speed. — *rasā*, f. 'very succulent', N. of various plants (Mūrvā, Rāsā, Klitanaka). — *rājan*, m. an extraordinary king, Pāp. v, 4, 69, Sch.; one who surpasses a king [cf.

also s.v.] — *rucira*, mfn. very lovely; (*ā*), f. N. of two metres (a variety of the *Atijagati*; another called *Cuṭikā* or *Culikā*). — *ruṣa*, mfn. very angry. — *rūpa*, mfn. very beautiful; (*am*), n. extraordinary beauty. — *roga*, m. consumption, L. — *romaṣa*, mfn. very hairy, too hairy; (*as*), m. a wild goat, a kind of monkey. — *lakṣhmī*, mfn. very prosperous; (*is*), f. extraordinary prosperity. — *laṅghana*, n. excessive fasting, Suśr. — *lamba*, mfn. very extensive. — *lobha* or *ati-lobha*, mfn. very greedy or covetous. — *lulita*, mfn. closely attached or adhering. — *lobha*, m. or *-lobha-tā*, f. excessive greediness or covetousness. — *loma* or *-loma-śa* (*diti-*) [VS.], mfn. very hairy, too hairy. — *lomaśa*, f. *Convolvulus Argenteus*. — *lohita*, mfn. very red. — *laulya*, n. excessive eagerness or desire. — *vakti*, mfn. very loquacious. — *vakra*, mfn. very crooked or curved; (*ā*), f. one of the eight descriptions of planetary motion. — *vartula*, mfn. very round; (*as*), m. a kind of grain or pot-herb. — *vāta*, m. high wind, a storm. — *vāda*, m. abusive language; reproof; N. of a Vedic verse, AitBr. — *vādin*, mfn. very talkative. — *vālaka*, see *-bālaka* above. — *vāhana*, n. excessive toiling. — *vikāṣa*, mfn. very fierce; (*as*), m. a vicious elephant. — *vipina*, mfn. having many forests, very impenetrable, Kir. v, 18. — *vilambin*, mfn. very dilatory. — *viśaraddha-navādhā*, f. a fond but pert young wife. — *viśa*, mfn. exceedingly poisonous; counteracting poison; (*ā*), f. the plant *Aconitum Ferox*. — *viṣṭhī*, f. extraordinary growth. — *viśiṣṭi*, f. excessive rain. — *viśiṣṭi-hata*, mfn. injured by heavy rain. — *vepathu*, m. excessive tremor; (*mfn.*), or *atipathu-mat*, mfn. trembling excessively. — *valcakaśhaya*, n. great proficiency. — *vaiśasa*, mfn. very adverse or destructive. — *vyathana*, n. infliction of (or giving) excessive pain, Paṇ. v, 4, 61. — *vyathā*, f. excessive pain. — *vyaya*, m. lavish expenditure. — *vyāpta*, mfn. stretched too far (as a rule or principle). — *vyāpti*, f. unwarrantable stretch (of a rule or principle), Paṇ. vi, 3, 35, Sch. — *śakta* or *-śakti*, mfn. very powerful; (*is*), f. or *atiśakti-tā*, f. great power or valour. — *śakti-bhāj*, mfn. possessing great power. — *śākhā*, f. excessive timidity. — *śarvarā*, n. the dead of night, AV. — *śasta*, mfn. very excellent. — *śukra* (*diti-*), mfn. too bright. — *śukla*, mfn. very white, too white. — *śobhana*, mfn. very handsome. — *śrī*, mfn. very prosperous, Paṇ. i, 2, 48, Sch. — *ślakṣhna* (*diti-*), mfn. too tender, TBr. — *sam-śkṛta*, mfn. highly finished. — *śakti*, f. excessive attachment. — *śakti-mat*, mfn. excessively attached. — *samocaya*, m. excessive accumulation. — *sam-tapta*, mfn. greatly afflicted. — *samdhya*, mfn. easy to be settled or conciliated. — *samartha*, mfn. very competent. — *samipa*, mfn. very near. — *sam-parka*, m. excessive (sexual) intercourse. — *sarva*, mfn. too complete, AitBr.; superior to all, see s. v. — *sādhvāsa*, n. excessive fear. — *sāntapana*, n. a kind of severe penance (inflicted especially for eating unclean animal food). — *sāyam*, ind. very late in the evening. — *siddhi*, f. great perfection. — *sujana*, mfn. very moral, very friendly. — *sundara*, mfn. very handsome; (*as*, *ā*), m. f. a metre belonging to the class *Aśhi* (also called *Citra* or *Cañcalā*). — *śulabha*, mfn. very easily obtainable. — *śuhita*, mfn. excessively kind, over-kind. — *śriṣṭi* (*diti-*), f. an extraordinary or excellent creation, ŚBr. xiv. — *sevā*, f. excessive addition (to a habit). — *saurabha*, mfn. very fragrant; (*am*), n. extraordinary fragrance. — *sanhitya*, n. excessive satiety, e.g. being spoiled, stuffed with food, &c., Mn. iv, 62. — *stuti*, f. excessive praise, Nir. — *sthira*, mfn. very stable. — *sthūla* (*diti-*), mfn. excessively big or clumsy, VS. &c.; excessively stupid. — *snigdha*, mfn. very smooth, very nice, very affectionate. — *sparśa*, m. too marked contact (of the tongue and palate) in pronunciation. — *spṛha*, mfn. very tremulous. — *svapna*, m. excessive sleep; (*am*), n. excessive tendency to dreaming. — *svastha*, mfn. enjoying excellent health. — *hasita*, n. or *-hāsa*, m. excessive laughter. — *hrasva* (*diti-*), mfn. excessively short, VS. &c. — *Aty-agni*, m. morbidly rapid digestion. — *Aty-agnu*, mfn. very thin, MaitrS. — *Aty-adbhuta*, mfn. very wonderful; (*as*), m., N. of the Indra in the ninth Manvantara, VP.; (*am*), n. a great wonder. — *Aty-adhvan*, m. a long way or journey, excessive travelling. — *Aty-amarahana* or *-amarashin*, mfn. quite out of temper. — *Aty-amla*, mfn. very acid; (*as*), m. the tree *Spodias*

Mangifera; (*ā*), f. a species of citron. — *Aty-amla-parṇi*, f. 'having very acid leaves,' N. of a medicinal plant. — *Aty-alpa*, mfn. very little. — *Aty-āsana*, n. immoderate eating. — *Aty-āśat*, mfn. eating too much. — *Aty-āsama*, mfn. very uneven, very rough. — *Aty-ādara*, m. excessive deference. — *Aty-ādāna*, n. taking away too much. — *Aty-ānanda*, m. excessive wantonness, ŚBr.; (*mfn.*), excessively wanton, Suśr. — *Aty-āpti*, f. complete attainment, AV. xi, 7, 22. — *Aty-ārūḍhi*, f. or *-āroha*, m. mounting too high, insolence, arrogance. — *Aty-āśā*, f. extravagant hope. — *Aty-āśita*, mfn. (*√ 2. ā*), too satiate, MaitrS. — *Aty-āsārin*, mfn. excessively flowing towards, TS. — *Aty-āhāra*, m. excess in eating. — *Aty-āhārin*, mfn. eating immoderately, gluttonous. — *Aty-āhita*, n. great calaninity; great danger; facing great danger; a daring action. — *Aty-ukti*, f. excessive talking; exaggeration; hyperbole. — *Aty-ngra*, mfn. very fierce; very pungent; (*am*), n. *Asa Foetida*. — *Aty-nuccala*, ind. very loudly. — *Aty-nuccal-dhvani*, m. a very loud sound; a very high note. — *Aty-utkata*, mfn. very imposing or immense. — *Aty-utāha*, m. excessive vigour. — *Aty-udāra*, mfn. very liberal. — *Aty-ul-bana* or *-ulvāṇa*, mfn. very conspicuous, excessive. — *Aty-ushna*, mfn. very hot. — *Aty-ūdhni*, f. having an exceedingly large udder, Paṇ. Sch.

अतिकथ *ati-katha*, mfn. transgressing tradition or law, deviating from the rules of caste; (see also s. v. *ati*.)

अतिकन्दक *ati-kandaka*, as, m. the plant *Hastikanda*.

अतिकल्याण *ati-kalyāṇa*, m(f)n. 'past or beyond beauty,' not beautiful, ŚBr.

अतिक्रश *ati-kaśa*, mfn. beyond the whip, unmanageable, Paṇ. vi, 2, 191, Sch.

अतिकुप *ati-√kup*, to become very angry.

अतिकूर्ह *ati-√kūr*, to jump about.

अतिकृति *ati-kṛiti* or better *abhi-kṛiti*, q. v.

अतिकृप *ati-√krish*, to drag over or beyond.

अतिकेशर *ati-keśara*, as, m. the plant *Trapa Bispinosa*.

अतिक्रम *ati-√kram*, to step or go beyond or over or across, (Ved. Inf. *ati-krāme*, to be walked on, RV. i, 105, 16); to pass, cross; to pass time; to surpass, excel, overcome; to pass by, neglect; to overstep, transgress, violate; to pass on or away; to step out; to part from, lose: Caus. *-krāmayati* or *-kramayati*, to allow to pass (as time); to leave unnoticed.

Ati-krama, as, m. passing over, overstepping; lapse (of time); overcoming, surpassing, conquering; excess, imposition, transgression, violation; neglect; determined onset.

Ati-krāmaṇa, am, n. the act of passing over, ŚBr., surpassing, overstepping; excess; passing, spending (time).

Ati-kramāṇiya, mfn. to be passed beyond or over; generally negative *an-ati-kramāṇiya*, q. v.

Ati-kramin, mfn. (ifc.) exceeding, violating, &c.

Ati-kramya, ind. having passed beyond or over.

Ati-krānta, mfn. having passed or transgressed; exceeded, surpassed, overcome. — *nishedha*, mfn. one who has neglected a prohibition.

Ati-krānti, is, f. transgression, Kir.

Ati-krāmaka, mfn. exceeding, transgressing, L.

अतिक्षर *ati-√kshar*, to overflow or flow through, RV. &c. (3. sg. aor. *ākshār diti*, RV. ix, 43, 5).

अतिक्षिप *ati-√kship*, to throw beyond.

Ati-kṣhīpta, mfn. thrown beyond; (*am*), n. (in med.) sprain or dislocation of a particular kind, Suśr.

अतिक्षुद्र *ati-kṣhāṭva*, mfn. beyond the bedstead, able to do without a bedstead, Paṇ. Sch.

अतिक्ष्या *ati-√khyā*, to survey, overlook (3. sg. impf. *āty-akhyat*), AV.; to neglect, pass over, abandon (3. sg. Conj. *āti-khyas*, 2. du. Conj. *diti-khyatam*), RV.

अतिगम् *ati-√gam* or *ati-√1. gā*, to pass

by or over; to surpass, overcome; to escape; neglect; to pass away, die.

Ati-ga, mfn. (ifc.) exceeding, overcoming, surpassing (cf. *śokāṭiga*); transgressing, violating.

Ati-gata, mfn. having passed; being past.

अतिगर्ज *ati-√garj*, to speak loudly or provokingly or in a threatening voice, MBh.

अतिगव *ati-gava*, mfn. (a bull) covering the cow, L.

अतिगाह *ati-√gāh*, 'to emerge over,' to rise upon, RV.

Ati-gāḍha, mfn. See p. 12, col. 2.

अतिगुर *ati-√gur*, (Pot. *āti juguryāt*), to cry out, give a shriek, RV. i, 173, 2.

अतिगुहा *ati-guhā*, f. the plant *Hemionites Cordifolia*.

अतिग्रह *ati-√grah*, to take beyond or over the usual measure, ŚBr.; TBr.; ŚākhŚr.; to surpass, Paṇ. v, 4, 46, Sch.

Ati-grahā, as, m. act of taking over or beyond, surpassing; one who takes or seizes to an extraordinary extent; (in phil.) = *atigrāha*.

Ati-grāha, as, m. the object of a *graha* (q. v.) or organ of apprehension (these are eight, and their corresponding *ati-grāhas* or objects are *apāna*, 'fragrant substance'; *nāman*, 'name'; *rasa*, 'flavour'; *rūpa*, 'form'; *śabda*, 'sound'; *kāma*, 'desire'; *karman*, 'action'; *sparsa*, 'touch'), ŚBr. xiv.

Ati-grāhya, as, m., N. of three successive libations made (or cups filled) at the *Jyotishṭoma* sacrifice, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

अतिघा *ati-gha*, as, m. (√*han*), 'very destructive,' a weapon, bludgeon; wrath.

Ati-ghnī, f. utter oblivion or profound sleep (obliterating all that is disagreeable in the past, and regarded as the highest condition of bliss), ŚBr. xiv.

Ati-ghnyā (4), mfn. one who is in the condition *ati-ghnī*, AV.

अतिचमू *ati-camū*, mfn. (victorious) over armies, L.

अतिचर *ati-√car*, to pass by; to overtake, surpass; to transgress, offend, be unfaithful to.

Ati-cara, mfn. transient, changeable; (*ā*), f. the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*.

Ati-carapa, See p. 12, col. 2.

Ati-cāra, as, m. passing by, overtaking, surpassing; accelerated motion, especially of planets; transgression.

Ati-cārin, mfn. surpassing, transgressing.

अतिचृत् *ati-√cṛit*, to stick on, fasten, AV.

अतिचेष्ट *ati-√cesht*, to make extraordinary or excessive efforts.

अतिच्छन्दस् *ati-echandas*, mfn. past worldly desires, free from them, ŚBr. xiv; (*ās*, *as*), f. n., N. of two large classes of metres; (*as*), n., N. of a particular brick in the sacrificial fire-place.

अतिजगतो *ati-jagati*, f., N. of a class of metres (belonging to those called *Aticchandās*, and consisting of four lines, each containing thirteen syllables).

अतिजन *ati-jana*, mfn. 'beyond men,' uninhabited.

अतिजात *ati-jāta*, mfn. superior to parentage.

अतिजि *ati-√ji* (aor. *āty-ajaiṣhit*), to conquer, AV.

अतिजीव *ati-√jīve*, to survive; to surpass in the mode of living.

अतिजत *ati-tata*, mfn. (√*tan*), stretching far, making one's self big, conceited, Śiś.

अतिजप *ati-√tap*, to be very hot, AV. xviii, 2, 36, &c.; to heat, AV. xiii, 2, 40; BHP.; to affect greatly: Caus. *-lāpayati*, to beat much.

अतिराम् *ati-tarām*, ind. (compar. of *āti*), above in rank (with acc.), KenaUp.; better, higher, more (with abl.), ŚBr. &c.; very much, exceedingly, excessively.

सतिद्रु *ati-√trid*, to cleave, split, VS.; to pierce through, penetrate, AV.

सतिद्रु *ati-√trip*, to be satiated.

सतिद्रु *ati-√tri*, to pass through or by or over, cross, overcome, escape: Desid. *-titiṣhāti*, to be desirous of crossing or overcoming, Bhp.

Ati-tārin, mfn. crossing, AitBr.

Ati-tārya, mfn. (d) to be crossed or passed over or overcome, AV.

सतिद्रु *ati-tyad*, surpassing that, Pāp. vii, 2, 102, Sch.

सतिद्रु *ati-tvam*, surpassing thee, Pāp. vii, 2, 97, Sch.; *atitvām*, *atitvān*, acc. sing. and pl. him that surpasses thee, them that surpass thee; (fictitious forms coined by grammarians.)

सतिद्रु *ati-√tvar*, to hasten overmuch.

सतिद्रु *ati-tiṣi*, is, m. (√*at*, or said to be from *a-tiṣi*, 'one who has no fixed day for coming'), a guest, a person entitled to hospitality; N. of Agni; of an attendant on Soma; N. of Suhotra (king of Ayodhya, and grandson of Rāma). — **kriyā**, f. hospitality. — **grā**, m. 'to whom guests should go,' N. of Divodāsa and of another mythical hero, RV. — **tva**, n. state of a guest, hospitality. — **deva**, mfn. one to whom a guest is as a divinity, TUp. — **dveṣha**, m. hatred of guests, inhospitality. — **dharma**, m. rights of hospitality, Mn. iii, 111, &c. — **dharmin**, mfn. entitled to hospitality, Mn. iii, 112. — **pati** (*ati-tiṣi*), m. a host, entertainer of a guest, AV. — **pūjana**, n. or — **pūjā**, f. showing honour to a guest. — **vat**, ind. like a guest. — **sakāra**, m. honourable treatment of a guest. — **sevā**, f. attention to a guest.

Atithin, mfn. (√*at*), travelling, RV. x, 68, 3; (i), m., N. of a king (also Suhotra and Atithi, q. v.)

सतिद्रु *ati-√dagh*, to go beyond, to pass (3. sg. *āti-dhak*, 2. du. *āti-dhakam*), RV.

सतिद्रु *ati-datta*, as, m., N. of a brother of Datta and son of Rājādhīva, Hariv.

सतिद्रु *ati-√dah*, to burn or blaze across, ŚBr.; to burn or distress greatly.

सतिद्रु *ati-√1. dā*, to surpass in giving, RV. viii, 1, 38; to pass over in giving, KātyŚr.

सतिद्रु *ati-dānta*, as, m., N. of a prince.

सतिद्रु *ati-√dās*, to favour with a gift, present, RV.

सतिद्रु *ati-√2. div* (ind. p. *divyā* [= *°vya*]), to play higher, RV. x, 42, 9; to risk (in playing), MBh. ii, 2041.

सतिद्रु *ati-√diś*, to make over, transfer, assign: Pass. *-diśyate*, (in Gr.) to be overruled or attracted or assimilated.

Ati-dishāta, mfn. overruled, attracted, influenced, inferred, substituted.

Ati-dēśa, as, m. transfer, extended application, inference, analogy, overruling influence, assimilation; a rule providing for more than the usual rule; putting one thing instead of another, substitution; *rūpādi-dēśa*, such a rule as affecting the form of a word; (mfn.), overruling, previously stated.

सतिद्रु *ati-dīpya*, as, m. 'very brilliant,' the plant Plumbago Rosea.

सतिद्रु *ati-√drip*, to be excessively conceited.

सतिद्रु *ati-deva*, as, m. a superior god; surpassing the gods.

सतिद्रु *ati-√2. dru*, to run by, pass hastily, RV.; AV.; to pass over, ŚBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-dhanvan*, ā, m., N. of a Vedic teacher, a descendant of Śunaka, VBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-√dhā*, to put away.

Ati-hita, mfn. put away or aside, AV.

सतिद्रु *ati-√1. dhāv*, to run or rush over.

सतिद्रु *ati-dhriti*, is, f., N. of a class of metres (belonging to those called *Aticchandās*, and consisting of four lines, each containing nineteen syllables); (in arithm.) nineteen.

सतिद्रु *ati-√dhyai*, to meditate deeply, VP.

सतिद्रु *ati-√dhvays*, to raise the dust in running through or over (3. pl. Conj. aor. *ati-dhvasān*), RV. viii, 55, 5.

सतिद्रु *ati-√nam*, to bend aside, keep on one side.

सतिद्रु *ati-nāman*, ā, m., N. of a Saptarshi of the sixth Manvantara.

सतिद्रु *ati-nāshtrā*, mfn. beyond danger, out of danger, ŚBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-niḥ-√svas*, to breathe or sigh violently.

सतिद्रु *ati-nicrit* (or wrongly written *ati-nicriti*), f., N. of a Vedic metre of three pādas (containing respectively seven, six and seven syllables), RV. Prāt. &c.

सतिद्रु *ati-nidram*, ind. beyond sleeping time, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Sch. See also *ati-nidra* s. v. *ati*.

सतिद्रु *ati-nish-tan* (√*tan*), (perf. Pot. 3. pl. *āti nish-talanyuh*), to penetrate (with rays), RV. i, 141, 13.

सतिद्रु *ati-ni-hnutya*, ind. p. (√*hnu*), denying obstinately.

सतिद्रु *ati-√nī*, to lead over or beyond, to help a person over anything, RV. &c.; to allow to pass away: Intens. *ā-nenīdyte*, to bring forward, RV. vi, 47, 16.

सतिद्रु *ati-√3. nu*, Caus. to turn away, TS.

सतिद्रु *ati-√nud*, to drive by, AV.

सतिद्रु *ati-√ned*, to stream or flow over, foam over, TS. &c.

सतिद्रु *ati-nau*, mfn. disembarked, Pāp. Sch.

सतिद्रु *ati-pañcā*, f. a girl who is past five.

सतिद्रु *ati-pāṭikshepa*, v. l. for *a-pāṭikshepa*, as, m. omitting to remove or non-removal of the theatrical curtain.

सतिद्रु *ati-√path*, Pass. *-pathyate*, to be greatly proclaimed or celebrated, MBh.

सतिद्रु *ati-√2. pat*, to fall or fly by or past or beyond or over; to neglect, miss: Caus. *-pātayati*, to cause to fly by; to drag away; to make effectless.

Ati-patana, am, n. act of falling or flying beyond, passing, missing, transgressing.

Ati-patita, mfn. passed beyond, transgressed, missed.

Ati-pāta, as, m. passing away, lapse; neglect, transgression; ill-usage, opposition, contrariety.

Ati-pātita, mfn. completely displaced or broken; (am), n. (in med.) complete fracture of a bone.

Ati-pātin, mfn. overtaking, excelling in speed; (in med.) running a rapid course, acute; neglecting.

Ati-pātya, mfn. to be passed over, to be neglected.

सतिद्रु *ati-pattra*, as, m. the Teak tree; the tree Hastikanda.

सतिद्रु *ati-√pad*, to go beyond (acc.), jump over; to neglect, transgress: Caus. *-pādayati*, to allow to pass by.

Ati-pattī, is, f. going beyond, passing, lapse; *kriyātipattī*, the passing by of an action unaccomplished, Pāp. iii, 3, 139.

Ati-panna, mfn. gone beyond, transgressed, missed; past.

सतिद्रु *ati-para*, mfn. one who has overcome his enemies; (as), m. a great enemy.

सतिद्रु *ati-part* (*pari-√i*), to pass round, ĀpŚr.

सतिद्रु *ati-√paś*, to look beyond, look through, RV. i, 94, 7; AV.

सतिद्रु *ati-√1. pā*, Caus. P. *-pāyayati*, to give to drink in great quantity, Kathās.

सतिद्रु *ati-pāda-nicrit*, f., N. of a Vedic metre of three pādas (containing respectively six, eight and seven syllables).

सतिद्रु *ati-pitri*, tā, m. surpassing his own father, ŚBr. xiv.

Ati-pitāmaha, as, m. surpassing his own paternal grandfather, ŚBr. xiv.

सतिद्रु *ati-√pū*, P. to clarify or purify through (3. pl. aor. *āti apāvishuh*), RV. ix, 60, 2: *ā-pavate*, to purify or purge by flowing through (especially used of the Soma juice, which is considered to be a purgative), ŚBr. &c.

सतिद्रु *ati-√1. pri*, to convey across, to help over, RV.; to cross, pass over, RV. i, 174, 9 & vi, 20, 12; to keep (a promise): Caus. *-pārayati*, to lead or convey over, RV. &c.

सतिद्रु *ati-√pri*, cl. 4. P. *-pūryati*, to become full or overflowing, MBh.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√cit*, *-cekite* (= *-cikite*, BR.; = Intens. *-cekite*, Gmn.), to be clearly distinct or distinguishable, RV. i, 55, 3.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√cyu*, to pass by, TBr.: Caus. *-cyāyayati*, to cause to pass by, ŚBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-√prach*, to go on asking, ŚBr. &c.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√jval*, to flame or blaze exceedingly, MBh.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-nāś* (√*2. nāś*), to be entirely deprived of (acc.), ŚBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-nī* (√*nī*), to lead by or beyond, Lāty.; ĀivŚr.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-nud* (√*nud*), to press or incite very strongly.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√pad*, Caus. *-pādayati*, to help to pass into the other world (Comm.), MBh. iv, 1717.

सतिद्रु *ati-pramāṇa*, mfn. beyond measure, immense.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√yam*, to give or hand over, TS.; TBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√yuj*, to separate from (with instr.), TS.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√vah*, to extend or carry beyond.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√2. vā*, cl. 4. P. *-vāyati*, to blow violently, MBh.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-viddha*, mfn. (√*vyadh*), frightened away, scared, R.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√vrit*, to issue violently (as blood from a wound), Suśr.; to have an intense effect (as venom), Suśr.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√ve*, to add in weaving, weave on an additional piece, ŚākhBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√sans*, to praise highly.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√śru*, cl. 5. *ā-śrīve* (Ved. 3. sg.), to become known or famous more than others, RV. x, 11, 7.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√sad*, P. *-sīdati*, to become completely cheerful.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√sri*, Intens. *-sarsrīte*, to outstrip, surpass, RV. ii, 25, 1.

Ati-pra-srita, mfn. issued violently.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√sthā*, to have an advantage over, RV. i, 64, 13 & viii, 60, 16.

सतिद्रु *ati-pra-√2. hā*, cl. 3. *ā-jihīte*, to give or hand over, ŚBr.

सतिद्रु *ati-prāṇam*, ind. exceeding life.

Ati-prāṇa-priya, mfn. dearer than life.

सतिद्रु *ati-√pru*, to jump over, to escape, TS.

सतिद्रु *ati-preshita*, am, n. the time following the Praisha ceremony, KātyŚr.

सतिद्रु *ati-√bādh*, to molest or annoy exceedingly.

अतिवृह् *ati-√1. bṛih*, to push out intensely (scil. *retas*; used only for the etym. of *vrishabha*), Nir.

अतिब्रह्मन् *ati-brahman*, ā, m., N. of a king.

अतिब्रू *ati-√brū* or *abhi-√brū*, to insult, abuse, MBh. iii, 15640.

अतिभा *ati-√bhā*, -*bhāti*, to blaze or be very bright, AV. x, 3, 17; R.

अतिभू *ati-√bhū* (perf. -*bahhūva*), to originate or take rise in an excessive way, MBh. viii, 4541; P. (once *Ā.*, TĀr.), to excel, surpass, PBr.; MBh. &c.: Desid. to intend to surpass, ĀsvSr.

अति-भह्वा, m. superiority, overcoming.

अतिभूमि *ati-bhūmi*, is, f. extensive land; culmination, eminence, superiority; excess.

अतिभूय *ati-√2. bhūy*, to adorn one's self before (another); to adorn richly.

अतिभृ *ati-√bhṛi*, *Ā.* to pass or extend over (perf. 2. sg. -*jabhṛishe*), RV. ix, 86, 29 & 100, 9.

अति-भह्रा, as, m. See s. v. *ati*.

अतिमन् *ati-√man*, -*manyate* (1. pl. -*manā-mahé 'ti*), to disdain, despise, RV. &c.; to value less than one's self, ŚBr.; to pride one's self, ŚBr.

अति-मनित, mfn. honoured highly; cf. *ati-mānd* s. v. *ati*.

अतिमनुष्यबुद्धि *ati-manushya-buddhi*, mfn. having a superhuman intellect.

अतिमर्त्य *ati-martya*, mfn. superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *ati-maryāda*, mfn. exceeding the proper limit; (am), ind. beyond bounds.

अतिमर्शम् *ati-marśam*, ind. (√*mṛś*), so as to encroach, AitBr.

अतिमात्र *ati-mātrā*, mfn. exceeding the proper measure, AV. &c.; (am), ind. or -*ias*, ind. beyond measure.

अतिमानुष *ati-mānusha*, mfn. superhuman, divice, MBh. &c.

अतिमाम् *ati-mām* (acc. of *aty-aham*, q. v.), surpassing me, Pāp. vii, 2, 97, Sch.

अतिमाय *ati-māya*, mfn. emancipated from *Māyā* or Illusion; finally liberated.

अतिमारा *ati-māra* or *ati-bhāra*, as, m., N. of a prince.

अतिमित 1. *ati-mita*, mfn. over measured, beyond measure, exceeding.

अतिमित 2. *a-timīta*, mfn. not moistened.

अतिमुच *ati-√muc*, Pass. -*mucyate*, to avoid, escape, ŚBr. &c.

अति-मुक्ता or **अति-मुक्ता**, as, m. 'surpassing pearls in whiteness,' N. of certain shrubs.

अति-मुक्ति, ind. f. final liberation. See *ati*.

अति-मुच्य, is, p. having dismissed or given up.

अति-मुक्ष, as, m. final liberation, ŚBr. xiv.

अति-मुक्षिन्, mfn. escaping, TS.; Kāth.

अतिमृत्यु *ati-mṛtyu*, mfn. overcoming death, ChUp.

अतियज् *ati-√yaj*, to neglect or pass in offering a sacrifice, TS.

अतिया *ati-√yā*, to pass over or before; to surpass, RV. &c.; to pass by, RV. i, 135, 7; to transgress, Bhp.

अतियूयम् *ati-yūyam* (nom. pl. of *ati-tvām*, q. v.), surpassing thee.

अतिराज् *ati-√rāj*, to shine over (aor. Subj. 3. sg. *āti rāj*), RV. vi, 12, 5.

अति-राजन्, ā, n. a supreme king; superior to a king, Pāp. iv, 1, 12, Sch.; (-*rājñi*), f. (a woman) superior to a king, ib. **अति-राजकुमारी**, mfn. superior to a princess, Pāp. i, 2, 48, Sch.

अतिराजा, Nom. P. *atirājayati*, to surpass a king, Pāp. vii, 4, 2, Sch.

अतिरात्र *ati-rātrā*, mfn. prepared or performed over-night, RV. vii, 103, 7; (ds), m. an optional part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice; commencement and conclusion of certain sacrificial acts;

the concluding Vedic verse chanted on such occasions, AV. &c.; N. of a son of Cākshusha the sixth Manu. — **asaniya-paśu**, m. the victim sacrificed at the Atirātra.

अतिरि *ati-ri*, neut. of *ati-rai*, q. v.

अतिरिचि *ati-√ric*, Pass. -*ricyate*, to be left with a surplus, to surpass (in a good or bad sense with abl. or acc.); to be superior, predominate, prevail: Caus. -*recayati*, to do superfluously, to do too much, ŚBr. &c.

अति-रिक्ता, mfn. left with or as a surplus, left apart; redundant, unequalled; different from (with abl.) — **ti**, f. redundancy, &c. **अतिरिक्तांगा**, mfn. having a redundant limb or finger or toe; (am), n. a redundant limb or finger or toe.

अति-रेका or **अति-रेका** [only once, ŚBr.], as, m. surplus, excess; redundancy; difference.

अति-रेकिन, mfn. surpassing.

अतिरुच् 1. *ati-√ruc*, to shine over or along, RV. &c.; to surpass in shining.

2. **अति-रू**, m. a horse's fetlock or knee, VS.

अतिरूह *ati-√ruh*, to climb or ascend over, RV. ix, 17, 5; to go higher, RV. x, 90, 2.

अतिरै *ati-rai*, ās, ās, ī, exceeding one's income, extravagant, Pāp. Sch.

अतिरङ्ग *ati-√laṅgh*, Caus. -*laṅghayati*, to transgress, Kathās.

अतिरिहा *atilihā* or *aṭhillā*, f., N. of a Prākṛit metre (of four lines, each containing sixteen Mātras).

अतिवच् *ati-√vac*, to blame; to speak too loudly either in blaming or praising.

अतिवद् *ati-√vad*, to speak louder or better; to surpass or overpower in disputing, TBr. &c.; to ask for too much, AV.

अतिवयम् *ati-vayam* (nom. pl. of *aty-aham*, q. v.), surpassing me.

अतिवह् *ati-√vah*, to carry over or across; to pass by; to pass (time), Daś.; Caus. -*vāhayati*, to let pass, get over or through, endure; to let time pass, spend.

अति-वहना, am, n. excessive toiling or enduring. **अति-वहिका**, mfn. 'swifter than the wind,' N. of the *liṅga-śarira* (but see *ātivāhika*); (as), m. an inhabitant of the lower world.

अति-वह्या, mfn. to be passed (as time, &c.); (am), n. the passing of time.

अति-वोद्गृह्, *qḥā*, m. one who carries over or across, ŚBr.

अतिवाति *ati-√2. vā*, cl. 2. P. -*vātī*, to blow beyond, AV.: cl. 4. P. -*vāyati*, to blow violently; (*ati-vāyati*), pr. p. loc. ind. the wind blowing strongly, MBh.

अतिवास *ati-vāsa*, as, m. a fast on the day before performing the Śrāddha.

अतिविधा *ati-vi-√dhā*, cl. 3. *Ā.* -*dhatte*, to distribute too much, ŚBr.

अतिविराज् *ati-vi-√rāj*, to shine or be brilliant exceedingly, MBh. &c.

अतिविलङ्घ *ati-vi-√laṅgh*, Caus. -*laṅghayati*, to pass by without taking notice of, Bhp.

अतिविलुङ् *ati-vi-√luḍ*, Caus. -*loḍayati*, to disturb, destroy, MBh.

अतिविवृत् *ati-vi-√vrit*, Caus. -*vartayati*, to separate too far, to make too great distinction between, RV. Prāt.

अतिविविध्यम् *ati-vi-√śrambh*, Caus. -*śrambhayati*, to make too familiar or too intimate, Car. **अति-वि-श्रब्ध**, mfn. entirely trusting or confiding in; (am), ind. quite confidently.

अतिविश्र *ati-viśva*, as, m. 'superior to all or to the universe,' N. of a Muni, Hariv.

अतिविश्वस् *ati-vi-√svas*, to confide or trust too much (generally with *na*, neg.)

अतिवी *ati-√vī*, to outstrip, RV. v, 44, 7.

अतिवृंहित *ati-vṛiṅhita*, mfn. (√*vṛiṅh*), strengthened, MBh. v, 499.

अतिवृत् *ati-√vrit*, to pass beyond, surpass, cross; to get over, overcome; to transgress, violate, offend, especially by unfaithfulness; to pass away; to delay.

अति-वर्तना, am, n. a pardonable offence or misdemeanour.

अति-वर्तन, mfn. passing beyond, crossing, passing by, surpassing; guilty of a pardonable offence.

अति-व्रिती, is, f. surpassing; hyperbolic meaning; (in med.) excessive action.

अतिवृध् *ati-√vridh*, to surpass in growing, grow beyond, ŚBr.

अति-वृद्धा, mfn. very large; very old.

अतिवृष *ati-√vṛish*, to rain violently.

अतिवेल *ati-vela*, mfn. passing the proper boundary, excessive; (am), ind. excessively.

अतिव्यध् *ati-√vyadh* (Ved. Inf. *ati-vīdhe*, RV. v, 62, 9), to pierce through, RV.; AV.

अति-विद्धा, mfn. pierced through, wounded.

अति-व्यध्निन्, mfn. piercing through, wounding, VS.; ŚBr. xiv.

अति-व्यध्या, mfn. vulnerable.

अतिव्रज् *ati-√vraj*, to pass by; to fly over, RV. i, 116, 4; to pass or wander through.

अतिशंस *ati-√śaṅs*, to recite beyond measure, to continue reciting; to omit in reciting, AitBr.

अतिशक्ती *ati-śakṛi* or *ati-śakvāri*, f. a class of metres of four lines, each containing fifteen syllables. It has eighteen varieties.

अतिशक्र *ati-śakra*, mfn. superior to Indra.

अतिशङ्क *ati-√śaṅk*, to suspect strongly, Lāty.; to suspect falsely; to be concerned about.

अतिशय *ati-śaya*, &c. See 1. *ati-√1. śi*.

अतिशस्त्र *ati-śastra*, mfn. superior to weapons.

अतिशक्र *atiśākvara*, mfn. written in or connected with the *Ati-śakvāri* metre.

अतिशि *ati-√śi*, cl. 3. *Ā.* -*śīṣite*, to sharpen up (a weapon) for attacking, RV. i, 36, 16.

अतिशिष् *ati-√2. śish*, to leave remaining: Pass. -*śishyate*, to remain.

अति-शिष्ट, mfn. remaining, TS. &c.

अति-शेष, as, m. remainder, remnant (especially of time), ChUp.

अतिशी 1. *ati-√1. śi*, -*śete*, to precede in lying down, MBh.; to surpass, excel; to act as an incubus, annoy, L.: Pass. -*śaryate*, to be excelled or surpassed.

अति-श्या, as, m. pre-eminence, eminence; superiority in quality or quantity or numbers; advantageous result; one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina Arhats; (mfn.), pre-eminent, superior, abundant, ŚāṅkhBr. &c.; (am or ena), ind. eminently, very. **अतिशयोक्ति**, f. hyperbolic language; extreme assertion; verbosity.

अति-श्याना, m(f)n. eminent, abundant; (am), ind. excessively; (f), f. N. of a metre of four lines, also called *Citrālekha*.

अति-श्याता, mfn. surpassing, superior.

अति-श्यान्, mfn. excelling, abounding.

अति-श्याना, am, n. excelling; excessiveness.

अति-श्यान्, mfn. excelling, abounding; excessive.

अतिशी 2. *ati-√3. śi*, to fall or drop beyond, Kāth.; to get out from (acc.), leave, ChUp.

अतिशीतम् *ati-śitam*, ind. past or beyond the cold, after the winter.

अतिशीलय *ati-śilaya*, Nom. P. *śiyati*, to practise or use excessively.

अतिशुभ *ati-√śubh*, to be brilliant; to please: Caus. -*śobhayati*, to make brilliant, adorn.

अतिश्रेष्ठ *ati-śreshṭha*, mfn. superior to the best, best of all. — **tvā**, n. pre-eminence.

अति-श्रेयासि, is, m. a man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्लिप् *ati-√ślish*, to fasten or tie over.

अतिश्र *ati-śva*, m(f)n. superior to, or worse

than, a dog, Pān. v, 4, 96; (ā), m., N. of a tribe (?), (gaṇa *pakshādī*, q. v.)

अतिपक्ष *ati-shakta* or (in later texts) *ati-sakta*, mfn. (√*sañj*), connected with, AV. &c.

अतिषिक्त *ati-shita*, mfn. tied or bound round (so as to prevent the flow of any liquid), RV. x, 73, 9.

अतिष्कन्द *ati-shkand* (√*skand*), to cover (said of a bull), RV. v, 52, 3; to leap or jump over, Ved. Inf. (dat.) *ati-shkādē*, RV. viii, 67, 19; Ved. Inf. (abl.) *-shkādās*, RV. x, 108, 2; to omit, *an-ati-shkandat*, mfn. not omitting anything, uniform, TBr.

अति-शक्यवान्, nif(ari)n. jumping over, transgressing.

अतिश्रियम् *ati-shṛīgham* (√*stigh*), ind. so as to overwhelm, MaitrS.

अतिशु *ati-shṭu* (√*stu*), to go on too far in reciting hymns of praise, PBr.; Lāly.

अतिष्ठन् *ā-tiṣṭha*, mfn. not standing, unstable, RV.

अतिष्ठा 1. *ati-shṭhā* (√*sthā*), to be at the head of, govern, RV.; AV.; to jut over or out, TBr.

2. **अति-श्रुति**, f. precedence, superiority, ŚBr. &c.; (ās), m. f. or *ati-shṭhāvan*, m. or *ati-shṭhāvat* [AV.], mfn. superior in standing, surpassing.

अतिस्था *ati-sam-√dhā*, to overreach, deceive, Śāk.; to wrong or injure, VarBrS.

अति-sandhām, ind. so as to violate an agreement or any fixed order, ŚBr.

अति-sam-dhāna, *am*, n. overreaching, cheating.

अति-sandhita, mfn. overreached, cheated.

अति-sam-dheya, mfn. easy to be conciliated, easy to be settled.

अति सर्वे *ati-sarva*, mfn. superior to all, Pān. Sch.; (as), m. the Supreme.

अतिसावत्सर *ati-sāvatsara*, mfn. extending over more than a year, Mn.

अतिसाम्या *ati-sāmyā*, f. the sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Manjith.

अतिशु *ati-√sri*, Caus. to cause to pass through: Pass. *-sāryate*, to be purged, Suśr.

अति-sarā, *as*, m. effort, exertion, AV.

अति-sāra or **अति-sāra**, *as*, m. purging, dysentery.

अति-sārakin or **अति-sārakin** or **अति-sārin** or **अति-sārin**, mfn. afflicted with purging or dysentery.

अतिशुचि *ati-√srij*, to glide over or along, RV.; to send away, dismiss, abandon; to leave as a remnant; to remit, forgive; to give away, present; to create in a higher degree, ŚBr. xiv.

अति-sargā, *as*, m. act of parting with, dismissal, giving away; granting permission, leave; *atisargāni* √1. *dā*, to bid any one farewell, MaitrS.

अति-sarjana, *am*, n. the act of giving away, granting; liberality; a gift; sending out of the world, killing.

अति-srijya, mfn. to be dismissed, ŚBr.

अति-sriṣṭi, *is*, f. a higher creation, ŚBr. xiv.

अतिशुचि *ati-√srip*, to glide or creep over, get over, RV. &c.

अतिसेन *ati-sena*, *as*, m., N. of a prince.

अतिसेव *ati-√sev*, to use or enjoy immoderately, to practise excessively; cf. *ati-sevā* s. v. *ati*.

अतिसौपरी *ati-sauparṇa*, mfn. superior to (the powers of) Suparṇa or Garuda.

अतिस्त्रि *ati-stri*, mf(is or ī)n. surpassing a woman, L.; see Gram. 123. b.

अतिश्रंस *ati-√sraps*, to drop or turn away from, to escape, RV. vi, 11, 6.

अतिशु *ati-√sru*, to flow over or flow excessively.

अति-srāvita, mfn. caused to flow excessively (as a wound), Suśr.

अति-sruta, mfn. that which has been flowing over (N. of Soma), VS.

अतिशुचि *ati-√svri*, to hold or sustain a note, PBr.; ChUp.

अति-svārya, mfn. the last of the seven notes, TS.Prāt.

अतिहन् *ati-√han*, Desid. *-jighāṣati* (for *-jighāṣati* fr. √2. *hā*?), to try to escape, AitBr.

अति-hanta, mfn. firmly fixed, ŚBr.; utterly destroyed, Car.

अतिहस्तय *ati-hastaya*, Nom.(fr. *ati-hasta*), P. *atihastayati*, to stretch out the hands; (fr. *ati-hastin*), to overtake on an elephant.

अतिहा *ati-√2. hā*, to jump over, RV. &c.; to pass jumping from one place to another.

अतिहिमम् *ati-himam*, ind. after the frost; past the cold.

अतिहृ *ati-√hri*, to hold over; to reach over; to cause to jut over; to add.

अतिह्वे *ati-√hve* (1. sg. *Ā. -hvaye*), to call over to one's side, TBr.

अतो *ati* (√*i*), el. 2. P. *aty-eti*, -etum, to pass by, elapse, pass over, overflow; to pass on; to get over; (Ved. Inf. *āty-etaṣat*), to pass through, RV. v, 83, 10; to defer; to enter; to overcome, overtake, outdo; to pass by, neglect; to overstep, violate; to be redundant; to die: Intens. *ātyate*, to overcome.

Atita, mfn. gone by, past, passed away, dead; one who has gone through or got over or beyond, one who has passed by or neglected; negligent; passed, left behind; excessive; (as), m., N. of a particular Śaiva sect; (am), n. the past. — *kāla*, m. the past time or tense. — *nauka*, mfn. passed out of a ship, landed.

Atitvārī, f. a female transgressor, bad woman, VS.

Aty-aya, *aty-āya*, see s. v.

अतीक्ष्ण *ā-tīkṣhṇa*, mfn. not sharp, blunt; not severe or rigid.

अतीन्द्रिय *atīndriya*, mfn. beyond the (cognition of the) senses; (as), m. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) the soul; (am), n., N. of Pradhāna; the mind.

अतीरेक *ati-rekā*. See *ati-√ric*.

अतीव *atīva*, ind. exceedingly, very; excessively, too; quite; surpassing (with acc.): Compar. *atīva-tarāṇi*, ind. exceedingly, excessively, Śiś. iv. 25.

अतीव्र *a-tīvra*, mfn. not sharp, blunt; not pungent.

अतीपति *atīṣh* (√*ish*), to pass by (acc.), MaitrS.

अतीसार *ati-sāra*. See *ati-√sri*.

अतुङ्ग *a-tuṅga*, mfn. not tall, short, dwarfish.

अतुन्द *a-tunda*, mfn. not stout, thin.

अतुर *a-tura*, mfn. not liberal, not rich, AV.

अतुल *a-tula*, mfn. unequalled; (as), m. (destitute of weight), the Sesamum seed and plant.

अ-तुल्या, mfn. unequalled.

अतुष *a-tushā*, mfn. without husks, ŚBr.

अतुषारकर *a-tushāra-kara*, *as*, m. 'having not cold rays' the sun.

अतुष्टि *a-tuṣṭi*, *is*, f. displeasure, discontent.

अतुहिन *a-tuhina*, not cold. — *dhāman* or *-raāmi* or *-rucci*, m. 'having not cold light' the sun, VarBrS.

अतुति *ā-tūti*, mfn. not quick, slow, RV. vii, 28, 3.

अतूर्त *a-tūrta* [RV. viii, 99, 7] or *a-tūrta* [RV.], mfn. not outrun, not outdone, not obstructed, unhurt; (*a-tūrtam*), n. illimited space, RV. x, 149, 1. — *dakṣha*, m. 'having designs that cannot be obstructed', N. of the Āsvins, RV. viii, 26, 1. — *pa-thin* (*dūrta*), m(nom. *-panthās*)fn. having a path that cannot be obstructed, RV.

अतुण्ड *ā-tuṇḍa*, *as*, m. 'not an eater of grass', a newly-born calf, ŚBr. xiv.

अ-त्रिप्य, f. a small quantity or short supply of grass, Pān. vi, 2, 156, Sch.

अतुदिल *ā-tuḍila*, mfn. 'having no interstices', solid, RV. x, 94, 11.

अतृप *a-tṛpā*, mfn. not satisfied, RV. iv, 5, 14.

अत्रिपुवत्, mfn. insatiable, RV. iv, 19, 3.

अ-त्रिप्य, mfn. unsatisfied, insatiable, eager. — *dris*, mfn. looking with eagerness.

अ-त्रिप्य, *is*, f. unsatisfied condition, insatiability.

अतृपित *ā-trishita*, mfn. not thirsty, not greedy, RV. x, 94, 11.

अ-त्रिप्य, mfn. not thirsty, RV. x, 94, 11.

अ-त्रिप्य, mfn. beyond the reach of thirst, AV.

अ-त्रिप्य, mfn. not thirsting after, not greedy, not eager, RV. i, 71, 3.

अतेजस् *a-tejas*, *as*, n. absence of brightness or vigour; dimness, shade, shadow; feebleness, dulness, insignificance; (*a-tējās*), mfn. [AV.] or *a-tējāsa* [ŚBr. xiv] or *a-tejasvin*, mfn. not bright, dim, not vigorous. **अ-तेजो-मया**, mfn. not consisting of light or brightness, ŚBr. xiv.

अतोषणीय *a-toshaniya*, mfn. not to be pleased or appeased.

अत्क *ātka*, *as*, (√*at*), m. a traveller, L.; a limb or member, L.; armour, mail, garment, RV.; N. of an Asura, RV.

अत्कील *atkila*, *as*, m., N. of an ancient Rishi (*utkila*, q. v.), ĀsvSr.

अत्तल *attali*, *is*, m., N. of a man.

अत्तय *attaya*, mfn. (√*ad*), fit or proper to be eaten, Mn.

अत्ति, *is*, m. an eater, ŚBr. xiv.

अत्तरी, *tā*, m. an eater, AV. &c.; f. *attrī*, TS.

अत्ता *attā*, f. (probably a colloquialism borrowed from the Deccan, said to occur chiefly in dramas), a mother, L.; mother's sister, L.; elder sister, L.; (in Prakṛit) a mother-in-law, L. See *akkā*. **अत्ति**, *is*, or *attikā*, f. elder sister, L.

अत्त *attra*. See 3. & 4. *atra*, p. 17, col. 2.

अत्ति *attri*. See *dttri*, p. 17, col. 2.

अत्त *atna*, *as*, or *atnu*, *us*, m. (√*at*), the sun, L.

अत्ता (2, 3), *as*, m. a courser, steed, RV.

अत्यहस् *āty-ahās*, mfn. beyond the reach of evil or distress, VS.

अत्यग्हा, *as*, m., N. of a man, TBr.

अत्यग्नि *aty-agni*, *is*, m. too rapid digestion; (mfn.), surpassing fire. — *somārka*, mfn. brighter than fire or the moon or the sun.

अत्यग्निहोम *aty-agnishōma*, *as*, m., N. of the second of the seven modifications of the Jyotiṣhoma sacrifice; the Vedic verse chanted at the close of that ceremony.

अत्यग्र *āty-agra*, mfn. whose point is jutting over, TS.

अत्यङ्कुश *aty-aṅkuṣa*, mfn. past or beyond (the elephant-driver's) hook, unmanageable.

अत्यङ्गुल *aty-aṅgula*, mfn. exceeding an aṅgula (finger's breadth).

अत्यतिक्रम *aty-ati-√kram*, to approach for sexual intercourse, MBh.

अत्यतिरिच *aty-ati-√ric*, Pass. *-ricyate*, to surpass exceedingly.

अत्यनिल *aty-anila*, mfn. surpassing the wind.

अत्यनुसृ *aty-anu-√sri*, Caus. *-sārayati*, to pursue excessively, MBh.

अत्यन्त *aty-anta*, mfn. beyond the proper end or limit; excessive, very great, very strong; endless, unbroken, perpetual; absolute, perfect; (*am*), ind. excessively, exceedingly; in perpetuity; absolutely, completely; to the end; (*āya*), dat. ind. for ever, perpetually, Pat.; quite, Pat. — *xopana*, mfn. very passionate. — *ga*, mfn. going very much or very fast, Pān. iii, 2, 48. — *gata*, mfn. completely pertinent; always applicable, Nir.; gone for ever, Ragh. — *gati*, f. complete accomplishment; (in Gr.) the sense of 'completely.' — *gāmin*, mfn. = *ga* above. — *guṇin*, mfn. having extraordinary qualities. — *tiras-kṛita-vācya-dhvani*, f. (in rhetoric) a metaphoric or hyperbolic use of depreciatory language. — *pīḍana*, n. act of giving excessive pain. — *vāsin*, m. a student who perpetually resides with his teacher.

—*samyoga*, m. (in Gr.) immediate proximity.
—*samparka*, m. excessive sexual intercourse.
—*sukumāra*, mfn. very tender; (*as*), m. a kind of grain, *Panicum Italicum*. *Atyantābhāva*, m. absolute non-existence.

Aty-antika, mfn. too close; (*am*), n. too great nearness, ŚBr.

Atyantina, mfn. going far, Pāp. v, 2, 11.

अत्यभिस्तुत *aty-abhi-sṛita*, mfn. (√*sṛi*), having approached too much, having come too close, MBh. i, 3854.

अत्यय *aty-aya*, as, m. (fr. √*i* with *ati*, see *at*), passing, lapse, passage; passing away, perishing, death; danger, risk, evil, suffering; transgression, guilt, vice; getting at, attacking, Yājñ. ii, 12; over-coming, mastering (mentally); a class, ChUp.

Atyayika. See *Atyayika*.

Atyayin, mfn. passing, Pāp. iii, 2, 157.

अत्यराति *aty-arāti*, is, m., N. of a son of Janantapa, AitBr.

अत्यर्थ *aty-artha*, mfn. 'beyond the proper worth,' exorbitant, excessive; (*am*), ind. excessively, exceedingly.

अत्यह *aty-ard*, to press hard, distress greatly, Bhāṭṭ.

अत्यह *aty-ardh* (Subj. -*arhāt*), to excel in worth, RV. ii, 23, 15.

अत्यवमुञ्च *aty-ava-√sṛij*, to let loose, let go.

अत्यवि *aty-avi*, is, m. passing over or through the strainer (consisting of sheep's wool or a sheep's tail; said of the Soma), RV.

अत्यश *aty-√2. aś*, to precede in eating, ŚBr.; MBh.; to eat too much, Bhag.

अत्यष्टि *aty-aṣṭi*, is, f. a metre (of four lines, each containing seventeen syllables); the number seventeen. —*śāmagrī*, f., N. of a work.

अत्यस् 1. *aty-√1. as* (Imper. -*astu*) to excel, surpass, RV. vii, 1, 14; AV.

अत्यस् 2. *aty-√2. as*, to shoot beyond, overwhelm, overpower (as with arrows).

Aty-asta, mfn. one who has shot or cast beyond, Pāp. ii, 1, 24.

Aty-āsam, ind. ifc. after the lapse of (e.g. *dyava-hitvāsam*, after the lapse of two days), Pāp. iii, 4, 57, Sch.

अत्यहम् *aty-aham*, surpassing me; surpassing self-consciousness, NfisUp.; cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 97, Sch.

अत्यह *aty-ahna*, mfn. exceeding a day in duration, Pāp. v. 4, 88, Sch.

अत्याकार *aty-ā-kāra*, as, m. (√*i*. *kṛi*), contempt, blame, Pāp. v, 1, 134.

अत्याक्रम *aty-ā-√kram* (ind. p. -*krāmya*) to walk past, TS.; ŚBr.

अत्याचार *aty-ācāra*, as, m. performance of works of supererogation; (mfn.), negligent of or departing from the established customs.

अत्यादित *aty-āditya*, mfn. surpassing the sun.

अत्यादृ *aty-ā-√dri*, to take great care of, be anxious about.

अत्याधम *aty-ā-√dham*, -*dhamati*, to breathe violently, Suśr.

अत्याधा *aty-ā-√dhā*, to place in a higher rank, ŚBr.

Aty-ā-dhāna, am, n. act of imposing or placing upon, Pāp.; imposition, deception, L.

Aty-ā-hita, mfn. disagreeable, Mbh. &c.; (*am*), n. disagreeableness, Śāk. &c. (Prākṛit *accāhida*).

अत्याय *aty-āya*, as, m. (√*i*), the act of going beyond, transgression, excess, Pāp. iii, 1, 141; (*am*, 4), ind. going beyond, RV. viii, 101, 14.

अत्यायत् *aty-ā-√yat*, Ā. to make extraordinary efforts for (loc.), Daś.

अत्याया *aty-ā-√yā*, to pass by, RV.

अत्यायु *atyāyū*, n., N. of a sacrificial vessel, PBr.

अत्याल *aty-āla*, as, m. Plumbago Rosea.

अत्याश्रमिन् *aty-āśramin*, i, m. 'superior to the (four) Āśramas,' an ascetic of the highest degree.

अत्यासद् *aty-ā-√sad*, Caus. ind. p. -*sādyā*, passing through.

Aty-ā-sanna, mfn. being too close.

अत्यासु *aty-ā-√sṛi*, to run near, Kauś.

Aty-ā-sārīn, mfn. flowing near violently, TS.

अत्युक्ता *aty-uktā* or -*ukthā*, f., N. of a class of metres (of four lines, each containing two syllables).

अत्युक्ष *aty-√2. uksh* (perf. 2. sg. -*vavakshitha*) to surpass, RV.

अत्युक्रम *aty-ut-√kram*, to surpass, excel.

अत्युद्धा *aty-ud-dhā* (√*2. hā*), to surpass, ŚBr. xiv.

अत्युपध *aty-upadha*, mfn. superior to any test, tried, trustworthy, L.

अत्युपयज् *aty-upa-√yaj*, to continue offering sacrifices, ŚBr.

अत्युह *aty-√uh*. See *aty-√1. ūh*.

अत्युमशा *aty-ūmaśā*, ind. a particle of abuse (used in comp. with √*1. as*, *bhū*, 1. *kṛi*; *gaṇa ūry-ādī*, q.v.)

अत्युर्मि *aty-ūrmi*, mfn. overflowing, bubbling over, RV. ix, 17, 3.

अत्युह 1. *aty-√1. ūh*, to convey across. Spelt *aty-uh* in some forms, possibly belonging to √*vah*.

अत्युह 2. *aty-√2. ūh*, -*ohate*, to condemn, RV. viii, 69, 14.

Aty-ūha, as, m. excessive deliberation; a gallinule, a peacock, Car.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Jasminum Villosum* or *Nyctanthus Tristis*.

अत्युज् *aty-√rij*, to convey across (towards an object), admit to, AitBr.

अत्येष *aty-√esh* (Subj. 2. sg. -*eshas*) to glide over, AV. ix, 5, 9.

अत्र 1. *ā-tra* (or Ved. *d-trā*), ind. (fr. pronominal base *a*; often used in sense of loc. case *asmin*), in this matter, in this respect; in this place, here; at this time; there; then. —*daghnā*, mī(ā)n. reaching so far up, having this (or that) stature, ŚBr. —*bhavat*, mfn. his Honour, your Honour, &c. (used honorifically in dramatic language). *Atrāva*, ind. on this very spot.

Atratya, mfn. connected with this place, produced or found here, L.

अत्र 2. *a-tra*, mfn. (√*trai*), (only for the etym. of *kshattra*), 'not enjoying or affording protection,' BrArUp.

अत्र 3. *atrā*, as, m. (for *at-tra*, fr. √*ad*), a devourer, demon, RV.; AV.; a Rākshasa.

4. *Atra*, am, n. (for *at-tra*), food, RV. x, 79, 2.

Atri, is, m. (for *at-tri*, fr. √*ad*), a devourer, RV. ii, 8, 5; N. of a great Rishi, author of a number of Vedic hymns; (in astron.) one of the seven stars of the Great Bear; (*atrayas*), pl. m. the descendants of Atri. —*caturāha*, m. 'the four days of Atri,' N. of a sacrifice. —*jāta*, m. 'produced by Atri,' the moon. —*drig-ja* or -*netra-ja* or -*netra-pra-sūta* or -*netra-prabhava* or -*netra-sūta* or -*netra-bhū*, m. 'produced by Atri's look,' the moon; (in arithm.) the number one. —*bhāradvāja*, f. marriage of descendants of Atri with those of Bhāradvāja. —*vāt*, ind. like Atri, RV. —*sam-hitā* or -*smṛitī*, f. the code ascribed to Atri.

Atrin, f, m. a devourer, demon, RV.; a Rākshasa.

अत्रप *a-trapa*, mfn. destitute of shame.

अत्रपु *a-trapū* or *a-trapús*, mfn. not tinned, MaitS.; Kāth.; KapS.

अत्रसु *ā-trasnu* [ŚBr.; Ragh. xiv, 47] or *a-trāsa*, mfn. fearless.

अत्रिजात *a-tri-jāta*, mfn. 'not born thrice' (but twice), a man belonging to one of the first three classes; [for *atri-jāta*, see under *atri*.]

अत्रक *a-trāk-ka* [TS.] or *a-trāc* [ŚBr.], mfn. skinless.

अत्ररा *a-trarā*, f. freedom from haste.

अथ *dtha* (or Ved. *āthā*), ind. (probably fr. pronom. base *a*), an auspicious and inceptive particle (not easily expressed in English), now; then; moreover; rather; certainly; but; else; what? how else? &c. —*kim*, ind. how else? what else? certainly, assuredly, sure enough. —*kimn*, ind. how much more; so much the more. —*ca*, ind. moreover, and likewise. —*tu*, ind. but, on the contrary. —*vā*, ind. or; (when repeated) either or; or rather; or perhaps; what? is it not so? &c. —*vāpi*, ind. or, rather. *Athātas*, ind. now. *Athānantaram*, ind. now. *Athāpi*, ind. so much the more; moreover; therefore; thus.

Athō, ind. (= *atha* above), now; likewise; next; therefore. —*vā*, ind. = *atha-vā*, Mn. iii, 202.

अथरि *atharī*, is, or *atharī*, f. (said to be fr. √*at*, to go, or fr. an obsolete √*ath*), flame [Gmn.; 'the point of an arrow or of a lance,' NBD.; 'finger,' Naigh.], RV. iv, 6, 8.

1. *Atharya* [VS.] and *atharyā* [RV. vii, 1, 1], mfn. flickering, lambent.

2. *Atharya*, Nom. P. *atharyati*, to move tremulously, flicker, Naigh.

अथर्वन् *ātharvan*, ā, m. (said to be fr. an obsolete word *athar*, fire), a priest who has to do with fire and Soma; N. of the priest who is said to have been the first to institute the worship of fire and offer Soma and prayers (he is represented as a Prajāpati, as Brahmā's eldest son, as the first learner and earliest teacher of the Brahma-vidyā, as the author of the Atharva-veda, as identical with Aṅgiras, as the father of Agni, &c.); N. of Śiva, Vasishṭha [Kir. x, 10], Soma, Prāṇa; (*ā*, ā), m. n. the fourth or Atharva-veda (said to have been composed by Atharvan, and consisting chiefly of formulas and spells intended to counteract diseases and calamities); (*dītharvānas*), pl. m. descendants of Atharvan, often coupled with those of Aṅgiras and Bhṛigu; the hymns of the Atharva-veda.

1. *Atharva* (in comp. for *atharvan*). — *bhūta*, ās, m. pl. 'who have become Atharvans,' N. of the twelve Maharshis. —*vāt*, ind. like Atharvan or his descendants, RV. —*vid*, m. one versed in the Atharva-veda (a qualification essential to the special class of priests called Brahmins). —*veda*, m., N. of the fourth Veda (see above). —*śikhā*, f., N. of an Upanishad. —*śiras*, n. id.; N. of a kind of brick, TBr.; (*ās*), m., N. of Mahāpurusha. —*hṛidayā*, n., N. of a Pariśiṣṭa. *Atharvāṅgīras*, m. a member of the sacerdotal race or class called *Atharvāṅgīrasas*, m. pl., i. e. the descendants of Atharvan and of Aṅgiras; the hymns of the Atharva-veda. *Atharvāṅgīrasa*, mfn. connected with the sacerdotal class called *Atharvāṅgīras*; (*am*), n. the work or office of the *Atharvāṅgīras*; (*ās*), m. pl. the hymns of the Atharva-veda.

2. *Atharva*, as, m., N. of Brahmā's eldest son (to whom he revealed the Brahma-vidyā), MuṇḍUp.

Atharvana, as, m., N. of Śiva.

Atharvani, is, better *ātharvani*, m. a Brahman versed in the Atharva-veda, L.; a family priest, L.

Atharvāna, am, n. the Atharva-veda or the ritual of it, MBh. —*vid*, m. one versed in that ritual.

Atharvī, f. ('female priest,' Gmn.; BR.) pierced by the point (of an arrow or of a lance), RV. i, 112, 10; cf. *atharī*.

अद् 1. *ad*, cl. 2. P. *ātti*, *āda*, *atsyati*, *attum*, to eat, consume, devour; Ved. Inf. *dittave*, RV.; Caus. *āddyati* & *te* (once *adyate* [ĀpŚr.]), to feed [cf. Lith. *edmi*; Slav. *jamj* for *jadmj*]; Gk. *ēō*; Lat. *edo*; Goth. rt. *AT*, pres. ita; Germ. *essen*; Eng. *to eat*; Arm. *utem*. *Ad-ādi*, mfn. belonging to the second class of roots called *ad*, &c., cf. Pāp. ii, 4, 72.

Attavya, ātti, āttī, 4. *ātra* &c., see s. v.

2. *Ad*, mfn., ifc. 'eating,' as *matsyād*, eating fish. *Ada* or *adaka*, mfn., chiefly ifc., eating.

1. *Adāt*, mfn. eating, RV. x, 4, 4, &c.

Adana, am, n. act of eating; food, RV. vi, 59, 3.

Adanīya, mfn. to be eaten, what may be eaten. *Adman*, *adya*, *advan*, see s. v.

अदक्ष *a-dakṣa*, mfn. not dexterous, unskillful, awkward.

Ad-dakṣiṇā, mfn. not dexterous, not handy; not right, left; inexperienced, simple-minded; not

giving or bringing in a dakṣiṇā or present to the priest, RV. x, 61, 10, &c. — *tva*, n. awkwardness; not bringing in a dakṣiṇā.

Adakṣiṇīyā, mfn. not entitled to a dakṣiṇā, ŚBr. **Adakṣiṇyā**, mfn. not fit to be used as a dakṣiṇā, TS.

अदग्ध *a-dagḍha*, mfn. not burnt.

अदण्ड *a-daṇḍa*, mfn. exempt from punishment; (*am*), n. impunity.

अदण्डानिया, mfn. = *a-daṇḍyā*.

अदण्ड्य, mfn. not deserving punishment, PBr.; Mn. &c.; exempt from it, ŚBr.; Mn. viii, 335.

अदत्त *a-daṭṭa* [RV.] or *adatta* [ChUp.], mfn. toothless. (For 1. *add*, see above.)

अदत्त *a-daṭṭa*, mfn. not given; given unjustly; not given in marriage; one who has given nothing, AV.; (*ā*), f. an unmarried girl; (*am*), n. a donation which is null and void, Comm. on Yājñ.

अदत्तव, ind. not having given, AV. xii, 4, 19, &c.

अदत्तय, ind. not through a present, RV. v, 49, 3.

अदद्यच्च *adadya-āc*, *aṅ*, *īcī*, *ak* (fr. *adas* + *āc*), inclining or going to that, L.

अदन *ādana*, *adaniya*. See *√ad*.

अदन्त 1. *a-danta*, mfn. toothless; (*as*), m. a leech, L.

अदन्तका [TS.] or *a-dāntaka* [ŚBr.], mfn. toothless.

अदन्त्या, mfn. not suitable for the teeth; not dental; (*am*), n. toothlessness.

अदन्त 2. *ad-anta*, mfn. (in Gr.) ending in *at*, i. e. in the short inherent vowel *a*.

अदभ *a-dabha*, mfn. (*√dambh* or *dabh*), not deceived or tampered with, unimpaired, unbroken, pure, RV. — **अद्विती** (*adabdhā-*), mfn. whose works are unimpaired, RV. vi, 51, 3. — **व्रताप्रमत्ति** (*adabdhā-*), mfn. of unbroken observances and superior mind (or 'of superior mind from having unbroken observances'), RV. ii, 9, 1. **अदबधस्यु**, m. having unimpaired vigour (or 'leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices'), VS. **अदबधसु**, mfn. having a pure life, AV. v, 1, 1.

अदब्धा, mfn. not injuring, benevolent, RV. v, 86, 5.

अदब्ध्रा, mfn. not scanty, plentiful, RV. viii, 47, 6; strong.

अदम्भा, mfn. free from deceit, straightforward; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva; absence of deceit; straightforwardness.

अदम्भी-त्वा, *am*, n. sincerity.

अदमुद्यच्च *adamudrya-āc*, *aṅ*, *īcī*, *ak*, going to that, L.

अदम्य-सो or *adamīya-sō*, id., L.

अदम्य *a-damyā*, mfn. untamable.

अदय *a-dayā*, mfn. (*√day*), merciless, unkind, RV. x, 103, 7; (*am*), ind. ardently.

अदयि, mfn. unkind.

अदरा *a-dara*, mfn. not little, much.

अदराका, *as*, m., N. of a man.

अदर्श 1. *a-darśa* (for *ā-darśa*), *as*, m. a mirror.

अदर्श 2. *a-darśa*, *as*, m. day of new moon.

अदराना, *am*, n. non-vision, not seeing; disregard, neglect; non-appearance, latent condition, disappearance; (mfn.), invisible, latent. — **पथा**, n. a path beyond the reach of vision.

अदरानिया, mfn. invisible; (*am*), n. invisible condition.

अदल *a-dala*, mfn. leafless; (*as*), m. the plant *Engenia* (or *Barringtonia*) *Acutangula*; (*ā*), f. *Socotrine Aloe* (*Perfoliata* or *Indica*).

अदशन *a-daśan*, *a*, not ten, ŚBr. **अदश-मासा**, mfn. not ten months old, ŚBr.

अदस *adās*, nom. m. f. *asaū* (voc. *dsau*, MaitrS.), n. *adās*, (opposed to *idām*, q. v.), that; a certain; (*adar*), ind. thus, so; there. **अदह-कृति**, having done that. **अदो-भवति**, he becomes that. **अदो-माया**, mfn. made of that, containing that, ŚBr. xiv. **अदो-मूला**, mfn. rooted in that.

Adāyīya, mf(ī)n. belonging to that or those, Naish.

Adasya, Nom. P. *adasyati*, to become that.

अदाक्षिण्य *a-dākṣiṇya*, *am*, n. incivility.

अदानु *a-dāṇi*, mfn. not giving; not liberal, miserly; not giving (a daughter) in marriage; not paying, not liable to payment.

अदान *a-dāna*, *am*, n. (*√dā*), not giving, act of withholding, AV. &c.; (mfn.), not giving.

अदानी, mfn. not giving, miserly, AV.

अदमन, mfn. not liberal, miserly, RV.

अदयिन, mfn. not giving, Nir.

अदशन [RV. i, 174, 6] or **अदशसुरि** [RV. viii, 45, 15] or **अदशवास** [RV.; Compar. *adāśuṣṭara*, RV. viii, 81, 7], mfn. not worshipping the deities, impious.

1. **अदिति**, *is*, f. having nothing to give, destitution, RV.; for 2. *aditi*, 3. *a-diti*, see below.

अदान *a-dānta*, mfn. unsubdued.

अदाय *a-dāhya* (3, 4), mfn. free from deceit, trusty; not to be trifled with, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of a libation (*graha*) in the *Yjotishṭoma* sacrifice.

अदायद *a-dāyādā*, mf(ī), in later texts *ā* n. not entitled to be an heir; destitute of heirs.

अदयिका, mfn. unclaimed from want of persons entitled to inherit; not relating to inheritance.

अदारा *a-dāra*, *as*, m. having no wife.

अदारासुत *a-dāra-sūt*, mfn. not falling into a crack or rent, AV.; N. of a Sāman, PBr.

अदास *a-dāsa*, *as*, m. 'not a slave,' a freeman.

अदाहक *a-dāhuka*, mfn. not consuming by fire, MaitrS.

अदह्या, mfn. incombustible.

अदिक *a-dikka*, mfn. having no share in the horizon, banished from beneath the sky, ŚBr.

अदिति 2. *aditi*, *is*, m. (*√ad*), devourer, i. e. death, BrĀrUp.

अदिति 3. *a-diti*, mfn. (*√dā* or *do*, *dyati*; for 1. *a-diti*, see above), not tied, free, RV. vii, 52, 1; boundless; unbroken, entire, unimpaired, happy, RV.; VS.; (*is*), f. freedom, security, safety; boundlessness, immensity; inexhaustible abundance; unimpaired condition, perfection; creative power; N. of one of the most ancient of the Indian goddesses ('Infinity' or the 'Eternal and Infinite Expanse,' often mentioned in RV., daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kāśyapa, mother of the Adityas and of the gods); a cow, milk, RV.; the earth, Naigh.; speech, Naigh. (cf. RV. viii, 101, 15); (*ī*), f. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. — **जा**, m. a son of Aditi, an Aditya, a divine being. — **त्वा**, n. the condition of Aditi, or of freedom, unbrokenness, RV. vii, 51, 1; the state of the goddess Aditi, BrĀrUp. — **नानदा**, m. = *-ja*, q. v.

अदितस्त *a-ditsat* [RV. vi, 53, 3, &c.] or *a-ditsu*, mfn. (Desid. fr. *√dā*), not inclined to give.

अदिप्रभृति *adi-prabhṛti* = *ad-ādi*. See *√ad*.

अदोक्षित *a-dikṣita*, mfn. one who has not performed the initiatory ceremony (*dikṣā*) connected with the Soma sacrifice; one who is not concerned in that ceremony; one who has not received Brāhmanical consecration.

अदीन *a-dīna*, mfn. not depressed; noble-minded; (*as*), m., N. of a prince (also called Ahina). — **सत्त्वा**, mfn. possessing unimpaired goodness. **Adinātman**, mfn. undepressed in spirit.

अदीपित *a-dīpita*, mfn. unilluminated.

अदीर्घ *a-dīrghā*, mfn. not long. — **सूत्र**, mfn. not tedious, prompt, L.

अदुःख *a-duḥkha*, mfn. free from evil or trouble, propitious. — **नवामि**, f. the propitious ninth day in the first fortnight of Bhādrapada (when women worship Devī to avert evil for the ensuing year).

अदुग्ध *a-dugḍha*, mfn. not milked out, RV. vii, 32, 22; not sucked out, Sutr.

अदुच्छुन *a-duccḥuna*, mfn. free from evil, propitious, RV. ix, 61, 17.

अदुर्ग *a-durga*, mfn. not difficult of access;

destitute of a strong hold or fort. — **विशया**, m. an unfortified country.

अदुर्मैत्र *a-durmakha*, mfn. not reluctant, unremitting, cheerful, RV. viii, 75, 14.

अदुर्मङ्गल *a-durmaṅgala*, mf(nom. īh) n. not inauspicious, RV. x, 85, 43.

अदुर्वृत्त *a-durvṛtta*, mfn. not of a bad character or disposition.

अदुष्कृत *a-duṣh-kṛit*, mfn. not doing evil, RV. iii, 33, 13.

अदुष्ट *a-duṣṭa*, mfn. not vitiated, not bad, not guilty, Mn. viii, 388; innocent. — **त्वा**, n. the being not vitiated; innocence.

अदु *a-dū*, mfn. dilatory, without zeal, not worshipping, RV. vii, 4, 6.

अदून *a-dūna*, mfn. (*√2. du*), uninjured.

अदूर *a-dūra*, mfn. not distant, near; (*am*), n. vicinity; (*e*), (*āt*), (*atas*), ind. (with abl. or gen.) not far, near; soon. — **भव**, mfn. situated at no great distance.

अदूषित *a-dūṣita*, mfn. unvitiated; unspotted, irreproachable. — **अधि**, mfn. possessing an uncorrupted mind.

अदृढ *a-dṛiḍha*, mfn. not firm; not decided.

अदृपित *a-dṛipita*, mfn. not infatuated, not vain, RV.

अदृप्ति, mfn. id., RV. — **क्रातु** (*adṛipta-*), mfn. sober-minded, RV.

अदृष्यत, mfn. not being infatuated, RV. i, 151, 8.

अदृश *a-dṛiṣ*, mfn. (*√dṛiṣ*), blind, L.

अदृश्या, mfn. invisible, latent; not fit to be seen; (cf. *a-dreṣya*). — **कारण**, n. act of rendering invisible; N. of a part of a treatise on magic.

अदृष्यत, mfn. invisible, L.; (*atī*), f. N. of Vasiṣṭha's daughter-in-law.

अदृशित or **अदृशिष्ट** [ŚBr.], mfn. unseen, unforeseen; invisible; not experienced; unobserved, unknown; unsanctioned; (*as*), m., N. of a particular venomous substance or of a species of vermin, AV.; (*am*), n. unforeseen danger or calamity; that which is beyond the reach of observation or consciousness (especially the merit or demerit attaching to a man's conduct in one state of existence and the corresponding reward or punishment with which he is visited in another); destiny, fate: luck, bad luck. — **कर्मान**, mfn. one who has not seen practice.

— **काम**, m. passionate attachment to an object that has never been seen. — **जा**, mfn. produced or resulting from fate. — **नारा** or **-पुरुषा**, m. a treaty concluded by the parties personally (in which no third mediator is seen). — **परा-समार्थ्या**, m. one who has not experienced the power of an enemy. — **पूरवा**, mfn. never seen before. — **पला**, mfn. having consequences that are not yet visible; (*am*), n. a result or consequence which is not yet visible or hidden in the future. — **रूपा**, mfn. having an invisible shape. — **वत्**, mfn. connected with or arising from destiny; lucky or unlucky; fortunate. — **हान**, m. destroyer of venomous vermin, RV. i, 191, 8 & 9. **अदृशिष्टार्था**, mfn. having an object not evident to the senses (as a science), transcendental. **अदृशिष्टारुतपूरवत्वा**, n. the state of never having been seen or heard before.

अदृशित, *is*, or **अदृशित**, f. a displeased or malicious look, an evil eye, L.

अदेय *a-deya*, mfn. improper or unfit to be given; (*am*) or **-दना**, n. an illegal gift.

अदेव *a-deva*, mfn. not divine, not of divine origin, not referring to any deity, RV.; godless, impious, RV.; (*as*), m. one who is not a god, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. — **मतिरिका**, mfn. 'not having the gods or clouds as mothers, not suckled by any deity,' not rained upon.

अदेवता, mf(ā)n. not referring to or intended for any deity, ŚBr.

अदेवत, f. one who is not a deity, Nir.

अदेवत्रा, mfn. not devoted to the gods, RV. v, 61, 6.

अदेवयत [RV. ii, 26, 1] or **अदेवयु** [RV.], mfn. indifferent to the gods, irreligious.

अदाiva, mfn. not referring to or connected with the gods or with their action; not predetermined by them or by fate.

अदेव्री *a-devri-ghnī*, f. not killing her brother-in-law, AV. xiv, 2, 18.

अदेश *a-deśa*, as, m. a wrong place, an improper place. — *kāla*, n. wrong place and time. — *ja*, mfn. produced in a wrong place. — *stha*, mfn. out of place, in the wrong place; one absent from his country, an absentee.

अदेया, mfn. not on the spot, not present on the occasion referred to, Mn. viii, 53 (v.l. *a-deśa*); not to be ordered or advised.

अदोमद *a-doma-dā* or *a-doma-dhā*, mfn. not occasioning inconvenience, AV.

अदोमय *ado-māya*, &c. See *adās*.

अदोह *a-doha*, as, m. (✓*duh*), the season when milking is impracticable, KātyŚr.

अदोद्गर्हि, mfn. not milking; not exacting; not caring for, BHp.

अद्गा *āga*, as, m. (✓*ad*), a sacrificial cake (*puṇḍā*) made of rice, Up.; a cane(?), AV. i, 27, 3.

अद्गा *ad-dhā*, ind. (fr. *ad* or *a*, this), Ved. in this way; manifestly; certainly, truly. — *tama*, mfn. quite manifest, Ait. Ār.; (ām), ind. most certainly, ŚBr. — *puruṣa*, m., see *an-addhāpuruṣhā*. — *bo-dheya*, ās, m. pl. adherents of a particular Śākha or recension of the white Yajur-veda.

अद्धति, is, m. a sage, RV. x, 85, 16; AV.

अद्यालोहक *addhyā-laha-kārṇa*, mfn. having ears quite red, VS.; cf. *adhiriṣṭhā-kārṇa*.

अद्भुत *adbhuta* [once *adbhuta*, RV. i, 120, 4], mfn. (see 1. *at*), supernatural, wonderful, marvellous; (as), n. the marvellous (in style); surprise; N. of the Indra of the ninth Manvantara; (am), n. a marvel, a wonder, a prodigy. — *karman*, mfn. performing wonderful works; exhibiting wonderful workmanship. — *kratu* (*adbhuta*), mfn. possessing wonderful intelligence, RV. — *gandha*, mfn. having a wonderful smell. — *tama*, n. an extraordinary wonder. — *tva*, n. wonderfulness. — *darśana*, mfn. having a wonderful aspect. — *dharma*, m. 'a system or series of marvels or prodigies,' N. of one of the nine āṅgas of the Buddhists. — *brāhmaṇa*, n., N. of a portion of a Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāma-veda. — *bhima-karman*, mfn. performing wonderful and fearful works. — *rasa*, m. the marvellous style (of poetry). — *rāmāyana*, n., N. of a work ascribed to Vālmiki. — *rūpa*, mfn. having a wonderful shape. — *sānti*, m. or f., N. of the sixty-seventh Paṇiṣṭha of the Atharva-veda. — *sam-kāśa*, mfn. resembling a wonder. — *sāra*, n. 'wonderful resin' of the Khadira tree (*Mimosa Catechu*); N. of a book on the essence of prodigies. — *avana*, m. 'having a wonderful voice,' N. of Śiva. *Adbhutāśas*, mfn. one in whom no fault is visible, RV. *Adbhutottarakāṇḍa*, n., N. of a work, an appendix to or imitation of the Rāmāyaṇa. *Adbhutōpama*, mfn. resembling a wonder.

असन् *ādman*, a, n. (✓*ad*), eating, a meal, RV. i, 58, 2.

अद्मा (in comp. for *adman*). — *sād*, m. seated (with others) at a meal, companion at table, RV. — *sādyā*, n. commensality, RV. viii, 43, 19. — *sādvan*, mfn. companion at a meal, RV. vi, 4, 4.

अद्मन्ति, is, m. fire, Up.

अद्मरा, mfn. gluttonous, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 160.

1. *Adya*, mfn. fit or proper to be eaten; (am), ifc. (cf. *annādyā*, *haviṛ-adyā*), n. food.

अद्य 2. *a-dyā* (Ved. *adyā*), ind. (fr. pronom. base *a*, this, with *dya* for *dyu*, q.v., Lat. *ho-die*), to-day; now-a-days; now. — *dina* or *divaasa*, m. n. the present day. — *pūrvam*, ind. before now. — *prabhṛti*, ind. from and after to-day. — *iva*, mfn. comprising the present and the following day, PBr. — *śvina*, mfn. likely to happen to-day or (inas) to-morrow, Pāṇ. v, 2, 13; (ā), f. a female near delivery, ib. — *utyā*, f. preparation and consecration of the Soma on the same day, ŚBr. &c. *Adyāpi*, ind. even now, just now; to this day; down to the present time; henceforth. *Adyāvadhī*, mfn. beginning or ending to-day; from or till to-day. *Adyā-śvā*, n. the present and the following day, TS. *Adyāśva*, ind. this very day.

अद्याताना, mī(ṛ)n. extending over or referring to to-day; now-a-days, modern; (as), m. the period of a current day, either from midnight to midnight,

or from dawn to dark; (ṛ), f. (in Gr.) the aorist tense (from its relating what has occurred on the same day). — *bhūta*, m. the aorist.

अद्यातान्या, mfn. extending over or referring to to-day; current now-a-days.

अद्यु *a-dyu*, mfn. not burning or not sharp, RV. vii, 34, 12.

अद्युति, mfn. destitute of brightness, RV. vi, 39, 3.

अद्युय *a-dyutya* (4), am, n. unlucky gambling, RV. i, 112, 24; (mfn.), not derived from gambling, honestly obtained.

अद्रव *a-drava*, mfn. not liquid.

अद्रव्य *a-dravya*, am, n. a nothing, a worthless thing; (mfn.), having no possessions.

अद्रि *ādri*, is, m. (✓*ad*, Up.), a stone, a rock, a mountain; a stone for pounding Soma with or grinding it on; a stone for a sling, a thunderbolt; a mountain-shaped mass of clouds; a cloud (the mountains are the clouds personified, and regarded as the enemies of Indra); a tree, L.; the sun, L.; N. of a measure; the number seven; N. of a grandson of Pṛithu. — *kārṇi*, f. the plant *Clitoria Ternatea* Lin. — *kilā*, f. the earth, L. — *kṛita-sthalī*, f., N. of an Apsaras. — *ja*, mfn. produced from or found among rocks or mountains; (ā), f. the plant *Saiphali*; N. of Pārvatī or Durgā; (am), n. red chalk. — *jā*, mfn. produced from (the friction of) stones, RV. iv, 40, 5; N. of the soul, KāthUp. — *jūta* (*ādri*), mfn. excited by (the friction of) stones, RV. iii, 58, 8. — *tana-yā*, f. 'mountain-daughter,' N. of Pārvatī; N. of a metre (of four lines, each containing twenty-three syllables). — *duḡdha* (*ādri*), mfn. not pressed out or extracted with stones, RV. — *dvish*, m. the enemy of mountains or clouds, i.e. Indra, L. — *nandinī*, f., N. of Pārvatī. — *pati*, m. 'lord of mountains,' the Himalāya. — *barhas* (*ādri*), mfn. fast as a rock, RV. x, 63, 3; TBr. — *budhna* (*ādri*), mfn. rooted in or produced on a rock or mountain, RV. x, 108, 7; VS. — *bhid*, mfn. splitting mountains or clouds, RV. vi, 73, 1; (f), m., N. of Indra, L. — *bhū*, mfn. mountain-born, found or living among mountains; (ās), f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*. — *mātrī* (*ādri*), mfn. having a rock or mountain for a mother, RV. ix, 86, 3. — *mūrdhan*, m. the head or summit of a mountain. — *rāj* or *rāja*, m. 'king of mountains,' the Himalāya. — *vat* (voc. *vas*), m. armed with stones or thunderbolts, RV. — *vahni*, m. fire on or in a mountain or rock. — *śayya*, m. 'having the mountain for a couch,' Śiva, L. — *śṛṅga*, n. a mountain-peak. — *śhuta* (*ādri*), mfn. prepared with stones, RV. — *samhata* (*ādri*), mfn. expressed with stones, RV. ix, 98, 6. — *sānu*, mfn. lingering on the mountains, RV. vi, 65, 5. — *sāra*, m. 'essence of stones,' iron. — *sāra-māya*, mfn. made of iron. *Adrindra* or *adrīsa*, m. 'lord of mountains,' the Himalāya.

अद्रिकā, f., N. of an Apsaras.

अद्रुह *a-drūh* (nom. *a-dhrūk*), mfn. free from malice or treachery, RV.

अद्रुहणा [RV. v, 70, 2] or *a-druhvan* [SV.], mfn. id.

अद्रुघा, mfn. free from falsehood, true, RV.; (*ā-drogham*), ind. without falsehood, RV. viii, 60, 4. — *vāc* (*ādrogha*), mfn. free from malice or treachery in speech, RV.; AV. *Adroghavita*, mfn. loving freedom from malice or treachery, AV.

अद्रुहा, as, m. freedom from malice or treachery. — *vṛitti*, f. conduct free from malice or treachery.

अद्रुहिन, mfn. free from malice or treachery.

अद्रेष्य *a-dreṣya*, mfn. invisible, MuṇḍUp.

अद्रन् *advan*, mfn. (✓*ad*), ifc. (e.g. *agrā-dvan*), eating.

अद्वय *a-dvaya*, mfn. not two, without a second, only, unique; (as), m., N. of a Buddha; (am), n. non-duality, unity; identity (especially the identity of Brahma with the human soul or with the universe, or of spirit and matter); the ultimate truth. — *vādin*, m. one who teaches *advaya* or identity, a Buddha; a Jaina; (cf. *advaita-vādin*). *Advayānanda*, m., N. of an author, and of a founder of the Vaiṣṇava sect in Bengal (who lived at the close of the fifteenth century).

अद्वयत [RV. iii, 29, 5] or *ā-dvayasa* [RV. i, 187, 3 & viii, 18, 6], mfn. free from duplicity.

अद्वयविन [RV.] or *ā-dvayin* [RV. viii, 18, 15], mfn. free from double-dealing or duplicity.

अद्वार *ā-dvār*, f. not a door, ŚBr.; MBh.

अद्वारा, am, n. a place without a door; an entrance which is not the proper door, ŚBr. xiv, &c.

अद्विज *a-dviṣa*, mfn. destitute of Brāhmins, Mn. viii, 22.

अद्वितीय *a-dvitiya*, mfn. without a second, sole, unique; matchless.

अद्विषेय *a-dviṣeṇyā* (5), mfn. (✓*dviṣh*), not malevolent, RV.

अद्वेषा, mfn. not malevolent (nom. du. f. 2), RV. viii, 68, 10 & x, 45, 12. — *rāgin*, mfn. free from malevolence and passionate desire.

अद्वेषास, ind. without malevolence, RV.

अद्वेषिन, mfn. free from malevolence.

अद्वेषष्टि, ṣṭi, m. not an enemy, a friend.

अद्वैत *ā-dvaita*, mfn. destitute of duality, having no duplicate, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; peerless; sole, unique; epithet of Viṣṇu; (am), n. non-duality; identity of Brahma or of the Paramātman or supreme soul with the Jīvātman or human soul; identity of spirit and matter; the ultimate truth; title of an Upanishad; (ena), ind. solely. — *vādin*, i, m. one who asserts the doctrine of non-duality. *Advaitānanda*, m. = *advayānanda*, q.v. *Advaitōpanishad*, f., N. of an Upanishad.

अद्वैधा, mfn. not divided into two parts, not shared; not disunited; free from malice, straightforward.

अद्वधा or *ādhā*, ind., Ved. (= *dtha*; used chiefly as an inceptive particle), now; then, therefore; moreover, so much the more; and, partly. *Adha-ādha*, as well as, partly partly. *Adha-priya*, mfn. (you who are) now pleased (voc. du. 2), RV. viii, 8, 4.

अधः *adhah*, &c. See *अधस्*.

अधन *a-dhana*, mfn. destitute of wealth.

अधन्या, mfn. not richly supplied with corn or other produce; not prosperous; unhappy.

अधम *adhamā*, mfn. (see *ādhara*), lowest, vilest, worst; very low or vile or bad (often ifc., as in *narādhamā*, the vilest or worst of men); (as), m. an unblushing paramour; (ā), f. a low or bad mistress [cf. Lat. *infimus*]. — *bhṛita* or *bhṛitaka*, m. a servant of the lowest class, a porter. — *rpa* (*ri*) or *-rpika* (*ri*), m. one reduced to inferiority by debt, a debtor. — *śākha* (?), N. of a region, (gaṇa *gahādī*, q.v.). *Adhamāṅga*, n. 'the lowest member,' the foot. *Adhamācāra*, mfn. guilty of vile conduct. *Adhamārdha*, n. the lower half, the lower part. *Adhamārdhya*, mfn. connected with or referring to the lower part, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 5.

अधमरी *adhama-rpa*, &c. See *adhamā*.

अधरा *ādhara*, mfn. (connected with *adhās*), lower, inferior; tending downwards; low, vile; worsted, silenced; (as), m. the lower lip, the lip; (ā), abl. ind., see s.v. below; (*asmāt*), abl. ind. below, L.; (ā), f. the lower region, nadir; (am), n. the lower part; a reply; Pudendum Muliebre, L. [Lat. *inferus*]. — *kaṭhā*, m. n. the lower neck, lower part of the throat, VS. — *kāya*, m. the lower part of the body. — *tas*, ind. below, Pāṇ. v, 3, 35, Sch. — *pāna*, n. 'drinking the lip,' kissing. — *madhu*, n. the moisture of the lips. — *śapatna* (*ādhara*), mfn. whose enemies are worsted or silenced, MaitrS. — *svastika*, n. the nadir. — *hanu*, f. the lower jaw-bone, AV. *Adharāṁṛita*, n. the nectar of the lips. *Adharāraṇi*, f. the lower of the two pieces of wood used in producing fire by friction, ŚBr. &c. *Adharāvalopa*, m. biting the lip. *Adharī-kṛita*, mfn. worsted, eclipsed, excelled, Śāk. (v.l.) *Adharī-bhūta*, mfn. worsted (as in a process), Yājñ. ii, 17. *Adhare-dyus*, ind. the day before yesterday, Pāṇ. v, 3, 12. *Adharōttara*, mfn. lower and higher; worse and better; question and answer; nearer and further; sooner and later; upside down, topsy-turvy. *Adhar-oshtha* or *adharāśuṣṭha*, m. the lower lip; (am), n. the lower and upper lip.

अधराया, Nom. P. *adharayati*, to make inferior, put under; eclipse, excel.

अधरास्तāt, ind. below, L.

Adharāk, ind. beneath, in the lower region, i. e. in the south, VS.

Adharāśina [RV. ii, 17, 5] or **adharāśya** [(5); AV.], mfn. or **adharāśo**, *āś*, *āśi*, *āś*, Ved. tending downwards, to the nadir or the lower region, tending towards the south.

Adharāt, ind. below, beneath, RV. & AV.; in the south, AV. — **tāt** (*adharāt*), ind. below, beneath, RV. x, 36, 14.

Adharīna, mfn. vilified, L.

सधर्म *ā-dharma*, as, m. unrighteousness, injustice, ineligion, wickedness; demerit, guilt; N. of a Prajapati (son of Brahmā, husband of Hipsā or Mīshā); N. of an attendant of the sun; (ā), f. unrighteousness (personified and represented as the bride of death). — **cārin**, mfn. practising wickedness. — **tan**, ind. unrighteously, unjustly. — **daṇḍana**, n. unjust punishment, Mn. viii, 127. — **māya**, mfn. made up of wickedness, ŚBr. xiv. **Adharmātman**, mfn. having a wicked spirit or disposition. **Adharmāstikāya**, m. the category (*astikāya*) of *adharma* (one of the five categories of the Jaina ontology).

Adharmin, mfn. unrighteous, wicked, impious.

Adharmishtha, mfn. most wicked, impious.

Adharmya, mfn. unlawful, contrary to law or religion, wicked.

सधवा *a-dharā*, f. one who has no husband, a widow (usually *vi-dhava*, q. v.), L.

सधस् *adhās*, ind. (see *ādharma*), below, down; in the lower region; beneath, under; from under (with acc., gen., and abl.); also applied to the lower region and to the Pudendum Muliebre [cf. Lat. *infra*]. **Adha-upāsana**, n. sexual intercourse, Comm. on Br. ĀrUp. **Adhaḥ-kara**, m. the lower part of the hand. **Adhaḥ-kāya**, m. the lower part of the body. **Adhaḥ-kṛta**, mfn. cast down. **Adhaḥ-kṛishnājanam**, ind. under the black skin, KātyŚr. **Adhaḥ-kṛiyā**, f. (= *apamāna*), disgrace, humiliation. **Adhaḥ-khanana**, n. undermining. **Adhaḥ-padma**, n. (in architecture) a part of a cupola. **Adhaḥ-pāta**, m. a downfall. **Adhaḥ-puṣhpī**, f. 'having flowers looking downwards', two plants, Pimpinella Anisum and Elephantopus Scaber (or Hieracium?). **Adhaḥ-pravāha**, m. a downward current. **Adhaḥ-prastara**, m. seat or bed of turf or grass (for persons in a state of impurity). **Adhaḥ-prāṣ-ārya**, mfn. sleeping on the ground towards the east. **Adhaḥ-sāya**, mfn. sleeping on the ground, ŚBr. **Adhaḥ-sāya**, mfn. having a peculiar couch on the ground; (a), f. act of sleeping on the ground and on a peculiar couch. **Adhaḥ-sīras**, mfn. holding the head downward; head foremost; (ās), m. N. of a hell, VP. **Adhaḥ-stha**, mfn. placed low or below; inferior. **Adhaḥ-sthita**, mfn. standing below; situated below. **Adhaḥ-svastika**, n. the nadir. **Adhaḥ-sara**, m. 'creeping on the ground,' a thief. **Adhaḥ-tarām**, ind. very far down, ŚBr. **Adhaḥ-tala**, n. the room below anything. **Adhaḥ-pada**, mfn., Ved. placed under the feet, under foot; (*ām*), n. the place under the feet; (*ām*), ind. under foot. **Adho-akshā**, mfn. being below (or not coming up to) the axle, RV. iii, 33, 9. **Adho-kāham** [KātyŚr.] or **adho-kshapa** [ĀśvŚr.], ind. under the axle. **Adho-ksha-ja**, m. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa; the sign Śraṇanā. **Adho-gata**, mfn. gone down, descended. **Adho-gati**, f. or **-gama**, m. or **-gamana**, n. descent, downward movement, degradation. **Adho-gati** and **-gāmin**, mfn. going downwards, descending. **Adho-ghaṇṭā**, f. the plant Achyranthes Aspera. **Adho-gāga**, n. the anus; Pudeodum Muliebre. **Adho-jānu**, ind. below the knee, ŚBr. **Adho-jilvikā**, f. the uvula. **Adho-dāru**, n. the under timber. **Adho-diś**, f. the lower region, the nadir. **Adho-dṛishti**, f. a downcast look; (mfn.), having a downcast look. **Adho-deśa**, m. the lower or lowest part (especially of the body). **Adho-dvāra**, n. the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. **Adho-nābham** or **-nābhi** [MaitrS.], ind. below the navel. **Adho-nīlaya**, m. 'lower abode,' the lower regions, hell. **Adho-'para**, n. the anus. **Adhōpahāsa** (*dhās-up*), m. sexual intercourse, ŚBr. xiv. **Adho-bandhana**, n. an under girth. **Adho-bhakta**, n. a dose of medicine to be taken after eating. **Adho-bhava**, mfn. lower. **Adho-bhāga**, m. the lower or lowest part, especially of the body. **Adho-bhāga-doshā-hara**, mfn. curing or strengthening the lower part of the body. **Adho-bhuvana**, n.

the lower world. **Adho-bhūmi**, f. lower ground; land at the foot of a hill. **Adho-marman**, n. the anus. **Adho-mukha**, mfn. (ā) [Śis.] or (ī) n. having the face downwards; headlong; upside down; (*as*), m. Vishnu; a division of hell, VP.; (ā), f. the plant Prenina Esculenta. **Adho-yatra**, n. the lower part of an apparatus; a still. **Adho-rakta-pitta**, n. discharge of blood from the anus and the urethra. **Adhō-rāma**, m. (a goat) having peculiar white or black marks on the lower part (of the body), VS.; ŚBr. **Adho-lamba**, m. a plummet; the perpendicular. **Adho-loka**, m. the lower world. **Adho-vadana**, mfn. = *adho-mukha*. **Adhō-varcas**, mfn. tumbling downwards, AV. v, 11, 6. **Adho-vaśa**, m. Pudendum Muliebre. **Adho-vāyu**, m. vital air passing downwards; breaking wind. **Adho-'vākshin**, mfn. looking down. **Adho-'śvam**, ind. under the horse, KātyŚr. **Adho-'sra-pitta**, n. = *adho-rakta-pitta*, q. v.

Adhastana, mfn. lower, being underneath; preceding (in a book).

Adhastāt, ind. = *adhās*, q. v. **Adhastād-diś**, f. the lower region, the nadir. **Adhastāl-lakshman**, mfn. having a mark at the lower part (of the body), MaitrS.

सधा *ddhā*, Ved. See *ddha*.

सधामार्गव *adhāmārgava*, as, m. the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

सधाराक् *a-dhāraṇaka*, mfn. unable to support, unremunerative.

सधार्मिक *a-dhārmika*, mfn. unjust, unrighteous, wicked.

सधार्थ *a-dhārya*, mfn. unfit or improper to be held or carried or kept up.

सधि 1. *adhi*, is, m. (better *ādhi*, q. v.), anxiety; (*īr*), f. a woman in her courses (= *avi*, q. v.), L.

सधि 2. *ddhi*, ind., as a prefix to verbs and nouns, expresses above, over and above, besides.

As a separable adverb or preposition; (with abl.) Ved. over; from above; from; from the presence of; after, ĀitUp.; for; instead of, RV. i, 140, 11; (with loc.) Ved. over; on; at; in comparison with; (with acc.) over, upon, concerning. **Adhy-adhi**, ind. on high, just above, KātyŚr.

Adhika, mfn. additional; subsequent, later; surpassing (in number or quantity or quality), superior, more numerous; abundant; excellent; supernumerary, redundant; secondary, inferior; intercalated; (*am*), n. surplus; abundance; redundancy; hyperbole; ind. exceedingly; too much; more. — **kshaya-kārin**, mfn. causing excessive waste. — **tā**, f. addition, excess, redundancy, preponderance. — **tithi**, m. f. an intercalary lunar day. — **tva**, n. = *-tā*, q. v. — **danta**, m. a redundant tooth which grows over another, Suśr.; (cf. *adhi-danta*). — **dina**, n. a redundant, i. e. an intercalated day; (cf. *adhi-dina*). — **māṇsārman**, n. proud flesh in the eye; (cf. *adhimāṇsa*). — **māsa**, m. an intercalated month. — **rddhi** (*rid*), mfn. abundantly prosperous. — **vākṛōkti**, f. exaggeration, hyperbole. — **śāśhṭika**, mfn. (containing or costing) more than sixty. — **samvatsara**, m. an intercalated month. — **sāptatika**, mfn. (containing or costing) more than seventy. **Adhikāṅga**, mfn. (n) having some redundant member or members, Mn. iii, 8; (*am*), n. belt worn over the coat of mail, L. **Adhikādhika**, mfn. outdoing one another. **Adhikārtha**, mfn. exaggerated. **Adhikārthavacana**, n. exaggeration, hyperbole, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 33.

सधिकन्धरम् *adhi-kandharam*, ind. upon or as far as the neck, Śis.

सधिकर्ण *adhi-karṇa*, as, m., N. of a snake demon, Hariv.

सधिकर्मकर *adhi-karmakara*, as, m. and *adhi-karmakṛit*, t, m. See *adhi-√1. kṛi* below.

सधिकल्पिन् *adhi-kalpīn*, ī, m. a sharp gambler, VS.

सधिकामे *adhi-kārma*, am, n., N. of some place unknown, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 91.

सधिकृ *adhi-√1. kṛi*, to place at the head, appoint; to aim at, regard; to refer or allude to; to superintend, be at the head of (loc.), MBh. iv,

241: *Ā. -kurute*, to be or become entitled to (acc.), MBh. iii, 1345; to be or become superior to, overcome, Pāṇ. i, 3, 33.

Adhi-karapa, am, n. the act of placing at the head or of subordinating government, supremacy, magistracy, court of justice; a receptacle, support; a claim; a topic, subject; (in philosophy) a substratum; a subject (e. g. *ātman* is the *adhi-karapa* of knowledge); a category; a relation; (in Gr.) government; location, the sense of the locative case; relationship of words in a sentence (which agree together, either as adjective and substantive, or as subject and predicate, or as two substantives in apposition); (in rhetoric) a topic; a paragraph or minor section; (mfn.), having to superintend. — **bhojaka**, m. a judge. — **maṇḍapa**, m. n. the hall of justice. — **mālā**, f. a compendium of the topics of the Vedānta by Bhāratī-tirtha. — **siddhānta**, m. a syllogism or conclusion which involves others, Nyāyad. &c. **Adhikarapātāvattva**, n. fixed quantity of a substratum.

Adhikarapika or better **Ādhikarapika**, as, m. a government official; a judge or magistrate.

Adhi-karapaṇa, am, n. authority, power.

Adhi-karman, a, n. superintendence. **Adhi-karmakara** or **-karmakṛit**, m. an overseer, superintendent. **Adhi-karma-kṛita**, m. person appointed to superintend an establishment.

Adhikarmika, as, m. overseer of a market, L.

Adhi-kāra, as, m. authority; government, rule, administration, jurisdiction; royalty, prerogative; title; rank; office; claim, right, especially to perform sacrifices with benefit; privilege; ownership; property; reference, relation; a topic, subject; a paragraph or minor section; (in Gr.) government; a governing-rule (the influence of which over any number of succeeding rules is called *anu-vṛitti*, q. v.) — **stha**, mfn. established in an office. **Adhikārādhya**, mfn. invested with rights or privileges.

Adhi-kārin, mfn. possessing authority; entitled to; fit for; (*īr*), m. a superintendent, governor; an official; a rightful claimant; a man, L. **Adhikāri-tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. authority; rightful claim; ownership, &c.

Adhi-kṛita, mfn. placed at the head of; appointed; ruled, administered; claimed; (*as*), m. a superintendent (especially a comptroller of public accounts). — **tva**, n. the being engaged in or occupied with.

Adhi-kṛiti, īs, f. a right, privilege; possession. **Adhi-kṛitya**, ind. p. having placed at the head, having made the chief subject; regarding; concerning; with reference to.

सधिक्रम् *adhi-√kram*, to ascend, mount up to.

Adhi-krama, as, m. an invasion, attack, L.

Adhi-kramapa, am, n. act of invading, L.

सधिक्रीड *adhi-√kṛiḍ*, to play or dance over (acc.), MaitrS.; TBr.

सधिसि *adhi-√1. kshi* (3. du. *-kshidh*; 3. pl. *-kshiyānti*) to be settled in or over, be extended over or along (acc. or loc.), RV.; MBh. i, 722 & 730; to rest upon, ŚBr.

सधिसिन् *adhi-kshīt*, t, m. (√2. *kshi*), a lord, ruler, RV. x, 92, 14.

सधिसिप *adhi-√kship*, to throw upon; to bespatter; to insult, scold; to superinduce (disease).

Adhikshipad-abja-netra, mfn. having eyes which eclipse the lotus.

Adhi-kshipta, mfn. insulted; scolded; thrown down; placed, fixed; despatched.

Adhi-kshapa, as, m. abuse, contempt; dismissal.

सधिगण *adhi-√gaṇ*, to enumerate; to value highly, BhP.

सधिगम् *adhi-√gam*, to go up to, approach, overtake; to approach for sexual intercourse; to fall in with; to meet, find, discover, obtain; to accomplish; to study, read; Desid. P. *adhi-jigamishati*, to seek; *Ā. adhi-jigāyate*, to be desirous of studying or reading.

Adhi-gata, mfn. found, obtained, acquired; gone over, studied, learnt.

Adhi-gantavya, mfn. attainable, to be studied.

Adhi-gantṛi, īā, m. one who attains or acquires. **Adhi-gama**, as, m. the act of attaining, acquisi-

tion; acquirement, mastery, study, knowledge; mercantile return, profit, &c.

Adhi-gamana, am, n. acquisition; finding; acquirement, reading, study; marriage, copulation.

Adhi-gamaniya or **-gama**, mfn. attainable; practicable to be learnt.

अधिगत्ये *adhi-gartya* (5), mfn. being on the driver's seat, RV. v, 62, 7.

अधिगव *adhi-gavā*, mfn. being on or in a cow, derived from a cow, AV. ix, 6, 39.

अधिगा *adhi-√i.gā*, P. to obtain; P. (aor. Subj. 2. pl. *-gāta* or *-gātana*) to remember, notice, RV. & AV.; P. or generally *Ā. (-jage, -agīṣṭha, -agīṣṭhata, Pāp.)* to go over, learn, read, study; to attempt, resolve; Caus. P. *-gāpayati*, to cause to go over or teach; Desid. Caus. *-jigāpayishati*, to be desirous of teaching, Pāp. ii, 4, 51.

अधिगुण *adhi-guṇa*, mfn. possessing superior qualities, Megh.

अधिगुप्त *adhi-gupta*, mfn. protected.

अधिगृहम् *adhi-griham*, ind. in the house, in the houses, Śis. iii, 45.

अधिग्रीवम् *adhi-grivam*, ind. upon the neck, up to the neck.

अधिचक्रम *adhi-caṅkramā*, mfn. (√*kram*), walking or creeping over, AV. xi, 9, 16.

अधिचर *adhi-√car*, to walk or move on or over, RV. vii, 88, 3, &c.; to be superior to (acc.), Ait. Ār.

Adhi-carana, am, n. the act of walking or moving or being on or over.

अधिचि *adhi-√i.ci*, to pile upon, AV.; ŚBr.

अधिजन् *adhi-√jan*, to be born.

Adhi-ja, mfn. born, superior by birth, Pāp. iii, 2, 101, Sch.

Adhi-janana, am, n. birth, Mn. ii, 169.

अधिजानु *adhi-jānu*, ind. on the knees, Śis.

अधिजि *adhi-√ji* (Subj. 2. sg. *-jayāsi*) to win in addition, RV. vi, 35, 2.

अधिजिह्व *adhi-jihva*, as, m. or *-jihvikā*, f. a peculiar swelling of the tongue or epiglottis, Suśr.

अधिज्य *adhi-jya*, mfn. having the bow-string (*jyā*) up or stretched, strung, ŚBr. &c.

अधिज्योतिषम् *adhi-jyotiṣam*, ind. on the luminaries (treated of in the Upanishads), TUp.

अधितीक्ष्णति *adhi-tiṣṭhāti*. See *adhi-ṣṭhā*.

अधित्याका *adhityakā*, f. (fr. *adhi-tya*, a derivation of *adhi*; cf. Pāp. v, 2, 34), land on the upper part of a mountain, table land, Śis.; Ragh. &c.

अधिदण्डनेत्र *adhi-daṇḍa-netri*, tā, m. 'presiding over punishment,' N. of Yama, BhP.

अधिदन्त *adhi-danta*, as, m. a redundant tooth, Pāp. vi, 2, 188, Sch.; Suśr.

अधिदावे *adhi-dārva*, mfn. (fr. *dāru*), wooden.

अधिदिन *adhi-dina*, am, n. an intercalated day.

अधिदिश *adhi-√diś* (aor. Subj. *Ā. 3. sg. -didishā*) to bestow, RV. x, 93, 15.

अधिदीपिति *adhi-dīdhiti*, mfn. having excessive lustre, Śis. i, 24.

अधिदेव *adhi-deva*, as, m. or *-devatā*, f. a presiding or tutelary deity. **Adhi-devam** or **-devatām** [ŚBr.], ind. concerning the gods or the deity.

अधिदेवन *adhi-dēvana*, am, n. a table or board for gambling, AV.; ŚBr.

अधिदैव *adhi-daiva* or *-daivata*, am, n. a presiding or tutelary deity; the supreme deity; the divine agent operating in material objects; (*am*), ind. on the subject of the deity or the divine agent. **Adhi-daivika**, mfn. spiritual.

अधिद्रु *adhi-√2.dru*, to cover (said of a bull), ŚBr.: Caus. *-drāvayati*, to cause to cover, ŚBr.

अधिधा *adhi-√dhā* (Pass. 3. sg. *-dhāyi*, RV.) Ved. to place upon; to give, share between (dat. or loc.), RV.; *Ā. (aor. -adhita; perf. -dadhe, p. -dadhāna)* to acquire additionally, RV.

अधिधु *adhi-√dhri*, Caus. P. *-dhārayati*, Ved. to carry over or across.

अधिनम् *adhi-√nam*, Intens. *Ā. -nāmnate*, to incline over, RV. i, 140, 6.

अधिनाथ *adhi-nātha*, as, m. a supreme lord, chieftain; N. of the author of the Kālayoga-śāstra.

अधिनिधा *adhi-ni-√dhā*, Ved. to place upon; to impart, grant.

अधिनित्थिन् *adhi-nirṇij*, mfn. covered over, veiled, RV. viii, 41, 10.

अधिनित्थेच् *adhi-nir-√muc*, Pass. *-mucyate*, to escape from, PBr.

अधिनिरन् *adhi-nir-√han* (perf. 2. sg. *-jaghantha*) to destroy, root out from, RV. i, 80, 4.

अधिनित्वम् *adhi-ni-√5.vas*, to dwell in.

अधिनित्यध *adhi-ni-√vyadh* (Imper. 3. du. *-vidhyatām*) to pierce through, AV. viii, 6, 24.

अधिनित्यद् *adhi-ni-√shad* (√*sad*), (perf. 3. pl. *-shedīḥ*) to settle in a place, RV. i, 164, 39.

अधिनी *adhi-√nī* (aor. 2. pl. *-naishṭa*) to lead away from (abl.), RV. viii, 30, 3; to raise above the ordinary measure, enhance, RV. x, 89, 6.

अधिनृत् *adhi-√nrit* (Imper. *-nrityatu*) to dance upon (acc.), AV.

अधिन्यस् *adhi-ny-√2.as*, to throw upon, KapS.

अधिप *adhi-pa*, as, m. a ruler, commander, regent, king.

Adhi-pati, is, m. = *adhi-pa*; (in med.) a particular part of the head (where a wound proves instantly fatal). **-vati** (*adhipati-*), f. containing the lord in herself, MaitrUp.

Adhi-patni, f. a female sovereign or ruler.

Adhi-pā, ās, m., Ved. a ruler, king, sovereign.

अधिपथम् *adhi-pathām*, ind. over or across a road, ŚBr.

अधिपांशुल *adhi-pāṇśula* or *-pāṇśula*, mfn. being dusty above; dusty.

अधिपुरान्ध्र *adhi-purandhri*, ind. towards a wife, Śis. vi, 32.

अधिपुरुष *adhi-purusha* or *-pūrusha* [VP.], as, m. the Supreme Spirit.

अधिपूतभृतम् *adhi-pūta-bhṛitam*, ind. over the (vessel) full of purified Soma, KātyŚr.

अधिपेषण *adhi-pēṣaṇa*, mfn. serving to pound or grind upon, ŚBr.

अधिप्रजम् *adhi-prajam*, ind. on procreation as a means of preserving the world (treated of in the Upanishads), TUp.

अधिप्रधाव *adhi-pra-√1.dhāv*, to approach hastily from, TBr.

अधिप्रश्रियुग *adhi-prashṭi-yuga*, am, n. yoke for attaching a fourth horse laid upon the *prashṭi* or foremost of three horses (used on sacrificial occasions), ŚBr.

अधिप्रसू *adhi-pra-√1.sū*, to send away from, Kāth.

अधिबाध *adhi-√bād*, to vex, annoy.

अधिव्रू *adhi-√brū*, Ved. to speak in favour of (dat.) or favourably to (dat.), intercede for.

अधिभुज *adhi-√3.bhuj*, to enjoy.

Adhi-bhojana, am, n. an additional gift, RV. vi, 47, 23.

अधिभू *adhi-bhū*, ūs, m. (√*bhū*), a master, a superior, L.

Adhi-bhūta, am, n. the spiritual or fine substratum of material or gross objects; the all-pene-

trating influence of the Supreme Spirit; the Supreme Spirit itself; nature; (*ām*), ind. on material objects (treated of in the Upanishads), ŚBr. xiv; TUp.

अधिमन् *adhi-√man*, to esteem highly.

अधिमन्थ *adhi-mantha* or *adhi-mantha*, as, m. 'great irritation of the eyes,' severe ophthalmia.

Adhi-mānṭhana, am, n. friction for producing fire, RV. iii, 29, 1; (mfn.), suitable for such friction (as wood), ŚBr.

Adhi-manṭhita, mfn. suffering from ophthalmia.

अधिमंस *adhi-māṇsa* or *-māṇsaka*, as, m. proud flesh or cancer (especially in the eyes or the back part of the gums). **Adhimāṇsārman**, n. ophthalmic disease produced by proud flesh or cancer.

अधिमात्र *adhi-mātra*, mfn. above measure, excessive; (*am*), ind. on the subject of prosody. **-kṛunika**, m. 'exceedingly merciful,' N. of a Mahā-brāhmaṇa, Buddh.

अधिमास *adhi-māsa*, as, m. an additional or intercalary month.

अधिमुक्त *adhi-mukta*, mfn. (√*muc*), inclined, propense, Buddh.; confident, ib.

Adhi-mukta, is, f. propensity; confidence.

Adhi-muktika, as, m., N. of Mahā-kāla, Buddh.

अधिमुस *adhi-muḥya*, as, m., N. of Śākya-muni in one of his thirty-four former births.

अधियज्ञ *adhi-yajña*, as, m. the chief or principal sacrifice, Bhag.; influence or agency affecting a sacrifice; (mfn.), relating to a sacrifice, Mn.; (*ām*), ind. on the subject of sacrifice, ŚBr.; Nir.

अधियत् *adhi-√yat*, to fasten, RV. i, 64, 4; Caus. *Ā. -yādyate*, to reach, join, RV. vi, 6, 4.

अधियम् *adhi-√yam* (Imper. 2. pl. *-yaccha-ta*) to erect or stretch out over, RV. i, 85, 11; *Ā. (aor. 3. pl. -ayaṇsata)* to strive up to (loc.), RV. x, 64, 2.

अधिया *adhi-√yā*, to escape, Bhāṭṭ.

अधियुज *adhi-√yuj*, to put on, load.

अधिरज्जु *adhi-rajju*, mfn. carrying a rope, fastening, fettering, AV.

अधिरथ *adhi-ratha*, mfn. being upon or over a car; (*as*), m. a charioteer; N. of a charioteer who was a prince of Aṅga and Karpā's foster-father; (*am*), n. a cart-load, RV.

Adhi-rathyam, ind. on the high road.

अधिराज् *adhi-rāj*, t, m. a supreme king.

Adhi-rājā, as, or *-rājan*, ā, m. an emperor.

Adhi-rāja, am, n. supremacy, imperial dignity; an empire; N. of a country. **-bhāj**, m. possessor of imperial dignity.

Adhi-rāṣṭra, am, n. = *adhi-rāja*.

अधिरुक् *adhi-rukma*, mfn. wearing gold, RV. viii, 46, 33.

अधिरूह *adhi-√ruh*, cl. 1. P. or poet. *Ā.* to rise above, ascend, mount; Caus. *-ropayati*, to raise, place above.

Adhi-rūḍha, mfn. ascended, mounted. **-samādhī-yoga**, mfn. engaged in profound meditation. **Adhirūḍhā-kārpa**, mfn. = *addhyā-loha-kārpa*, q. v., MaitrS.; cf. *adhiloha-kārpa*.

Adhi-ropana, am, n. the act of raising or causing to mount.

Adhi-ropita, mfn. raised, placed above.

Adhi-roha, as, m. ascent, mounting, overtopping; (mfn.), riding, mounted, Śis.

Adhi-rōhana, am, n. act of ascending or mounting or rising above; (*f*), f. a ladder, flight of steps, L.

Adhi-rohin, mfn. rising above, ascending, &c.; (*in*), f. a ladder, flight of steps.

अधि लोकम् *adhi-lokam*, ind. on the universe (treated of in the Upanishads), ŚBr.; TUp.

Adhi-loka-nātha, m. lord of the universe.

अधिवच् *adhi-√vac* (aor. Imper. 2. sg. *-vocā*, 2. du. *-vocatam*, 2. pl. *-vocata*) to speak in favour of, advocate, RV.; VS.

Adhi-vaktrī, tā, m. an advocate, protector, comforter, RV.; VS.

Adhi-vacana, am, n. an appellation, epithet.

Adhi-vākā, *as*, m. advocacy, protection, RV. viii, 16, 5; AV.

अधिवाद् *adhi-√vad*, to speak, pronounce over or at, ŚBr.; TB.

Adhi-vāda, *as*, m. offensive words, MaitS.

अधिवाप् *adhi-√2. vap*, *Ā. -vapate*, to put on, fasten, RV. i, 92, 4; to scatter, TS.

अधिवास 1. *adhi-√4. vas*, *Ā. -vaste*, to put on or over (as clothes, &c.), RV. x, 75, 8.

Adhi-vastra, mfn. clothed, RV. viii, 26, 13.

1. **Adhi-vāsā** [ŚBr.] or **Adhi-vāsā** [RV.]; ŚBr. &c.), *as*, m. or 1. **Adhi-vāsas** [Vait.], *as*, n. an upper garment, mantle.

अधिवास 2. *adhi-√5. vas*, to inhabit; to settle or perch upon.

2. **Adhi-vāsa**, *as*, m. an inhabitant; a neighbour; one who dwells above; a habitation, abode, settlement, site; sitting before a person's house without taking food till he ceases to oppose or refuse a demand (commonly called 'sitting in dharmā'); pertinacity. — **bhūmi**, f. a dwelling-place, settlement.

1. **Adhi-vāsana**, *am*, n. causing a divinity to dwell in an image; sitting in dharmā (see above).

Adhi-vāsita, mfn. inhabiting, settled in. **Adhi-vāsita-tā**, f. settled residence.

Adhy-ushita, see s. v.

अधिवाञ्जकुलाद्य *adhivāñjya-kulādyā*, m., N. of a country, MBh.

अधिवास *adhi-√vās*, to scent, perfume.

3. **Adhi-vāsa**, *as*, m. perfume, fragrance; application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics.

2. **Adhi-vāsana**, *am*, n. application of perfumes, &c.; the ceremony of touching a vessel containing fragrant objects (that have been presented to an idol); preliminary purification of an image.

Adhi-vāsita, mfn. scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहन *adhi-vāhana*, *as*, m., N. of a man (said to be a son of Aṅga).

अधिविकर्तन *adhi-vi-kārtana*, *am*, n. the act of cutting off or cutting asunder, RV. x, 85, 35.

अधिविक्रम *adhi-vi-√kram*, *Ā. to come forth* on behalf of (dat.), KātyŚr.

अधिविज्ञान *adhi-vijñāna*, *am*, n. the highest knowledge.

अधिविद् *adhi-√3. vid*, cl. 6. P. *-vindati*, to obtain; to marry in addition to.

Adhi-vinnā, f. a wife whose husband has married again; a neglected or superseded wife.

Adhi-vettavyā, f. a wife in addition to whom it is proper to marry another.

Adhi-vettri, *tā*, m. a husband who marries an additional wife.

Adhi-vedana, *am*, n. marrying an additional wife.

Adhi-vedanīyā or **-vedyā**, f. = *-vettavyā*.

अधिविद्यम् *adhi-vidyam*, ind. on the subject of science (treated of in the Upanishads), TUP.

अधिविधा *adhi-vi-√dhā*, to distribute or scatter over, ŚBr. &c.

अधिवियत् *adhi-vi-√yat*, Caus. *-yātayati*, to subjoin, annex, Kāth.

अधिविराज *adhi-vi-√rāj*, to surpass in brightness, RV.

अधिविश *adhi-√viś*, Caus. *-veśayati*, to cause to sit down; to place upon.

अधिवृज *adhi-√vrj*, cl. 7. P. *-vrjākti*, to place near or over (the fire), ŚBr.

अधिवृत् *adhi-√vrit* (Pot. 3. pl. *-vavrityuh*) to move or pass along or over (loc.), RV. x, 27, 6; Caus. id., TB.

अधिवृष *adhi-√vrish*, P. (Subj. *-vardhat*) to refresh, gladden, RV. vi, 38, 3; *Ā. -vārdhate*, to prosper through or by (loc.), RV. ix, 75, 1.

अधिवेदम् *adhi-vedam*, ind. concerning the Veda, ŚBr. xiv.

अधिवेलम् *adhi-velam*, ind. on the shore, Śis. iii, 71.

अधिये *adhi-√vye*, to envelop.

Adhi-vīta, mfn. wrapped up, enveloped in.

अधिशस्त *adhi-śasta*, mfn. (√*śas*), (= *abhi-śasta*), notorious, MBh. xiii, 3139.

अधिश्री *adhi-√śi*, to lie down upon, to lie upon, to sleep upon (loc., but generally acc.)

Adhi-śaya, *as*, m. addition, anything added or given extra, Lāṭy.

Adhi-śayana, mfn. lying on, sleeping on.

Adhi-śayita, mfn. recumbent upon; used for lying or sleeping upon.

अधिश्रि *adhi-√śri* (Ved. Inf. *adhi-śrayita*), ŚBr.) to put in the fire; to spread over, AV.

Adhi-śraya, *as*, m. a receptacle.

Adhi-śrayana, *am*, n. the act or ceremony of putting on the fire; (f), f. a fire-place, oven.

Adhi-śrayaniya, mfn. relating to or connected with the Adhi-śrayana.

Adhi-śrita, mfn. put on the fire (as a pot); resided in, dwelt in; occupied by.

अधिशु *adhi-shu* (√*3. su*), to extract or prepare the Soma juice, RV. ix, 91, 2.

Adhi-śhāvāna, *am*, n. (generally used in the dual), hand-press for extracting and straining the Soma juice; (mfn.), used for extracting and straining the Soma juice.

Adhi-śhāvayā (6), m. du. the two parts of the hand-press for extracting and straining the Soma juice, RV. i, 28, 2.

अधिशकद् *adhi-shkand* (√*skand*), (aor. 3. sg. *-shkād*) to cover in copulation, RV. x, 61, 7; AV.

Adhi-shkannā, f. (a cow) covered (by the bull), TS.

अधिश्ठा *adhi-śthā* (√*sthā*), to stand upon, depend upon; to inhabit, abide; to stand over; to superintend, govern; to step over or across; to overcome; to ascend, mount; to attain, arrive at.

Adhi-śthātṛi, mfn. superintending, presiding, governing, tutelary; (ā), m. a ruler; the Supreme Ruler (or Providence personified and identified with one or other of the Hindū gods); a chief; a protector.

Adhi-śthāna, *am*, n. standing by, being at hand, approach; standing or resting upon; a basis, base; the standing-place of the warrior upon the car, SāmavBr.; a position, site, residence, abode, seat; a settlement, town; standing over; government, authority, power; a precedent, rule; a benediction, Buddh. — **dēha** or **-śārira**, n. the intermediate body which serves to clothe and support the departed spirit during its several residences in the Pitṛi-loka or world of spirits (also called the Preta-śārira).

Adhi-śthāyaka, mfn. governing, superintending, guarding.

Adhi-śthāta, mfn. settled; inhabited; superintended; regulated; appointed; superintending.

Adhi-śthāya, mfn. to be superintended or governed.

अधिश्वन् *adhi-shvan* (√*shvan*), to roar along or over (3. sg. aor. Pass. in the sense of P. *adhi-shvāni*), RV. ix, 66, 9.

अधिसंस्व *adhi-sam-√5. vas* (3. pl. *-vāsante*) to dwell or reside together, TS. (quoted in TB.)

अधिसंवृत् *adhi-sam-√vrit* (impf. *sām-avaratādhi*) to originate from, RV. x, 129, 4.

अधिसंथा *adhi-sam-√dhā* (perf. 3. pl. *-dadhūh*) to put or join together, RV. iii, 3, 3.

अधिसृप् *adhi-√srip*, to glide along, ŚākhŚr.

अधिश्रि *adhi-śtri*, ind. concerning a woman or a wife, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6, Sch.

Adhi-śtri, f. a superior woman, Hariv.

अधिस्रस्पे *adhi-√spardh* (3. pl. p. *-spārdhante* & perf. *-paspridhre*) to compete for an aim, strive at (loc.), RV.

अधिसृग् *adhi-√sri*, to touch lightly or slightly, ŚBr.: Caus. (Pot. *-sparidyat*) to cause to reach to, to extend to, TS.

अधिसृ *adhi-√sru*, to trickle or drop off, ŚBr.

अधिशरि *adhi-hari*, ind. concerning Hari, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6, Sch.

अधिहस्ति *adhi-hasti*, ind. on an elephant, Ragh.

अधिहु *adhi-√hu* (impf. 3. pl. *-ājuhvata*) to make an oblation upon or over, RV. i, 51, 5.

अधिहृ *adhi-√hri*, to procure, furnish.

अधी *adhi* (√*i*), *adhy-ēti* or *ādhy-ēti* (exceptionally *adhyati*, RV. x, 32, 3), to turn the mind towards, observe, understand, RV. & AV.; chiefly Ved. (with gen. [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 72] or acc.) to mind, remember, care for, long for, RV. &c.; to know, know by heart, TS.; ŚBr.; Up. &c.; to go over, study, MBh. iii, 13689; to learn from (a teacher's mouth, abl.), MBh. iii, 10713; to declare, teach, ŚBr. x; Up.: *Ā. āhtī* or (more rarely) *adhtyate* (Mn. iv, 125; Pot. 3. pl. *adhtyiran*, Kauś.; Mn. x, 1) to study, learn by heart, read, recite: Caus. *adhy-āpāyati* (aor. *-āpīpat*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 51) to cause to read or study, teach, instruct: Caus. Desid. *adhy-āpīpāyishati*, to be desirous of teaching Pāṇ. ii, 4, 51: Desid. *adhtishishati*, to be desirous of studying, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 61, Sch.

Adhita, mfn. attained; studied, read; well read, learned. — **vēda**, m. one who has studied the Vedas or whose studies are finished, ŚBr. xiv.

Adhiti, *i*, f. perusal, study, TĀr.; desire, recollection, RV. ii, 4, 8; AV.

Adhitiṇ, mfn. well read, proficient, (gaṇa *iśhādī*, q.v.) &c.; occupied with the study of the Vedas, Kum.

Adhitya, ind. p. having gone over, having studied.

Adhiyat, mfn. remembering, proficient.

Adhiyāna, mfn. reading, studying; (as), m. a student; one who goes over the Veda either as a student or a teacher.

Adhy-ayana, *am*, n. reading, studying, especially the Vedas (one of the six duties of a Brāhman). — **tapasī**, n. da. study and penance. — **pūya**, n. religious merit acquired by studying.

Adhy-ayaniya, mfn. fit to be read or studied.

Adhy-āpaka, mfn. a teacher (especially of sacred knowledge). **Adhy-āpakōdita**, m. styled a teacher.

Adhy-āpana, *am*, n. instruction, lecturing.

Adhy-āpayitṛi, *tā*, m. a teacher, RPṛāt.

Adhy-āpita, mfn. instructed, Mn.; Kum. iii, 6.

Adhy-āpya, mfn. fit or proper to be instructed.

Adhy-āya, *as*, m. a lesson, lecture, chapter; reading; proper time for reading or for a lesson; ifc. a reader (see *veddāhyāya*), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 1, Sch. — **śata-pāṭha**, m. 'Index of One Hundred Chapters,' N. of a work.

Adhy-āyin, mfn. engaged in reading, a student.

Adhy-ētava or **-ēya**, mfn. to be read.

Adhy-ētrī, *tā*, m. a student, reader.

Adhy-eshyamāna, mf(ā)n. (fut. p.) intending to study, about to read, Mn.

अधीकार *adhi-kāra* (= *adhi-kāra*), *as*, m. superintendence over (loc.), Mu. xi, 63; authorization, capability, MBh.

अधीक्ष *adhi-ksh* (√*iksh*), to expect.

अधीन *adhina*, mfn. (fr. *adhi*), ifc. resting on or in, situated; depending on, subject to, subservient to. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. subjection, dependence.

अधीमन्थ *adhi-mantha* = *adhi-mantha*, q.v.

अधीर *ā-dhira*, mfn. imprudent, RV. i, 179, 4; AV.; not fixed, movable; confused; deficient in calm self-command; excitable; capricious; querulous; weak-minded, foolish; (ā), f. lightning; a capricious or bellicose mistress. — **tā**, f. want of confidence.

अधीलोहकर्ण *adhiloha-kārṇa*, mfn. = *adhyāloha-kārṇa*, q.v., TS.

अधीवास *adhi-vāsa* = 1. *adhi-vāsa*, q.v.

2. **Adhi-vāsas**, ind. over the garment, KātyŚr.

अधीश *adhīśa*, *as*, m. a lord or master over (others).

Adhīśvara, *as*, m. a supreme lord or king, an emperor; an Arhat, Jain.

अधीष्ट *adhīṣṭa*, mfn. (√*3. iṣh*), solicited, asked for instruction (as a teacher), Pāṇ.; (as? or *am*), m. n. instruction given by a teacher solicited for it, Pāṇ. Sch.

Adhy-eshana, *am*, ā, m. f. solicitation, asking for instruction.

अधुना *adhunā*, ind. at this time, now.

Adhunātana, mf(ī)n. belonging to or extending over the present time, ŚBr.

सधुर *a-dhura*, mfn. not laden.

सधूमक *a-dhumaka*, mfn. smokeless.

सधृत *a-dhṛita*, mfn. not held, unrestrained, uncontrolled; unquiet, restless, TS.; (as), m., N. of Vishnu.

अ-ध्रिति, *is*, f. want of firmness or fortitude; laxity, absence of control or restraint; incontinence; (mfn.), unsteady.

सधृष्ट *a-dhṛishṭa*, mfn. (√*dhṛish*), not bold, modest; not overcome, invincible, irresistible.

अ-ध्रिष्या, mfn. unassailable, invincible; unapproachable; proud; (ā), f., N. of a river.

सधेनु *a-dhenu*, mfn. yielding no milk, RV. i, 117, 20; AV.; not nourishing, RV. x, 71, 5.

सधैर्व *a-dhairya*, am, n. want of self-command; excitement; excitability; (mfn.), without self-command; excitable.

सध्यंस *adhy-ansa*, mfn. being on the shoulder, ĀsvGṛ.

सध्यक्त *adhy-akta*, mfn. (√*añj*), equipped, prepared.

सध्यक्ष *adhy-aksha*, mf(ā)n. perceptible to the senses, observable; exercising supervision; (as), m. an eye-witness; an inspector, superintendent; the plant Mimmsops Kauki (*Kshirika*).

सध्यक्षरम् *adhy-aksharam*, ind. on the subject of syllables; above all syllables (as the mystic om).

सध्यग्नि *adhy-agni*, ind. over or by the nuptial fire (property given to the bride).

अध्याग्नि-कृता, n. property given to the wife at the wedding. **अध्याग्न्य-उपगता**, n. property received by a wife at the wedding.

सध्यच्च *adhy-añc*, añ, *ici*, *ak*, tending upwards, eminent, superior, Pāp. vi, 2, 53.

सध्यादा *adhy-āṇḍā*, f. the plants Carpopogon Pruriens (cowage) and Flacourtia Cataphracta.

सध्यधिषेप *adhy-adhishhepa*, as, m. excessive censure, Yājñ. iii, 228; gross abuse.

सध्यधीन *adhy-adhina*, mfn. completely subject to or dependent on (as a slave), Mn.

सध्यन्तेन *adhy-antēna*, ind. close to, ŚBr.

सध्यपविच *adhy-apa-√vic*, -*vinakti*, to put into by singling out from, ŚBr.

सध्ययन *adhy-ayana*, &c. See *adhi*.

सध्यर्ध *adhy-ardha*, mf(ā)n. 'having an additional half,' one and a half. — **kaṇṇa**, m. n. one and a half kaṇṇa; (mf(ī)n.), amounting to or worth one and a half kaṇṇa. — **kāṇṇika**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half kāṇṇi. — **kārshāpāna** or **-kārshāpanika**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half kārshāpāna. — **kārshika**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half khāri. — **paṇya**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half paṇa. — **pāḍya**, mfn. amounting to one foot and a half. — **pratika**, mfn. amounting to one and a half kārshāpāna. — **māshya**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half māsha. — **vinastikina**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half score or thirty. — **śata** or **-śatya**, mfn. amounting to or bought with one hundred and fifty. — **śatamāna** or **-śatamāna**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half śatamāna. — **śāna** or **-śānya**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half śāna. — **śūrpa**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half śūrpa. — **sahasra** or **-sahasra**, mfn. amounting to or worth one thousand five hundred. — **suvarpa** or **-sauvarpa**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half suvarpa. **Adhy-ardhaka**, mfn. amounting to or worth one and a half.

सध्यवुद *adhy-arbuda* or *-arvuda*, am, n. a congenital tumour, goitre.

सध्यवरुह *adhy-ava-√ruh*, to step downwards upon, TBr.

सध्यवसो *adhy-ava-√so*, cl. 4. P. -*syati*, to undertake, attempt, accomplish; to determine, consider, ascertain.

Adhy-ava-sāna, am, n. attempt, effort, exertion; energy, perseverance; determining; (in rhetoric) concise and forcible language.

Adhy-ava-sāya, as, n. id.; (in phil.) mental effort, apprehension. — **yukta**, mfn. resolute.

Adhy-ava-sāyita, mfn. attempted.

Adhy-ava-sāyin, mfn. resolute.

Adhy-ava-sita, mfn. ascertained, determined, apprehended.

Adhy-ava-siti, *is*, f. exertion, effort.

सध्यवहन् *adhy-ava-√han*, to thrash upon, TBr.

Adhy-avahānana, mfn. serving as an implement on which anything is thrashed, ŚBr.

सध्यशन *adhy-aśana*, am, n. eating too soon after a meal (before the last meal is digested).

सध्यस् *adhy-√2. as*, to throw or place over or upon; (in phil.) to attribute or impute wrongly.

Adhy-asta, mfn. placed over; disguised; supposed.

Adhy-āsa, as, m. See s. v.

सध्यस्य *adhy-asthā*, am, n. the upper part of a bone, TS.

Adhy-asthi, *i*, n. a bone growing over another, Suśr.

सध्यह *adhy-√ah*, perf. -*āha*, to speak on behalf of (dat.), AV. i, 16, 2.

सध्याक्रम *adhy-ā-√kram*, to attack; to choose, Śāk.

सध्यागम् *adhy-ā-√gam*, to meet with.

सध्याचर *adhy-ā-√car*, to use, Mn. &c.

सध्यादा *adhy-āṇḍā*, f. = *adhy-āṇḍā*, ŚBr.

सध्यात्म *adhy-ātma*, am, n. the Supreme Spirit; (mfn.), own, belonging to self; (ām), ind. concerning self or individual personality. — **oetas**, m. one who meditates on the Supreme Spirit. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or of *ātman*. — **āris**, mfn. knowing the Supreme Spirit. — **rati**, m. a man delighting in the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. — **rāmāyana**, n. a Rāmāyana, in which Rāma is identified with the universal spirit (it forms part of the Brahmāṇḍa-Purāṇa). — **vid**, mfn. = *-driś*. — **vidyā**, f. = *-jñāna*. — **śāstra**, n., N. of a work. **Adhyātmōttara-kāṇḍa**, n. the last book of the Adhyātma-rāmāyana. **Adhy-ātmika** or better **ādhyātmika**, mf(ī)n. relating to the soul or the Supreme Spirit.

सध्याधा *adhy-ā-√dhā*, to place upon.

सध्यापक *adhy-āpaka*, &c. See *adhi*.

सध्याभु *adhy-ā-√bhṛi* (impf. *adhy-ābharat*) to bring near from, VS.

सध्यारुह *adhy-ā-√ruh*, to ascend up on high, mount; Caus. -*ropayati*, to cause to mount.

Adhy-ārūḍha, mfn. mounted up, ascended; above, superior to (instr.); below, inferior to (abl).

Adhy-āropa, as, m. (in Vedānta phil.) wrong attribution, erroneous transferring of a statement from one thing to another.

Adhy-āropāṇa, am, ā, n. f. id.

Adhy-āropita, mfn. (in Vedānta phil.) erroneously transferred from one thing to another.

सध्यावप *adhy-ā-√2. vap*, -*ā-vapati*, to scatter upon, ŚBr.

Adhy-ā-vāpa, as, m. the act of sowing or scattering upon, KātyŚr.

सध्यावस *adhy-ā-√5. vas*, to inhabit, dwell in (acc. or loc.)

सध्यावाहनिक *adhy-ā-vāhanika*, am, n. that part of a wife's property which she receives when led in procession from her father's to her husband's house.

सध्यास *adhy-√ās*, to sit down or lie down upon, to settle upon; to occupy as one's seat or habitation; to get into, enter upon; to be directed to or upon; to affect, concern; to preside over, influence, rule; to cohabit with; Caus. P. *adhy-āsayaṭi*, to cause to sit down, Bhāṭṭ.: Desid. (p. *adhy-āsishamāna*) to be about to rise up to (acc.), Bhāṭṭ. **Adhy-āsana**, am, n. act of sitting down upon, L.; presiding over, L.; a seat, settlement, BhP.

Adhy-āsita, mfn. seated down upon; seated in a presidential chair; settled, inhabited; (am), n. sitting upon, Ragh. ii, 52.

Adhy-āsina, mfn. sitting down or seated upon.

Adhy-āsina, mfn. seated upon.

सध्यास *adhy-āsa*, as, m. (√*2. as*), imposing (as of a foot), Yājñ.; (in phil.) = *adhy-āropa*; an appendage, RPraṭ.

सध्यासत्र *adhy-ā-√sañj* (1. sg. -*sojāmi*) to hang up, suspend, AV. xiv, 2, 48.

सध्यासद् *adhy-ā-√sad*, to sit upon (acc.), Kauś.: Caus. (1. sg. *adhy-ā-sādayāmi*) to set upon (loc.), TBr.

सध्याहरण *adhy-ā-haraṇa*, am, n. (√*hṛi*), act of supplying (elliptical language); supplement; act of inferring, inference.

Adhy-āharapiya or **-āhartavya**, mfn. to be supplied; to be inferred.

Adhy-āhāra, as, m. act of supplying (elliptical language), Pāp. vi, 1, 139, &c.

Adhy-āhṛita, mfn. supplied, argued.

सध्यात्वा *adhy-ut-thā* (√*sthā*), to turn away from, PBr.

सध्युद्दि *adhy-ud-dhi*, f. See *adhy-ūdhni*.

सध्युद् *adhy-ud-dhri* (√*hṛi*), (Imper. 2. sg. *adhy-ud-dhara*) to draw (water) from, AV. xii, 3, 36.

सध्युद् *adhy-ud-√bhṛi*, to take or carry away from, AV.

सध्युपित *adhy-ushita*, mfn. 1. (√*2. vas*), (°le), loc. ind. at daybreak, MBh.; 2. (√*5. vas*) inhabited; occupied.

सध्युष्ट *adhy-ushṭa*, mfn. (invented as the Sanskrit representative of the Prakrit *addhuttā*, which is derived from *ardha-caturtha*), three and a half. — **valaya**, m. forming a ring coiled up three and a half times (as a snake).

सध्युष्ट *adhy-ushṭra*, as, m. a conveyance drawn by camels.

सध्यूद् *adhy-ūḍha*, mfn. (√*vah*), raised, exalted; affluent; abundant; (as), m. the son of a woman pregnant before marriage [cf. 1. *sahāḍha*]; Śiva; (ā), f. a wife whose husband has married an additional wife. — **ja**, m. the son of a woman pregnant before marriage.

सध्यूधी *adhy-ūdhni*, f. (fr. *ūdhan*) [MaitrS.; KātyŚr.] or *adhy-ud-dhi*, f. (√*dhā*) [ĀpŚr.], a tubular vessel above the nadder, or above the scrotum.

सध्यूविवस् *adhy-ūshivas*, ān, *ushī*, at (perf. p. √*5. vas*), one who has dwelt in, Pāp. iii, 2, 108, Sch.

सध्यूह *adhy-√1. ūh*, to lay on, overlay; to place upon; to raise above.

Adhy-ūhana, am, n. putting on a layer (of ashes).

सध्यूप् *adhy-√ridh*, to expand, ŚBr. xiv.

सध्येतय *adhy-etavya*, &c. See *adhi*.

सध्येप् *adhy-√edh*, to increase, prosper.

सध्येषण *adhy-eshana*. See *adhiśṭa*.

सधि *a-dhri*, mfn. (√*dhri*), unrestrained, irresistible, AV. v, 20, 10. — **ga** (*adhrī*), mfn. (m. pl. *āvas*), irresistible, RV.; (us), m., N. of a heavenly killer of victims, RV.; N. of a formula concluding with an invocation of Agni, ŚBr. &c. — **ja** (*adhrī*), mfn. irresistible, RV. v, 7, 10. — **pushpalikā**, f. a species of the Pāp plant, Piper Betel.

अ-ध्रियामाप्, mfn. (pr. Pass. p. √*dhri*), not held; not to be got hold of, not forthcoming, not surviving or existing, dead, (gaṇa *cāru-ādi*, q. v.)

सधुव *a-dhruva*, mf(ā)n. not fixed, not permanent; uncertain, doubtful; separable.

सधुष *adhrusha*, as, m. (etymology doubtful), quinsy, sore throat, Suśr.

सध्वन् *adhvan*, ā, m. a road, way, orbit; a journey, course; distance; time, Buddh. & Jain.; means, method, resource; the zodiac (?), sky, air, L.; a place; a recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it; assault (?); ifc. *adhva*, as.

Adhva (in comp. for *adhvan*). — **gá**, mf(ā)n. road-going, travelling; (*as*), n. a traveller; a camel, a mule; (*ā*), f. the river Ganges. — **gāt**, m. a traveller, AV. xiii, 1, 36. — **gaty-anta** or **gantavya**, m. measure of length applicable to roads. — **ga-bhogyā**, m. 'traveller's delight', the tree *Spondias Mangifera*. — **gamana**, n. act of travelling. — **gāmīn**, mfn. wayfaring. — **jā**, f. the plant *Svarūli*. — **pati**, m. lord of the roads VS. — **ratha**, m. a travelling car. — **śālyā**, m. the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*. **Adhvā-dhīpa** or **adhvāsa**, m. an officer in charge of the public roads, police-officer, *Rājat*.

Adhvanina, *as*, m. a traveller, Pāṇ. i, 111. **Adhvanya**, *as*, m. id., Pāṇ. v, 2, 16.

अध्वर a-dhvarā, mfn. (√*dhvri*), not injuring, AV.; TS.; (*as*), m. a sacrifice (especially the Soma sacrifice); N. of a Vasu; of the chief of a family; (*am*), n. sky or air, L. — **karmān**, n. performance of the Adhvara or any act connected with it, ŚBr. — **kalpā**, f., N. of an optional sacrifice (*Kāmyeshṭi*). — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of the book in the Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa which refers to Adhvaras. — **kṛit**, m. performing an Adhvara, VS. — **ga**, mfn. intended for an Adhvara. — **dikṣāniyā**, f. consecration connected with the Adhvara. — **dhishṇyā**, m. a second altar at the Soma sacrifice, ŚBr. — **prā-yaścitti**, f. expiation connected with the Adhvara. — **vat** (*adhvarā*), mfn. containing the word Adhvara, ŚBr. — **āri**, mfn. embellishing the Adhvara, RV. — **śamishṭa-yajus**, n., N. of an aggregate of nine libations connected with the Adhvara. — **stha** or **adhvare-śthā** [RV. x, 77, 7], mfn. standing at or engaged in an Adhvara.

Adhvariya, Nom. P. (2. sg. °*riyāsi*; p. °*riyāt*) to perform an Adhvara, RV.

Adhvarya, Nom. P. (p. °*ryāt*) to be engaged in an Adhvara, RV. i, 181, 1.

Adhvaryū, *as*, m. one who institutes an Adhvara; any officiating priest; a priest of a particular class (as distinguished from the *Hotri*, the *Udgātṛi*, and the *Brahman* classes. The Adhvaryu priests 'had to measure the ground, to build the altar, to prepare the sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, to light the fire, to bring the animal and immolate it'; whilst engaged in these duties, they had to repeat the hymns of the Yajur-veda; hence that Veda itself is also called Adhvaryu; (*adhvaryavas*), pl. the adherents of the Yajur-veda; (*as*), f. the wife of an Adhvaryu priest, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 66, Sch. — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a book of mantras or prayers intended for Adhvaryu priests. — **kratu**, n. sacrificial act performed by the Adhvaryu, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 4. — **veda**, m. the Yajur-veda.

अध्वस्मन् a-dhvasmān, mfn. unveiled, RV.

अध्वान्त a-dhvanā, *am*, n. (not positive darkness), twilight, gloom, shade. — **śātrava**, m. 'an enemy to shade,' the plant *Cassia Fistula* or *Bignonia Indica*.

अन् 1. an-, occasionally **अन ana-**, (before a vowel) the substitute for 3. *a*, or a privative.

अन् 2. an, cl. 2. P. *āniti* or *dnāti*, *āna*, *anishyati*, *ānīti* [RV. x, 129, 2], to breathe, respire, gasp; to live, L.; to move, go, L. [cf. Gk. *āveuo*; Lat. *animus*]; Caus. *ānayati*: Desid. *anishyati*.

Anā, *as*, m. breath, respiration, ŚBr.; ChUp. — **vat-tva**, n. the state of being endowed with breath or life, Nir.

Anana, *am*, n. breathing, living, Nir.

अनंश an-aṇṣa or **an-aṇṣin**, mfn. portionless; not entitled to a share in an inheritance.

अनंशुमत्फलān-anṣumat-phalā, f. the plantain (= *anṣumat-phalā*).

अनकदुन्दुभ anaka-dundubha, *as*, m., N. of Kṛishṇa's grandfather.

Anaka-dundubhi or better **ānaka-dundubhi**, *is*, m., N. of Kṛishṇa's father (Vasudeva); said to be derived from the beating of drums at his birth.

अनकस्मात् an-akasmāt, ind. not without a cause or an object; not accidentally, not suddenly.

अनकाममार an-akāma-māra, mfn. not killing undesiredly, AitBr.

अनक्ष an-āksh (nom. *an-āk*), mfn. blind, RV. ii, 15, 7.

An-akṣhā, mf(ā)n. id., RV. ix, 73, 6 & x, 27, 11. **An-akṣhi**, n. a bad eye, L.

An-akṣhika, mfn. eyeless, TS.

अनक्षर an-akshara, mfn. unfit to be uttered; unable to articulate a syllable.

अनक्षमङ्गम् an-akṣa-saṅgam [MaitrS.] or **an-akṣa-stambham** [ŚBr.], ind. so as not to interfere with the axle-tree.

अनगार an-agāra, *as*, m. 'houseless,' a vagrant ascetic, L.

An-agārikā, f. the houseless life of such an ascetic, Buddh.

अनग्न ā-nagna, mf(ā)n. not naked. — **tā** (*a-nagnā*), f. the not being naked, ŚBr.

अनग्नि an-agni (*an-agni*, Nir.), *is*, m. non-fire; substance differing from fire; absence of fire; (mfn.), requiring no fire or fire-place; not maintaining a sacred fire, irreligious; unmarried; dispensing with fire; 'having no fire in the stomach'; dyspeptic. — **trā** (*an-agni*), mfn. not maintaining the sacred fire, RV. i, 189, 3. — **dagdha** (*an-agni*), mfn. not burnt with fire; not burnt on the funeral pile (but buried), RV. x, 15, 14; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of manes, Mn. iii, 199. — **shvāṭta**, *ās*, m. pl. id., L. (see *agni-dagdhā*, *agni-shvāṭtā*).

अनघ an-agma, mf(ā)n. sinless; faultless; uninjured; handsome, L.; (*as*), m. white mustard, L.; N. of Śiva and others. **Anaghāṣṭamī**, f., N. of an eighth day (spoken of in the fifty-fifth Adhyāya of the Bhavishyottara-Purāṇa).

अनकुश an-anūksa, mfn. unrestrained.

अनङ्ग an-aṅgā, mf(ā)n. bodiless, incorporeal; (*as*), m., N. of Kāma (god of love, so called because he was made bodiless by a flash from the eye of Śiva, for having attempted to disturb his life of austerity by filling him with love for Pārvatī); (*am*), n. the ether, air, sky, L.; the mind, L.; that which is not the *aṅga*. — **kṛidā**, f. amorous play; N. of a metre (of two verses, the first containing sixteen long syllables, the second thirty-two short ones). — **devī**, f., N. of a queen of Kashmir. — **pāla**, m., N. of a king's chamberlain at Kashmir. — **m-ejaya** (*an-aṅgam*), mfn. not shaking the body (?), (*gaṇa cāru-ādi*, q. v.). — **raṅga**, m., N. of an erotic work. — **lekṣhā**, f. a love letter; N. of a queen of Kashmir. — **śekhara**, m., N. of a metre (of four verses, each containing fifteen iambs). — **senā**, f., N. of a dramatic personage. **Anaṅgāpīḍa**, m., N. of a king of Kashmir. **Anaṅgāsuhrid**, m. 'Kāma's enemy,' Śiva.

An-aṅga, *as*, m. the mind, L.

अनङ्गुरि an-aṅguri, mfn. destitute of fingers, AV.

अनञ्ज an-accha, mfn. unclear, turbid.

अनजका an-ajakā or **an-ajikā**, f. a miserable little goat, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47.

अनञ्जन an-añjana, mfn. free from collyrium or pigment or paint; (*am*), n. the sky, atmosphere, L.

अनादुह anaḍ-ūh, *as*, m. (fr. *dnas*, a cart, and √*vak*, to drag), an ox, bull; the sign Taurus. **Anaḍuj-jihvā**, f. the plant *Gojihvā*, Elephantopus Scaber. **Anaḍud-da**, *as*, m. donor of a bull or ox. **Anaḍutka**, mfn. iff. for *anaḍuh*, (*gaṇa ura-ādi* and *gaṇa ṛiṣyādi*, q. v.).

Anaḍuha, *as*, m. iff. for *anaḍuh*; N. of the chief of a certain Gotra (?), (*gaṇa śarad-ādi*, q. v.). **Anaḍuhī** [ŚBr.] or **anaḍvāhi** [Pāṇ.], f. a cow.

अनणु ān-aṇu, mfn. not minute or fine, coarse, ŚBr.; (*as*), m. coarse grain, peas, &c.

An-aṇīyas, mfn. not at all minute; vast, mighty, Śiṣ. iii, 4.

अनत ā-nata, mfn. not bent, not bowed down; not changed into a lingual consonant, RPrāt.; erect; stiff; haughty.

अनति an-ati, not very-, not too-, not past-. (Words commencing with *an-ati* are so easily analysed by referring to *ati*, &c., that few need be enumerated.) **An-atikrama**, m. not transgressing, ŚBr.; moderation, propriety. **An-atikramanīya**, mfn. not to be avoided, not to be transgressed, inviolable. **An-atidṛṣyā**, mfn. not transparent, opaque, ŚBr.; (or = *aty-adṛṣya*), quite indiscernible. **An-atidbhuta**, mfn. unsurpassed,

RV. viii, 90, 3. **An-atineda**, m. not framing over, MaitrS. **An-atirikta**, mfn. not abundant, ŚBr. **An-atireca**, n. not abundance, MaitrS. **An-ativṛitti**, f. congruity. **An-ativyādhyā**, mfn. invulnerable, AV. ix, 2, 16. **An-atyanta-gati**, f. the sense of 'not exceedingly,' sense of diminutive words. **An-atyaya**, m. the not going across, ŚBr.; (mfn.), unperishable, unbroken. **An-atyudya**, mfn. (= *aty-an-udya*), quite unfit to be mentioned, far above any expression, AV. x, 7, 28.

अनदत्त ān-adat, mfn. not eating, not consuming, RV. iii, 1, 6; AV. &c.

अनद्धā ān-addhā or (with particle *u*) *ān-addhā*, ind. not truly, not really, not definitely, not clearly, ŚBr. — **purushā**, m. one who is not a true man, one who is of no use either to gods or men or the manes, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.

अनद्यतन an-adyatana, *as*, m. a tense (either past or future) not applicable to the current day, Pāṇ.

अनधस् ān-adhas, ind. not below, TBr.

अनधिक an-adhika, mfn. having no superior, not to be enlarged or excelled; boundless; perfect.

अनधिकार an-adhikāra, *as*, m. absence of authority or right or claim. — **carcā**, f. unjustifiable interference, intermeddling, officiousness.

An-adhikārin, mfn. not entitled to.

An-adhikṛita, mfn. not placed at the head of, not appointed.

अनधिगत an-adhigata, mfn. not obtained, not acquired; not studied. — **manoratha**, mfn. one who has not obtained his wish, disappointed. — **śāstra**, mfn. unacquainted with the Śāstras.

An-adhigamya or **an-adhigamanīya**, mfn. unattainable.

अनधिष्ठान an-adhiṣṭhāna, *am*, n. want of superintendence.

An-adhiṣṭhita, mfn. not placed over, not appointed; not present.

अनधीन an-adhina or **an-adhinaka**, mfn. not subject to, independent; (*as*), m. an independent carpenter who works on his own account (see *kauṣṭa-takṣha*).

अनध्यक्ष an-adhyakṣa, mfn. not perceptible by the senses, not observable; without a superintendent.

अनध्ययन an-adhyayana, *am*, n. not reading or studying; intermission of study, Mn. &c.

An-adhyāya, *as*, m. id.; a time when there is intermission of study, Mn. — **divasa**, m. a vacation day, holiday.

अननङ्गमेजय an-anāṅgamejaya, mfn. not leaving the body unshaken (?); cf. *an-aṅgamejaya*.

अननुस्यति ān-anukhyāti, *is*, f. not perceiving, MaitrS.

अननुज्ञात an-anujñāta, mfn. not agreed to, not permitted; denied.

अननुधायिन् ān-anudhyāyin, mfn. not missing, not missing anything, AitBr.; not insidious, TBr.

अननुभावक an-anubhāvaka, mfn. unable to comprehend. — **tā**, f. non-comprehension; unintelligibility.

अननुभाषण an-anubhāṣaṇa, *am*, n. 'not repeating (for the sake of challenging) a proposition,' tacit assent.

अननुभूत an-anubhūta, mfn. not perceived, not experienced, unknown.

अननुमत an-anumata, mfn. not approved or honoured, not liked, disagreeable, unfit.

अननुयाज an-anuyājā or **an-anūyājā** [TS.], mfn. without a subsequent or final sacrifice.

अननुषङ्गिन् an-anuṣaṅgin, mfn. not attached to, indifferent to.

अननुष्ठान an-anuṣṭhāna, *am*, n. non-ob-servance, neglect; impropriety.

अननूत ān-anūkta [ŚBr. xiv] or **an-anūkṛti** [KātyŚr.], mfn. not recited or studied; not responded to.

अननृत an-anrita, mfn. not false, true, Śis. vi, 39.

अननृत an-anṛta, mf(ā)n. endless, boundless, eternal, infinite; (as), m., N. of Vishnu; of Śeṣha (the snake-god); of Śeṣha's brother Vāsuki; of Kṛishṇa; of his brother Baladeva; of Śiva; of Rudra; of one of the Viśva-devas; of the 14th Arhat, &c.; the plant Sinduvāra, Vitex Trifolia; Tale; the 23rd lunar asterism, Śrāvāṇa; a silken cord (tied round the right arm at a particular festival); the letter ā; a periodic decimal fraction? (ā), f. the earth; the number one; N. of Pārvaṭi and of various females, the plant Śārivā; Periploca Indica or Asclepias Pseudosarsa or Asthmatica (the root of which supplies a valuable medicine); (am), n. the sky, atmosphere; Talc. -kara, mfn. rendering endless, magnifying indefinitely, Pān. iii, 2, 21; R. v, 20, 26. -ga, mfn. going or moving for ever or indefinitely, Pān. iii, 2, 48. -gupa, mfn. having boundless excellencies. -catuṛdaśī, f. the fourteenth lunar day (or full moon) of Bhādra, when Ananta is worshipped. -cāritra, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. -jit, m., N. of the fourteenth Jaina Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi. -tā (anantā), f. eternity, infinity, ŚBr. xiv. -tāna, mfn. extensive. -tīrtha, m., N. of an author. -tīrtha-kṛit, m. = Anantājit. -trītiyā, f. the third day of Bhādra (said to be sacred to Vishnu). -trītiyā-vrata, N. of the twenty-fourth Adhyāya of the Bhaviṣyottara-Purāṇa. -tva, n. = -tā, q. v. -dīpshī, m., N. of Śiva. -deva, m., N. of various persons, especially of a king of Kashmir. -nemi, m., N. of a king of Mālava, a contemporary of Śākyaṃuni. -pāra, mfn. of boundless width. -pāla, m., N. of a warrior chief in Kashmir. -bhaṭṭa, m., N. of a man. -matī, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. -māyin, mfn. endlessly illusory or delusive or deceitful. -mūla, m. the medicinal plant Śārivā. -rāma, m., N. of a man. -rāsi, m. (in arithm.) an infinite quantity; a periodic decimal fraction (?). -rūpa, mfn. having innumerable forms or shapes. -vat, mfn. eternal, infinite; (ān), m. (in the Upanishads) one of Brahma's four feet (earth, intermediate space, heaven, and ocean). -varman, m., N. of a king. -vāta, m. a disease of the head (like tetanus). -vikramin, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. -vijaya, m., N. of Yudhishtira's conch-shell. -vīrya, m., N. of the twenty-third Jaina Arhat of a future age. -vrata, n. ceremony or festival in honour of Ananta or Vishnu (on the day of the full moon in Bhādra); N. of the 102nd Adhyāya of the Bhaviṣyottara-Purāṇa. -śakti, mfn. omnipotent; (ś), m., N. of a king. -śayana, n. Travancore. -śīrshā, f., N. of the snake king Vāsuki's wife. -śuṣhma (anantā-), mfn. possessing boundless strength or endlessly roaring (?), RV. i, 64, 10. Anantātman, m. the infinite spirit. Anantāśrama, anantāśvara, &c., names of persons unknown. Anantaka, mfn. endless, boundless, eternal, infinite; (am), n. the infinite (i.e. infinite space). Anantya, mfn. infinite, eternal; (am), n. infinity, eternity.

अनन्तर an-antarā, mf(ā)n. having no interior; having no interstice or interval or pause; uninterrupted, unbroken; continuous; immediately adjoining, contiguous; next of kin, &c.; compact, close; (as), m. a neighbouring rival, a rival neighbour; (am), n. contiguity; Brahma or the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence); (am), ind. immediately after; after; afterwards. -ja, n. 'next-born,' the son of a Kshatriyā or Vaiśyā mother by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Mn. x, 41. -jāta, n. id., Mn. x, 6; also the son of a Śūdrā mother by a Vaiśyā father.

An-antaraya, as, m. non-interruption, ŚBr. & PBr.; (cf. antaraya.)

An-antarāyam, ind. without a break, ŚBr. & AitBr.

An-antarita, mfn. not separated by any interstice; unbroken.

An-antaritī, is, f. not excluding or passing over, TS.; AitBr.

Anantariya, mfn. concerning or belonging to the next of kin, &c., (gana gahādi, q. v.)

अनन्तरहित an-antar-hita, mfn. (√dhā), not concealed, manifest; not separated by a break.

अनन्द a-nanda, mfn. joyless, cheerless; (ās), m. pl., N. of a purgatory, Up.

अनन्ध an-andha, mfn. not blind, TBr. &c.

अन्न an-anna, am, n. rice or food underserving of its name, ŚBr. xiv.

अनन्य an-anya, mf(ā)n. no other, not another, not different, identical; self; not having a second, unique; not more than one, sole; having no other (object), undistracted; not attached or devoted to any one else, TS. -gati, f. sole resort or resource. -gati or -gatika, mfn. having only one (or no other) resort or resource left. -gāmin, mfn. going to no other. -guru, m. 'having no other as a Guru,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Śis. i, 35. -citta, mf(ā)n. or -ostas, mfn. giving one's undivided thought to (with loc.) -oodita, mfn. self-impelled. -ja, m., N. of Kāma or Love. -tā, f. or -tva, n. identity. -dīpshī, mfn. gazing intently. -deva, mfn. having no other god. -nishpādyā, mfn. to be accomplished by no other. -pūrvā, f. a female who never belonged to another, a virgin, Ragh. -pratikriya, mfn. having no other means of resistance or redress. -bhava, mfn. originating in or with no other. -bhāva, mfn. thinking of the only one, i.e. of the Supreme Spirit. -manas or -manaska or -mānasa, mfn. exercising undivided attention. -yoga, m. not suitable to any others; (am), ind. not in consequence of any other (word), RPāt. -vishaya, mfn. exclusively applicable. -vishayātman, mfn. having the mind fixed upon one (or the sole) object. -vṛitti, mfn. closely attentive. -sādhārāṇa, mfn. not common to any one else, not belonging to any other. -hṛita, mfn. not carried off by another, safe. Ananyānubhava, m., N. of the teacher of Prakāśman. Ananyārtha, mfn. not subservient to another object; principal. Ananyāśrita, mfn. not having resorted to another; independent; (am), n. (in law) unencumbered property.

An-anyaārīsa, mf(ā)n. not like others, Kathās.

अनन्य an-anvaya, as, m. want of connexion; (in rhetoric) comparison of an object with its own ideal, (as, 'a lady-like lady.')

An-anvita, mfn. unconnected, inconsecutive, desultory, incoherent, irrelevant, irregular; not attended with, destitute of.

अनन्वचार an-anvavacāra [ŚBr.] or **an-anvavāya** [MaitrS.], as, m. or **an-anvavāyana** [ŚBr.], am, n. (√car and √i with anu and avā), not following or going after any one (in a sneaking manner).

अनन्वभक्त an-anvabhakta, mfn. (√bhaj), not receiving a share, not interested in (loc.), ŚBr.

अनप an-apa, mfn. destitute of water, L.

अनपकरण an-apakaraṇa, am, n. (in law) non-payment, non-delivery.

An-apakarman, a, n. id., Mn. viii, 4.

An-apakāra, as, m. harmlessness.

An-apakārin, mfn. not harming, innocuous.

An-apakṛita, mfn. unharmed; (am), n. no offence, MBh.

An-apakriyā, f. = an-apakaraṇa, Mn.

अनपकृष्य an-apakarsha, as, m. (√kṛish), m. non-degradation, superiority.

अनपक्रम an-apakrama, as, m. not going away. **An-apakramin**, mfn. not departing from; devoted, attached to.

An-apakrāma, as, m. not retreating or withdrawing from, AitBr.

An-apakrāmukā, mf(ā)n. not running away, MaitrS.; PBr.

अनपग an-apaga [TS.] or **an-apagā** [ŚBr.], mf(ā)n. not departing from (abl. or in comp.)

अनपस्युत an-apacyuta, mfn. not falling off, holding fast (a yoke), RV. x, 93, 12; never dropping off, keeping to or faithful for ever, RV.

अनपजयम् an-apajayam, ind. (√ji), so that its victorious character cannot be reversed, ŚBr.

अनपत्य an-apatyā, mf(ā)n. childless; (ām), n. childlessness, RV. iii, 54, 18. -tā, f. childlessness, Śāk. &c. -vat (Anapatya-), mfn. childless, AV.

Anapatyaka, mfn. childless.

अनपतप an-apatrapa, mfn. shameless.

अनपदेश an-apadeśa, as, m. an invalid argument.

अनपध्व्य an-apadhṛishya, ind. p. not having overpowered, AitBr.

अनपनिहितम् an-apanihitam, ind. without leaving out anything, ŚBr.

अनपयति an-apayati, ind. (loc. pr. p. √i with apa?), 'before the sun makes a start,' very early, L.

अनपर an-aparā, mfn. without another; having no follower; single, sole (as N. of Brahma), ŚBr. xiv.

अनपराध an-aparāddha, mfn. one who has not injured anybody, MBh.; faultless, ŚBr.; (dm), ind. without injury, ŚBr. xiv.

An-aparādha, as, m. innocence, innocuousness; (mfn.), innocent, faultless; free from defects. -tva, n. freedom from fault.

Anaparādhin, mfn. innocent.

अनपलापुक an-apalāshuka, mfn. not thirsty, Pān. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अनपवाचन an-apavācand, mfn. impossible to be talked away or wished away, AV. viii, 8, 9.

अनपवृज्य an-apavrijyā, mfn. not to be finished (as a way; 'free from objects that should be shunned as impure,' Śay.), RV. i, 146, 3.

अनपव्ययत् an-apavyayat (apa-vy-ayat), mfn. unrenmitting, RV. vi, 75, 7.

अनपसर an-apasara, mfn. 'having no hole to creep out of,' inexcusable, unjustifiable; (as), m. a usurper, Mn. viii, 198.

An-apasaraṇa, am, n. not leaving a place or withdrawing from it, ŚBr.

अनपस्पृश an-apasprish, mfn. not refusing, not obstinate, AV.

अनपस्फुर an-apasphur [RV. viii, 69, 10] or **an-apasphura** [RV. vi, 48, 11], mf(ā)n. or **an-apasphurat** [RV. iv, 42, 10; AV.], mfn. 'not withdrawing,' not refusing to be milked (said of a cow).

अनपहतपाप्मन् an-apahata-pāpman, mfn. (said of the Pitṛis to distinguish them from the Devas) not freed from evil, ŚBr.

An-apahanana, am, n. not repelling from, PBr.

अनपाकरण an-apākaraṇa, am, n. (in law) non-payment, non-delivery.

An-apākarma, a, n. id.

अनपाय an-apāya, mfn. without obstacles, prosperous; (as), n. freedom from mischief; (in phil.) the state of not being abridged or deprived of (abl.); N. of Śiva.

Anapāyin, mfn. not going or passing away; constant in the same state; invariable.

अनपावृत् an-apāvṛit, ind. without turning away, unremittingly, RV. vi, 32, 5 & x, 89, 3.

अनपाश्रय an-apāśraya, mfn. not dependent.

अनपुंसक a-napunsaka, am, n. (in Gr.) not a neuter.

अनपूपीय an-apūpiya or **an-apūpya**, mfn. unfit for cakes. See apūpa.

अनपेक्ष an-apēksha, mfn. regardless, careless; indifferent; impartial; irrespective of; irrelevant; (ā), f. disregard, carelessness; (an-apēksham), ind. irrespectively, carelessly, ŚBr. -tva, n. disregard; irrelevance; irrespectiveness; (āt), ind. from having no reference to, since (it) has no reference to. **An-apēkshita**, mfn. disregarded; unheeded; unexpected.

An-apēkshin, mfn. regardless of; indifferent to.

An-apēkshya, ind. p. disregarding, irrespectively of.

अनपेत an-apēta, mfn. not gone off, not past; not separated, faithful to, possessed of.

अनपोद्धार्य an-apōddhāryā, mfn. of which nothing is to be taken off, ŚBr.

अनप्रप्त an-aprāta, mfn. not watery, RV. ix, 16, 3.

अनप्रस an-aprās, mfn. destitute of means, RV. ii, 23, 9, [cf. Lat. inops.]

अनप्सरस् *an-apsaras*, *ās*, f. unlike an *Apsaras*, unworthy of an *Apsaras*.

अनप्रा *anaphā*, f. a particular configuration of the planets. [Gk. *ἀναφή*.]

अनभिज्ञ *an-abhijñā*, mfn. unacquainted with, ignorant, Comm. on Mn. ii, 125.

अनभिदुह *an-abhidruh*, mfn. not malicious, RV. ii, 41, 5.

अनभिप्रेत *an-abhiprēta*, *am*, n. an occurrence different from what was intended.

अनभिभूत *an-abhibhūta*, mfn. not overcome, unsurpassed; not beset, unobstructed.

अनभिमत *an-abhimata*, mfn. not to one's mind, disliked, Hit.

अनभिमानुक *an-abhimānuka*, mfn. not having evil intentions against (acc.), MaitrS.; AitBr.

अनभिज्ञात *an-abhi-mīlāta*, mfn. unfaded. — *varṇa* (*anabhimīlāta*), mfn. of unfaded colour or brightness, RV. ii, 35, 13.

अन-अभिमीलना, *as*, m. 'non-fading,' N. of the chief of a Gotra, (*gaṇa śivādi*, q. v.)

अनभिरूप *an-abhirūpa*, mfn. not corresponding; not handsome, not pleasing.

अनभिलक्षित *an-abhilakṣita*, *as*, m. 'destitute of (right) marks or symbols,' an impostor.

अनभिलाप *an-abhilāṣa*, *as*, m. non-relish; want of appetite; want of desire.

अन-अभिलाषिन, mfn. not desirous.

अनभिवदुक *an-abhivāduka*, mfn. not greeting, GopBr.; Vait.

अन-अभिविद्या, mfn. not to be greeted.

अनभिव्यक्त *an-abhivyakta*, mfn. indistinct.

अनभिज्ञस्त *an-abhiṣasta* [RV. ix, 88, 7] or *an-abhiṣasti* [VS.] or *an-abhiṣastenyā* [VS.] or *an-abhiṣastyā* [Naigh.], mfn. blameless, faultless.

अनभिविज्ञ *an-abhishāṅga* or *an-abhishvaṅga*, *as*, m. absence of connection or attachment.

अनभिसन्धान *an-abhisandhāna*, *am*, n. absence of design; disinterestedness.

अन-अभिसन्धि, *is*, m. id. — *kṛita*, mfn. done undesignedly.

अनभिसम्बन्ध *an-abhisambandha*, mfn. unconnected; (*as*), m. no connection.

अनभिज्ञेह *an-abhishneha*, mfn. without affection, cold, unimpassioned, Bhag.

अनभिहित *an-abhihita*, mfn. not named; not fastened, ŚBr.; (*as*), m., N. of the chief of a Gotra, (*gaṇa upakādi*, q. v.)

अनभिषु *an-abhiśū*, mfn. without bridles, having no bridles, RV.

अनभ्यनुज्ञा *an-abhyānujñā*, f. non-permission.

अनभ्यवचारुक *an-abhyavacāruka*, mf(ā)n. not attacking, MaitrS.

अनभ्यारूढ *an-abhyārūḍha*, mfn. not ascended, not mounted, AV.; not attained, ŚBr.

अन-अभ्यारोहा, *as*, m. not ascending, ŚBr.

अन-अभ्यारोह्य, mfn. not to be ascended, ŚBr.

अनभ्याश *an-abhyāśa* or *an-abhyāsa*, mfn. not near, distant. **अन-अभ्यासम-इत्या**, mfn. improper to be approached, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70, Comm.

अनभ्यास *an-abhyāsa*, *as*, m. want of practice or skill.

अनभ्र *an-abhra*, mf(ā)n. cloudless. — *vrī-ṣhti*, f. 'cloudless rain,' any unexpected acquisition or advantage, Kir. iii, 5.

अन-अभ्रका, *ās*, m. pl. 'cloudless,' N. of a class of divinities, Buddh.

अनभि *an-abhrī*, mfn. not dug out with a spade (said of rain-water), AV.

अनम *a-nama*, *as*, m. 'one who makes no salutation to others,' a Brahman, L.

अन-अनामस्य, mfn. not bowing, RV. x, 48, 6.

अनमितम्पच *an-amitam-paca*, mfn. 'not cooking what has not first been measured,' niggardly, miserly (= *mitam-paca*, q. v.)

अनमित्र *an-amitrā*, mfn. having no enemies, AV.; (*dm*), n. the having no enemies, AV.; VS.; (*as*), m., N. of various persons, particularly a king of Ayodhya.

अनमीव *an-amivā*, mf(ā)n., Ved. free from disease, well, comfortable; salubrious, salutary; (*dm*), n. good health, happy state, RV. x, 14, 11.

अनम्वर *an-ambara*, mfn. wearing no clothing, naked; (*as*), m. a Jain mendicant; cf. *dig-ambara*.

अनय 1. *a-naya*, *as*, m. bad management; bad conduct (gambling, &c.)

अनय 2. *an-aya*, *as*, m. evil course, ill luck; misfortune, adversity; (cf. *ayānaya* s. v. *aya*). **अनयाम-गता**, mfn. fallen into misfortune.

अनरख्य *an-aranya*, *as*, m., N. of a king of Ayodhya, said by some to have been Priṭhu's father.

अनरुस् *an-arus*, mfn. not sore or wounded, ŚBr.

अनर्गल *an-argala*, mfn. without bars or checks, free, licentious.

अनर्थ *an-arṇha*, mfn. priceless, invaluable; (*as*), m. wrong value. — *rāghava*, n., N. of a drama (by Mūrāri, treating of Rāma).

अन-अर्ग्या, mfn. priceless, invaluable, Kum. i, 59, &c.; not valuable, L. — *tvā*, n. pricelessness, Hit.

अनर्जुन *an-arjuna*, mfn. without Arjuna, MBh.

अनर्थ *an-artha*, *as*, m. non-value; a worthless or useless object; disappointing occurrence, reverse, evil; nonsense; (mfn.), worthless, useless, bad; unfortunate; having no meaning; having not that (but another) meaning; nonsensical. — *kara*, mfn. doing what is useless or worthless; unprofitable; producing evil or misfortune. — *tvā*, n. uselessness, &c. — *darśin*, mfn. minding useless or worthless things. — *nāśin*, m. 'Evil-destroyer,' Śiva. — *bud-dhi*, mfn. having a worthless intellect. — *bhāva*, mfn. having a bad nature, malicious. — *lupta*, mfn. freed from all that is worthless. — *samśaya*, m. non-risk of money or wealth.

अन-अर्थका, mfn. useless, vain, worthless; meaningless, nonsensical.

अन-अर्थ्या, mfn. worthless, useless, ŚBr.

अनर्पण *an-arpaṇa*, *am*, n. non-surrendering, not giving up, AV. xii, 4, 33.

अनर्मन् *anarmān*, mfn. = *an-arvān*, q. v., AV. vii, 7, 1.

अनर्व *an-arvā*, mf(ā)n. or *an-arvān*, mfn. not to be limited, not to be obstructed, irresistible, RV.

अन-अर्वाना, mfn. id., RV. viii, 31, 12; (*as*), m., N. of the god Pūshan, RV. v, 51, 11 & x, 92, 14.

अनर्विश *anar-viś*, *t*, m. seated on the car (*ānas*), a driver, RV. i, 121, 7.

अनर्शनि *an-arśani*, *is*, m., N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV. viii, 32, 2.

अनर्शरति *an-arśa-rāti*, mfn. giving uninjurious things, one whose gifts do not hurt, RV. viii, 99, 4.

अनर्ह *an-arha*, mf(ā)n. or *an-arhat*, mfn. undeserving of punishment or of reward; unworthy; inadequate, unsuitable.

अनर्ह्या-त, f. the not being properly estimated; unworthiness; inadequacy; unsuitableness.

अनल *anala*, *as*, m. (√*an*), fire; the god of fire; digestive power, gastric juice; bile, L.; wind, L.; N. of Vasudeva; of a Muni; of one of the eight Vasus; of a monkey; of various plants (Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea; Semicarpus Anacardium); the letter *r*; the number three; (in astron.) the fiftieth year of Brīhaspati's cycle; the third lunar mansion or Kṛittikā (?). — *da* (fr. 3. *da*), mfn. quenching fire (said of water), Kir. v, 25. — *dīpana*, mfn. exciting the digestion, stomachic. — *prabhā*, f. the plant *Halicaeabum Cardiospermum*. — *priyā*, f. Agni's wife. — *vāta*, m., N. of ancient Pattana.

— *sāda*, m. dyspepsia. **आनान्दना**, m., N. of a Vedāntic writer, author of the *Vedānta-kalpātara*.

अनलंकरिषु *an-alankarishṣu*, mfn. not given to the use of ornaments; unornamented.

अनलम् *an-alam*, ind. not enough; insufficiently.

अनलस *an-alasa*, mfn. not lazy, active.

अनलि *anali*, *is*, m. the tree *Sesbana Grandiflora*.

अनल्प *an-alpa*, mfn. not a little, much, numerous. — *ghoṣha*, mfn. very clamorous, very noisy. — *manya*, mfn. greatly enraged.

अनवकाश *an-avakāśa*, mf(ā)n. having no opportunity or occasion; uncalled for, inapplicable, Pāṇ. i, 4, 1, Sch.

अनवक्रामम् *an-avakrāmam*, ind. not stepping upon, ĀpŚr.

अनवगाहिन *an-avagāhin*, mfn. (√*gāh*), not dipping into, not studying.

अन-अवगाह्या, mfn. unfathomable.

अनवगीत *an-avagīta*, mfn. not made an object of contemptuous song, uncensored.

अनवग्रह *an-avagraha*, mfn. resistless; not to be intercepted.

अनवग्रायत् *an-avagṛāyat*, mfn. not growing remiss, AV. iv, 4, 7.

अनवच्छिन्न *an-avacchinna*, mfn. not inter-sected, uninterrupted; not marked off, unbounded, immoderate; indiscriminated. — *hāsa*, m. continuous or immoderate laughter.

अनवतप्त *an-avatapta*, *as*, m., N. of a serpent king, Buddh.; of a lake (= *Rāvaṇa-hrada*), ib.

अनवत्स *anavat-tva*. See √*an*.

अनवद्य *an-avadyā*, mf(ā)n. irreproachable, faultless; unobjectionable; (*ā*), f., N. of an *Apsaras*. — *tā*, f. or *-tvā*, n. faultlessness. — *rūpa* (*ama-vadyā*), mf(ā)n. of faultless form or beauty, RV. x, 68, 3, &c. **अनावद्यङ्गा**, mf(ā)n. having faultless body or limbs.

अनवद्राण *an-avadrāṇā*, mfn. (√*drā*), not going to sleep, not sleepy, AV. viii, 1, 13.

अनवधर्म *an-avadharṣhyā* (6), mfn. not to be defied, AV. viii, 2, 10.

अनवधान *an-avadhāna*, *am*, n. inattention, inadvertence; (mfn.), inattentive, careless. — *tā*, f. inadvertency.

अनवधि *an-avadhi*, mfn. unlimited.

अनवधुष्य *an-avadhūṣhyā*, mfn. impossible to be put down or injured, ŚBr.

अनवन *an-avana*, mf(ī)ś, vi, 37) n. 'affording no help or protection,' causing distress; (*am*), n. non-protection, Pāṇ. i, 3, 66.

अनवनामितवैजयन्त *an-avanāmita-vaijayan-ta*, *as*, m. 'having victorious banners unlowered,' 'ever glorious,' a future universe, Buddh.

अनवपृष्ण *an-avapṛiṣṇa*, mfn. (√*pṛi*), not closely united, but spreading all around, RV. i, 152, 4.

अनवबुध्यमान *an-avabudhyamāna*, mfn. de-ranked, L.

अनवब्रव *an-avabravā*, mfn. (√*brū*), irreproachable, RV. x, 84, 5.

अनवभ्राथस् *an-avabhrā-rādhas*, mfn. (√*bhrī*), having or giving undiminished (or durable) wealth, RV.

अनवम *an-avama*, mf(ā)n. not low; exalted.

अनवमशीम् *an-avamarsam*, ind. without touching, ŚBr.

अन-अवमर्ष्या, mfn. not fit to be touched, ŚBr.

अनवर *an-avara*, mfn. not inferior; excellent.

अनवरत *an-avarata*, mfn. incessant; (am), ind. incessantly.

अनवरथ *an-avaratha*, as, m., N. of a son of Madhu and father of Kuruvatsa, VP.

अनवरार्थ *an-avarārdhya*, mfn. chief, principal, L.

अनवलम्ब *an-avalamba*, mfn. having no support, not propped up.

अन-वालम्बना, *am*, n. independence.

अन-वालम्बिता, mfn. not supported or propped up, not dependent.

अनवलेप *an-avalepa*, mfn. free from veneer, unvarnished, plain, unassuming.

अनवल्लोभन *an-avalobhana*, am, n. (for *lopana*, 'cutting off' Comm.), N. of a ceremony observed by a pregnant woman to prevent miscarriage (treated of in an Upanishad), ŚivGr.

अनवस *an-avasā*, mfn. (probably fr. *√so* with *ava*), not making to halt, not stopping, RV. vi, 66, 7.

अनवसर *an-avasara*, mfn. having no interval of leisure, busy; coming when there is no such interval, inopportune; (as), m. absence of leisure; unseasonableness.

अनवसाद्य *an-avasādyā*, ind. p. (Caus. of *ava-√sad*), not discouraging, not annoying.

अनवसान *an-avasāna*, mfn. (*√so*), having no termination, free from death; endless.

अन-वासिता, mfn. not set, not terminated; (ā), f., N. of a species of the Trishubh metre (consisting of four lines with eleven feet in each).

अन-वास्यात, mfn. unceasing, RV. iv, 13, 3.

अनवस्कार *an-avaskara*, mfn. free from dirt, clean, cleansed.

अनवस्थ *an-avastha*, mfn. unsettled, unstable; (ā), f. unsettled condition or character; instability, unsteady or loose conduct; (in phil.) non-finality (of a proposition), endless series of statements.

अन-वस्थाना, mfn. unstable, fickle, BhP.; (as), m. wind; (am), n. instability; unsteadiness or looseness of conduct.

अन-वस्थायिन, mfn. transient.

अन-वस्थिता, mfn. unsettled, unsteady, loose in conduct. — *citta*, mfn. unsteady-minded. — *cittatva*, n. unsteadiness of mind. — *tva*, n. unsteadiness, instability.

अन-वस्थिति, *is*, f. instability; unsteadiness; looseness of character.

अनवस्यत् *an-ava-syat*. See *an-avasāna*.

अनवहित *an-avahita*, mfn. heedless, inattentive.

अनवहर *an-avahara*, mfn. not crooked, straightforward, RV. ii, 41, 6.

अनवाच् *an-avāc*, mfn. not speechless.

अनवाञ्च *an-avāñc*, āñ, āci, āk, not inclining downwards, looking up or straightforward.

अनवानत् *an-avānat*, mfn. (*√an*), not taking breath, not respiring, ŚBr.

अन-वानाम, ind. without breathing between, in one breath, without interruption, *uno tenore*, AitBr. **अन-वाना-तः**, f. uninterruptedness, continuity.

अनवाप्त *an-avāpta*, mfn. not obtained.

अन-वप्टि, *is*, f. non-attainment.

अनवाप *an-avāpā*, mfn. uninterrupted, unyielding, RV. vii, 104, 2.

अनविष्य *an-avithya*, mfn. (fr. *avi*, q. v.), not suited to sheep.

अनवेक्ष *an-avēksha*, mfn. regardless; (am), ind. irrespectively; without regard to; (ā), f. or **अन-वेक्षणा**, n. regardlessness.

अनव्रत *an-avrata*, mfn. not destitute of ascetic exercises; (as), m. a Jain devotee of that description.

अनश्न *an-aśana*, am, n. abstinence from food, fasting (especially as a form of suicide adopted

from vindictive motives); (mfn.), fasting. — *tā* (*anaiand-*), f. not eating, ŚBr.

अन-अनक्ष्या, mfn. not hungry, ŚBr.

अन-असा, am, n. condition of not having eaten, fasting.

अन-अन्न, mfn. not eating, RV. i, 164, 20, &c.

अन-अन्न-त-सङ्गमाना, m. the sacrificial fire in the Sabhā (which is approached before breakfast), ŚBr.

अन-अन्नाना, mf(ā)n. not eating.

अनश्रु *an-aśrū*, mfn. tearless, RV. x, 18, 7; VS.

अनश्व *an-aśvā*, mfn. having no horse or horses, RV. [cf. *अश्व*]; (as), m. something that is not a horse, Pañcat. — *dā* (*an-aśva-*), mfn. one who does not give horses, RV. v, 54, 5.

अनश्वन् *an-aśvan*, ā, m., N. of Parikshit's father, MBh. i, 3793 seqq.

अनश्वर *a-naśvara*, mfn. imperishable.

अ-नाश्टा, mfn. undestroyed, unimpaired. — *paśu* (*dnashṭa-*), mfn. having one's cattle unimpaired, RV. x, 17, 3. — *vedas* (*dnashṭa-*), mfn. having one's property unimpaired, RV. vi, 54, 8.

अनस *ānas*, as, n. (*√an*, Up.), a cart, RV. &c.; a mother, L.; birth, L.; offspring, living creature, L.; boiled rice, L. — *vat* (*dnas-*), mfn. yoked to a cart, RV.; AV.

अन-अ-ह, अन-वि, अन-रथा, &c. See s.v.

अनसूय *an-asūya*, mfn. not spiteful, not envious; (ā), f. freedom from spite; absence of ill-will or envy; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa; of one of Śakuntalā's friends.

अन-असूया or **अन-असूयु**, mfn. not spiteful or envious.

अनसूरि *an-a-sūri*, is, m. not unwise, intelligent, ChUp.

अनस्तमित *an-astam-ita*, mfn. not gone down; not subject to setting or declining.

अनस्थ *an-aśthā* [RV. viii, 1, 34; AV.] or *an-aśthaka* [MaitrS.] or *an-aśthān* [RV. i, 164, 4; Mn.] or *an-aśthi* [KātyŚr.] or *anasthika* [TS.] or *an-aśthika* [ŚBr.; Yājñ.] or *anasthi-mat*, mfn. boneless.

अनहंकार *an-aḥamkāra*, as, m. non-egotism, absence of self-conceit or of the tendency to regard self as something distinct from the Supreme Spirit; freedom from pride; (mfn.), free from self-conceit.

अन-अहमकृता, mfn. free from self-conceit.

अन-अहमकृति, *is*, f. = *an-aḥamkāra*; (mfn.), free from self-conceit or pride.

अन-अहम-वृद्धि, mfn. = *an-aḥamkāra*.

अनहन् *an-aḥan*, as, n. a non-day, no day, an evil or unlucky day, L.

अना *anā*, ind. (fr. pronom. base *a*), hereby, thus, indeed, RV.

अनाकार *an-ākāra*, mfn. shapeless.

अनाकारित *an-ākārīta*, mfa. not claimed, not exacted.

अनाकाल *an-ākāla*, as, m. unseasonable time, ŚBr.; (in law-books) famine. — *bhṛīta*, m. a slave who became so voluntarily to avoid starvation in a time of scarcity (also spelt *annākāla-bhṛīta*).

अनाकाश *an-ākāśa*, mfn. having no ether or transparent atmosphere, differing from ether, ŚBr. xiv; opaque, dark; (am), n. non-ether.

अनाकुल *an-ākūla*, mf(ā)n. not beset; not confused; unperplexed, calm, consistent, regular.

अनाकृत *an-ākṛīta*, mfn. unreclaimed, unreclaimable, RV. i, 141, 7; not taken care of, PBr.

अनाक्रान्त *an-ākṛānta*, mfn. unassailed, unassailable; (ā), f. the Prickly Nightshade (*Solanum Jacquinii*).

अनाक्षरित *an-ākṣhārīta*, mfn. unreproached.

अनाक्षित *an-ākṣhit*, mfn. not residing or resting, ŚBr.

अनाग *an-āga*, mf(ā)n. See *an-āgas*.

अनागत *an-āgata*, mfn. (*√gam*), not come,

not arrived; future; not attained, not learnt; unknown; (am), n. the future. — *vat*, mfn. connected with or relating to the future. — *vidhātṛi*, m. 'disposer of the future,' provident; N. of a fish, Pañcat. **अनगतः** *an-gatāḥ*, m. future trouble. **अनगतारता**, f. a girl who has not yet attained to puberty. **अनगतवेक्षणा**, n. act of looking at that which is not yet come or the future.

अन-गति, *is*, f. non-arrival; non-attainment; non-accession.

अन-गमा, as, m. non-arrival; non-attainment; (mfn.), not come, not present; (in law) not constituting an accession to previous property, but possessed from time immemorial, and therefore without documentary proof. **अनगमोपबhog**, m. enjoyment of such property.

अन-गमिष्यत, mfn. one who will not approach, AV.

अन-गम्या, mfn. unapproachable, unattainable. **अन-गमिन**, mfn. not coming, not arriving; not future, not subject to returning; (i), m., N. of the third among the four Buddhist orders.

अन-गम्युका, mfn. not in the habit of coming, not likely to come, Pāp. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अनागस् *an-āgas*, mfn. sinless, blameless, RV. &c.; (*an-āgds*), mfn. not injuring, RV. x, 165, 2. **अन-ग-त्व**, n. sinlessness, RV. **अन-ग-हत्या**, f. murder of an innocent person, AV. x, 1, 29.

अन-गा, mf(ā)n. sinless, RV.; (ā), f., N. of a river.

अनागूर्तिन् *an-āgūrtin*, mfn. one who has not recited the Āgur, ŚBr.

अनाचरण *an-ācaraṇa*, am, n. non-performance of what is right or customary, improper behaviour; misconduct.

अन-आचरा, as, m. id.; (mfn.), improper in behaviour; regardless of custom or propriety or law; unprincipled; uncommon, curious, Kaus.

अन-आचरिन्, mfn. not acting properly.

अनाचार्यभोगीन् *an-ācārya-bhogīna*, mfn. unfit or improper for a spiritual teacher to eat or enjoy.

अनाचृष्ट *an-āchṛiṣṭa*, mfn. not poured upon, TS.

अनानानत् *an-ājānat*, mfn. (*√jñā*), not learning or perceiving, AV.

अन-आज्ञा, mfn. not commanded. — *kārin*, mfn. doing what has not been commanded.

अन-आज्ञा, mfn. unknown, surpassing all that has ever been known; (*an-ājñātam*), ind. in an unknown, i. e. inexplicable way or manner, TS.

अनाद्य *an-ādya*, mfn. not wealthy, poor, ŚBr. &c. **अन-आद्यम-भविष्यन्**, mfn. not becoming wealthy, becoming poor (?), Pāp. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अनातत *an-ātata*, mfn. not stretched or strung, VS.

अनातप *an-ātapa*, as, m. freedom from the blaze of the sun; shade; (mfn.), shady.

अनातुर *an-ātura* [once *an-ātura*, AV. xii, 2, 49], mfn. free from suffering or weariness, RV. &c.; well.

अनात्मन् *an-ātman*, ā, m. not self, another; something different from spirit or soul; (*an-ātman*), mfn. not spiritual, corporeal; destitute of spirit or mind, ŚBr.

अन-आत्मा (in comp. for *an-ātman*). — *jñā*, mfn. destitute of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. — *pratyavēkṣhā*, f. reflection that there is no spirit or self, Buddh. — *vat*, mfn. not self-possessed; (*vat*), ind. unlike one's self.

अन-आत्मा, mfn. unreal, Buddh.

अन-आत्मनि, mfn. not adapted to self; disinterested.

अन-आत्म्या, mfn. impersonal, TUp.; (am), n. want of affection for one's own family, BhP.

अनात्यन्तिक *an-ātyantika*, mfn. not perpetual, not final; intermittent, recurrent.

अनाथ *a-nātha*, mf(ā)n. having no master or protector; widowed; fatherless; helpless, poor; (*dm*), n. want of a protector, helplessness, RV. x, 10, 11. — *piṇḍa-da* or *piṇḍika*, m. 'giver of cakes or food to the poor,' N. of a merchant (in whose garden Śakyamuni used to instruct his disciples). — *sabhā*, f. a poor-house.

अनाद *a-nāda*, as, m. absence of sound (in pronouncing aspirated letters), RPrāt.

अ-नदीन, mfn. not sounding.

अनाददान *an-ādādāna*, mfn. not accepting.

अनादर *an-ādara*, as, m. disrespect, contemptuous neglect; (*an-ādard*), mfn. indifferent, ŚBr.; ChUp.

अ-नदराना, am, n. disrespectful behaviour, neglect.

अ-नदरान, mfn. disrespectful, irreverent.

अ-नदरिता, mfn. not respected, disrespected.

अ-नदरिता, ind. p. without respecting, regardless.

अनादि *an-ādī*, mfn. having no beginning, existing from eternity. — *tva*, n. state of having no beginning. — *nīdhana*, mfn. having neither beginning nor end, eternal. — *mat*, mfn. having no beginning. — *madhyānta*, mfn. having no beginning, middle or end. **अनदी-अनान्ता**, mfn. without beginning and without end, Up. **अ-नदीयान्ता**, mfn. without beginning and end; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva.

अनादिष्ट *an-ādishṭa*, mfn. not indicated; not commanded or instructed; not allowed.

अनादीनव *an-ādīnava*, mfn. faultless, Śis.

अनादृत *an-ādṛita*. See *an-ādara*.

अनादेय *an-ādeya*, mfn. unfit or improper to be received, unacceptable, inadmissible.

अनादेशकर *anādeśa-kara*, mfn. doing what is not commanded or not allowed, BhP.

अनाद्य 1. *an-ādya*, mfn. = *an-ādī*, q.v.

अनाद्य 2. *an-ādya*, mf(ā)n. (= *an-adya*), not eatable, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.

अनाद्यृष *an-ādhyrīṣ*, mfn. (✓*dhṛīṣ*), not checking, AV. vi, 21, 3.

अ-नदीरिष्टा, mfn. unchecked, unimpaired, invincible, perfect, RV.; VS.

अ-नदीरिष्टी, is, m. 'superior to any check,' N. of a son of Sūra; of a son of Ugrasena (general of the Yādavas).

अ-नदीरिष्ट्या, mfn. invincible, not to be meddled with, RV. &c.

अनानत *an-ānata*, mfn. unbent, not humbled, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of a Rishi of the SV.

अनानुकृत्य *an-ānukṛityā*, mfn. (*ānu* for *anu*), inimitable, unparalleled, RV. x, 68, 10 & 112, 5.

अनानुजा *an-ānujā*, f. (being) no younger sister, TS.

अनानुद *an-ānudd*, mfn. (✓*ī*. *dā* with *ānu* for *anu*), not giving way, obstinate, RV.

अनानुदिष्ट *an-ānudiṣṭa*, mfn. (✓*dis* with *ānu* for *anu*), unsolicited, RV. x, 160, 4.

अनानुपूर्य *an-ānupūrya*, am, n. separation of the different parts of a compound word by the intervention of others; the not coming in regular order, unesis, RPrāt. — *samhitā*, f. the manner of constructing a sentence with the above unesis.

अनानुभूति *an-ānubhūti*, is, f. 'inattention, neglect' (*āyas*), pl. neglectful or irreligious people, RV. vi, 47, 17.

अनापद *an-āpad*, t, f. absence of misfortune or calamity, Mn.

अ-नपाना, mfn. not realized, unattained; not fallen into distress.

अनापान *an-āpāna*, as, m., N. of a prince (son of Aṅga).

अनापि *an-āpi*, mf (nom. *īh*) n. having no friends, RV. x, 39, 6; (Indra), RV. viii, 21, 13.

अनापूयित *an-āpūyita*, mfn. not stinking, ŚBr.

अनाप्त *an-āpta*, mfn. unattained, unobtainable, RV. i, 100, 2, &c.; unsuccessful in the effort to attain or obtain; not apt, unfit, Mn. viii, 294; (*as*), m. a stranger.

अ-नप्री, is, f. non-attainment.

अ-नप्री (4), mfn. unattainable, RV. vii, 66, 11; AitBr.

अनाप्लुत *an-āpluta*, mfn. unbathed, unwashed. **अ-नप्लुतङ्गा**, mfn. having an unwashed body, MBh.

अनाबयु *an-ābayu*, m., N. of a plant, AV.

अनाबाध *an-ābādha*, mfn. free from obstacles or troubles.

अनाभयिन् *an-ābhayin*, mfn. fearless (N. of Indra), RV. viii, 2, 1.

अनाभू *an-ābhū*, mfn. neglectful, disobliging, RV. i, 51, 9; MaitrS.

अनाभ्युदयिक *an-ābhyudayika*, mfn. inauspicious, ill-omened, unlucky.

अनामन् *an-āman*, mfn. nameless, ŚBr. xiv; infamous; (*ā*), m. the ring-finger, Hcat. **अनामात्वा**, n. namelessness.

अ-नामका, mfn. nameless, infamous; (*as*), m. the intercalary month; (*am*), n. piles, haemorrhoids. **अ-नामिका**, f. the ring-finger, ŚBr. xiv, &c.

अनामन *anāmāna*, as or am, m. or n., N. of a disease, AV.

अनामय *an-āmayā*, mf(ā)n. not pernicious, AV.; free from disease, healthy, salubrious; (*as*), m. Śiva; (*am*), n. health.

अ-नमायत, mfn. 'not causing pain' (*°yatā*), instr. ind. in good health, VS.

अ-नमायित्ना, mfn. salubrious, curative, RV. x, 137, 7.

अनामिन् *an-āmin*, mfn. unbending, RV. **अ-नाम्या**, mfn. impossible to be bent.

अनामिष *an-āmīṣa*, mfn. without flesh; bootless, profitless.

अनामृण *an-āmṛiṇā*, mfn. having no enemy that can injure, RV. i, 33, 1.

अनामृत *an-āmṛita*, mfn. not struck by death, TS.

अनाम्रात *an-āmṛāta*, mfn. not handed down in sacred texts.

अनायक *a-nāyaka*, mf(ā)n. having no leader or ruler, disorderly.

अनायत *an-āyata*, mfn. not tied or fastened, RV. iv, 13, 5 & 14, 5; close, continuous, unseparated; unextended, having no length.

अनायतन *an-āyatana* or *an-āyatana*, am, n. that which is not really a resting-place or an altar, ŚBr.; (*an-āyatana*), mfn. having no resting-place or altar, AV. — *vat*, mfn. = the last, AitBr.

अनायत *an-āyatta*, mfn. independent, uncontrolled. — *vṛitti*, mfn. having an independent livelihood. — *vṛitti-tā*, f. independence.

अनायसाय *an-āyasa*, mfn. having no iron point.

अनायास *an-āyāsa*, as, m. absence of exertion, facility, ease, idleness, neglect; (mfn.), easy, ready; (*ena*), ind. easily. — *kṛita*, mfn. done readily or easily; (*am*), n. (in med.) an infusion prepared extemporaneously.

अनायुध *an-āyudhā*, mfn. weaponless; having no implements (for sacrifice), RV. iv, 5, 14 & viii, 96, 9.

अनायुषा *an-āyushā*, f. or *an-āyus*, f., N. of the mother of Bala and Vṛitra.

अ-नयुष्या, mfn. not imparting long life, fatal to long life.

अनारत *an-ārata*, mfn. without interruption, continual; (*am*), ind. continually.

अनारभ्य 1. *an-ārabhya*, mfn. improper or impracticable to be commenced or undertaken. — *tva*, n. impossibility of being commenced.

2. **अ-नारभ्या**, ind. p. without commencing (used in comp. in the sense 'detached'). — *vāda*, m. a detached remark (upon sacrifices, &c.) **अनारभ्याद्धिता**, mfn. taught or studied or read as a detached subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative treatise).

अ-नारम्भा, as, m. absence of beginning, non-commencement, not attempting or undertaking; (mfn.), having no commencement.

अनारम्भ *an-āramband*, mfn. (for *anālam-bana*), having no support, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.

अनारम्भ्य *an-ārambhya*, mfn. intangible, giving no support, RV.; ŚBr.; BrArUp.

अनारुह *an-āruhya*, ind. p. not having surmounted.

अनारोग्य *an-ārogya*, am, n. sickness; (mfn.), unhealthy. — *kara*, mfn. unwholesome, unhealthy, causing sickness.

अनारिज *an-ārjaya*, am, n. crookedness, mortal or physical; disease, L.

अनार्ति *an-ārta*, mfn. not sick, well.

अ-नार्ति, is, f. painlessness.

अनार्तिव *an-ārtava*, mfn. unseasonable.

अनार्तिनीन *an-ārtivijina*, mfn. unfit or unsuitable for a priest.

अनार्य *an-ārya*, mfn. not honourable or respectable, vulgar, inferior; destitute of Āryas; (*as*), m. not an Ārya. — *karmīna*, m. doing work unbecoming an Ārya or becoming only a non-Ārya. — *ja*, mfn. of vile or unworthy origin; (*am*), n. Agallochum, being a produce of the country of Mlecchas or barbarians. — *juṣṭa*, mfn. practised, observed, or possessed by non-Āryas. — *tā*, f. vile-ness, unworthiness, Mn. x, 58. — *tikta*, m. the medicinal plant Gentiana Cheraia. — *tva*, n. = *-tā*, q.v. **अ-नार्या**, am, n. Agallochum or Aloe wood (Aquila Agallocha).

अनार्ष *an-ārsha*, mfn. not belonging to a Rishi or to a Vedic hymn; not belonging to the Samhitā text (e.g. the word *iti*, added for grammatical purposes in the Pada-pāṭha to certain words, RPrāt.); not applied to a Rishi, not added to his name (as an affix), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 78.

अ-नार्षेया, mfn. not connected with the Rishis, AV.

अनलम्ब *an-ālamba*, mfn. unsupported, without stay or support; (*as*), m. want of support; despondency; (*ī*), f. Śiva's lute.

अ-नलम्बाना, mfn. unsupported; desponding. **अ-नलम्बुक्** [Kāth.] or better **अ-नलम्बुक्** [TBr.; KapS.], f. 'intangible,' a woman during menstruation.

अनलाप *an-ālāpa*, mfn. not talkative, reserved, taciturn; (*as*), m. reserve, taciturnity.

अनलोचित *an-ālocita*, mfn. unseen, un- beheld; unweighed, unconsidered, rash, imprudent. **अ-नलोच्य**, ind. p. not having considered.

अनावयस् *an-āvayas*, mfn. (cf. *āvayā* & *d-pravita*), not having the power of causing conception, AV. vii, 90, 3.

अनावरणिन् *an-āvaranin*, inas, m. pl. 'without cover or clothes,' N. of a religious sect, (? = *an-ambara*, q.v.).

अनाविद्ध *an-āviddha*, mfn. not wounded, unhurt, RV. vi, 75, 1, &c.

अनाविल *an-āvila*, mfn. not turbid, clear, pure, not marshy.

अनावृत् *an-āvṛit*, mfn. not returning, RV. x, 95, 14.

अ-नवृत्ति, mfn. not turned about or round; not retreating; not frequented or approached, AV.; not chosen.

अ-नवृत्ति, is, f. non-return to a body, final emancipation.

अनावृत *an-āvṛita*, mfn. uncovered, ŚBr. xiv, undressed; uninclosed, open.

अनावृष्टि *an-āvṛiṣṭi*, is, f. want of rain, drought.

अनावेदित *an-āvedita*, mfn. not notified, not made known.

अनाव्याध *an-āvyādhā*, mfn. impossible to be broken or forced open, AV. xiv, 1, 64.

अनात्रस्क *an-āvraska*, as, m. (✓*vraśc*), not falling or dropping off, TS.; uninjured condition, KaushBr.; (*an-āvraskā*), mfn. not falling or dropping off, AV. xii, 4, 47.

अनाश 1. *an-āśa*, mfn. (fr. *āśā*), hopeless, despairing.

अनाश 2. *a-nāśa*, mfn. ($\sqrt{2}$. *naś*), undestroyed, living.

1. *A-nāśin*, mfn. imperishable.

A-nāśya, mfn. indestructible.

अनाशक *an-āśaka*, am, n. fasting, abstaining from food even to death. — *nivṛtta*, m. one who has abandoned the practice of fasting. *Anāśakāyana*, n. a course of fasting (as a penance), ChUp.

2. *An-āśin*, mfn. not eating.

An-āśvas, *vān*, *uśhī*, *val*, not having eaten, fasting, TS.; TBr. (without *an* the form would be *āśvas*, see Pāṇ. iii, 2, 109).

अनाशस्त *an-āśastā*, mfn. not praised [Gmn.; 'not to be trusted,' NBD.], RV. i, 29, 1.

अनाशस् *an-āśis*, mfn. not desirable, not agreeable, Rājat. *An-āśir-dā*, mfn. not giving a blessing, RV. x, 27, 1.

An-āśir-ka, mfn. not containing a prayer or blessing, TS.

अनाशु *an-āśu*, mfn. not quick, slow, RV.; superl. *an-āśishṭa*, mfn., AitBr.; not having quick horses, RV. i, 135, 9 (Sāy. derives the word in the last sense from $\sqrt{2}$. *naś* or $\sqrt{1}$. *āś*: *a-nāśu* or *an-āśu*).

अनाश्चर्य *an-āścarya*, mfn. not wonderful.

अनाश्रमिन् *an-āśramin*, ī, m. one who does not belong to or follow any of the four Āśramas or religious orders to which Brāhmins at different periods of life are bound to attach themselves.

An-āśrama-vāsa or *an-āśrame-vāsa*, as, m. one who does not belong to the Āśramas; non-residence in a religious retreat.

अनाश्रय *an-āśraya*, as, m. non-support, absence of any person or thing to depend upon; defencelessness, self-dependence, isolation; (mfn.), defenceless; unprotected; isolated.

An-āśrita, mfn. not supported, detached; disengaged, independent; non-inherent.

अनाश्रु *a-nāśhrā*, mfn. free from dangers or dangerous opponents, ŚBr.; (cf. *ati-nāśhrā*).

अनाश्र *an-āś*, mfn. having no mouth or face (N. of demons), RV. v, 29, 10.

अनाश *a-nāśa*, mfn. noseless.

A-nāśikā, mfn. noseless, TS.

अनाश्रित *an-āśrita*, mfn. not met with, not found or obtained, not encountered or attacked; not occurred; not having happened; non-existent. — *vigraha*, mfn. unused to war.

An-āśadya, mfn. not attainable.

अनास्था *an-āsthā*, f. unfixedness, want of confidence; disrespect; want of consideration; want of faith or devotedness; unconcern, indifference.

An-āsthānā, mfn. having or yielding no basis or fulcrum (as the sea), RV. i, 116, 5.

अनास्माक *an-āsmākd*, mfn. not belonging to us, AV. xix, 57, 5.

अनास्ताव *an-āsrāva*, mfn. not causing pain, AV. ii, 3, 2.

अनास्ताव *an-āsrāva*, as, m. want of taste, insipidity; (mfn.), without taste, insipid.

An-āsvādita, mfn. untasted.

अनाहत *an-āhata*, mfn. unbeaten, unwounded, intact; new and unbleached (as cloth); produced otherwise than by beating; not multiplied; (am), n. the fourth of the mystical *cakras* or circles of the body. — *nāda*, m. a sound produced otherwise than by beating; the sound *om*.

अनाहवनीय *an-āhavanīya*, as, m. no Āhavanīya fire, ŚBr.

अनाहार *an-āhāra*, as, m. not taking food, abstinence; non-seizure; non-production; (mfn.), one who abstains from food.

An-āhārin, mfn. not taking (food); fasting.

An-āhārya, mfn. not to be seized or taken, not producible, Mn. viii, 202; not to be bribed, Vishnus.; not to be eaten.

अनाहिताग्नि *an-āhitāgni*, is, m. one who has not performed the Agnyādhāna.

अनाहुति *an-āhuti*, is, f. non-sacrificing, RV. x, 37, 4 & 63, 12; a sacrifice unworthy of its name, ŚBr.

अनाहूत *an-āhūta*, mfn. uncalled, uninvited. *Anāhūtōpajalpīn*, m. an uncalled-for boaster. *Anāhūtōpaviṣṭa*, mfn. seated as an uninvited guest.

अनाह्लाद *an-āhlāda*, as, m. absence of joy; (mfn.), gloomy, not cheerful.

An-āhlādita, mfn. not exhilarated.

अनिःशस्त *a-niḥśasta*, mfn. blameless [Gmn.; 'not repelled or refused,' NBD.], RV. iv, 34, 11.

अनिकामतस् *a-nikāmatas* [BhP.] or *a-nikāmam* [ŚBr.], ind. involuntarily, unintentionally.

अनिकेत *a-niketa* or *a-niketana*, mfn. houseless.

अनिक्षिप्त *a-nikṣipta-dhūra*, as, m., N. of a Bodhisattva or deified Buddhist saint.

अनिक्षु *an-ikṣhu* us, m. (see 3. a), 'not (true) sugar-cane,' a sort of long grass or reed, Saccharum Spontaneum.

अनिगीर्ण *a-nigirṇa*, mfn. not swallowed, not suppressed (as an ellipsis), Sah.

अनियह *a-nigraha*, mfn. unrestrained; (as), m. non-restraint; non-refutation; not owning one's self refuted. — *sthāna*, n. (in phil.) occasion of non-refutation.

अनिघातेष *a-nighātēshu*, us, m. 'having arrows that strike no one,' N. of a man.

अनिङ्ग *an-īṅga* [APrāt.] or *an-īṅgya* [RPrāt.], mfn. not divisible (said of words).

An-īṅgayat, mfn. not dividing, RPrāt.

अनिच्छ *an-iccha* or *an-icchaka* or *an-icchat*, mfn. undesirous, averse, unwilling; not intending.

An-icchā, f. absence of wish or design, indifference.

An-icchu, mfn. = *an-iccha*, Vishnus.

अनिजक *a-nijaka*, mfn. not one's own, belonging to another.

अनित *an-ita*, mfn. not gone to, not having obtained, Ragh. ix, 37; destitute of; (am), n. not deviating from (abl.), KaushBr. — *bhā* (*dn-ita*), f., N. of a river, RV. v, 53, 9.

अनित्य *a-nitya*, mfn. not everlasting, transient; occasional, incidental; irregular, unusual; unstable; uncertain; (am), ind. occasionally. — *karma*, n. or *-kriyā*, f. an occasional act of worship, sacrifice for a special purpose. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. transient or limited existence. — *datta* or *-dat-taka* or *-datrima*, m. a son surrendered by his parents to another for temporary or preliminary adoption. — *pratyavēśhā*, f. consciousness that all is passing away, Buddh. — *bhāva*, m. transitoriness. — *sama*, m. sophism, consisting in generalizing what is exceptional (as perishableness). — *sama-prakarana*, n. a section in the Nyāya discussing that sophism. — *samāsa*, m. a compound, the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent parts.

अनिदान *a-nidāna*, mfn. causeless, groundless.

अनिद्र *a-nidra*, mf(ā) n. sleepless, awake; (ā), f. sleeplessness.

A-nidrita, mfn. not asleep, awake.

अनिधृष्ट *a-nidhrishṭa*, mfn. unchecked, unsubdued, L.

अनिधम *an-idhmā*, mfn. having or requiring no fuel, RV. ii, 35, 4 & x, 30, 4.

अनिन *an-inā*, mfn. strengthless, feeble, RV. i, 150, 2.

अनिन्दा *a-nindā*, f. no reproach, AV. xi, 8, 22.

A-nindaniya, mfn. unblamable, faultless.

A-nindita, mfn. irreproachable, virtuous.

A-nindyā (3, 4), mfn. id., RV.; ŚBr. &c.

अनिन्द्र *an-indrā*, mf(ā) n. dispensing with or disregarding Indra, RV.

अनिन्द्रिय *an-indriya*, am, n. that which is not the senses, the soul, the reason, L.

अनिपद्यमान *a-nipadyamāna* [*a-nipādya-māna*, AV.], mfn. not falling down (to sleep), untiring, RV. i, 164, 31 & x, 177, 3.

अनिपात *a-nipāta*, as, m. (not a fall), continuance of life.

अनिपुण *a-nipuna*, mf(ā) n. unskilled, not clever or conversant.

अनिबद्ध *a-nibaddha*, mfn. not tied down, not bound, RV. iv, 13, 5; unattached, incoherent, unconnected. — *pralāpin*, mfn. chattering incoherently, talking at random, Yājñ.

अनिबाध *a-nibādha*, mfn. unobstructed, unlimited; (as), m. liberty, RV.

अनिभृत *a-nibhrīta*, mfn. not private, not reserved, immodest, bold, public.

अनिभृष्ट *a-nibhrishṭa*, mfn. unabated, undefeated, RV. x, 116, 6. — *tavishi* (*dnibhrishṭa*), mfn. having unabated power, RV.

अनिभ्य *an-ibhya*, mfn. not wealthy.

अनिमन् *animan* = *aqiman*, q. v., L.

अनिमन्त्रित *a-nimantrita*, mfn. uninvited. — *bhojin*, mfn. eating without being invited.

अनिमान *a-nimāna*, mfn. unbounded, RV.

अनिमित्त *a-nimitta*, mf(ā) n. having no adequate occasion, causeless, groundless; (am), n. absence of an adequate cause or occasion, groundlessness. — *tā*, ind. groundlessly, Mn. iv, 144. — *nirākṛita*, mfn. groundlessly rejected, Śak. — *liṅga-nāśa*, m. 'unaccountable loss of distinct vision,' N. of an ophthalmic disease ending in total blindness (perhaps amaurosis).

अनिमिष *a-nimish*, m. 'without winking,' N. of a god, BhP.; (*dnimisham* or *dnimishā*), acc. or instr. ind. without winking, i. e. vigilantly or incessantly, RV.

A-nimishā, mfn. not winking, looking steadily, vigilant, RV. &c.; open (as eyes or flowers); (as), m. not winking; a god, BhP.; a fish, L.; (dm), ind. vigilantly, RV. i, 24, 6. *Animishākṣha*, mf(ā) n. one whose eyes are fixed. *Animishācārya*, m., N. of Bṛihaspati.

A-nimishat, mfn. not winking, vigilant, RV. *A-nimesha*, mfn. = *animishā*; (*dnimesham*), ind. vigilantly, RV. i, 31, 12 & 164, 21.

अनियत *a-niyata*, mfn. not regulated, uncontrolled, not fixed, uncertain, unrestricted, irregular, casual; not unaccentuated, RPrāt. — *puṅskā*, f. 'having no fixed husband,' a woman unchaste in conduct. — *vṛitti*, mfn. having no fixed or regular employment or income. *Aniyatāṅka*, m. (in arithm.) an indeterminate digit. *A-niyatātman*, m. one whose self or spirit is not regulated or under proper control.

A-niyama, as, m. absence of control or rule or fixed order or obligation, unsettledness; indecorous or improper conduct; uncertainty, doubt; (mfn.), having no rule, irregular.

A-niyamita, mfn. having no rule; irregular.

अनियुक्त *a-niyukta*, mfn. not appointed, not authoritative; (as), m. an assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and is not entitled to vote.

A-niyoga, as, m. non-application, Lāṭy.; an unfitting employment or commission.

A-niyogin, mfn. not attached or clinging to.

अनिर *an-irā*, mfn. destitute of vigour, RV. iv, 5, 14; (*dn-irā*), f. want of vigour, languor, RV.; VS.

अनिराकरिषु *a-nirākarishṭu*, mfn. not ob-structive, not censorious, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

A-nirākṛita, mfn. unobstructed.

अनिराहित *a-nirāhita*, mfn. not to be kept off from (abl.), AV. xii, 2, 35.

अनिरुक्ता *a-nirukta*, mfn. unuttered, not articulated; not explained (because of being clear by

itself); unspeakable, TUp. — *gāna*, n. indistinct singing; humming (of hymns), a particular mode of chanting the Sāma-veda.

अनिरुद्ध *a-niruddha*, mfn. unobstructed, ungovernable, self-willed; (as), m. a spy, a secret emissary (?); the son of Pradyumna (a form of Kāma, and husband of Ushā); Śiva; N. of an Arhat (contemporary of Śākyamuni); of a descendant of Vṛishni; (am), n. the rope for fastening cattle, L. — *patha*, n. 'an unobstructed path,' the atmosphere, ether, L. — *bhāvinī*, f. Aniruddha's wife.

अनिरुप्त *a-nirupta*, mfn. (√*rup*), not distributed, not shared.

अनिरूपित *a-nirūpita*, mfn. not determined, undefined.

अनिरुधत *a-nirghāta*, as, m. not wrestling or tearing from, TS.; TBr.

अनिरिजत *a-nirjita*, mfn. unconquered.

अनिरिष्य *a-nirṛaya*, as, m. uncertainty, want of decision.

अनिरिपता, mfn. unascertained, undetermined.

अनिरिपता, mfn. not to be decided.

अनिरिदश *a-nirdaśa* or *a-nir-daśha*, mf(ā)n. within the ten days of impurity after childbirth or a death, Mn. &c.; (am), ind. id. (used adverbially).

अनिरिदिष्ट *a-niridishṭa*, mfn. (√*diṣ*), unexplained, undefined.

अनिरिद्वया, mfn. undefinable, inexplicable.

अनिरिदशा, as, m. absence of rule or direction.

अनिरिद्वया, mfn. undefinable, inexplicable, incomparable.

अनिरिधारित *a-nirdhārta*, mfn. undetermined, unascertained, undefined.

अनिरिधर्या, mfn. undeterminable, not to be agreed upon.

अनिरिभर *a-nirbhara*, mfn. not excessive, little, slight, light.

अनिरिभेद *a-nirbheda*, as, m. not blurting out, not revealing.

अनिरिमल *a-nirmala*, mfn. dirty, foul, turbid.

अनिरिमल्य, f. the plant *Mendicago Esculenta*.

अनिरिर्लोचित *a-nirlocita*, mfn. not carefully looked at, not considered.

अनिरिर्लोडित *a-nirloḍita*, mfn. not examined thoroughly, Śi. ii, 27.

अनिरिवचनीय *a-nirvacaniya*, mfn. unutterable, indescribable; not to be mentioned.

अनिरिवाच्य, mfn. id.

अनिरिवर्त्यमान *a-nirvartyamāna*, mfn. not being brought to a close.

अनिरिवाण *a-nirvāṇa*, mfn. unextinguished.

अनिरिवाह *a-nirvāha*, as, m. non-accomplishment, non-completion; inconclusiveness; insufficiency of income.

अनिरिवाह्य, mfn. difficult to be managed.

अनिरिर्विण *a-nirviṇṇa*, mfn. not downcast.

अनिरिर्विद, mfn. free from causes of depression, unresponding, unwearied.

अनिरिर्वेदा, as, m. non-depression, self-reliance.

अनिरिर्वृत *a-nirvṛita*, mfn. discontented; unhappy; discomposed.

अनिरिर्वृति, is, f. discontent.

अनिरिर्वृत्त *a-nirvṛitta*, mfn. unaccomplished, unfulfilled.

अनिरिर्वृत्ति, is, f. incompleteness.

अनिरिर्वेश *a-nirveśa* (= *akṛita-nirveśa*), mfn. not having expiated one's sins, BhP.

अनिल *ānila*, as, m. (√*an*, cf. Irish *anal*), air or wind; the god of wind; one of the forty-nine Anilas or winds; one of the eight demi-gods, called Vasus; wind as one of the humors or *rasas* of the body; rheumatism, paralysis, or any affection referred to disorder of the wind; N. of a Rishi and other persons; the letter *y*; the number forty-nine. — *kumāra*, ās, m. pl. 'wind-princes,' a class of deities,

Jain. — *ghna*, mfn. curing disorders arising from wind. — *ghnaka*, m. the large tree *Terminalia Belerica*. — *paryaya* or *paryāya*, m. pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye. — *prakṛiti*, mfn. 'having an airy or windy nature,' N. of the planet Saturn. — *vyādhi*, m. derangement of the (internal) wind. — *sakha* or *sākrathi* [MBh.], m. 'the friend of wind,' N. of fire. — *han* or *hrit*, mfn. = *ghna*. **Ānilātmaja**, m. the son of the wind, Hanumat or Bhīma. **Ānilāntaka**, n. 'wind-destroying,' the plant *Ligudi* or *Āngāra*-pushpa. **Ānilāpaha**, mfn. = *anila-ghna*. **Ānilāmaya**, m. morbid affection of the wind, flatulence, rheumatism. **Ānilāyana**, n. way or course of the wind, Śuśr. **Ānilāśin**, mfn. 'feeding on the wind,' fasting; (f), m. a snake, L., cf. *vāyu-bhāksha*.

अनिलभ्रसमाधि *a-nilambha-samādhi*, is, m. 'unsupported meditation,' N. of a peculiar kind of meditation, Buddh.

अनिलय *a-nilaya*, mf(ā)n. having no resting-place, restless, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.

अनिलयाना, am, n. no home or refuge, TUp.

अनिवर्तन *a-nivartana*, mfn. not turning back or away, steadfast; improper to be abandoned, right.

अनिवर्तिन, mfn. not turning back, brave, not returning. **Ānivarti-vda**, n. not turning back, brave resistance.

अनिवर्तिता, mfn. not turning back, brave.

अनिवारित *a-nivārta*, mfn. unhindered, unimpeded, unopposed, unforbidden, unchecked.

अनिवार्या, mfn. not to be warded off, inevitable, unavoidable, irresistible.

अनिविश्रमान *a-nivishamāna*, mf(ā)n. not retiring to rest, restless, RV. vii, 49, 1.

अनिवृत्त *a-nivṛita*, mfn. (√*i*, *vṛi*), unchecked, not impeded, RV. iii, 29, 6.

अनिवेदित *a-nivedita*, mfn. untold, unmentioned. — *vijñāta*, mfn. known without being told. **अनिवेद्या**, ind. p. not having announced.

अनिवेशन *a-niveśand*, mf(ā)n. affording no place of rest, RV. i, 32, 10.

अनिश *a-niśa*, mfn. 'nightless,' sleepless; uninterrupted, incessant (only in comp.); (am), ind. incessantly, continually.

अनिशिता, mfn. incessant, VS.; ŚBr.; (am), ind. incessantly, RV. ii, 38, 8 & ix, 96, 2. — *sarga* (*dnīṣita*), mfn. having an incessant flow, RV. x, 89, 4.

अनिश्चित *a-niścita*, mfn. unascertained, not certain.

अनिश्चिता, ind. p. not having ascertained.

अनिश्चिन्त्य *a-niścintya*, mfn. not to be thought of, inconceivable, incomprehensible.

अनिशङ्ग *a-nishangā*, mfn. having no quiver, unarmed, RV. i, 31, 13.

अनिशय *a-nishavyā*, mf(ā)n. not to be wounded or killed with arrows, RV. x, 108, 6.

अनिशिद्ध *a-nishiddha*, mfn. unprohibited, unforbidden.

अनिशेद्ध, mf(ā)n. unimpeded, ŚBr.

अनिशु *a-nishu*, mfn. having no arrows, having bad arrows. — *dhanvā*, mfn. without arrows and a bow, TĀr.

अनिष्कासित *a-nishkāśita* or *a-nishkāsin*, mfn. without remains of food, ĀpŚr.

अनिष्कृत *a-nishkṛita* or *an-iskṛita*, mfn. not done with, unfinished, not settled, RV. **Ānishkṛitānas**, mfn. having one's guilt not settled, i. e. unexpiated, L.

अनिश 1. *an-ishṭa*, mfn. (√*3*, *ish*), unwished, undesirable, disadvantageous, unfavourable; bad, wrong, evil, ominous; (ā), f. the plant *Sida Alba*; (am), n. evil, disadvantage. — *graha*, m. an evil planet. — *dushta-dhi*, mfn. having an evil and corrupt mind. — *prasaṅga*, m. connection with a wrong object or a wrong argument or a wrong rule. — *phala*, n. evil result. — *śāṅkṣ*, f. foreboding or fear of evil or misfortune. — *sūśaka*, mfn. foreboding evil, ominous. — *hetu*, m. an evil omen.

अन-ishṭāpādāna, n. not obtaining what is desired or (fr. *anishṭa* and *āpādāna*) obtaining what is not desired. **अन-ishṭāpti**, f. id. **अन-ishṭāpānin**, mfn. indicating or boding evil. **Ānishṭōtprekshapa**, n. expectation of evil.

अनिष्ट 2. *an-ishṭa*, mfn. (√*yaj*), not offered in sacrifice; not honoured with a sacrifice.

अनिष्टिन, i, m. one who does not sacrifice or has not sacrificed, KātyŚr.

अनिष्टृत *a-nishṭṛita*, mfn. unhurt, unchecked, RV. viii, 33, 9; VS.

अनिष्टा *a-nishṭhā*, f. unsteadfastness, unsteadiness.

अनिष्टुर *a-nishṭhura*, mfn. not harsh.

अनिष्ठा *a-nishṭha* or *a-nishṭhā*, mfn. unskilled.

अनिष्पत्ति *a-nishpatti*, is, f. non-accomplishment, incompletion.

अनिष्पन्ना, mfn. imperfect, incomplete.

अनिष्पन्नम् *a-nish-patram*, ind. so that the arrow does not come out (on the other side), i. e. not with excessive force, KātyŚr.

अनिसर्ग *a-nisarga*, mfn. unnatural, unnaturally affected.

अनिस्रभ *a-nistabdhā*, mfn. not rendered immovable or stiff; not paralysed; not fixed.

अनिस्रिणी *a-nisṛiṇa*, mfn. not crossed over; not set aside; not rid of; unanswered, unrefuted. **Ānistṛipābhīyoga**, m. (a defendant) who has not yet (by refutation) got rid of a charge.

अनीक *ānika*, as, am, m. n. (√*an*), face; appearance, splendour; edge, point; front, row, array, march; army, forces; war, combat. — *vat* (*dnika*), mfn. having a face, or constituting the face, or occupying the front or foremost rank (N. of Agni), VS. &c. — *vidāraṇa*, m. 'shatterer of armies,' N. of a man. — *śās*, ind. in rows or marching columns, AV. — *stha*, m. a warrior or combatant; an armed or royal guard, a sentinel, L.; the trainer of an elephant, an elephant-driver, L.; a mark, a sign, signal, L.; a military drum, L.

अनीकि, f. an army, a host, forces; a certain force; three Camās or one-tenth of an Akshauhini (or of a complete army); 2187 elephants and as many cars, 6561 horses, and 10935 foot; a lotus.

अनीक्ष्य *an-ikshaya*, am, n. not seeing or looking at.

अनीच *a-nīca*, mf(ā)n. not low, decent, respectable; not pronounced with the Anudatta accent. — *darśin*, m., N. of a Buddha. **Ā-nīcānuvartin**, mfn. not keeping low company; (f), m. a faithful lover or husband.

Ā-nīcals, ind. not in a low voice, loudly.

अनीड *a-nīḍa*, mfn. having no nest, RV. x, 55, 6; having no settled abode, i. e. incorporeal, Up.; (as), m., N. of Agni or fire, L.

अनीति 1. *a-nīti*, is, f. impropriety, immorality, injustice; impolicy, foolish conduct, indiscretion. — *jña* or *-vid*, mfn. clever in immoral conduct or (fr. *a* and *nīti*) ignorant of morality or policy, not politic or discreet.

अनीति 2. *an-iti*, is, f. freedom from a calamitous season.

अनीदृश *an-idṛśa*, mfn. unlike, dissimilar.

अनीप्सित *an-ipsita*, mfn. undesired.

अनीरश *a-nīraśa* (*a-nir-raśana*), mfn. not destitute of a waistband, having zones or girdles.

अनीलवाजिन *anila-vājin*, mfn. 'white-horsed,' Arjuna, Kir. xiv, 26.

अनीश *an-īśa*, mfn. one who has not a lord or superior, paramount; powerless, unable; (as), m. Vishnu; (ā), f. powerlessness, helplessness, Up. — *tva*, n. powerlessness.

अनीश्वरा, mf(ā)n. without a superior, AV.; unchecked, paramount; without power, unable; not belonging to the Deity; atheistical. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. absence of a supreme ruler. — *vādin*, m.

*one who denies a supreme ruler of the universe, an atheist.

अनीह an-īha, mfn. listless, indifferent; (as), m., N. of a king of Ayodhya; (ā), f. indifference, apathy, disinclination.

An-īhita, mfn. disagreeable, displeasing, unwished; (am), n. disinclination, apathy.

अनीठ ā-nīṭa [RV. x, 55, 6] = ā-nīḍa, q. v.

अनु 1. anu, mfn. = अनु, q. v., L.

अनु 2. ānu, us, m. a non-Āryan man, RV.; N. of a king (one of Yayāti's sons); of a non-Āryan tribe, MBh. &c.

अनु 3. ānu, ind. (as a prefix to verbs and nouns, expresses) after, along, alongside, lengthwise, near to, under, subordinate to, with.

(When prefixed to nouns, especially in adverbial compounds), according to, severally, each by each, orderly, methodically, one after another, repeatedly.

(As a separable preposition, with accusative) after, along, over, near to, through, to, towards, at, according to, in order, agreeably to, in regard to, inferior to, Pāṇ. i, 4, 86.

(As a separable adverb) after, afterwards, thereupon, again, further, then, next.

Anu-ka, m(fā)n. subordinate, dependent, TS.; ŚBr.; 'being after,' lustful, Pāṇ. v, 2, 74.

Anu-tamām, (superl.) ind. most, ŚBr.

अनुकथ् anu-√kath, to relate after (some one or something else); to repeat (what has been heard).

Anu-kathana, am, n. orderly narration, discourse, conversation.

Anu-kathita, mfn. related after (something else), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 190, Sch.; repeated.

अनुकनीयस् anu-kaniyas, ān, aś, as, the next youngest, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 189.

अनुकपोलम् anu-kapolam, ind. along the cheek, Śiā. v, 35.

अनुकम् anu-√kam, Caus. (impf. -akāmayata) to desire (with Inf.), AitBr.

Anu-kāmā, as, m. desire, VS.; (mfn.), according to one's desire, agreeable, RV.; (ām), ind. as desired, at pleasure, RV. -krīti, mfn. fulfilling one's desire, RV. ix, 11, 7.

Anukāmin, mfn. desirous, TS.

Anukāmīna, mfn. one who acts as he pleases, Pāṇ. v, 2, 11.

अनुकम्प anu-√kamp, to sympathize with, compassionate: Caus. P. (impf. -akampayat) id., Kum.

Anu-kampaka, as, m. 'sympathizer,' N. of a king; (mfn.), ifc. sympathizing with, compassionating.

Anu-kampana, am, n. sympathy, compassion.

Anu-kampaniya, mfn. pitiable.

Anu-kampā, f. id.

Anu-kampāyin, mfn. condoling.

Anu-kampita, mfn. compassionated.

Anu-kampitātman, mfn. having a compassionate spirit.

Anu-kampin, mfn. sympathizing with.

Anu-kampya, mfn. pitiable, worthy of sympathy;

(as), m. an ascetic, L.; expeditious (explained by tarasvin, perhaps for tapasvin), L.

अनुकथे anu-karsha. See anu-√krish.

अनुकल्प anu-kalpa. See anu-√klrip.

अनुकाङ्क्ष anu-√kāṅksh, to long for, desire.

Anu-kāṅkshā, f. desire after.

Anu-kāṅkshin, mfn. longing for.

अनुकाल anu-kāla, mfn. opportune, occasional; (am), ind. opportunely, occasionally.

अनुकीर्त्ते anu-√kirt, to relate after or in order; to narrate.

Anu-kirtana, am, n. the act of narrating or proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकुञ्चित anu-kuñcita, mfn. bent, made crooked.

अनुकुप anu-√kush, to drag along, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25, Sch.

अनुकुञ्ज anu-√kuj, to follow in cooing or singing or groaning.

अनुकूल anu-kūla, mf(ā)n. following the bank (kūla) or slope or declivity; according to the current, AV.; favourable, agreeable; conformable to; friendly, kind, well-disposed; (as), m. a faithful or kind and obliging husband; (ā), f. Croton Polyandrum; N. of a metre; (am), n. (in poetry) narrative of calamity leading finally to happiness.

-tā, f. concord, good-will, favour, conformity, consent; prosperity. -nāyaka, m. a kind husband or lover. -vāyu, m. a favourable wind.

Anukūlaya, Nom. P. *anukūlayati*, to act in a friendly way towards, favour.

अनुकृ anu-√kri, to do afterwards, to follow in doing; to imitate, copy; to equal; to requite; to adopt: Caus. -kārāyati, to cause to imitate.

Anu-karā, mfn. imitating, ŚBr.; (ds), m. an assistant, AV. xii, 2, 2.

Anu-karapa, am, n. the act of imitation or of following an example; resemblance, similarity.

Anu-kartṛi, mfn. an imitator, imitating; (tā), m. a mimic, actor, performer.

Anu-karman, a, n. imitation; a subsequent rite or ceremony; (ā), m., N. of one of the Viśvedevās, MBh.

Anu-kāra, as, m. imitation, resemblance.

Anu-kārin, mfn. imitating, acting, mimicking.

Anu-kārya, mfn. to be imitated or copied, to be acted (dramatically); (am), n. subsequent business, R.

Anu-kṛita, mfn. imitated, made like.

Anu-kṛīti, is, f. imitation, a copy, compliance.

Anu-kṛītya, mfn. fit to be imitated, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 190, Sch.; repeated.

Anu-kṛiyā, f. imitation, doing anything in like manner or subsequently; a subsequent rite.

अनुकृत् anu-√2. kṛi (p. -krīnta) to go on destroying, MBh. xiii, 2906.

अनुकृप् anu-√krip, -kripate, to mourn for, long for, RV. i, 113, 10; Nom. A. -kripāyate, to compassionate, console with, MBh.

अनुकृश् anu-√kriś, Caus. -karśayati, to emaciate.

अनुकृष् anu-√krish, to drag or draw after, attract: Caus. -karśayati, to cause to drag after, draw, attract; to subject.

Anu-karsha, as, m. attraction, drawing; invoking, summoning by incantation; the bottom of the axle-tree of a carriage; grammatical attraction (including a subsequent in a preceding rule); lagging behind in a ceremony; delayed performance of a duty.

Anu-karshapa, am, n. = anu-karsha.

Anu-karshan, ā, m. the bottom of a carriage, L.

Anu-kriśhta, mfn. drawn after, attracted; included or implied in a subsequent rule.

अनुकृ anu-√1. kṛi (1. sg. -kirāmi) to scatter along, AV.; to strew, fill with, crowd: Pass. -kiryate, to become crowded or filled.

Anu-kīrpa, mfn. crowded, crammed full.

अनुकृप् anu-√klrip, to follow in order, TS.: Caus. -kalpayati, to cause to follow or imitate in order.

Anu-kalpa, as, m. permission to adopt an alternative or substitute (e. g. instead of Kuśa grass you may use Dūrbā), Mn. &c.

Anu-kalpita, mfn. followed by (instr.), MBh.

Anu-klīpti, is, f. (in Vaiśeṣika phil.) agreement.

अनुकृत् an-ukta, mfn. (√vac), unuttered, unsaid, unheard of, extraordinary. -nimitta, n. a reason which is unuttered or unheard of or extraordinary; (mfn.), having such a reason.

An-ukti, is, f. the not speaking, improper speech.

An-ukthā, mfn. hymnless, not singing hymns, RV. v, 2, 3; not followed by an uktha, AitBr.

अनुक्रकच anu-krakaca, mfn. dentated like a saw, serrated.

अनुक्रन्द anu-√krand (perf. A. -cakradé) to shout or cry after one, RV. viii, 3, 10.

अनुक्रम anu-√kram, to go on, go after, follow; to go through in order, enumerate, supply with an abstract or index.

Anu-krama, as, m. succession, arrangement, order, method; an index showing the successive contents of a book; (am) or (ṇa) or (āt), ind. in due order.

Anu-kramapa, am, n. proceeding methodically or in order; following.

Anu-kramapikā or **anu-kramapī**, f. a table or chapter of contents, index to a collection of Vedic hymns (giving the first word of each hymn, the number of verses, name and family of poets, names of deities and metres).

Anu-kṛānta, mfn. gone over, read, or done in due order; enumerated, mentioned in the Anu-kramapī.

अनुक्री anu-kṛi, mfn. (√kṛi), bought subsequently (i. e. not early on the first day), PBr.; Lāṭy. &c.; (cf. *pari-kṛi*, *śata-kṛi*).

अनुक्रीड anu-√kṛiḍ, to play, Pāṇ. i, 3, 21.

अनुकृश anu-√kṛuś, to shout at, RV. iv, 38, 5; Caus. (ind. p. -kroya) to join in lamenting, show sympathy for, MBh. xiii, 285.

Anu-krośa, as, m. tenderness, compassion.

अनुक्षणम् anu-kṣaṇam, ind. momentarily, perpetually, every instant.

अनुक्षन् anu-kṣatṛi, tā, m. a door-keeper's or charioteer's mate or attendant, VS.

अनुक्षपम् anu-kṣapam, ind. night after night, Kir.

अनुक्षर anu-√kṣhar (3. pl. -kṣhānti; Imper. 2. sg. -kṣhara) to flow into or upon, RV.

अनुक्षि 1. anu-√2. kṣhi, -kṣhiyati (Imper. 2. sg. -kṣhiya) to settle along, AV.

अनुक्षि 2. anu-√4. kṣhi, Pass. (p. -kṣhiya-māṇa) to decay or vanish gradually, BhP.

अनुक्षेत्र anu-kṣhetra, am, n. stipend given to temple-servants in Orissa (in commutation probably of the proceeds of an endowment).

अनुक्षन् anu-kṣhaṇja, as, m., N. of a country.

अनुक्ष्या anu-√kṣhyā (perf. 2. du. -cakṣhya-thuḥ) to descry, RV. vii, 70, 4, &c.

Anu-kṣyāti, is, f. act of descrying or revealing, TS.; AitBr.

Anu-kṣyātri, tā, m. a discoverer, revealer, AitBr.

अनुगङ्गम् anu-gaṅgam, ind. along the Ganges, Pat.

अनुगण anu-√gaṇ, to count over.

Anu-gaṇita, mfn. counted over.

Anu-gaṇitin, mfn. one who has counted over, (gaṇa śhiḍi, q. v.)

अनुगम् anu-√gam, cl. 1. P. -gacchati, -gantum, to go after, follow, seek, approach, visit, arrive; to practise, observe, obey, imitate; to enter into; to die out, be extinguished: Caus. -gamayati, to imitate, cause to die out.

Anu-gā, mf(ā)n. going after, following, corresponding with, adapted to; a companion; a follower, a servant; (ifc.) followed by; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras.

Anu-gata, mfn. followed by; having anything (as a skin) hanging behind; following; a follower; acquired; distinguished; talking with; (am), n. moderate time (in music). **Anugatārtha**, mfn. having a corresponding meaning.

Anu-gati, is, f. following, imitation, dying out.

Anu-gatika, as, m. a follower, an imitator.

Anu-gantavya, mfn. to be followed (as a husband by a wife in death); worthy of being imitated; to be looked for or discovered, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 7, Sch.

Anu-gama, as, m. or **anu-gamana**, am, n. following, going after in life or death; postcremation of a widow; imitating, approaching.

Anu-gamya, mfn. to be followed or imitated.

Anu-gāmin, mfn. following, a companion.

Anu-gāmuka, mfn. habitually or constantly following or attending.

अनुगर्ज anu-√garj, to shout or roar after.

Anu-garjita, am, n. roaring after, echo, Kum.

अनुगवम् *anu-gavam*, ind. so as to suit (or follow) the cows, Pāṇ. v, 4, 83.

अनुगवीन *anu-gavīna*, as, m. a cowherd, Pāṇ. v, 2, 15.

अनुगा *anu-√i. gā*, to go after, follow; to act in conformity to, or according to the wishes of, RV.

अनुगादिन् *anu-gādin*, mfn. repeating another's words, Pāṇ. v, 4, 13.

अनुगायस *anu-gāyas*, mfn. (√*gai*), followed by shouts or hymns, RV. viii, 5, 34; ('to be praised in hymns,' Sāy.)

अनुगाह *anu-√gāh*, to plunge after, be immersed in.

अनु-ग्राहा, mfn. plunged or immersed in.

अनुगिरम् *anu-giram*, ind. on the mountain, Ragh.

अनुगु *anu-gu*, ind. behind the cows, Pāṇ. v, 2, 15.

अनुगुण *anu-guṇa*, mf(ā)n. having similar qualities, congenial to; according or suitable to; (*am*), ind. according to one's merits, Kathās.; (*as*), m. natural peculiarity.

अनु-गुपया, Nom. P. -*gṇayati*, to favour, Kir.

अनुगुप्त *anu-gupta*, mfn. protected, sheltered, concealed.

अनुगृध *anu-√grīdh* (pr. p. -*grīdhyat*) to be reedy after (loc.), MBh. xii, 372.

अनुगृ *anu-√i. grī*, -*grīṇāti*, to join in praising, RV. i, 147, 2; to rejoin, answer, ŚāṅkhŚr.; to repeat, BhP.

अनुगै *anu-√gai*, to sing after or to (a person or tune); to celebrate in song: Caus. -*gāpayati*, to make one sing after or to.

अनु-गिता, f. 'an after-song,' N. of part of the fourteenth book of the Mahābhārata (chaps. 16-92).

अनु-गिति, is, f., N. of a metre (of two verses, the first containing twenty-seven, the second thirty-two mātrās).

अनुगोदम् *anu-godam*, ind. near the Godāvari.

अनुग्र *an-ugra*, or *an-ugrā*, mf(ā)n. not harsh or violent, mild, gentle, RV. &c.

अनुग्रह *anu-√grah*, to follow in taking or plundering, MBh. iv, 996; to support; to uphold; to receive, welcome; to treat with kindness, favour, oblige; to foster.

अनु-ग्रीहिता, mfn. favoured, obliged.

अनु-ग्राहा, as, m. favour, kindness, showing favour, conferring benefits, promoting or furthering a good object; assistance; facilitating by incantations; rear-guard; N. of the eighth or fifth creation, VP. -*kāṭara*, mfn. anxious to please or for favour. -*sarga*, m. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) creation of the elements or mental conditions.

अनु-ग्राहणा, am, n. = *anu-graha*.

अनु-ग्राहिता, mfn. occupied, engaged, R. i, 7, 15.

अनु-ग्राहिन, ī, m. proficient in magic skill.

अनु-ग्राहका, mf(īkā)n. favouring, furthering, facilitating; favourable, kind, gracious.

अनु-ग्राहिन, mfn. gracious, favourable.

अनु-ग्राह्या, mfn. to be favoured or furthered.

अनु-जिहृक्ष, f. desire to show favour or kindness; intention to include, Nyāyam.

अनुग्रामम् *anu-grāmam*, ind. village after village, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 61; into, a village, Lāty.

अनुग्रामक *anu-grāsaka*, as, m. a mouthful (of boiled rice, &c.); the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघट्ट *anu-√ghaṭṭ*, to stroke, rub lengthwise.

अनुघुष *anu-√ghush* (Ved. ind. p. -*ghúshyā*) to name aloud, RV. i, 162, 18.

अनुघ्रा *anu-√ghrā*, 'to smell at,' kiss, Kathās.

अनु-जिहृ, mfn. snuffling at, AV. viii, 8, 8.

अनुचक्ष *anu-√caksh* (perf. -*cacāksa*; impf. Ā. -*acashā*) to look at or up to, RV.

अनुचर *anu-√car*, to walk or move after or along; to follow, pursue, seek after; to follow out, adhere to, attend; to behave: Caus. -*cārayati*, to let or cause to traverse: Intens. p. -*cācūryāmāṇa*, continuing following, RV. x, 124, 9.

अनु-चर, mf(ī)n. following, attending; (*ds*), m. companion, follower, servant; (*ī*, rarely *ā*), f. a female attendant.

अनु-चरका, as, m. a follower, attendant, (*gaṇa mahishy-ādi*, q. v.); (*ikā*), f. a female follower or attendant.

अनु-चरिन, mfn. following, attending.

अनुचरि *anu-carci*, mfn. reciting or repeating (in a chorus), ĀśvŚr.

अनुचि *anu-√ci* (Imper. Ā. -*cikitām*) to remember, AV. vi, 53, 1.

अनुचित 1. *anu-cita*, mfn. (√*i. ci*), set or placed along or lengthwise or in rows, AitBr.

अनुचित 2. *an-ucita*, mfn. improper, wrong, unusual, strange. **अनुचितार्था**, m. an unusual meaning.

अनुचिन्त *anu-√cint*, to meditate, consider, recal to mind: Caus. to make to consider.

अनु-चिंतना, am, n. or **अनु-चिंत**, f. thinking of, meditating upon, recalling, recollecting; anxiety.

अनु-चिंतित, mfn. recollected, recalled, thought of.

अनुच *an-ucca*, mfn. not high, low, humble; (= *an-udātta*), accentless, APrāt.

अनु-उच्चा, ind. not aloud, in a low voice.

अनुचार *an-uccāra*, as, m. or *an-uccāraṇa*, am, n. non-pronunciation, skipping words (in reciting hymns). See *uc-√car*.

अनुच्छाद *anu-ccādd*, as, m. (√*chad*), a garment which hangs down (probably that part of the lower garment which hangs down in front from the waist to the feet), ŚBr.

अनुच्छिन्ति *an-uc-chitti*, is, f. (√*chid*), not cutting off, non-extirpation, non-destruction, indestructibility. -**dharmān** (*anuc-chitti-*), mfn. possessing the virtue (or faculty) of being indestructible, ŚBr. xiv.

1. **अनु-उच्छिन्त**, mfn. not destroying.

अनु-उच्छिन्ना, mfn. not cut off, unextirpated.

अनु-उच्छेदा, as, m. = *an-uc-chitti*.

अनु-उच्छेद्या, mfn. indestructible, not severable.

अनुच्छिद् *anu-ccid* (√*chid*), to cut along or lengthwise.

2. **अनु-उच्छिन्त**, mfn. cutting lengthwise.

अनुच्छिष्ट *an-ucchishṭa*, mfn. (√*śish* with *ud*), without remains or leavings of food, pure; not mere remains, Ragh.

अनुच्छो *anu-echo* (√*cho*), cl. 4. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*chya*) to cut open or cut up, AV. ix, 5, 4.

अनुजन् *anu-√jan*, cl. 4. Ā. -*jāyate*, to follow in being born or produced or arising; to take after (one's parents), Ragh.

अनु-जा, mfn. born after, later, younger; (*as*), m. a younger brother, a cadet; the plant *Trāya-māṇa*; (*am*), n. the plant *Prapaundarika*; (*ā*), f. a younger sister, TS.

अनु-जानमान, ā, m. a younger brother, younger.

अनु-जाता, mfn. after-born, later, younger; taking after (one's parents), Pañcat.; born again, regenerated by the sacred cord; (*as*), m. a younger brother; (*ā*), f. a younger sister.

अनुजनम् *anu-janam*, ind. according to people, popularly.

अनुजप *anu-√jap*, to follow or imitate in muttering.

अनुजल्प *anu-√jalp*, to follow in talking; Ā. -*jalpate*, to entertain by conversation.

अनुजागृ *anu-√jāgri*, to watch as an attendant.

अनुजि *anu-√ji*, to subdue: Desid. -*jigī-shate*, to be desirous of subduing.

अनुजिघृक्षा *anu-jighṛikshā*. See *anu-√grah*.

अनुजिघ्र *anu-jighrd*. See *anu-√ghrā*.

अनुजीर्ण *anu-jīrṇa*, mfn. grown old or decayed after or in consequence of, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 72, Sch.

अनुजीव *anu-√jiv*, to follow or imitate in living; to live for any one; to live by or upon something; to live submissively under, be dependent on: Caus. -*jīvayati*, to restore to life, Daś.

अनु-जीविन, mfn. living by or upon; dependent; (*ī*), m. a dependent, follower; N. of a crow, Pañcat.

अनुजिघ्रित-कृता, mfn. made wholly subservient, Kir.

अनु-जीव्या, mfn. to be followed in living.

अनुजुष *anu-√i. jush*, to seek, ŚāṅkhGr.; to devote one's self to, indulge in, BhP.

अनुज्झत *an-ujjhat*, mfn. not quitting.

अनु-ज्झिता, mfn. undiminished, unimpaired, not left or lost.

अनुज्ञा 1. *anu-√jñā*, to permit, grant, allow, consent; to excuse, forgive; to authorize; to allow one to depart, dismiss, bid farewell to; to entreat; to behave kindly: Caus. -*jñāpayati*, to request, ask permission, ask for leave to depart, to take leave: Desid. -*jijñāṣati* or -*te*, to wish to allow or permit, Pāṇ. i, 3, 58.

अनु-ज्ज्ञाप्ति, is, f. authorization, permission.

2. **अनु-ज्ज्ञा**, f. assent, assenting, permission; leave to depart; allowance made for faults; an order or command. -**prārthanā** or **anujñāṣhanā**, f. asking permission, taking leave.

अनु-ज्ज्ञाता, mfn. assented to, permitted, allowed; ordered, directed, instructed; accepted; authorized, honoured; allowed to depart, dismissed.

अनु-ज्ज्ञाना, am, n. = 2. *anu-jñā*.

अनु-ज्ज्ञापका, as, m. one who commands or enjoins.

अनु-ज्ज्ञापना, am, n. = *anu-jñāpti*.

अनुज्येष्ठ *anu-jyeshṭha*, mfn. next eldest, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 189, Sch.; (*ām*), ind. after the eldest, according to seniority, MaitrS.; MBh.

अनुतक्ष *anu-√taksh* (impf. 2. pl. -*ātakshata*) to create or procure for the help of (dat.), RV. i, 86, 3; TS.

अनुतटम् *anu-taṭam*, ind. along the shore, Megh.

अनुतन *anu-√tan*, to extend along, to carry on, continue, develop.

अनुतप *anu-√tap*, to heat, Suśr.; to vex, annoy, AV. xix, 49, 7: Pass. -*tapyāte* (rarely -*tapyati* [MBh. i, 5055]), to suffer afterwards, repent; to desiccate, miss: Caus. -*tāpayati*, to distress.

अनु-तप्ता, mfn. heated; filled with regret; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, VP.

अनु-तप, as, m. repentance, heat.

अनु-तपना, mfn. occasioning remorse, repentance or sorrow.

अनु-तपिन, mfn. penitent, regretting.

अनुतर *anu-tara*. See *anu-√tṛi* below.

अनुतर्क *anu-√tark*, to follow in thought, to regard as or take for.

अनुतर्ष *anu-tarsha*, as, m. thirst, wish, desire, L.; a drinking vessel (used for drinking spirituous liquors), L.

अनु-तारशणा, am, n. a vessel from which spirituous liquor is drunk, L.; distributing liquor, L.

अनु-तारशुला, mfn. causing desire, MBh.

अनुतिलम् *anu-tīlam*, ind. grain after grain (of Sesamum), by grains, very minutely, (*gaṇa parimukhādi*, q. v.)

अनुतिष्ठमान *anu-tiṣṭhamāna*. See 1. *anu-shṭhā*.

अनुतुन्न *anu-tunna*, mfn. (√*tud*), depressed or repressed (in sound), muffled, PBr.

अनुतूलय *anu-tūlaya*, Nom. P. -*tūlayati*, to rub lengthwise (with a brush or cotton).

अनुतृद *anu-√trid* (Imper. 2. eg. -*trindhi*; impf. 2. du. -*atrīntam*; perf. -*tatarḍa*) to split open, RV.

अनुतृप *anu-√trip*, to take one's fill (or refreshment) after or later than another.

अनुत् anu-*√trī* (3. pl. -*taranti*) to follow across or to the end, AV. vi, 123, 2.

Anu-tara, am, n. fare, freight, L.

अनुत्क an-utka, mfn. free from regret, not regretting, self-complacent, not repenting of.

अनुत्कर्ष an-utkarsha, as, m. non-elevation, inferiority.

अनुत्त d-nutta, mfn. not cast down, invincible, RV. — **manyu (d-nutta-), m.** 'of invincible wrath,' Indra, RV. vii, 31, 12; viii, 6, 35 & 96, 19.

अनुत्तम an-uttama, mf(ā)n. unsurpassed, incomparably the best or chief, excellent; excessive; not the best; (in Gr.) not in the *uttama* or first person. **An-uttamāmbhas, n.** (in Sāṅkhya phil.) indifference to and consequent abstinence from sensual enjoyment (as fatiguing). **An-uttamāmbhasika, n.** indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment (as involving injury to external objects).

अनुत्तर an-uttara, mfn. chief, principal; best, excellent; without a reply, unable to answer, silent; fixed, firm; low, inferior, base; south, southern; (am), n. a reply which is coherent or evasive and therefore held to be no answer; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of gods among the Jains. — **yoga-tantra, n.** title of the last of the four Bauddhatantras. **An-uttarōpapatika, ās, m. pl.** a class of gods, Jain. **Anuttarōpapatika-dāśa, ās, f. pl.** title of the ninth āṅga of the Jains treating of those gods.

अनुत्तान an-uttāna, mfn. lying with the face towards the ground; not supine; not flat, Suśr.

अनुत्थान an-utthāna, am, n. (√*sthā*), the not rising, want of exertion or of energy, Rājat.

An-utthita, mfn. not risen, not grown up (as grain).

अनुत्पत्ति an-utpatti, is, f. failure, non-production; (mfn.), not (yet) produced, Buddh. — **sama, as, ā, m. f.** (in Nyāya phil.) arguing against a thing by trying to show that nothing exists from which it could spring.

Anutpattika-dharma-kṣhānti, is, f. acquiescence in the state which is still future, preparation for a future state, Buddh.

An-utpanna, mfn. unborn, unproduced; un-effected, unaccomplished.

An-utpāda, as, m. non-production, not coming into existence; not taking effect. — **kṣhānti, f.** acquiescence in not having to undergo another birth.

An-utpādāna, am, n. not producing, non-production.

An-utpādyā, mfn. not to be created, eternal.

अनुत्सन्न an-utsanna, mfn. not lost, ŚBr. vii.

अनुत्साह an-utsāha, as, m. non-exertion, want of effort; want of energy or determination; listlessness; (mfn.), deficient in determination. — **tā, f.** want of determination, Sāh.

अनुत्सुक an-utsuka, mfn. not eager, calm, retiring; moderate. — **tā, f.** moderateness, Vikr.

अनुत्सूल an-utsūtra, mfn. not anomalous.

अनुत्सेक an-utseka, as, m. absence of arrogance or highmindedness.

An-utsekin, mfn. not arrogant or puffed up, Śāk.

अनुत्सेक an-udakā, mf(ā)n. waterless, RV. vii, 50, 4, &c.; (am), ind. without touching water, KātyŚr.; without adding water, ib.

अनुदग्र an-udagra, mfn. not lofty, low; not projecting.

अनुदण्ड anu-danḍi, is, f. back-bone, MBh.

अनुदय an-udaya, as, m. non-rising, the not rising (of a luminary).

1. **An-udita, mfn.** not risen, not appeared.

अनुदर an-udara, mf(ā)n. (see 3. a) thin, lank, Pat.

अनुदह anu-*√dah*, to burn up, RV. &c.; to take fire (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*dakshi* [for *dhakṣi*]), RV. ii, 1, 10; to be consumed by fire subsequently after (acc.), MBh. xii, 8107.

अनुदा anu-*√dā* (Pass. -*dāyi*) to permit, restore, RV.; to give way, yield, RV.; AV.; to remit, AV.; to pay one out (?), MBh. vii, 9499.

Anu-da. See *anānudi*.

Anu-datta, mfn. granted, remitted, given back, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 47, Comm.

Anu-dēya, am, n. a present, RV. vi, 20, 11; (*anu-dēyi*), f. a bride's maid (Gmn. & Say.), RV. x, 85, 6; 135, 5 & 6; ['gift,' NBD.]

अनुदात्त an-udatta, mfn. not raised, not elevated, not pronounced with the Udatta accent, grave; accentless, having the neutral general tone neither high nor low (i. e. both the grave or non-elevated accent explained by Pāṇini as *sannatara*, q. v.—which immediately precedes the Udatta, and also the general accentless, neutral tone, neither high nor low, explained as *eka-śruti*); having the one monotonous ordinary intonation which belongs to the generality of syllables in a sentence; (*as*), m. one of the three accents to be observed in reading the Vedas, the grave accent. — **tara, m.** 'more than Anudatta, still lower in sound than Anudatta,' i. e. the *very* Anudatta accent (or a syllable having this accent which immediately precedes a syllable having the Udatta or Svarita accent, and is therefore more depressed than the ordinary Anudatta, Pāṇ. i, 2, 31, Sch.), Pāṇ. i, 2, 40, Sch. **Anudattādi, n.** (in Gr.) a nominal base of which the first syllable is Anudatta. **Anudattēt, m.** a verbal root having for its Anubandha the Anudatta accent to indicate that it takes the Ātmanepada terminations only; also *anudattōpadeśa*. **Anudattōdaya, n.** a syllable immediately preceding the Anudatta accent.

अनुदार 1. an-udāra, mfn. niggardly, mean.

अनुदार 2. anu-dāra, mfn. adhered to or followed by a wife.

अनुदिग्ध anu-digdha, mfn. (√*dih*), covered (ifc.), Car.

अनुदित 2. an-udita, mfn. unsaid, unuttered; unutterable, blamable (cf. *a-vadyā*), RV. x, 95, 1; AV. v, 1, 2 (see 1. *an-udita* s. v. *an-udaya*).

अनुदिनम् anu-dinam, ind. every day.

अनुदिवसम् anu-divasam, ind. id.

अनुदिश anu-*√dis*, to point out for, assign.

Anu-diśam, ind. in every quarter.

Anu-deśa, as, m. a rule or injunction pointing back to a previous rule; reference to something prior.

Anu-deśin, mfn. pointing back, referring back; being the object of an Anudeśa; residing at the same place, ĀsvGr.

अनुदुष् anu-*√dush*, to become demoralized as a result of, MBh. v, 4543.

अनुदुम्ब anu-*√dr̥ibh*, to make into bundles or chains, KaushBr.

अनुदृश anu-*√dr̥is* (ind. p. -*dr̥iśya*, RV. x, 130, 7) to survey, behold; to keep in view or in mind, to foresee: Caus. P. -*darśayati*, to show, tell, teach: Pass. -*dr̥iśyate* (also perf. Ā. -*dadr̥iṣe*, RV. viii, 1, 34), to become or be visible.

Anu-darśana, am, n. consideration, regard.

Anu-darśin, mfn. considering, foreseeing.

Anu-dr̥iśhī, is, f. N. of the ancestress of Ānu-dr̥iśhīneya, (gāṇa *śubhrādi* and *kalyāṇyādi*).

Anu-draśhāvya, mfn. to be observed, visible.

अनुदृ anu-*√dr̥i*, Pass. -*diryate*, to break through after (another); to be scattered or confused in consequence of the confusion of others.

अनुदेहम् anu-deham, ind. behind the body, Śiś. ix, 73.

अनुदैर्घ्यम् anu-dairghya, mfn. longitudinal.

अनुद्वीर्णम् anu-dvīrṇam, mfn. not vomited forth, not disdained; not spumed.

अनुद्धत an-uddhata, mfn. (√*han*), not lifted up, humble; unsurpassed; unopposed; (*as*), m. not a high place, TBr.

अनुद्धरणम् an-uddharaṇam, am, n. (√*hr̥i*), non-removal; not offering, not establishing or proving.

An-uddhāra, as, m. non-partition, not taking a share; non-removal.

An-uddhṛita, mfn. non-removed, not taken away; uninjured, undestroyed; unoffered; undivided, unpartitioned; unestablished, unproved. **An-uddhṛitābhyastamaya, m.** sunset (*abhy-astamaya*) taking place whilst the Āhavanīya fire continues unremoved from the Gārhapatya, KātyŚr.

अनुद्धत an-uddhata, mfn. not exalted, unassuming.

अनुद्य an-udya, mfn. unutterable, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 101, Sch.

An-udyamāna, mfn. not being spoken, ŚBr.

अनुद्यत an-udyata, mfn. (√*yam*), inactive, idle, destitute of perseverance.

अनुद्युत anu-dyūta, am, n. continuation of the play at dice, N. of the chapters 70-79 in the second book of the MBh.

अनुद्योग an-udyoga, as, m. absence of exertion or effort, inactivity, laziness.

An-udyogin, mfn. inactive, lazy, indifferent.

अनुद्र an-udrā, mfn. waterless, RV. x, 115, 6.

अनुद्रु anu-*√dru*, to run after, follow; to accompany; to pursue; to run over in reciting, AitBr.

Anu-druta, mfn. followed, pursued; having followed or pursued; accompanied; (*am*), n. a measure of time in music (half a Druta, or one-fourth of a Mātra or of the time taken to articulate a short vowel).

अनुद्राह an-udrāha, as, m. non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न an-udvigna, mfn. free from apprehension or perplexity, easy in mind, Mfich. &c.

An-udvega, mfn. free from anxiety; (*as*), n. freedom from uneasiness. — **kara, mfn.** not causing apprehension, not overawing.

अनुद्विष anu-*√dvish*, to wreak one's anger upon, BhP.

अनुधन्व anu-*√dhanv* (perf. Ā. 3. sg. -*da-dhanv*) to run near, RV. ii, 5, 3.

अनुधम् anu-*√dham* (3. pl. *dhāmanty ānu*) to sprinkle over, RV. viii, 7, 16.

अनुधा anu-*√dhā*, to add in placing upon, Lāṭy.; to stimulate to, RV. vi, 36, 2; to concede, allow, (Pass. aor. -*dhāyi*) RV. vi, 20, 2.

अनुधाव 1. anu-*√dhāv*, to run after, run up to; to follow; to pursue.

1. **Anu-dhāvana, am, n.** chasing, pursuing, running after; close pursuit of any object, going after a mistress.

Anu-dhāvita, mfn. pursued, run after (literally or figuratively).

अनुधाव 2. anu-*√dhāv*, to cleanse.

2. **Anu-dhāvana, am, n.** cleansing, purification

अनुधी anu-*√dhī* (p. Ā. -*dīdhyaṇa*; impf. P. 3. pl. -*dīdhīyuh*) to think of, RV. iii, 4, 7 & x, 40, 10; AV.

अनुधूपित anu-dhūpita, mfn. (√*dhūp*), puffed up, proud, RV. ii, 30, 10.

अनुधु anu-*√dhe*, Caus. -*dhūpayati*, to cause to suck, to put to the breast, ŚBr. xiv.

अनुधै anu-*√dhai*, to consider attentively, think of, muse; to miss, Kāth.; to bear a grudge, TS.

Anu-dhyā, f. sorrow, AV. vii, 114, 2.

Anu-dhyāna, am, n. meditation, religious contemplation, solicitude.

Anu-dhyāyin, mfn. contemplating, meditating; missing, MaitrS.

अनुध्वस् anu-*√dhvans*, Ā. (perf. -*dadhvase*) to fall or drop upon, TS.

अनुनद् anu-*√nad*, to sound towards (acc.): Caus. P. -*nādayati*, to make resonant or musical.

Anu-nāda, as, m. sound, vibration, Śiś.; reverberation, echo.

Anu-nādita, mfn. made to resound.

Anu-nādin, mfn. resounding, echoing, resonant.

अनुनन्द anu-*√nand*, to enjoy.

अनुनम् *anu-√nam*, *Ā*, to incline to, RV. v, 32, 10; Caus. P. -*nāmayati*, to cause to bow, BhP.

अनुनय *anu-naya*, &c. See *anu-√nī*.

अनुनासिक *anu-nāsika*, mfn. nasal, uttered through the nose (as one of the five nasal consonants, or a vowel, or the three semivowels *y*, *v*, *l*, under certain circumstances; in the case of vowels and semivowels, the mark *◌̣* is used to denote this nasalization); the nasal mark *◌̣*; (*am*), n. a nasal twang; speaking through the nose (a fault in pronunciation). -*tva*, n. nasality. -*lopa*, m. dropping of a nasal sound or letter. *Anunāsikādi*, m. a compound letter commencing with a nasal. *Anunāsikānta*, m. a radical ending in a nasal. *Anunāsikōpādha*, mfn. having a nasal penultimate; succeeding a syllable with a nasal sound.

अनुनिक्रम *anu-ni-√kram*, -*krāmati* (Subj. -*krāmāt*) to follow in the steps, TS.; ŚBr.

अनुनिष् *anu-√nikṣh*, to pierce along, AV.

अनुनिह *anu-ni-√tud* (impf. 3. pl. -*atundan*) to wound with a stab, goad, PBr.

अनुनिप *anu-ni-√pad*, -*padate*, to lie down by the side of, ŚBr.; Kaus.

अनुनियुज् *anu-ni-√yuj*, to attach to, place under the authority of, AitBr.; PBr.; Kāth.

अनुनिर्गहान *anu-nir-jihāna*, mfn. (pr.p. *Ā. √2. hā*), proceeding out of, BhP.

अनुनिर्दह *anu-nir-√dah* (Imper. 2. sg. -*daha*) to burn down in succession, AV. ix, 2, 9.

अनुनिर्देश *anu-nirdeśa*, *as*, m. description or relation following a previous model.

अनुनिर्वप *anu-nir-√2. vap*, to take out from for scattering or sharing subsequently, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

अनु-*nirvāpya*, mfn. to be taken out and shared subsequently, TS.; (*ā*), f., N. of a ceremony, KausBr.

अनुनिर्वी *anu-nir-√2. vā*, -*vātī*, to become extinct, go out after.

अनुनिर्वृज् *anu-ni-√vrj* (impf. 3. sg. -*vrjnak*) to plunge into (loc.), RV. vii, 18, 12.

अनुनिवृत् *anu-ni-√vrit*, Caus. -*partayati*, to bring back, AitBr.

अनुनिश्म 1. *anu-ni-√śam* (ind. p. -*śamya*) to hear, perceive, BhP.; to consider, MBh. xii, 6680.

अनुनिश्म 2. *anu-niśam*, ind. every night, Kāthās. &c.

अनुनिशीथम् *anu-niśitham*, ind. at mid-night, Kir.

अनुनी *anu-√nī* (Subj. 2. sg. -*nayas*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*neshi*, 2 pl. -*nesathā*) to bring near, lead to, RV.; to induce, win over, conciliate, pacify, supplicate.

Anu-naya, *as*, m. conciliation, salutation, courtesy, civility, showing respect or adoration to a guest or a deity; humble entreaty or supplication, reverential deportment; regulation of conduct, discipline, tuition; (mfn.), conciliatory, kind; (*am*), ind. fitly, becomingly. -*pratigha-prahāna*, n. abandoning the obstacles to conciliatory behaviour, Buddh. *Anunayāmantrapa*, n. conciliatory address.

Anu-nayamāna, mfn. conciliating, honouring.

Anu-nayin, mfn. courteous, supplicating.

Anu-nāyaka, mfn. (*ikā*) n. submissive, humble.

Anu-nāyikā, f. a female character subordinate to a *nāyikā* or leading female character in a drama.

Anu-ninīshu, mfn. desirous of conciliating.

Anu-nīta, mfn. disciplined, taught; obtained; respected; pleased, pacified; humbly entreated.

Anu-nīti, *is*, f. conciliation, courtesy, supplication.

Anu-nēya, mfn. to be conciliated, Mfich.

अनुनु *anu-√4. nu*, Intens. (impf. 3. pl. -*no-natur*; pr. p. nom. pl. m. -*nōnuvatas*) to follow with acclamations of praise, RV. i, 80, 9 & viii, 92, 33.

अनुनृत् *anu-√nrit*, to dance after (acc.), R.; Kāthās.; to dance before (acc.), MBh.

अनुन्नत *an-unnata*, mfn. not elevated, not lifted up. -*gātra*, mfn. having limbs that are not

too stout, prominent or protuberant, Buddh. *An-unnatānata*, mfn. not raised nor lowered, level.

अनुमत्त *an-unmatta*, mfn. not mad, sane, sober, not wild.

An-unmadita, mfn. id., AV. vi, 111, 1-4.

An-unmāda, *as*, m. not being mad, soberness, MaitrS.; (mfn.) = *an-unmatta*.

अनुपकारिन् *an-upakārin*, mfn. not assisting, disobliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received; unserviceable, useless.

An-upakṛita, mfn. unassisted.

अनुपक्षित *an-upakṣita*, mfn. uninjured, undecaying, RV. iii, 13, 7 & x, 101, 5; AV. vi, 78, 2.

अनुपगीतम् *an-upagītam*, ind. so that no other person accompanies in singing, ŚBr.

अनुपघाताजित् *an-upaghātārjita*, mfn. acquired without detriment (to the paternal estate).

An-upaghnat, mfn. not detrimental, Mu.; not touching, Lāty.

अनुपक्व *anu-√pac*, to make ripe by degrees, BhP.; Pass. to become ripe by degrees, MBh. xiv, 497.

अनुपजीवनीय *an-upajivaniyā*, mfn. yielding no livelihood, (Comp. -*tara*, 'yielding no livelihood at all') ŚBr. vi; having no livelihood, ŚBr. vi.

अनुपठ् *anu-√paṭh*, to say after, read through, repeat, BhP.; Sutr.

Anu-paṭhita, mfn. read through (aloud), recited.

Anu-paṭhitin, *i*, m. (one who has read through or recited), proficient, (*gaṇa ishtādi*, q.v.)

अनुपत् *anu-√pat*, to pass by (acc.) flying, ĀsvGr.; to fly after, run after, go after, follow: Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*pātaya*) to fly along, AV. vi, 134, 3; to throw (a person) down together with oneself, R.

Anu-patana, *am*, n. falling on or upon; following; (in mathem.) proportion.

Anu-patita, mfn. fallen, descended; followed.

Anu-pāta. See s.v.

अनुपति *anu-pati*, ind. after the husband, KātyŚr.

अनुपथ *anu-patha*, mfn. following the road, RV. v, 52, 10; (*as*), m. a road followed after another, BhP.; a servant, BhP.; (*am*), ind. along the road.

अनुपह 1. *anu-√pad*, to follow, attend, be fond of; to enter; to enter upon; to notice, understand; to handle.

2. *Anu-pād*, mfn. coming to pass, VS. xv, 8.

Anu-pāda, mfn. following closely, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a man or tribe, (*gaṇa upakādi*, q.v.); (*am*), n. a chorus, refrain, burden of a song or words sung again after regular intervals; N. of an Upāṅga belonging to the Sāma-veda; (*am*), ind. step by step; word for word; on the heels of, close behind or after. -*sūtra*, n. a commentary explaining the text (of a Brāhmaṇa) word for word.

Anu-padavi, f. a road followed after another, BhP.

Anu-padin, *i*, m. a searcher, an inquirer, one who follows or seeks for, Paṇ. v, 2, 90.

Anupadinā, f. a boot, buskin, Paṇ. v, 2, 9.

अनुपदस्त *an-upadasta* [Kaus.] or *an-upadasya* [ŚāṅkhŚr.] or *an-upadasyat* [TS.] or *an-upadasvat* [AV.] or *an-upadāsuka* [TS.], mfn. not drying up, not decaying.

अनुपदिष्ट *an-upadiṣṭa*, mfn. untaught, unstructured.

An-upadeshtṛi, *tā*, m. one who does not teach.

अनुपध *an-upadha*, *as*, m. 'having no penultimate,' a letter or syllable (as a sibilant or *h*) not preceded by another.

अनुपधिषो *an-upadhi-śeṣa*, mfn. in whom there is no longer a condition of individuality, Buddh.

अनुपनाह *an-upanāha*, *as*, m. want of close attachment or adherence (?), Buddh.

अनुपन्यस्त *an-upanyasta*, mfn. not laid down clearly, not established, Yājñ.

An-upanyāsa, *as*, m. failure of proof or determination, uncertainty, doubt.

अनुपपत्ति *an-upopatti*, *is*, f. non-accomplishment; failure of proof; inconclusive argumentation; irrelevancy, inapplicability; insufficiency of means, adversity.

An-upapanna, mfn. not done, unaccomplished, uneffected; unproved; irrelevant, inconclusive, inapplicable; impossible; inadequately supported.

An-upapādaka, *āṣ*, m. pl. 'having no material parent,' N. of a class of Buddhas, called Dhyāni-buddhas.

अनुपप्रव *an-upaplava*, mfn. free from disaster or overwhelming calamity.

An-upapluta, mfn. not overwhelmed (with calamity).

अनुपबाध *an-upabādhā*, mfn. (ā)n. unobstructed, ŚBr.

अनुपभुक्त *an-upabhukta*, mfn. unenjoyed, unpossessed.

An-upabhujyamāna, mfn. not being enjoyed.

अनुपम *an-upama*, mfn. (ā)n. incomparable, matchless; excellent, best; (*ā*), f. the female elephant of the south-east or of the north-east. -*mati*, m., N. of a contemporary of Śākya-muni.

An-upamita, mfn. uncomparable, matchless.

An-upameya, mfn. incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन *an-upamardana*, *am*, n. non-demolition or refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *an-upayukta*, mfn. unsuited, unsuitable, improper; useless, unserviceable.

An-upayoga, *as*, m. unserviceableness, uselessness.

An-upayogin, mfn. unsuitable, useless.

अनुपरत *an-uparata*, mfn. uninterrupted, not stopped.

अनुपरागम् *anu-parā-√gam*, to follow one who is escaping, MaitrS.

अनुपरापत् *anu-parā-√pat*, to fly or hasten by the side of another, AitBr.

अनुपराभू *anu-parā-√bhū*, to spoil or destroy after another, TS.; AitBr.: Caus. -*bhāvayati*, id., TS.

अनुपराश *anu-parā-√mṛṣ*, to seize, ŚBr.

अनुपरासु *anu-parā-√sru*, (said of a leaky vessel) to flow with water subsequently, Kāth.

अनुपरिक् *anu-pari-√1. kṛi*, to scatter alongside, to bestrew, Kaus.

अनुपरिक्रम *anu-pari-√kram*, to walk round in order, to make the circuit of, visit in a regular round.

Anu-parikramapa, *am*, n. walking round in order, AitBr.

Anu-parikramam, ind. while walking round in order, TS.; ŚBr.; ParGṛ.

अनुपरिगा *anu-pari-√1. gā*, to make the round of, traverse, MBh.

अनुपरिचारम् *anu-paricāram*, ind. = *anu-parikramam*, KapS.

अनुपरिणी *anu-pari-ñī* (√ñī), to lead or carry about, Kaus.

अनुपरिधि *anu-paridhi*, ind. along or at the three Paridhis of the sacrificial fire, KātyŚr.

अनुपरिपाठिक्रम *anu-paripāṭi-krama*, *as*, m. regular order, VarBṛS.

अनुपरिया *anu-pari-√yā*, to pass through in order, ĀsvGr.

अनुपरिवृत् *anu-pari-√vrit*, to return, be repeated, ŚBr. xiv.

अनुपरिश्रित् *anu-pariśrit*, ind. along or at the surrounding fence, KātyŚr.

अनुपरिसु *anu-pari-√sru*, to run after, BhP.

अनुपरिहारम् *anu-pari-hāram*, ind. surrounding, TS.

अनुपरी *anu-pari* (√i), -*pari-eti* (3. pl. -*pāriyanti*, AV. xv, 17, 8, irreg. -*pariyanti*, Kaus.), to follow in going round, to make the round of.

अनुपरे *anu-parē* (-*parā*-√*i*), (Imper. 2. sg. -*parēhi*; impf. -*parāit*) to follow in walking off, RV. x, 18, 1; TS.

अनुपरीया *anu-paryā*-√*i*. *gā* (aor. 3. pl. -*āgur*) to revolve, return to, AitBr.

अनुपरीया *anu-paryā*-√*dhā* (Pot. -*dadh*-*yāt*) to place round in order, AitBr.

अनुपरीयत् *anu-paryā*-√*vrit*, to follow in going off, to follow, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

अनुपरीय *anu-paryā*-√*i*. *uksh*, to sprinkle round, Gobh.; Gaut.

अनुपर्ये *anu-paryē* (-*ā*-√*i*), -*pary-ūti*, to make the whole round of, ŚBr. &c.

अनुपलक्षित *an-upalakṣita*, mfn. untraced, unperceived, unmarked, indiscriminated.

अनुपलक्ष्य, mfn. not to be traced, imperceptible. — *vartman*, mfn. having ways that cannot be traced.

अनुपलभ्य *an-upalabdh*, mfn. unobtained, unperceived, unascertained.

अनुपलब्धि, *is*, f. non-perception, non-recognition. — *sama*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. trying to establish a fact (e.g. the reality and eternity of sound) from the impossibility of perceiving the non-perception of it, sophistical argument, Nyāyad.

अनुपलब्ध्यमाना, mfn. not being perceived, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 80, Sch.

अनुपलम्भा, *as*, m. non-perception.

अनुपलम्भहाना, *am*, n. want of apprehension or knowledge.

अनुपलम्भा, *as*, m. not catching, TS.

अनुपलाल *anupalāla*, *as*, m., N. of a demon dangerous to children, AV. viii, 6, 2.

अनुपवीतिन् *an-upavītin*, *i*, m. one uninvested with the sacred thread.

अनुपश्य *anu*-√*paś*, P. *ā*. -*paśyati*, *ōte*, to look at, perceive, notice, discover, RV. &c.; to consider, reflect upon (acc.), MBh. &c.; to look upon as, take as, ib.; (perf. *ā*. p. -*paśpāśāna*) to show (as the path), RV. x, 14, 1; AV. vi, 28, 3; (Nir. x, 20.)

अनुपश्य, mfn. perceiving, seeing, Yogas.

अनुपशिक्ष, mfn. noticed, RV. x, 160, 4.

अनुपशय *an-upaśaya*, *as*, m. any aggravating circumstance (in a disease).

अनुपशान *an-upaśānta*, mfn. not calm; (*as*), m., N. of a Buddhist mendicant.

अनुपसर्ग *an-upasarga*, *as*, m. a word that is not an Upasarga, q. v., or destitute of one; that which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन *an-upasecanā*, mfn. having nothing that moistens (e.g. no sauce), AV. xi, 3, 24.

अनुपस्कृत *an-upaskṛita*, mfn. unfinished, unpolished; not cooked; genuine; blameless; unrequired.

अनुपस्थान *an-upasthāna*, *am*, n. not coming near, Lāty.; not being at hand, absence.

अनुपस्थान, *am*, n. not placing near, not producing, not offering; not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थान, mfn. not presenting, not having at hand.

अनुपस्थान, mfn. not placed near, not ready, not at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थान, mfn. absent, distant.

अनुपस्थान, mfn. not come near, not present, not at hand; not complete, ŚBr.; (*am*), n. a word not *upasthita*, q. v.

अनुपस्थान, *is*, f. absence, not being at hand; incompleteness, ŚBr.

अनुपहत *an-upahata*, mfn. unimpaired, unvitiated; not rendered impure. — *krushā*, mfn. whose organs of hearing are unimpaired, Buddh.

अनुपहत *an-upahata*, mfn. not called upon or invited, ŚBr.; not accompanied with invitations, ib.

अनुपहत, mfn. not being invited, MaitrS.

अनुपा 1. *anu*-√*i*. *pā*, to drink after or thereupon, follow in drinking, drink at: Caus. (Pot. -*pādyet*) to cause to drink afterwards, ŚBr.

अनु-पाना, *am*, n. a fluid vehicle in medicine; drink taken with or after medicine; drink after eating; drink to be had near at hand, (Comm. on) ChUp. i, 10, 3.

अनु-पानिया, *am*, n. drink to be had near at hand, Comm. on ChUp. i, 10, 3; (mfn.), fit to be drunk after; serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine.

अनुपा 2. *anu*-√*2*. *pā*, Caus. P. *ā*. -*pālayati*, *ōte*, to preserve, keep, cherish; to wait for, expect.

अनु-पालना, *am*, n. preserving, keeping up.

अनु-पालयत्, mfn. keeping, maintaining.

अनु-पालिन, mfn. preserving, keeping up.

अनु-पालु, n., N. of a plant, wild Calladium (?).

अनुपाकृत *an-upākṛita*, mfn. not rendered fit for sacrificial purposes, Mn. v, 7; Yājñ. — *māṅṣa*, n. flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपाख्य *an-upākhyā*, mfn. not clearly discernible, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 80.

अनुपात *anu-pāta*, *as*, m. falling subsequently upon, alighting or descending upon in succession; following; going, proceeding in order, or as a consequence; a degree of latitude opposite to one given, the Antaci (?); proportion (in arithm.); arithmetical progression, rule of three.

अनु-पातका, *am*, n. a crime similar to a *mahā-pātaka*, q. v. (falsehood, fraud, theft, adultery, &c.)

अनु-पातम्, ind. in regular succession.

अनु-पातिन्, mfn. following as a consequence or result.

अनुपान *anu-pāna*. See 1. *anu*-√*i*. *pā*.

अनुपानक *an-upānaka*, mfn. shoeless, KātyŚr.

अनुपायिन् *an-upāyin*, mfn. not using means or expedients.

अनुपाये *anu-pāśva*, mfn. along or by the side; lateral.

अनुपाल *anu*-√*pāl*. See 2. *anu*-√*2*. *pā*.

अनुपावृत्त *an-upāvṛita*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

अनुपासन *an-upāsana*, *am*, n. want of attention to.

अनु-पासिता, mfn. not attended to, neglected.

अनुपिष *anu*-√*piś* (perf. -*pipeṣa*) to fasten along, AV.

अनुपिष *anu*-√*pish* (ind. p. -*pishya*) to strike against, to touch, KātyŚr.

अनुपुरुष *anu-purusha*, *as*, m. the before-mentioned man, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 190; a follower, ib. Sch.

अनुपुष *anu*-√*push*, to go on prospering, VS.; to prosper after another (acc.), ShadvBr.

अनु-पुष्पा, *as*, m. a kind of reed (Saccharum Sara Roxb.)

अनुपू *anu*-√*pū*, *ā*. (*anu-pavate*) to purify in passing along, ŚBr.

अनुपूर्व *anu-pūrvā*, mf(ā)n. regular, orderly, in successive order from the preceding; (*dm*), ind. in regular order, from the first, RV. &c.; (*epa*), ind. in regular order or succession, from the first, from the beginning, from above downwards. — *keśa*, -*gātra*, -*daṇṣhtra*, -*nābhi*, -*pāni*-*lekha*, mfn. having regular hair, regularly shaped limbs, regular teeth, a regularly shaped navel, regular lines in the hands (all these are epithets given to Buddha, some of them also to Mahāvīra), Buddh. & Jain. — *ja*, mfn. descended in a regular line, KātyŚr. — *vatsā* (*anupūrvā*), f. a cow which calves regularly, AV. ix, 5, 29. — *śas*, ind. = *anu-pūrvdm*.

अनुपूर्व्या, mfn. regular, orderly, KātyŚr.

अनुपूक्त *anu-prikta*, mfn. mixed with, MBh.

अनुपूष्य *anu-pūṣhthya*, mf(ā)n. (held or extended) lengthwise, KātyŚr.

अनुपू *anu*-√*prī*, Caus. (Imper. -*pūrayatu*) to fill, Gīt.

अनुपेत *an-upēta* [ŚBr.] or *anupēta-pūrva* [ĀśvGīt], mfn. not yet entered at a teacher's (for instruction).

अनुपोष्य *an-upōṣha*, *am*, n. not fasting.

अनुम *an-upta*, mfn. (√*2*. *vop*), unaown (as seed). — *sasya*, mfn. fallow, meadow (ground, &c.), L.

अनु-प्रतिमा, mfn. grown without being sown, L.

अनुप्रकम्प *anu-pra*-√*kamp*, Caus. (Pot. -*kampayet*, 3. pl. *ṣyeyur*) to follow in shaking or agitating, AitBr.; ĀpŚr.

अनुप्रवृत्त *anu*-√*prach* (with acc. of the person and thing), to ask, to inquire after.

अनुप्राप्ता. See s. v.

अनुप्रजन *anu-pra*-√*jan*, to be born after; (with *prajām*) to propagate again and again, BhP.; Caus. -*janayati*, to cause to be born subsequently.

अनुप्रज्ञा *anu-pra*-√*jñā* (pr. p. -*jāndt*) to track, trace, discover, RV. iii, 26, 8, &c.

अनु-प्राज्ञाना, *am*, n. tracking, tracing.

अनुप्रणुद *anu-pra-nud* (√*nud*), to push away from one's self; to frighten away, put to flight.

अनुप्रतिक्रामम् *anu-prati*-*krāmam*, ind. (√*kram*), returning, TS. v.

अनुप्रतिपा *anu-prati*-√*dhā*, to offer after another (acc.), AitBr. (Pass. -*dhiyate*).

अनुप्रतिष्ठा *anu-prati*-*sthā* (√*sthā*), to follow in getting a firm footing or in prospering, TS.; ChUp.: Desid. -*tisthāsati*, to wish to get a firm footing after, Gobh.

अनुप्रथ *anu*-√*prath*, *ā*. -*prathate*, to extend or spread along (acc.), TS.; to praise, (Comm. on) VS. viii, 30.

अनुप्रदा *anu-pra*-√*i*. *dā*, to surrender, make over, Buddh.; to add.

अनु-प्रदाना, *am*, n. a gift, donation, Buddh.; addition, increase, Prāt.

अनुप्रधाव *anu-pra*-√*i*. *dhāv*, to rush after, RV. x, 145, 6, &c.; Caus. (perf. -*dhāvayān* *ca-kāra*) to drive after, ŚBr.

अनु-प्रधह्विता, mfn. hurried, eager, Daś.

अनुप्रपत् *anu-pra*-√*pat* (aor. 3. pl. -*paplan*) to fly towards, RV. vi, 63, 6.

अनु-प्रपतम्, ind. going in succession, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 56, Sch.

अनुप्रपद *anu-pra*-√*pad*, to enter or approach or arrive after; to follow, act in conformance to.

अनु-प्रपान्ना, mfn. following after, conformed to.

अनु-प्रपदाम, ind. going in succession, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 56, Sch.

अनुप्रपा *anu-pra*-√*i*. *pā*, P. (3. pl. -*pibanti*) to drink one after the other, AitBr.; *ā*. (3. pl. -*pīpate* [sic] & -*pibate*) to drink after another (acc.), TS.; Kāth.

अनुप्रभा *anu-pra*-√*bhā*, to shine upon, TBr.

अनुप्रभूत *anu-pra*-*bhūta*, mfn. passing through, penetrating, (*dmu* *prā-bhūta*) RV. viii, 58, 2; penetrated, ChUp.

अनुप्रभूष *anu-pra*-√*bhūṣ* (p. -*bhūṣhat*) to serve, attend, offer, RV. ix, 29, 1.

अनुप्रमाण *anu-pramāṇa*, mfn. having a suitable size or length.

अनुप्रमुच *anu-pra*-√*muc*, to let loose or go successively, RV. iv, 22, 7.

अनुप्रमुद *anu-pra*-√*mud*, Caus. -*modayati*, to consent, MārkP.

अनुप्रयम् *anu-pra*-√*yam*, to offer, TS.

अनुप्रया *anu-pra*-√*yā*, to follow after, TBr.; to start after, accompany.

अनुप्रयुज *anu-pra*-√*yuj*, to employ after, add after (abl.), Pāṇ.; to join, follow, AV. &c.

अनु-प्रयुज्यामāna, mfn. being employed in addition or after or afterwards.

अनु-प्रयोक्य, mfn. to be joined or employed in addition or after.

अनु-प्रयोग, *as*, m. additional use.

अनुप्ररुह *anu-pra*-√*ruh*, to grow in accordance with, ŚBr.

अनु-प्ररोह *anu-praroha*, mfn. coming up or growing in accordance with.

अनुप्रवचन *anu-pra-vacana*, *am*, n. study of the Veda with a teacher. **अनुप्रवचनंदि**, a gapa of Pāṇ. (v. I, 111).

अनुप्रवचनीया, mfn. belonging to, or necessary for *anupravacana*, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.

अनुप्रवह *anu-pra-√vad*, to repeat another's words, TS.; AitBr.; to speak of, Nir.: Caus. *-vādayati*, to cause to resound, to play (an instrument), ŚākhŚr.

अनुप्रवह *anu-pra-√vah*, to drag (or carry) about; to go or get forward, RV. x, 2, 3.

अनुप्रविश *anu-pra-√viś*, to follow in entering, enter; to attack.

अनु-प्रविश्या, ind. p. having entered into. **अनु-प्रवेशा**, *as*, m. or *anu-praveśana* [gapa *anupravacandī*, q. v.], *am*, n. entrance into; imitation, L.

अनु-प्रवेशनीया, mfn. connected with entering, (gapa *anupravacandī*, q. v.)

अनुप्रवृत् *anu-pra-√vṛj*, *-prā-vṛjakti*, to send or throw after, ŚBr.

अनुप्रवृत् *anu-pra-√vṛt* (impf. *-prāvartata*; perf. *-vāvṛite*) to proceed along or after, RV.

अनु-प्रवृत्ति, mfn. following after (acc.), BhP.

अनुप्रवृत् *anu-pra-√vraj*, to follow into exile, R. v, 36, 6i.

अनुप्रशुच *anu-pra-√i. śuc*, *-śocate*, to regret or mourn deeply, MBh.

अनुप्रश्न *anu-praśna*, *as*, m. a subsequent question (having reference to what has been previously said by the teacher).

अनुप्रसङ्ग *anu-pra-√saṅg*, to adhere to, fasten, ŚBr.

अनु-प्रसक्ता, mfn. strongly attached, Śiś.

अनु-प्रसक्ति, *is*, f. close connection with.

अनुप्रसह *anu-pra-√sad*, to be content or satisfied with (acc.)

अनुप्रसूत *anu-prasūta*, mfn. (√*su*), created afterwards, MBh. xiii, 7361.

अनुप्रसृ *anu-pra-√sṛi*, Caus. (impf. 3. pl. *-prāsṛayanta*) to extend over, RV. x, 56, 5: Intens. part. *-sṛsṛāṇa*, moving along (acc.), RV. v, 44, 3.

अनुप्रसृप *anu-pra-√sṛip*, to creep towards or after, TS.; ŚBr.; Caus. (Opt. 3. pl. *-sarpayeyuḥ*) to cause to pass round (acc.), ĀsvŚr.

अनुप्रसृ *anu-pra-√sṛi*, to scatter along or upon, Kauś.

अनुप्रस्था *anu-pra-√sthā*, to start after another: Caus. *-sthāpayati*, to cause to follow, BhP.

अनु-प्रस्था, mfn. latitudinal; according to width, following the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्रहित *anu-pra-hita*, mfn. (√*hi*), sent after, Uttarar.

अनुप्रह *anu-pra-√hṛi*, to throw into the fire, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

अनु-प्रहतरापा, *am*, n. throwing into the fire, ŚBr. &c.

अनुप्राण *anu-prāṇ* (√*an*), cl. 2. P. *-prāṇiti*, to breathe after, TUp.

अनुप्राप *anu-prāp* (√*āp*), to come or go up to, reach, attain; to arrive; to get; to get back; to get by imitating.

अनु-प्राप्ता, mfn. arrived, returned; obtained; having reached, having got.

अनुप्रास *anu-prās* (√*as*), *-prāsyaṭi*, to throw after, ŚBr., KātyŚr.

अनु-प्रासा, *as*, m. alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables, and words, Kpr. &c.

अनुप्रे *anu-prē* (√*i*), cl. 2. P. *-praiti*, to follow, RV. &c.; to follow in death, ŚBr.; to seek after, AV.; AitBr.

अनुप्रेक्ष *anu-prēksh* (√*i*), to follow with the eyes.

अनुप्रेष *anu-prēsh* (√*i*), Caus. P. *-prēshayati*, to send forth after.

अनु-प्रशिक्ष, *as*, m. a subsequent invitation, ŚBr.

अनुप्रोह *anu-prōh* (√*i. ūh*), to insert, ĀpŚr.

अनुप्लु *anu-√plu*, to float (as clouds) after; to follow.

अनु-प्लवा, *as*, m. a companion or follower, Ragh.

अनुबन्ध *anu-√bandh*, to attach, tie; to bind (by an obligation); to stick, adhere, follow, endure; to be followed by, BhP.

अनु-बद्धा, mfn. bound to, obliged to, connected with, related to, belonging to; followed by.

अनु-बद्धनत, mfn. following, seeking, Kir.

अनु-बन्धा, *as*, m. binding, connection, attachment; encumbrance; clog; uninterrupted succession; sequence, consequence, result; intention, design; motive, cause; obstacle; inseparable adjunct or sign of anything, secondary or symptomatic affection (supervening on the principal disease); an indicatory letter or syllable attached to roots, &c. (marking some peculiarity in their inflection; e.g. an *i* attached to roots, denotes the insertion of a nasal before their final consonant); a child or pupil who imitates an example set by a parent or preceptor; commencement, beginning; anything small or little, a part, a small part; (in arithm.) the junction of fractions; (in phil.) an indispensable element of the Vedānta; (r), f. hiccup, L.; thirst, L.

अनु-बन्धका, mfn. (i) *ikā* n. connected, allied; related.

अनु-बन्धना, *am*, n. binding, connection, succession, unbroken series.

अनु-बन्धिन, mfn. connected with, attached; having in its train or as a consequence, resulting; continuous, lasting, permanent. **अनुबन्धि-त्वा**, n. the state of being accompanied or attended or followed.

अनु-बन्ध्या, mfn. principal, primary, liable to receive an adjunct (as a root, a disease); (cf. *anū-bādhya*.)

अनुबल *anu-bala*, *am*, n. rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबाध *anu-√bād*, Pass. (p. *-bādhya* *māna*) to be oppressed or tormented, Rājat.; Kathās.

अनुबुध *anu-√budh*, to awake; to recollect; to learn (by information): Caus. *-bodhayati*, to communicate; to remind, Śāk.

अनु-बुधा, *as*, m. recollection; an after-thought, L.; reviving the scent of a faded perfume, replacing perfumes.

अनु-बुधाना, *am*, n. recollecting, reminding.

अनु-बुधिता, mfn. reminded; convinced by recollection.

अनुब्राह्मण *anu-brāhmaṇa*, *am*, n. a work resembling a Brāhmaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 62; (*am*), ind. according to the Brāhmaṇa, Lāṭy.

अनु-ब्राह्मणिका [Comm. on Lāṭy.], *as*, or **अनु-ब्राह्मणि** [ĀsvŚr.; Vait.], *i*, m. a knower of an *anu-brāhmaṇa*.

अनुब्रू *anu-√brū*, cl. 2. P. *-bravīti*, to pronounce, recite; to utter; to address, invite (with dat.), ŚBr. &c.; to repeat another's words, learn by heart (by repeating another's words), RV. v, 44, 13; ŚBr.

अनुभज *anu-√bhaj*, to worship, BhP

अनुभा *anu-√bhā*, to shine after another (acc.), RV. iii, 6, 7; Up.

अनुभाष *anu-√bhāsh*, to speak to, address; to confess.

अनु-भक्षणा, *am*. See *anubhāshana*.

अनु-भक्षित, mfn. speaking to, saying, Ragh.

अनुभास *anu-bhāsa*, *as*, m. a kind of crow.

अनुभिह *anu-√bhid*, to split or break along, ŚBr.

अनु-भित्ति, ind. along a mat, KātyŚr.

अनुभुज *anu-√bhuj*, to suffer the consequence of one's actions; to enjoy successively, Kum.; to enjoy, participate; to pass (an asterism), BhP.

अनु-भोगा, *as*, m. (in law) enjoyment, a grant of hereditary land in return for service.

अनुभू *anu-√bhū*, to enclose, embrace, ChUp.; to be after, attain, equal, RV. &c.; to be useful, to help; ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr.; to turn or incline

to, RV. x, 147, 1; to notice, perceive, understand; to experience, to attempt.

अनु-भवा, *as*, m. perception, apprehension, fruition; understanding; impression on the mind not derived from memory; experience, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment; result, consequence. — **सिद्धा**, mfn. established by experience or perception. **अनुभवार्तुधा**, mfn. subjected to trial or experiment.

अनु-भवा, *as*, m. sign or indication of a feeling (*bhāva*) by look or gesture, Kpr. &c.; dignity, authority, consequence; firm opinion, ascertainment, good resolution, belief.

अनु-भवाका, mf (i) *ikā* n. causing to apprehend, making to understand. — **तद्**, f. understanding.

अनु-भवाणा, *am*, n. the act of indicating feelings by sign or gesture, Śāh.

अनु-भवा, mfn. perceiving, knowing; being an eye-witness, Mn. viii, 69; Āp.; showing signs of feeling.

अनु-भू, mfn. perceiving, understanding (ifc.)

अनु-भूता, mfn. perceived, understood, apprehended; resulted, followed as a consequence; that has experienced, tasted, tried or enjoyed.

अनु-भूति, *is*, f. perception; knowledge from any source but memory; (in phil.) knowledge gained by means of the four Pramāṇas (perception by the senses, inference, comparison, and verbal authority); dignity, consequence. — **प्रक्षेपा**, m., N. of a metrical paraphrase of the twelve principal Upanishads by Vidyāraṇya-muni. — **स्वार्थप्राप्ति**, m., N. of the author of the grammar Śārasvatī-prakriyā.

अनु-भूया, ind. having experienced.

अनु-भूयमाना, mfn. being under trial; being experienced or enjoyed.

अनुभृ *anu-√bhrī*, to support, Kāth.; to insert, enter, RV. x, 61, 5; AV.

अनु-भारि, mf (i) *trī* n. supporting, strengthening (Gmn.), penetrating (NBD.), RV. i, 88, 6.

अनुभ्राज *anu-√bhrāj*, to illuminate.

अनुभ्रातृ *anu-bhrātṛi*, *tā*, m. a younger brother.

अनुभद *anu-√mad*, to rejoice over, to gladden, to praise, RV. &c.

अनु-मद्या (4, 5), mfn. to be praised in succession, to be granted with acclamation or praise, RV.; AV.

अनुमध्यम *anu-madhyama*, mfn. next oldest to the middle, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 189, Sch.

अनुमन् *anu-√man*, to approve, assent to, permit, grant: Caus. P. *-mānayaṭi*, to ask for permission or leave, ask for (acc.), Yājñ.; to honour.

अनु-मता, mfn. approved, assented to, permitted, allowed; agreeable, pleasant; loved, beloved; concurred with, being of one opinion; (*am*), n. consent, permission, approbation; (*e*), loc. ind. with consent of. — **कर्मा-करि**, mfn. doing what is allowed, acting according to an agreement.

अनु-मति, *is*, f. assent, permission, approbation; personified as a goddess, RV.; AV. &c.; the fifteenth day of the moon's age (on which it rises one digit less than full, when the gods or manes receive oblations with favour); also personified as a goddess, VP.; oblation made to this goddess. — **पट्टा**, n. (in law) a deed expressing assent.

अनु-माना, *am*, n. assenting, Nir.

अनु-मन्त्रि, mfn. consenting to, permitting, TBr. &c.

अनु-मन्यामाना, mfn. minding, assenting.

1. **अनु-मिना**, *as*, m. permission, consent, TBr.; Kāth.

अनुमन्त्र *anu-√mantr*, to accompany with or consecrate by magic formulas; to dismiss with a blessing.

अनु-मन्त्रा, *am*, n. consecration by hymns and prayers. — **मन्त्रा**, m. a hymn used in consecrating.

अनु-मन्त्रिता, mfn. so consecrated.

अनुमरण *anu-marāṇa*. See *anu-√mrī*.

अनुमरु *anu-marū*, *us*, m. (used in the pl.) a country next to a desert, R. iv, 43, 19.

अनुमा 1. *anu-√2. mā*, Intens. (impf. *amīmed dnu*) to roar or bleat towards, RV. i, 164, 28.

अनुमा 2. *anu-√3. mā*, to be behind in

measure, to be unable to equal, RV.; to infer, conclude, guess, conjecture: Pass. -*miyate*, to be inferred or supposed.

3. **Anu-mā**, f. inference, a conclusion from given premises.

2. **Anu-māna**, *am*, n. the act of inferring or drawing a conclusion from given premises; inference, consideration, reflection; guess, conjecture; one of the means of obtaining true knowledge (see *pramāṇa*). — **khaṇḍa**, n. or — **cintāmaṇi**, m. or — **prākāśa**, m. works on *anumāna*. — **maṇi-dīdhiti**, f. a similar work written by Raghunātha. **Anu-mānōkti**, f. inferential argument, reasoning.

Anu-māpaka, mf(*ikā*)n. causing an inference (as an effect).

Anu-mita, mfn. inferred, conjectured.

Anu-miti, *is*, f. conclusion from given premises.

Anu-mimāṇa, mfn. p. ā. concluding, inferring.

Anu-miyamāna, mfn. Pass. p. being inferred.

Anu-mēya, mfn. to be measured, AV. vi, 137, 2; inferable, to be inferred, proved or conjectured.

अनुमाद्य anu-mādyā. See anu-√*mad*.

अनुमाशम् anu-māśam, ind. like a kidney bean, (gaṇa *parimukhādī*, q. v.)

अनुमिह anu-√*2. mid*, -*medyati*, to become fat after another, TBr.

अनुमुह anu-√*mud*, to join in rejoicing, RV. viii, 1, 14, &c.; to sympathize with, to rejoice; to allow with pleasure, express approval, applaud, permit: Caus. -*modayati*, to express approval, permit.

Anu-moda, *as*, m. a subsequent pleasure, the feeling of pleasure from sympathy.

Anu-modaka, mf(*ikā*)n. assenting, showing sympathetic joy.

Anu-modana, *am*, n. pleasing, causing pleasure, applauding; assent, acceptance; sympathetic joy.

Anu-modita, mfn. pleased, delighted, applauded; agreeable, acceptable.

अनुमुह anu-√*muh*, to feel distressed at, to be troubled about or after another, MBh. i, 143.

अनुमृ anu-√*mṛi*, to follow in death, TBr. &c.

Anu-marapa, *am*, n. following in death; post-cremation or con cremation of a widow; the burning of a widow with (her husband's corpse or with part of his dress when his body is not on the spot; cf. *saha-marapa*).

Anu-marishyat, mfn. about to follow in death.

Anu-mṛitā, f. the woman who burns with a part of her husband's dress.

अनुमृग्य anumṛigya, mfn. (√*mṛig*), to be sought after, BhP. — **dāṣa**, mfn. granting all that is sought.

अनुमृज् anu-√*mṛij*, to rub lengthways for polishing or cleaning, AV.; ŚBr. &c.: Intens. part. -*mṛimṛijāna*, stretching (the arms) repeatedly towards, RV. x, 142, 5.

अनुमृश anu-√*mṛiś*, to grasp, seize, RV. &c.; to consider, think of, reflect: Caus. -*marīyati*, to touch or take hold of for the sake of examining, Kāth.

Anu-māśam, ind. so as to seize or take hold of, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अनुमृच anu-√*mluc* (only used for the etymol. of *anu-milōcantī* below), to rise from the resting-place (?), ŚBr.

Anu-milōcantī [VS.] or **anu-mlocā** [Hariv.], f., N. of an Apsaras.

अनुयजुस् anu-yajus, ind. according to the Yajus-formula, KātyŚr.

Anu-yāga, *as*, m. a subsequent or after-sacrifice, Pāp. vii, 3, 62, Sch.

Anu-yājā, *as*, m. a secondary or final sacrifice, RV. x, 51, 8 & 9 and 182, 2; ŚBr. &c. — **prasaṇa**, m. permission to perform an Annyāja, KātyŚr. — **prāśa**, *as*, m. pl. the formulas belonging to the Annyāja, KātyŚr. — **vat** (*anuyāj-*), mfn. having secondary sacrifices, MaitrS.; AitBr. **Anuyājānu-mantrapa**, n. reciting those formulas, KātyŚr. **Anuyājārtha**, mfn. belonging to or used at an Annyāja, KātyŚr.

अनुयत् anu-√*yāt*, ā. -*yataṭe*, to strive to attain to or to reach, RV. ix, 92, 3.

अनुयम् anu-√*yam* (3. pl. -*yacchanti*; Imper. -*yacchatu*; p. fem. -*ydechamānā*) to direct, guide, give a direction to, RV. i, 123, 13; iv, 57, 7 & vi, 75, 6; (perf. 3. pl. -*yemuh*, ā. 3. du. -*yemāte*) to follow, RV.

Anu-yata, mfn. followed (in hostile manner), RV. v, 41, 13.

अनुयवम् anu-yavam, ind. like barley, (gaṇa *parimukhādī*, q. v.)

अनुया 1. anu-√*yā*, to go towards or after, follow; to imitate, equal.

2. **Anu-yā**, mfn. following, VS. xv, 6.

Anu-yāta, mfn. following; followed; practised.

Anu-yātavya, mfn. to be followed.

Anu-yātri, m. a follower, companion.

Anu-yātra, *am*, ā. n. f. retinue, attendance; that which is required for a journey.

Anu-yātrika, mfn. following, attendant, Śāk.

Anu-yāna, *am*, n. going after, following.

Anu-yāyin, mfn. going after; a follower, a dependant, attendant; following, consequent upon.

Anuyāyi-tā, f. or -*tva*, n. succession.

अनुयुज् anu-√*yuj*, to join again, ŚBr.; AitBr.; to question, examine; to order; to enjoin: Caus. -*yoyajati*, to place upon; to add, Kauś. Desid. -*yuyukshati*, to intend to question, MBh.

Anu-yukta, mfn. ordered, enjoined; asked, inquired; examined, questioned; reprehended.

Anu-yuktin, *i*, m. one who has enjoined, examined, (gaṇa *ishādī*, q. v.)

Anu-yugam, ind. according to the Yugas or four ages, Mn. i, 84.

Anu-yoktrī, *tā*, m. an examiner, inquirer, teacher.

Anu-yoga, *as*, m. a question, examination; censure, reproof, Nyāyad.; religious meditation, spiritual union. — **krīṭ**, m. an Ācārya or spiritual teacher.

Anu-yogin, mfn. i. c. combining, uniting; connected with; questioning.

Anu-yojana, *am*, n. question, questioning.

Anu-yojya, mfn. to be examined or questioned, Mn.; to be enjoined or ordered; censurable; a servant, agent, delegate, Śāk.

अनुयु anu-yū, mfn. (√*2. yu*), depending, dependent, ŚBr. xi.

अनुयुपम् anu-yūpam, ind. along the Yūpa or sacrificial post, (gaṇa *parimukhādī*, q. v.)

अनुरक्ष anu-√*1. rakṣ*, to guard while following, ŚākhŚr.; to guard, take care of.

Anu-rakṣaṇa, *am*, n. the act of guarding.

अनुरज्जु anu-rajju, ind. along the rope, KātyŚr.

अनुरञ्ज anu-√*rañj*, to become red in imitation of; to be attached or devoted: Caus. P. -*rañjayati*, to win, conciliate, gratify.

Anu-rakta, mfn. fond of, attached, pleased; beloved. — **praja**, mfn. beloved by his subjects. — **loka**, m. a person to whom every one is attached.

Anu-rakti, *is*, f. affection, love, devotion.

Anu-raṭjaka, mf(*ikā*)n. attaching, conciliating.

Anu-raṭjana, *am*, n. the act of attaching or conciliating affection, love; pleasing.

Anu-raṭjita, mfn. conciliated, delighted.

Anu-rāga, *as*, m. attachment, affection, love, passion; red colour, Śiś. ix, 8, &c. — **vat**, mfn. affectionate, attached, in love with; red, Śiś. ix, 10, &c.

Anurāgēgita, n. gesture expressive of passion.

Anu-rāgin, mfn. impassioned, attached; causing love; (*in*), f. personification of a musical note.

Anuragi-tā, f. the state of being in love with.

अनुराणम् anu-raṇam, *am*, n. sounding conformably to, echoing, Śāk.

अनुरथ anu-ratha, *as*, m., N. of a son of Kuruvatsa and father of Puruhotra, VP.; (*am*), ind. behind the carriage, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Sch.

Anu-rathyā, f. a path along the margin of a road, side road, R. ii, 6, 17.

अनुरम् anu-√*ram*, P. -*ramati*, to cease to go or continue, stop, ŚākhŚr.: ā. to be fond of

Anu-rata, mfn. fond of, attached to.

Anu-rati, *is*, f. love, affection; attachment.

अनुरस् anu-√*1. ras*, to answer to a cry or to a sound.

Anu-rasita, *am*, a. echo, Mālatim.; Uttarar.

अनुरस anu-rasa, *as*, m. (in poetry) a subordinate feeling or passion; a secondary flavour (as a little sweetness in a sour fruit, &c.), Suśr. &c.

अनुरहसम् anu-rahāsam, ind. in secret, apart, Pāp. v, 4, 81.

अनुराज् anu-√*rāj*, to be brilliant or shine in accordance with (said of corresponding metres), RV.

अनुरात्रम् anu-rātram, ind. in the night, AitBr.

अनुराथ anu-√*rād*, to carry to an end; to finish with (gen.), TBr.

Anu-rāddha, mfn. effected, accomplished; obtained, BhP.

Anu-rādha, mfn., see *anūrādha*; born under the asterism Anūrādhā, Pāp. iv, 3, 34; (*as*), m., N. of a Buddhist; (*ās*), m. pl. and (*ā*) [AV. &c.], f. the seventeenth of the twenty-eight Nakshatras or lunar mansions (a constellation described as a line of oblations). — **grāma**, m. or — **pura**, o. the ancient capital of Ceylon founded by the above-named Anurādha.

अनुरिच anu-√*ric*, Pass. -*ricyate*, to be emptied after, TS.

अनुरिष anu-√*riś*, cl. 4. P. -*riśyati*, to be injured after (acc.), ChUp.

अनुरी anu-√*rī*, cl. 4. ā. -*rīyate*, to flow after, RV. i, 85, 3; (p. -*riyamāṇa*) VS. x, 19.

अनुरु 1. anu-√*ru*, to imitate the cry or answer to the cry of (acc.)

Anu-ruta, mfn. resounding with, VarBrS.

अनुरु 2. an-*uru*, mf(*us* or *vi*)n. not great.

अनुरुच anu-√*ruc*, Caus. P. -*rocayati*, to choose, prefer, MBh.

अनुरुह anu-√*rud*, to lament, bewail.

अनुरुप 1. anu-√*rudh*, to bar (as a way), MBh. xiii, 1649; to surround, confine, overcome, BhP. &c.; cl. 4. ā. -*rudhyate* or ep. P. -*rudhyati*

(2. sg. -*rudhyase*, RV. viii, 43, 9, &c.), to adhere to, be fond of, love; to coax, soothe, entreat.

Anu-ruddha, mfn. checked, opposed; soothed, pacified; (*as*), m., N. of a cousin of Śakyamuni.

2. **Anu-rūdh**, mfn. adhering to, loving, VS. xxx, 9; (cf. *anū-rūdh*.)

Anu-rodha, *as*, m. obliging or fulfilling the wishes (of any one); obligingness, compliance; consideration, respect; reference or bearing of a rule.

Anu-ródhana, *am*, n. obliging or fulfilling the wishes of; means for winning the affection of, AV.

Anu-rodhin, mfn. complying with, compliant, obliging, having respect or regard to. **Anurodhita**, f. the state of being so, Kāthās.

अनुरुह anu-√*ruh*, P. to ascend, mount, RV. x, 13, 3: ā. to grow, RV.

Anu-ruhā, f. a grass (Cyperus Pertenius).

Anu-rohā, *as*, m. mounting or growing up to, MaitrS.; PBr.

अनुरुप anu-rūpa, mfn. following the form, conformable, corresponding, like, fit, suitable; adapted to, according to; (*as*), m. the Antistrophe which has the same metre as the Stotriya or Strophe; the second of three verses recited together; (*am*), n. conformity, suitability; (*am*, *ena*), ind. i. c. conformably, according. — **ceṣṭa**, mfn. endeavouring to act becomingly. — **tas**, ind. conformably.

अनुरेवती anu-revati, f., N. of a plant.

अनुरलक्ष्य anu-lakṣhya, ind. p. conforming to.

अनुराग्न anu-lagna, mfn. attached to; followed; intent on, pursuing after.

अनुरलभ anu-√*labh*, to grasp or take hold of (from behind), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.: Desid. -*līpsate*, to intend to grasp, ib.

अनुला anulā, f., N. of a female Arhat or Buddhist saint; also of a queen of Ceylon.

अनुलाप *anu-lāpa*, as, m. (√*lap*), repetition of what has been said, tautology.

अनुलास *anu-lāsa* or *-lāsa*, as, m. a peacock.

अनुलिप *anu-√lip*, P. to anoint, besmear; *Ā.* to anoint one's self after (bathing): Caus. *-lepaya*ti, to cause to be anointed.

Anu-lipta, mfn. smeared, anointed. **Anulip-tāṅga**, mfn. having the limbs anointed.

Anu-lepa, as, m. unction, anointing, bedaubing.

Anu-lepaka, mfn. anointing the body with unguents, L.; (*ikā*), f. (*gaṇa mahishy-ādi*, q. v.)

Anu-lepana, am, n. anointing the body; unguent so used; oily or emollient application.

अनुली *anu-√li*, to disappear after, BhP.

अनुलुभ *anu-√lubh*, Caus. *-lobhayati*, to long for, desire, R.

अनुलोम *anu-loma*, mf(ā)n. 'with the hair or grain' (opposed to *prati-loma*, q. v.), in a natural direction, in order, regular, successive; conformable; (*ā*), f. a woman of a lower caste than that of the man's with whom she is connected, Yājñ. (*ās*), m. 'descendants of an anulomā', mixed castes, (*gaṇa upakādi*, q. v.); (*am*), ind. in regular order, ŚBr. &c. — **kalpa**, m. the thirty-fourth of the Atharva-pariśiṣṭas. — **kṛiṣṭa**, mfn. ploughed in the regular direction (with the grain). — **ja**, mfn. offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father [Mn.; Yājñ.], (as the Mūrdhāvasikta of a Brāhman father and Kshatriya mother, and so on with the Ambastha Nishāda or Pārāśava, Māhishya, Ugra, Karaṇa). — **paripitā**, f. married in regular gradation. **Anulomāya**, mfn. having fortune favourable. **Anulomārtha**, mfn. one who holds favourable views on any question.

Anu-lomana, am, n. due regulation, sending or putting in the right direction, Suśr.; carrying off by the right channels, purging, Suśr.

Anu-lomaya, Nom. P. *anu-lomayati*, to stroke or rub with the hair, Paṇ. iii, 1, 25, Sch.; to send in the right direction or so as to carry off by the right channels, Suśr.

अनुल्बध *an-ulbha*, mf(ā)n. not excessive, not prominent, keeping the regular measure, RV. &c.

अनुवंश *anu-vaṅśa*, as, m. a genealogical list or table; collateral branch of a family, Hariv.; (*am*), ind. according to race or family; (mf(ā)n.), of a corresponding family, of equal birth.

Anu-vaṅśya, mfn. relating to a genealogical list.

अनुवक्र *anu-vakra*, mfn. somewhat crooked or oblique. — **ga**, mfn. having a somewhat oblique course (as a planet, &c.), Suśr.

अनुवच् *anu-√vac*, to recite the formulas inviting to the sacrificial ceremony; to repeat, reiterate, recite; to communicate; to study: Caus. *-vācayati*, to cause to recite the inviting formulas, to cause to invite for some sacrificial act, KātyŚr.

Anu-vaktāya, mfn. to be repeated, ŚBr.

Anu-vaktṛi, mfn. speaking after; replying.

Anu-vācana, am, n. speaking after, repetition, reciting, reading; lecture; a chapter, a section; recitation of certain texts in conformity with injunctions (*prātishā*) spoken by other priests.

Anu-vacanīya, mfn. referring to the *anuvacana*, (*gaṇa anupravanādi*, q. v.)

Anu-vākā, as, m. saying after, reciting, repeating, reading; a chapter of the Vedas, a subdivision or section. — **śaṅkhyā**, f. the fourth of the eighteen Pariśiṣṭas of the Yajur-veda. **Anuvākā-nukramajī**, f. a work referring to the Rīg-veda, attributed to Śaunaka.

Anu-vākya, mfn. to be recited, TBr.; to be repeated, reiterated, Gobh.; (*ā*), f. the verse to be recited by the Hotṛi or Maitravaruṇa priest, in which the god is invoked to partake of the offering intended for him, ŚBr. **Anuvākya-vat** [ŚBr.] or **anuvākya-vat** [Āśvār.] mfn. furnished or accompanied with an Anuvākya.

Anu-vāc, k, f. = *anu-vākya*, ŚBr.; AitBr.

Anu-vācana, am, n. the act of causing the Hotṛi to recite the passages of the Rīg-veda in obedience to the injunction (*prātishā*) of the Adhvaryu priest, KātyŚr. — **prātishā**, m. an injunction to recite as above, KātyŚr.

Anūṭta, &c. See i. v., p. 42.

अनुवत्सर *anu-vatsarā*, as, m. the fourth year in the Vedic cycle of five years, TBr. &c.; a year, L.; (*am*), ind. every year, yearly.

Anuvatsariya [TBr. &c.] or **anuvatsariya** [MānŚr.], mfn. referring to the *anuvatsarā*.

अनुवद् *anu-√vad*, P. (with acc.) to repeat the words of; to imitate (in speaking); to resound; to repeat, insist upon; (according to Paṇ. i, 3, 49, also *Ā.* if without object or followed by a Gen.) Pass. (*anūdyate*) to be expressed correspondingly; cf. *anūḍita* s. v.

Anu-vāda, as, m. saying after or again, repeating by way of explanation, explanatory repetition or reiteration with corroboration or illustration, explanatory reference to anything already said; translation; a passage of the Brāhmaṇas which explains or illustrates a rule (*vidhi*) previously propounded (such a passage is sometimes called *anuvāda-vacana*); confirmation, Nir.; slander, reviling, L.

Anu-vādaka or **anu-vādin**, mfn. repeating with comment and explanation, corroborative, concurrent, conformable, in harmony with; (the masculine of the last is also the name of any one of the three notes of the gamut.)

Anu-vādita, mfn. translated.

Anu-vādyā, mfn. to be explained by an *anuvāda*, to be made the subject of one; (*am*), n. the subject of a predicate. — **tvā**, n. the state of requiring to be explained by an *anuvāda*.

Anūḍita. See i. v.

अनुवनम् *anu-vanam*, ind. along side of a wood, Kir.; (cf. Paṇ. ii, 1, 15.)

अनुवप *anu-√2. vap*, P. to scatter over, Nir.; *Ā.* to scatter as dust, AV.: Pass. *ānu upyāte*, to be scattered as dust, RV. i, 176, 2.

अनुवयौ *anu-√varp*, to mention, describe, recount; to praise.

अनुवर्तन *anu-vartana*, &c. See *anu-√vrit*.

अनुवश *anu-vaśa*, as, m. obedience to the will of; (mfn.), obedient to the will of.

अनुवशद् *anu-vaśat-kṛi* (√1. *kṛi*), *-karoti* (Pot. *-kuryāt*) to make a secondary exclamation of *vaśat*, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KaushBr.; ŚākhŚr.

Anu-vaśat-kṛā, as, m. or *-vāśat-kṛita*, am, n. a secondary exclamation of *vaśat*.

अनुवस् 1. *anu-√4. vas*, to clothe, cover, RV. vi, 75, 18; AV. &c.

Anu-vasita, mfn. dressed up, wrapped.

अनुवस् 2. *anu-√5. vas*, to settle after another (acc.); to dwell near to; to inhabit along with: Caus. *-vācayati*, to leave (the calf) with (the cow), TBr.

Anu-vāsin, mfn. residing, resident.

अनुवह *anu-√vah*, to convey or carry along; to take after, Comm. on Mn. iii, 7.

Anu-vaha, as, m. 'bearing after,' one of the seven tongues of fire.

अनुवा 1. *anu-√vā*, cl. 2. P. *-vāti*, to blow upon, blow along or after, RV. &c.

2. **Anu-vā**, f. blowing after, TS.; (cf. *anvā*.)

Anu-vāte, ind. with the wind blowing in the same direction, to windward, Mn. ii, 203.

अनुवाक *anu-vākā*. See *anu-√vac*.

अनुवारम् *anu-vāram*, ind. time after time.

अनुवाश *anu-√vāś*, to roar in reply to (acc.), VarBṛS.

अनुवास *anu-√vās*, to perfume.

Anu-vāsa, as, m. perfuming (especially the clothes); an oily enema; administering oily enemata.

Anu-vāsana, am, n. id.

Anu-vāsita, mfn. scented, perfumed, fumigated; prepared or administered as an enema.

Anu-vāsa or *-vāsaniya*, mfn. to be scented or fumigated; requiring an enema.

अनुविकस् *anu-vi-√kas*, to blow, expand, as a flower.

अनुविकाश *anu-vi-√kāś*, Intens. *-cākaṣiti*, to penetrate with one's vision, AV.

अनुविकृ *anu-vi-√1. kṛi*, to shape after, ŚBr.

अनुविकृ *anu-vi-√1. kṛi*, to bestrew, ŚBr.; to scatter separately, ĀpŚr.

अनुविक्रम् *anu-vi-√kram*, *Ā.* to step or walk after, follow, AV. &c.

अनुविचर *anu-vi-√car*, to walk or pass through, RV. vi, 28, 4; to walk up to, RV. viii, 32, 19.

अनुविचल *anu-vi-√cal*, to follow in changing place, AV.

अनुविचिन् *anu-vi-√cint*, to recal to mind, Bddh.; to meditate upon, ib.

अनुवितन *anu-vi-√tan*, to extend all along or all over, ŚBr.

अनुविद् 1. *anu-√1. vid*, cl. 2. P., Ved. *-vetti*, to know thoroughly, RV. &c.

अनुविद् 2. *anu-√3. vid*, cl. 6. P. *Ā. -vin-dati*, *te*, to find, obtain, discover, RV. &c.; to marry, MBh.; to deem, Glit.

Anu-vitta, mfn. found, obtained, at hand, ŚBr. xiv, &c.

Anu-vitti, is, f. finding, ŚBr.

Anu-vidvās, mfn. perf. p. having found, AV.

अनुविधा *anu-vi-√dhā*, to assign to in order; to regulate, lay down a rule: Pass. *-dhiyate*, to be trained to follow rules; to yield or conform to (gen.)

Anu-vidhātavya, mfn. to be performed according to an order.

Anu-vidhāna, am, n. acting conformably to order, obedience.

Anu-vidhāyin, mfn. conforming to, compliant; imitating, Śiś. vi, 23.

अनुविधाप् *anu-vi-√1. dhāv*, to flow or run along (acc. or loc.), Kāth.; KāthUp.; to flow through, RV. viii, 17, 5.

अनुविन्द *anu-vi-√nad*, Caus. P. *-nādayati*, to make resonant or musical.

अनुविन्दे *anu-vi-√nard*, to answer with roars, Hariv.

अनुविनश् *anu-vi-√2. naś*, to disappear, perish, vanish after or with another (acc.), AV. &c.

Anu-vi-nāśa, as, m. perishing after.

अनुविनिःसृ *anu-vi-niḥ-√sṛi*, to go or come out in order, MārKp.

अनुविन्द *anu-vinda*, as, m., N. of a king of Oujein.

अनुविपश् *(anu-vi-√paś, -vi-paśyati)*, to look at, view, ŚBr.; PBr.

अनुविभू *anu-vi-√bhū*, to equal, correspond to, ŚBr.

अनुविमृश् *anu-vi-√mṛiś*, to consider, Daś.

अनुविराज *anu-vi-√rāj*, to be bright after or along, RV. v, 81, 2.

अनुविली *anu-vi-√li*, to dissolve (as salt in water), ŚBr. xiv.

अनुविवा *anu-vi-√vā*, to blow while passing through, TBr.

अनुविविश् *anu-vi-√viś*, to settle along separately, TS.

अनुविष्वत् *anu-vi-√vrit*, to run along, RV. viii, 103, 2: Caus. *Ā. -vartayate*, to follow hastily, AV.

अनुविश् *anu-√viś*, to enter after; to enter; to follow.

Anu-veśa, as, m. or *-veśana*, am, n. entering after, following.

अनुविश्व *anu-viśva*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people in the north-east, VarBṛS.

अनुविषय *anu-vi-shapna*, mfn. (√*sad*), fixed upon, ChUp.

अनुविषिक् *anu-vi-shic* (√*sic*), to pour in addition to (acc.), AV.

अनुविष्टम् *anu-viṣṭambha*, as, m. the being impeded in consequence of, Nir.

अनुविष्टा *anu-vi-ṣṭhā* (√*sthā*), to extend over, RV. &c.

अनुविष्णु *anu-viṣṇu*, ind. after Viṣṇu.

अनुविष्यन् *anu-vi-ṣhyand* (√*syand*), to flow over or along or upon, ŚBr.

अनुविस्म *anu-vi-√sri*, to extend or stream over, TBr.

अनुविस्मज् *anu-vi-√srij*, to shoot at or towards; to send along (acc.), RV. v, 53, 6.

अनुविस्तृत *anu-viṣṭrīta*, mfn. (√*stri*), 'extended, spread out,' large, roomy, R.

अनुविस्मिता *anu-viṣṭmita*, mfn. one who is astonished after another, R.

अनुविष्टम् *anu-vi-√sraṇs*, Caus. -*sraṇsya*-*yati*, to separate, loose, ŚBr.

अनुविहन् *anu-vi-√han*, to interrupt, derange, MBh.

अनुवी *anu-vī* (√*i*), cl. 2. P. -*vyeti*, to follow or join in going off or separating, VS.; ŚBr.; to extend along, TBr.

अनुवीक्ष *anu-vīkṣh* (√*ikṣh*), to survey, examine.

अनुवीज *anu-√vij*, to fan.

अनुवृ *anu-√vri*, to cover, KaushBr. &c.; to surround; Caus. -*vārayate*, to hinder, prevent.

अनुवृत् *anu-√vrit*, Ā. to go after; to follow, pursue; to follow from a previous rule, be supplied from a previous sentence; to attend; to obey, respect, imitate; to resemble; to assent; to expect; Caus. P. -*vāriyati*, to roll after or forward; to follow up, carry out; to supply.

Ann-vartana, am, n. obliging, serving or gratifying another; compliance, obedience; following, attending; concurring; consequence, result; continuance; supplying from a previous rule.

Ann-vartaniya, mfn. to be followed; to be supplied from a previous rule.

Ann-vartin, mfn. following, compliant, obedient, resembling. **Ann-varti-tva**, n. the state of being so.

Ann-vartman, mfn. following attending, AV. &c.; (a), n. a path previously walked by another, BhP.

Ann-vrit, mfn. walking after, following, MaitrS.; PBr.

Ann-vritta, mfn. following, obeying, complying; rounded off; (am), n. obedience, conformity, compliance.

Ann-vrittī, is, f. following, acting suitably to, having regard or respect to, complying with, the act of continuance; (in Pāṇini's Gr.) continued course or influence of a preceding rule on what follows; reverting to; imitating, doing or acting in like manner.

अनुवृध् *anu-√vridh*, to grow, increase.

अनुवृष *anu-√vriṣh*, to rain upon or along, AV.; TS.

अनुवेदि *anu-vedi*, ind. along the ground prepared for sacrifice, KātyŚr. **Ann-vedy-antām**, ind. along the edge of the sacrificial ground, ŚBr.

अनुवेन् *anu-√ven*, to allure, entice, RV.

अनुवेल् *anu-velam*, ind. now and then.

अनुवेष्टित *anu-vellita*, am, n. (√*vell*), bandaging, securing with bandages (in surgery); a kind of bandage applied to the extremities, Suśr.; (mfn.), bent in conformity with, bent under.

अनुवेष्ट *anu-√vesht*, to be fixed to, cling to, Kāth.: Caus. P. -*veshtayati*, to wind round, cover.

अनुवेनेय *anuvaineya*, N. of a country.

अनुव्यञ्जन *anu-vyañjana*, am, n. a secondary mark or token, Buddh.

अनुव्यध् *anu-√vyadh*, cl. 4. P. -*vidhyati*, to strike afterwards, Mn.; to penetrate, pierce through, wound.

Ann-viddha, mfn. pierced, penetrated; intermixed, full of, abounding in; set (as a jewel).

Ann-vedha or **ann-vyādha**, as, m. piercing; obstructing; blending, intermixture.

अनुव्यम् *anu-vyām*, ind. (√*vī*), behind, after, inferior to, ŚBr.; PBr.

अनुव्यवगा *anu-vy-ava-√1.gā*, cl. 3. P. -*ji-gāti*, to come between in succession to another, ŚBr.

अनुव्यवसो *anu-vy-ava-√so*, to perceive.

अनुव्यवे *anu-vy-avē* (√*i*), cl. 2. P. -*avaiti*, to follow in intervening or coming between, ŚBr.

अनुव्यश् *anu-vy-√1.aś*, to overtake, reach, ŚBr.

अनुव्याख्या *anu-vy-ā-√khyā*, to explain further, ShaṅvBr.; ChUp.

Ann-vyākhyāna, am, n. that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains or illustrates difficult Sūtras, texts or obscure statements occurring in another portion, ŚBr. xiv.

अनुव्याप्या *anu-vy-ā-√sthā*, Caus. -*sthāpayati*, to send away in different directions, TBr.

अनुव्याहृ *anu-vy-ā-√hri*, to utter in order or repeatedly, MaitrUp.; to curse, ŚBr. &c.

Ann-vyāharapa, am, n. repeated utterance, R.

Ann-vyāhāra, as, m. cursing, execration, KātyŚr.

Ann-vyāhārin, mfn. execrating, cursing, ŚBr.

अनुव्युच्चर *anu-vy-uc-√car*, to follow in going forth, ŚBr.

अनुव्यूह *anu-vy-√1.ūh*, to move apart after, PBr.; to distribute, ŚBr.

अनुव्रज् *anu-√vraj*, to go along, ĀśvŚr.; to follow (especially a departing guest, as a mark of respect); to visit seriatim; to obey, do homage.

Ann-vrajana, am, n. following as above, Hcat.

Ann-vrajya, mfn. to be followed (as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery), Yājñ. iii, 1.

Ann-vrajyā, f. = *anu-vrajana*, Mn. &c.

अनुव्रत *anu-vrata*, mfn. devoted to, faithful to, ardently attached to (with gen. or acc.)

अनुवृष *anu-√sraṇs*, to recite or praise after another, TS. &c.; (Ved. Inf. (dat.) *anu-śāse*) to join in praising, RV. v, 50, 2.

अनुवृश् *anu-√śak*, to be able to imitate or come up with, RV. x, 43, 5: Desid. Caus. P. -*śikshayati*, to teach, instruct.

Ann-śikshin, mfn. exercising one's self in, practising, Daś. &c.

अनुवृत्तिक *anu-śatika*, mfn. accompanied with or bought for a hundred. **Ann-śatikādi**, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (vii, 3, 20) containing the compounds the derivatives of which have Vṛiddhi in both parts, as *ānuśatika*, &c.

अनुवृष *anu-√śap*, to curse, MBh.

अनुवृष्टित *anu-śabdita*, mfn. verbally communicated; spoken of.

Ann-śabdya, ind. p. having communicated, Hariv.

अनुवृश्म *anu-√śam*, to become calm after or in consequence of, BhP.

अनुवृशय *anu-śaya*, &c. See *anu-√1.śi*.

अनुवृशर *anu-śara*, as, m. (√*śri*), N. of a Rākshasa.

अनुवृशस्त्र *anu-śastra*, am, n. any subsidiary weapon or instrument, anything used in place of a regular surgical instrument (as a finger-nail), Suśr.

अनुवृशास् *anu-√śās*, to rule, govern; to order; to teach, direct, advise, address; to punish, chastise, correct.

Ann-śāsaka, mfn. one who governs, instructs, directs or punishes.

Ann-śāsat, mfn. slowing (the way), RV. i, 139, 4.

Ann-śāsana, am, n. instruction, direction, command, precept, RV. x, 32, 7, &c. - *para*, mfn. obedient.

Ann-śāsaniya or **-śāsya**, mfn. to be instructed. **Ann-śāsita**, mfn. directed; defined by rule.

Ann-śāstri, mfn. governing, instructing, Bhag.

Ann-śāsin, mfn. punishing, Vikr.

Ann-śāshṭa, mfn. taught, revealed; adjudged, done conformably to law.

Ann-śāshṭi, is, f. instruction, teaching, ordering.

Ann-śāshya, ind. part. having ruled or ordered.

अनुवृशिक्ष *anu-śikṣh*, &c. See *anu-√śak*.

अनुवृशिक्ष *anu-śikha*, as, m., N. of a Nāga or snake priest, PBr.

अनुवृशिवम् *anu-śivam*, ind. after Śiva.

अनुवृशिशु *anu-śiṣu*, us, f. followed by its young (as by a foal, &c.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अनुवृशी *anu-√1.śi*, cl. 2. Ā. -*śete*, to sleep with, lie along or close, adhere closely to.

Ann-śaya, as, m. close connection as with a consequence, close attachment to any object; (in phil.) the consequence or result of an act (which clings to it and causes the soul after enjoying the temporary freedom from transmigration to enter other bodies); repentance, regret; hatred; ancient or intense enmity; (f), f. a disease of the feet, a boil or abscess on the upper part; a boil on the head. - *vat*, mfn. = *anu-śayin*.

Ann-śayāna, mfn. repenting, regretting; (ā), f. a heroine or female character who regrets the loss of her lover (in dramas).

Ann-śayitavya, mfn. to be regretted.

Ann-śayin, mfn. having the consequence of an act, connected as with a consequence; devotedly attached to, faithful; repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry for; hating deeply.

Ann-śāyin, mfn. lying or extending along, Nir.

अनुवृशीलय *anu-śilaya*, Nom. P. -*śilayati*, to practise in imitation of, BhP.

Ann-śilana, am, n. constant practice or study (of a science, &c.), repeated and devoted service.

Ann-śilita, mfn. studied carefully, attended to.

अनुवृशुच् *anu-√1.śuc*, to mourn over, regret, bewail; Caus. P. -*śocayati*, to mourn over.

Ann-śoka, as, m. sorrow, repentance, regret, L.

Ann-śocaka, mfn. grieving, one who repents; occasioning repentance.

Ann-śocana, am, n. sorrow, repentance.

Ann-śocita, mfn. regretted, repented of.

Ann-śocin, mfn. regretful, sorrowful.

अनुवृशुष् *anu-√sush*, to dry up gradually, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; to become emaciated by gradual practice of religious austerity, Kauś.; to languish after another.

अनुवृशोभिन् *anu-śobhin*, mfn. shining.

अनुवृश्र *anu-√śrath*, cl. 6. P. -*śrinthati*, to untie, TS.: Caus. P. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*śīrathak*) to frighten [BR.: 'to abolish,' Śāy.], RV. iv, 32, 22: Ā. -*śrathayate*, to annihilate or lessen the effect of, RV. v, 59, 1.

अनुवृश्रु *anu-√śru*, cl. 5. P. -*śrinoti*, to hear repeatedly (especially what is handed down in the Veda): Desid. Ā. -*śīrūshate*, to obey.

Ann-śrava, as, m., Vedic tradition (acquired by repeated hearing), L.

Ann-śruta, mfn. handed down by Vedic tradition.

अनुवृश्रस् *anu-√śvas*, to breathe continually.

अनुवृश्र *anu-śhac* (√*śac*), to adhere to, keep at the side of, RV. &c.

अनुवृश्र *anu-śhāñj* (√*śañj*), cl. 1. Ā. or Pass. -*śhajjate*, -*śhajyate*, to cling to, adhere, be attached to.

Ann-śhak or **anu-śhaṭ**, ind. in continuous order, one after the other, (gaṇa *śvar-ādi*, q. v.); cf. *ānuśhāk*.

Ann-śhakta, mfn. closely connected with, supplied from something preceding.

Ann-śhaṅga, as, m. close adherence, connection, association, conjunction, coalition, commixture; connection of word with word, or effect with cause;

necessary consequence, the connection of a subsequent with a previous act; (in the Dhātupāṭha) the nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants (as in *trīṃph*); tenderness, compassion, L.

Anu-shaṅgika, mfn. consequent, following as a necessary result; connected with, adhering to, inherent, concomitant.

Anu-shaṅgin, mfn. addicted or attached to, connected with, or 'common, prevailing,' Mn. vii, 52.

Anu-shaṅjana, *am*, n. connection with what follows, concord; grammatical relation.

Anu-shaṅjaniya, mfn. to be connected, supplied.

अनुषण्ड *anushaṇḍa*, *as* or *am*, m. or n., N. of a place or country, (*gaṇa kacchādi*, q.v.)

अनुषय *anu-shatyā*, mfn. being conformable to truth (*satya*), RV. iii, 26, 1.

अनुषिक् *anu-shic* (√*śic*), Ved. to pour upon or into; to drip upon.

Anu-shiktā, mfn. dripped upon, TS.

Anu-shuka, *as*, m. or *-shucana*, *am*, n. re-watering or sprinkling over again, L.

अनुषिध *anu-shidh* (√*śidh*), Intens. (p. -*śidhat*) to bring back along the path, RV. i, 13, 15.

अनुष्टम्भ *anu-shṭabdhā*, mfn. (√*stambh*), (used for an etymology) raised, KaushBr.

अनुष्टु *anu-shṭu* (√*stau*), to praise, RV.

Anu-shṭuti, *is*, f. praise, RV.

अनुष्टम्भ 1. *anu-shṭubh* (√*stubh*), to praise after, to follow in praising, Nir.

2. **Anu-shṭubh**, *p* (nom. *śṭubh*, TS.), f. following in praise or invocation; a kind of metre consisting of four Pādas or quarter-verses of eight syllables each (according to the DaivBr., quoted in Nir. vii, 12, so called because it *anushṭobhati*, i.e. follows with its praise the Gāyatrī, which consists of three Pādas), RV. x, 130, 4, &c.; (in later metrical systems, the Anushṭubh constitutes a whole class of metres, consisting of four times eight syllables); hence the number eight; speech, Sarasvatī, L.; (mfn.), praising, RV. x, 124, 9. **Anushṭup-karmīpa**, mfn. being performed with an *anushṭubh* verse, ŚBr. **Anushṭup-chandas**, mfn. having *anushṭubh* for metre, MaitrS. **Anushṭup-āśras** or **-āśrahan** [AitBr.], mfn. having an *anushṭubh* verse at the head. **Anushṭub-garbhā**, f. a metre (like that in RV. i, 187, 1) of the class Ushṇih, RPrāt.

Anu-shṭobhana, *am*, n. praising after, DaivBr.

अनुष्ट *anu-shṭra*, *as*, m. no camel, i.e. a bad camel.

अनुष्ठा *anu-shṭhā* (√*sthā*), to stand near or by; to follow out; to carry out, attend to; to perform, do, practise; to govern, rule, superintend; to appoint: Pass. -*shṭhiyate*, to be done; to be followed out: Desid. -*tiśhṭhāsati*, to be desirous of doing, &c.

Anu-tiśhṭhamāna, mfn. following out, carrying out, performing, attending to.

Anu-shṭhā, mfn. standing after, i.e. in succession, RV. i, 54, 10.

Anu-shṭhātavya, mfn. to be accomplished.

Anu-shṭhātṛi, *tā*, m. the undertaker of any work, AV. &c.

Anu-shṭhāna, *am*, n. carrying out, undertaking; doing, performance; religious practice; acting in conformity to; (i), f. performance, action, Kauś. -**krama**, m. the order of performing religious ceremonies. -**śarīra**, n. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) the body which is intermediate between the *liṅga*- or *sūkṣhma*- and the *sthūla*-*śarīra* (generally called the *adhiśṭhāna-śarīra*, q.v.) - **smāraka**, mfn. reminding of religious ceremonies.

Anu-shṭhāpaka, mfn. causing to perform.

Anu-shṭhāpana, *am*, n. the causing to perform an act.

Anu-shṭhāyin, mfn. doing, performing an act. **Anu-shṭhi**, *is*, f. 'being near, present, at hand,' only inst. *anu-shṭhiyā*, ind. immediately, ŚBr. &c.

Anu-shṭhita, mfn. done, practised; effected, executed, accomplished; followed, observed; done conformably.

Anu-shṭhā or -shṭhuyā, presently, immediately.

Anu-shṭheya, mfn. to be effected, done or

accomplished; to be observed; to be proved or established.

Anu-shṭhyā. See *anu-shṭhi*.

अनुष्णा *an-uṣṇa*, mf(ā)n. not hot, cold; apathetic; lazy, L.; (*am*), n. the blue lotus, Nymphaea Cærulea; (*ā*), f., N. of a river. - **gru**, m. 'having cold rays,' the moon. - **vallikā**, f. the plant Niladurga. **Anushpāśita**, mfn. neither hot nor cold.

An-uṣṇaka, mfn. not hot, cold; chilly, &c.

अनुषण्ड *anu-shyand* (√*syand*), Ved. Inf. -*shyde* [RV. ii, 13, 2] and Caus. -*syandayddhyai* [RV. iv, 22, 7], to run along: -*syandate* & -*shyanate* with a differentiation in meaning like that in *abhi-shyand*, q.v., Pān. viii, 3, 72.

Anu-shyandā, *as*, m. a hand-wheel, ŚBr.

अनुष्वपम् *anu-shvadhām* (fr. *sva-dhā*), ind. according to one's will, voluntary, RV.

अनुष्वपम् *anu-shvāpam*, ind. (√*svap*), continuing to sleep, RV. viii, 97, 3.

अनुसंया *anu-sam-√yā*, to go up and down (as guards); to go to or towards.

अनुसंरक्त *anu-samrakta*, mfn. attached or devoted to.

अनुसंरम्भ *anu-sam-√rabh*, *Ā*. to catch hold of, RV. x, 103, 6; to catch hold of mutually, AV.

अनुसंवत्सरम् *anu-samvatsaram*, ind. year after year.

अनुसंवह *anu-sam-√vah*, to draw or run by the side of, AV.; to convey along, TB.

अनुसंवा *anu-sam-√2. vā*, to blow towards in order, TB.

अनुसंविचर *anu-sam-√car*, to visit successively, make the round of, MBh.

अनुसंविद *anu-sam-√1. vid*, to know together with, or in consequence of (something else), AV. x, 7, 17 & 26.

अनुसंविश *anu-sam-√viś*, to retire for sleep after, AV.; TB. &c.

अनुसंवीत *anu-sam-√vīta*, mfn. (√*vye*), wrapped up, covered, MBh.

अनुसंव्रज *anu-sam-√vraj*, to go after, follow, ĀvŚr. &c.

अनुसंसृ *anu-sam-√srī*, Caus. P. -*sāroyati*, to cause to follow, to pass or go on before, MBh.

अनुसंसृप *anu-sam-√srīp*, to creep or crawl after, ŚBr.; TB.

Anu-sam-sarpam, ind. creeping after, KātyŚr.

अनुसंसृष्ट *anu-sam-srīṣṭa*, mfn. joined to (instr.), BHP.

अनुसंस्था *anu-sam-√sthā*, P. to follow (a road), BHP.: *Ā*. to become finished after, ŚBr.; AitBr.: Caus. P. -*sthāpayati*, to encourage, R.

Anu-sam-sthita, mfn. following; dead or deceased after (another), Ragh.

अनुसंस्पृश *anu-sam-√spriś*, Caus. to cause to touch after, ŚBr.

अनुसंस्मृ *anu-sam-√smṛi*, to remember, to long for (the dead or absent).

अनुसंस्यन्द *anu-sam-√syand*, Intens. (p. nom. m. *anu-sam-sānśhyadat*) to run after, VS. ix, 14; (cf. Pān. vii, 4, 65.)

अनुसंहितम् *anu-samhitam*, ind. according to the Samhitā text, RPrāt.

अनुसंह *anu-sam-√hri*, to drag (the foot), Kauś.; to compress, reduce a subject, Lāṭy.

अनुसंकल् *anu-sam-√2. kal*, to drive or convey along or after, ĀvŚr.

अनुसंक्रम *anu-sam-√kram*, to walk or go up to, to reach, AV.

अनुसंस्था *anu-sam-√khyā*, Caus. P. -*khyāpayati*, to cause to observe, show, ŚBr.

अनुसंग्रह *anu-sam-√grah*, to oblige, favour; to salute by laying hold of the feet.

अनुसंसर *anu-sam-√car*, to walk along side, to follow, join; to visit; to pursue, seek after; to penetrate, traverse, cross; to become assimilated: Caus. P. -*cārayati*, to join, become identified or assimilated with.

Anu-sam-sarā, mfn. following or accompanying (with acc.), TB.

अनुसंश्चित् *anu-sam-√cint*, to meditate.

अनुसंश्चर *anu-sam-√jvar*, to feel distressed after (another), BṛĀrUp. (*anu-sam-car*, ŚBr. xiv); to be troubled, become envious.

अनुसंतन् *anu-sam-√tan*, to overspread, diffuse, extend everywhere; to join on, continue. **Anu-sam-tati**, *is*, f. continuation, MaitrS.

अनुसंतु *anu-sam-√tṛi*, to carry to the end, go on (in spinning), AV. vi, 122, 1; ĀvŚr.

अनुसंदह *anu-sam-√dah*, to burn up along the whole length, AV.

अनुसंदिश *anu-sam-√diś*, to assign, to make over.

अनुसंदृश *anu-sam-√dṛiś* (ind. p. -*dṛiśya*) to consider successively, MBh. xii, 12024.

अनुसंधा *anu-sam-√dhā*, to explore, ascertain, inspect, plan, arrange; to calm, compose, set in order; to aim at.

Anu-samdhātavya, mfn. to be explored, to be investigated, to be looked after, &c.

Anu-samdhāna, *am*, n. investigation, inquiry, searching into, close inspection, setting in order, arranging, planning; aiming at; plan, scheme, congruous or suitable connection; (in the Vaiśeṣika phil.) the fourth step in a syllogism (i.e. the application).

Anu-samdhānin, mfn. investigating, searching, skilful at concerting or carrying out schemes.

Anu-samdhāyin, mfn. id.

Anu-samdhaya, mfn. to be investigated, worthy of inquiry or scrutiny, &c.

अनुसन्ध्यम् *anu-sandhyam*, ind. evening after evening, every twilight.

अनुसमय *anu-samaya*. See *anu-sam-√i*.

अनुसमश *anu-sam-√1. aś*, to overtake, reach, ŚBr.

अनुसमस् *anu-sam-√2. as*, -*sām-asyati*, to add further, ŚBr.

अनुसमाचर *anu-sam-ā-√car*, to carry out, accomplish, BHP.

अनुसमाधा *anu-sam-ā-√dhā*, to calm, compose.

अनुसमाप *anu-sam-√āp*, Caus. P. to complete or accomplish further or subsequently, KātyŚr.

Anu-samāpana, *am*, n. regular completion, KātyŚr.

अनुसमारम्भ *anu-sam-ā-√rabh*, *Ā*. to place one's self in order after, cling to (acc.), TS.; TB.: Caus. *Ā*. (impr. -*cārambhayata*) to cause to cling to one's self (loc.), TS.

अनुसमारुह *anu-sam-ā-√ruh*, to rise after, TB.

अनुसमाह *anu-sam-ā-√hri*, to join or bring in order again, ChUp.

अनुसमि *anu-sam-√i*, cl. 2. P. -*eti*, to visit conjointly or successively; to join in following or being guided by; to join, become assimilated with.

Anu-samaya, *as*, m. regular connection (as of words), Nyāyad. &c.

अनुसमीक्ष *anu-sam-√ikṣh*, to keep in view, have in view, ŚBr.

अनुसमुद्रम् *anu-samudram*, ind. along the sea, Pān. iv, 3, 10.

अनुसम्पया *anu-sam-pra-√yā*, to go towards, AV. xi, 1, 36.

अनुसम्प्राप *anu-sam-prāp* (√*āp*), to arrive, reach, get.

Anu-samprāpta, mfn. arrived, come.

अनुसम्बद्ध *anu-sambaddha*, mfn. (✓*bandh*), connected with, accompanied by.

अनुसम्भिह *anu-sam-√bhid*, to bring into contact, combine, Kāth.

अनुसम्भू *anu-sam-√bhū*, to be produced after, proceed after, ŚBr.

अनुसम्मन् *anu-sam-√man*, to approve, MBh.

अनुसवनम् *anu-savanam*, ind. at every sacrifice, TBr. &c.; constantly, BhP.

अनुसातम् *anu-sātam*, ind. according to delight.

अनुसानु *anu-sānu*, ind. along a table-land or summit, from ridge to ridge.

अनुसाम *anu-sāma*, mfn. at every Sāman-verse (?), Pāp. v, 4, 75.

अनुसायम् *anu-sāyam*, ind. evening after evening, every evening, (gāṇa *parimukhādi*, q.v.)

अनुसार *anu-sāra*, *anu-sārin*, &c. See under *anu-√sri* below.

अनुसिच *anu-√sic*. See *anu-√shic*.

अनुसिद्ध *anu-siddha*, mfn. (✓*3. sidh*), gradually effected or realized, BhP.

अनुसीतम् *anu-sītam*, ind. along the furrow, TS.; (gāṇa *parimukhādi*, q.v.)

अनुसीरम् *anu-sīram*, ind. along the plough, (gāṇa *parimukhādi*, q.v.)

अनुसू *anu-sū*, *ūs*, m., N. of a work, Pāp. Comm.

अनुसूचक *anu-sūcaka*, mf(ikā)n. (✓*sūc*), indicative of, pointing out.

अनुसूचना *am*, n. pointing out, indication.

अनुसूपम् *anu-sūpam*, ind. in every condition.

अनुसू *anu-√sri*, to go after: Caus. P. -*sārayati*, to pursue.

अनु-सारा, mf(ikā)n. following, a companion.

अनु-साराप, *am*, n. following, going after; tracking, conformity to, consequence of; custom, habit, usage.

अनु-सारा, *as*, m. going after, following; custom, usage; nature, natural state or condition of anything; prevalence, currency; received or established authority, especially of codes of law; accordance, conformity to usage; consequence, result; (eṇa), or -*tas*, ind. conformably to.

अनु-सारा or **अनु-सारी**, mfn. following, attendant on, according or conformable to; penetrating, scrutinizing, investigating.

अनु-सारा, *am*, n. a fragrant substance.

अनु-सृष्टा, mfn. followed, conformed to.

अनु-सृष्टि, *is*, f. going after, following, conforming to; N. of a woman, (gāṇa *kalyāṇy-ādi*, q.v.)

अनुसृज *anu-√srij*, to dismiss, let go, RV. x, 66, 8, &c.; P. *ā. -srijati*, *ote*, to create successively, ŚBr. &c.; Pass. to be created in succession to, TS.

अनु-सृष्टि, mfn. created in succession, VS.

अनुसृप *anu-√srip*, to glide after or towards, to approach.

अनु-सराप, *as*, m. a serpent-like being, AV.

अनुसेव *anu-√sev*, to practise, observe.

अनु-सेवि, mfn. practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसेय *anu-sainya*, *am*, n. the rear of an army, L.

अनुसोमम् *anu-somam*, ind. according to the (practice with the) Soma, as with the Soma, KātyŚr.

अनुस्कन्दम् *anu-skandam*, ind. having gone into in succession, Pāp. iii, 4, 56, Sch.

अनुस्तरण *anu-staraṇa*, *as*, m. (✓*stri*), an animal which is fit to be chosen as a secondary victim; *anu-staraṇi*, f. the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, TS. &c.

अनुस्तोत्र *anu-stotra*, *am*, n. 'praising after', N. of a treatise relating to the Sāma-veda.

अनुस्रेहम् *anu-sneham*, ind. after (adding) oil, Śuśr.

अनुस्पष्ट *anu-spashṭa*. See *anu-√paś*.

अनुस्पृश *anu-√sprīś*, to touch, extend to, RV. iv, 4, 2.

अनुस्फुर *anu-√sphur*, to whizz towards, RV. vi, 67, 11.

अनु-स्फुरा, mfn. whizzing (as an arrow), AV.

अनुस्मृ *anu-√smri*, to remember, recollect: Caus. P. -*smārayati* or -*smarayati*, to remind (with acc.), Kīr. v, 14.

अनु-स्मरणा, *am*, n. remembering, repeated recollection.

अनु-स्मृता, mfn. remembered.

अनु-स्मृति, *is*, f. cherished recollection, recalling some idea to the exclusion of all others.

अनुस्यूत *anu-syūta*, mfn. (✓*siu*), sewed consecutively, strung together or connected regularly and uninterruptedly.

अनुसयामन् *an-usra-yāman*, *ā*, m. not going out during daylight, RV. iv, 32, 24.

अनुस्वान *anu-svāna*, *as*, m. sounding conformably, Sāh.

अनुस्वार *anu-svāra*, *as*, m. (✓*svri*), after-sound, the nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line, and which always belongs to a preceding vowel. -*vat*, mfn. having the Anusvāra. -*vyavāya*, m. separation between two sounds caused by an Anusvāra. **अनुस्वरङ्गमा**, *am*, n. an augment consisting in the addition of an Anusvāra.

अनुह *anuha*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Vibhātra and father of Brahma-datta, VS.

अनुहव *anu-havā*. See *anu-√hve*.

अनुहा *anu-√2. hā*, cl. 3. *ā. -jihite*, to run after, catch, AV. &c.; to follow, join, RV.

अनुहुङ्क *anu-huṅ-√kri*, to roar in imitation of.

अनुहुह *anu-√hurch*, to fall down after another, Kāth.

अनुह *anu-√hri*, to imitate; to resemble: *ā. -harate*, to take after (one's parents).

अनु-हाराप, *am*, n. or -*hāra*, *as*, m. imitation; resemblance.

अनु-हारत, mfn. imitating; (*an*), m., N. of a man, (gāṇa *anustatikādi*, q.v.)

अनु-हारमणा, mfn. imitating.

अनु-हारा, mf(ikā)n. imitating.

अनु-हारा, mfn. to be imitated; (*as*), m. = *anv-ā-hārya*, L.

अनुहोड *anu-hoḍa*, *as*, m. a cart (?), (gāṇa *anustatikādi*, q.v.)

अनुहाद *anu-hrāda* or -*hlāda*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Hirāpya-kaśipu, Hariv.

अनुहे *anu-√hve*, to call again, call after, call back, RV.; AV.: Intens. -*johaviti*, to call repeatedly, AV.

अनु-हवा, *as*, m. inviting, stirring up, AV.

अनुक *anūka*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (✓*añc* with *anu*), the backbone, spine; the back part of the altar; a former state of existence; (*am*), n. race, family, L.; peculiarity of race, disposition, character, VarBṛS. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras, Hariv.

अनुक्या (3, 4), mfn. belonging to the backbone, ŚBr.; backbone, RV. x, 163, 2; AV.

अनुकाश *anū-kāśa*, *as*, m. (✓*kāś*), reflection (of light), clearness, VS.; TS. &c.; regard, reference, AitBr.

अनुक्ष *anūkṣh* (✓*1. ukṣh*), (p. *ā. ānu* . . . *ukṣhāmāna*; perf. *ānu* . . . *vavukṣha*) to sprinkle, bedew, RV. iii, 7, 6 & vi, 66, 4.

अनुचीन *anūcīna*, mfn. (fr. *anv-añc*), coming after, successive, RV. iv, 54, 2; Śulb. -*garbhā*, mfn. born in successive order, ŚBr. **अनु-चीनहाम**, ind. on successive days, ŚBr.

1. **अनुच्य**, *am*, n. elbow-piece of a seat, AV. &c.

अनुच्यते *andcyate*, Pass. of *anu-√vac*, q.v., p. 38, col. 1.

अनुक्ता, mfn. spoken after, recited after; occurring in the (sacred) text; studied; (*am*), n. study. **अनुक्ति**, *is*, f. mentioning after, repeated mention, repetition by way of explanation; study of the Veda. -*tva*, n. state of requiring repetition or explanation.

अनुक्ता, mfn. one so well versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas as to be able to repeat them; one who repeats his lesson after his master; devoted to learning; well-behaved (✓*uc*).

2. **अनुच्य**, mfn. to be repeated or learnt; (cf. *aranye-nūcyā*.)

अनुजि *anuj-ji* (*anu-ud-√ji*), (aor. Subj. 1. sg. *anuj-jisham*) to be victorious after, VS. ii, 15; KātyŚr.

अनुद *an-ūdha*, mfn. (✓*vah*), not borne, not carried; (*ā*), f. an unmarried woman. -*māna*, mfn. bashful. **अनुदह-गमना**, n. 'going after an unmarried woman, fornication. **अनुदह-भर-त्प**, m. the brother of an unmarried woman; the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुति *an-ūti*, *is*, f. no help, RV. vi, 29, 6.

अनुक्रम *anūt-√kram*, to go up or out after, ŚBr.

अनुत्था *anūthā* (✓*sthā*), *andūtishṭhati*, to rise after, VS. &c.

अनुत्पत् *anūt-√pat*, to fly up after another (acc.), raise one's self into the air, jump up afterwards.

अनुत्पा 1. *anūt-√1. pā*, -*pibati*, to drink up or empty by drinking after another, ŚBr.

अनुत्पा 2. *anūt-√5. pā* (3. pl. -*pīpate*) to rise along, TBr.; (cf. *ut-√5. pā*.)

अनुत्सारम् *anūt-sāram*, ind. while leaving a place or retiring successively, AitBr.

अनुत्सृज *anūt-√srij*, to dismiss towards, TS.

अनुद *anūd* (✓*ud*), (impf. 3. pl. *anv-aundan*) to wet along, Kāth.

अनुदक *an-ūdaka*, *am*, n. (metri causa for *an-udaka*), want of water, aridity, R. i, 20, 16.

अनुदस् *anūd-√2. as*, -*asyati*, to toss up behind or after, ŚBr.

अनुदि *anūd-√i*, to go up or out after (another), AV. &c.

अनुदिता *anūdita*, mfn. (✓*vad*), spoken after, spoken according to. See also *anu-√vad*.

1. **अनुद्या**, mfn. to be spoken to afterwards.

2. **अनुद्या**, ind. having said afterwards or in reply.

अनुद्यामना, mfn. spoken in reply to or according to.

अनुदे *anūd-ē* (-*ā-√i*), cl. 2. P. *anūd-aiti*, to rise or come up after, ŚBr. &c.

अनुदृह *anūd-√driṣh* (Pot. 3. pl. *anūd-driṣheyuh*) 'to fix or fasten during,' keep waiting until (*ā*), ŚBr.

अनुदृश *anūdṛśa*, *as*, m. (✓*diś*), describing, mentioning according to or conformably with, Sāh.

अनुदृ *anūd-√2. dru*, to run after (acc.), Kāth.

अनुडा *anūd-dhā* (✓*2. hā*), to set off or start after, TBr.

अनुदृ *anūd-dhri* (✓*dhri*), to take out from subsequently, TS.

अनुदा *anūd-√2. vā*, -*vāti*, to disperse or dissipate by following (the wind *vāyum*), ŚBr.

अनुधस् *an-ūdhās*, *ās*, f. udderless, RV. x, 115, 1.

अनून *an-ūna*, mf(ā)n. or *an-ūnaka* [L.], mfn. not less, not inferior to (abl.), Ragh.; whole, entire; having full power; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras, Hariv. -*guru*, mfn. of undiminished

weight, very heavy. — **varcas** (*anūna-*), mfn. having full splendour, RV. x, 140, 2.

अनूची *anūcī* -√*nī*, cl. 1. P. *-nayati*, to take out and fill after another, TBr.; ŚBr.

अनूप *anūpa*, mfn. (fr. 2. *āp*, q. v., with *anu*), situated near the water, watery, L.; (*ds*), m. a watery country, Mn. &c.; pond, RV.; bank of a river; a buffalo (cf. *ānūpa*), L.; N. of a Rishi, teacher of the Śāma-veda. — **ja**, n. growing near the water, VarBṣ.; ginger. — **deśa**, m. a marshy country. — **prāya**, mfn. marshy. — **vīlāsa**, m., N. of a work.

अनूप्या (4), mfn. being in ponds or bogs (as water), AV.

अनूपदस् *anūpa-√das*, to fail (or become extinct) after (acc.), PBr.

अनूपया *anūpa-√dhā* (generally P.), to place upon, pile up after or in addition to, TS.; ŚBr.

अनूपधु *anūpa-√dhri*, Caus. *-dhārayati*, to hold towards in addition to, Lāty.

अनूपविश *anūpa-√viś*, to sit down in order, ĀsvŚr.; Lāty.; to lie down or incline the body (said of a parturient animal), ŚBr.

अनूपसदम् *anūpasadam*, ind. at every Upasāda (q. v.), KātyŚr.

अनूपस्या *anūpa-√sthā*, Ā. to approach in order, ŚBr.; AitBr.

अनूबन्ध *anū-bāndhya*, mfn. to be fastened (as a sacrificial animal) for slaughtering, ŚBr. &c.

अनूपाज *anū-yājā = anu-yājā*, q. v., TS.

अनूराध *anū-rādhā*, mfn. causing welfare, happiness, AV.; (*ās*), m. f. plur. = *anu-rādhās*, q. v., TS.; TBr.; Kāth.

अनूरु *an-ūru*, mfn. thighless; (*us*), m. the charioteer of the sun, the dawn, Rājāt. &c. — **sāra-thi**, m. whose charioteer is Anūru, i. e. the sun, Śiś.

अनूरुध *anū-rūdh*, mfn. = *anu-rudh*, q. v., RV. iii, 55, 5.

अनूर्जित *an-ūrjita*, mfn. not strong, weak; not proud.

अनूर्ध्व *an-ūrdhva*, mfn. not high, low. — **bhās** (*an-ūrdhva-*), mfn. one whose splendour does not rise, who lights no sacred fires, RV. v, 77, 4. **An-ūrdhvam-bhāvuka**, n. not rising upwards, not reaching the heaven, TS.

अनूर्मि *an-ūrmi*, mfn. 'not waving or fluctuating,' inviolable, RV. viii, 24, 22.

अनूला *anulā*, f., N. of a river in Kāśmīra.

अनूवृज *anū-vṛj*, only du. *-vṛjau*, m. f. a part of the body near the ribs, AV. ix, 4, 12.

अनूपर *an-ūshara*, mf(ā)n. not salted, not saline, ĀsvGr.; Heat.

अनूषित *anūshita*, mfn. (√*5. vas* with *anu*), living near another, Pāp. iii, 4, 72, Sch.

अनूष्मपर *an-ūshma-para*, mfn. (in Gr.) not followed by a sibilant.

अनूह *an-ūha*, mfn. thoughtless, careless. **An-ūhya**, mfn. inconceivable, MaitrUp.

अनूक *an-rik-ka*. See *an-rik* below.

अनूशर *an-riksharā*, mfn. thornless (as a path or a couch), RV.

अनूश् *an-riś* [RV. x, 105, 8, &c.] or *an-rica* [Mn.], mfn. not containing a verse from the Rīg-veda, hymnless, not conversant with the Rīg-veda; (*an-ricdm*), ind. not in conformity with the Rīc, MaitrS.

An-rik-ka (or **an-riś-ka**), mfn. containing no Rīc, Pāp. v, 4, 74, Kās.

अनूजु *an-riju*, mfn. not straight, crooked, perverse, wicked, RV. iv, 3, 13, &c.

अनूज *an-riṇā*, mf(ā)n. free from debt. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. freedom from debt.

An-riṇin, mfn. undebted, free from debt.

An-riṇya-tā, f. freedom from debt, R.

अनृत *an-rita*, mf(ā)n. not true, false; (*am*), n. falsehood, lying, cheating; agriculture, L. — **deva** (*anrita-*), m. ooe whose gods are not true, RV. vii, 104, 14. — **dvish**, mfn. persecuting untruth, RV. vii, 66, 13. — **maya**, mfn. full of untruth, false. — **va-dana**, n. speaking falsehood, lying. — **vāo** [AV. &c.], **-vādin**, mfn. speaking untruth. — **vrata**, mfn. false to vows or engagements. **Anritābhyaṇa**, n. telling a falsehood. **Anritābbhisandha**, mfn. id., ChUp. **Anritin**, mfn. telling untruths, lying, a liar.

अनृत् *an-ritu*, us, m. unfit season; (*ū*), ind. unseasonably, MaitrS. — **kanyā**, f. a girl before menstruation. — **pā** (*an-ritu-*), mfn. not drinking in time, RV. iii, 53, 8.

अनृशंस *a-nriśaṇsa*, mf(ā)n. not cruel, mild. — **tā**, f. mildness, kindness.

अनेक *an-eka*, mfn. not one, many, much; separated. — **kāma** (*aneka-*), mfn. having many wishes, ŚBr. — **kālam**, ind. a long time, for a long time. — **kālāvadhi**, ind. long since. — **kṛit**, m. 'doing much,' N. of Śiva. — **gotra**, m. having more families than one, i. e. two, belonging to two families (or to one as an adopted son). — **cara**, mfn. gregarious. — **ottā-mantra**, m. one whose counsels are many-minded. — **ja**, mfn. born more than once; (*as*), m. a bird, L. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. muchness, manifold condition. — **tra**, ind. in many places. — **dharma-kṛthā**, f. different exposition of the law. — **dhā**, ind. in various ways, often.

— **dhā-prayoga**, m. using repeatedly. — **pa**, mfn. 'drinking oftener than once,' an elephant (because he drinks with his trunk and with his mouth), Ragh. — **bhārya**, mfn. having more wives than one. — **mukha**, mfn. having several faces, having different ways. — **yuddha-vijayin**, m. victorious in many battles. — **randhra**, mfn. having many holes or weaknesses or troubles. — **rūpa**, mf(ā)n. multiform; of various kinds or sorts; fickle, of variable mind. — **locana**, m. 'having several (three) eyes,' N. of Śiva. — **vacana**, n. the plural number. — **varṇa**, (in algebra compounded with various words to denote) many unknown quantities (colours representing *x*, *y*, *z*, &c., e. g. *aneka-varṇa-guṇana*, multiplication of many unknown quantities). — **vāram**, ind. many times, repeatedly. — **vidha**, mfn. of many kinds, in different ways, various. — **śapha**, mfn. cloven-hoofed, Pāp. i, 2, 73, Comm. — **śabda**, mfn. expressed by several words, synonymous. — **śas**, ind. in great numbers, several times, repeatedly. **Anekākāra**, mfn. multiform. **Anekākshara**, mfn. polysyllabic, having more than one syllable. **Anekāgra**, mfn. engaged in various pursuits. **Anekāo**, mfn. having more than one vowel or syllable (*ac* in Gr. being the technical term for vowel).

Anekārtha, mfn. having more than one meaning (as a word). **Anekārtha-dhvani-mañjari**, f. and **anekārtha-samgraha**, m., N. of two works on words. **Anekāl**, mfn. consisting of more than one letter (*al* being the technical term for letter).

Anekāśraya or **anekāśrita**, mfn. (in Vaiśeṣika phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one.

An-ekākin, mfn. not alone, accompanied by, ŚBr. **An-ekānta**, mfn. not alone and excluding every other, uncertain. — **tva**, n. uncertainty. — **vāda**, m. scepticism. — **vādin**, m. a sceptic; a Jaina, an Arhat of the Jainas.

Anekī-karapa, am, o. making manifold. **Anekī-bhavat**, mfn. being manifold, i. e. divided in two.

Anekīya, mfn. having several, (*gaṇa utkarādi*, q. v.)

अनेजत् *an-ekat*, mfn. (√*ej*), not moving, immovable.

अनेड *an-eda*, as, m. (an being an expletive or denoting comparison), stupid, foolish, L.

An-eda-mūka, mfn. deaf and dumb, L.; blind, L.; wicked, fraudulent, L.

अनेद्य *a-nedya* (4), mfn. (√*nid*), not to be blamed, RV.

अनेन 1. *an-enā*, mfn. without stags, RV. vi, 66, 7; (cf. *enī*).

अनेनस् *an-enās*, mfn. blameless, sinless, not liable to error, RV. &c.; N. of various personages.

An-enasyā, am, n. freedom from fault, sin, ŚBr.

अनेमन् *a-neman*, mfn. = *praśasya* (to be praised), Naigh.

अनेव *an-eva*, ind. otherwise, AV. xvi, 7, 4.

अनेहस् *an-ehās*, mfn. (√*ih*), without a rival, incomparable, unattainable; unmenaced, unobstructed; RV.; (*ā*), m. time, Balar.; Bṛh.

अनैकान्त *an-aikānta*, mfn. (fr. *ekānta*), variable, unsteady; (in logic) occasional, as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects.

An-aikāntika, mfn. unsteady, variable, having many objects or purposes; (*am*), n. (in Vaiśeṣika phil.) the fallacy of undistributed middle. — **tva**, n. unsteadiness, uncertainty, Nyāyad.

An-aikya, am, n. (*eka*), want of oneness, plurality, the existence of many; want of union, anarchy.

अनेपुण *a-naipūṇa* or *a-naipūnya*, am, n. unskillfulness, Pāp. vii, 3, 30; (see *ānaipūṇa*).

अनैश्वर्य *an-aishvarya*, am, n. 'non-power,' weakness, Pāp. vii, 3, 30; (see *ānaishvarya*).

अनो *ano*, ind. no, not, L.

अनोकशायिन् *an-oka-śāyin*, ī, m. not sleeping in a house (as a beggar), L.

An-oka-ha, as, m. 'not quitting his home or his place,' a tree, Ragh. &c.

अनोकृत *an-om-kṛta*, mfn. not accompanied by the holy syllable *om*, Mn. ii, 74.

अनोरथ *ano-ratha*, ās, m. pl. waggon (*anas*) and chariot, AitBr.

Ano-vāhā, mfn. driving a waggon or carriage, TS.; ŚBr.

Ano-vāhya, mfn. to be driven on a carriage, TS.; (*am*), ind. in waggon-loads, KātyŚr.

अनौचित्य *an-aucitya*, am, n. unfitness, Sāh.

अनौजस्य *an-aujasya*, am, n. want of vigour, Sāh.

अनौड्य *an-nuddhatya*, am, n. freedom from haughtiness, Sāh.; not standing high (said of the water of a river), Kir.

अनौपम्य *an-aupamyā*, mfn. unparalleled.

अनौस् *an-aurasa*, as, m. not one's own son, adopted.

अन्त *ant*, cl. 1. P. *antati*, to bind, L.; (cf. √*and*, *int*.)

अन्त *anta*, as, m. end, limit, boundary, term; end of a texture; end, conclusion; end of life, death, destruction (in these latter senses sometimes neut.); a final syllable, termination; last word of a compound; pause, settlement, definite ascertainment, certainty; whole amount; border, outskirts (e. g. *grāmānte*, in the outskirts of the village); nearness, proximity, presence; inner part, inside; condition, nature; (*e*), loc. c. in the end, at last; in the inside; (*am*), ind. as far as (ifc., e. g. *udakāntam*, as far as the water); (mfn.), near, handsome, agreeable, L. [cf. Goth. *andais*, Theme *andja*; Germ. *Ende*; Eng. *end*: with *anta* are also compared the Gk. *ānta*, *ānti*; Lat. *ante*; the Goth. *anda* in *anda-vaurd*, &c.; and the Germ. *ent*, e. g. in *entsagen*]. — **kara**, **-karaṇa**, **-kārina**, mfn. causing death, mortal, destructive. — **kāla**, m. time of death, death. — **kṛit**, mfn. making an end; (*ś*), m. death. — **kṛid-dasā**, ās, f. pl., N. of the eighth of the twelve sacred Aṅga texts of the Jainas (containing ten chapters). — **ga**, mfn. going to the end, thoroughly conversant with. — **gata** (*anta-*), mfn. gone to the end; being at the end of; thoroughly penetrating, TS. — **gati** (*anta-*) [ŚBr.] or **-gāmin**, mfn. going to the end, perishing.

— **gamana**, n. the act of going to the end, finishing; going to the end of life, dying. — **cara**, mfn. going to the frontiers, walking about the frontiers, R. — **ja**, mfn. last born. — **jāti**, see *antya-jāti*.

— **tās**, ind. from the end, from the term; lastly, finally; in the lowest way; in part; within.

— **dīpaka**, n. a figure in rhetoric. — **pāla**, m. a frontier-guard. — **bhava**, mfn. being at the end, last. — **bhāj**, mfn. standing at the end (of a word), RPrāt. — **rata**, mfn. delighting in destruction.

— **līna**, mfn. hidden, concealed. — **lopa**, m. (in

Gr.) the dropping of the final of a word. — **vat** (*ānta-*), mfn. having an end or term, limited, perishable, AV. &c.; containing a word which has the meaning of *anta*, AitBr.; (-*vat*), ind. like the end; like the final of a word, Pat. — **vahni**, m. the fire of the end (by which the world is to be burnt). **Anta-vāsin** = *ante-vāsin*, q.v., L. **Anta-velā**, f. hour of death, ChUp. — **śayyā**, f. a bed or mat on the ground; death; the place for burial or burning; bier; L. — **sakriyā**, f. the funeral ceremonies, Rājāt. — **sad**, m. a pupil (who dwells near his teacher). — **stha**, mfn. standing at the end; see also *antah-sthā*. — **avarita**, m. the Svarita accent on the last syllable of a word; (*am*), n. a word thus accented. **Antādi**, ī, du. m. end and beginning, (*gaṇa rājadamādi*, q.v.) **Antāvāsyin** (or *antāvāsyin*), m. a barber, L.; a Cāṇḍāli, MārKp. &c., cf. *ante-vāsyin*; N. of a Muni, L. **Ante-vāsyin**, m. a man living at the end of a town or village, a man belonging to the lowest caste, MBh. &c. **Ante-vāsa**, m. a neighbour, companion, AitBr. **Ante-vāsin**, mfn. dwelling near the boundaries, dwelling close by, L.; (*ī*), m. a pupil who dwells near or in the house of his teacher, ŚBr. &c.; = *ante-vāsyin*, q.v., L.; (*ī*), ind. in statu pupillari, (*gaṇa dvidandya-ādī*, q.v.) **Antōdāita**, m. the acute accent on the last syllable; (mfn.), having the acute accent on the last syllable.

1. **Antakā**, as, m. border, boundary, ŚBr.
2. **Antaka**, mfn. making an end, causing death; (*as*), m. death; Yama, king or lord of death, AV. &c.; N. of a man favoured by the Āsins, RV. i, 112, 6; N. of a king, — **drūh**, Nom. *-dhrūh*, f. demon of death, RV. x, 132, 4.
1. **Antama** [once *antamā*, RV. i, 165, 5], mfn. next, nearest, RV.; intimate (as a friend), RV.
2. **Antamā**, mfn. the last, TS.; ŚBr. &c.
- Antaya**, Nom. P. *antayati*, to make an end of, L.
- Antika**, *antima*, *antana*, &c. See *antika*, p. 45.

अन्तः *antāḥ* (for *antār*, see col. 2). — **karapa**, n. the internal organ, the seat of thought and feeling, the mind, the thinking faculty, the heart, the conscience, the soul. — **kāpa**, m. a certain number of years, Buddh. — **kuṭila**, mfn. internally crooked; fraudulent; (*as*), m. a couch, L. — **kṛmī**, m. a disease caused by worms in the body. — **koṭara-puṣhpī** = *anḍa-koṭara-puṣhpī*, q.v., Car. — **kopa**, m. the inner corner. — **kopa**, m. inward wrath. — **kośā**, n. the interior of a store-room, AV. — **pāṭa**, m. n. a cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as bride and bridegroom, or pupil and teacher) until the right moment of union is arrived. — **padam** or **padē**, ind. in the middle of an inflected word, Prāt. — **paridhāna**, n. the innermost garment. — **paridhi**, ind. in the inside of the pieces of wood forming the paridhi, KātyŚr. — **parśa-vyā**, n. flesh between the ribs, VS. — **paritrā**, the Soma when in the straining-vessel, ŚBr. — **paśu**, ind. from evening till morning (while the cattle are in the stables), KātyŚr. — **pātā** [ŚBr.] or **pātya** [KātyŚr.], as, m. a post fixed in the middle of the place of sacrifice; (in Gr.) insertion of a letter, RPrāt. — **pātita** or **pātin**, mfn. inserted, included in. — **pātrā**, n. the interior of a vessel, AV. — **pādam**, ind. within the Pāda of a verse, RPrāt.; Pāp. — **pārivyā**, n. flesh between or at both sides, VS. — **pāla**, m. one who watches the inner apartments of a palace, R. — **pura**, n. the king's palace, the female apartments, gynæceum; those who live in the female apartments; a queen. — **pura-cara**, m. guardian of the women's apartments. — **pura-jana**, m. the women of the palace. — **pura-pracāra**, m. the gossip of the women's apartments. — **pura-rakṣaka** or **pura-vartin** or **pura-dhyakṣa**, m. superintendent of the women's apartments, chamberlain. — **pura-sahāya**, as, m. belonging to the women's apartments (as a eunuch, &c.). — **purika**, m. superintendent of the gynæceum or harem; (*ā*), f. a woman in the harem. — **pūya**, mfn. ulcerous. — **pēya**, n. supping up, drinking, RV. x, 107, 9. — **prakṛti**, f. the heart, the soul, the internal nature or constitution of a man. — **prajñā**, mfn. internally wise, knowing one's self. — **pratishthāna**, n. residence in the interior. — **pratishthita**, mfn. residing inside. — **śarā**, m. interior reed or cane, TS.; an internal arrow or disease. — **śarira**, n. the internal and spiritual part of man. — **śalya** (*antāḥ-*), mfn. having a pin or

extraneous body sticking inside, ŚBr. — **śilā**, f. = *antra-silā*. — **śleṣhā** [MaitrS.; VS.], m. or **śleṣhāna** [ŚBr.; AitBr.], u. internal support. — **śam-jā**, mfn. internally conscious, Mn. i, 49, &c. — **sattvā**, f. a pregnant woman; the marking nut (Semecarpus Anacardium). — **sadāśam**, ind. in the middle of the assembly, ŚBr. — **śara**, mfn. having internal essence; (*as*), m. internal treasure, inner store or contents. — **śukha**, mfn. internally happy. — **śenam**, ind. into the midst of the armies. — **sthā** (generally written *antasthā*), mfn. being in the midst or between, ŚBr. &c.; (*as*, *ā*), m. f. a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between the consonants and vowels, Prāt. &c.; (*ā*), f. interim, meantime, PBr. — **stha-mudgara**, m. (in anatomy) the malleus of the ear. — **sthā-chandasa**, n. N. of a class of metres. — **svēda**, m. 'sweating internally,' an elephant, L.

Antāḥ-√khyā, to deprive of, conceal from, RV. **Antāḥ-√pā**, to look between, look into, RV. **Antāḥ-√sthā**, to stand in the way of, stop, RV. **अन्तम** *antama* and *antamā*. See s.v. *antā*.

अन्तर *antār*, ind. within, between, amongst, in the middle or interior.

(As a prep. with loc.) in the middle, in, between, into; (with acc.) between; (with gen.) in, in the middle.

(Ifc.) in, into, in the middle of, between, out of the midst of [cf. Zend *antarē*; Lat. *inter*; Goth. *undar*].

Antar is sometimes compounded with a following word like an adjective, meaning interior, internal, intermediate. — **agni**, m. the interior fire, digestive force, Suśr.; (mfn.), being in the fire, Kauś. — **āṅga**, mfn. interior, proximate, related, being essential to, or having reference to the essential part of the *āṅga* or base of a word; (*am*), n. any interior part of the body, VarBṚS. — **āṅga-tva**, n. the state or condition of an *Antarāṅga*. — **avayava**, m. an inner limb or part. — **ākāśa**, m. intermediate place, KaushBr.; the sacred ether or Brahma in the interior part or soul of man. — **ākūṭa**, n. hidden intention. — **āgama**, m. (in Gr.) an additional augment between two letters. — **āgāra**, m. the interior of a house, Yājñ. — **ātmaka**, mf(ī)n. interior, MaitrUp. — **ātmān**, m. the soul; the internal feelings, the heart or mind, MaitrS. &c. — **ātmēśhtakam**, ind. in the space between one's self and the (sacred) bricks, KātyŚr. — **ādhāna** (*antār-*), mfn. 'having a bit inside,' bridled, TBr. — **āpāna**, m. a market inside (a town), R. — **āya**, see *antar-√i*. — **ārāma**, mfn. rejoicing in one's self (not in the exterior world), Bhag. — **āla** or **ālaka** [L.], n. intermediate space; (*ē*), loc. ind. in the midst, in midway (*āla* is probably for *ālaya*). — **indriya**, n. (in Vedānta phil.) an internal organ (of which there are four, viz. *manas*, *buddhi*, *ahamkāra*, and *citta*). — **īpa**, n. (fr. 2. *ap*), an island, Pān. vi, 3, 97. — **ūbhya**, m. (√5. *vas*), an intermediate resting-place, KaushBr.; cf. *dān-tarushyd*. — **gūṅgā**, f. the under-ground Ganges (as supposed to communicate under-ground with a sacred spring in Mysore). — **gaḍa**, mfn. 'having worms within,' unprofitable, useless. — **gata**, &c., see *antar-√gam*. — **garbha**, mfn. inclosing young, pregnant, KātyŚr. — **giri**, m. 'situated among the mountains,' N. of a country, MBh. — **guda-vālaya**, m. (in anat.) the sphincter muscle. — **gūḍha-viśha**, mfn. having hidden poison within. — **grīha** or **geha**, n. interior of the house, inner apartment; (*am*), ind. in the interior of a house. — **goshthā** (*antār-*), mfn. being inside of the stable, MaitrS.; (*as*), m. inside of a stable, MānGr. — **ghaṇa** or **ghana** or **ghāta**, m. a place between the entrance-door and the house; N. of a village, Pān. iii, 3, 78, Sch. — **ja**, mfn. bred in the interior (of the body, as a worm). — **jathara**, n. the stomach, L. — **janman**, n. inward birth. — **jambhā**, m. the inner part of the jaws, ŚBr. — **jala-cara**, mfn. going in the water. — **jāta**, mfn. inborn, inbred, innate. — **jānu**, ind. between the knees; holding the hands between the knees, Heat.; (mfn.), holding the hands between the knees. — **jāna**, n. inward knowledge. — **jyoti** (*antār-*), mfn. having the soul enlightened, illuminated, ŚBr. xiv; Bhag. — **jvalana**, n. internal heat, inflammation. — **dagdhā**, mfn. burnt inwardly. — **da-dhana**, n. the distillation of spirituous liquor (or a substance used to cause fermentation), L. — **dadhāna**, mfn. vanishing, disappearing, hiding one's self;

(cf. *antar-√dhā*). — **daśā**, f. (in astrol.) intermediate period. — **daśāha**, n. an interval of ten days; (*āt*), ind. before the end of ten days, Mn. — **dāvā**, m. the middle of a fire, AV. — **dāha**, m. internal heat, or fever. — **diā**, f. = *-deśā* below, MānGr. — **dupkha**, mfn. afflicted in mind, sad. — **duṣṭha**, mfn. internally bad, wicked, vile. — **drishṭi**, mfn. looking into one's own soul. — **dośā**, m. an intermediate region of the compass, AV. — **dvāra**, n. a private or secret door within the house, L. — **dhā**, &c., see s.v. *antar-√dhā*, p. 44. — **dhyāna**, n. profound inward meditation. — **nagara**, n. the palace of a king, R. — **nivishṭa**, mfn. gone within, being within. — **nishṭha**, mfn. engaged in internal reflection. — **bhāṣha**, m. suppressed tears; (mfn.), containing tears. — **bhavana**, n. the interior of a house. — **bhāva**, &c., see *antār-√bhū*, p. 44, col. 2. — **bhāvānā**, f. inward meditation or anxiety; (in arithm.) rectification of numbers by the differences of the products. — **bhūmi**, f. the inner part of the earth. — **bhauma**, mfn. being in the interior of the earth, subterranean, R. — **manas**, mfn. sad, perplexed, L. — **mukha**, mfn. going into the mouth; (*am*), n. a kind of scissors used in surgery, Suśr. — **mudra**, m. 'sealed inside,' N. of a form of devotion. — **mrta**, mfn. still-born, Suśr. — **yāmā**, m. a Soma libation performed with suppression of the breath and voice, VS.; ŚBr. &c. — **yāma-graha**, m. id. — **yāmin**, m. 'checking or regulating the internal feelings,' the soul, ŚBr. xiv; MuṇḍUp. — **yoga**, m. deep thought, abstraction. — **lamba**, mfn. acute-angular; (*as*), m. a triangle in which the perpendicular falls within, an acute-angled triangle. — **līna**, mfn. inherent. — **lo-ma** (*antār-*), mfn. (said of anything) the hairy side of which is turned inwards, MaitrS.; covered with hair on the inner side. — **vaṇṣa**, m. = *antaḥ-pura*. — **vaṇṣika**, m. superintendent of the women's apartments. — **vāṇa**, mfn. situated in a forest, Pān.; (*am*), ind. within a forest, Pān. Sch. — **vat** (*antār-*), mf(āti) [RV.] or *vatini* n. pregnant, RV. &c. — **vami**, m. flatulence, indigestion. — **vartā**, m. the act of filling up gaps with grass, TS. — **vartin** or **vasat**, mfn. internal, included, dwelling in. — **vasu**, m., N. of a Soma sacrifice, KātyŚr. — **vastra**, n. an under garment, Kathās. — **vāpi**, mfn. skilled in sacred sciences. — **vāvat**, ind. inwardly, RV. — **vē-sas**, n. an inner or under garment, Kathās. — **vi-gīhana**, n. entering within, L. — **vidvāḥ**, mfn. (perf. p. √1. *vid*), knowing exactly, RV. i, 73, 7. — **voga**, m. internal uneasiness or anxiety; inward fever. — **vedī**, ind. within the sacrificial ground, ŚBr. &c.; (*ī*), f. the Doab or district between the Gaṅgā and Yamunā rivers; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of the people living there, R. — **veśman**, n. the inner apartments, the interior of a building. — **veśmika**, m. superintendent of the women's apartments. — **ha-pāna**, n. abolishing, Pān. viii, 4, 24, Sch. — **ha-nana**, m., N. of a village, Pān. viii, 4, 24, Sch. — **hantām**, ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand, AV. — **hastina**, mfn. being in the hand or within reach, AitBr. — **hāna**, m. laughing inwardly; suppressed laughter; (*am*), ind. with suppressed laugh. — **hita**, &c., see *antar-√dhā*, p. 44. — **hṛi-daya**, mfn. turned inwards in mind, MaitrUp.

अन्तर *antara*, mf(ā)n. being in the interior, interior; near, proximate, related, intimate; lying adjacent to; distant; different from; exterior; (*am*), n. the interior; a hole, opening; the interior part of a thing, the contents; soul, heart, supreme soul; interval, intermediate space or time; period; term; opportunity, occasion; place; distance, absence; difference, remainder; property, peculiarity; weakness, weak side; representation; surety, guaranty; respect, regard; (ifc.), different, other, another, e.g. *deśāntaram*, another country; (*am*), or *-tā*, ind. in the interior, within [cf. Goth. *anþar*, Theme *anþara*; Lith. *antra-s*, 'the second'; Lat. *alter*]. — **akra**, n. the whole of the thirty-two intermediate regions of the compass, VarBṚS.; a technical term in augury. — **jāna**, mfn. knowing the interior, prudent, provident, foreseeing. — **tama**, mfn. nearest; immediate, intimate, internal; like, analogous; (*as*), m. a congenial letter, one of the same class. — **tara** (*āntara-*), mfn. nearer; very intimate, TS.; ŚBr. — **da**, mfn. (√3. *dā*), cutting or hurting the interior or heart. — **diā** [VS.], f. an intermediate region or quarter of the compass; (cf. *antarā-diā* and *antar-deśā*). — **pūruṣa**, m. the

internal man, the soul, Mn. viii, 85. — **prabhava**, mfn. of mixed origin or caste, Mn. i, 2. — **prāsna**, m. an inner question; a question which is contained in and arises from what has been previously stated. — **stha**, — **sthāyin**, — **sthita**, mfn. interposed, internal, situated inside, inward; separate, apart. **Antarāpātī**, f. a pregnant woman, L. **Antarābharā**, see **antarā**.

Antarā, ind. in the middle, inside, within, among, between; on the way, by the way; near, nearly, almost; in the meantime, now and then; for some time; (with acc. and loc.) between, during, without. **Antarāṅga**, m. the part of the body between the shoulders, the breast, ŚBr. **Antarā-dīś**, f. = **antar-dīśā**, q.v. **Antarā-bharā**, mfn. bringing close to, procuring, RV. viii, 32, 12. **Antarā-bhavadaha**, m. or — **bhava-sattva**, n. the soul in its middle existence between death and regeneration. **Antarā-vedi**, f. a veranda resting on columns, L. **Antarā-sṛṅgam**, ind. between the horns, KātyŚr.

Antariya, am, n. an under or lower garment, L. **Antare**, ind. amidst, among, between; with regard to, for the sake of, on account of.

Antaropa, ind. amidst, between; (with acc.) within, between, amidst, during; except, without, with regard to, with reference to, on account of.

Antarya, mfn. interior, (gapa dig-ādi, q.v.)

अन्तरम् antar-√*anj*, to assume, take up into one's self, VS.

अन्तरय् antar-aya, &c. See **antar-**√*i*.

अन्तराया antar-ā-√dhā, Ā. -**dhatte**, to receive into one's self, contain, RV. ix, 73, 8; ŚBr.

अन्तराय antarāya. See **antar-**√*i*.

अन्तराल antar-āla. See s.v. **antar**.

अन्तरास् antar-√ās, to sit down into (acc.), RV. ix, 78, 3.

अन्तरि antar-√*i*, — **ayati**, to come between, Mjich.; (perf. — **ayām cakāra**) to conceal, cause to disappear, Śr. iii, 24; — **eti**, to stand in any one's way, separate; to exclude from (abl., rarely gen.); to pass over, omit; to disappear; Intens. — **iyate**, to walk to and fro between (as a mediator), RV.

1. **Antar-aya**, as, m. impediment, hindrance, ĀpŚr.; (cf. **dn-antaraya**.)

2. **Antar-aya**, Nom. P. — **ayati**, see **antar-**√*i*.

Antar-ayapa, am, n. going under, disappearing, Pāp. viii, 4, 25.

Antar-ayana, as, m., N. of a country, Pāp. viii, 4, 25.

Antar-āya, as, m. intervention, obstacle.

Antar-ita, mfn. gone within, interior, hidden, concealed, screened, shielded; departed, retired, withdrawn, disappeared, perished; separated, excluded; impeded; (am), n. (?) remainder (in arithmetic); a technical term in architecture.

Antar-iti, is, f. exclusion, MaitrS.

अन्तरिक्ष antarīksha, am, n. the intermediate space between heaven and earth; (in the Veda) the middle of the three spheres or regions of life; the atmosphere or sky; the air; talc. — **kshit**, mfn. dwelling in the atmosphere, ChUp. — **ga** or — **cara**, mfn. passing through the atmosphere; (as), m. a bird. — **prā**, mfn. (√*i* **prī**), travelling through the atmosphere, RV. — **prāt**, mfn. (√*pru*), floating over the atmosphere, RV. i, 116, 3. — **yāni**, f., N. of a brick, TS. — **loka**, m. the intermediate region or sky as a peculiar world, ŚBr. — **samāita** (**antarīksha**), mfn. sharpened in the atmosphere, AV. — **śād**, mfn. dwelling in the atmosphere, RV. iv, 40, 5, &c. — **sādya**, n. residence in the atmosphere, ŚBr. **Antarīkshāyatana**, mfn. having its abode in the atmosphere, ŚBr. **Antarīkshōdara**, mfn. having an interior as comprehensive as the atmosphere.

Antarīkshya (5), mfn. atmospheric, RV.

Antarīksha, am, n. = **antarīksha**.

अन्तरिष् antar-√*ish* (3. pl. — **icchanti**) to wish, long for, RV. viii, 72, 3.

अन्तरुपाती antar-upātī (√*i*), — **upātyeti**, to enter over a threshold or boundary, Kauś.

अन्तरम् antar-√*gam*, to go between (so as to exclude from [abl.]), ŚBr.

Antar-gata or — **gāmin**, mfn. gone between or

into, being in, included in; being in the interior, internal, hidden, secret; disappeared, perished; slipped out of the memory, forgotten. — **manas**, mfn. whose mind is turned inwards, engaged in deep thought, sad, perplexed. **Antargatōpamā**, f. a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted).

अन्तर्गी antār-√*gā*, to go between, RV.; to separate, exclude from (with abl.), ŚBr.

अन्तर्धा 1. antar-√*dhā*, Ā. — **dhatte**, to place within, deposit; to receive within; to hide, conceal, obscure; to hide one's self; Pass. — **dhīyate**, to be received within, to be absorbed; to be rendered invisible; to disappear, vanish; to cease; Caus. — **dhāpayati**, to render invisible, to cause to disappear.

2. **Antar-dhā**, f. concealment, covering, Pāp. Sch.

Antar-dhāna, am, n. disappearance, invisibility; **antardhānam** √*i* or √*gam*, to disappear; (as), m., N. of a son of Prithu. — **gata**, mfn. disappeared. — **cara**, mfn. going invisibly.

Antar-dhāpita, mfn. rendered invisible.

Antar-dhāyaka, m(f)(ikā)n. rendering invisible.

Antar-dhi, is, m. concealment, covering, AV.; disappearance; interim, meantime, ŚadvBr.

Antar-hita, mfn. placed between, separated; covered, concealed, hidden, made invisible, vanished, invisible; hidden from (with abl.) **Antarhitātman**, m. 'of concealed mind,' N. of Śiva.

अन्तर्ध्व antar-√*bhū*, to be (contained or inherent or implied) in, RV. vii, 86, 2, &c.

Antar-bhava, mfn. being within, inward, internal, generated internally.

Antar-bhavana. See s.v. **antār**.

Antar-bhāva, as, m. the being included by (loc.), internal or inherent nature or disposition.

Antar-bhāvanā. See s.v. **antār**.

Antar-bhāvita, mfn. included, involved.

Antar-bhūta, mfn. being within, internal, inner. — **tva**, n.; see **antar-bhāva**.

Antar-bhūmi. See s.v. **antār**.

अन्तर्यम् antār-√*yam* (Imper. 2. sg. — **yaccha**) to hinder, stop, RV. x, 102, 3; VS.; TS.; (Imper. — **yachatu**) to keep inside, ĀsvGr.

अन्तर्यस् antar-√*vas*, to dwell inside, abide in the interior, Śis.; to stop in the midst of, MBh.; (cf. **antar-ushya** s.v. **antār**.)

अन्तर्हन् antar-√*han*, forms the ind. p. — **hātya**, Pāp. i, 4, 65, Sch., and the Pass. — **hanyate**, Pāp. viii, 4, 24, Sch.

अन्तर्य् antār-√*car*, to move between, to move within, RV. &c.

अन्तरिक्ष् antār-√*chid*, to cut off, intercept, ŚBr.

अन्तस् antas for **antār**, see p. 43, col. 2.

— **tāpa**, mfn. internally heated or harassed. — **tāpa**, m. inward heat, Śāk.; Mālatī. — **tushāra**, mfn. having dew in the interior. — **toya**, mfn. containing water inside, Megh. — **pātha** (**antās-**), mfn. being on the way, RV. v, 52, 10.

Antastya, am, n. intestines, AitBr.

अन्ति 1. anti, ind. before, in the presence of, near, RV.; AV.; (with gen.) within the proximity of, to [cf. Lat. *ante*; Gk. *dvrti*]. — **griha** (**anti-**), m. neighbour, RV. x, 95, 4. — **tama**, mfn. very near, Pāp. Comm. — **tas** (**anti-**), ind. from near, RV. — **deva** (**anti-**), mfn. being in the presence of the gods, near the gods, RV. i, 180, 7. — **mitra** (**anti-**), mfn. having friends near one's self, VS. — **vāma** (**anti-**), m(f)(ā)n. at hand with wealth or loveliness, RV. vii, 77, 4. — **śhad**, mfn. sitting near, Pat. — **sumna** (**anti-**), mfn. at hand with kindness, AV. **Anty-ūti** (4), mfn. at hand with help, RV. i, 138, 1.

1. **Antika**, mfn. (with gen. or abl.) near, proximate, L. (compar. **medīyas**, superl. **medīshtha**); (am), n. vicinity, proximity, near, e.g. **antika-stha**, remaining near; (dm), ind. (with gen. or ifc.) until, near to, into the presence of; (**ā**), ind. from the proximity; near, close by; within the presence of; (**ē**), ind. (with gen. or ifc.) near, close by, in the proximity or presence of; (**ena**), ind. (with gen.) near. — **gati**, f. going near. — **tā**, f. nearness,

vicinity, contiguity. **Antikāśraya**, m. contiguous support (as that given by a tree to a creeper), L.

1. **Antima**, mfn. ifc. immediately following (e.g. **daśāntima**, 'the eleventh'); very near, L.

अन्ति 2. anti, is, f. an elder sister (in theatrical language), L. For 1. **anti**, see col. 2.

Antikā, f. an elder sister (in theatrical language; perhaps a corruption of **attikā**), L.; a fire-place, L.; the plant *Echites Scholaris*.

Anti, f. an oven, L.

अन्तिक 2. antika, mfn. (fr. **anta**), only ifc. reaching to the end of, reaching to (e.g. **nāśantika**, reaching to the nose), lasting till, until.

2. **Antima**, mfn. final, ultimate, last. **Antimāśika**, m. the last unit, nine.

Antya, mfn. last in place, in time, or in order; ifc. immediately following, e.g. **aśtāmadntya**, the ninth; lowest in place or condition, undermost, inferior, belonging to the lowest caste; (as), m. the plant *Cyperus Hexastachyus Communis*; (am), n. the number 1000 billions; the twelfth sign of the zodiac; the last member of a mathematical series. — **karman**, n. or — **kriyā**, f. funeral rites. — **ja**, mfn. of the lowest caste; (as), m. a Śūdra; a man of one of seven inferior tribes (a washerman, currier, mimic, Varuḍa, fisherman, Meda or attendant on women, and mountaineer or forester). — **ja-gamana**, n. intercourse (between a woman of the higher caste) with a man of the lowest caste. — **janman** or — **jāti** or — **jātiya**, mfn. of the lowest caste. — **jā-gamana**, n. intercourse (between a man of the higher caste) with a woman of the lowest caste. — **dhana**, n. last member of an arithmetical series. — **pada** or — **mūla**, n. (in arithm.) the last or greatest root (in the square). — **bha**, n. the last Nakshatra (Revati); the last sign of the zodiac, the sign Pisces. — **yuga**, m. the last or Kali age. — **yoni**, f. the lowest origin, Mn. viii, 68; (mfn.), of the lowest origin. — **varṇa**, as, d, m. f. a man or woman of the last tribe, a Śūdra. — **vipulā**, f, N. of a metre. **Antyāva-sāyin**, i, ind, m. f. a man or woman of low caste (the son of a Cāṇḍāla by a Nishādi, especially a Cāṇḍāla, Śvapaca, Kshattri, Sūta, Vaidehaka, Māgadha, and Āyogava), Mn. &c. **Antyāhuti**, f. funeral oblation or sacrifice. **Antyēshṭi**, f. funeral sacrifice. **Antyēshṭi-kriyā**, f. funeral ceremonies. **Antyaka**, as, m. a man of the lowest tribe, L.

अन्तेवासिन् ante-vāsīn. See p. 43, col. 1.

अन्तः antra, am, n. (contr. of **antara**; Gk. *ἐντερον*), entrail, intestine (cf. **āntā**); (f), f. the plant *Convolvulus Argeuteus* or *Ipomoea Pes Caprae* Roth. — **kūja**, m. or — **kūjana**, n. or — **vikūjana**, n. rumbling of the bowels. — **m-dhami** (**antram-**), f. indigestion, inflation of the bowels from wind. — **pīcaka**, m. the plant *Æschynomene Grandiflora*. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of entrails. — **vardhaman**, n. or — **vridhāni**, f. inguinal hernia, rupture. — **śikā**, f., N. of a river. — **sraja**, f. a kind of garland worn by Nara-siṅha. **Antrāda**, m. worms in the intestines.

अन् and, cl. 1. P. **andati**, to bind, L.

Andu, as, or **andū**, ūs, f. the chain for an elephant's feet; a ring or chain worn on the ankle. **Anduka** or **andūka**, as, m. id., L.

अन्दिक् andikā, f. (for **antikā**, q.v.), fire-place.

अन्दोलय andolaya, Nom. P. **andolayati**, to agitate, to swing.

Andolana, am, n. swinging, oscillating.

Andolita, mfn. agitated, swung.

अन्द्रक् andraka = **ōdraka**, q.v.

अन्ध andh, cl. 10. P. **andhayati**, to make blind, Śis.

Andhā, m(f)(ā)n. blind; dark; (am), n. darkness; turbid water, water; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people. — **kāra**, m. n. darkness. — **kāra-maya**, mfn. dark. — **kāra-samaya**, m. intensity of darkness. — **kārita**, mfn. made dark, dark, Kād.; (cf. **gapa tārakādi**). — **kūpa**, m. a well of which the mouth is hidden; a well over-grown with plants, &c.; a particular hell. — **m-karapa** (**andham-**), m(f)(ā)n. making blind. — **tamasa**, n. great, thick, or intense darkness, Pāp. v, 4, 79; Ragh. — **tā**, f. or — **tva**, n. blindness. — **tāmāsa**, n. = **tamasa**, L. — **tā-**

mīra, m. complete darkness of the soul; (*am*), n. the second or eighteenth of the twenty-one hells, Mn. &c.; doctrine of annihilation after death. — **dhī**, mfn. mentally blind. — **pūtanā**, f. a female demon causing diseases in children, Suśr. — **mūṣhā**, f. a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. — **mūṣhikā**, f. the grass *Lepeocercis serrata*. — **m-bhaviṣṭu** (*andham*), mfn. becoming blind, Pāp. iii, 2, 57. — **m-bhāvuka** (*andham*), mfn. id., ib.; Kauś. — **rātri**, f. dark night (?), AV. **Andhā-lajī**, f. a blind boil, one that does not suppurate, Suśr. **Andhāhi** (or *andhdhika*), m. a 'blind', i.e. not poisonous snake; (*is, is*), m. f. the fish called *kucikā*. **Andhī-√i.kṛi**, to make blind, to blind. **Andhī-kṛita**, mfn. made blind. **Andhīkṛitātman**, mfn. blinded in mind. **Andhī-gu**, us, m., N. of a Rishi, PBr. **Andhī-√bhū**, to become blind. **Andhī-bhūta**, mfn. become blind.

Andhaka, mfn. blind; (*as*), m., N. of an Asura (son of *Kāyapa* and *Diti*); of a descendant of *Yadu* and ancestor of *Kṛiṣṇa* and his descendants; N. of a Muni. — **ghātin** or **-ripu**, m. the slayer or enemy of the Asura *Andhaka*, N. of *Siva*. — **varta**, m., N. of a mountain, Pāp. iv, 3, 91, Sch. — **vṛiṣṇi**, *ayas*, m. pl. descendants of *Andhaka* and *Vṛiṣṇi*. **Andhakāri** or **andhakāśuhṛid**, m. 'enemy of the Asura *Andhaka*', N. of *Siva*.

1. **Andhas**, as, n. darkness, obscurity, RV. **Andhikā**, f. night, L.; a kind of game (blindman's buff), L.; a woman of a particular character (one of the classes of women), L.; a disease of the eye, L.; another disease, L.; = *sarshapī*, L.

अन्यस 2. **andhas**, as, n. (Gk. *ἀνθος*), a herb; the Soma plant; Soma juice, RV.; VS.; juice, SBr.; grassy ground, RV. vii, 96, 2; food, MBh. iii, 13244; bhp.

अन्यु andhu, us, m. a well, Rājāt.

अन्युल andhula, as, m. the tree *Acacia Sirissa*.

अन्य andhra, as, m., N. of a people (probably modern *Telingana*); of a dynasty; a man of a low caste (the offspring of a *Vaidha* father and *Kārvāra* mother, who lives by killing game), Mn. x, 36. — **jāti**, f. the *Andhra* tribe. — **jītiya**, mfn. belonging to the *Andhra* tribe. — **bhṛitya**, ās, m. pl. a dynasty of the *Andhras*.

अन्न **anna**, mfn. (√*ad*), eaten, L.; (*ānnam*), n. food or victuals, especially boiled rice; bread corn; food in a mystical sense (or the lowest form in which the supreme soul is manifested, the coarsest envelope of the Supreme Spirit); water, Naigh.; *Viṣṇu*; earth, L. — **kāma** (*ānna*), mfn. desirous of food, RV. x, 117, 3. — **kāla**, m. meal-time, proper hour for eating; time at which a convalescent patient begins to take food, Bhpr. — **koṣṭhaka**, m. cupboard, granary; *Viṣṇu*, the sun, L. — **gati**, f. the oesophagus, gullet. — **gandhi**, m. dysentery, diarrhoea. — **ja** or **-jāta**, mfn. springing from or occasioned by food as the primitive substance. — **jala**, n. food and water, bare subsistence. — **jīti**, mfn. obtaining food by conquest (explanation of *vāja-jīti*), SBr. — **jivana** (*ānna*), mfn. living by food, SBr. — **tejas** (*ānna*), mfn. having the vigour of food, AV. — **da** or **-dātri**, mfn. giving food; N. of *Siva* and *Durgā*, L. — **dāna**, n. the giving of food. — **dāya**, mfn. — **da** above. — **devatā**, f. the divinity supposed to preside over articles of food. — **doṣha**, m. a fault committed by eating prohibited food, Mn. v, 4. — **dṛvaha**, as, m. want of appetite, dislike of food. — **pati** (*ānna*), m. the lord of food, N. of *Savitrī*, Agni, *Siva*. — **patni**, f. a goddess presiding over food, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. — **patya** (*ānna*), n. the lordship over food, MaitrS. — **pā**, mfn. (explanation of *keta-pā*), purifying food, SBr. — **pūrṇa**, mfn. filled with or possessed of food; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess, a form of *Durgā*. — **pāya**, n. explains the word *vāja-pāya*, q.v., SBr. — **pradā**, mfn. — **da** above, SBr. — **pralaya**, mfn. being resolved into food or the primitive substance after death, L. — **prāsa**, m. or **-prāsana**, n. putting rice into a child's mouth for the first time (one of the *Samskāras*; see *samskāra*), Mn. ii, 34; Yājñ. i, 12. — **bubhukshu**, mfn. desirous of eating food. — **brahman**, n. *Brahma* as represented by food. — **bhāksha**, m. or **-bhakeha**, m. eating of food. — **bhāga**, m. a share of food, AV. iii, 30, 6. — **bhuj**, mfn. eating food; (*k*), m. a N. of *Siva*, MBh. xii, 10382. — **maya**,

mfn. made from food, composed of food or of boiled rice. — **maya-kośa**, m. the gross material body (which is sustained by food = *sthūla-sarīra*). — **mala**, n. excrement; spirituous liquor, cf. Mn. xi, 93. — **rakshā**, f. caution in eating food. — **rasa**, m. essence of food, chyle; meat and drink, nutriment, taste in distinguishing food. — **lipa**, f. desire for food, appetite. — **vat** (*ānna*), mfn. Ved. possessed of food, RV. x, 117, 2, &c. — **vastra**, n. food and clothing, the necessities of life. — **vāhi-srota**, n. the oesophagus, gullet. — **vikṛa**, m. transformation of food; disorder of the stomach from indigestion; the seminal secretion. — **vid**, mfn. (√*2. vid*), acquiring food, AV. vi, 116, 1; (√*1. vid*), knowing food. — **śeṣa**, m. leavings, offal. — **samskāra**, m. consecrating of food. — **hartṛi**, mfn. taking away food. — **homā**, m. a sacrifice connected with the *Āsamedha*, SBr. **Annākāla**, see *annākāla*. **Annācoḥ-dana**, n. food and clothing. **Annātri** or **annādīn** [Mn. ii, 188], mfn. eating food. **Annādā**, mfn. eating food; Superl. of the fem. *annādī-tamā*, 'eating the most', N. of the fore-finger, SBr. **Annādāna**, n. eating of food. **Annādya**, n. food in general, proper food. **Annādya-kāma**, mfn. desirous of food. **Annāya**, m. (coined for the etymology of *vāya*), 'living by food, desirous of food', AitUp. **Annārthin**, mfn. asking for food. **Ann-vṛidh** (final *a* lengthened), mfn. prospering by food, RV. x, 1, 4. **Annāhārin**, mfn. eating food. **Annīyat**, mfn. being desirous of food, RV. iv, 2, 7.

अन्यम् annambhaṭṭa, as, m., N. of the author of the *Tarka-saṅgraha*, q. v.

अन्य 1. **anya** (3), am, n. inexhaustibility (as of the milk of cows), AV. xii, 1, 4; (cf. *ānyā*).

अन्य 2. **anyā**, as, ā, at, other, different; other than, different from, opposed to (abl. or in comp.); another; another person; one of a number; *anya* *anya* or *eka anya*, the one, the other; *anyac ca*, and another, besides, moreover [cf. *Zendanya*; Armen. *ail*; Lat. *alius*; Goth. *aljis*, Theme *alja*; Gk. *ἄλλος* for *ἄλλος*; cf. also *ἄλλος*]. — **kāma**, mfn. loving another. — **kārukā**, f. a worm bred in excrement, L. — **kṛita** (*anyā*), mfn. done by another, RV. — **kshetrā**, n. another territory or sphere, AV. — **ga** or **-gāmin**, mfn. going to another, adulterous. — **gotra**, mfn. of a different family. — **citta**, mfn. whose mind is fixed on some one or something else. — **oodita**, mfn. moved by another. — **ja** or **-jāta** (*anyā*) [RV.], mfn. born of another (family, &c.), of a different origin. — **janman**, n. another birth, being born again. — **tas**, see s. v. — **tā**, f. difference. — **durvaha**, mfn. difficult to be borne by another. — **devata** or **-devatyā** [MaitrS.; SBr.], or **-dāivata**, mfn. having another divinity, i. e. addressed to another divinity. — **dharma**, m. different characteristic; characteristic of another; (mfn.), having different characteristics. — **dhī**, mfn. one whose mind is alienated, L. — **nābhi** (*anyā*), mfn. of another family, AV. i, 29, 1. — **para**, mfn. devoted to something else, zealous in something else. — **pushta**, as, m. or ā, f. [Kum. i, 46] 'reared by another', the kokila or Indian cuckoo (supposed to be reared by the crow). — **pūrvā**, f. a woman previously betrothed to one and married to another. — **bija-ja** or **-bija-samudbhava** or **-bijōtanna**, m. 'born from the seed of another', an adopted son. — **bhṛit**, m. 'nourishing another', a crow (supposed to sit upon the eggs of the kokila). — **bhṛita**, as, m. or ā, f. [Ragh. viii, 58] = *pushta* above. — **manas** or **-manaska**, mfn. whose mind is fixed on something else, absent, versatile; having another mind in one's self, possessed by a demon. — **mātri-ja**, m. a half-brother (who has the same father but another mother), Yājñ. — **rājan**, mfn. having another for king, subject to another, ChUp. — **rāshtriya**, mfn. from another kingdom, belonging to another kingdom, SBr. — **rūpa**, n. another form; (*ena*), in another form, disguised; (*anyā-rūpa*), mfn. having another form, changed, altered, RV. &c. — **rūpin**, mfn. having another shape. — **liṅga** or **-liṅgaka**, mfn. having the gender of another (word, viz. of the substantive), an adjective. — **varpa** (*anyā*), mfn. having another colour. — **vāpā**, m. 'sowing for others', i. e. 'leaving his eggs in the nests of other birds', the kokila or Indian cuckoo, VS. — **vṛata** (*anyā*), m. devoted to others, infidel, RV.; VS. — **śikhaka**, m. a Brahman who has left his school, L.; an apostate, L. — **sapgraha**, m. intercourse with

another, adulterous intercourse. — **śādhārāṇa**, mfn. common to others. — **stri-ga**, m. going to another's wife, an adulterer, Mn. **Anyā-dṛiksha** [L.] or **anyā-dṛiś** [VS. &c.], mfn. or **anyā-dṛiśa**, mfn. of another kind, like another. **Anyādhīna**, mfn. subject to others, dependent. **Anyārayana**, n. going to another (as an inheritance). **Anyāsrita**, mfn. gone to another. **Anyāsakta**, mfn. intent on something else. **Anyāśādhārāṇa**, mfn. not common to another, peculiar. **Anyōdhī**, f. married to another, another's wife, Sāh. **Anyōtpanna**, mfn. begotten by another. **Anyōdarya**, mfn. born from another womb, RV. vii, 4, 8; (*as*), m. a step-mother's son, Yājñ.

Anyakā, nfn. another, other, RV.

Anyata, mfn. any one of many, either, any. **Anyata-tarā**, as, ā, at, either of two, other, different; *anyatara anyatara*, the one, the other; *anyataraśyam*, loc. f. either way, Pāp. — **tas** (*anyatara*), ind. on one of two sides, SBr.; KātyŚr.; either way (= *anyataraśyam*), VPrāt. **Anyatārato-danta**, mfn. having teeth on one side (only), SBr. **Anyatara-dyus**, ind. on either of two days, Pāp. v, 3, 22.

Anyā-tas, ind. from another; from another motive; on one side (*anyatāh anyatāh*, on the one, on the other side); elsewhere; on the other side, on the contrary, in one direction; towards some other place. **Anyāta-eta**, mfn. (*enīn*), variegated on one side, VS. xxx, 19. **Anyatāh-khṇāt**, mfn. sharp on one side, SBr. **Anyatāh-plakshā**, f., N. of a lotus pond in *Kurukshetra*, SBr. **Anyatāghātin**, mfn. striking in one direction, SBr. **Anyāto-dat**, mfn. = *anyatārato-danta*, q. v., TS. **Anyāto-ranya**, n. a land which is woody only on one side, VS. xxx, 19. **Anyāto-vāta**, m. a disease of the eye, Suśr.

Anyatasya, as, m. 'opponent, adversary,' in comp. with *-jāyin*, mfn. overwhelming adversaries, SBr. xiv.

Anyat-kāraka, mfn. making mistakes, Pāp. vi, 3, 99 (the neut. form appears to be used in comp. when error of any kind is implied; other examples besides the following are given). **Anyat-√i.kṛi**, to make a mistake, Pat. **Anyā-śā** or **-śāis**, f. a bad desire or hope (?), Pāp. vi, 3, 99.

Anyā-tra, ind. (= *anyasmin*, loc. of 2. *anyā*), elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); on another occasion; (ifc.) at another time than; otherwise, in another manner; to another place; except, without, MānGr.; Jain. [cf. Goth. *aljahtrō*]. — **manas** (*anyātra*), mfn. having the mind directed to something else, inattentive, SBr. xiv.

Anyathaya, P. *anyathayati*, to alter, Sāh.

Anyā-thā, ind. otherwise, in a different manner (with *atas*, *itas*, or *tatas* = in a manner different from this; *anyathā anyathā*, in one way, in another way); inaccurately, untruly, falsely, erroneously; from another motive; in the contrary case, otherwise [cf. Lat. *aliter*]. — **kāra**, m. doing otherwise, changing; (*am*), ind. otherwise, in a different manner, Pāp. iii, 4, 27. — **√i.kṛi**, to act otherwise, alter, violate (a law), destroy (a hope), &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. changed. — **khyāti**, f. (in *Sāṅkhya* phil.) the assertion that something is not really what it appears to be according to sensual perception; N. of a philosophical work. — **tva**, n. an opposite state of the case, difference. — **bhāva**, m. alteration, difference. — **bhūta**, mfn. changed. — **vādin** (or *anya-vādin*), mfn. speaking differently; (*i*), m. speaking inconsistently; (in law) perverting or a perverter. — **vṛitti**, mfn. altered, disturbed by strong emotion. — **siddha**, mfn. wrongly defined, wrongly proved or established; effected otherwise, unessential. — **siddha-tva**, n. or **-siddhi**, f. wrong arguing, wrong demonstration; that demonstration in which arguments are referred to untrue causes. — **stotra**, n. irony, Yājñ. ii, 204.

Anyā-dā, ind. at another time; sometimes; one day, once; in another case [cf. Old Slav. *inogda*, *inūda*].

Anyā-śā, -**śāis**, &c. See *anyat-kāraka*.

Anyadya, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 3, 99) belonging to another, *Daś*.

Anyarhi, ind. at another time, L.

Anyedyuka [Car.] or **anyedyushka** [Suśr.], mfn. occurring on another day; (*as*), m. a chronic fever.

Anye-dyus, ind. on the other day, on the following day, AV. &c.; the other day, once, Pāṇcat.

Anyonya or **anyo-nya** (said to be fr. *anyas*, nom. sing. m., and *anya*; cf. *paraspara*; in most cases the first *anya* may be regarded as the subject of the sentence, while the latter assumes the acc., inst., gen., or loc. cases as required by the verb; but there are many instances in which the first *anya*, originally a nominative, is equivalent to an oblique case); one another, mutual; (*am*), or *-tas*, ind. mutually. — **kalaha**, m. mutual quarrel. — **ghāta**, m. mutual conflict, killing one another. — **pakṣha-nayana**, n. transposing (of numbers) from one side to another. — **bheda**, m. mutual division or enmity. — **mithuna**, n. mutual union; (*as*), m. united mutually. — **vibhāga**, m. mutual partition (of an inheritance). — **vṛitti**, m. mutual effect of one upon another. — **vyatikara**, m. reciprocal action, relation or influence. — **samāraṇa**, m. reciprocal relation (of cause and effect). — **sāpeksha**, mfn. mutually relating. — **hārābhīhata**, mfn. (two quantities) mutually multiplied by their denominators. — **Anyonāpahrīta**, mfn. taken or secreted from one another, taken secretly. — **Anyonābhāva**, n. mutual non-existence, mutual negation, relative difference. — **Anyonāsāraṇa**, m. mutual or reciprocal support or connection or dependence; mutually depending. — **Anyonāśrita**, mfn. mutually supported or depending. — **Anyonāyōkti**, f. conversation.

सन्धुः a-nyāṅga, mfn. 'spotless,' in comp. with *-āveta*, mfn. white and without spot (as a sacrificial animal), AitBr.

अन्यतस् anyā-tas, &c. See s.v. 2. *anyā*.

अन्य-त्वा, anyā-dā, &c. See ib.

अन्या anyā (3), f. inexhaustible (as the milk of a cow), RV. viii, 1, 10 & 27, 11; SV.

अन्याय a-nyāya, as, m. unjust or unlawful action; impropriety, indecorum; irregularity, disorder. — **varīn** or **-vṛitta**, mfn. acting unjustly; following evil courses.

A-nyāyin or **a-nyāyya**, mfn. unjust, improper, indecorous, unbecoming.

अन्यून ā-nyūna, mf(ā)n. not defective, not less than (with abl.); entire, complete. — **ā-nyū-nātirikta** [ŚBr.] or **ā-nyūnādhika**, mfn. not too little and not too much; neither deficient nor excessive.

अन्योक्तस् ā-ny-okas, mfn. not remaining in one's habitation (*okas*), AV.

अन्यस्य anv-aksha, mfn. (fr. 4. *aksha*), following, L.; (*am*), ind. afterwards, immediately after, R. &c., cf. *gaṇa śarad-ādī*.

अन्यशरसन्धिव्य anv-akshara-sandhi, is, m. a kind of Sandhi in the Vedas, RPrāt.

अन्यङ्गम् anv-aṅgam, ind. after every member or part, ŚBr.

अन्यच्च anvāñc, añ, ūcī and ūci, ak (√*añc*), following the direction of another, going after, following; lying lengthwise; (*anūci*), loc. ind. in the rear, behind; (*ak*), ind. afterwards; behind (with acc.) — **Anvag-bhāvam**, ind. afterwards, L.; friendly disposed, Pān. iii, 4, 64. — **Anvag-bhūya**, ind. becoming friendly disposed, ib.

अन्यञ्च anv-√*añj*, to anoint, ŚBr.; Kauś.

अन्यतिमिच anv-ati-√*sic*, to pour out over or along, TBr.

अन्यती anv-atī (√*i*), cl. 2. P. -*atyeti*, to pass over to, follow, ŚBr.

अन्यतिरुह anv-adhi-√*ruh*, to ascend after another, Lāṭy.

अन्यधस् anv-adhy-√*2. as*, to throw upon after another, MānŚr.

अन्यधायम् anv-adhyāyam, ind. according to the chapters (of the Veda), according to the sacred texts, Nir.

अन्यपक्रम anv-apa-√*kram*, to run away after another, TBr.

अन्यभिषिच anv-abhi-√*shic* (√*sic*), Ā. -*siñcate*, to have one's self anointed by another (with acc.), MBh. xii, 2803 (both editions).

अन्यय anv-aya, as, m. (√*i*, see *anv-√*i**),

following, succession; connection, association, being linked to or concerned with; the natural order or connection of words in a sentence, syntax, construing; logical connection of words; logical connection of cause and effect, or proposition and conclusion; drift, tenor, purport; descendants, race, lineage, family. — **jāta**, m. a genealogist. — **vat**, mfn. having a connection (as a consequence), following, agreeing with; belonging to race or family; (*vat*), ind. in connection with, in the sight of, Mn. viii, 332. — **vyatireka**, n. agreement and contrariety; a positive and negative proposition; species and difference; rule and exception; logical connection and disconnection. — **vyatirekin**, mfn. (in phil.) affirmative and negative. — **vyāpti**, f. an affirmative argument.

Anvayin, mfn. connected (as a consequence); belonging to the same family, Rājāt. — **Anvayi-tva**, n. the state of being a necessary consequence.

अनव-√*arc*, to honour with shouts or songs of jubilee, RV. v, 29, 2.

अनव-√*arj*, to let go, ŚBr.

अनवर्त anavart (according to NBD.) shortened for *anu-vart* (√*vri*), to go after, demand (a girl in marriage), AV. xiv, 1, 56. For the abbreviation, cf. *anvā*, *apvā*, *a-bhva*.

Anavartitṛi for *anu-vartitṛi*, tā, m. a wooer, RV. x, 109, 2.

अनवर्थ anv-artha, mf(ā)n. conformable to the meaning, agreeing with the true meaning, Ragh. iv, 12; having the meaning obvious, intelligible, clear. — **grahana**, n. the literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (as opposed to the conventional). — **samjñā**, f. a term whose meaning is intelligible in itself (opposed to such technical terms as *bha*, *ghu*, &c.).

अनव-√*av*, to encourage, RV. viii, 7, 24.

अनवकृ anv-ava-√*1. kri*, to despise, refuse, MaitrS.

अनवकृ anv-ava-√*1. kri*, to scatter or strew about (with instr.), Yājñ.

Anv-avakirāṇa, am, n. scattering about successively, L.

अनवक्रम anv-ava-√*kram*, to descend or enter in succession, ŚBr. xiv.

अनवगग anv-ava-√*1. gā*, to go and join another, ŚBr.

अनवचर anv-ava-√*car*, to insinuate one's self into, enter stealthily, TS. &c.

Anv-avacāra, as, m. See *ān-anvavacāra*.

अनवधा anv-ava-√*dha*, to place into successively, ĀpŚr.

अनवपा anv-ava-√*1. pā*, Ved. Inf. -*pātoḥ*, to drink after others, ŚāṅkhGr.

अनवपु anv-ava-√*plu*, -*plavate*, to dive after, TBr.

अनवपुश्व anv-ava-√*mṛś*, to touch or come in contact with or along, Gobh.

अनववरुह anv-ava-√*ruh*, to ascend or enter upon after another, MBh.

अनववतुप anv-ava-√*lup*, Pass. -*lupyate*, to drop off after another, PBr.

अनववसृज anv-ava-√*srij*, to let go along or towards, TS.; TBr.

Anv-avasarga, as, m. letting down, slackening, TPrāt.; Pat.; permission to do as one likes, Pān. i, 4, 96.

अनववसो anv-ava-√*so*, -*syati*, to adhere to, cling to, TBr. &c.; to long for, desire, ŚBr. &c.

Anv-ava-sāyin, mfn. adhering to, depending on (gen.), TS.; ŚBr.

Anv-ava-sita, mfn. seized by, ŚāṅkhGr.

अनववस्था anv-ava-√*sthā*, to descend after another, ŚBr.

अनववसु anv-ava-√*sru*, Caus. -*srāvayati*, to cause to flow down upon or along, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.

अनववहन् anv-ava-√*han*, to throw down by striking, ŚBr.

अनववह् anv-ava-√*hri*, to lower (the shoulder), ŚāṅkhGr.

अनववाञ्च anv-avāñj (√*arj*), to cause to go after or in a particular direction, ŚBr.; to afflict with (instr.), AitUp.

अनववास anv-avās (√*2. as*), to place upon (dat.), TS.

अनवे anv-anē (√*i*), cl. 2. P. -*avaiti*, to follow, walk up to or get into.

Anv-avāya, as, m. race, lineage, MBh.

Anv-avāyana, am, n. See *ān-anvavāyana*.

अनवेद्य anv-avēksh (√*iksh*), to look at, inspect.

Anv-avakshā, f. regard, consideration.

अनव-√*1. aś*, cl. 5. P. Ā. -*aśnoti*, -*nute*, to reach, come up to, equal, RV.; AV.

अनवष्टका anv-aśṭakā, f. the ninth day in the latter half of the three (or four) months following the full moon in Āgrahāyana, Pausa, Magha (& Phālguna), Mn. iv, 150.

Anv-aśṭakya, am, n. a Śrāddha or funeral ceremony performed on the Anv-aśṭakā.

अनव-√*1. as*, to be near, Lāṭy.; to be at hand, RV.; AitBr.; to reach, RV.

अनवस्त anv-asta, mfn. (√*2. as*), shot along, shot; interwoven (as in silk), chequered, ŚBr.

अनवह anv-√*ah*, perf. -*āha*, to pronounce (especially a ceremonial formula, ŚBr. &c.).

अनवहम् anv-aḥm, ind. day after day, every day.

अनवा anvā (for 2. *anu-vā*, q. v.), blowing after, TāṇḍyaBr.; GopBr.

अनवाकृ anv-ā-√*1. kri*, to give to any one to take with him, to give a portion to a daughter, ŚāṅkhGr.

Anv-ā-kṛtī, is, f. shaping after, imitation, ŚāṅkhGr.

अनवाक्रम anv-ā-√*kram*, Ā. to ascend towards or to, TS.; P. to visit in succession, BHp.

अनवाकशायम् anv-ā-kśāyam, ind. (*kśā* for *khyā*), reciting successively, MaitrS.

अनवाख्या anv-ā-√*khyā*, to enumerate, Lāṭy. — **Anv-ākhyāna**, am, n. an explanation keeping close to the text, ŚBr.; a minute account or statement, Pat.

अनवागम् anv-ā-√*gam*, to follow, come after, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; Desid. -*jigāṃsati*, to wish or intend to follow, ŚBr.

अनवागा anv-ā-√*1. gā*, to follow, RV. i, 126, 3.

अनवाचश्च anv-ā-√*caśh*, to name after, ŚBr.

अनवाचम् anv-ā-√*cam*, to follow in rinsing the mouth, ĀsvGr.

अनवाचय anv-ācaya, as, m. (√*ci*), laying down a rule of secondary importance (after that which is *pradhāna* or primary); connecting of a secondary action with the main action (e.g. the conjunction *ca* is sometimes used *anvācaye*). — **āśhāta**, mfn. propounded as a rule or matter of secondary importance.

Anv-āśhita, mfn. secondary, inferior.

अनवाचर anv-ā-√*car*, to follow or imitate in doing, BHp.

अनवाजे anvāje (√*aj*?), only used in connection with √*1. kri*, e.g. *anvāje kri*, to support, aid, assist, Pān. i, 4, 73.

अनवातन् anv-ā-√*tan*, to extend, spread, RV. viii, 48, 13, &c.; to overspread, extend over, VS.

अनवादा anv-ā-√*1. dā*, Ā. to resume, ŚBr.

अन्वादिश् *anv-ā-√diś*, to name or mention afresh, Pāp.

अन्व-ādiśṭa, mfn. mentioned again, referring to a previous rule, Pāp. vi, 2, 190.

अन्व-ādesa, as, m. mentioning after, a repeated mention, referring to what has been stated previously, re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, the employment again of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation.

अन्व-ādesaka, mfn. referring to a previous statement, TPrāt.

अन्वाधा *anv-ā-√dhā*, to add in placing upon, place upon: *Ā.* & *P.* to add fuel (to the fire), AitBr. &c.; to deliver over to a third person (in law).

अन्व-ādhāna, am, n. adding or putting fuel (on the three sacred fires); depositing.

1. **अन्व-ādhī**, is, m. a bail or deposit given to any one for being delivered to a third person, Gaut.

अन्व-ādhya or **-ādhyaśa**, am, n. property presented after marriage to the wife by her husband's family, Mn. &c.

अन्व-āhita, mfn. deposited with a person to be delivered ultimately to the right owner.

अन्वाधाव् *anv-ā-√i.dhāv*, to run after, Kāth.

अन्वाधी *anv-ā-√dhī*, to recollect, remember, think of, AV.; TĀr.

2. **अन्व-ādhī**, is, m. repentance, remorse, L.

अन्व-ādhya, as, m. pl. a kind of divinity, ŚBr.

अन्वानि *anv-ā-√ni*, to lead to or along.

अन्वानु *anv-ā-√nu*, Intens. *-nōnaviti*, to sound through, RV. x, 68, 12.

अन्वान्य *anv-āntrya*, mfn. being in the entrails, AV.

अन्वाप् *anv-√āp*, to attain, reach, AitBr.: Desid. *anv-āpsati*, to harmonize in opinion, agree, VP.

अन्वाभज् *anv-ā-√bhaj*, P. and *Ā.* to cause to take a share after or with another, ŚBr. &c.

अन्व-ābhakta, mfn. entitled to take a share after or with another.

अन्वाभू *anv-ā-√bhū*, to imitate, equal, TS. &c.

अन्वायत् *anv-ā-√yat*, Caus. *-yātayati*, to dispose or add in regular sequence, bring into connection with (loc. or abl.), ŚBr. &c.

अन्व-āyatta, mfn. (with loc. or acc.) connected with, being in accordance with, being entitled to, TS. &c.

अन्व-āyātya, mfn. to be brought in connection with, to be added, to be supplied, ĀśvŚr.

अन्वायतन *anv-āyatana*, mfn. latitudinal.

अन्वाभ् *anv-ā-√rabh*, to catch or seize or touch from behind; to place one's self behind or at the side of, keep at the side of, AV. &c.; Caus. *-rambhayati*, to place behind another (with loc.), TS.

अन्व-ārabhya, mfn. to be touched from behind, ŚBr.

अन्व-ārambhā, as, m. touching from behind, TBr.; KātyŚr.

अन्व-ārambhapa, am, n. id., KātyŚr.

अन्व-ārambhapiyā, f. an initiatory ceremony, KātyŚr.

अन्वाह् *anv-ā-√ruh*, to follow or join by ascending; to ascend: Caus. *-rohayati*, to place upon.

अन्व-ārohā, as, m. pl., N. of certain Japas uttered at the Soma-libations, TS.

अन्व-ārohana, am, n. (a widow's) ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of a husband, (gana *anupravacandī*, q. v.)

अन्व-ārohaniya, mfn. belonging to the *Anv-ārohana*, or rite of cremation, ibid.

अन्वालभ् *anv-ā-√labh*, to lay hold of, grasp, handle, take in the hand or with the hand, RV. x, 130, 7, &c.

अन्व-ālabhana or **anv-ālabhāna**, am, n. a handle (?), MBh. iii, 17156.

अन्वालोच् *anv-ā-√loc*, Caus. *-locayati*, to consider attentively.

अन्वावप् *anv-ā-√2. vap*, 'to scatter in addition,' to add, Kauś.

अन्वावह् *anv-ā-√vah*, to convey to or in the proximity of, RV. x, 29, 2.

अन्वाविश *anv-ā-√viś*, to enter, occupy, possess; to follow, act according to, ChUp. &c.

अन्वावृत् *anv-ā-√vrit*, to roll near or along, RV. v, 62, 2; to revolve or move after, follow, VS. &c.: Intens. *-varivartti* (impf. 3. pl. *anv-āvarivuh* for *avrituh*), to drive or move after or along, RV. x, 51, 6; TS.

अन्वाशी *anv-ā-√śi*, to lie along, be extended over, AV.

अन्वाश्रित *anv-ā-śrita*, mfn. (*√śri*), one who has gone along; placed or situated along.

अन्वास् *anv-√ās*, to take a seat subsequently; to be seated at or near or round (with acc.); to live in the proximity of (with gen.), Hcat.; to be engaged in (especially in a religious act).

अन्व-āsana, am, n. sitting down after (another); service; regret, affliction, L.; a place where work is done, manufactory, house of industry, L.; an unctuous or cooling enema, L.

अन्व-āsina, mfn. sitting down after, seated alongside of.

अन्व-āsyamāna, mfn. being accompanied by, attended by.

अन्वास्या *anv-ā-√sthā*, to go towards, to meet, attain, VS. &c.

अन्वाहित *anv-ā-hita*. See *anv-ā-√dhā*.

अन्वाह् *anv-ā-√hrī*, to make up, supply, ŚBr. &c.

अन्व-āharapa, am, n. making up, supplying, Comm. on Lāṭy.

अन्व-āhāra, as, m. id., Lāṭy.

अन्व-āhārya, as, m. a gift, consisting of food prepared with rice, presented to the Ritiy priest at the Darśapūrnāmāsa ceremonies, TS. &c.; (*am* or *akam*), n. the monthly Śrāddha (q. v.) held on the day of new moon (according to Mn. iii, 123 it should be of meat eaten after the presentation of a Pinda or ball of rice). — *apācana*, m. the southern sacrificial fire, used in the *Anvāhārya* sacrifice, ŚBr. &c.

अन्वाह्ने *anv-ā-√hve*, to call to one's side in order or after another, Kauś.

अन्वि *anv-√i*, to go after or alongside, to follow; to seek; to be guided by; to fall to one's share, RV. iv, 4, 11; Ved. Inf. *anv-etave*, to reach or join [BR.], to imitate [Gmn.], RV. vii, 33, 8; *anv-etavai*, to go along (with acc.), RV. i, 24, 8; vii, 44, 5.

अन्व-āya. See p. 46, col. 1.

अन्व-ita, mfn. gone along with; joined, attended, accompanied by, connected with, linked to; having as an essential or inherent part, endowed with, possessed of, possessing; acquired; reached by the mind, understood; following; connected as in grammar or construction. **अन्वितार्था**, mfn. having a clear meaning understood from the context, perspicuous.

अन्व-iti, is, f. following after, VS.

अन्व-ityamāna, mfn. being followed.

अन्विष् *anv-√idh* or *anv-√indh*, to kindle, AV.

अन्विष् *anv-√3. ish*, cl. 1. P. *-icchatī*, to desire, seek, seek after, search, aim at, AV. &c.: cl. 4. P. *-ishyati*, id., R. &c., Caus. *-eshayati*, id., Mfich. &c.

अन्व-īṣṭa or **anv-īṣyamāna**, mfn. sought, required.

अन्व-ēsha, as, m. [Śāk.] or **anv-ēshapa**, am, ā, n. f. seeking for, searching, investigating.

अन्व-ēshaka, m[īkā]n. or **anv-ēshin** or **anv-ēshtri** [Pāp. v, 2, 90, &c.] mfn. searching, inquiring.

अन्व-ēṣṭavya or **anv-ēṣhya**, mfn. to be searched, to be investigated.

अन्वीक्ष् *anv-√ikṣh*, to follow with one's looks, to keep looking or gazing, AV. &c.; to keep in view, ŚBr.

अन्व-īkṣhapa, am, n. or **anv-īkṣhā**, f. exa-

mining, inquiry, Comm. on Nyāyad.; meditation, BhP.

अन्व-īkṣhitavya, mfn. to be kept in view or in mind, ŚBr.

अन्वीत *anv-ita* = *anv-ita*, q. v., Bālar.; Kir.

अन्वीपम् *anv-īpām*, ind. (fr. 2. *ap*), along the water, along the river, MaitrS.; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 98, Sch.

अन्वृ *anv-√ri* (cl. 3. P. *-iyarti*), aor. *Ā.* *-arta*, to follow in rising, RV. v, 52, 6.

अन्वृच् *anv-ricdm*, ind. verse after verse, ŚBr.

अन्वृजु *anv-riju*, mfn. moving straightforward or in the right way (N. of Indra), MaitrS.

अन्वृष् *anv-√ridh*, cl. 6. P. *-ridhāti*, to carry out, accomplish, RV. vii, 87, 7.

अन्वे *anv-ē* (*ā-√i*), cl. 2. P. *-aiti*, to come after, to follow as an adherent or attendant, RV. i, 161, 3, &c.

अन्वेतवे *anv-etave*, &c. See *anv-√i*.

अप् 1. *āp*, n. (gen. *apās*), work (according to NBD.), RV. i, 151, 4.

अप् 2. *āp* (in Ved. used in sing. and plur., but in the classical language only in plur., *āpas*), f. water; air, the intermediate region, Naigh.; the star δ Virginis; the Waters considered as divinities. Ifc. *āp* may become *apa* or *īpa*, *īpa* after *i-* and *u-* stems respectively. [Cf. Lat. *agua*; Goth. *ahva*, 'a river'; Old Germ. *aha* and *afra* at the end of compounds; Lith. *upplē*, 'a river'; perhaps Lat. *amnis*, 'a river', for *apnis*; cf. also *āpōs*.] **Apā-vat**, mfn. watery, AV. xviii, 4, 24. **Apāh-samvarta**, m. destruction (of the world) by water, Buddh. **Apām-vatsa**, m. 'calf of the waters', N. of a star. **Apām-nāpāt** [RV.; VS.] or **apām-naptri** [Pāp. iv, 2, 27] or **apām-garbhā** [VS.] or **apo-naptri** [Pāp. iv, 2, 27], m. 'grandson of the waters', N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water. **Apām-naptriya** [Pāp. iv, 2, 27] or **apām-naptriya** [Kāth.] or **apo-naptriya** [PBr.] or **apo-naptriya** [MaitrS.; TS.; AitBr. &c.], mfn. relating to Agni. **Apām-nātha**, m. the ocean, L. **Apām-nidhi**, m. the ocean, L.; N. of a Sāman. **Apām-pati** or **ap-pati** [Mn.], m. the ocean; N. of Varuṇa. **Apām-pitta** or **ap-pitta**, n. fire; a plant; L. **Ap-kritana**, n. deep meditation performed by means of water, Buddh. **Ap-cara**, m. an aquatic animal, Mn. vii, 72. **Ap-saras**, see s. v.

Aptyā (3), mfn. watery, RV. i, 124, 5.

Apya (2, 3), m[īkā]n. once *āpī*, RV. vi, 67, 9) n. being in water, coming from water, connected with water, RV. (cf. 3. *āpya*).

Apsavā, **apsavya**, **apsā**. See s. v.

Apsu, for words beginning thus, see s. v. *apsu*.

Ab-, for words beginning thus, see s. v. *ab-indhana*, *ab-ja*, &c.

अप *āpa*, ind. (as a prefix to nouns and verbs, expresses) away, off, back (opposed to *ūpa*, *ānu*, *sam*, *pṛa*); down (opposed to *ud*). — **tarām**, ind. farther off, MaitrS.

When prefixed to nouns, it may sometimes = the neg. particle *a*, e. g. *apa-bhī*, fearless; or may express deterioration, inferiority, &c. (cf. *apa-pāṭha*). (As a separable particle or adverb in Ved., with abl.) away from, on the outside of, without, with the exception of [cf. Gk. *ἀπὸ*; Lat. *ab*; Goth. *af*; Eng. *of*].

अपकृण्व *apa-karuṇa*, mfn. cruel.

अपकलङ्क *apa-kalaṅka*, as, m. a deep stain or mark of disgrace, L.

अपकल्मष *apa-kalmasha*, m[īkā]n. stainless, sinless.

अपकृष् *apa-√kash*, to scrape off, AV.

अपकृषाय *apa-kashāya*, mfn. sinless, MarkP.

अपकाम *apa-kāmā*, as, m. aversion, abhorrence, RV. vi, 75, 2; AV.; abominableness, AV.; (*dm*), ind. against one's liking, unwillingly, AV.

अपकीर्ति *apa-kīrti*, is, f. infamy, disgrace.

अपकुक्षि *apa-kukshi*, is, m. a bad or ill-shaped belly (?), Pān. vi, 2, 187; (also used as a *B.ku-vrihi* and *Auyayi-bhāva*.)

अपकुञ्ज *apa-kunja*, as, m., N. of a younger brother of the serpent-king Śeṣha, Hariv.

अपकु *apa-*√1. *kṛi*, to carry away, remove, drag away; (with gen. or acc.) to hurt, wrong, injure; Caus. *-kārāyati*, to hurt, wrong.

आपा-करापा, *am*, n. acting improperly; doing wrong, L.; ill-treating, offending, injuring, L.

आपा-कर्त्तृ, mfn. injurious, offensive.

आपा-करमान, *a*, n. discharge (of a debt), Mn. viii, 4; evil doing, L.; violence, L.; any impure or degrading act, L.

आपा-करा, *as*, m. wrong, offence, injury, hurt; despise, disdain. — *gīr* [L.], f. or *-śabda* [Pān. viii, 1, 8, Sch.], m. an offending or menacing speech. — *tā*, f. wrong, offence. **आपाकरार्थिन**, mfn. malicious, malevolent.

आपा-करा, *as*, m. wrong, offence, injury, hurt; doing ill to (with gen.); offending, injuring.

आपा-कृता, mfn. done wrongly or maliciously, offensively or wickedly committed; practised as a degrading or impure act (e. g. menial work, funeral rites, &c.); (*am*), n. injury, offence.

आपा-कृति, *is*, f. oppression, wrong, injury.

आपा-कृतिरा, *am*, n. damage, hurt, Pāncat.

आपा-कृति, *f*, a wrong or improper act; delivery, clearing off (debts), Yājñ. iii, 234; offence.

अपकृत *apa-*√2. *kṛit*, cl. 6. P. *-kṛintati*, to cut off, Kauś.

अपकृष *apa-*√*kṛish*, cl. 1. P. *-karshati*, to draw off or aside, drag down, carry away, take away, remove; to omit, diminish; to put away; to anticipate a word &c. which occurs later (in a sentence); to bend (a bow); to detract, debase, dishonour; Caus. *-karshayati*, to remove, diminish, detract.

आपा-कराश, *as*, m. drawing or dragging off or down, detraction, diminution, decay; lowering, depression; decline, inferiority, infamy; anticipation, Nyāyam; (in poetry) anticipation of a word occurring later. — *sama*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. a sophism in the Nyāya (e. g. 'sound has not the quality of shape as a jar has, therefore sound and a jar have no qualities in common').

आपा-कराशका, mfn. drawing down, detracting (with gen.), Sāh.

आपा-कराशना, mfn. taking away, forcing away, removing, diminishing; (*am*), n. taking away, depriving of; drawing down; abolishing, denying; anticipation, Nyāyam.

आपा-कृशिता, mfn. drawn away, taken away, removed, lost; dragged down, brought down, depressed; low, vile, inferior; (*as*), m. a crow, L. — *cetana*, mfn. mentally debased. — *jāti*, mfn. of a low tribe. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. inferiority, vileness.

अपकृ *apa-*√1. *kṛi*, *Ā. apa-s-kirate* (Pān. vi, 1, 142) to scrape with the feet, Uttarar.; (cf. *ava-*√*s-kṛi*): P. *apa-kirati*, to spout out, spurt, scatter, Pān. i, 3, 21, Comm.; to throw down, L.

अपक्ति *a-pakti*, is, f. (√*pac*), immaturity; indigestion.

आपाक्य, mfn. (ā) n. unripe, immature; undigested. — *tā*, f. immaturity; incompleteness. — *buddhi*, mfn. of immature understanding. **आपाक्यसिन**, mfn. eating raw, uncooked food.

अपक्रम *apa-*√*kram*, to go away, retreat, retire from, RV. x, 164, 1, &c.; to glide away; to measure off by steps, Kauś.; Caus. *-kramayati*, to cause to run away, PBr.: Desid. *-cikramishati*, to intend to run away or escape (with abl.), ŚBr.

आपा-कramā, *as*, m. going away, ŚBr. &c.; flight, retreat, L.; (mfn.), not being in the regular order (a fault in poetry).

आपा-कramapa, *am*, n. or *apa-kramā*, *as*, m. passing off or away, retiring.

आपा-कramin, mfn. going away, retiring.

आपा-कramāta, mfn. gone away; (*am*), n. (= *atītam*) that which is past, Bālār.

आपा-कramānti, *is*, f. = *apa-kramāna*, MaitrS.

आपा-कramānuka, mfn. = *apa-kramin*, TS.; PBr.

अपक्री *apa-*√*kṛi*, to buy, AV.; ŚBr. (see *ava-*√*kṛi*).

अपक्रुश *apa-*√*kruś*, to revile.

आपा-क्रुशा, *as*, m. reviling, abusing, L.

अपक्ष *a-pakṣā*, mfn. without wings, AV. &c.; without followers or partisans, MBh.; not on the same side or party; adverse, opposed to. — *tā*, f. opposition, hostility. — *pāta*, m. impartiality. — *pucchā*, mfn. without wings and tail, ŚBr. &c.

अपक्षि *apa-*√4. *kṣhi*, Pass. *-kṣhiyate*, to decline, wane (as the moon), TS.; ŚBr.

आपा-क्षया, *as*, m. decline, decay, wane, VP.

आपा-क्षिता, mfn. waned, BhP.

आपा-क्षिपा, mfn. declined, decayed, L.

अपक्षिप *apa-*√*kṣhip*, to throw away or down, take away, remove.

आपा-क्षिप्ता, mfn. thrown down or away.

आपा-क्षिपपान, *am*, n. throwing down, &c.

अपगम् *apa-*√*gam*, to go away, depart; to give way, vanish.

आपा-ग, mfn. (ā) n. going away, turning away from (abl.), AV. i, 34, 5; (cf. *ān-apaga*); (*ā*), f. = *āpa-gā*, L.

आपा-गता, mfn. gone, departed, remote, gone off; dead, diseased. — *vyādhi*, mfn. one who has recovered from a disease.

आपा-गमा, *as*, m. going away; giving way; departure, death.

आपा-गमाना, *am*, n. id.

अपगर *apa-gara*, *as*, m. (√1. *grī*), reviler (special function of a priest at a sacrifice), PBr.; Lāty. &c.; (cf. *abhogard*.)

अपगजित *apa-garjita*, mfn. thunderless (as a cloud), Kathās.

अपगल्भ *apa-galbha*, mfn. wanting in boldness, embarrassed, perplexed, VS.; TS.

अपगा *apa-*√1. *gā*, to go away, vanish, retire (with abl.), VS. &c.

अपगुर *apa-*√*gur*, to reject, disapprove, threaten, RV. v, 32, 6, &c.; to inveigh against any one: Intens. part. *apa-jārgurāṇa* (see s. v. *apa-*√2. *grī*).

आपा-ग्लाम or *apa-goram*, ind. disapproving, threatening (?), Pān. vi, 1, 53.

आपा-गोरापा, *am*, n. threatening, Comm. on TS.

अपगुह *apa-*√*guh* (Subj. 2. sg. P. *-gūhas*, *Ā. -gūhathās*; impf. 3. pl. *āpāgūhan*; aor. *-aghu-kṣat*) to conceal, hide, RV.; AV.

आपा-गुह्या, mfn. hidden, concealed, RV.

आपा-गुह्यामना, mfn. hiding, AV. xix, 56, 2; (*āpa gūh*) RV. vii, 104, 17.

आपा-गोहा, *as*, m. hiding place, secret, RV. ii, 15, 7.

अपगृ *apa-*√2. *grī*, Intens. part. *-jārgurāṇa*, mfn. (Gmn. & NBD.) devouring, RV. v, 29, 4.

अपगोपुर *apa-gapura*, mfn. without gates (as a town).

अपगो *apa-*√*gai*, to break off singing, cease to sing, GopBr.; Vait.

अपग्रह *apa-*√*grah*, to take away, disjoin, tear off.

अपघट *apa-*√*ghaṭ*, Caus. *-ghāṭayati*, to shut up.

अपघन 1. *apa-ghana*, *as*, m. (√*han*), (Pān. iii, 3, 81) a limb or member (as a hand or foot), Naish.

आपा-घाता, *as*, m. striking off, warding off, ŚBr.; (cf. Pān. iii, 3, 81, Sch.)

आपा-घातका, mfn. (ā) n. (ifc.) warding off.

आपा-घातिन, mfn. id. See *apa-*√*han*.

अपघन 2. *apa-ghana*, mfn. cloudless.

अपघ *a-paca*, mfn. not able to cook, a bad cook, Pān. vi, 2, 157 seq., Sch.

अपघर् *apa-*√*car*, to depart; to act wrongly.

आपा-घरिता, mfn. gone away, departed, dead; (*am*), n. fault, offence, Śāk.

आपा-घरा, *as*, m. want, absence; defect; fault, improper conduct, offence; unwholesome or improper regimen.

आपा-घरिन, mfn. departing from, disbelieving in, infidel, Mn.; doing wrong, wicked.

अपचाय *apa-cāy*, to fear, TBr.; to respect, honour, ŚBr.; TBr.

आपा-चयिता, mfn. honoured, respected, Pān. vii, 2, 30, Sch.

आपा-चयिन, mfn. not rendering due respect, showing want of respect, MBh.; *virādhāpācāyitva*, n. the not rendering due respect to old men, MBh. xiii, 6705.

अपचि 1. *apa-*√2. *ci* (Imper. 2. sg. *-cikīhi*) to pay attention to, to respect, AV. i, 10, 4.

1. **आपा-चिता**, mfn. (Pān. vii, 2, 30) honoured, respected, ŚBr. &c.; respectfully invited, BhP.; (*am*), n. honouring, esteeming.

1. **आपा-चि**, *is*, f. honouring, reverence, Śiś. — *mat* (*dāpāciti-*), mfn. honoured, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपचि 2. *apa-*√1. *ci*, *-cinati*, to gather, collect: Pass. *-ciyate*, to be injured in health or prosperity; to grow less; to wane; (with abl.) to lose anything, MBh.

आपा-चाया, *as*, m. diminution, decay, decrease, decline; N. of several planetary mansions.

2. **आपा-चिता**, mfn. diminished, expended, wasted; emaciated, thin, Śāk. &c.

2. **आपा-चि**, *is*, f. loss, L.; expense, L.; N. of a daughter of Marici, VP.; (for 3. *āpa-citi*, see below.)

आपा-चि, f. a disease consisting in an enlargement of the glands of the neck, Suśr.

आपा-चेष्टि, *tā*, m. a spendthrift, L.

अपचिकीर्षा *apa-cikīrṣhā*, f. (√1. *kṛi* Desid.), desire of hurting any one.

अपचित् 1. *apa-*√*cit*, Caus. *Ā.* (Subj. *-ce-īdyātai*) to abandon, turn off from (abl.), VS. ii, 17: Desid. *-cikitsati*, to wish to leave or to abandon any one (abl.), AV. xiii, 2, 15.

2. **आपा-चित**, *t*, f. a noxious flying insect, AV. **आपा-चेष्टा**, mfn. not favourable to (with abl.), TBr.

अपचिति 3. *āpa-citi*, *is*, f. (= *ἀποτίσις*, √3. *ci*), compensation, either recompense [TS. &c.] or retaliation, revenge, punishing, RV. iv, 28, 4, &c.

अपच्छ *apa-ccad* (√*ccad*), Caus. *-ccādayati*, to take off a cover, ĀpŚr.

आपा-च्छात्रा, mfn. not having a parasol, Kathās.

अपच्छाय *apa-ccāyā*, mfn. shadowless, having no shadow (as a deity or celestial being); having a bad or unlucky shadow; (*ā*), f. an unlucky shadow, a phantom, apparition.

अपच्छिद् 1. *apa-ccid* (√*ccid*), to cut off or away, ŚBr. &c.

2. **आपा-च्छिद्**, *t*, f. a cutting, shred, chip, ŚBr.; PBr.

आपा-च्छेदा, *as*, *am*, m. n. cutting off or away; separation.

आपा-च्छेदाना, *am*, n. id.

अपच्यु *apa-*√*cyu* (aor. *Ā.* 2. sg. *-cyoshthāh*) to fall off, go off, desert, RV. x, 173, 2: Caus. (aor. *-cucyavat*) to expel, RV. ii, 41, 10.

आपा-च्यव, *as*, m. pushing away, RV. i, 28, 3.

अपजात *apa-jāta*, *as*, m. a bad son who has turned out ill, Pāncat.

अपजि *apa-*√*ji*, to ward off, keep off or out, ŚBr.; Kāth.; PBr.

आपा-जया, *as*, m. defeat, discomfiture, L.

आपा-जय्या, mfn. See *an-apajayyām*.

अपजिघांसु *apa-jighāṃsu*, mfn. (√*han* Desid.), desirous of keeping off, wishing to avert, AitBr.

अपजिहीर्षु *apa-jihirṣu*, mfn. (√*hri* Desid.), wishing to carry off or take away, Rājāt.

अपज्ञा *apa-*√*jñā*, *-jñāte*, to dissemble, conceal, Pān. i, 3, 44.

आपा-ज्ञाना, *am*, n. denying, concealing, L.

अपज्य *apa-jya*, mfn. without a bowstring, MBh.

अपचीकृत *a-pañci-kṛita*, *am*, n. (in Vedānta phil.) 'not compounded of the five gross elements,' the five subtle elements.

अपटान्तर a-paṭāntara, mfn. 'not separated by a curtain,' adjoining (v.l. a-paṭāntara, q.v.), L.

अपटी apatī, f. a screen or wall of cloth (especially surrounding a tent), L. — **क्षेपा**, m. 'tossing aside the curtain' (ena), ind. with a toss of the curtain, precipitate entrance on the stage (indicating hurry and agitation); (cf. paṭikshepa.)

अपटु a-paṭu, mfn. not clever, awkward, uncouth; ineloquent; sick, diseased, L. — **तृ**, f. or **-त्रा**, n. awkwardness.

अपठ a-paṭha, as, m. unable to read, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 157 seq., Sch.

अपठिता a-paṭhita, mfn. unlearned, illiterate.

अपश्य a-paśya, mfn. unfit for sale; (am), n. an unsaleable article, Gaut.

अपतक्ष apa-√takṣ (3. pl. -takṣhṇvanti & impf. apātakṣan) to chip off, AV. x, 7, 20; ŚBr.

अपतन्त्र apa-tantra, as, m. spasmodic contraction (of the body or stomach), emprosthotonos, Hcat.

आपा-तन्त्रा, as, m. id., Suśr.

आपा-तन्त्रा, as, m. id., Suśr.

आपा-तन्त्रा, mfn. affected with spasmodic contraction, Suśr.

अपति ā-pati, is, m. not a husband or master, AV. viii, 6, 16; (is), f. 'without a husband or master,' either an unmarried person or a widow. — **घ्न** (ā-pati-), f. not killing a husband, RV. x, 85, 44; AV. — **तृ**, f. state of being without a husband. — **पुत्र**, f. without a husband and children. — **व्रा**, f. an unfaithful or unchaste wife.

आपाति = ā-pati, f., Nir.

अपतीर्य apa-tīrtha, as, am, m. n. a bad or improper Tīrtha, q. v.

अपतुल āpa-tūla, mf(ā)n. without a tuft, without a panicle, TS.

अपतृप apa-√tṛip, Caus. -tarpayati, to starve, cause to fast, Car.; Suśr.

आपा-तृपा, am, n. fasting (in sickness), Suśr.

अपत्र a-pattra, mfn. leafless; (ā), f., N. of a plant.

अपत्नी a-patnīka, mfn. not having a wife, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; where the wife is not present, KātyŚr.

अपत्य āpatya, am, n. (fr. āpa), offspring, child, descendant; a patronymical affix, Sāh. — **क्ष**, mfn. desirous of offspring. — **जिवा**, m., N. of a plant. — **तृ**, f. state of childhood, Mn. iii, 16. — **दा**, mfn. giving offspring; (ā), f., N. of various plants. — **पथा**, m. 'path of offspring,' the vulva, Suśr. — **प्रत्या**, m. a patronymical affix, Sāh. — **वत** (āpatya-), mfn. possessed of offspring, AV. xii, 4, 1. — **विक्रय**, m. 'seller of his offspring,' a father who receives a gratuity from his son-in-law. — **सत्र**, m. 'having his descendants for enemies,' a crab (said to perish in producing young). — **सो**, m (acc. sg. -sācam) m. accompanied with offspring, RV. — **आपा-त्यार्था**-शब्दा, m. a patronymic.

अपतप apa-√tṛap, to be ashamed or bashful, turn away the face.

आपा-तृपा, am, n. or -**त्रप**, f. bashfulness; embarrassment.

आपा-त्रपिष्णु, mfn. bashful, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 136.

अपतस् apa-√tras (impf. 3. pl. -atrasan) to flee from in terror, RV. x, 95, 8, MBh.

आपा-त्रस्ता, mfn. (ifc. or with abl.) afraid of, fleeing or retreating from in terror, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 38.

अपथ ā-patha, am, n. not a way, absence of a road, pathless state, AV. &c.; wrong way, deviation; heresy, heterodoxy, L.; (mf(ā)n.), pathless, roadless, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 30, Sch.; (ā), f., N. of various plants. — **गम**, mfn. going by a wrong road, pursuing bad practices, heretical. — **प्रपन्ना**, mfn. out of place, in the wrong place, misapplied.

आपाथि, ^०nithās, m. absence of road, Pāṇ. v, 4, 72.

आपाथि, mfn. unfit; unsuitable; inconsistent; (in med.) unwholesome as food or drink in particular complaints. — **निमित्ता**, mfn. caused by unfit food or drink. — **भुज**, mfn. eating what is forbidden.

अपद् a-padd or ā-pad [only ŚBr. xiv], mfn. nom. m. ā-pād, f. ā-pād [RV. i, 152, 3 & vi, 59, 6] or ā-pādi [RV. x, 22, 14], footless, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

आपादा, am, n. no place, no abode, AV.; the wrong place or time, Kathās. &c.; (mfn.), footless, Pañcat. — **रुह** or **-रोहि**, f. the parasitical plant Epidendron Tesseloides. — **स्था**, mfn. not being in its place; out of office. **आपादन्तरा**, mfn. 'not separated by a foot,' adjoining, contiguous (v.l. ā-paṭāntara, q.v.), L.; (am), ind. without delay, immediately, MBh.

अपदक्षिणम् apa-dakṣiṇam, ind. away from the right, to the left side, KātyŚr.

अपदम् apa-dama, mfn. without self-restraint; of wavering fortune.

अपदव apa-dava, mfn. free from forest-fire. **आपा-दवपद**, mfn. free from the calamity of fire.

अपदश apa-daśa, mfn. (fr. daśan), (any number) off or beyond ten, L.; (fr. daśā), without a fringe (as a garment), MBh.

अपदस् apa-√das (3. pl. -dasyanti) to fail, i. e. become dry, RV. i, 135, 8.

अपदह apa-√dah, to burn up, to burn out so as to drive out, RV. vii, 1, 7, &c.

अपदान āpa-dāna, am, n. (√dai), a great or noble work, R. ii, 65, 4; Śāk. (v. l.); (in Pāli for āva-dāna, q. v.) a legend treating of former and future births of men and exhibiting the consequences of their good and evil actions.

अपदार्थ ā-padārtha, as, m. nonentity.

अपदिश (apa-√diś (ind. p. -dīśya) to assign, KātyŚr.; to point out, indicate; to betray, pretend, hold out as a pretext or disguise, Ragh. &c.

आपा-दिश, ind. in an intermediate region (of the compass), half a point, L.

आपा-दिष्टा, mfn. assigned as a reason or pretext.

आपा-देसा, as, m. assigning, pointing out, KātyŚr.; pretence, feint, pretext, disguise, contrivance; the second step in a syllogism (i. e. statement of the reason); a butt or mark, L.; place, quarter, L.

आपा-देसिन, mfn. assuming the appearance or semblance of; pretending, feigning, Daś.

आपा-देस्या, mfn. to be indicated, to be stated, Mn. viii, 54; Daś.

अपदुष्यद् āpa-dushpad, 'not a failing step,' a firm or safe step, RV. x, 99, 3.

अपदृ āpa-√drī, Intens. p. āpa-dārdrat, mfn. tearing open, RV. vi, 17, 5.

अपदेवता āpa-devatā, f. an evil demon.

अपदोष āpa-dasha, mfn. faultless.

अपद्रव्य āpa-dravya, am, n. a bad thing.

अपद्रा āpa-√drā (Imper. 3. pl. -drāntu, 2. sg. -drāhi) to run away, RV. x, 85, 32; AV.

अपद्रु āpa-√2. dru, id., ŚBr. &c.

अपद्वार āpa-dvāra, am, n. a side-entrance (not the regular door), Suśr.

अपधम् āpa-√dham (3. pl. -dhamanti, impf. āpādhamaṭ, 2. sg. -adhamas) to blow away or off, RV.

अपधा 1. āpa-√dhā (Imper. -dadhātu; aor. Pass. -dhāyi) to take off, place aside, RV. iv, 28, 2; vi, 20, 5 & x, 164, 3.

2. **आपा-धह**, f. hiding, shutting up, RV. ii, 12, 3.

अपधाव āpa-√dhāv, to run away, AV.; ŚBr.; to depart (from a previous statement), prevaricate, Mn. viii, 54.

अपधुरम् āpa-dhurdm, away from the yoke, TBr.

अपधू āpa-√dhū (1. sg. -dhūnomi) to shake off, ŚāṅkhGr.

आपा-धूमा, mfn. free from smoke, Ragh.

अपधूय āpa-√dhrish, -dhris notī, to overcome, subdue, KaushBr.; (cf. ān-apadhriśhya.)

अपध्ये āpa-√dhyai, to have a bad opinion of, curse mentally, MBh. &c.

आपा-ध्याना, am, n. envy, jealousy, MBh. &c.; meditation upon things which are not to be thought of, Jain.

अपध्वंस āpa-√dhvāns, -dhvānsati, to scold, revile, [Comm. on] MBh. i, 5596 ('to drive or turn away,' NBD.); to fall away, be degraded (NBD.), Hariv. 720.

आपा-ध्वान्स, as, m. concealment, AV.; 'falling away, degradation,' in comp. with -ja, mfn. 'born from it,' a child of a mixed or impure caste (whose father belongs to a lower [Mn. x, 41, 46] or higher [MBh. xiii, 2617] caste than its mother's).

आपा-ध्वान्सिन, mfn. causing to fall, destroying, abolishing.

आपा-ध्वस्ता, mfn. degraded; reviled; abandoned, destroyed; (as), m. a vile wretch lost to all sense of right, L.

अपध्वान्त āpa-dhvānta, mfn. (√dhvan), sounding wrong, ChUp.

अपनम् āpa-√nam, (with abl.) bend away from, give way to [NBD.], to bow down before [Gmn.], RV. vi, 17, 9.

आपा-नाता, mfn. bent outwards, bulging out, ŚBr.; KaushBr.

आपा-नमा, as, m. curve, flexion, Śulb.

अपनश्वा āpa-√2. naś, 'to disappear,' Imper. -naśya, be off, KaushBr.

अपनस āpa-nasa, mfn. without a nose, L.

अपनह āpa-√nah, to bind back, AV.; (ind. p. -nahya) to loosen, MBh. iii, 13309.

अपनाभि āpa-nābhi, mfn. 'without a navel,' without a focal centre (as the Vēdi), TS.

अपनामन् āpa-nāman, a, n. a bad name, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 187; (mfn.), having a bad name, ib.

अपनिद्र 1. āpa-nidra, mfn. sleepless.

अपनिद्र 2. āpa-ni-dra, mfn. (√drā), opening (as a flower), Śiś.; Kir

आपा-नि-द्रात, mfn. id., Naish.

अपनिधा āpa-ni-√dhā, to place aside, hide, conceal, TBr. &c.; to take off, AV.

अपनिर्वाण āpa-nirvāṇa, mfn. not yet extinct, Śāk.

अपनिली āpa-ni-√li, Ā. (Imper. 3. pl. -layantām) to hide one's self, disappear, RV. x, 84, 7; ŚBr.

अपनिहू āpa-ni-√hnu, to deny, conceal, ChUp. &c.

अपनी āpa-√nī, to lead away or off; to rob, steal, take or drag away; to remove, frighten away; to put off or away (as garments, ornaments, or fetters); to extract, take from; to deny, Comm. on Mn. viii, 53, 59; to except, exclude from a rule, Comm. on RPrāt.: Desid -*minishati*, to wish to remove, Comm. on Mn. i, 27.

आपा-नाया, as, m. leading away, taking away; bad policy, bad or wicked conduct.

आपा-नायाना, am, n. taking away, withdrawing; destroying, healing; acquittance of a debt.

आपा-नीता, mfn. led away from; taken away, removed; paid, discharged; contradictory; badly executed, spoiled; (am), n. imprudent or bad behaviour.

आपा-नीति, is, f. taking away from (abl.), Nyāyam.

आपा-नेत्रि, tā, m. a remover, taking away.

अपनु āpa-√3. nu, to put aside, ŚāṅkhGr.

अपनुद् āpa-√nud, to remove, RV. &c.

आपा-नुत्ति, is, f. removing, taking or sending away; expiation, Mn. & Yājñ.

आपा-नुदा, mfn. (ifc. e.g. *śokāpanuda*, q.v.) removing, driving away.

आपा-नुन्त्सु, mfn. desirous of removing, expiating (with acc.), Mn. xi, 101.

आपा-नोदा, as, m. = āpa-nutti.

आपा-नोदना, mfn. removing, driving away, Mn.; (am), n. removing, driving away, Kaut.; Mn.

आपा-नोद्या, mfn. to be removed.

अपन्नगृह ā-panna-grīha, mfn. whose house has not fallen in, VS. vi, 24.

आपा-पन्ना-दा, mfn. = ā-panna-dat, q.v., Gaut.

आपा-पन्ना-दत्, mf(ati)n. whose teeth have not fallen out, TS.; TBr.

अपपद् *apa-√pad*, to escape, run away.

अपपरे *apa-paré* (√i), (perf. 1. sg. *āpa pá-rēto asmi*; *āpa asmi* may also be taken by itself as fr. 1. *apās*) to go off, RV. x, 83, 5.

अपपयेवृत् *apa-pary-ā-√vrit*, to turn (the face) away from, Gobh.

अपपाठ *apa-pāṭha*, as, m. a mistake in reading, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 64, Sch.; a wrong reading (in a text), VPāt.

अपपात्र *apa-pātra*, mfn. 'not allowed to use vessels (for food)', people of low caste, Mn. x, 51; Āp. **Apā-pātrita**, mfn. id.

अपपादत्र *apa-pādatra*, mfn. having no protection for the feet, shoeless, Rājat.

अपपान *apa-pāna*, am, n. a bad or improper drink.

अपपित्त *apa-pitvā*, am, n. (probably for *-pitvā* fr. √2. *pat*; cf. *abhi-pitvā*, *ā-pitvā*, *prā-pitvā*; but cf. also *āpi-tvā*, s. v. *āpi*), turning away, separation, RV. iii, 53, 24.

अपपिवस *ā-papivas*, m (geo. *ā-pupushas*) fn. (perf. p.), who has not drunk, AV. vi, 139, 4.

अपपूत *apa-pūta*, au, m. du. badly formed buttocks, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 187; (mfn.), having badly formed buttocks, ib.

अपपृ *apa-√1. pri* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *parshi*) to drive or scare away from (abl.), RV. i, 129, 5.

अपप्रगा *apa-pra-√1. gā* (aor. *-prāgāt*) to go away from, yield to, RV. i, 113, 16.

अपप्रजाता *apa-prajāta*, f. a female that has had a miscarriage, Suśr.

अपप्रदान *apa-pradāna*, am, n. a bribe.

अपपृ *apa-√pru*, *āpa-pravate*, Ved. to leap or jump down, ŚBr. &c.

अपपृथ *apa-√pruth* (Imper. 2. sg. *-protha*; p. *prōthai*) to blow off, RV. vi, 47, 30 & ix, 98, 11.

अपप्राप्ता *apa-prāṭ* (√i), (3. pl. *-prā-yānti* or *-prā-yanti*; Opt. *-prēyāt*) to go away, withdraw, RV. x, 117, 4; ŚBr.

अपप्रोषित *apa-prōshita*, am, n. (√5. *vas*), the having departed, a wrong departure or evil caused thereby, (neg. *ān-*) ŚBr.

अपप्लु *apa-√plu*, to spring down, MBh.: Caus. *-plāvayati*, to wash off, TS. &c.

अपबारिस् *āpa-barhis*, mfn. not having the portion constituting the Barhis, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपबाध *apa-√bād*, Ā. to drive away, repel, remove, RV. &c.: Caus. P. id., AV. xii, 1, 49; Desid. Ā. *-bābhatsate*, to abhor from (abl.), AitBr.

अपबाहुक *apa-bāhuka*, as, m. a bad arm, stiffness in the arm, L.

अपब्रू *apa-√brū* (impf. *-brāvāt*) to speak some mysterious or evil words upon, AV. vi, 57, 1.

अपभज् *apa-√bhaj*, P. (Subj. 1. pl. *-bhajāma*) to cede or transfer a share to, RV. x, 108, 9; ŚBr.; to satisfy the claims of (acc.), KātyŚr.; to divide into parts, PBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अपभय *apa-bhaya*, mf(ā)n. fearless, undaunted.

Apā-bhī, mfn. id.

अपभरणी *apa-bharaṇī*, f. pl. (√*bhr̥*), the last lunar mansion, TS.; TB.

Apā-bhartavaś, Inf. to take away, RV. x, 14, 2.

अपभार्त्रि, mfn. taking away, RV. ii, 33, 7; destroying.

अपभाष् *apa-√bhāsh*, to revile, Kum. v, 83.

Apā-bhāshapa, am, n. abuse, bad words, L.

अपभिद् *apa-√bhid* (Imper. 2. sg. *-bhindhi* for *-bhindhi*) to drive away, RV. viii, 45, 40.

अपभू *apa-√bhū* (Imper. *-bhavatu* & *-bhūtu* [RV. i, 131, 7]; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-bhūts*, 2. pl. *-bhū-tana*) to be absent, be deficient, RV.; AV.; TS.

Apā-bhūti, is, f. defect, damage, AV. v, 8, 5.

अपभंश *apa-bhāṁśā* (or *apa-bharaṁśa*), as,

m. falling down, a fall, TS. &c.; a corrupted form of a word, corruption; ungrammatical language; the most corrupt of the Prākṛit dialects.

Apā-bharaṁśa, mfn. corrupted (as a Prākṛit dialect), Kathās.

अपम *apamā*, mfn. (fr. *āpa*), the most distant, the last, RV. x, 39, 3; AV. x, 4, 1; (as), m. (in astron.) the declination of a planet. — **kshetra**, see *krānti-kshetra*. — **jyā**, f. the sine of the declination. — **maṇḍala** (or *apa-maṇḍala*) or **-vṛitta**, n. the ecliptic.

अपमन्यु *apa-manyu*, mfn. free from grief.

अपमर्दे *apa-marda*, as, m. (√*mṛid*), what is swept away, dirt.

अपमर्श *apa-marśa*, as, m. (√*mṛś*), touching, grazing, Śāk. (v. l. for *abhi-marśa*).

अपमा *apa-√3. mā* (ind. p. *-māya*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 69) to measure off, measure, AV. xix, 57, 6.

अपमान *apa-māna*, as, m. (or *am*, n.), (√*man*), disrespect, contempt, disgrace.

Apā-mānita, mfn. dishonoured, disgraced, ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

Apā-mānin, mfn. dishonouring, despising.

Apā-mānya, mfn. disreputable, dishonourable.

अपमार्ग 1. *apa-mārga*, as, m. a by-way, Pāṇcat.

अपमित्य *apa-mītya*. See *apa-√me*.

अपमुख *apa-mukha*, mfn. having the face averted, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 186; having an ill-formed face or mouth, ib.; (*ami*), ind. except the face, &c., ib.

अपमूर्धन् *apa-mūrdhan*, mfn. headless.

अपमृज् *apa-√mṛij*, cl. 2. P. Ā. *-mārshṭi* (1. pl. *-mṛijmahe*; Imper. 2. du. *-mṛijethām*) to wipe off, remove, AV.; ŚBr. &c.

2. **Apā-mārga**, as, m. wiping off, cleansing, Śis.

Apā-mārgana, am, n. cleansing; a cleansing remedy, detergent, Suśr.; (mfn.) wiping off, moving away, destroying, BhP.

Apā-mṛiṣṭa, mfn. wiped off, cleansed, VS. &c.

अपमृत्यु *apa-mṛityu*, us, m. sudden or accidental death; a great danger or illness (from which a person recovers).

अपमृषित *apa-mṛishita*, unintelligible (as a speech), Pāṇ. i, 2, 20, Sch.

अपमे *apa-√me*, cl. 1. Ā. *-mayate* (ind. p. *-mītya* or *-māya*) to be in debt to, owe, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 19, Sch.

Apā-mītya, am, n. debt, AV. vi, 117, 1; ĀśvŚr.

अपम्यक्ष *apa-√myaksh* (Imper. 2. sg. *-myaksha*) to keep off from (abl.), RV. ii, 28, 6.

अपमुक्त *apa-muktā*, mfn. (√*mluc*), retired, hidden, RV. x, 52, 4.

अपयज् *apa-√yaj* (1. pl. *-yajāmasi*) to drive off by means of a sacrifice, Kauś.

अपयशस् *apa-yaśas*, as, n. disgrace, infamy.

— **kara**, mfn. occasioning infamy, disgraceful.

अपया *apa-√yā*, to go away, depart, retire from (abl.); to fall off; Caus. *-yāpayati*, to carry away by violence, BhP.

Apā-yāta, mfn. gone away, having retired.

Apā-yātavya, am, n. impers. to be gone away, Kathās.

Apā-yāna, am, n. retreat, flight; (in astron.) declination.

अपयु *apa-√1. yu*, *-yuyoti* (Imper. 2. sg. *-yuyodhi*, 2. pl. *-yuyotana*) to repel, disjoin, RV.

अपयुज् *apa-√yuj*, Ā. *-yujākte*, to loose one's self or be loosened from (abl.), ŚBr.

अपर 1. *a-para*, mfn. having nothing beyond or after, having no rival or superior. — **vāt**, mfn. having nothing following, ŚBr. — 1. **-a-para**, mfn. 'not reciprocal, not one (by) the other,' only in comp. with *-sambhūta*, mfn. not produced one by the other, Bhag. **A-parādhina**, mfn. not dependent on another, ŚBr. **A-parārdhya**, mfn. without a maximum, unlimited in number, ĀśvŚr.

अपर 2. *āpara*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *āpa*), posterior, later, latter (opposed to *pūṛva*; often in comp.); following; western; inferior, lower (opposed to *pūṛva*); other, another (opposed to *svā*); different (with abl.); being in the west of; distant, opposite. Sometimes *āpara* is used as a conjunction to connect words or sentences, e. g. *āparaṁ-ca*, moreover; (as), m. the hind foot of an elephant, Śis.; (*ā*), f. the west, L.; the hind quarter of an elephant, L.; the womb, L.; (*f*), f. (used in the pl.) or (*ām*) [RV. vi, 33, 5], n. the future, RV.; ŚBr.; (*āparam* [AV.] or *aparām* [RV.]), ind. in future, for the future; (*āparam*), ind. again, moreover, PārGr.; Pāṇcat.; in the west of (abl.), KātyŚr.; (*ena*), ind. (with acc.) behind, west, to the west of, KātyŚr. [cf. Goth. and Old Germ. *afar*; and the Mod. Germ. *aber*, in such words as *Aber-mal*, *Aber-witz*].

— **kānyakubja**, m., N. of a village in the western part of Kānyakubja, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 14, Sch. — **kāya**, m. the hind part of the body. — **kāla**, m. 2 later period, KātyŚr. — **godāna**, n. (in Buddhist cosmogony) a country west of the Mahā-meru. — **jā**, mfn. born later, VS. — **jana**, sg. or pl. m. inhabitants of the west, GopBr.; KātyŚr. — **tā**, f. distance; posteriority (in place or time); opposition, contrariety, relativity; nearness. — **tra**, ind. in another place; (*eka-tra*, *aparatra*, in one place, in the other place, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 194, Sch.) — **tva**, n. — **tā**, q. v. — **daśāhi-nam**, ind. south-west, (*gāṇa tishhādgū-ādī*, q. v.) — **nidāgha**, m. the latter part of the summer.

— **pakṣā**, m. the latter half of the month, ŚBr.; the other or opposing side, the defendant. — **pa-kṣhiya**, mfn. belonging to the latter half of the month, (*gāṇa gaṇādī*, q. v.) — **pañcāla**, m. pl. the western Pañcālas, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 103, Sch. — **para**, m (ā or e) fn. pl. one and the other, various, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 144, Sch. — **puruṣā**, m. a descendant, ŚBr. x. — **pranaya**, mfn. easily led by others, tractable. — **bhāva**, m. after-existence, succession, continuation, Nir. — **rātrā**, m. the latter half of the night, the end of the night, the last watch. — **loka**, m. another world, paradise. — **vaktṛā**, f. a kind of metre of four lines (having every two lines the same).

— **vat**, see 1. *a-para*. — **varṣā**, ās, f. pl. the latter part of the rains. — **śarād**, f. the latter part of the autumn. — **śvas**, ind. the day after to-morrow, Gobh. — **sakthā**, n. the hind thigh, ŚBr. — **sad**, mfn. being seated behind, PBr. — 2. **-a-para**, mfn. pl. one after the other, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 144. — **svastika**, n. the western point in the horizon. — **hemanta**, m. n. the latter part of winter. — **hai-mana**, mfn. belonging to the latter half of the winter season, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 11, Sch. **Aparāgni**, f. m. du. the southern and the western fire (of a sacrifice), KātyŚr. **Aparānta**, mfn. living at the western border; (*as*), m. the western extremity, the country or the inhabitants of the western border; the extreme end or term; 'the latter end,' death. **Aparāntaka**, mf(ā)n. living at the western border, VarBṛS. &c.; (*ikā*), f. a metre consisting of four times sixteen mātrās; (*am*), n., N. of a song, Yājñ. **Aparānta-jñāna**, n. prescience of one's latter end. **Aparāpara**, m (ā or e) fn. pl. another and another, various, L. **Aparārka**, m. the oldest known commentator of Yājñavalkya's law-book. **Aparārka-candrikā**, f. the name of his comment. **Aparārdha**, m. the latter, the second half. **Aparārdhā**, m. afternoon, the last watch of the day. **Aparārdhaka**, mfn. 'born in the afternoon,' a proper name, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 28. **Aparārdha-tana** [L.] or **aparārdheta-na** [Pāṇ. iv, 3, 24], mfn. belonging to or produced at the close of the day. **Aparōtarā**, f. opposite to or other than the west, the east, L. **Apare-dyās**, ind. on the following day, MaitrS. &c.

अपरञ्ज *apa-√rañj*, *-rajjate*, to become unfavourable to, MBh.; Kir. ii, 49.

Apā-rakta, mfn. having a changed colour, grown pale, Śāk.; unfavourable, VarBṛS.

Apā-rāga, as, m. aversion, antipathy, Mn. vii, 154.

अपरत *apa-rata*, mfn. (√*ram*), turned off from, unfavourable to (abl.), Nir.; resting, BhP.

अपरव *apu-rava*, as, m. contest, dispute; discord. **Aparavōjhitā**, mfn. free from dispute, undisturbed, undisputed.

अपरस्पर 1. *a-paraspara*. See 1. *a-para*.

2. **Aparas-para**. See 2. *āpara*.

अपराङ्मुख a-parāṇ-mukha, mfn. with unaverted face, not turned away from (gen.), Ragh.

अपराजयिन् ā-parājayin, mfn. never losing (at play), TBr.

अ-पारजिता, mf(ā)n. unconquered, unsurpassed, RV. &c.; (as), m. a poisonous insect, Suśr.; Vishnu; Śiva; one of the eleven Rudras, Hariv.; a class of divinities (constituting one portion of the so-called Anuttara divinities of the Jains); N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; of a son of Kṛṣṇa, BhP.; of a mythical sword, Kathās.; (ā), f. (with *dis*) the north-east quarter, AitBr. &c.; Durgā; several plants, Clitoria Ternatea, Marsilea Quadrifolia, Sesbania Aegyptiaca; a species of the Śārkari metre (of four lines, each containing fourteen syllables).

अ-पारजिष्णु, mfn. unconquerable, invincible, ŚBr. xiv.

अपराध apa-√rādh-, rādhyati or-rādhnōti, to miss (one's aim, &c.), AV. &c.; to wrong, offend against (gen. or loc.); to offend, sin.

अप-रāddha, mfn. having missed; having offended, sinned; criminal, guilty; erring. — **प्रि-शतका** or **अप-रāddheshu**, m. an archer whose arrows miss the mark, L.

अप-रāddhi, is, f. wrong, mistake, ŚBr.

अप-रāddhi, mfn. offending, an offender.

अप-रāddha, as, m. offence, transgression, fault; mistake; **अप-रāddham** √1. *kṛi*, to offend any one (gen.) — **भ्राह्मजाना**, m. 'sin-destroyer', N. of Śiva. — **भ्राह्मजान-तुत्र**, n. a poem of Śaṅkarācārya (in praise of Śiva).

अप-रāddhin, mfn. offending; criminal; guilty.

अप-रāddhi-tā, f. or -*tva*, n. criminality, guilt.

अपरापरण a-parāparanā, as, m. not having descendants or offspring, AV. xii, 5, 45.

अपराभाव ā-parābhāva, as, m. the state of not succumbing or not breaking down, TBr.

अ-पारābhūta, mfn. not succumbing, not breaking down, ŚBr.

अपरामृष्ट ā-parāmṛṣṭa, mfn. untouched.

अपरासिक्त ā-parāsikta, mfn. not poured on one's side, not spilled (as the semen virile), ŚBr.

अपराहत ā-parāhata, mfn. not driven off, AV. xviii, 4, 38.

अपरिकलित a-parikalita, mfn. unknown, unseen.

अपरिक्रम a-parikrama, mfn. not walking about, unable to walk round, R. ii, 63, 42.

अ-परिक्रमम, ind. without going about, standing still, KātyŚr.

अपरिक्लिन्न a-pariklinna, mfn. not moist, not liquid, dry.

अपरिगण्य a-pariganya, mfn. incalculable.

अपरिगता a-parigata, mfn. unobtained, unknown, Kād.

अपरिग्रह a-parigraha, as, m. not including, Comm. on TPṛāt.; non-acceptance, renouncing (of any possession besides the necessary utensils of ascetics), Jain.; deprivation, destitution, poverty; (mfn.), destitute of possession; destitute of attendants or of a wife, Kum. i, 54.

अ-परिग्रह्या, mfn. unfit or improper to be accepted, not to be taken.

अपरिचयिन् a-paricayin, mfn. (√2. ci), having no acquaintances, misanthropic.

अ-परिचित, mfn. unacquainted with, unknown to.

अ-परिचोय, mfn. unsociable.

अपरिच्छद a-paricchada, mfn. (√chad), without retinue, unprovided with necessities, Mn. viii, 405.

अ-परिच्छान्ना, mfn. uncovered, unclothed.

अ-परिच्छदित, mfn. id.

अपरिच्छिन्न a-paricchinna, mfn. without interval or division, uninterrupted, continuous; connected; unlimited; undistinguished.

अ-परिच्छेदा, as, m. want of distinction or division; want of discrimination, Śāk.; want of judgment; continuance.

अपरिज्यानि a-parijyāni, is, f. 'not falling into decay,' *ishāpūrtasyāparijyāni*, f., N. of a sacrificial ceremony, AitBr.

अपरिणयन a-parinayana, am, n. (√nī), non-marriage, celibacy.

अ-परिणीता, f. an unmarried woman.

अपरिणाम a-pariṇāma, as, m. (√nam), unchangeableness. — **दार्शन**, mfn. not providing for a change, improvident.

अ-परिणामिन, mfn. unchanging.

अपरितोष a-paritasha, mfn. unsatisfied, discontented, Śāk.

अपरिपक्व a-paripakva, mfn. not quite ripe (as fruits, or a tumour [Suśr.]); not quite mature.

अपरिपर ā-paripara, mfn. not going by a tortuous course, AV. xviii, 2, 46; MaitrS.

अपरिभ्रज ā-paribhinna, mfn. not broken into small pieces, not crumbled, ŚBr.

अपरिमाण ā-parimāṇa, mfn. without measure, immeasurable, immense; (am), n. immeasurableness.

अ-परिमिता, mfn. unmeasured, either indefinite or unlimited, AV.; ŚBr. &c. — **गुण-गुण**, mfn. of unbounded excellences. — **ध्वा**, ind. into an unlimited number of pieces or parts, MaitrUp. — **वि-धा** (āparimīta-), mfn. indefinitely multiplied, ŚBr. **अपरिमितल्लिखिता**, mfn. having an indefinite number of lines, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अ-परिमेया, mfn. immeasurable, illimitable.

अपरिमोष ā-parimasha, as, m. not stealing, TS.

अपरिम्लान a-parimlāna, as, m. 'not withering, not decaying,' the plant Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि a-pariyāni, is, f. inability to walk about (used in excretions), Pāp. viii, 4, 29, Kād.

अपरिलोप a-parilopa, as, m. non-loss; non-damage, RPṛāt.

अपरिवर्गम् ā-parivargam, ind. without leaving out, uninterruptedly, completely, TS.; TBr.; ĀpŚr.

अपरिवर्तनीय a-parivartaniya, mfn. not to be exchanged.

अपरिवाद्य a-parivādya, mfn. (√vad), not to be reprimanded, Gaut.

अपरिविष्ट ā-parivishṭa, mfn. not enclosed, unbounded, RV. ii, 13, 8.

अपरिवीत ā-parivīta, mfn. (√vye), not covered, ŚBr.

अपरिवृत a-parivṛita, mfn. not hedged in or fenced, Mn. & Gaut.; (cf. *ā-parivṛita*.)

अपरिशेष a-pariśeṣa, mfn. not leaving a remainder, all-surrounding, all-enclosing, Śāṅkhyak.

अपरिग्रह्यम् a-pariśatham, ind. not loosely, very firmly, Uttarar.

अपरिष्कार a-pariśkāra, as, m. want of polish or finish; coarseness, rudeness.

अ-परिष्कृता, mfn. unpolished, unadorned, coarse.

अपरिसमाप्तिक a-parisamāptika, mfn. not ending, endless, Comm. on BrĀrUp.

अपरिसर a-parisara, mfn. non-contiguous, distant.

अपरिस्कन्दम् a-pariskandam, ind. so as not to jump or leap about, Bhāṭṭ.

अपरिहरणीय a-pariharaniya, mfn. not to be avoided, inevitable; not to be abandoned or lost; not to be degraded.

अ-परिहारा, mfn. id., Gaut. &c.

अपरिहाय a-parihāya or *ā-parihāya*, am, n. the state of not being deprived of anything, KaushBr.

अपरिहृत ā-parihvṛita, mfn. unaffected, not endangered, RV.; (cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 32.)

अपरीक्षित a-parīkshita, mfn. untried, unproved; not considered, inconsiderate.

अपरीत ā-parīta, mfn. unobstructed, irresistible, RV.; (as), m., N. of a people (v. l.)

अपरीवृत ā-parivṛita, mfn. (√1. vṛi), un-surrounded, RV. ii, 10, 3; (cf. *ā-parivṛita*.)

अपरुध apa-√2. rudh, to expel, drive out (from possession or dominion), RV. x, 34, 2 & 3; AV. &c.; Desid. Pass. *p. āparurutsyamāna*, wished or intended to be expelled, Kāṭh.

आ-रुद्धा, ā, m. one who keeps another off, a repeller, TS.

आ-रुद्धा, as, m. exclusion, prohibition (an-, neg.), KātyŚr.

आ-रुद्धका, mfn. detaining, hindering, MaitrS.

अपरुष ā-paruṣa, mf(ā)n. not harsh.

अपरुप āpa-rūpa, am, n. monstrosity, deformity, AV. xii, 4, 9; (mfn.), deformed, ill-looking, odd-shaped, L.

अपरेद्युस् apare-dyūs. See 2. āpara.

अपरोक्ष a-paroksha, mfn. not invisible; perceptible; (am), ind. (with gen.) in the sight of; (*āparokshāt*), ind. perceptibly, manifestly, ŚBr. xiv.

आ-रोक्षया, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make perceptible, L.; to take a view of (acc.), MBh.

अपर्ण ā-parṇā, mfn. leafless, TS.; (ā), f., 'not having even leaves (for food during her religious austerities)', N. of Durgā or Pārvatī, Kum. v, 28.

अपर्तु āpa-rtū (ritu), mfn. untimely, unseasonable, AV. iii, 28, 1; not corresponding to the season (asrain), BhP.; (us), m. not the right time, not the season, Gaut.; Āp.; (u), ind. not in correspondence with the season, Gaut.

अपर्यन्त a-paryantā, mfn. unbounded, unlimited, ŚBr. x, xiv, &c.

अपरीप्त a-paryāpta, mfn. (√āp), incomplete; unable, incompetent, insufficient; not enough; unlimited, unbounded, L. — **वत**, mfn. not competent to (Inf.), Ragh. xvi, 28.

अपरीय a-paryāya, as, m. want of order or method.

अपरीयसित a-paryāsita, mfn. (Caus. perf. Pass. p. √2. as), not thrown down or annihilated, Kir. i, 41.

अपर्वन् ā-parvān, a, n. not a point of junction, RV. iv, 19, 3; a day which is not a *parvan* (a day in the lunar month, as the full and change of the moon, and the eighth and fourteenth of each half month); (mfn.), without a joint. **आ-पर्व-दाण्डा**, m. a kind of sugar-cane. **आ-पर्व-भाण्डा-निपुण**, mfn. skilled in breaking a passage where there is no joint (i. e. where there is no possibility of bending), Kām.

आ-पर्वका, mfn. jointless, ŚBr.

अपरीण ā-parhāṇa = *ā-parihāṇa*, q. v.

अपल 1. *apala*, am, n. a pin or bolt, L.

अपल 2. *apala*, mfn. fleshless.

अपलप āpa-√lap, to explain away, to deny, conceal: Caus. *ā-lāpayate*, to outwit, Bhāṭṭ.

आ-लपाना, am, n. denial or concealment of knowledge, evasion, turning off the truth, detraction; concealing, hiding; affection, regard, L.; the part between the shoulder and the ribs, Suśr.

आ-लपिता, mfn. denied, concealed; suppressed, embezzled, Comm. on Mn. viii, 400.

आ-लपा, as, m. = *āpa-lapana*. — **दाण्डा**, m. a fine imposed on one who denies or evades (in law).

आ-लपिन, mfn. one who denies, evades or conceals (with gen.)

अपलाल ā-palāla, as, m., N. of a Rakshas.

अपलाश ā-palāś, mfn. leafless, RV. x, 27, 14.

अपलाशिका āpa-lāshikā (or *āpa-lāsikā*), f. thirst, L.

आ-लशिन, mfn. free from desire, Pāp. iii, 2, 144.

आपलशुका *apa-lāshuka*, mfn. free from desire, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 160, Sch.

अपलिख *apa-likh* (Subj. -*likhāt*) to scrape off, AV. xiv, 2, 68.

अपलित *a-palita*, mfn. not grey, AV.

अपलुपम् *apa-lupam*, ind. (according to Pāṇ. iii, 4, 12, Sch.) Ved. Inf. of *apa-√lup*, to cut off.

अपलूलनकृत *a-palulāna-kṛita*, mfn. not soaked or macerated, ŚBr.

अपवक्तृ *apa-vaktrī*, tā, m. 'speaking away,' warning off, averting, RV. i, 24, 8; AV. v, 15, 1.

आप-वृक्षा, *am*, n. See *an-apavācand*.

अपवत् *dpa-vat*. See s.v. 2. *dṛp*.

अपवद् *apa-√vad*, P. to revile, abuse, TBr. &c.; to distract, divert, console by tales, PārGr.; Yājñ. (in Gr.) to except, RPrāt.; (Ā. only) to disown, deny, contradict, Pāṇ. i, 3, 77, Sch.; Caus. -*vādayati*, to oppose as unadvisable; to revile; (in Gr.) to except, RPrāt.

आप-वदामना, mfn. reviling, speaking ill of (dat.), Bhāṭṭ.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. evil speaking, reviling, blaming, speaking ill of (gen.); denial, refutation, contradiction; a special rule setting aside a general one, exception (opposed to *utsarga*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 94, Sch.), RPrāt.; Pāṇ. Sch.; order, command, Kir.; a peculiar noise made by hunters to entice deer, Śiṣ. vi, 9. — *pratyaya*, m. an exceptional affix, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 94, Sch. — *sthala*, n. case for a special rule or exception, Pāṇ. Sch.

आप-वृक्षा, mfn. reviling, blaming, defaming; opposing, objecting to; excepting, excluding, Comm. on TPrāt.

आप-वृद्धिता, mfn. blamed; opposed, objected to.

आप-वृद्धि, mfn. blaming, Śik.

आप-वृद्ध्या, mfn. to be censured; to be excepted, Comm. on TPrāt.

अपवध *apa-√vadh* (aor. -*avadhit*) to cut off, split, RV. x, 146, 4; to repel, avert, VS.; ŚBr.

अपवन 1. *a-pavana*, mfn. without air, sheltered from wind.

अपवन 2. *apa-vana*, *am*, n. a grove, L.

अपवप *apa-√2. vap* (Subj. 2. sg. -*vapas* [Padap. -*vapa*]; impf. 2. sg. -*dvapas*, 3. sg. -*dvapa*) to disperse, drive off, destroy, RV.; AV.; TS.

अपवर्क *apa-varaka*, &c. See *apa-√1. vṛi*.

अपवर्ग *apa-varga*, &c. See *apa-√vrij*.

अपवर्त *apa-varta*, &c. See *apa-√vrit*.

अपवस *apa-√2. vas* (Subj. -*ucchat*, Imper. -*ucchatu*) to drive off by excessive brightness, RV.; AV.; to become extinct, AV. iii, 7, 7.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. extinction, disappearance, AV. iii, 7, 7; N. of a plant, L.

अपवह *apa-√vah*, to carry off; to deduct; to give up; Caus. -*vāhayati*, to have (something) carried off or taken away; to drive away, Daś.; Pāṇat.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. 'carrying off (water),' a channel, TS.; 'carrying off,' see *Vasishthāpavaha*; deduction, subtraction; N. of a metre; of a people.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. deduction, subtraction.

आप-वृक्षाना, *am*, n. carrying off, lit.; Daś.; subtraction.

आप-वृक्ष्या, mfn. to be carried away, R.

Apōdha. See s.v., p. 56, col. 3.

अपवा *apa-√vā*, -*vāti*, to exhale, perspire, RV. i, 162, 10; (Imper. -*vātu*) to blow off, RV. viii, 18, 10.

अपवाद *apa-vāda*, &c. See *apa-√vad*.

अपविशत *apa-vikshata*, mfn. unwounded, Śik. (v. l.)

अपविघ्न *apa-vighna*, mfn. unobstructed, unimpeded; (*am*), n. freedom from obstruction, MBh. i, 6875.

अपविष *apa-√vic*, cl. 7. -*vinakti* (impf. *dṛpvinak*) to single out from, select, AV.; ŚBr.; cl. 3. -*verekti*, id., Kauś.

अपवित्र *a-pavitra*, mf(ā)n. impure.

अपविद्ध *apa-viddha*. See *apa-√vya* th.

अपविश *apa-√viś*, Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*veśayā*) to send away, AV. ix, 2, 25.

अपविषा *apa-vishā*, f. 'free from poison,' the grass *Kyllingia Monocephala*.

अपविष्णु *apa-vishṇu*, ind. except or without Vishṇu.

अपवी *apa-√vi*, -*veti*, to turn away from, be unfavourable to, RV. v, 61, 18 & x, 43, 2.

अपवीय *apa-riṇa*, mfn. having a bad or no lute, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 187; (*ā*), f. a bad lute, ib.; (*am*), ind. without a lute, ib.

अपवीरवत् *d-pavira-vat*, mfn. not armed with a lance, RV. x, 60, 3.

अपवृ *apa-√1. vṛi* (impf. 2. sg. *dṛpavṛiṇot*, 3. sg. *dṛpavṛiṇot*; Subj. -*varat*; aor. 2. & 3. sg. -*āvar* [Padap. -*avar*], 3. sg. -*āvrita*; aor. Subj. 1. sg. -*vam* [for *varm*, RV. x, 28, 7], 3. sg. -*var*, 3. pl. -*uran*, Imper. 2. sg. [in RV.] once *dṛpavṛi* and five times *dṛpavṛi* [cf. *apā-√1. vṛi* and ib. *dṛpavṛita*]; perf. 2. sg. -*vavārtha*, 3. sg. -*vavāra*) to open, uncover, exhibit, RV.; (ind. p. -*vṛitya*) ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *apā-√1. vṛi*) Caus. -*vārayati*, 'to hide, conceal,' see *apa-vārīta*.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. an inner apartment, lying-in chamber, Kathās.

आप-वृक्षा, *am*, n. covering, L.; garment, L.

आप-वृक्षा, *tā*, m. one who opens, RV. iv, 20, 8.

आप-वृक्षा, *am*, n. covering, concealment, L.

आप-वृक्षा, mfn. covered, concealed, Mjric. &c.; (*am*), ind. (in theatrical language) secretly, apart, aside (speaking so that only the addressed person may hear, opposed to *prākāśam*), Śāh.

आप-वृक्षतः, ind. = *apa-vāritam*.

आप-वृक्ष्या, ind. p. = *apa-vāritam*.

अपवृज *apa-√vrij*, Ā. -*vriṅkte* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vriṅkshva*; Subj. 1. sg. -*vriṅdajai*; aor. P. 3. sg. *dṛpavrij*) to turn off, drive off, AV.; ŚBr.; to tear off, AV.; (with *dṛpavnam*) carperie viam [BR.], RV. x, 117, 7; to leave off, determine, fulfil, ŚBr. &c.; Caus. -*varjayati*, to quit, get rid of; to sever, turn off from; to transmit, bestow, grant, MBh. &c.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. completion, end (e.g. *pañcācāpavarga*, coming to an end in five days), KātyŚr. &c.; the emancipation of the soul from bodily existence, exemption from further transmigration; final beatitude; BhP. &c.; gift, donation, ĀsvŚr.; restriction (of a rule), Śutr.; Śulb. — *da*, mf(ā)n. conferring final beatitude.

आप-वृक्षा, *am*, n. completion, discharging a debt or obligation, Hariv.; transmitting, giving in marriage (a daughter), MBh.; final emancipation or beatitude, L.; abandoning, L.

आप-वृक्षान्या, mfn. to be avoided.

आप-वृक्षा, mfn. abandoned, quitted, got rid of, given or cast away; made good (as a promise), discharged (as a debt).

आप-वृक्ष्या, ind. p. excepting, except.

आप-वृक्ष्या, mfn. finished, completed.

आप-वृक्ष्या, *is*, f. fulfilment, completion.

अपवृत् *apa-√vrit*, to turn away, depart; to move out from, get out of the way, slip off; Caus. P. (Ved. Imper. 2. sg. -*vartayā*) to turn or drive away from, RV. ii, 23, 7 &c.; (in arithm.) to divide; to reduce to a common measure.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. (in arithm. or alg.) reduction to a common measure; the divisor (which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation).

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. a common measure, L.

आप-वृक्षा, *am*, n. taking away, removal, Śutr.; ademption, Mn. ix, 79; reduction of a fraction to its lowest terms; division without remainder; divisor.

आप-वृक्षा, mfn. taken away; removed; divided by a common measure without remainder.

आप-वृक्षा, mfn. reversed, inverted, overturned; finished, carried to the end (perhaps for *apa-vrikta*), ŚākhŚr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*am*), n. (in astron.) ecliptic.

आप-वृक्ष्या, *is*, f. slipping off; end, L.

अपवे *apa-√ve* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vaya*) to unweave what has been woven, RV. x, 130, 1.

अपवेन *apa-√ven* (Subj. 2. sg. -*venas*) to turn away from, be unfavourable to, AV. iv, 8, 2.

अपवेश *apa-√vesh*, Caus. -*veshāyati*, to strip off, PBr.

अपव्यस्य *apa-√vyadh* (Subj. 3. du. -*vidhya-tām*) to drive away, throw away, RV. vii, 75, 4, &c.; to pierce (with arrows), MBh.; to reject, neglect.

आप-वृक्षा, mfn. pierced; thrown away, rejected, dismissed, removed. — *putra*, m. a son rejected by his natural parents and adopted by a stranger, Mn.; Yājñ.; one of the twelve objects of filiation in law. — *loka*, mfn. 'who has given up the world,' dead, BhP.

आप-वृक्षा, *as*, m. piercing anything in the wrong direction or manner (spoilage a jewel by so piercing it), Mn. xi, 286.

अपव्यय *apa-vyaya*, *as*, m. (√*i*), prodigality, L.

आप-वृक्ष्या, mfn. See *apa-√vye*.

अपव्यादा *apa-vy-ā-√1. dā* (see *vy-ā-√1. dā*), to open (the lips), ŚBr.

अपव्याह *apa-vy-ā-√hri* (Pot. -*haret*) to speak wrongly or unsuitably, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपव्ये *apa-√vye*, P. Ā. -*vyayati* (1. sg. -*vyaye*) to uncover, RV. vii, 81, 1; AV.: Ā. -*vyayamāna* to extricate one's self, deny, Mn.

अपव्रज *apa-√vraj*, to go away, ĀsvŚr.

अपव्रत *dpa-vrata*, mfn. disobedient, unfaithful, RV.; perverse, RV. v, 40, 6; (x, 103, additional verse, =) AV. iii, 2, 6 = VS. xvii, 47.

अपशकुन *apa-śakuna*, *am*, n. a bad omen.

अपशङ्क *apa-śaṅka*, mfn. fearless, having no fear or hesitation; (*am*), ind. fearlessly, Śiṣ.

अपशब्द *apa-śabda*, *as*, m. bad or vulgar speech; any form of language not Sanskrit; ungrammatical language; (*apa-śhrāṅśa*).

अपशम *apa-śama*, *as*, m. cessation, L.

अपशय *a-paśayd*. See *a-paśu*.

अपशतय *apa-śātaya* (cf. √*śad*), Nom. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*śātaya*) to throw or shoot off (an arrow), AV.

अपशिरस् *dpa-śiras* [ŚBr. xiv] or *apa-śirsha* or *dpa-śirshan* [ŚBr. xiv], mfn. headless.

अपशिश *apa-√śish*, to leave out, ŚBr.

अपशु 1. *d-paśu*, *us*, m. not cattle, i. e. cattle not fit to be sacrificed, TS.; ŚBr. — *han* (*d-paśu*), mf(ghnī)n. not killing cattle, AV. xiv, 1, 62.

2. *ā-paśu*, mfn. deprived of cattle, poor, TS.; ŚBr.; having no victim, ĀsvGr. — *te* (*apaśū-*), f. want of cattle, MaitrS.

ā-paśavyā, mfn. not fit or useful for cattle, TBr.; ŚBr.; ŚākhGr.

अपशुच 1. *apa-śuc*, *k*, m. (√*i*. *śuc*), 'without sorrow,' the soul, L.

आप-शुका, mfn. sorrowless, Ragh.; (*as*), m. the tree *Jonesia Asoka*.

अपशुच 2. *apa-√2. śuc*, Intens. p. -*śōśucat*, mfn. driving off by flames, RV. i, 97, 1.

अपश्यादपुत् *d-paścā-daghvan* [SV.; AV. xix, 55, 5] or better *d-paścād-daghvan* [RV. vi, 42, 1; MaitrS.], mfn. not staying behind, not coming short of, not being a loser.

अपश्चिम *a-pāścima*, mfn. not having another in the rear, last; not the last.

अपश्नय *apa-√śnath* (aor. Imper. 2. pl. -*śnathishāna*) to push away, repel, RV. ix, 101, 1.

अपश्य *a-paśyd*, mfn. not seeing, RV. i, 148, 5.

ā-paśyat, mfn. id., RV. x, 135, 3; (in astron.) not being in view of, VarBr.; not noticing; not considering, not caring for, Yājñ. ii, 3.

ā-paśyanā, f. not seeing, Buddh.

अपश्री *apa-√śri*, to retire from, Lāṭy.

आप-श्रया, *as*, m. a bolster, AV. xv, 3, 8.

आप-श्रिता, mfn. retired from, retreated, abscoded, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

अपश्री *apa-śrī*, mfn. deprived of beauty, Śiṣ.

अपश्वस *apa-√śvas* cl. 2. P. -*śvasiti*, used to explain *apāniti* (cf. *apān*), Comm. on ChUp.

Apā-śvāsa, *as*, m. one of the five vital airs (see *apāna*), *L*.

अपश्र *apa-shṛṭha*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (*√shṛ*), the end or point of the hook for driving an elephant, Pāp. viii, 3, 97; (cf. *apāshṛṭha*).

Apā-shṛṭha, mfn. contrary, opposite, *L*; perverse, *L*; left, *L*; (*u*), ind. perversely, badly, Śiś. xv, 17 (v. l. *um*); properly, *L*; handsomely, *L*; (*us*), m. time, *L*.

Apā-shṛṭhura or **-shṛṭhula**, mfn. opposite, contrary, *L*.

अपस १. *āpas*, *as*, n. (fr. *√ap*), work, action, especially sacred act, sacrificial act, RV. [Lat. *opus*].

2. **Apās**, mfn. active, skilful in any art, RV.; (*das*), f. pl., N. of the hands and fingers (when employed in kindling the sacred fire and in performing the sacrifices), RV.; of the three goddesses of sacred speech, RV.; VS.; of the active or running waters, RV.; AV. — **tama** (*apās-*), mfn. (superl.), most active, RV.; most rapid, RV. x, 75, 7. — **pati**, m., N. of a son of Utānapāda, VP.

1. **Apasyā**, Nom. P. (Subj.) *āyati* to be active, RV. i, 121, 7.

1. **Apasyā**, f. activity, RV. v, 44, 8; vii, 45, 2; (cf. *sv-apasyā*; for 2. *apasyā*, see 2. *apasyā* below.)

Apasyā, mfn. active, RV.

अपस ३. *apās*, mfn. (fr. 2. *āp*), watery. (So some passages of the Rīg-veda [i, 95, 4, &c.] may (according to NBD. and others) be translated where the word is applied to the running waters, see 2. *apās* at end & *apās-tama*.)

2. **Apasyā**, mfn. (sf) watery, melting, dispersing, RV. x, 89, 2; VS. x, 7; (2. *apasyā*), f. a kind of brick (twenty are used in building the sacrificial altar), ŚBr.; KatyŚr.

अपसच् *apa-√sac* (perf. *Ā*. 3. pl. *-sāscire*, 1. pl. P. *-sāscima*) to escape, evade (with acc.), RV. v, 20, 2; VS. xxxviii, 20.

अपसद *apa-sada*, *as*, m. the children of six degrading marriages (of a Brāhman with the women of the three lower classes, of a Kshatriya with women of the two lower, and of a Vaiśya with one of the Śūdra, Mn. x, 10 seqq., but cf. MBh. xii, 2620 seqq. and *apadhvaṇsa-ja*), an outcast (often ifc.; see *brāhmaṇapada*).

अपसमम् *apa-samam*, ind. last year (? *gaṇa tishṭhadgu-ādi*, q. v.)

अपसर्जन *apa-sarjana*, *am*, n. (*√srij*), abandonment, *L*; gift or donation, *L*; final emancipation of the soul, *L*; (cf. *apa-√vrij*).

अपसलवि *apa-salavi*, ind. to the left (opposed to *pra-salavi*; cf. *ava-salavi*), ŚBr.; the space between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes).

Apā-salāḥ, ind. to the left, ĀivGr.

अपसथ्य *apa-savya*, mfn. not on the left side, right, Mn. iii, 214; (with auguries) from the right to the left, moving to the left, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; (*am*, *eva*), ind. to the left, from the right to the left, KatyŚr. &c. **Apasavyam** *√i* *krī* = *pradakṣiṇam* *krī*, to circumbulate a person keeping the right side towards him, Kauś. &c.; to put the sacred thread over the right shoulder, Yājñ. i, 232. **Apasavya-vat**, mfn. having the sacred thread over the right shoulder, Yājñ. i, 250.

अपसिद्धान्त *apa-siddhānta*, *as*, m. an assertion or statement opposed to orthodox teaching or to settled dogma, Nyāyad. &c.

अपसिष् *apa-√2. siḥ* (Imper. 2. sg. *-śedha* or *-sedha*, 3. sg. *-sedhatu*, 3. pl. *-sedhantu*; pr. p. *-śédhat*) to ward off, remove, drive away, RV. &c.

अपसु *apa-√1. sū* (1. sg. *-suvāmi*; Imper. 2. sg. *-suva*; aor. Subj. *-sāvishat*) to drive off, RV. x, 37, 4 & 100, 8; AV.; VS.

अपसु *apa-√sri* (impf. *-sarat*) to slip off from (abl.), RV. iv, 30, 10; to go away, retreat: Caus. *-sārayati*, to make or let go away, remove.

Apā-sara, *as*, m. (in geom.) distance; see *an-apasara*.

Apā-sarapa, *am*, n. going away, retreating.

Apā-sāra, *as*, m. a way for going out, escape, Mṛicch.; Pañcat.

Apā-sārapa, *am*, n. removing to a distance; dismissing; banishment, Mcar.

Apā-sārita, mfn. removed, put away.

Apā-sṛti, *is*, f. = *apa-sara*.

अपसृप् *apa-√srip*, to glide or move off; to retreat.

Apā-sarpa, *as*, m. a secret emissary or agent, spy, Bālar.

Apā-sarapa, *am*, n. going back, retreating.

Apā-sṛpti, *is*, f. going away from (abl.)

अपसम्भ *apa-skambhā*, *as*, m. fastening, making firm, AV. iv, 6, 4.

अपस् *apa-√skṛi*. See *apa-√3. kṛi*.

Apā-skara, *as*, m. any part of a carriage, a wheel, &c., Pāp. vi, 1, 149; *śaces* (cf. *avaskara*), Vet.; anus, *L*; vulva, *L*.

Apā-skāra, *as*, m. under part of the knee, *L*.

अपसल *apa-skhalā*, *as*, m. slipping ['outside of a threshing-floor,' Say.], ŚBr.

अपसतम *apās-tama*. See 2. *apās*.

अपसम्भ *apa-stamba*, *as*, m. a vessel inside or on one side of the chest containing vital air, Bhpr.

Apā-stambha, *as*, m. id., Suśr.

Apā-stambhini, f. N. of a plant.

अपस्नात *apa-snāta*, mfn. bathing during mourning or upon the death of a relation, R. ii, 42, 22.

Apā-snāna, *am*, n. funeral bathing (upon the death of a relative, &c.), *L*; impure water in which a person has previously washed, Mn. iv, 132.

अपस्पति *apas-pati*. See 2. *apās*.

अपस्पृ *apa-√sṛi*, *Ā*. (impf. 3. pl. *-sṛiṇvata*) to extricate from, deliver from, KauśBr.; (3. pl. *-sṛiṇvatē*) to refresh [Gmn.; 'to alienate,' BR.], RV. viii, 2, 5.

अपस्पृश *apa-sṛiś*. See *ān-apasṛiś*.

अपस्फिग *apa-sphiga*, mfn. one who has badly formed buttocks, Pāp. vi, 2, 187; (*am*), ind. except the buttocks, ib.

अपस्फुर १. *apa-√sphur* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-spharis*) to move suddenly aside or to lash out (as a cow during milking), RV. vi, 61, 14.

2. **Apā-sphūr**, mfn. bounding or bursting forth, (or figuratively) splashing out (said of the Soma), RV. viii, 69, 10; (cf. *dn-aspshur*, &c.)

अपस्मार *apa-smāra*, *as*, m. epilepsy, falling sickness, Suśr. &c.

Apā-smārin, mfn. epileptic, convulsed, Mn. &c.

Apā-smṛti, mfn. forgetful, BhP.; absent in mind, confused, ib.

अपस्य *apasya*, *apasyū*. See *अपस*.

अपस्वर *apa-svara*, *as*, m. an unmusical note or sound, *L*.

अपस्वान *apa-svāna*, *as*, m. a hurricane, Āp.

अपहन् *apa-√han* (Subj. 3. sg. *-han*; Imper. 2. sg. *-jahī*, 2. du. *-hataṃ*; 2. pl. *-hatā* or *-hata*; perf. *-jaghāna*; pr. p. *-ghndt*; Intens. p. nom. m. *-jāghanaṭ*) to beat off, ward off, repel, destroy, RV. &c.

Apā-ghāta, *apa-jighāṇsu*. See *s. v*.

Apā-ha, mfn. ifc. keeping back, repelling, removing, destroying (e. g. *śodhapa*, q. v.)

Apā-hata, mfn. destroyed, warded off, killed, — **pāpman** (*āpahata-*), mfn. having the evil warded off, free from evil, ŚBr.

Apā-hati, *is*, f. removing, destroying, AitBr. &c.

Apā-hana, *am*, n. warding off; (cf. *apa-ghāta*, s. v.)

Apā-hantṛi, mf (*trī*, Ragh.) n. beating off, destroying, ŚBr. &c.

अपहर *apa-hara*, &c. See *apa-√hri*.

अपहल *apa-hala*, mfn. having a bad plough, Pāp. vi, 2, 187, Sch.

अपहस *apa-√has*, to deride: Caus. *-hāsa-yati*, to deride, ridicule.

Apā-hasita, *am*, n. silly or causeless laughter, Śāh.

Apā-hāsa, *as*, m. id., *L*; a mocking laugh, R.

Apā-hāsa, mfn. to be laughed at, R.

अपहस्त *apa-hasta*, *am*, n. striking or throwing away or off, MBh. iii, 545 ['the back of the hand,' Comm.]

Apā-hastaya, Nom. P. *āyati*, to throw away, push aside, repel, (generally used in the perf. Pass. p.)

Apā-hastita, mfn. thrown away, repelled, Mālatīm. &c.

अपहा १. *apa-√2. hā*, *Ā*. *-jihite* (aor. 3. pl. *-ahāsata*, Subj. 1. pl. *-hāsmahi*), to run away from (abl.) or off, RV.

अपहा २. *apa-√3. hā*, *Ā*. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-hāsthāh*) to remain behind, fall short, not reach the desired end, AV. xviii, 3, 73; Pass. *-hiyate*, to grow less, decrease (in strength, *balam*), Suśr.

Apā-hāni, *is*, f. diminishing, vanishing, Up.

Apā-hāya, ind. p. quitting, MBh. &c.; leaving, avoiding, Hariv.; leaving out of view, Śāk. &c.; excepting, except, Ragh.

अपहि *apa-√hi*, to throw off, disengage or deliver one's self from (acc.), BhP.

अपहिकार *apa-him-kāra*, mfn. without the syllable *him* (which is pronounced in singing the Sāma verses), ŚBr.

अपहृ *apa-√hri*, to snatch away, carry off, plunder; to remove, throw away: Caus. *-hārayati*, see *apa-hārīta* below.

Apā-hara, mfn. (ifc.) carrying off, Bhām.

Apā-harana, *am*, n. taking away, carrying off; stealing, Mn.

Apā-harāṇi, mfn. to be taken away, carried off, stolen, &c.

Apā-haras, mfn. not pernicious, PBr.

Apā-hartṛi, *tā*, m. (with gen. [Mn. viii, 190, 192] or acc. [Pāp. iii, 2, 135, Sch.] or ifc.) taking away, carrying off, stealing, Mn. &c.; removing (faults), expiating, Mn. xi, 161.

Apā-hāra, *as*, m. taking away, stealing; spending another person's property; secreting, concealment, e. g. *ātmāpakhāraṃ* *√i* *krī*, to conceal one's real character, Śāk.

Apā-hāraka, mfn. one who takes away, seizes, steals, &c.; a plunderer, a thief; (cf. *ātmāpakhāraka*, *vāg-apahāraka*.)

Apā-hārāpa, *am*, n. causing to take away.

Apā-hārīta, mfn. carried off, R.; Ragh. iii, 50.

Apā-hārin, mfn. = *apa-hāraka*.

Apā-hṛita, mfn. taken away, carried off, stolen, &c. — **vijāṇa**, mfn. bereft of sense.

Apā-hṛiti, *is*, f. carrying off.

अपहेला *apa-helā*, f. contempt, *L*.

अपहृ *apa-√hnu*, *Ā*. (1. sg. *-hnuvē*) to refuse, RV. i, 138, 4; to conceal, disguise, deny, Kāth. &c.; to excuse one's self, give satisfaction to, ŚBr.; TBr.

Apā-hnavā, *as*, m. concealment, denial of or turning off of the truth; dissimulation; appeasing, satisfying, ŚBr.; affection, love, R.; = *apa-hnūti*, Śāh.

Apā-hnuta, mfn. concealed, denied.

Apā-hnūti, *is*, f. 'denial, concealment of truth,' using a simile in other than its true or obvious application, Kpr.; Śāh.

Apā-hnūvāna, mfn. pr. p. *Ā*. concealing, denying (any one, dat.), Naish.

Apā-hnotṛi, mfn. one who conceals or denies or disowns, Comm. on Mn. viii, 190.

अपहास *apa-hrāsa*, *as*, m. diminishing, reducing, Suśr.

अपाक् *āpāk* & 1. *āpāka*. See *āpānc*.

अपाक २. *a-pāka*, mfn. (*√pac*), immature, raw, unripe (said of fruits and of sores); (*as*), m. immaturity; indigestion, Suśr. — **ja**, mfn. not produced by cooking or ripening; original; natural. — **śāka**, n. ginger.

A-pākin, mfn. unripe; undigested.

अपाक् *apā-√1. kṛi*, to remove, drive away, (Ved. Inf. *apākariṭh*) MaitrS.; to cast off, reject, desist from, MBh. &c.; to select for a present, PBr.; KatyŚr.; to reject (an opinion).

Apā-karapa, *am*, n. driving away, removal, KatyŚr.; payment, liquidation.

Apā-karishṇu, mfn. (with acc.) 'outdoing,' surpassing.

Apā-karman, a, n. payment, liquidation, **Apā-kṛita**, mfn. taken away, removed, destroyed, void of; paid.

Apā-kṛiti, īs, f. taking away, removal, RV. viii, 47, 2; evil conduct, rebelling (Comm. = *vikāra*), Kīr. i, 27.

अपाकृ *apā-√kṛish* (Inf. -*krashṭum*) to turn off or away, avert, remove, R. &c.

अपाकृ *apā-√i. kṛi*, to throw any one off; to abandon, to contemn.

अपाक्ष *apāksha*, mfn. = *adhy-aksha* or *pratyaksha*, L.

अपाङ्ग *a-pāṅkṭeya*, mfn. 'not in a line or row,' not in the same class, inadmissible into society, ejected from caste, Mn. &c.

अपाङ्क *a-pāṅkṭya*, mfn. id., Mn.; Gaut. **अपाङ्क्योपाहता**, mfn. defiled or contaminated by the presence of impure or improper persons, Mn. iii, 183.

अपाङ्ग *apāṅga*, mfn. without limbs or without a body, L.; (as), m. (ifc. f. *ā* or *ī*) the outer corner of the eye, Śāk. &c.; a sectarian mark or circlet on the forehead, R.; N. of Kāma (the god of love), L.; = *apāmārgā*, L. - *darśana*, n. or - *dṛishṭi*, f. a side glance, a leer. - *deśa*, m. the place round the outer corner of the eye. - *netra*, mf(ā)n. cast-side glances, Vikr.

अपाङ्गा, as, m. = *apāmārgā*.

अपाच् *apāc* (√*ac*), (Imper. -*aca*) to drive away, RV. ix, 97, 54.

अपाज् *apāj* (√*aj*), (impf. -*ājat*; p. *apājat*; Imper. 2. sg. -*aja*) to drive away, RV.; AitBr.

अपाञ्च *apāñc*, āñ, āci, āk (fr. 2. *añc*), going or situated backwards, behind, RV. & AV.; western (opposed to *prāñc*), ib.; southern, L.

अपाक, ind. westward, RV.; VS. - *tās* [AV. viii, 4, 19; cf. RV. vii, 104, 19] or - *tāt* (*apāk*-) [RV. vii, 104, 19], ind. from behind.

1. **अपाका**, mfn. coming from a distant place, distant, RV.; VS.; (*āt*), ind. from a distant place, RV. vii, 2, 35. - *caśhas* (*apāka*-), mfn. shining far, RV. viii, 75, 7. For 2. *a-pāka*, see p. 53, col. 3.

अपाक (an old instr. case of 1. *apāñc*), ind. far, RV. i, 129, 1.

अपाक्, f. the south, L. **अपाक्तरा**, f. 'other than the south,' the north, L.

अपाचना, mfn. situated backwards, behind, western, RV. vii, 6, 4 & 78, 3; AV. vi, 91, 1; turned back, L.; southern, L.

अपाच्य (4), mfn. western, RV. viii, 28, 3; AitBr.; southern, L.

अपाञ्जस *apāñjas* (?), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 187.

अपाटव *a-pāṭava*, am, n. awkwardness, inelegance, L.; sickness, disease, L.

अपाठ्य *a-pāṭhya*, mfn. illegible.

अपाणिग्रहण *a-pāṇigrahaṇa*, am, n. ce-libacy.

अपाणि-पदा, mfn. without bands and feet, Up.

अपाति *apāti* (√*i*), to escape (with acc.), GopBr.

अपात्र *a-pātra*, am, n. a worthless or common utensil; an undeserving or worthless object, unfit recipient, unworthy to receive gifts, Bhag.; Kathas. - *kṛityā*, f. acting unbecomingly, doing degrading offices (as for a Brāhman to receive wealth improperly acquired, to trade, to serve a Śūdra, and to utter an untruth), Mn. xi, 125. - *dāyin*, mfn. giving to the undeserving. - *bhṛit*, mfn. supporting the unworthy, cherishing the undeserving.

अपात्र-कराना, am, n. = *a-pātra-kṛityā*, Mn. xi, 69.

अपाद् *a-pād*. See *a-pād*, p. 49, col. 2.

अपादा, mfn. not divided into Pādas, not metrical. **अपाददी**, m. not the beginning of a Pāda, VPit. **अपाददी-भक्ष**, mfn. not standing at the beginning of a Pāda, RPit. **अपादंति**, mfn. not standing at the end of a Pāda.

अपादका, mfn. footless, TS.

अपाद्या, mf(ā)n. (or *apādyā*?), N. of certain Ish-tis (performed with the *cayana vaiśvasṛija*), TBr.

अपादा *apā-√i. dā*, Ā. to take off or away, ŚBr.; Kaus.

अपा-दस्त्री, tā, m. one who takes off, TBr.

अपा-दना, am, n. taking away, removal, ablation; a thing from which another thing is removed; hence the sense of the fifth or ablative case, Pāṇ.

अपाधा *apā-√dhā* (Subj. 1. sg. -*dadhāni*) to take off, loosen from, KaushBr.

अपाध्वन् *apādhwān*, ā, m. a bad road, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 187.

अपान *apān* (√*an*), *apāniti* or *apānati* [AV. xi, 4, 14], to breathe out, expire, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; pr. p. *apāndt*, mf(ā)n. breathing out, RV. x, 189, 2; AV.

अपाना, as, m. (opposed to *prānā*), that of the five vital airs which goes downwards and out at the anus; the anus, MBh. (in this sense also (*am*), n., L.); N. of a Sāman, PBr.; ventris crepitus, L. - *dā*, mfn. giving the vital air Apāna, VS. xvii, 15. - *dṛih*, m (nom. -*dhyik*) in. strengthening the vital air Apāna, TS. - *dvara*, n. the anus. - *pavana*, m. the vital air Apāna, L. - *pā*, mfn. protecting the Apāna, VS. - *bhṛit*, f. 'cherishing the vital air,' a sacrificial brick, ŚBr. - *vāyu*, m. the air Apāna, L.; ventris crepitus, L. **अपानोद्गारा**, m. ventris crepitus.

अपानुद् *apā-√nud* (the ā of *apā* always in the antepenultimate of a śloka, therefore *apā* metrically for *apa*; see *apa-√nud*), to remove, repel, repudiate, MBh.; Mn.

अपानूत *apānūta*, mfn. free from falsehood, true, R. ii, 34, 38.

अपानतरामस *apāntara-tamas*, ās, m., N. of an ancient sage (who is identified with Kṛishpa Dvāipāyana), MBh.; Hari.

अपानपात् *apām-nāpāt*, &c. See 2. *ap*.

अपाप *a-pāpa*, mf(ā)n. sinless, virtuous, pure. - *kāśin* (*d-pāpa*-), mfn. not ill-looking, VS. - *kṛit* (*d-pāpa*-), mfn. not committing sin, ŚBr. - *puri*, f, N. of a town; also written *pāpa-puri*, q. v. - *vasyasa* (*d-pāpa*-), n. not a wrong order, no disorder, ŚBr.; (cf. *pāpa-varyasā*). - *viddha* (*d-pāpa*-), mfn. not afflicted with evil, VS. xl, 8.

अपामंभविष्णु *a-pāmaṁ-bhaviṣṇu*, mfn. not becoming diseased with herpes, MaitrS.; (cf. *pāmaṁ-bhaviṣṇu*).

अपामार्ग *apā-mārgā*, as, m. (√*mṛij*), the plant Achyranthos Aspera (employed very often in incantations, in medicine, in washing linen, and in sacrifices), AV.; VS. &c.

अपे-मार्जना, am, n. cleansing, keeping back, removing (of diseases and other evils). - *stotra*, n. 'removing of diseases,' N. of a hymn.

अपामित *apā-mitya*, n. (cf. *apa-mitya*), equivalent, MaitrS.

अपामृस्य *apā-mṛityu* = *apa-mṛityu*, L.

अपाय *apāya*. See *apē*.

अपार *apār* (*apa-√i*), to open by removing anything, RV. v, 45, 6 (Subj. Ā. 3. sg. *apa ri-nudā*); ix, 10, 6 (3. pl. *apa riṇvanti*) & 102, 8 (impf. 2. sg. *riṇor āpa*).

अपार *a-pārā*, mfn. not having an opposite shore, TS.; not having a shore, unbounded, boundless (applied to the earth, or to heaven and earth [*rōdasi*], &c.), RV. &c.; (as), m. 'not the opposite bank,' the bank on this side (of a river), MBh. viii, 2381; (am), n. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) 'a bad shore,' 'the reverse of *pāra*,' a kind of mental indifference or acquiescence; the reverse of mental acquiescence, L.; the boundless sea. - *pāra*, mfn. carrying over the boundless sea (of life), VP.; (am), n. non-acquiescence, L.

अपारपिया, mfn. not to be got over, not to be carried to the end or triumphed over, MBh.; BhP. &c.

अपारयात, mfn. incompetent, impotent (with Inf. or loc.); not able to resist, MBh.

अपारमार्थिक *a-pāramārthika*, mf(i)n. not concerned about the highest truth.

अपार्च *apārch* (*apa-√rich*), to retire, L.

अपार्जित *apārjita*, mfn. (√*rij* with *apē*), flung away, L.

अपाये *apārṇa*, mfn. (fr. *apār* above, BR. see *abhy-arna*), distant, far from (abl.), Nir.

अपार्थ *apārtha*, mfn. without any object, useless; unmeaning, BhP. &c.; (am), n. incoherent argument. - *karana*, n. a false plea in a lawsuit.

अपार्थका, mfn. useless, Mn. viii, 78, &c.

अपार्थिव *a-pārthiva*, mfn. not earthly, Ragh.

अपाल *a-pāla*, mf(ā)n. unguarded, unprotected, undefended; (*d*), f, N. of a daughter of Atri, RV. viii, 91, 7, &c.

अपालङ्क *apālanka*, as, m. the plant Cassia Fistula; (see *pālanka*).

अपालसु *apā-lambā*, as, m. a kind of break let down from a carriage to stop it, ŚBr.; KatyŚr.

अपालि 1. *a-pāli*, mfn. having no tip of the ear, Suśr.

अपालि 2. *apāli*, mfn. free from bees, &c., L. (see *ali*).

अपाव *apā-√i. vṛi* (*apā* = *apa*, cf. *apa-√i. vṛi*), -*vṛinoti*, to open, uncover, reveal, Lāṭy.; Up. &c.

अपे-व्रित, mfn. unrestrained, BhP.; (cf. *an-apavrit*).

अपे-व्रिता, mfn. open, laid open, RV. i, 57, 1, &c.; covered, L.; unrestrained, self-willed, L.

अपे-व्रिता, īs, f. a place of concealment, hiding-place, RV. viii, 66, 3.

अपावृक्त *apā-vṛikta* (√*vṛij*), removed, avoided, RV. viii, 80, 8.

अपावृत् *apā-√vrit* (aor. Ā. 3. pl. *apa āvṛita* [v. l. *avṛi*]) to turn or move away, ŚāṅkhŚr.

अपे-वर्तना, am, n. turning away or from, retreat, L.; repulse, L.

अपे-व्रिता, mfn. (for *apā*), the vowel being metrically lengthened in the antepenultimate of a śloka), (with abl.) turned away from, R.; abstaining from, rejecting, MBh.; (am), n. the rolling on the ground (of a horse), L.

अपे-व्रित्ति, īs, f. = *ud-vartana*, L.

अपे-व्रित्या, ind. p. turning away from (with abl.), AV. xii, 2, 34.

अपाव्य *apāvya*, mfn., N. of particular gods & Mantras, TS. (Comm. = *apa-avya*); TBr. (Comm. = *apa-avya*, fr. *av*).

अपाश्या *a-pāśyā*, f. no great number of nooses or fetters, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 156, Sch.

अपाश्रय 1. *apāśraya*, mfn. helpless, destitute.

अपाश्रि *apā-√sri*, P. Ā. -*śrayati*, °te, to resort to; to use, practise.

2. **अपे-श्रया**, as, m. the upper portion of a bed or couch on which the head rests, Daś.; refuge, recourse, the person or thing to which recourse is had for refuge; an awning spread over a court or yard, R. v, 11, 19.

अपे-श्रिता, mfn. resting on; resorting to.

अपाश्रि *apāshṛi*. See *āyo-pāshṛi*.

अपे-श्रिता, as, m. (fr. *√sthā* with *apa*, APit.; cf. *apāshṛi*), the barb of an arrow, AV. iv, 6, 5; (cf. *śatāpāshṛi*), - *vat* (*apāshṛi*), mfn. having barbs, RV. x, 85, 34.

अपे-श्रिता = *apāshṛi* in comp. with -*hā* or -*hān*, mfn. killing with the claws, ŚBr.

अपास 1. *apās* (√*i. ae*), 'to be absent from, not to participate in,' see *apa-parē*.

अपास 2. *apās* (√*2. as*), to fling away, throw away or off, discard; to scare, drive away; to leave behind; to take no notice of, disregard.

अपासना, am, n. throwing away, placing aside, KatyŚr.; killing, slaughter, L.

अपास्ता, mfn. thrown down, injured, destroyed, L. **अपास्ता**, mfn. thrown off, set aside; driven away; carried off or away, abandoned, discarded; disregarded; contemned.

अपास्या, ind. p. having thrown away or discarded; having left, having disregarded; having excepted.

Apāsyat, mfn. discarding, throwing off, &c.

अपासङ्ग *apā-saṅga*, as, m. (√*sañj*), Kāth.; = *upāsāṅga*, L.

अपासि *apāsi*, mfn. having a bad or no sword.

अपासु *apāsu*, mfn. lifeless, Naish.

अपासु *apā-√sri* (*apa-ā-*; or *apā* for *apa*, the *ā* standing in the antepenultimate of a śloka), to turn off from, avoid (with abl.), Yājñ. ii, 262.

Apā-sarapa, am, n. departing, L.

Apā-sṛita, mfn. gone, departed, gone away, L.

अपास्या *apā-√sthā*, to go off towards, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. (v. l. *upā-√sthā*, q. v.)

अपाहन् *apā-√han*, to throw off or back, ShaṅvBr.

अपाहाय *apā-hāya*, ind. p. (fr. √3. *hā* with *apa*, the *a* being metrically lengthened), quitting, MBh.; disregarding, ib.; excepting, except, ib.

अपाह *apā-√hri*, Ā. to take off, ŚBr.

अपि *āpi*, or sometimes *pi* (see *pi-dṛiḥh*, *pi-dhā*, *pi-nah*), expresses placing near or over, uniting to, annexing, reaching to, proximity, &c. [cf. Gk. *ἐν*; Zend *api*; Germ. and Eng. prefix *be*]; in later Sanskrit its place seems frequently supplied by *abhi*.

(As a separable adv.) and, also, moreover, besides, assuredly, surely; *api āpi* or *api-ca*, as well as; *na vāpi* or *na āpi-vā* or *na na-cāpi*, neither, nor; *cāpi*, (and at the beginning of a sentence) *api-ca*, moreover.

Api is often used to express emphasis, in the sense of even, also, very; e.g. *anyad āpi*, also another, something more; *adyāpi*, this very day, even now; *tathāpi*, even thus, notwithstanding; *yady āpi*, even if, although; *notyāpi tathāpi*, although, nevertheless; *na kadācid āpi*, never at any time; sometimes in the sense of but, only, at least, e.g. *mukhūrtam āpi*, only a moment.

Api may be affixed to an interrogative to make it indefinite, e.g. *ko 'pi*, any one; *kutrāpi*, anywhere. **Api** imparts to numerals the notion of totality, e.g. *caturṇām āpi varṇāṇām*, of all the four castes. **Api** may be interrogative at the beginning of a sentence.

Api may strengthen the original force of the Potential, or may soften the Imperative, like the English 'be pleased to;' sometimes it is a mere expletive.

Api tu, but, yet.

Api-tvā, am, n. having part, share, AV.; ŚBr.; (cf. *apa-pitvā*). **Api-tvīn**, mfn. having part, sharing, ŚBr.

Api-nāma (in the beginning of a phrase), perhaps, in all probability, I wish that, Mṛicch.; Śāk. &c.

Api-vat, m(f*at*i)n. See *api-√vat*.

अपिकक्ष *api-kakṣā*, as, m. the region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades (especially in animals), RV. iv, 40, 4; x, 134, 7; Lāty.; N. of a man & (ās), m. pl. his descendants.

अपि-कक्ष्या (5), mfn. connected with the region of the arm-pits, RV. i, 117, 22.

अपिकर्ण *api-karṇā*, am, n. the region of the ears, RV. vi, 48, 16.

अपिकृ *api-√i*, *kṛi*, to bring into order, arrange, prepare, TS.; TBr.; PBr.

अपिकृत् *api-√2. kṛi* (1. sg. -*kṛintāmi*, fut. 1. sg. -*kṛisyāmi*) to cut off, VS.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.

अपिचै *api-√kshai*, Caus. -*kshāpayati*, to consume by fire, AV. xii, 5, 44 & 51.

अपिगम *api-√gam*, Ved. to go into, enter, approach, join, [aor. Subj. 3. pl. *āpi gman*, RV. v, 33, 10] RV. &c.; to approach a woman, RV. i, 179, 1.

अपिगा *api-√i*, *gā*, Ved. to enter, get into, mingle with, RV. vii, 21, 5, &c.

अपिगीर्ण *api-girṇa*, mfn. praised, L.

अपिगुण *api-guṇa*, mfn. excellent, MBh. xii, 2677.

अपिग्रह *api-√grah* (with or without *mukham*, *nāsike*, &c.), to close (the mouth, nose, &c.), ŚBr.; AitBr.; ChUp.

1. **Api-grīhya**, ind. p. closing the mouth, TS.
2. **Api-grīhya** [Ved., Pān. iii, 1, 118] or **api-grāhya** [ib., Comm.], am, n. impers. (with abl.) the mouth to be closed before (a bad smell, &c.)

अपिघस *api-√ghas*, to cat off or away (perf. 3. pl. -*jakṣuh*), ŚBr.; (aor. Ā. 3. sg. -*gdha* [fr. *gh-s-tā*], which by Sāy. is derived fr. √*han*), RV. i, 158, 5.

अपिच्छिल *a-picchila*, mfn. clear, free from sediment or soil.

अपिज *api-jā*, as, m. born after or in addition to (N. of Prajāpati and other divinities), VS.

अपिराद *a-piṇḍa*, mfn. without funeral balls.

अपित् 1. *a-pīl*, mfn. (√*pi*), not swelling, dry, RV. vii, 82, 3.

अपित् 2. *a-pil*, mfn. (in Gr.) not having the *it* or Ann-bandha p, Pān.

अपितृ *ā-pitṛi*, *tā*, m. not a father, ŚBr. xiv. -*devatya* (*ā-pitṛi-*), mfn. not having the Manes as deities, ŚBr.

Api-pṛika, mfn. not ancestral or paternal, uninherited; fatherless, Āp.

Api-pṛitya, mfn. not inherited, not ancestral or paternal, Mn. ix, 205.

अपिदह *api-√dah*, -*dahati* (impf. -*adahat*) to touch with fire, to singe, TS.; Kāth.

अपिदो *api-√do* (1. sg. -*dyāmi*) to cut off, AV. iv, 37, 3.

अपिधम *api-√dham*, to blow upon, Kauś.

अपिधा *api-√dhā*, Ved. to place upon or into, put to, give; chiefly Ved. to shut, close, cover, conceal (in later texts more usually *pi-√dhā*, q. v.)

Api-dhāna, am, n. placing upon, covering, KātyŚr.; a cover, a cloth for covering, RV. &c.; a lid, BhP.; a bar, Kum.; (f), f. a cover, Āp.; (cf. *pi-dhāna*). -**vat** (*apīdhāna-*), mfn. 'having a cover,' concealed, RV. v, 29, 12.

Api-dhi, is, m. 'that which is placed upon the fire,' a gift to Agni, RV. i, 127, 7.

Api-hita, mfn. put to, placed into, RV.; shut, covered, concealed, RV. &c.; (cf. *pi-hita*)

Api-hiti, is, f. a bar, MaitrS.; PBr.

अपिधाव *api-√dhāv*, to run into, Vait.

अपिन्ह *api-√nah*, to tie on, fasten (usually *pi-√nah*, q. v.); to tie up, close, stop up (Ved.; later on *pi-√nah*, q. v.)

Api-naddha, mfn. closed, concealed, RV. x, 68, 8; ŚBr.; (cf. *pi-naddha*).

अपिनी *api-√nī*, to lead towards or to, bring to a state or condition, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

Api-netṛi, *tā*, m. one who leads towards (gen.), ŚBr.

अपिपक्ष *api-pakṣā*, as, m. the region or direction to the side, TS.

अपिपथ *api-√path*, Caus. -*pāthayati*, to lead upon a path (acc.), KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अपिपद् *api-√pad*, to go in, enter, ŚBr.

अपिपास *a-pipāsā*, mfn. free from thirst or desire, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.

अपिपृच *api-√pṛic* (aor. 3. sg. *apṛāg* *api*) to mix with (loc.), AV. x, 4, 26; (-*pṛiṇcanti*, AV. v, 2, 3, according to BR. a mistake for -*pṛiṇjanti*.)

अपिप्राण *api-prāṇa*, m(f)i)n. uttered or produced with every breath, RV. i, 186, 11.

अपिबन्ध *api-√bandh*, Ā. to fasten upon, put on (a wreath), ĀsvGr.

Api-baddha, mfn. fastened, R. iii, 68, 42.

अपिभाग *api-bhāga*, mfn. having part in, sharing in, ŚBr.

अपिभू *api-√bhū*, to be in, AV.; to have part in, RV.; AitBr.

अपिमन्त्र *api-mantra*, mfn. giving an explanation or an account of, Kāth.

अपिमृष *api-√mṛish*, Ā. -*mṛishyate* (1. sg. -*mṛishye*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mṛishhās*) to forget, neglect, RV.

अपियाच *api-√yāc*, Caus. -*yācyate*, to despise, refuse (?), AV. xii, 4, 38.

अपिरिप् *api-ripta*, mfn. (√*rip*), 'smeared over,' i.e. grown blind, RV. i, 118, 7; viii, 5, 23.

अपिरुह *api-√ruh*, *āpi-rohati*, to grow together, grow whole again, TS.

अपिवत् *api-√vat* (Opt. 1. pl. -*vatemala*; pr. p. -*vdtat*) to understand, comprehend, RV. vii, 3, 10; 60, 6; Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*vātaya*; pr. p. -*vādiyat*; aor. 3. pl. *avivatan*, RV. x, 13, 5) to cause to understand, make intelligible to (with or without dat.), RV.; (1. pl. -*vātayāmasi*) to excite, awaken, RV. i, 128, 2.

Api-vatī (scil. *vāc*), f. of a conjecturable adj. *āpi-vatya*, intelligible, TBr. ['containing the word *api* or what is meant by *api*, Comm. & BR.]

अपिवप *api-√2. vap* (1. sg. -*vapāmi*) to scatter upon, AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.

Api-vāpā, as, m. 'scattering upon,' N. of particular Puroḥita, TBr.

अपिवात्यवत्सा *apivānya-vatsā* = *abhiwānyā*, q. v., Kauś.

अपिवृ *api-√1. vṛi* (perf. Ā. -*vatre*) to conceal, RV. iii, 38, 8.

Api-vṛita, mfn. concealed, covered, RV.

अपिवृज् *api-√vrij* (3. pl. -*vriṇjanti*; aor. 3. pl. *avrijann* *api*, RV. x, 48, 3) 'to turn to,' procure to, bestow upon (dat. or loc.), RV.

अपिवृत् *api-√vrit*, Caus. (impf. 2. sg. -*avartayas*) to throw into (acc.), RV. i, 121, 13.

अपिव्ये *api-√vye* (1. pl. P. -*vyayāmasi*) to cover, AV. i, 27, 1.

अपिव्रत *āpi-vrata*, mfn. sharing in the same religious acts, related by blood, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अपिवृश्च *api-√vraśc* (perf. Imper. 2. du. -*vavṛiktam*, RV. vi, 62, 10) to strike off, cut off, RV.; AV.

अपिश्वे *api-√sarvara*, mfn. 'contiguous to the night,' being at the beginning or end of the night, AitBr.; (*ām*), n. the time early in the morning, RV.

अपिशल *āpīśala*, as, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Apīśala. See *āpīśali*.

अपिशस् *api-śās*, f. (only used in abl. -*śā-sas*) sitting, ripping up, MaitrS.; AitBr.

अपिशुन *a-pīśuna*, mfn. unmalicious, upright, honest.

अपिष्ठा *api-√sṛi*, P. to break off, AV.; Ā. id., ŚBr.; Pass. -*īṣyate*, to break, PBr.

Api-śirṇa, mfn. broken, AV. iv, 3, 6.

अपिशृणु *api-√shṛta*, mfn. (√*stu*), praised, L.

अपिष्ठा *api-shṛhā* (√*sthā*), to stand (too) near, stand in any one's way, AV. iii, 13, 4 & v, 13, 5. **Api-shṛhita**, mfn. approached, RV. i, 145, 4.

अपिसंगृभाय *api-sam-grībhāya*, Nemo. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*grībhāya*) to assume, RV. x, 44, 4.

अपिसिच *api-√sic*, to sprinkle with, L.

अपिसृ *api-√sṛi*, to flow upon, ŚBr.; TBr.

अपिसृज् *api-√srij*, P. to place to or upon, TS.; ŚBr.; P. & Ā. to add to, mingle to, Lāty.

अपिहन् *api-√han* (3. pl. *ghnanti*) to remove or suppress (pregnancy, *sūtum*), TS.

अपिहित *āpi-hita*, &c. See *api-√dhā*.

अपिहृ *api-√hnu* (3. du. *api hnutah*) to refuse, RV. viii, 31, 7.

अपिह्वे *api-hve* (1. sg. Ā. -*hve*) to call in addition to (or besides), RV. x, 19, 4.

अपी 1. *āpi*. See *āpya*.

अपी 2. *āpi* (√*i*), (Ved.) *āpy-eti*, to go in or near; to enter into or upon; to come near, approach (also in copulation, RV. ii, 43, 2, ind. p. *āpiyā*); to partake, have a share in; to join; to pour out (as a river).

Api-yāt, mfn. entering the other world, dying, RV. i, 162, 20; dissolving, disappearing, BhP.

1. **Āpita**, mfn. gone into, entered, ŚBr. x (used for the etym. of *svapiti*), ChUp.; (cf. *svāpyat*).

Āpiti, is, f. entering into, RV. i, 121, 10; dissolving, dissolution, ŚBr.; Up.

Āpy-aya, as, m. joint, juncture, Kauś.; Śulb.; pouring out (of a river), PBr.; entering into, van-

ishing (the contrary of *prabhava* or *utpatti*), Up. &c.; (cf. *svapnyā*). — **dikshita**, m., N. of a Drāviḍa saint and writer (of the sixteenth century, author of various works, celebrated as a Śaiva, and thought to be an incarnation of Śiva; also *apyāya* or *apyar*, &c.).

Apṛ-ayana, am, n. union, copulating, L.

अपीच्य *apīcyā* (3, 4), mfn. (fr. *api-āñc*), secret, hidden, RV.; very handsome (v. l. *apīrya*), BhP.

अपीजू *apī-jū*, m (du. *jūvā*) fn. impelling, RV. ii, 31, 5.

अपीडन *a-pīḍana*, am, n. not giving pain, gentleness, kindness.

A-pīdayat, mfn. not paining.

A-pīḍā, f. id.; (*ayā*), ind. not unwillingly.

अपीत 2. *a-pīta*, mfn. not drunk; not having drunk, MBh. ii, 1902.

A-pītā, ind. p. not having drunk, without drinking.

अपीनस *apī-nasa*, as, m. (*apī* for *api*; cf. *pī-nasa*), dryness of the nose, want of the pituitary secretion and loss of smell, cold, Suśr.

अपीवृत् *apī-vṛta*. See *api-√1. vṛi*.

अपीय *apīrya*, mfo. See *apīcyā*.

अपुंस *a-puṇs* (nom. *-pumān*), m. not a man, a eunuch, Mn. iii, 49, &c. — **tva**, n. the state of a eunuch.

A-puṇskā, f. without a husband, Bhāṭṭ.

अपुच्छ *a-puccha*, mfn. tailless; (ā), f. the tree *Dalbergia sisu*.

अपुष्य *a-puṣya*, mfn. impure, wicked. — **kṛit**, mfn. acting wickedly, wicked.

अपुत्र *a-putra*, as, m. not a son, ŚBr. xiv; (*a-pūtra*), mf(ā)n. sonless, ŚBr. &c. — **tā** (*aputrad*), f. sonlessness, ŚBr.

A-putraka, mf(*ikā*)n. sonless, Kathās.; Daś.

A-putrika, as, m. the father of a daughter not fit to be adopted as a son because of her not having any male offspring.

A-putriya, mfn. sonless, childless, ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

अपुनर *a-pundr*, ind. not again, only once, RV. x, 68, 10. — **anvaya**, mfn. not returning, dead. — **svartana**, n. or **svṛitti**, f. final exemption from life or transmigration, Jain.; Up. — **ukta**, n. or **ukti**, f. no (superfluous) repetition. — **diyamāna** (*a-punar-*), mfn. not being given back, AV. xii, 5, 44. — **bhava**, m. not occurring again, Car.; exemption from further transmigration, final beatitude, BhP. — **bhāva**, m. id. — **√bhū**, not to recover consciousness, ŚBr. **A-punah-prāpya**, mfn. irrecoverable.

अपुराण *a-purāṇa* or *a-purātana*, mfn. not old, modern, new.

अपुरुष *a-purusha*, mfn. unmanly. **A-purushārtha**, m. a rite which is not for the benefit of the sacrificer; not the chief object of the soul.

अपुरोगव *a-purogava*, mfn. without a leader, AV. xx, 135, 7; AitBr.

A-puro-nuvākya, mfn. without a Puro-nuvākya, ŚBr.

A-purorūka, mfn. without a Puroṛuc, ŚBr.

A-purohita, as, m. not a Purohita, ŚBr.; (mfn.), without a Purohita, AitBr.

अपुष्कल *a-pushkala*, mfn. 'not eminent,' mean, low, Venṛs.; Hear.

अपुष्ट *a-pushṭa*, mfn. unnourished, lean; soft, L.; invalid, unimportant, Kpr.

अपुष्प *a-pushpa*, mf(ā)n. not flowering, RV. &c.; (*as*), m. the glomerous fig tree. — **phala** or **-phala-da**, m. 'bearing fruits without flowering,' 'having neither flowers nor fruits,' the jack tree, *Artocarpus Integrifolia*, the glomerous fig tree.

अपुस *apus*, us, n., v. l. for *vāpus*, Naigh.

अपूजक *a-pūjaka*, mfn. irreverent.

A-pūjā, f. irreverence, disrespect.

A-pūjita, mfn. not revered or worshipped.

A-pūjya, mfn. not to be worshipped or revered.

अपूत *a-pūta*, mfn. impure, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; not purified (by purificatory rites), Mn.; Gaut.

अपूप *apūpa*, as, m. (cf. *pūpa*), cake of flour, meal, &c., RV. &c.; a kind of fine bread; honey-comb, ChUp.; wheat, L. — **nābhi** (*apūpā*), m. having a navel consisting of a cake, AV. x, 9, 5. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of cake, Pāṇ. v, 4, 21, Sch. — **vat** (*apūpā*), mfn. accompanied with cake, RV.; AV. **Apūpādi**, a gana of Pāṇ. (v, 1, 4). **Apūpāhita**, mfn. covered with cake, AV. xviii, 3, 68.

1. **Apūpiya**, mfn. fit for cakes, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4.

2. **Apūpiya**, Nom. P. *vyati*, to have a desire for cakes, KātyŚr.

Apūpya, mfn. = 1. *apūpiya*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4; as, m. flour, meal, L.

अपूरणी *apūrāṇi*, f. the silk cotton tree (*Bombax Heptaphyllum*).

अपूरुष *a-pūrushā*, mfn. lifeless, inanimate, RV. x, 155, 3. — **ghna** (*a-pūrusha-*), mfn. not killing men, RV. i, 133, 6.

अपूर्य *a-pūrṇa*, mfn. not full or entire, incomplete, deficient; (*am*), n. an incomplete number, a fraction. — **kāla**, mfn. premature; (*as*), m. incomplete time. — **kāla-ja**, mfn. born before the proper time, abortive. — **tā**, f. incompleteness.

A-pūrti, is, f. non-accomplishment (of wishes), MBh.

A-pūryamāṇa, mfn. not getting full, KātyŚr.

अपूर्व *a-pūrvā*, mf(ā)n. unprecedented, unprecedented, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; not having existed before, quite new; unparalleled, incomparable, extraordinary; not first; preceded by *a*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 17; (*as*), m. N. of a sacrifice (offered to Prajāpati), PBr.; Vait.; (*am*), n. the remote or unforeseen consequence of an act (as heaven of religious rites), Nyāyam.; a consequence not immediately preceded by its cause; (*gha*), ind. never before, AV. x, 8, 33. — **karman**, n. a religious rite or sacrifice (the power of which on the future is not before seen). — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the being unprecedented, the not having existed before, incomparableness, &c. — **patī**, f. one who has had no husband before, Pat. — **vat**, ind. singularly, unlike anything else.

A-pūrvīya, mfn. referring to the remote or unforeseen consequence of an act, L.

A-pūrvya (4), mf(ā)n. unprecedented, first, RV.; incomparable, RV.

अपृक्त *a-prikta*, mfn. unmixed, uncombined (said of a word [as *ā* and *u*, Prāt.] or an affix [Pāṇ.] consisting of a single letter, i. e. of one not combined with another).

अपृणत *a-pṛiṇat*, mfn. 'not filling, not propitiating by gifts,' stingy, RV.

अपृथक् *a-pṛithak*, ind. not separately, with, together with, collectively. — **śruti**, mfn. not audible separately, RPrāt. **Aprithag-dharmaśāla**, mfn. of the same religion.

अपृष्ट *a-pṛiṣṭa*, mfn. unasked, Gaut. &c.

अपे *apē* (√*i*), P. Ā. *apāti*, *āpāyati* (impf. Ā. *āpāyata*, RV. x, 72, 6) to go away, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; to vanish, disappear.

Apāya, as, m. going away, departure; destruction, death, annihilation; injury, loss; misfortune, evil, calamity.

Apāyin, mfn. going away, departing, vanishing, perishable.

Apāta, mfn. escaped, departed, gone; having retired from, free from (abl. or in comp.). — **bhi**, mfn. one whose fear is gone, Mn. vii, 197. — **rākshaśā**, f. the plant *Ocimum Sanctum* (also *apṛēta*).

Apāhi (Imper. 2. sg. in comp.) means 'excluding, expelling.' — **praghasā** (scil. *kṛiyā*), f. a ceremony from which gluttons are excluded, (*gha*) *mayūravayansakādi*. — **vāniḥ** (scil. *kṛiyā*), f. a ceremony from which merchants are excluded, ib. — **vātā** (scil. *latā*), f. 'useful in expelling wind,' the plant *Poederia Foetida*, Suśr.

अपेक्ष *apēksh* (√*iksh*), to look away, to look round, AV.; ŚBr.; to have some design; to have regard to, to respect; to look for, wait for; to expect, hope; to require, have an eye to, Sāh.; with *na*, not to like, Kathās.

Apēkshana, am, n. = *apēkshā*, L.

Apēkshaniya, mfn. to be considered or regarded;

to be looked for or expected; to be wished or required; desirable.

Apēkshā, f. looking round or about, consideration of, reference, regard to (in comp.; rarely loc.); dependence on, connection of cause with effect or of individual with species; looking for, expectation, hope, need, requirement; (*ayā*), ind. with regard to (in comp.). — **buddhi**, f. (in Vāishika phil.) a mental process, the faculty of arranging and methodizing, clearness of understanding.

Apēkshita, mfn. considered; referred to; looked for, expected; wished, required.

Apēkshitavya = *apēkshaniya*, q. v.

Apēkshin, mfn. considering, respecting, regardful of, looking to (in comp.; rarely gen.); looking for, expecting, requiring; depending on. **Apēkshitā**, f. expectation, Kum. iii, 1.

1. **Apēkshya** = *apēkshaniya*.

2. **Apēkshya**, ind. p. with regard or reference to.

अपेज् *apēj* (√*ij*), *āpējate*, to drive away, RV. v, 48, 2 & vi, 64, 3.

अपेन्द्र *āpēndra*, mfn. without Indra, ŚBr.

अपेय *a-peya*, mf(ā)n. unfit for drinking, not to be drunk, Mn. &c.

अपेशल *a-peśala*, mfn. unclever.

A-peśās, mfn. shapeless, RV. i, 6, 3.

अपेष् 1. *apēsh* (√*ish*), (aor. 3. sg. *dpa oī-yeh*) to withdraw from (abl.), RV. v, 2, 8.

अपेहिप्रघसा *apēhi-praghasā*, &c. See *apē*.

अपेयुन *a-paiśuna*, am, n. non-calumny, Bhag.

अपोगण्ड *a-pogaṇḍa*, mfn. not under sixteen years of age, Mn. viii, 148; a child or infant, L.; timid, L.; flaccid, L.; having a limb too many or too few, L.

अपोच्छद् *apōcchad* (ud-√*chad*), (ind. p. *-chādya*) to uncover, ĀśvŚr.

अपोद *apōdha*, mfn. (√*vah*), carried off, removed, taken away.

अपोक्त् *apōt-kṛish* (√*kṛish*), (ind. p. *-kṛishya*) to disjoin, Kauś.

अपोदक् *apōdaka*, mf(ā)n. waterless, watertight, RV. i, 116, 3; not watery, not fluid, AV.; (*ikā*), f. the pot-herb *Basella Rubra* or *Lucida*, L.

अपोदि *apōd-i* (√*i*), to go away altogether, withdraw from (abl.), AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

Apōd-itya, (mfn.), m. impers. to be completely gone away from (abl.), ŚBr.

अपोद् *apōd-√1. ūh*, to strip off, TBr.

अपोडाये *apōd-dhārya*. See *an-apōd-dhāryā*.

अपोनम् *apō-napti*, &c. See 2. *āp*.

अपोभ *apōbh* (√*ubh*), (Imper. 2. pl. *āpōm-bhata*) to bind, fetter, AV. vii, 8, 11.

Apōbdha, mfn. bound, TS.

Apōmbhana, am, n. a fetter, TS.

अपोरु *apōru* (√*urnu*), *āpa ūrnoti*, *āpōr-nute*, once *āpōrnauti* [KātyŚr.], to uncover, unveil, open, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.: Ā. to uncover one's self, TS.; ŚBr.

Apōrnavana, am, n. untying, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

अपोष् *apōsh* (√*ush*) = *apa-√2. vas*, q. v.

अपोह *apōh* (√*i. ūh*), *-ūhati* (impf. *āpāu-hat*) to strip off, push away, frighten away, RV. &c.; to remove or heal (diseases), Suśr.; Ā. to keep away from one's self, avoid, Mn.; to give up, Ragh.; (in disputation) to object, deny, Sāh.

Apōha, as, m. pushing away, removing; (in disputation) reasoning, arguing, denying.

Apōhana, am, n. id.

Apōhaniya, mfn. to be taken away, or removed, or expiated.

Apōhita, mfn. removed; (in disputation) denied (the opposite of *sthāpita*).

Apōhya, mfn. = *apōhaniya*.

अपोरुप *a-paurusha*, am, n. unmanliness; superhuman power; (mfn.), unmanly; superhuman.

A-paurusheya, mfn. not coming from men, ŚaṅkBr.

अपौल्कस d-paulkasa, as, m. not a Paulkasa, ŚBr.

अपौष्कल्य a-pauṣkalya, am, n. immaturity.

अप्र apta. See *án-apta*.

अप्रस aptas, as, n. a sacrificial act, Uṇ.

Apr̥t̥ (only acc. sg. & pl. *ur̥am* & *ur̥as*), m. (fr. 1. *āp* + *√tvar*), active, busy (said of the Aśvins, of Soma, of Agni, of Indra), RV.

Apr̥t̥ya (4), am, n. zeal, activity, RV. iii, 12, 8 & 51, 9.

Apr̥na-r̥j̥, mfn. (*āpna* = *āpnas* below), presiding over property, RV. x, 132, 7.

Apr̥nas, as, n. possession, property, RV. [cf. Lat. *ops*]; work, sacrificial act, Naigh.; Uṇ.; progeny, Naigh.; shape, ib. — **vat** (*āpnas-*), mfn. giving property, profitable, RV. **Apr̥na-s̥thā**, m. possessor, RV. vi, 67, 3.

अप्रु aptū, mfn. small, tender [Comm.; but perhaps connected with *apt̥r* above, because also applied to the Soma], MaitrS.; TS.; ŚBr.; body, Uṇ. — **māt**, mfn. containing the word *aptū*, MaitrS. **Apr̥t̥-yāma**, as [ŚBr. &c.] or **yāman**, ā [PB.]; **Lāty-**, m. a particular way of offering the Soma sacrifice.

अप्र्य aptyā. See 2. *āp*.

अप्रवान āpnavāna, as, m., N. of a Rishi (appointed with the Bhṛigus), RV. iv, 7, 1; the arm, Naigh. — **vat**, ind. like *Apr̥navāna*, RV. viii, 102, 4.

अप्रति ap-pati, is, m. See 2. *āp*.

अप्रदीक्षित appadikṣita or **apyadikṣita**, as, m., N. of an author = *apyaya-dikṣita*, q. v.

अप्रित्त ap-pitta, am, n. See 2. *āp*.

अप्र्य āpya. See 2. *āp*.

अप्र्यत् अप्र्य-त्य-√arj (3. pl. *-arjanti*) to add over and above, AitBr.

अप्र्यद अप्र्य-√ad, to eat off, ŚBr. xiv: Caus. *-ādāyati*, to give more (food) to eat, AitBr.

अप्र्यय āpya-aya. See 2. *āp*.

अप्र्यर्ध्म āpy-ardham, ind. within proximity, near to (gen.), ŚBr.; (cf. *abhy-ardhās*.)

अप्र्य अप्र्य-√i, as, *-asti* (t. pl. *-shmasi*; Imper. *-astu*; Opt. *-shyāt*), Ved. (with loc. or local adv.) to be in, be closely connected with, RV. &c.; to belong to (as a share), RV.; ŚBr.

अप्र्य अप्र्य-√2, as (Subj. *Ā. 2. sg. -asyā-thāh*) to insert, AitBr.

अप्र्याह अप्र्य-ā-√hri (Pot. *āpy ā haret*) to take or assume in addition, TS.

अप्रुत āpy-uta = *api + uta*, q. v.

अप्रकट a-prakaṭa, mf(ā)n. unmanifested, unapparent; (*am*), ind. without having been perceived, Kathās.

अप्रकम्प a-prakampa, mfn. unshaken; firm, steady; unanswered, unrefuted. — **tā**, f. firmness, stability, unanswerableness.

A-prakampin, mfn. not shaking, steady, AitĀr.

अप्रकर a-prakara, mfn. not acting excellently, L.

A-prakarana, am, n. not the principal topic, not relevant to the main subject.

A-prakṛita, mfn. not principal, not relevant to the main topic under discussion, not chief; occasional or incidental; not natural.

A-prakṛiti, is, f. not an inherent or inseparable property, accidental property or nature.

अप्रकथित a-prakarṣita, mfn. not exceeded; unsurpassed.

A-prakṛishṭa, as, m. a crow, L.; (cf. *apa-kṛishṭa*.)

अप्रकल्पक a-prakalpaka, mf(ikā)n. not prescribing as obligatory.

A-prakṛipta, mfn. not explicitly enjoined. — **tā**, f. the state of not being explicitly enjoined, KātyŚr.

अप्रकाण्ड a-prakāṇḍa, mfn. stemless, L.; (*as*), m. a bush, a shrub, L.

अप्रकाश a-prakāśa, mf(ā)n. not shining, dark; not visible, hidden, secret, Mn.; not manifest or evident; (*am*), ind. in secret, Mn. viii, 351; (*as*), m. indistinctness, darkness, Ragh. i, 68.

A-prakāśaka, mf(ikā)n. not rendering bright, making dark.

A-prakāśamāna, mfn. not manifested, unrevealed.

A-prakāśita, mfn. id.

A-prakāśya, mfn. not to be manifested.

अप्रकृत a-prakṛtā, mfn. indiscriminate, unrecognizable, RV. x, 129, 3.

अप्रक्षित d-prakṣita, mfn. undiminished, inexhaustible, RV. i, 55, 8.

अप्रखर a-prakhara, mfn. dull, obtuse, L.; bland, mild, L.

अप्रख्यता a-prakhyā-tā, f. want of a striking or dignified appearance, MBh. xii, 5881.

अप्रगम a-pragama, mfn. (in speech or discussion) going too fast for others to follow, not to be surpassed.

अप्रगल्भ a-pragalbha, mf(ā)n. not arrogant, modest; timid.

अप्रगुण a-praguṇa, mfn. perplexed, L.

अप्रग्रह a-pragraha [TPrāt.] or **a-pragrihya** [RPrāt.], as, m. not a vowel called *pragrihya* (q. v.).

A-pragrāha, mfn. unrestrained, L.

अप्रचक्ष्ण d-pracakṣa, mf(ā)n. without power of seeing, AV. viii, 6, 16.

अप्रचुर a-pracura, mfn. little, few.

अप्रचेतस् d-pracetās, mfn. deficient in understanding, foolish, RV.; AV. xx, 128, 2.

A-pracetita, mfn. not having been perceived, Bhāṭṭ.

अप्रचोदित a-pracodita, mfn. undesired, not bidden or commanded, unasked, Mn. iv, 248.

अप्रच्छन्न a-pracchinna, mfn. not split, ĀivGr.

A-pracchedya, mfn. inscrutable, L.

अप्रच्याव a-pracyāva, as, m. not falling in, PBr.

A-pracyāvuka, mf(ā)n. not decaying, KaushBr.

A-pracyuta, mfn. unmoved, RV. ii, 28, 8; (with abl.) not fallen or deviating from, observing, following, Mn. xii, 116.

A-pracyuti, is, f. not decaying, ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr.

अप्रज d-praja, mf(ā)n. (*√jan*), without progeny, childless, RV. i, 21, 5; Mn. &c.; (*ā*), f. not bearing, unprolific, MBh. i, 4491.

1. **A-prajajūl**, mfn. not generative, having no power of begetting, ŚBr.

A-prajaniṣṭu, mfn. id., MaitrS.

A-prajas [AV.] or **a-prajāś** [ŚBr. &c.; cf. Pān. v, 4, 122], mfn. without progeny, childless. — **tā** (*aprajāś-*), f. or **aprajās-tvā**, n. childlessness, AV.

A-prajasyā, am, n. childlessness, TS.

A-prajāṭē, f. not having brought forth (cf. *a-prajā* above), MBh. v, 3047.

अप्रजिज्ञ 2. d-prajajñi, mfn. (*√jñā*), inexperienced, inexperienced, RV. x, 71, 9.

A-prajñā, mfn. not knowing, RāmUp.

A-prajñāta, mfn. not known, TS.; Mn. i, 5.

A-prajñātrā, mfn. (fr. *prajñātri*), not knowing, erring, being wrong, TS.

अप्रणाश d-praṇāśa, as, m. not perishing, ŚBr.; PBr.

अप्रणीत a-praṇīta, mfn. (*√nī*), unconsecrated, profane, Mn. ix, 317; (*am*), n. the act of frying clarified butter without consecrated water, ĀivŚr.

अप्रणोद्य a-praṇodya, mfn. (*√nud*), not to be turned away (as a guest), Mn. iii, 105; Gaut.

अप्रतर्क्य a-pratarkya, mfa. not to be discussed, L.; incomprehensible by reason, undefinable, Mn. i, 5 & xii, 29; BhP. &c.

अप्रता a-pratā (Ved. loc. fr. *pratī*), ind. without recompense, for nothing, RV. viii, 32, 16.

अप्रताप a-pratāpa, as, m. want of brilliancy, dullness; meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति a-pratī, mfn. without opponents, irresistible, RV.; BhP.; (*ā*), n. irresistibly, RV. vii, 83, 4 & 99, 5; AV.; (*ā*), ind., see s. v. above. — 1. **-rūpa**, mf(ā)n. of unequalled form, incomparable, R. &c. [cf. 2. *a-pratirūpa*, p. 58]. — **rūpa-kathā**, f. incomparable or unanswerable discourse, L. — **vir-ya**, mfn. of irresistible power, R. iv, 35, 4 & 38, 13.

अप्रतिकर a-pratikara, mfn. trusted, confidential, L.; (*ēpa*), ind. without recompense, Rājat.; (cf. *a-pratā*.)

A-pratikarman, mfn. of unparalleled deeds, R. **A-pratikāra** [Venis.] or **a-pratikāra** [Mn. xii, 80; Kād.], mfn. not admitting of any relief or remedy.

A-pratikārin, mfn. (said of patients) not using a remedy, not permitting the employment of a remedy, Sutr.

अप्रतिकूल a-pratikūla, mf(ā)n. not resisting, not obstinate.

अप्रतिख्यात d-pratikhyāta, mfn. not seen, TBr.

अप्रतिगृह्य a-pratigrihyā, mfn. one from whom one must not accept anything, ŚBr. xiv.

A-pratigrāhaka, am, n. not accepting (a girl into marriage), not marrying, R.

A-pratigrāhaka, mf(ikā)n. not accepting, ŚBr.; ĀivŚr.

A-pratigrāhya, mfn. unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ्न a-pratigha, mfn. (*√han*), not to be kept off, not to be vanquished, Mn. xii, 28, &c.

अप्रतिद्वन्द्व a-pratidvanda, mfn. not having an adversary in battle, not to be vanquished, irresistible, R. &c. — **tā**, f. unvaluedness.

अप्रतिधुर a-pratidhura, mfn. without a match in going at the pole of a carriage (as a horse), ŚBr.

अप्रतिधृष्ट d-pratidhrishṭa, mfn. 'irresistible,' in comp. with *-āvas*, mfn. of irresistible power, RV. i, 84, 2.

A-pratidhrishṭyā, mfn. irresistible, VS. &c.

अप्रतिनोद d-pratinoda, as, m. not repelling, MaitrS.; PBr.

अप्रतिपक्ष a-pratipakṣa, mfn. without a rival or opponent.

अप्रतिपक्ष्य a-pratipakṣya, mfn. not to be bartered or exchanged.

अप्रतिपत्ति a-pratipatti, is, f. non-ascertainment; not understanding, Nyāyad.; the state of being undecided or confused, Śāh. &c.; non-performance, failure.

A-pratipad, mfn. confused (*vikala*), VS. xxx, 8. **A-pratipadyamāna**, mfn. not consenting to (acc.), Śāk.

A-pratipanna, mfn. unascertained; unaccomplished.

अप्रतिबन्ध a-pratibandha, as, m. absence of obstruction; (mfn.) unimpeded, undisputed, direct (inheritance), not collateral or presumptive.

अप्रतिबल a-pratibala, mfn. of unequalled power, R.

अप्रतिबोध a-pratibodha, mfn. without consciousness, Ragh. viii, 57. — **vat**, mfn. id., MārKp.

अप्रतिवृत्त d-pratibṛvat, mfn. not contradicting, AV. iii, 8, 3.

अप्रतिभ a-pratibha, mfn. modest, bashful, L.; (*ā*), f. shyness, timidity, Nyāyad.

अप्रतिम a-pratima, mf(ā)n. unequalled, incomparable, without a match.

A-pratimānā, mfn. incomparable, RV. viii, 96, 17.

A-pratimeya, mfn. id., Hariv.

अप्रतिमन्यमान d-pratimanyūyamaṇa, mfn. being unable to show resentment or to retaliate anger for anger, AV. xiii, 1, 31.

अप्रतिपत्तपूर्व *a-pratipatna-pūrva*, mf(ā)n. not produced ('by force' =) artificially, natural, Śiś.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a-pratiyogin*, mfn. not opposed to, not incompatible with; not correlative to.

अप्रतियोधिन् *a-pratiyodhin*, mfn. 'not having an adversary,' irresistible, MBh.; (cf. *gaṇa gamyādī*.)

अप्रतिरथ *a-pratiratha*, mfn. id., ŚBr., Śāk.; (as), m., N. of a Rishi (son of Indra and composer of the hymn RV. x, 103); N. of a son of Raotināra, VP.; (am), n., N. of the above-named hymn (composed by Apratiratha), MaitrS.; ŚBr. &c.

अप्रतिरव *a-pratirava*, mfn. uncontested, undisputed.

अप्रतिरूप *a-pratirūpa*, mf(ā)n. not corresponding with, unfit, ŚBr. xiv; odious, disagreeable, R. &c. (For 1, see *a-pratī*.)

अप्रतिलभकाम *a-pratilabdha-kāma*, mfn. never satiated in one's desires.

अप्रतिवादिन् *a-prativādin*, mfn. not contradicting, TS. &c.

अप्रतिशंसत् *a-pratishāṣat*, mfn. not reciting or shouting towards, ŚBr.

अ-प्रतिशस्ता, mfn. not shouted towards, id.

अप्रतिशासन *a-pratishāsana*, mfn. not subject to the orders of another, not giving a counter or rival order, completely under subjection.

अप्रतिषिक्त *a-pratishikta*, mfn. not poured upon, not moistened, MaitrS.

अ-प्रतिषेक्य, mfn. (a ceremony) at which there is no pouring upon, MaitrS.; ĀpŚr.

अप्रतिषिद्ध *a-pratishiddha*, mfn. (√2. *sidh*), unprohibited, unforbidden, Suśr.

अ-प्रतिषेध, as, m. 'non-prohibition,' non-negation, an invalid objection, Nyāyad.

अप्रतिष्कृत *a-pratishkṛta*, mfn. not to be kept off, unrestrainable, RV.

अप्रतिष्कृत *a-pratishkṛta*, mfn. to whom nothing has been opposed, Nir.

अप्रतिष्ठम् *a-pratishṭabha*, mfn. not supported by (instr.), Āp.; (cf. *a-pratishṭabha* below.)

अप्रतिष्ठ *a-pratishṭha*, mfn. having no solid ground, no value, fluctuating, unsafe, MBh.; Mn. iii, 180, &c.; (as), m., N. of a hell, VP.

अ-प्रतिष्ठान्, f. instability, TBr.

अ-प्रतिष्ठान्, mfn. having no solid ground, AV. xi, 3, 49.

अ-प्रतिष्ठायुका, mfn. id., MaitrS.

अ-प्रतिष्ठिता, mfn. id., ŚBr.; ĀitBr.; TBr.; unlimited, BhP.; Jain.

अप्रतिस्तम् *a-pratisamkrama*, mfn. having no intermixture.

अप्रतिस्तम् *a-pratisamkhyā*, f. 'not observing,' in comp. with -*nirrodha*, m. the unobserved annihilation of an object, Buddh.

अप्रतिस्तम् *a-pratistabha*, mfn. unrestrained, Bhāṭṭ.; (cf. *a-pratishṭabha* above.)

अप्रतिहत *a-pratihata*, mfn. uninterrupted, unobstructed, irresistible; unaffected, unimpaired, indestructible, uninjured; not passed away, PārGr. -*netra*, m. 'whose eyes are unimpeded,' N. of a deity, Buddh.

अप्रतिहार *a-pratihāra*, as, m. not stopping, PBr.; (mfn.), without the syllables contained in the *pratihāra* (q.v.), Lāṭy.

अ-प्रतिहारा, mfn. not to be repelled, irresistible, R.

अप्रतीकार *a-pratikāra*. See *a-pratikāra*.

अप्रतीक्ष *a-pratikṣha*, mfn. not looking backward, ĀpŚr.; (*a-pratikṣham*), ind. without looking backward, ŚBr.

अप्रतीयातिता *a-pratighātītā*, f. the state of not having (or meeting with) obstacles, of not being restrainable, MBh. xii, 9138.

अप्रतीत *a-pratīta*, mfn. unapproached, unattackable, RV.; AV. vii, 25, 1; not understood, un-

common (as an expression), Sāh. &c.; not merry, sad, R.

अ-प्रति, is, f. the state of not being understood; mistrust, want of confidence.

अप्रतीत *a-pratīta*, mfn. not given back, AV. vi, 117, 1.

अप्रतीप *a-pratīpa*, mfn. not contradictory, not obstinate; (as), m., N. of a king of Magadha, VP.

अप्रतुल *a-pratula*, as, m. want of weight, want, L.

अप्रत *a-pratta*, mfn. (for *a-pradatta*), not given back, PBr.; (ā), f. 'not given away (in marriage),' a girl, Nir.; Gaut.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a-pratyakṣha*, mfn. not present to the sight, invisible, imperceptible. -*tā*, f. imperceptibility. -*nīṣṭha*, mfn. not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a-pratyaya*, as, m. distrust, disbelief, doubt; not an affix, Pāṇ. i, 1, 69; (mfn.), distrustful (with loc.), Śāk.; causing distrust; having no affix. -*etha*, mfn. (in Gr.) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्याख्यात *a-pratyākhyāta*, mfn. uncontradicted, unrefuted, assented to.

अ-प्रत्याख्यान, as, m. non-refutation.

अ-प्रत्याख्येय, mfn. not to be contradicted, undeniable.

अप्रत्यासाय *a-pratyāmnāya*, as, m. not a contradictory statement, RPrāt.

अप्रत्यालभमान *a-pratyālabhamāna*, mfn. not offering resistance, ŚBr.

अप्रत्युत *a-pratyūta*, mfn. (= *an-ava*), not encountering any resistance in (loc.), Nir.

अप्रपित *a-prathita*, mfn. not spread, Nir.

अप्रदग्ध *a-pradagha*, mfn. not burnt, ŚBr.

अप्रददि *a-pradadi*, mfn. not liberal, AV. xx, 128, 8.

अ-प्रदानवत्, mfn. id., R.

अप्रदाह *a-pradāha*, as, m. not consuming by fire, ŚBr.; TBr.

अप्रदीपान्ति *a-pradīptāgni*, mfn. dyspeptic.

अप्रदुग्ध *a-pradugha*, mfn. not milked to the end, RV. iii, 55, 16.

अप्रदृपित *a-pradṛpita*, mfn. not thoughtless, not careless, RV. i, 145, 2.

अप्रधान *a-pradhāna*, mfn. not principal, subordinate, secondary, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 19, &c. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. inferiority.

अप्रधृष्य *a-pradhṛṣhya*, mfn. not to be vanquished, invincible, MBh.; Pañcat.

अप्रपदन् *a-prapadana*, as, n. a bad place of refuge, ŚBr.

अ-प्रपदान, as, m. non-abortiveness, TS.; TBr.

अ-प्रपदान, mfn. not abortive, MaitrS.

अप्रपाय *a-prapāya*, mfn. not containing drinkable water, AV. xx, 128, 8.

अप्रबल *a-prabala*, mfn. inefficacious, weak.

अप्रभ *a-prabha*, mfn. obscure; dull, L.

अप्रभु *a-prabhu*, mfn. wanting power, unable, incompetent (with loc.), RV. ix, 73, 9; ĀitBr. &c. -*tva*, n. want of power, insufficiency, MBh. &c.

अ-प्रबहुता, mfn. insufficient, inadequate.

अ-प्रबहुति, is, f. (Ved. instr. °*ti*), little effort, RV. x, 124, 7.

अप्रभंश *a-prabhraṇṣa*, as, m. not getting deprived of, not losing (with abl.), ŚBr.

अप्रमत्त *a-pramatta*, mfn. not careless, careful, attentive, vigilant, ŚBr. &c. -*vat*, mfn. id., MBh. xii, 8889.

अ-प्रमादा, as, m. care, vigilance, MBh. &c.; (mfn.), 'careful, cautious,' see -*dā* below; (*a-pramāda*), ind. attentively, carefully, AV.; VS.; without interruption, AV. -*tā*, f. the being cautious, Yājñ. iii, 314.

अ-प्रमादन्, mfn. careful, Mn. ii, 115, &c.

अप्रमद *a-pramada*, as, m. not pleasure, joylessness, MBh. xii, 10414.

अप्रमय *a-prāmaya*, mfn. imperishable, ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *a-prāmi-satyā*.)

अ-प्रमय्युका, mfn. not dying suddenly, AV. xix, 44, 3; TBr.

अ-प्रमिया, mfn. (that) which ought not to perish, ŚaṅvBr.

अप्रमा *a-pramā*, f. a rule which is no authority (see *a-pramāna*); incorrect knowledge.

अ-प्रमāna, am, n. a rule which is no standard of action, MBh.; Śāk. &c.; (in discussion) a statement of no importance or authority. -*vid*, mfn. incapable of weighing evidence, BhP. -*śubha*, ās, m. pl. 'of immeasurable virtue,' N. of a class of divinities, Buddh. **अ-प्रमānābha**, ās, m. pl. 'of unlimited splendour,' N. of a class of divinities, Buddh.

अ-प्रमिता, mfn. unbounded, unmeasured; not proved, not established by authority.

अ-प्रमेया, mfn. immeasurable, unlimited, unfathomable, Mn. i, 3 & xii, 94, &c.; not to be proved. **अ-प्रमेयātman**, m. 'of inscrutable spirit,' N. of Śiva. **अ-प्रमेयānubhāva**, mfn. of unlimited might.

अप्रमायुक्त *a-pramāyuka*. See *a-prāmaya*.

अ-प्रमिया. See ib.

अप्रमुदिता *a-pramuditā*, f. 'joylessness,' (in Sāṅkhya phil.) N. of one of the eight Asiddhis.

अ-प्रमोदा, as, m. joylessness, Mn. iii, 61 = MBh. xiii, 2487.

अ-प्रमोदामānā, f., N. of another of the above Asiddhis.

अप्रमूर *a-pramūra*, mfn. not foolish, prudent, RV. i, 90, 2.

अप्रमृष्य *a-pramṛṣhyā*, mfn. not to be destroyed, indestructible, RV.

अप्रयत्न *a-prayata*, mfn. not intent (on devotion), not prepared (in mind) for any important action or performance, Mn.; Āp.; (once said of food) Āp.

अ-प्रयत्या, am, n. the state of being *a-prayata*, BhP.; Āp.

अप्रयत्न *a-prayatna*, as, m. absence of effort, indifference; (mfn.), indifferent, apathetic in (loc.), Mn. vi, 26.

अप्रयाज *a-prayājā*, mfn. without a Prayāja, TS.

अप्रयाणक *a-prayāṇaka*, am, n. halt (on a journey), Pañcat.

अ-प्रयान्ति, is, f. not going, not moving (used in excretions), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 29, Kāś.

अ-प्रयापान्ति, is, f. not allowing to go (used in excretions), Pāṇ. viii, 4, 30, Śch.

अप्रयावम् *a-prayāvam* [VS. xi, 75; AV. xix, 55, 1] or *a-prayāvan* [AV. iii, 5, 1, ind. (√1. *yu*), not carelessly, attentively; (cf. *a-prāyū*.)

अ-प्रयान्ति, mfn. attentive, RV.; AV.

अ-प्रयान्ति, mfn. id., RV. vii, 100, 2.

अ-प्रयान्ति, mfn. id., RV. vi, 48, 10.

अप्रयास *a-prayāsa*, as, m. absence of toil; (ena), ind. easily, Yājñ. iii, 115.

अप्रयुक्त *a-prayukta*, mfn. not used or applied, MaitrS.; (of words) not in use, Pat.; unsuitable, Pañcat. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. unusualness (of expressions), Sāh.

अ-प्रयोज, as, m. non-application; the not being in use (of words), Pat.

अ-प्रयोजका, mf(ikā)n. not causing or effecting; aimless.

अप्रलम्बम् *a-pralambam*, ind. without delay, L.

अप्रवदत् *a-pravadat*, mf(ati)n. not roaring, ĀśvGr.

अप्रवर्ग्य *a-pravargya*, mfn. without the Pravargya ceremony, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अप्रवर्तक *a-pravartaka*, mf(ikā)n. abstaining from action, inert; not exciting to action.

अ-प्रवर्ताना, am, n. the act of refraining from, not engaging in; not exciting to any action.

अ-प्रवर्तिता, mfn. not acting, not engaged in; not commenced, not instigated.

अ-प्रवर्तिता, is, f. not proceeding; no further effect or applicability of a precept, KātyŚr.; abstaining from action, inaction; non-excitement; (in

med.) suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischuria, &c.

अप्रवीण a-praviṇa, mfn. unskilful.

अप्रवीता a-pravitā, f. (see *pra-√vī*). not impregnated, RV. iii, 55, 5; iv, 7, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अप्रवृद्ध a-pravṛddha, mfn. not excessively grown, (gaṇa *pravṛddhādi*, q.v.)

अप्रवेद a-praveda, mf(ā)n. (said of heaven and earth, together with *a-trasnu*), not insidious, ŚBr.

अप्रवलय a-pravlaya, as, m. not sinking down, AitBr.

अप्रशस्त 1. a-prasastā, mfn. not praised, fameless, RV. ii, 41, 16 & iv, 28, 4; not good, inferior, worthless; (*am*), n. dirt, natural excretion, Mn. xi, 255.

2. **A-prasasta**, mfn. not praised, blamable, RV. i, 167, 8.

A-prasasya, mfn. not praiseworthy.

अप्रसक्त a-prasakta, mfn. not addicted, not attached to.

A-prasakti, is, f. non-addiction, non-attachment to (loc.), Mn. i, 89.

A-prasaṅga, as, m. (in Nyāya phil.) want of connection with; non-applicability, KātyŚr.

अप्रसन्न a-prasanna, mfn. not quiet, not clear; turbid, muddy; displeased, unfavourable.

A-prasāda, as, m. disfavour, disapprobation.

A-prasādyā, mfn. not to be propitiated; unappeasable, implacable.

अप्रसव 1. a-prasava, as, m. (√3. *su*), not preparing the Soma juice, KātyŚr.

अप्रसव 2. a-prasava, mfn. (√4. *su*), not being prolific; (*as*), m. non-propagation. — **dharmīn**, mfn. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) not having the property of producing (one of the characteristics of Puruṣa).

A-prasūtā, f. 'not giving birth to,' a barren woman.

अप्रसह्य a-prasahya, mfn. intolerable, MBh.; irresistible, ib.

A-prasahishṇu, mfn. quite unable (to), Śiś. i, 54.

A-prasāha, mfn. not subjected to any force, ChUp.

अप्रसिद्ध a-prasiddha, mfn. not settled, unestablished; unknown, uncelebrated; unusual, uncommon, of no real existence, not current, not generally known. — **pada**, n. an obsolete word.

अप्रसूत a-prasūta, mfn. (√1. *sū*), not allowed, SāṅkhŚr. (of persons); ŚBr. (of things).

अप्रस्तुत a-prastuta, mfn. unconnected with, irrelevant, unsuitable to the time or subject; not principal, not being the chief subject-matter; indirect, accidental or extraneous; not laudable, R. — **prasaṅga** or — **stuti**, f. 'conveying the subject-matter by that which is not the subject-matter,' (in rhetoric) implied or indirect expression.

A-prastāvika, mf(ā)n. irrelevant to the subject-matter, Mālatīm.

अप्रसंसा a-prasansa, as, m. not falling down, TBr.; Kāth.; AitBr.

अप्रहत a-prahata, mfn. unhurt, intact; untitled, waste, L.

A-prahan, m(acc. °*haṇam*)fn. not hurting, RV. vi, 44, 4.

अप्रहायन् a-prahāran, mf(vari)n. not diminishing, not vanishing, MaitrS.

अप्रहित a-prahita, mfn. not stirred up, RV. viii, 99, 7; not sent out, AV. vi, 29, 2.

अप्रहृत a-prahṛta, mfn. (a stick) not advanced for striking, ŚBr.

अप्राकराणिक a-prākaraṇika, mfn. not connected with the subject-matter, Comm. on Mn. iii, 285.

A-prākṛita, mfn. not principal; not original; special, particular; not vulgar, extraordinary, Mear.

अप्राग्य a-prāgya, mfn. secondary, L.

अप्राचीन a-prācīna, mfn. not eastern, western; not old, modern, recent.

अप्राज्ञ a-prājña, mfn. unlearned, ignorant. — **tā**, f. ignorance, Mn. iv, 167.

अप्राण 1. ā-prāṇa, as, m. no breath, MaitrUp.

2. **A-prāṇa**, mfn. inanimate, lifeless, AV.; ŚBr. **A-prāṇat**, mfn. id., AV. x, 8, 11; Lāty.

अप्रातिलोम्य a-prātilomya, am; n. the not being hostile to, Rājat.

अप्रादेशिक a-prādeśika, mfn. not pointing to or suggestive of (the etymol. of a word), Nir. i, 13.

अप्राधान्य a-prādhānya, am, n. non-superiority, inferiority, subordination.

अप्राप्त ā-prāpta, mfn. unobtained; unarried; not accomplished, Yājñ. ii, 243; not yet full-grown, Mn. ix, 88; not resulting (from any rule), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 33, Sch. — **kāla**, mfn. out of season, inopportune, ill-timed; under age; (*am*), n. an irregular debate, Nyāyad. — **yauvana**, mfn. not arrived at puberty. — **vikalpa** [Pāṇ. i, 4, 53, Comm.], m. or — **vibhāṣhā** [Pāṇ. i, 3, 43, Sch.], f. the optional permission of an operation which without such permission would not take place at all. — **vyavahāra**, mfn. a minor in law; under age, not of years to engage in law or public business. **Aprāptāvasara**, mfn. unseasonable, inopportune, Hit.

A-prāpti, is, f. non-attainment, non-acquisition. 1. **A-prāpya**, mfn. unobtainable, MBh. &c.; superl. — *pāṇia*, Mfich.

2. **A-prāpya**, ind. p. not having obtained; not reaching. — **kārin**, mfn. acting on any object without direct contact with it, Comm. on Nyāyad. — **grahana**, n. perception of an object though the senses are not in any direct connection with it, Nyāyad.

अप्रामाणिक a-prāmāṇika, mfn. unauthentic; unauthoritative.

A-prāmāṇya, am, n. absence or insufficiency of proof or authority.

अप्रामिसत्य a-prāmi-satyā (√*mī* with *prā* = *pra*, cf. *a-prāmaya*), 'of imperishable truthfulness,' unalterably true, RV. viii, 61, 4.

अप्रायस a-prāyasya. See *a-prayata*.

अप्रायु ā-prāyu, mfn. (√1. *yu* with *prā* = *pra* [cf. *a-prayāsam*]; Padap. ā-prāyu fr. *āyū* or *āyus*), not careless, assiduous, RV. i, 89, 1 & viii, 24, 18; (*u*), ind. assiduously, RV. v, 80, 3.

A-prāyus, mfn. (Padap. ā-prāyus fr. *āyus*) id., RV. i, 127, 5.

अप्राथम्य a-prāthama, mfn. not demanding in marriage, Comm. on Mn. iii, 27.

अप्रावृत ā-prāvṛta, mfn. not covered, ŚBr. &c.

अप्राशन a-prāšana, am, n. not eating, MBh.

A-prāśitṛi, mfn. not eating, MBh.

A-prāśitriyā, mfn. not fit for food called *prāśitṛā* (q.v.), TS.

अप्रिय ā-priya, mfn. disagreeable, disliked; unkind, unfriendly; (*as*), m. a foe, an enemy, Mn.; N. of a Yaksha, Buddh.; (*ā*), f. a sort of skate fish, Silurus Pungentissimus. — **m-vada**, see *apriya-vādin*. — **kara**, mfn. 'not giving pleasure,' disagreeable, Mn. vii, 204. — **bhāgin**, mfn. unfortunate. — **vādin** [Mn. ix, 81], mfn. or **apriyam-vada** [Yājñ. i, 73], mf(ā)n. speaking unkindly or harshly.

A-prīti, is, f. dislike, aversion, enmity, Mfich.; pain. — **kara**, mfn. unkind, adverse; disagreeable, Mn. xii, 28. **Aprity-ātmaka**, mf(ika)n. consisting of pain.

A-preman, a, n. dislike, aversion, L.; (mfn.), unfriendly, L.

अप्रेत ā-prēta, mfn. not gone away, ŚBr. — **rākshasī**, f. a plant (also called *prēta-rākshasī* or *apēta-rākshasī*, q.v.)

अप्रेष a-prātsha, mfn. not invoked with a *prātsha* (q.v.) mantra, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.

अप्रोक्षित ā-prākshita, mfn. not sprinkled, not consecrated, ŚBr. &c.

अप्रोदित ā-prōdita, mfn. not uttered, TS.

अप्रोपित ā-prōshita, mfn. not departed, not absent.

A-prōshivas, m(nom. *vān*)fn. not gone away, staying, RV. viii, 60, 19.

अप्रौढ ā-praudha, mf(ā)n. not arrogant, timid, gentle; not capable of (Inf.), Rājat.; (*ā*), f. an unmarried girl; one very recently married and not come to womanhood.

अप्रव ā-plava, mf(ā)n. without a ship, AV. xix, 50, 31, &c.; not swimming. — **vat**, mfn. without a ship, MBh. **A-plavēsa**, mfn. unable to swim.

अप्रा अप्र (3; *āpṛā*, Naigh.), f., N. of a disease (got in danger), RV. x, 103, 12 (voc. *apṛā*); AV. ix, 8, 9 (acc. *apṛām*).

अपुव्या, Nom. *ā. °yāte*, to get ill, become spoiled, TS.; (cf. *anvart*.)

अप्सरस ap-sarās, ās [RV.; AV. &c.], or *ap-sarā* [AV. &c.], f. (fr. 2. *āp* + *√sṛ*), 'going in the waters or between the waters of the clouds,' a class of female divinities (sometimes called 'nymphs'; they inhabit the sky, but often visit the earth; they are the wives of the Gandharvas (q.v.) and have the faculty of changing their shapes at will; they are food of the water; one of their number, Rambhā, is said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean). **Apsaraḥ-pati**, m. 'lord of the Apsarasas,' Indra, L. **Apsaras-tirtha**, n. a pool in which the Apsarasas bathe, Śāk. **Apsarā-patī**, m. 'lord of the Apsarasas,' N. of the Gandharva Śikhaṇḍin, AV. iv, 37, 7.

Apsarīya, Nom. *ā. āpsarīyate*, to behave like an Apsaras, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 11, Comm.

Apsarīyita, mfn. made or grown an Apsaras, Naish.

Ap-savā, mfn. giving water, RV. x, 65, 3.

Ap-savyā, mfn. (fr. 2. *apsū*, q.v.), being in the water (Varuṇa), MaitrS.; Kāth.; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 1, Comm.

Ap-sā, mfn. (√*san*), giving water, RV.

अप्सस् āpsas, as, n. 'the hidden part of the body,' the secret charms (of a wife), RV.; AV.; SV. ['breast or *κόλπος*,' Gmn.; 'check,' BR.; 'forehead, face,' NBD.]; hidden fault, sin, MaitrS.; Kāth.; (*apsvas*) KapS.

अप्सु 1. ā-psu, mfn. without food, RV. vii, 4, 6.

अप्सु 2. āpsū (loc. pl. of 2. *āp*, q.v.), in the water or waters. — **kshīt**, mfn. dwelling within the clouds, in the region between heaven and earth, RV. i, 139, 11. — **cara**, mfn. (Ved.) going in the waters, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 1, Comm. — **jā** [TS.] or **jā** [RV. viii, 43, 28, &c.], mfn. born in the waters. — **jīṭ**, mfn. vanquishing among the waters or in the region of the clouds (N. of Indra), RV. — **dīkshā**, f. consecration in water. — **māt**, mfn. possessed of or shining in the waters (e.g. the lightning which does not lose its brilliant nature in the clouds), MaitrS. &c.; containing the word *āpsū*, ŚBr.; N. of an Agni, ApŚr. — **yogā**, m. the connecting power in water, AV. x, 5, 5. — **yoni** (*āpsū*), mfn. born from the waters, TS.; ŚBr. — **vāh**, m(nom. pl. *vāhas*)fn. driving in water, SV. — **shād**, mfn. dwelling in the waters, RV. iii, 3, 5; AV.; VS. — **shādas**, n. dwelling in the waters, MaitrS. — **shomā**, m. 'Soma in water,' a cup filled with water, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **samśita** (*āpsū*), mfn. raised or excited in the waters, AV. x, 5, 33. — **homāya**, m., N. of a man, MBh. ii, 107.

अफल ā-phalā, mf(ā)n. unfruitful, barren, RV. x, 97, 15, &c.; vain, unproductive, RV. x, 71, 5, &c.; deprived of vitality, R. i, 49, 1 & 11; (*as*), m. Tamarix Indica; (*ā*), f. the Aloe (Aloes Perfoliata); Flacourtia Cataphracta. — **kāṅkshin**, mfn. disinterested, not looking to beneficial consequences. — **tā**, f. or **tva**, n. barrenness, unprofitableness. — **prēpsu**, mfn. one who desires no recompense, Bhag. **A-phalākāṅkshin**, mfn. = *a-phala-kāṅkshin*, q.v., Bhag.

अफल्गु ā-phalgu, mfn. not vain, productive, profitable, Śiś. iii, 76.

अफुल्ल ā-phulla, mf(ā)n. unblown (a rose), L.

अफेन ā-phena, mf(ā)n. frothless; (*am*), n. opium, L.

अवर्ध ā-baddha, mf(ā)n. not crippled, ŚBr.

अवद्वत् ā-baddha, mfn. unbound, unrestrained, at liberty, TS. &c.; unmeaning, nonsensical, N. — **mukha**, mfn. foul-mouthed, scurrilous, L. — **mūla**, mfn. whose root does not hold fast, is not firm. — **vat**, mfn. unmeaning, ungrammatical, BhP.

A-baddhaka, mfn. unmeaning, nonsensical, L.
A-badhira, mfn. not deaf, RV. viii, 45, 17.
 1. **A-badhya**, mfn. unmeaning, nonsensical, L.
A-baddhrā (or defectively written *a-baddhrā*), mfn. without bonds or ligatures, AV. iv, 16, 7.
A-bandhaka, mfn. not binding; (as), m., N. of a man, & (ā), m. pl. his descendants, (gaṇa *upakāddi*).
A-bandhana, mfn. without fetters, free, RV. iii, 55, 6.

1. **A-bandhya**, mfn. not to be fettered or bound.
A-bandhrā. See *a-baddhrā*.

अवध a-badha. See *a-vadha*.

2. **A-badhya**. See *a-vadhya*.

अवधा abadhā, f. segment of the basis of a triangle; (cf. *ābādha* and *avabadhā*. In Jaina Prākṛit *ābādha* or *āvādhā*.)

अवधु a-bandhū, mfn. without kindred, without companions, friendless, RV. i, 53, 9 & viii, 21, 4; AV. vi, 122, 2. — **क्रित** (*ā-bandhu-*), mfn. causing want of companions, AV. iv, 19, 1.

A-bāndhava, mfn. having no relation or kindred, lone, Mn. x, 55. — **क्रिता**, mfn. not caused by relation or kindred, Śāk.

अवन्म 2. a-bandhya, mf(ā)n. not barren, not unfruitful, fruitful, productive; (cf. *a-vandhya*, which is perhaps the better spelling).

अवल a-bald, mf(ā)n. weak, feeble, RV. v, 30, 9, &c.; (as), m. the plant *Tapia Crateva*; a king of Magadha, VP.; (ā), f. a woman, Śāk. &c.; N. of a woman, Kathās.; (= *acālā*) one of the ten Buddhist earths; (am), n. want of strength, weakness. — **धानवान** (*abald-*), mfn. possessing a weak bow, AV. iii, 19, 7. — **वत**, mfn. strengthless, Venis. **A-balābala**, mfn. 'neither powerful nor powerless', N. of Śiva.

Abaliya, mfn. (compar.) weaker, ŚBr.; superl. *abalishtha*, mfn. weakest, PBr.

A-balyā [ŚBr.] or **A-balya** [ŚBr. xiv], am, n. weakness, sickness.

अबलस a-balāsā, mfn. not causing consumption, AV. viii, 2, 18.

अबहिर a-bahir, ind. 'not outside,' in the interior, in one's heart, BhP. — **दहिर** (*ā-bahir-*), ind. not outside, ŚBr. — **वसस**, mfn. without an upper garment, BhP.

अबहु a-bahu, mfn. not many, few. **Abahv-akshara**, mfn. having not many (i. e. not more than two) syllables, RPrāt. **Abahv-ao**, mfn. id., Pāp. Sch.

अबाध a-bādha, mfn. unobstructed, unrestrained; free from pain; (ā), f. freedom from pain, MarkP.; = *a-badhā*, q. v.

A-bādhaka, mf(ā)n. unimpeded, Kathās.
A-bādhita, mfn. unimpeded, unobstructed, RV. x, 92, 8, &c.; unrefuted; not forbidden, Comm. on Mn. iv, 5.

A-bādhya, mfn. not to be opposed or pained.

अबान्धव a-bāndhava. See *a-bandhū*.

अबालिश a-bālīśa, mfn. not childish, Nir. ix, 10; R.

अबालेन्दु a-bālēndu, us, m. 'not the infantine moon,' full moon, Ragh. vi, 53.

अबाह्य a-bāhyā, mfn. not exterior, internal, Ragh. xiv, 50; without an exterior, ŚBr. xiv.

अविम्वन ab-inḍhana, as, m. 'having water (ap) for fuel,' submarine fire, Ragh. xiii, 14.

अविभीवस ā-bibhīvas, m (instr. *°bhyushā*; nom. pl. *°bhyushas*) m. (perf. p.) fearless, confident, RV. i, 6, 7; II, 5 & ix, 53, 2; AV. iii, 14, 3.
A-bibhyat, mfn. (pr. p.) id., RV. vi, 23, 2.

अबीज a-bija, mfn. seedless; impotent, Mn. ix, 79.

A-bījaka, mfn. unsown, Mn. x, 71.

अबीभत्ता ā-bibhatsā, f. non-disgust, TBr.

अबुद्ध a-buddha, mfn. unwise, foolish; not seen or noticed, KaushB.; R. — **त्वा**, n. foolishness.

A-buddhi, is, f. want of understanding; ignorance; stupidity; (mfn.), ignorant, stupid; (*a-bud-dhya*), ind. unintentionally. — **पूरा** or **पूरवा**, mfn. not preceded by intelligence; beginning with non-intelligence; (am), ind. ignorantly. — **mat**,

mfn. unwise, foolish. — **stha**, mfn. not being in the conscience of, Comm. on Mn. iii, 266.

A-budh [BrArUp.] or **a-budhā** [ŚBr. xiv], mfn. stupid, foolish; (*a-budha*), as, m. a fool, Hit.

A-budhyā, mfn. not to be awakened, RV. iv, 19, 3.
A-budhyamāna, mfn. not being awake, RV.

A-bodha, as, m. non-perception; ignorance, stupidity; (mfn.), ignorant, stupid; puzzled, perplexed. — **gamyā**, mfn. incomprehensible.

A-bodhanīya, mfn. unintelligible; not to be awakened or aroused.

अबुध a-budhā, mfn. bottomless, RV. i, 24, 7 & viii, 77, 5.

अज ab-ja, mfn. (fr. 2. *āp* and *√jan*), born in water; (as), m. the conch; the moon; the tree *Barringtonia Acutangula*; N. of Dhruvantari (physician of the gods, produced at the churning of the ocean); a son of Viśālā; (am), n. a lotus; a milliard (cf. *padma*). — **ja**, m. 'sprung (at the creation) from the lotus (which arose from the navel of Vishnu)', N. of Brahmā. — **dris** or **-nayana**, mfn. lotus-eyed, having large fine eyes. — **nābha**, m. 'whose navel is a lotus', N. of Vishnu. — **netra**, mfn. — **dris**. — **bāndhava**, m. 'friend of the lotus,' the sun. — **bha-va** [BhP.] or **-bhū** [Dak.], m. Brahmā. — **bhoga**, m. the root of a lotus, L. — **yoni**, m. (= *-ja* above) N. of Brahmā, Hcat. — **vāhana**, m. 'carrying the moon (on his forehead)', N. of Śiva. — **haata**, m. the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand), L. **Abjāda**, m. 'eating lotus-leaves,' a swan, VarBrS.
Ab-jē, mfn. born in water, RV. iv, 40, 5 & vii, 34, 16.

Ab-jit, mfn. conquering waters, RV.

Abjini, f. a multitude of lotus flowers, (gaṇa *pushkarādī*). — **pati**, m. the sun, Kathās.

Ab-da, mfn. giving water, L.; (as), m. a year; a cloud, Bhāṭṭ; the grass *Cyperus Rotundus*; N. of a mountain, L.; (ā), f., see *ādayā* below. — **tantra**, n., N. of an astronomical work. — **vāhana**, m. (for *abja-vāhana*, q. v.), N. of Śiva, L. — **āta**, n. a century. — **sahasra**, n. a thousand years. — **sāra**, m. a kind of camphor. **Abdārtha**, n. a half year.

Abdayā (instr. of *ab-dā*), ind. out of desire of giving water, RV. v, 54, 3.

Abdi-māt, mfn. possessed of clouds (*abdi* = *abda*), RV. v, 42, 14.

Ab-durga, am, n. a fortress surrounded by a moat or lake.

Ab-daivata, mfn. having the waters as divinities, praising the waters (said of certain hymns; see *ab-linga* below), Mn. viii, 106 & xi, 132.

Ab-dhi, is, m. (*√dhā*), a pond, lake, L.; the ocean, Hit. &c.; (hence) the numeral 4. — **kapha**, m. cuttle fish bone, being considered as the froth of the sea. — **ja**, mfn. born in the ocean; (au), m. du. the Āsvins, L.; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, L. — **jivin**, m. a fisherman, Kathās. — **jhasa**, m. a sea-fish. — **tanaya**, au, m. du. the Āsvins, Kathās. — **dvīpā**, f. earth, L. — **nagari**, f., N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa. — **navanīlaka**, m. the moon. — **phena**, m. cuttle fish bone. — **maṇḍūkī**, f. the pearl oyster. — **śayana**, m. 'sleeping on the ocean (at the periods of the destruction and renovation of the world)', N. of Vishnu. — **sāra**, m. a gem. **Abdhyagni**, m. submarine fire.

Ab-bindu, us, m. a tear, BhP.

Ab-bhaksha, mfn. living upon water, Yājñ. iii, 286; Gaut.; (as), m. a snake, L.

Ab-bhakshaya, am, n. living upon water (a kind of fasting), BhP.

Ab-līnga, āni, n. pl. [Yājñ. iii, 30] or **ab-līngā**, ās, f. pl. [Gaut.], N. of some Vedic verses [RV. x, 9, 1-3] addressed to the waters; (cf. *ab-daivata* above).

अब्रह्मय a-brahmacarya, mfn. not keeping a vow of continence, unchaste, Nir.

A-brahmacaryaka, am, n. incontinence, L.

अब्रह्मय a-brahmanya, mfn. not favourable to Brāhmins, MBh.; BhP.; (am), n. an unbrahmanical or sacrilegious act, used as an exclamation, meaning 'help!' 'a disgraceful deed is perpetrated!' Pañcat.; Kathās.; (Prākṛit *abbamhannam*), Śāk.

A-brahman, mfn. not a *brāhman*, ŚBr.; without devotion (*brāhman*), RV.; without Brāhmins, Mn. ix, 322; (d), n. not the *brāhman*, TBr. **Abrahmā-tē**, f. want of devotion, RV. v, 33, 3; VS. **A-**

brahma-bandhūka, mfn. without *brahmabandhū* (q. v.), Pāp. vi, 2, 173, Kā. **A-brahma-vid**, mfn. not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

1. **A-brāhmaṇa**, as, m. not a Brāhman, AV. &c.; (f), f. not a Brāhmaṇī; (*a-brāhmaṇa*), mfn. without Brāhmins, ŚBr.

A-brāhmaṇya, am, n. violation of the duty of a Brāhman, ĀisvSr.

अब्रुवत a-bruvat, mfn. (pr. p.), not speaking, silent, Yājñ. ii, 76.

अभक्त ā-bhakta, mfn. not received as a share, RV. i, 129, 5 & iii, 30, 7; not attached to, detached, unconnected with; not eaten. — **ochanda**, m. or -*ruoti*, f. want of appetite.

A-bhakti, is, f. want of devotion to, want of faith. — **mat**, mfn. undevoted to, unbelieving.

अभक्ष a-bhaksha, as, m. or *a-bhakshaya*, am, n. not eating anything, fasting.

A-bhakshita, mfn. not eaten.

A-bhakshaya, mfn. not to be eaten by (instr. or gen., Mn.) — **bhakshaya**, n. eating of prohibited food, RāmātUp. — **bhakshin**, mfn. eating forbidden food.

अभग a-bhagā, mfn. without enjoyment, unfortunate, AV. v, 31, 11.

अभग्न a-bhagna, mfn. unbroken, entire; uninterrupted. — **kāma**, mf(ā)n. whose desire or wishes are not disturbed, Ragh.

A-bhāṅgura, mf(ā)n. not fragile; unchangeable, invariable, firm; (not curved), flat, plain, Suśr.

A-bhājyamāna, mfn. (Pass.) not being detached; not being vanquished, &c.

अभद्र a-bhadra, mfn. inauspicious, mischievous; (am), n. mischief.

अभय ā-bhaya, mf(ā)n. unfearful, not dangerous, secure; (*a-bhāya*), mfn. fearless, undaunted, ŚBr. xiv; (as), m., N. of Śiva; of a natural son of Bimbisāra; of a son of Idhmajihva, BhP.; of a river in Krauñcadvīpa, BhP.; (ā), f. the plant *Terminalia Chebula*; (*ā-bhaya*), n. (ifc. f. ā) absence or removal of fear, peace, safety, security, RV. &c. (cf. *ābhaya-tama* below); 'safety,' (applied as proper name) to a child of Dharma and his reign in Plakshadvīpa, BhP.; a kind of symbol procuring security, Hcat.; a sacrificial hymn recited to obtain personal security, Kaus.; the root of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatum. — **giri-vāsin**, m. pl. 'dwelling on the mountain of safety,' N. of a division of Kātyāyana's pupils, Buddh. — **giri-vihāra**, m. Buddhist monastery on the Abhayagiri. — **m-karā** [RV. x, 152, 2; AV. &c.] or **-m-kṛit** [ŚBr.], mfn. causing safety. — **jāta**, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *gargādī*, q. v.) — **diṇḍima**, m. a war-drum, L. — **tama** (*ābhaya-*), n. greatest safety, RV. x, 17, 5. — **da**, mfn. giving fearlessness or safety; (as), m. an Arhat of the Jainas; N. of a king (the son of Manasyu and father of Sudhanvan), Hariv.; VP. — **dakshinā**, f. promise or present of protection from danger, Mn. iv, 247, &c. — **dāna**, n. giving assurance of safety. — **m-dada**, m., N. of Avalokiteśvara, Buddh. — **pattra**, n. (a modern term), a written document or paper granting assurance of safety, a safe conduct. — **prada**, mfn. giving safety, Mn. iv, 232, &c. — **pradāna**, n. = *dāna*, Pañcat. — **yācana**, f. asking for safety, Ragh. xi, 78. — **vacana**, n. [Pañcat.] or **-vālo**, f. [Hit.] assurance of safety. — **sāni**, mfn. giving safety, VS. xix, 48. **Abhayananda**, m., N. of a man.

अभर्तृका ā-bhartṛikā, f. an unmarried woman; a widow.

अभव a-bhava, as, m. non-existence; destruction, end of the world.

A-bhavanīya, mfn. what is not to be, what will not be.

A-bhavan-mata-yoga or **a-bhavan-mata-sambandha**, as, m. want of fitness between words and the ideas expressed by them (a defect in composition).

A-bhavya, mfn. not to be, not predestined; what ought not to be, improper. — **hansa**, m. a swan as it ought not to be (i. e. with black wings), L.

A-bhāva, as, m. non-existence, nullity, absence; non-utility, negation (the seventh category in Kāṇḍa's system); proof from non-existence (one of the six pramāṇas in Vedānta phil. ['since there are no mice, therefore there must be cats here'], see *pramāṇa*); annihilation, death.

A-bhāvanā, *am*, f. n. absence of judgment or right perception.

A-bhāvanīya, *mfn.* not to be inferred or contemplated.

A-bhāvayitṛi, *mfn.* not perceiving, not inferring, not comprehending.

A-bhāvin, *mfn.* what is not to be or will not be, not destined to be.

A-bhāvya, *mfn.* id.

अभवदीय a-bhavadīya, *mfn.* not belonging to your Honour, Dās.

अभस्त्र a-bhastra, *mfn.* without bellows.

A-bhastrakṛi or **a-bhastrikṛi**, *f.* a badly made or inferior pair of bellows (i.e. small), said to mean also (a woman) who has no bellows, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47.

अभाग a-bhāga, *mf(ā)n.* having no share, RV. x, 83, 5, &c.

A-bhāgin, *mfn.* having no share; not participating in, excluded from (gen.)

A-bhāgya, *mfn.* unfortunate, wretched.

अभाष्य a-bhāṣaṇa, *am*, n. not speaking, silence.

अभि, *ind.* (a prefix to verbs and nouns, expressing) to, towards, into, over, upon.

(As a prefix to verbs of motion) it expresses the notion of moving or going towards, approaching, &c.

(As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs) it expresses superiority, intensity, &c.; e.g. *abhi-tāmra*, *abhi-nava*, q. v.

(As a separate adverb or preposition) it expresses (with acc.), to, towards, in the direction of, against; into, ŚBr. & KātyŚr.; for, for the sake of; on account of; on, upon, with regard to; by, before, in front of; over. It may even express one after the other, severally, Pāṇ. i, 4, 91, e.g. *vrikṣhaṃ vrikṣhaṃ abhi*, tree after tree (cf. Gk. *ἀμφί*; Lat. *ob*; Zend *aibi*, *aiwi*; Goth. *bi*; Old High Germ. *bi*).

Abhika, *mfn.* (Pāṇ. v, 2, 74) lustful, libidinous, Ragh. xix, 4; (cf. f. *abhika* and *anuka*); (as), m. a lover, Naish.

Abhi-tarām [MaitrS.] or **abhi-tarām** [ŚBr.; AitBr. (see 2. *abhi*)], *ind.* nearer.

Abhi-tas, *ind.* near to, towards, MBh. &c.; near, in the proximity or presence of (gen.), Bhag. &c.; (with acc.) on both sides, ŚBr. &c.; (with acc.) before and after, ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Gaut.; (with acc.) on all sides, everywhere, about, round; entirely, MBh.; quickly, L. **Abhitāḥ-sara**, *mfn.* running on both sides, Up. **Abhitāḥ-oara**, *as*, m. pl. the attendants, retinue, MBh. &c.

Abhito (in Sandhi for *abhitā*). — **deva-yaṇa-mātra-dēsa**, *mfn.* whose space on all sides suffices for a sacrificial ground, KātyŚr. — **bhāvin**, *mfn.* being on both sides, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 182. — **rātrām**, *ind.* near (i.e. either just at the beginning or end of) the night, ŚBr. — **‘sthi** (*abhitā*), *mfn.* surrounded by bones (as the eyes), ŚBr.

अभिकम् abhi-√kam (fut. -*kamishyate*) to desire, love, TBTr.: Caus. -*kāmayate*, id., MBh.; BhP.

Abhi-kāma, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) affection, desire, N.; BhP.; (mf(ā)n.), affectionate, loving, desirous (with acc. or ifc.); (am), *ind.* with desire, L.; (cf. *abhi-kāmika*.)

अभिकम्प्य abhi-√kamp, -*kampate*, to tremble vehemently, MBh. iii, 15721: Caus. -*kampayati*, to stir, allure, KātyŚr.

अभिकाङ्क्ष abhi-√kāṅksh, -*kāṅkshati*, *ōte*, rarely Caus. -*āyate*, to long for, desire; to strive.

Abhi-kāṅkshāḥ, *f.* longing for, desire (with acc. or ifc.)

Abhi-kāṅkshita, *mfn.* longed for, wished, desired.

Abhi-kāṅkshin, *mfn.* longing for, desiring (with acc. [BhP.] or ifc. [Mn. iv, 91, &c.]).

अभिकाल abhi-kāla, *as*, m., N. of a village, R. ii, 68, 17.

अभिकाञ्ज abhi-√kāś, Intens. -*cākaśiti* (1. sg. *‘śīmi*; Imper. 2. sg. *‘īhi*; impf. 1. sg. -*acāka-jam*) to illuminate, irradiate, VS.; to look on, to perceive, RV.; ŚBr. xiv.

अभिकुत्स abhi-√kuts, to revile, inveigh against, R. ii, 75, 2.

अभिकुष abhi-√kush, -*kushṇāti*, to tear, pull at, pinch, Suśr.

अभिकूज abhi-√kūj, to twitter, warble, R.

अभिकृ abhi-√1. kṛi, to do with reference to or in behalf of, ŚBr.; (perf. 2. pl. -*cakṛd*) to procure, effect, AV. iii, 9, 1; (with *nivṛjam*) to settle.

Abhi-karapa. See *svapnābhikdrapa*.

Abhi-kṛti, *is*, f., N. of a metre (containing one hundred syllables), RPrāt. &c.

Abhi-kṛitvarī, *f.* ‘producing (diseases),’ a female demon, AV. ii, 8, 2.

अभिकृष् abhi-√kṛish, -*karshati*, to overpower, MBh. iii, 15064.

अभिकृ abhi-√1. kṛi, -*kirati*, to pour over, throw over, cover.

अभिकृप्य abhi-√klṛip, *Ā.* (p. -*kālpamāna*) to be adequate to, be in accordance with (acc.), VS. xiii, 25: Caus. -*kālpayati*, to put in order, R.

Abhi-kṛipta, *mfn.* being adequate to, in accordance with, ŚBr.; Up.

अभिकृण्यम् abhi-kṛṇyām, *ind.* (√*kṛṇy*), so as to bemoisten, ŚBr. xiv.

अभिक्रतु abhi-kṛatu, *mfn.* insolent, haughty, RV. iii, 34, 10.

अभिक्रन्द abhi-√krand (aor. 2. sg. -*kran*) to shout at, roar at, neigh or whinny at, RV.; AV.; Lāṭy.: Caus. (aor. -*acikṛadāt*), id., RV. ix, 68, 2 & 82, 1: Intens. (p. -*kānikṛadāt*), id., RV.

Abhi-kṛanda, *as*, m. a shout, MBh.; *indrasyā-bhikṛanda*, m., N. of a Sāman.

अभिक्रम् abhi-√kram (aor. -*akramit*; *ind.* p. -*krāmya*) to step or go near to, approach, RV. &c.; to attack, overpower, RV. vi, 49, 15 & ix, 40, 1; to step upon; to undertake, begin, RPrāt.; (with *gamanāya*) to get on one's way, R. i, 77, 18: Caus. -*kramayati*, to bring near, TS.

Abhi-krama, *as*, m. stepping near, approaching; assault, attack, L.; overpowering, PBr.; Gaut.; ascending; undertaking, attempt, beginning. — **nāsa**, m. unsuccessful effort, Bhag.

Abhi-kramapa, *am*, n. stepping near, approaching, Gaut. &c.

Abhi-kṛānta, *mfn.* approached; attacked; begun; (am), n. = *abhi-kṛānti*, PBr.

Abhi-kṛānti, *is*, f., Ved. overpowering, bringing into one's possession, TS.; AitBr. &c.

Abhi-kṛāntin, *mfn.* one who has undertaken (the study of), i.e. conversant with (loc.), Lāṭy.

Abhi-kṛānam, *ind.* so as to step near, KātyŚr.

अभिक्री abhi-√kṛi, to buy for a special purpose, ŚBr.

अभिक्रुष्य abhi-√krudh, to be angry with (acc.), Pāṇ. i, 4, 38, Sch.; Vikr.

Abhi-kṛuddha, *mfn.* being angry, MBh.; BhP.

अभिक्रुञ्ज abhi-√kruś, to cry out at, call out to, to call to (in a scolding manner), AV. &c.; to lament with tears, bemoan, R. iv, 24, 22.

Abhi-kṛōṣaka, *as*, m. a reviler (*nindaka*), VS.

अभिकृष्य abhi-kṛshatṛi, *tā*, m. (√*kṛshad*), ‘one who carves and distributes (food),’ an host, RV. ii, 29, 2 & vii, 21, 8; [‘a destroyer,’ Say.]

अभिक्षदा a-bhiksha-dā [Padap. *abhi-ksha-dā*], *mfn.* giving without being asked, RV. vi, 50, 1; [according to the Padap. (cf. *abhi-kshatṛi*) ‘destroying, a destroyer,’ Say.]

A-bhikshita, *mfn.* not asked for alms, ŚBr.

अभिक्षम् abhi-√ksham (Opt. -*kshameta*; Imper. 2. pl. -*kshamadhvam*) to be gracious, propitious to (dat. or loc.), RV.; to pardon (perf. Opt. 2. sg. -*cakshamithāḥ*), RV. ii, 33, 7.

अभिक्षर abhi-√kshar (aor. 3. sg. -*akshāḥ*, RV. ix, 97, 45) to flow near or round, RV.; ŚBr.; to pour on, AV.

अभिक्षिप्य abhi-√kship (only P., Pāṇ. i, 3, 80; pr. p. -*kshipāti*) to fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse), RV. v, 83, 3; to excel, Bhaṭṭ.

अभिक्षन् abhi-√khan, to dig up, turn up (the soil), ŚBr. &c.

अभिक्ष्या 1. abhi-√khyā (Subj. 1. 2. 3. sg. -*khyam*, -*khyas* & -*khyds*, -*khydt*; impf. 3. sg. *abhy*

dkhyat; *ind.* p. -*khyāya*) to see, view, perceive, RV.; to cast a kind or gracious look upon any one, to be gracious, RV.; (impf. 3. pl. *abhi dkhyan*) TS.: Caus. -*khyāpayati*, to make known, Mn. &c.

2. **Abhi-khyā**, *f.* a gracious look, RV. x, 112, 10; splendour, RV. i, 148, 5 & viii, 23, 5; beauty, Ragh. &c.; fame, glory, Kathās.; telling, L.; ‘calling, addressing,’ a name, appellation.

Abhi-khyāta, *mfn.* become known, manifested, MBh.; (neg. *an-*) Yājñ. iii, 301.

Abhi-khyātṛi, *tā*, m. a supervisor (N. of Indra), RV. iv, 17, 17.

Abhi-khyāna, *am*, n. fame, glory, L.

अभिगम् abhi-√gam, -*gacchati*, to go near to, approach (with acc.); to follow, Kāth. &c.; R.; to meet with, find; to cohabit (said of men and women), Yājñ. ii, 205, &c.; to undertake; to get, gain, obtain, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (with *mānasā* or *medhāyā* or *hydayena*) to understand, RV. iii, 60, 1; TS.; ŚBr.: Caus. -*gamayati*, to study, MBh. i, 1295.

Abhi-gacchat, *mfn.* approaching, &c.

Abhi-gata, *mfn.* approached, &c.

Abhi-gantṛi, *tā*, m. one who understands, ŚBr.; ‘one who pursues,’ insidious, Kāth.; one who has intercourse with a woman.

Abhi-gama, *as*, m. (gana *anustatikādi*, q. v.), approaching; visiting, Megh.; Ragh. v, 11; sexual intercourse, Yājñ. ii, 291.

Abhi-gamana, *am*, n. = *abhi-gama*; the act of cleansing and smearing with cowdung the way leading to the image of the deity (one of the five parts of the *upāsana* with the Rāmānujas), Sarvad.

1. **Abhi-gamya**, *mfn.* to be visited, Kum. vi, 56, &c.; accessible, tempting (for a visit), Ragh. i, 16.

2. **Abhi-gamya**, *ind.* p. having approached.

Abhi-gāmin, *mfn.* having sexual intercourse with (in comp.), Mn. iii, 45; Yājñ. ii, 282, &c.

अभिगर abhi-gard. See *abhi-√1. grī* below.

अभिगर्ज abhi-√garj, to roar at, bawl at, raise savage or ferocious cries, MBh. &c.

Abhi-garjana, *am*, n. ferocious roaring, uproar, R.

Abhi-garjita, *am*, n. a savage cry, uproar, R.

अभिगा abhi-√1. gā, -*jigāti* (impf. -*ajigāt*; aor. Subj. -*gāt*) to go near to, to approach, arrive at, RV. &c.; to get, gain.

अभिगाह abhi-√gāh, *Ā.* (p. -*gāhamāna*) to penetrate into (acc.), RV. x, 103, 7.

अभिगुप्त abhi-gupta, *mfn.* guarded, protected.

Abhi-gupti, *is*, f. guarding, protecting, ŚBr. &c.

Abhi-goptṛi, *mfn.* guarding, protecting, ŚBr.

अभिगुम्फित abhi-gumphita, *mfn.* strung together, interwoven, Śiś.

अभिगुर abhi-√gur (Subj. -*jugurat*; Opt. 2. sg. -*juguryās*) to assent, agree, approve of, RV.

Abhi-gūrta, *mfn.* approved of, RV. i, 162, 15; TS.

Abhi-gūrta, *is*, f. song of praise, RV. i, 162, 6 & 12.

Abhi-gūṛyā, (Ved.) *ind.* p. having approved of, RV. ii, 37, 3.

अभिगृह्य abhi-grīdhna, *mfn.* Seemithyābhi-grīdhna.

अभिगृ abhi-√1. grī, -*grīṇāti*, to call to or address with approbation; to join in (acc.); to welcome, praise; to approve of, accept propitiously, allow.

Abhi-garā, *as*, m. a calling out in approbation (part of the sacrificial ceremony), VS.; KātyŚr.; the priest who calls out approvingly (to the other priests), MaitrS.; Lāṭy.: (cf. *apagara*.)

अभिगै abhi-√gai (Imper. 2. sg. -*gāya* or -*gāya*; 2. pl. -*gāyata*) to call or sing to (acc.), RV.; to enchant, AitBr.; to sing (a hymn, &c.), ŚBr. &c.; to fill with song, R.; to celebrate in song, R.

Abhi-gīta, *mfn.* addressed or praised in song, RV. ix, 96, 23.

Abhi-geshpa, *mfn.* calling to, AitBr.

अभिग्रस्त abhi-grasta, *mfn.* = *abhi-panna* (overcome), L.

अभिग्रह abhi-√grah, -*grīhṇāti*, to take hold of, take up (from the soil), TS. &c.; to accept, receive, MBh.; to set (as a blossom), BhP.; to lay together, to fold (the hands), see *abhi-grīhita-pāṇi* below:

Caus. -*grāhayati*, to catch, surprise, e.g. *rūpābhi-grāhita*, taken in the very act, Daś.

Abhi-grihita, mfn. taken hold of, &c. — *pāpi*, mfn. having the hands joined, BhP.

Abhi-graha, *as*, m. seizing, taking hold of; attack, onset, L.; defiance, challenge, L.; robbing, plundering, L.; authority, L.; a vow, Jain.

Abhi-grahana, *am*, n. robbing, L.

Abhi-grahitṛi, mfn. one who seizes, MaitrS.

अभिघर्षण *abhi-gharṣaṇa*, *am*, n. (✓*ghṛish*), rubbing, friction, L.; possession by an evil spirit, L.

अभिघात *abhi-ghāta*, *as*, m. (✓*han*), striking, attack; infliction of injury, damage, Mn. xii, 77, &c.; striking back, driving away, warding off; abrupt or vehement articulation (of Vedic text), VPrāt.; (*am*), n. an irregular combination of consonants, i.e. the combination of the fourth letter of gutturals, cerebrals, &c. with the first or third letter, of the second with the first letter, and of the third with the second letter of those classes of consonants.

Abhi-ghātaka, *m*, f. (*ikā*) n. counteracting, removing.

Abhi-ghātita, mfn. struck, wounded (ifc. as *śarābhi-ghātita*, wounded by arrows).

Abhi-ghātin, mfn. (generally ifc.) striking, attacking, hurting; inflicting injury; (f), m. an assailant, enemy, Hit.

अभिघृ *abhi-ghṛi* (perf. Pass. p. *abhi-ghṛita*, see below): Caus. -*ghārayati*, to cause to trickle down, TS. &c.; to sprinkle with, ŚBr. &c.

Abhi-ghṛa, *as*, m. sprinkling over, ŚāṅkhGr.; scattering over, mingling with, Gobh.; ghee or clarified butter, L.

Abhi-ghṛāpa, *am*, n. the act of sprinkling ghee, besprinkling, Kauś.; KātyŚr.

Abhi-ghṛita, mfn. sprinkled with, AV. &c.

Abhi-ghṛya, mfn. to be sprinkled.

Abhi-ghṛita, mfn. sprinkled (as ghee), dropped upon, TS.; sprinkled with, BhP.

अभिघ्रा *abhi-ghrā*, -*jighrati* (ind. p. -*jighrya*, Gobh.) to snuffle, smell at; to bring the nose close to another's forehead in caressing, or as a token of affection, TS. &c.; to smell, scent, Kād.

Abhi-ghrāna, *am*, n. smelling at, caressing, Comm. on Gobh.

Abhi-jighraṇa, *am*, n. id., Gobh.

Abhi-jighrat, mī(du. *anti*) n. caressing, RV. i, 185, 5.

अभिचक्ष *abhi-cakṣh*, -*cakṣhe* (2. sg. -*cakṣhase*, RV. v, 3, 9; Ved. Inf. -*cdkṣhe*, RV.) to look at, view, perceive, RV.; BhP.; to cast a kind or gracious look upon any one, RV.; to address, BhP.; to assail with harsh language, RV. vii, 104, 8; to call, BhP.

Abhi-cakṣhaṇa, *am*, n. conjuring, incantation, AV. vi, 127, 2; (ā) f. (in augury or astron.) observation (of the sky), AV. ix, 2, 21.

Abhi-cakṣhya, mfn. manifest, RV. viii, 4, 7.

अभिचर *abhi-car* (Ved. Inf. *abhi-carita* -*va*, TBr., & *abhi-caritas*, Kāth.; cf. Pān. iii, 4, 13, Sch.) to act wrongly towards any one; to be faithless (as a wife); to charm, enchant, bewitch, RV. x, 34, 14 (Subj. 2. pl. -*caratābhi*); AV. &c.; *pūrvabhicaritā* (f. perf. Pass. p.) = *pūrvā-dig-gāmini*, R. i, 34, 10.

Abhi-cara, *as*, m. a servant, L.

Abhi-carāṇya, mfn. fit for enchanting or exorcising, ŚBr. &c.; (neg. *an-*), Comm. on Mn. xi, 197.

Abhi-cārā, *as*, m. exorcising, incantation, employment of spells for a malevolent purpose, AV. &c.; magic (one of the Upapātakas or minor crimes). — *kalpa*, m., N. of a work on incantations (belonging to the Atharva-veda). — *jvara*, m. a fever caused by magical spells. — *mantra*, m. a formula or prayer for working a charm, an incantation. — *yaṣṭa* or *-homa*, m. a sacrifice for the same purpose.

Abhi-cāraka, mī(ikā) n. enchanting, exorcising, conjuring, VarBrS. &c.; a conjurer, a magician.

Abhi-cārāṇya, mfn. to be enchanted, L.

Abhi-cārta, mfn. enchanted, charmed.

Abhi-cārta, mfn. enchanting, AV. x, 1, 9.

Abhi-cārya, *as* = *abhi-cārāṇya*, L.

Abhi-cāra, *as*, in. exorcising, incantation, Āp.

अभिचाक *abhi-cāka*. See *abhi-√kāś*.

अभिचिन्त *abhi-cint* (impf. -*acintayat*) to reflect on, MBh. xiii, 434, 1.

अभिचिह्नय *abhi-ciḥnaya*, Nom. P. (perf. Pass. p. -*ciḥnita*) to mark, characterize, R. iv, 42, 12.

अभिचुद् *abhi-√cud*, Caus. -*cadayati*, to impel, drive; to inflame, animate, embolden; to invite; to fix, settle; to announce, inquire for (acc.), MBh. i, 29, 13.

अभिचैद्यम् *abhi-caidyam*, ind. against the prince of the Cedis (i.e. Śiśupāla), Śiś. ii, 1.

अभिच्छद् *abhi-cchad* (✓*chad*), *abhi-cchādayati*, to cover over, ŚBr.; Kauś.

अभिच्छायम् *abhi-cchāyām*, ind. in darkness, AV. xiii, 1, 57.

अभिजन्त *abhi-√jan*, cl. 4. Ā. -*jāyate* (Ved. Inf. *abhi-janitos*, ŚBr.) to be born for or to, RV. i, 168, 2, &c.; to claim as one's birthright; to be born or produced; to be reproduced or born again, Bhag. &c.; to become: Caus. -*janayati* (with *abhi-jānam*) to reanimate, revivify, Sarvad.

Abhi-ja, mfn. ifc. produced all around, L.

Abhi-jana, *as*, m. family, race; descendants; ancestors; noble descent; the head or ornament of a family, L.; native country, Pān. iv, 3, 90; fame, notoriety, Rajat. &c. — *vat*, mfn. of noble descent, Śāk. &c.

Abhi-jāta, mfn. born in consequence of; born, produced; noble, well-born; obtained by birth, inbred; fit, proper, L.; wise, learned, L.; handsome, R.; Kum. i, 46; (*am*), n. nativity, BhP.; high birth, nobility. — *tā*, f. high birth, nobility.

Abhi-jāti, *is*, f. descent, birth, Comm. on Nir. ix, 4; ifc. °*tiya* (i. ā), R. vi, 10, 24.

अभिजप *abhi-√jap*, to mutter over or whisper to, R.

अभिजम् *abhi-√jabh*, Intens. (p. -*jāṇjabhāna*) to try to swallow, open the mouth to do so, AV. v, 20, 6; Kauś.

अभिजल्प *abhi-√jalp*, to address; to accompany with remarks; to advocate; to settle by conversation, MBh. iv, 711.

अभिजि *abhi-√ji*, -*jayati*, to conquer completely, acquire by conquest, AV.; TS. &c.: Desid. -*jigīṣhati*, to try to win, attack, Suśr.

Abhi-jaya, *as*, ni. conquest, complete victory.

Abhi-jit, mfn. victorious, VS. xv, 7; born under the constellation Abhijit, Pān. iv, 3, 36, (cf. *ābhijīta*); (f), m., N. of a Soma sacrifice (part of the great sacrifice Gavām-ayana), AV.; ŚBr. &c.; N. of a son [Hariv.] or of the father [VP.] of Punarvasu; of Vishnu, L.; N. of a star (α Lyrae), L.; of the 20th (or 22nd) Nakṣatra, AV. &c.; the eighth Muhūrta of the day (about midday), Kauś. &c. **Abhi-jit-viśva-jīta**, f. du. the two Soma sacrifices called Abhijit and Viśvajit, ŚBr. **Abhi-jin-mahūrta**, m. the eighth Muhūrta (the period comprising twenty-four minutes before and twenty-four after midday).

Abhi-jita, *as*, m., N. of a Nakṣatra (see *abhi-jit*), MBh.; of the eighth Muhūrta (see *abhi-jit*), MBh.; Hariv.

Abhi-jiti, *is*, f. victory, conquest, ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभिजिघ्रा *abhi-jighraṇa*. See *abhi-√ghrā*.

अभिजुष *abhi-√jush* (Subj. -*jūjashat*; pr. p. -*jushāṇ*) to be pleased with, like, RV. iv, 23, 1 & 4.

Abhi-jushṭa, mfn. visited, frequented, surrounded by, possessed of, MBh. &c.

अभिजृम्भ *abhi-√jrimbh*, to open the mouth wide (for swallowing), R. vi, 2, 18.

अभिज्ञा *abhi-√jñā*, -*jñāti*, °*nite*, to recognize, perceive, know, be or become aware of; to acknowledge, agree to, own; to remember (either with the fut. p. or with *yad* and impf.), Pān. iii, 2, 112 seq.; Bhaṭṭ.

Abhi-jñā, mī(ā) n. knowing, skilful, clever; understanding, conversant with (gen. or ifc.); (ā), f. remembrance, recollection, Pān. iii, 2, 112; supernatural science or faculty of a Buddha (of which five are enumerated, viz. 1. taking any form at will; 2. hearing to any distance; 3. seeing to any distance; 4. penetrating men's thoughts; 5. knowing their state and antecedents). — *tā*, f. [Ragh. vii, 61] or *-tvā*, n. the knowledge of.

Abhi-jñāna, *am*, n. remembrance, recollection; knowledge, L.; ascertainment; a sign or token of

remembrance; any sign or token serving as a proof for (loc. or *prati*), R.; = *abhi-jñāna-lakuntala*, q.v., Sāh. — *pattra*, n. certificate. — *śakuntala*, n. title of a play of Kālidāsa, i.e. (the *nāṭaka* or play) on the subject of 'token-(recognized)-Śakuntala', Śāk.

Abhi-jñāpaka, mfn. making known, BhP.

Abhi-jñāyam. See *yathābhijñāyam*.

अभिजु *abhi-√jñū*, ind. on the knees, RV.; up to the knees, RV. i, 37, 10 & viii, 92, 3.

अभिज्जल् *abhi-√jval*, to blaze forth, MBh.; Caus. -*jvālayati*, to enlighten, illuminate, Vait.: Intens. -*jāvaliti*, to blaze up, rise suddenly (as anger, &c.)

अभिजिनी *abhi-jīna*, *am*, n. (✓*ḍi*), act of flying towards, MBh.

अभितस् *abhi-√taps* (perf. 3. pl. -*tatasrē*), to shake out of, rob, RV. iv, 50, 2 & x, 89, 15.

अभितड् *abhi-√tad*, -*tādayati*, to thump, hit, beat, wound, bruise; (in astron.) to eclipse the greater part of a disk, VarBrS.

Abhi-tādita, mfn. knocked, struck.

अभितान् *abhi-√tan*, to stretch or spread across or over, be prominent, (aor. 1. pl. -*tātānāma*) RV. i, 160, 5 & v, 54, 15; to extend or enlarge in front of, (perf. ā. 2. sg. -*tānīṣhe*) RV. viii, 6, 25 & ix, 108, 6.

अभितप *abhi-√tap*, to irradiate with heat, to heat, AV. &c.; to pain, distress: Pass. -*tāpayate*, to suffer intensely: Caus. -*tāpayati*, to distress.

Abhi-tapta, mfn. scorched, burnt; afflicted about (acc.), R.

Abhi-tāpa, *as*, m. extreme heat, Śiś. &c.; agitation, affliction, emotion; great pain.

अभितारम् *abhi-tarām*, &c. See *abhi*.

अभितर्ज *abhi-√tarj*, -*tarjayati*, to scold, abuse.

अभितस् *abhi-tas*, ind. See *abhi*.

अभितास *abhi-tāma*, mī(ā) n. very red, dark-red, murky-coloured, MBh.; Ragh. xv, 49, &c.

अभितमरश्मि *abhi-tigmarasmi*, ind. towards the sun, Śiś. ix, 11.

अभितुष *abhi-√tush*, -*tushyati*, to be glad or pleased, Kathās.

अभितृद् *abhi-√trid*, -*trīṇati* (Imper. 2. sg. -*trindhi* [for *trind-dhi*]; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*tīrdas*, RV. vi, 17, 1) to burst open, open, procure (waters) by bursting (the clouds) or by boring (i.e. digging a well), RV. &c.; to procure (*vājam*, *vājān*, *gāh*, *gandharvām*), RV.; *anuddyam*, &c., ŚBr. &c.: Desid. (Subj. 3. pl. -*tītritsān*) to try to open, RV. x, 74, 4.

Abhi-tritti, *is*, f. the act of procuring or gaining, Kāth.

अभितृप *abhi-√trip*, Caus. -*tarpayati* (pr. p. f. pl. -*tarpyantīḥ*, AV.) to satiate, refresh.

Abhi-trīpta, mfn. satiated, refreshed.

अभितृ *abhi-√trī*, to come near, approach (Ā. 3. du. -*tarcte*), RV. i, 140, 3; to overtake, get up to, MBh. vii, 280.

अभिर्द् *abhi-√bhitti*, *is*, f. not bursting, VS. xi, 64; no wall, Kathās.; (mfn.), having no walls, i.e. no solid foundation, Śiś. iv, 53.

अभित्यज् *abhi-√tyaj*, to abandon, R. ii, 47, 5 (ed. Bomb.)

अभित्रास *abhi-trāsa*, *as*, m. putting in fear, intimidating, Āp.

अभित्रिपिष *abhi-tripishāpa*, mfn. being over the three worlds, Hariv.

अभित्व *abhi-√tvar*, to be in haste.

अभित्सर *abhi-√tsar* (3. pl. -*tsaranti*) to catch, entrap, RV. viii, 2, 6.

Abhi-tsāra, *as*, m. catching, entrapping, Kāth.

अभिदक्षिणम् *abhi-dakṣiṇam*, ind. to or towards the right, Kanś.; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.

अभिददि *abhi-dadi*. See *abhi-√dā*.

अभिदधत् abhi-dadhat, mfn. pr. p. of 1. abhi-
√dhā, q. v.

अभिदर्शनं abhi-darśana. See abhi-√dṛś.

अभिदह् abhi-√dah, to singe, burn, RV. ii, 4,

7 (aor. p. abhi-dāksat [Padap. -dhāksat]), ŚBr. &c.

अभिदा abhi-√1. dā, -dadāti, to give, bestow
(for a purpose), MBh. iii, 13309.

अभि-ददी, *is*, m. an oblation of boiled rice (*caru*)
upon which ghee has been sprinkled, TS.

अभि-दपाना, *am*, n. the being trampled on by
elephants as a punishment (?).

अभिदास abhi-√dās, Ved. -dāsati (Subj. 3.
sg. -dāsāt [RV. vi, 5, 4] or -dāsāt, AV. v, 6, 10)
to consider and treat as an enemy.

अभिदिप्सु abhi-dipsū, mfn. (*dips*, Desid. of
√dambh), 'wishing to deceive,' inimical, cunning,
RV. ii, 23, 10 & 13.

अभिदिश abhi-√diś, to point out, PBr.

अभिदिह् abhi-√dih, to wrap up, envelop
in, ĀpŚr.

अभि-दिग्धा, mfn. polished, glazed (in the fire,
idpasā), i. e. sharp, AV. v, 18, 8.

अभिदी abhi-√2. dī (Imper. 2. sg. -dīdīhi)
to radiate, beam forth or towards, RV. ix, 108, 9.

अभिदीक्ष् abhi-√dikṣh, to consecrate one's
self (for a purpose, acc.), PBr.

अभिदीप् abhi-√dīp, to blaze towards,
Hariv. : Caus. *dīpayati*, to cause to shine, make bril-
liant, Car.; to blaze or shine all round, AV. iv, 19, 3.

अभिदु abhi-√2. du (pr. p. m. nom. -dunvān)
to burn or pain by burning, AV. v, 22, 2.

अभिदुष् abhi-√dush, -dūshayati, to conta-
minate; to wound.

अभि-दुश्टा, mfn. contaminated, MBh.

अभि-दुश्रिता, mfn. wounded, injured, Śuśr.

अभिदुह् abhi-√duh, to milk in addition to,
TBr. : Caus. P. to cause to milk in addition to, ĀpŚr.

अभि-दोहाना, *am*, n. milking upon, ĀpŚr.

अभि-दोह्या, *am*, n. (impers.) to be milked upon,
ĀpŚr.

अभिदूति abhi-dūti, ind. to or towards a
female messenger, Śiś, ix, 56 (quoted in Sāh.)

अभिदृश् abhi-√dṛś (Inf. -drashtum) to
look at; Caus. -darśayati, to show; to point out,
denounce any one (acc.), MBh. i, 7740; Pass. -dṛśi-
yate, to be visible, be in view, appear, Mn. ix, 308, &c.

अभि-दरसाना, *am*, n. becoming visible, appear-
ance, Mn. ix, 274.

अभिदेयन abhi-devana, *am*, n. a board for
playing at dice, MBh. ix, 760.

अभिद्यु abhi-dyu, mfn. directed to heaven,
tending or going to heaven, RV.; heavenly, bright,
RV.; ŚBr.

अभिद्रा abhi-√2. drā (aor. Subj. -drāsāt)
to overtake, RV. viii, 47, 7.

अभिद्रुह् abhi-√2. dru, to run up to or near,
RV. x, 75, 2, &c.; to attack, overrun, infest.

अभि-द्रुता, mfn. run towards, attacked.

अभि-द्रुत्या, ind. p. having attacked.

अभिद्रुह् 1. abhi-√druh, -drūhyati (aor. Subj.
3. pl. -druhan; perf. 1. p. -dudrōha) to hate, seek
to injure or maliciously assail, RV. &c.; Desid. (p.
-dudrukshat) id., Kāth.

अभि-द्रुग्धा, mfn. injured, oppressed, BhP.;
injuring, oppressing, MBh. v, 2160; PārGr.

2. अभि-द्रुह, mfn. seeking to injure, inimical,
RV. i, 122, 9 (nom. -dhrūk) & ii, 27, 16; (cf. *du-
abhidruh*.)

अभि-द्रुह्यामना, mfn. being injured.

अभि-द्रोहा, *as*, m. injuring, RV.; Mn. &c.

अभिधन्व abhi-√dhanv (aor. 3. pl. -ādhan-
vishuh & perf. A. -dadhanvīr) to come up in
haste, RV. iv, 31, 6; ix, 13, 7 & 24, 2.

अभिधम् abhi-√dham (p. m. du. -dhāmantū)
to blow towards or against, RV. i, 117, 21.

अभि-धमत्, mfn. blown on (as an instrument),
Kāthās.

अभिधर्म abhi-dharma, *as*, m. the dogmas of
Buddhist philosophy or metaphysics. — *kośa*, m., N.
of a work on the preceding. — *pitāka*, m., 'basket
of metaphysics,' N. of the third section of Buddhist
writings.

अभिधर्वण abhi-dharṣaṇa, *am*, n. (√dhrish),
possession by demoniac spirits, L.

अभिधा 1. abhi-√dhā, -dadhāti, to surrender
any one to (dat.; aor. Subj. 2. du. -dhātām), RV. i,
120, 8; to bring upon (dat.), RV. ii, 23, 6; A. (rarely
P.) to put on or round, put on the furniture of a horse
(cf. *abhi-hita* below), RV. &c.; to cover (a country)
with an army, MBh. ii, 1090; to cover, protect, RV.
viii, 67, 5 (aor. Pot. 2. pl. -dhetana), &c.; (in clas-
sical Sanskrit generally) to set forth, explain, tell,
speak to, address, say, name (cf. *abhi-hita* below):
Pass. -dhiyate, to be named or called; Caus. -dhā-
payate, to cause to name, ĀpŚr.; Desid. A. -dhit-
sate, to intend to cover one's self, RV. x, 85, 30.

2. अभि-ध्वा, f. name, appellation; the literal power
or sense of a word, Sāh.; a word, sound, L.; (*ās*),
m. f. surrounding, VS. xxii, 3. — *dhvansin*, mfn.
losing one's name. — *māla*, mfn. founded on the
literal meaning of a word.

अभि-ध्वाव्या, mfn. to be told or named; to
be manifested.

अभि-ध्वात्रि, mfn. saying, telling, Śiś.

अभि-ध्वा, *am*, n. telling, naming, speaking,
speech, manifesting; a name, title, appellation, ex-
pression, word; a vocabulary, dictionary; putting
together, bringing in close connection, VPāt.;
(compar. -tara) KaushBr.; (2), f., see s.v. — *oīntā-
mapi*, m. 'the jewel that gives every word,' N. of
Hemacandra's vocabulary of synonyms. — *tva*, n. the
state of being used as a name. — *māla*, f. a dictionary.
— *ratnamālā*, f., N. of Halaṃyudha's vocabulary.

अभि-ध्वाणा, *am*, n. a sound, noise, L.

अभि-ध्वाणि, f. a halter, AV.; ŚBr.; ĀitBr.

अभि-ध्वाण्या, mfn. to be named, L.

अभि-ध्वाया, ind. p. having said, having called.

अभि-ध्वायाका, mfn. naming, expressing, ex-
pressive of, denominating, RPāt. &c.; telling, speak-
ing. — *tva*, n. the state of being expressive.

अभि-ध्वायाम, ind. inf. See *gotrābhidhāyam*.

अभि-ध्वायिन, mfn. = *abhi-dhāyaka*; (cf. *pri-
shābhidhāyin*.)

अभि-ध्वासा, f. desire of expressing or naming,
Kpr.

अभि-ध्वा, mfn. to be named or mentioned;
to be expressed, to be spoken of, Pān. iii, 3, 51, Sch.
&c.; being spoken of, being expressed, Sāh.; (*am*),
n. signification, meaning; 'that which is expressed
or referred to,' the substantive. — *tā*, f. signification,
meaning. — *rahita*, mfn. having no sense or mean-
ing, unmeaning, nonsensical.

अभि-ध्वा, abhi-bhī. See s. v.

अभिधाव् abhi-√dhāv, -dhāvati, to run up
towards, to rush upon, attack, RV. &c.

अभि-ध्वाका, mfn. running up, hastening to-
wards, Yājñ. ii, 234; assailing, an assailant.

अभि-ध्वाणा, *am*, n. running up, attack.

अभिधि abhi-√3. dhi (impf. 3. pl. *abhy-
adhinvan*) to satisfy, Kāth.; PBr.

अभिधी abhi-√dhi (perf. 1. sg. -dīdhayā; p.
A. -dīdhayāna, RV. iv, 33, 10) to reflect upon, con-
sider, RV. iii, 38, 1 & x, 32, 4.

अभिधू abhi-√dhū (p. -dhūvat) to shake,
Tār.

अभिधू abhi-√dhū, Caus. -dhārayati, to up-
hold, maintain, MBh.

अभिधूय abhi-√dhrish, to overpower, (impf.
3. pl. -adhrishnavan) Kāth.; (perf. 3. pl. -dādhri-
shuh) AV. i, 27, 3; Caus. -dharṣayati, id., MBh.

अभि-धृशब्द, mfn. powerful over (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिध्मात abhi-dhmāta. See abhi-√dham.

अभिध्यै abhi-√dhyai, -dhyāyati, to direct
one's intention to, set one's heart upon, intend, de-
sire, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to meditate, Mn. i, 8, &c.

अभि-ध्या, f. wish, longing for, desire.

अभि-ध्याना, *am*, n. desiring, longing for (loc.),
Mn. xii, 5, &c.; meditation, Up.

अभि-ध्यायिन, mfn. (ifc.) giving one's attention
to, MarkP.

अभि-ध्याया, mfn. deserving attention, BhP.;
(neg. *an-*) MBh.

अभिध्वस् abhi-√dhvans, Caus. -dhvansa-
yati, to sprinkle with dust, dust, Kāth.

अभि-ध्वस्ता, mfn. afflicted by (instr.), MBh.
v, 3230.

अभिध्वन् abhi-√dhvan, to resound, whiz
(as arrows), Śiś. xx, 13.

अभिनक्ष् abhi-√naksh, -nāksatī (perf. 3. pl.
-nanakshuh; p. P. -nāksat, A. -nāksamāṇa)
to approach, come to, arrive at, RV.; AV.

अभिनद् abhi-√nad, to sound towards (acc.),
BhP.; to sound, raise a noise, Hariv. : Caus. -nāda-
yati (perf. Pass. p. -nādita or for the sake of the
metre -nādita [R.]), to cause to sound, fill with noise.

अभिनद्ध abhi-naddha, mfn. (√nah), 'tied
round,' abhi-naddhāksha, mfn. blindfold, ChUp.

अभि-नाहाना, *am*, n. a bandage (over the eyes),
ChUp.

अभिनन्द abhi-√nand, to please, AV. ix, 2,
2; to rejoice at, salute, welcome, greet, hail; to praise,
applaud, approve (often with *na* neg. 'to refuse');
to acknowledge: Caus. -nandayati, to gladden, R.

अभि-नान्दा, *as*, m. the delight, pleasure (of
sensuality), ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; wish, desire for (ifc.),
Śuśr.; N. of the first month; N. of a commentator
on the Amara-kośa; N. of the author of the Yoga-
vāsishṭhasāra; (*ā*), f. delight, L.; wish, L.

अभि-नान्दाना, *am*, n. delighting, L.; praising,
applauding, L.; wish, desire, L.; (*as*), m., N. of the
fourth Jaina Arhat of the present Avastarpi.

अभि-नान्दानीया, mfn. to be acknowledged or
applauded, Śāk.

अभि-नान्दिता, mfn. delighted, made happy, sa-
luted, applauded, &c.

अभि-नान्दित्रि, mfn. gladdening, MBh.

अभि-नान्दिन, mfn. rejoicing at, wishing, desir-
ing (ifc.)

1. अभि-नान्द्या, mfn. = *abhi-nandaniya*, Śāk.;
Ragh. v, 31.

2. अभि-नान्द्या, ind. p. having rejoiced at; hav-
ing gladdened.

अभिनभस् abhi-nabhas, ind. towards the sky.

अभि-नभ्याम, ind. near the clouds or the sky,
RV. x, 119, 12.

अभिनम् abhi-√nam (aor. 3. sg. -anam or
-anān [Kāth.]) to bow or bend or turn towards.

अभि-नाता, mfn. bent, inclined, KaushBr. &c.

अभि-नाम्रा, mf(ā) n. deeply bowed or curved,
Ragh. xiii, 32.

अभि-नामिन, *i*, m., N. of a Rishi in the sixth
Manvantara, VP.

अभिनय abhi-naya. See 1. abhi-√nā.

अभिनद् abhi-√nard, P. (ep. also A.) to roar
towards, MBh.; to roar, R.

अभिनव abhi-nava, mf(ā) n. quite new or
young, very young, fresh; modern (cf. -kālidāsa &
-śākaṭāyana below); N. of two men, Rājat.; not
having experience, L. — *kālidāsa*, m. the modern
Kālidāsa, i. e. Mādhavācārya. — *gupta*, m., N. of
a well-known author. — *candrārgha-vidhi*, m. 'a
ceremony performed at the time of the new moon,'
N. of the 14th chapter in the BhavP. ii. — *yauvana*,
mf(ā) n. youthful, Hit. — *vaiyākaraṇa*, m. a modern
grammarian. — *śākaṭāyana*, m. the modern
Śākaṭāyana. — *abhinavi-√bhū*, to become new,
Comm. on Bhaṭṭ. — *abhinavōdbhid*, m. a new bud.

अभिनव abhi-√1. naś (aor. Subj. 3. sg. -naś,
RV. vii, 104, 23) to attain, reach, RV.

अभिनव abhi-nahana. See abhi-naddha.

अभिनसिकाविवरम् abhi-nāsikāvivarām,
ind. to the opening of the nose, Śiś. ix, 52.

अभिनःसृज् abhi-niḥ-srj, to stream forth,
issue, Śuśr.

अभि-निष्-सृता, mfn. issued or issuing from
(abl.), ChUp. (= KāthUp.); Yājñ. &c.

अभिनःसृज् abhi-niḥ-srj, to pour out to-
wards, ŚBr.

अभिनिःसृप *abhi-niḥ-srip*, to move towards, *Āśvār*.

अभिनिःस्तन *abhi-niḥ-stan*, to sound heavily (as a drum), *Pāp*, viii, 3, 86, *Sch*.

Abhi-niḥstāna, *as*, m., 'a sound which dies away,' the *Visarga*, *APrāt*; *ĀśvGr*, &c.

Abhi-niḥstāna, *as*, m. = *abhi-niḥstāna*, *Pāp*, viii, 3, 86.

अभिनिःक्रम *abhi-ni-kram* (aor. 2. sg. -*akramis*), to tread down (with acc.), *RV*, x, 60, 6.

अभिनिगद् *abhi-ni-gad*, to speak to, *Kaus*.

अभिनिधन *abhi-nidhana*, *am*, n., N. of different verses of the *Sāma-veda*, *KātyŚr*, &c.

अभिनिधा *abhi-ni-dhā*, P. to place upon or into (loc.), *ŚBr*; *Ā*. to place upon one's self (as a burden), *AitBr*; to touch slightly with (instr.), *ŚBr*; *KātyŚr*, &c.; Pass. -*dhīyate*, 'to be touched by each other,' be in close contact (as the letters *e*, *o* & *a* in the Sandhi called *abhinhiṭa*, q. v.), *Prāt*.

Abhi-ni-dhāna, *am*, n. placing upon, *KātyŚr*; (*as*), m. [*APrāt* & *TPrāt*] or (*am*), n. [*RPrāt*] 'touching' or close contact (of letters in pronunciation, especially in the cases where initial *a* is suppressed after *e* & *o*).

Abhi-ni-hita, mfn. touched with (instr.); also *dn-neg.*, *ŚBr*; (*as*), m. 'close contact,' N. of a special Sandhi (by which final *e* & *o* are brought into close contact with the initial *a* of the following word, which in the old language probably was not entirely suppressed), *Prāt*.

अभिनिधै *abhi-ni-dhyai*, to give attention to, *R*.

अभिनिनर्तम् *abhi-ni-nartam*, ind. (√*nr̥it*), so as to accomplish step by step, i. e. repeating separately, *KaushBr*; (cf. *abhy-ā-gāram*.)

अभिनिनी *abhi-ni-ni*, to pour out (water &c.) upon, *Comm.* on *KātyŚr*; (cf. *ni-√ni*.)

अभिनिपत् *abhi-ni-pat*, Caus. -*pāṭayati*, to throw down, *MBh*.

Abhi-ni-pāṭa, *as*, m. = *abhinī-dhāna* (m. orn.) above, *Comm.* on *APrāt*.

अभिनिपीड *abhi-ni-pīḍ*, to press, squeeze, trouble, *MBh*, &c.

Abhi-ni-pīḍita, mfn. pained, tormented.

अभिनिमन्त्र *abhi-ni-mantr*, to summon, invite, *Hariv*.

अभिनिमृच *abhi-ni-mruc*, -*mṛocati* (said of the sun) to set upon anybody who is sleeping or has not finished his work, *TS*; *TBr*; *Kāṭh*.

Abhi-ni-mrūta, mfn. upon whom while not doing any work or while sleeping the sun has set, *TBr*; (wrongly written *abhi-nir-mukta*) *Mo*, ii, 221 & *BhP*.

अभिनिमृच *abhi-ni-mruc* = -*mruc* before, *Mo*, ii, 219; (cf. *ni-√mruc* & *ni-√mluc*.)

अभिनिमृप्त *abhi-ni-mṛpta* = *abhi-ni-mrūta* above, *Gobh*.

अभिनिमुक्त *abhi-niyukta*, mfn. (√*yuj*), occupied in.

अभिनिरस् *abhi-nir-as*, to throw towards, *Kaus*.

अभिनिर्गम् *abhi-nir-gam*, to go out or away from (abl.), *R*.

अभिनिर्जित *abhi-nirjita*, mfn. (√*ji*), conquered, *MBh*, xiv, 2220.

अभिनिर्मुद् *abhi-nir-mud* (√*nud*), (Pot. -*ṇu-det*) to drive out, frighten away, *MBh*, xii, 10728.

अभिनिदिश *abhi-nir-diś*, to point out, indicate, *TS*, &c.; to appoint, characterize, *Mo*, x, 20; to settle, fix, *MBh*; *VarBṛS*.

अभिनिभेत् *abhi-nir-bharts* (ind. p. -*bhartṣya*) to scold thoroughly, *R*, ii, 78, 19.

अभिनिर्मित *abhi-nirmita*, mfn. (√*3*, *mā*), made, created, *R*, iii, 76, 30; *Kir*, v, 3.

अभिनिर्मुक्त *abhi-nir-mukta* for *abhi-ni-mrūta*, q. v.

अभिनिर्गम् *abhi-nir-gā*, to march out, go out towards (dat.) or from (abl.), *MBh*, &c.

Abhi-nirgāna, *am*, n. march of an assailant, *L*.

अभिनिर्वद् *abhi-nir-vad*, to declare with regard to (acc.), *PBr*.

अभिनिर्वप *abhi-nir-vap*, to share out or add anything to another thing (either acc. & loc. [*TS*] or instr. & acc. [*AitBr*]).

अभिनिर्वृत् *abhi-nir-vṛit*, to result from, proceed, *MBh*; Caus. -*vartayati*, to produce, accomplish, *Hariv*, &c.

Abhi-nirvṛitta, mfn. resulting from, *MBh*, &c.

Abhi-nirvṛitti, *is*, f. resulting, proceeding, accomplishment.

अभिनिर्लीयमानक *abhi-ni-ṭiyamānaka*, mfn. (√*li*), (a bird) lying down in its nest in the presence of (a spectator), *VarBṛS*.

अभिनिवर्तम् *abhi-ni-vārtam*, ind. (√*vṛit*), so as to turn back towards (acc.), *TS*; *ŚBr*; *Kāṭh*.

अभिनिविश *abhi-ni-viś*, -*viśate*, to enter (with acc.), *Pāp*, i, 4, 47, *Sch*; to disembody (as a river) into (acc.), *BhP*; to devote one's self entirely to (acc.), *Daś*, &c.; Caus. -*vejayati*, to cause to enter, lead into (acc.), *BhP*; to cause to sit down upon (loc.), *Śis*; to cause any one to devote himself entirely to, *MBh*, &c.; (with *manas* or *ātmanam*) to devote one's attention to (loc.), *BhP*.

Abhi-nivishṭa, mfn. entered or plunged into; intent on (loc. or in comp.); endowed with, *Ragh*, ii, 75; determined, persevering. - *tā*, f. state of being persevering, *Sāh*.

Abhi-niveśa, *as*, m. application, intentness, study, affection, devotion (with loc. or inf.); determination (to effect a purpose or attain an object), tenacity, adherence to (loc.), *Kum*, v, 7, &c.

Abhi-niveśita, mfn. made to enter into, plunged into.

Abhi-niveśin, mfn. intent upon, devoted to, *Yājñ*, iii, 134; determined.

अभिनिश्च *abhi-ni-śam* (ind. p. -*śāmya*) to perceive, notice, *Daś*.

अभिनिश्चित *abhi-niścita*, mfn. (√*2*, *ci*), quite convinced of, *MBh*, xii, 10635; settled or fixed with regard to (acc.), *MBh*, iii, 1085.

अभिनिश्चि *abhi-ni-śri*, to pass (from one thing) to another (acc.), *Āp*.

अभिनिषद् *abhi-ni-shad* (√*sad*), to sit down or settle round (perf. 3. sg. -*shasāda*), *RV*, vii, 15, 2; (Opt. 1. pl. -*shidema*) *AV*, xii, 1, 29.

अभिनिष्कारिन् *abhi-niḥ-kārīn*, mfn. intending anything evil against, injuring, *AV*, x, 1, 31; (cf. *abhi-kṛtvārī*.)

Abhi-niḥ-kṛta, mfn. directed against (as an evil action), *AV*, x, 1, 12.

अभिनिःक्रम *abhi-niḥ-kram*, to go out towards; to lead towards (as a door), *Pāp*, iv, 3, 86; to leave the house in order to become an anchorite, *Buddh* & *Jain*.

Abhi-niḥkramapa, *am*, n. going forth; leaving the house in order to become an anchorite, *Buddh* & *Jain*.

Abhi-niḥkrānta, mfn. gone out towards; descended from (abl.), *R*; having left the house (abl.) in order to become an anchorite, *Mn*, vi, 41; *Boddh* & *Jain*. - *gr̥hāṅkṛāna*, mfn. having left his house (for becoming an anchorite), *Buddh*.

अभिनिहान *abhi-niḥhāna*. See *abhi-niḥ-stan*.

अभिनिष्ठि *abhi-ni-śhithi*, to spit upon, *ŚBr*; *Kaus*.

अभिनिष्पत् *abhi-niḥ-pat*, to fly out towards (acc.), *AV*, vii, 64, 1; to spring forth, shoot forth.

Abhi-niḥspatana, *am*, n. springing forth, issuing.

अभिनिष्यद् *abhi-niḥ-pad*, to come to (acc.), *ŚBr*; to enter into, become (with acc.), *ŚBr*.

xiv; *ChUp*; to appear, *ChUp*: Caus. -*pādayati*, to bring to (acc.), *ŚBr*.

Abhi-niḥspatti, *is*, f. appearance, *Comm.* on *ChUp*.

अभिनिःसृयद् *abhi-ni-√syand* (or -*shyand*), to trickle upon, *MBh*, xii, 3881.

Abhi-ni-shyanda, *as*, m. trickling, *R*.

अभिनिहन् *abhi-ni-ghan* (p. -*ghnat*) to beat, strike, *MBh*, &c.

Abhi-ni-hata, mfn. put on (as on a spit), (*abhi-nihata*) *RV*, i, 162, 11; for *abhi-ni-hita*, q. v., *APrāt*.

अभिनिहित *abhi-ni-hita*. See *abhi-ni-√dhā*.

अभिनिहव *abhi-nihava*, *as*, m. (√*hnu*), denial, *L*; N. of a *Sāma*.

अभिनी *1. abhi-√ni* (perf. Opt. -*niniyāt*, *RV*, vii, 88, 2; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*neshi*, *RV*, vi, 61, 14) to conduct towards, bring near, *RV*, &c.; to represent dramatically, act; to adduce, quote, *L*.

Abhi-naya, *as*, m. (indication of a passion or purpose by look, gesture, &c.) acting, dramatic action (expressive of sentiment).

Abhi-nīta, mfn. brought near; performed, *L*; highly finished or ornamented, *L*; fit, proper, *MBh*, &c.; = *marshin* or *amarshin* (? patient or impatient), *L*.

Abhi-nīti, *is*, f. gesture, expressive gesticulation, *L*; friendship, civility, *L*.

Abhi-netavya, mfn. to be represented dramatically.

Abhi-netrī, *tā*, m. one who brings near, *RV*, iv, 20, 8; *ŚBr*.

Abhi-naya, mfn. = *abhi-netavya*.

अभिनी 2. abhi-ni (-*ni-√i*), (Imper. -*nyētu*) to enter into (as in approaching a woman), *RV*, x, 149, 4.

अभिनील *abhi-nīla*, mfn. very black or dark.

अभिनी 1. abhi-√3. nu, *Ā*. (3. pl. *abhi navante*) to turn one's self towards (acc.), *RV*, ix, 100, 1.

अभिनी 2. abhi-√4. nu, *P. Ā*. (pr. 1. pl. -*navāmahe*, 3. pl. -*navante*; impf. P. 3. pl. -*anāvān*; aor. 1. sg. -*anūshi*, 3. du. -*anūshātām*, 3. pl. -*anūshāta* [very frequently] or -*nūshata*, *RV*, ix, 103, 3) to shout towards (acc.), *RV*: Intens. (1. pl. -*nonumas*), id., *RV*.

अभिनुद् *abhi-√nud*, to push, press: Caus. -*nodayati*, to excite, spur or urge on.

अभिनुत् *abhi-√nr̥it*, -*nr̥ityati*, to dance towards (acc.) or in imitation of (acc.), *BhP*.

अभिनुम्ना *abhi-nrimpa*, mfn. (ā)n. exceedingly propitious, *BhP*.

अभिन् *ā-bhinna*, mfn. (√*bhid*), uncut, unbroken, *ŚBr*, &c.; uninterrupted, *RV*, vi, 28, 2; (*ā-bhinna*) *AV*; (in arithm.) 'undivided, integer, whole (as numbers); unchanged, unaltered, not different from (abl. or in comp.) - *gatī*, mfn. not changing its course, *Śāk*. - *taraka*, mfn. (compar.) not at all different, *Pat*. - *tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. [*R*.] 'non-difference, identity; (with numbers) wholeness. - *pari-karmāśhṭaka*, n. the eight processes in working whole numbers. - *sthiti*, mfn. not breaking its rules, *Śāk*. **Abhinātman**, mfn. 'undaunted spirit, firm.

अभिन्त्यस् *abhi-ny-√2. as*, -*asyati*, to de-press (as fire), *KātyŚr*.

Abhi-nyāsa, *as*, m. a kind of fever, *BhP*.

अभिन्त्युज *abhi-ny-√ubj*, to press down, hold down, *AV*, viii, 8, 6; *Kaus*.

अभिपच् *abhi-√pac*, to boil up (as milk), *Susr*.

अभिपठित *abhi-paṭhita*, mfn. denominated, named, *Susr*.

अभिपत् 1. abhi-√1. pat, -*patyate*, to be lord over (acc.), *RV*, viii, 102, 9; pr. p. -*pātyamāna*, possessing, *RV*, x, 132, 3.

अभिपत् 2. abhi-√2. pat, to fly near, hasten near; to rush towards, assail; to fall down upon (acc.), *AV*, vi, 124, 1 & 2 (aor. *abhy-āpaptā* & *abhy-āpaptat*), &c.; to fall or come into (acc.); to fly through or over, *MBh*, v, 3051; to overtake in

flying, MBh. viii, 1910: Caus. -*pātayati*, to throw after with (instr.), TBr.; to throw upon (dat. or loc.); to throw down; to pass (time).

Abhi-patana, *am*, n. flying towards.

Abhi-pāta, *as*, m. hastening near, Kād.

Abhi-pātin, mfn. hastening near; running to the help of (in comp.), MBh. iii, 284.

Abhi-pitvā, *am*, n. (cf. *apa-pitvā*), approaching, visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn), RV.; (with or without the gen. pl. *dhnām*) close or departure of the day, evening, RV.

अभिपद् *abhi-√pad*, to come near or towards, approach; to approach (a deity) for imploring her help, Śiṣ. ix, 27; to come up (as an auxiliary), assist; to seize, catch, overpower, master, RV. x, 71, 9; ŚBr. &c.; to take possession of, Mn. i, 30, &c.; to accept, R.; to undertake, devote one's self to (acc.)

Abhi-patti, *is*, f. seizing, ŚBr.

Abhi-paṇna, mfn. approaching for imploring the help of, L.; assisted, MBh. &c.; seized, overpowered, ŚBr. &c.; undertaking, taking in hand; undertaken, taken in hand; one who has acted wrongly towards (in comp.), MBh. xii, 68, 50 & 58; distant, L.; dead, L.

अभिपक्ष *abhi-pakṣa*, mfn. (said of elephants) having red spots on the skin, MBh. i, 7013.

अभिपरावद् *abhi-parā-√vad*, to speak to, address, ŚBr.; KaushBr.

अभिपरिगृह् *abhi-pari-√grah*, to clasp, embrace, MānGr.

अभिपरिग्लान *abhi-pari-glāna*, mfn. (√*glai*), tired, exhausted, MBh. i, 4489.

अभिपरिप्लुत *abhi-paripluta*, mfn. overflowed with (as *medasā*, *rajasā* [said of a wife during menstruation, MBh. iii, 523; cf. *abhi-pluta* below], &c.); attacked, afflicted by (instr.); as by anger, sorrow, compassion, &c.), MBh. &c.

अभिपरिष्वञ्ज *abhi-pari-ṣvāñj* (√*svāñj*), (p. -*ṣvāñj*) to embrace, R.

अभिपरिहन् *abhi-pari-√han*, to overpower entirely, ŚBr.

अभिपरिहृ *abhi-pari-√hrī*, P. to move round (in a circle), ŚBr.: P. with *ātmānam* [Kaus.] or Caus. *Ā*. (Opt. 3. pl. -*hārayeran*) [ĀśvŚr.] to move round one's self.

Abhi-pari-hāra, *as*, m. moving round, (*an-*, neg.), ĀśvŚr.

अभिपरीत *abhi-parīta*, mfn. (√*i*), filled or taken with, seized by (instr., in comp.), MBh. &c.

अभिपरीवृत्त *abhi-pari-vṛita*, mfn. (√*vṛi*), filled or taken with (instr.; as with anger), R.

अभिपरे *abhi-paré* (√*i*), (Imper. 2. sg. -*pārīhi*) to go away towards (acc.), AV. xiv, 2, 34 & 35.

अभिपर्याया *abhi-pary-ā-√dhā* (= *pary-ā-√dhā*, q. v.), to surround (as a pan with fire), ŚBr.

अभिपर्यावृत्त *abhi-pary-ā-√vṛit*, *Ā*. to turn one's self towards (acc.), AV.; TS. &c.; to turn one's self round (acc.), AitBr.

अभिपर्यासिच् *abhi-pary-ā-√sic*, to pour out round, AitBr.

अभिपर्येह *abhi-pary-√i.ūh*, *abhi pāry ūhate*, to carry or bring towards (acc.), TS.

अभिपर्ये *abhi-pary-ē* (√*i*), (said of the time) 'to pass round' (acc.), i. e. to pass away or elapse, ŚBr.

अभिपले *abhi-palé* (√*i*), to follow after any one running away (acc.), PBr.; (cf. *palé*.)

अभिपश *abhi-√paś*, -*paśyati*, to look upon or at, view, RV. &c.; to perceive, notice, MBh. i, 5002, &c.; (with gen.), BhP.; to know, ChUp.

अभिपा 1. *abhi-√i. pā*, to drink of, Gobh. **Abhi-pāta**, mfn. watered (as the earth by rain), MBh. xii, 12844.

अभिपा 2. *abhi-√2. pā*, -*pāti*, to guard, RV.; VS.; to behold with attention, RV. viii, 59, 3: Caus. P. -*pālayati*, to protect, assist, MBh. &c.

Abhi-pāla, *as*, m. protector, MBh.

Abhi-pālana, *am*, n. protecting, R.

अभिपिङ्गल *abhi-piṅgala*, mfn. 'very red,' reddish-brown, Hariv.

अभिपित्त *abhi-pitrā*. See *apa-√2. pat*.

अभिपिञ्च *abhi-√piñ* (impf. -*apiñsat*, perf. *Ā*. 3. pl. -*piñire*) to adorn with (instr.), RV. v, 60, 4; x, 68, 11; TBr.

अभिपीड *abhi-√pīd*, to oppress, torment. **Abhi-pīdita**, mfn. pressed (as the soil by the foot or by an army), ShāṅBr. &c.; oppressed, tormented, afflicted, MBh. &c.

अभिपुञ्च *abhi-√puñ*, Caus. -*pothayati*, to throw with violence upon (loc.), Hariv.

अभिपुष्प *abhi-pushpa*, mfn. covered with flowers, R.; (*am*), n. an excellent flower, L.

अभिपू *abhi-√pū*, -*pavate*, to flow purified towards or for (acc. or dat.), RV.; to blow towards, TS.; TBr.; to make bright, glorify, AV.; TS.

अभिपूज *abhi-√pūj*, to honour, reverence greatly; to approve of.

Abhi-pūjita, mfn. honoured; approved, assented to, Mn. vi, 58, &c.

अभिपूवे *abhi-pūrva*, mfn. following in regular order, PBr.; (*am* [AV.; ŚBr.] or *ena* [PBr.]), ind. in regular order, successively.

अभिपृष्टे *abhi-prīṣṭhe*, ind. at the back of, behind, Kum.

अभिपू *abhi-√pū* (Imper. 2. sg. -*prīṇi*) to fill up, PārGr.; -*pūryate*, to become full or abundant, PārGr.; MBh.: Caus. -*pūrayati*, to make full, fill, ŚBr. &c.; to load with, Kathās.; to cover with (as with arrows), MBh. vi, 1721; to present with (instr.), Hariv.; Kathās.; (said of sorrows, &c.) to fill the heart of any one, overwhelm; to accomplish, R. vii, 35, 14. **Abhi-pūrāna**, *am*, n. filling, KātyŚr.

Abhi-pūrta, mfn. full of (instr. or gen.)

Abhi-pūrta, *am*, n. that which has been fulfilled, AV. ix, 5, 13.

अभिपूर्या *abhi-pūrya*, mfn. to be filled, MaitrS.

अभिये *abhi-√pyai* (perf. *Ā*. p. -*pīpyāna*) to swell, abound with (instr.), RV. vii, 36, 6.

अभिप्रकम्प *abhi-pra-√kamp*, Caus. -*kampayati*, to stir, allure, ŚBr.

अभिप्रकाश *abhi-pra-√kāś*, -*kāśate*, to become visible, MBh. (*cakshushā*, 'to the eye'); R.

अभिप्रक्रम *abhi-pra-√kram*, P. -*krāmati*, to go up to (acc.), ŚBr.; Kaus.

अभि-प्रा-क्रम्या, mfn. to be stepped upon or walked on, PBr.

अभिप्रक्षर *abhi-pra-√kshar*, to stream towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभि-प्रा-क्षरिता, mfn. poured out, ŚBr.

अभिप्रक्षल *abhi-pra-√kshal*, -*kshālayati*, to clean thoroughly, polish up (as a jewel), Vikr.

अभिप्रगाह *abhi-pra-√gāh*, -*gāhate*, to dip or plunge into, penetrate, RV. ix, 99, 2 & 110, 2: Caus. (ind. p. -*gāhya*) to immerse, dip, ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिप्रगै *abhi-pra-√gai* (Imper. 2. pl. -*gūyata*) to begin to praise, RV.

अभिप्रचक्ष *abhi-pra-√caksh* (Ved. Inf. -*cdaksh*) to see, RV. i, 113, 6.

अभिप्रचुद *abhi-pra-√cud*, Caus. -*codayati*, to impel, induce, persuade, MBh.; R.

अभिप्रच्यु *abhi-pra-√cyu* (Imper. 2. sg. *Ā*. -*cyavasva*) to move towards, arrive at (acc.), VS.; TS.

अभिप्रह *abhi-√prach*, to ask or inquire after, MBh. &c.

Abhi-prīṣṭa, mfn. inquired after, BhP.

Abhi-praśnin, mfn. inclined to ask, inquisitive, VS.

अभिप्रजन् *abhi-pra-√jan* (3. pl. *Ā*. -*jāyante*) to bring forth, bear, RV. v, 19, 1: Caus. -*janayati*, to generate for the sake of (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिप्रज्वल *abhi-pra-√jval* (perf. -*jajvāla*) to flare up, MBh.

अभिप्रणक्ष *abhi-pra-ṇaksh* (√*naksh*), (perf. *Ā*. -*nanakshē*) to overpower, RV. viii, 51, 8.

अभिप्रणद् *abhi-pra-ṇad* (√*nad*), (perf. 3. pl. -*nedukē*) to begin to roar or sound, Bhajj.

अभिप्रणम् *abhi-pra-ṇam* (√*nam*), to bow before (dat. or acc.), MBh. &c.

Abhi-prapata, mfn. bent, bowing before.

अभिप्रणी *abhi-pra-ṇi* (√*ni*), (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*ṇeshi*) to bring towards (acc.), RV. i, 31, 18.

Abhi-pranaya, *as*, m. affliction, L.; (cf. *pranaya*.)

Abhi-pranīta, mfn. brought to (as fire to the altar), Bhajj.; (cf. *pra-ṇi*.)

अभिप्रणु *abhi-pra-ṇu* (√*nu*), (aor. *Ā*. 3. pl. -*ṇnūshata*) to shout towards, praise highly, RV. iv, 32, 9: Intens. (1. pl. -*nonumas* [frequently]; perf. 3. pl. -*nonuvuṣṭ*) id., RV.

अभिप्रतन् *abhi-pra-√tan*, to spread over (acc.), KaushUp.

अभिप्रतप्त *abhi-pratapta*, mfn. 'intensely heated,' dried up, Susr.; exhausted with pain or fever, R.

अभिप्रतारिन् *abhi-pratārin*, i, m., N. of a descendant of Kaksha-sena, ChUp.

अभिप्रतिगृ *abhi-prati-√i. grī*, 'to call out to (acc.) alternately,' answer in singing, TS.; (cf. *prati-√i. grī*.)

अभिप्रतिपद् *abhi-prati-√pad*, P. (fut. -*pat-syati*) to begin with or at (acc.), AitBr.

अभिप्रतिपिप् *abhi-prati-√pish* (perf. -*pipisha*) to dash or crush out, ŚBr.

अभिप्रत्यवरुह *abhi-praty-ava-√ruh*, to step down upon (acc.), AitBr.

अभिप्रत्यवे *abhi-praty-avē* (√*i*), to move down towards, ŚBr.

अभिप्रत्ये *abhi-praty-ē* (√*i*), to come back towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिप्रथ *abhi-√prath* (perf. *Ā*. -*paprathe*) to spread, extend itself towards (acc.), RV. ix, 80, 3: Caus. -*prathayati*, to spread or scatter over (acc.), TS.; to spread (as one's fame), MBh.

Abhi-prathana, *am*, n. spreading over, L.

अभिप्रदक्षिणम् *abhi-pra-dakṣhiṇam*, ind. to the right (e. g. with √*i. kṛi*, to circumambulate keeping the object on the right), R.

अभिप्रदर्शन *abhi-pra-darśana*, *am*, n. pointing out, indicating, Sāh.

अभिप्रदिश *abhi-pra-√diś*, Caus. -*deśayati*, to urge on, R.

अभिप्रदृ *abhi-pra-√dṛi* (perf. 3. pl. -*dadrur* = *abhi-jagmuḥ*, Śāy. fr. -√*2. drā*, 'to run towards') to put forth by bursting or opening, RV. iv, 19, 5: Pass. -*dīryate*, to be scattered or divided asunder, MBh. viii, 3976.

अभिप्रद्रु *abhi-pra-√2. drū*. See -√*dṛi*.

अभिप्रद्रु *abhi-pra-√2. dru* (perf. *Ā*. -*dudruve*) to rush towards (acc.), assail, MBh.

अभिप्रधर्षण *abhi-pra-dharṣaṇa*, *am*, n. oppressing, injuring, MBh. iii, 14937.

अभिप्रपच *abhi-pra-√pac*, Pass. -*pacyate*, 'to get ripe,' develop itself, Susr.

अभिप्रपद् *abhi-pra-√pad*, to come towards, reach at, enter into (acc.), ŚBr. &c.; to resort to (acc.), MBh. &c.; to undertake, MBh.

Abhi-prapanna, mfn. approached, attained.

अभिप्रपश *abhi-pra-√paś* (impf. -*prāpaśyat*) to look out after (acc.), RV. x, 113, 4.

अभिप्रपीड *abhi-pra-√pīd*, Caus. -*pīdayati*, to cause pain, torture, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रपू *abhi-pra-√pū*, -*pūryate*, to be filled, fill one's self completely, MBh. xv, 678.

अभिप्रभङ्गिन् *abhi-pra-bhaṅgin*, mfn. (√*bhañj*), breaking completely, RV. viii, 45, 35.

अभिप्रभू *abhi-pra-√bhū* (Ved. Inf. aor. *abhi-pra-bhūhānti*) to assist, RV. x, 132, 1.

अभिप्रभू *abhi-pra-√bhṛi* (1. pl. -*bharāmahe*) to offer to (dat.), RV. iv, 56, 5; (Imper. 2. sg. -*bhara*) to throw, dart, RV. viii, 89, 4.

अभिप्रमथ *abhi-pra-√math*, Caus. -*manthayati*, to churn thoroughly, Suśr.

अभिप्रमत् *abhi-pra-√man*, Ā. (3. pl. -*manvate*) to take any one for, look upon him as, AV. vi, 84, 1.

अभिप्रमन्द *abhi-pra-√1. mand* (1. & 2. sg. Ā. -*mande*, -*mandate*; perf. P. 3. pl. -*mandiḥ*) to gladden, RV.; P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*manda*) to confuse, infatuate, RV. vi, 18, 9.

अभिप्रमृ *abhi-pra-mūr*, mfn. (√*mṛi*), bruising, crushing, RV. x, 115, 2.

अभिप्रमृश *abhi-pra-√mṛiṣ* (Imper. 2. sg. -*mṛiṣa*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mṛiṣhas* & 2. pl. -*mṛiṣhata*) to seize, grasp; Intens. (p. nom. m. -*mṛiṣat*) id., RV. i, 140, 5.

अभिप्रया *abhi-pra-√yā* (Imper. 2. pl. -*yāthāna*) to come towards, approach, RV. viii, 27, 6; to set out, march off, go to battle, MBh. &c.

अभि-प्रा-ययाम, ind. so as to approach, KātyŚr. **अभि-प्रा-ययिन**, mfn. approaching, TS.

अभिप्रयुज् *abhi-pra-√yuj*, -*prā-yunkte*, to seize, grasp, bring in one's possession, TS.; TBr.; KaushBr.

अभिप्ररुह *abhi-pra-√ruh*, to put forth or produce shoots, Suśr.

अभिप्रवह *abhi-pra-√vah*, to carry or bring towards, AitBr.

अभिप्रविप् *abhi-pra-√vip* (Opt. 3. pl. -*véperan*) to move against (acc.), threaten, TS.

अभिप्रविज् *abhi-pra-√viṣ*, to disembody into (acc.), BhP.

अभि-प्रा-विशब्ता, mfn. fallen or come into (acc.), R.

अभि-प्रा-वेसा, as, m. entering into, MBh. i, 287, 1.

अभिप्रवृत् *abhi-pra-√vrit*, Ā. to advance up to (acc.), AitBr.; KaushUp.; to disembody into (acc.), R.; to go forth, advance, ĀśvGr.; (see also *abhi-pra-vṛitta*): Caus. -*variyati*, to cause to advance against, throw against (acc.), TS.; (dat.), SV.

अभि-प्रवर्तना, am, n. coming or flowing forth (said of the sweat), Suśr.

अभि-प्रवर्तिता, mfn. being performed, advancing, proceeding, MBh. viii, 3464; occupied or engaged in, Bhag.

अभिप्रवृष *abhi-pra-√vṛidh*, Caus. -*vardhayati* (generally used in the perf. Pass. p. -*vardhita*) to enlarge, Suśr.; render prosperous, MBh.

अभिप्रवृष् *abhi-pra-√vṛiṣh*, to pour down rain, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रवृज् *abhi-pra-√vraj*, to step or advance towards, ChUp.; KaushUp.

अभिप्रशंस *abhi-pra-√śaṃs*, to praise highly, MBh.

अभिप्रशुष *abhi-pra-√śudh*, Caus. -*śodhayati*, to clean thoroughly, Suśr.

अभिप्रश्निन् *abhi-praśnin*. See *abhi-√prach*.

अभिप्रश्वस् *abhi-pra-√śvas*, to blow towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभिप्रसद *abhi-pra-√sad* (p. -*śīdat*; perf. 3. pl. -*śaduh*) to sit down or settle along (acc.), RV. iv, 1, 13 & x, 32, 1: Caus. -*sādayati*, to cause to be well-disposed or gracious, pray for grace or favour, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रसह *abhi-pra-√sah*, to be able to (Inf.), Kir. xii, 18.

अभिप्रसुप्त *abhi-pra-supta*, mfn. (√*svap*), fallen asleep, MBh.

अभिप्रसू *abhi-pra-√1. sū* (3. pl. -*sutanti*) to drive towards (acc.), Nir.

1. **Abhi-pra-sūta**, mfn. engaged, induced, ordered, Nir.

अभिप्रसूत 2. *abhi-pra-sūta*, mfn. (√*4. su*), generated, born, MBh. v, 964.

अभिप्रसृ *abhi-pra-√sṛi*, Caus. (ind. p. -*sārya*) to stretch one's self out towards (acc.), ŚBr.; Ā. (Pot. -*sārayita*) to stretch out (as a foot) towards or upon (loc.), Āp.

अभि-प्रा-साराणा, am, n. stretching out the feet towards (gen.), Āp.

अभि-प्रा-सृता, mfn. devoted to, R.; (cf. *pra-sṛita*.)

अभिप्रसृप *abhi-pra-√sṛip* (p. -*sārpāt*) to creep near, AV. viii, 6, 22.

अभिप्रस्कन्द *abhi-pra-√skand*, to jump into (acc.), ŚāṅkhBr.

अभिप्रस्तु *abhi-pra-√stu*, to praise with a *stoma* (q. v.), TS.

अभिप्रस्त्र *abhi-pra-√stri*, to scatter, ŚBr.

अभिप्रस्था *abhi-pra-√sthā* (aor. Subj. 2. pl. -*sthāta*; perf. 3. pl. -*lasthuḥ*) to start or advance towards, reach, RV.; AV. &c.; to surpass, have the precedence of (with or without acc.), RV. i, 74, 8 & x, 65, 15; (cf. *ati-pra-√sthā*): Caus. to drive (as the cattle to pasture), ChUp.

अभि-प्रा-स्थिता, mfn. one who has set out, started, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रहन् *abhi-pra-√han* (3. pl. -*ghnānti*) to overpower, RV. vi, 46, 10; ŚBr.

अभि-प्रा-हता, mfn. struck at, hurt, Suśr.

अभिप्रह *abhi-pra-√2. hā*, -*jihite*, to jump or fly upwards in the direction of (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिप्रहित *abhi-prā-hita*, mfn. (√*hi*), sent hither, AV. x, 1, 15.

अभिप्राण *abhi-prāṇ* (√*an*), -*prāṇiti*, to exhale, breathe forth towards (acc.), ŚBr.; to exhale, breathe forth, AitBr.; TBr. &c.

अभि-प्रपाना, am, n. exhaling (opposed to *apānana*, q. v.), L.

अभिप्रातर् *abhi-prātār*, ind. towards morning, early, ŚBr. xiv; (according to some Comm. 'on the fourth day early in the morning').

अभिप्राप *abhi-prāp* (√*āp*), to reach, obtain, ŚBr.; ChUp.

अभि-प्रपाना. See *arthābhi-prāpāna*.

अभि-प्रप्राप्ता, mfn. reached, obtained.

अभि-प्रप्राप्ति, is, f. arrival, Nir.

अभि-प्रप्राप्नु, mfn. desirous of gaining, Mn. &c.

अभिप्राय *abhi-prāya*. See *abhi-prē*.

अभिप्राच् *abhi-prārc* (√*arc*), to celebrate in song, RV. viii, 49, 1 & 69, 4.

अभिप्राय् *abhi-prārth* (√*arth*), to long for, wish, R.

अभिप्राज् *abhi-prās* (√*2. as*), to eat in addition to (acc.) another thing (in order to get rid of the taste of it), ChUp.

अभिप्रास् *abhi-prās* (√*2. as*), to throw upon (acc.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अभिप्री 1. *abhi-√prī*, Caus. to gladden, refresh, Car.

2. **Abhi-prī**, mfn. gladdening, RV. i, 162, 3 & ix, 31, 3.

अभि-प्रिता, mfn. pleased, (an-, neg.) AitBr.

अभि-प्रिति, is, f. pleasing, pleasure, PBr.

अभिपु *abhi-√pru*, to hasten near or towards, RV. iv, 58, 8; to jump into, ŚBr.

अभि-प्रवा, as, m. = *abhi-plavā* below, Kāth.

अभिपुष् *abhi-√prush*, -*prushate*, -*prushāyati* [RV. x, 26, 3], to sprinkle with, RV.

अभिप्रे *abhi-prē* (√*i*), -*prāṭti* (Imper. 2. sg. -*prēhi*, 2. pl. -*prēta*, RV.; AV.) to go near to, approach; to approach with one's mind, to think of, Paṇ. i, 4, 32, &c.; to aim at, intend.

अभि-प्रप्राया, as, m. aim, Paṇ. i, 3, 72; purpose, intention, wish, R. &c.; opinion, Mn. vii, 57, &c.; meaning, sense (as of a word or of a passage).

अभि-प्रप्रेता, mfn. meant, intended, R. &c.; ac-

cepted, approved, Nir. &c.; to whom one's heart is devoted, dear, MBh.; Śāk. &c.

अभि-प्रप्रेत्या, ind. intending, meaning by, Nir.

अभिप्रक्ष *abhi-prēksh* (√*iksh*), (generally ind. p. -*prēkshya*) to look at, to see, view, MBh. &c.

अभिप्रेसु *abhi-prēpsu*. See *abhi-prāp*.

अभिप्रेर् *abhi-prēr* (√*ir*), Caus. -*prērayati*, to drive forwards, push on, Suśr.

अभि-प्रप्रेता, am, n. pushing, setting in motion (as a see-saw).

अभिप्रेष *abhi-prēsh* (√*1. ish*), (1. sg. -*prēshyāmi*) to summon, command, AV.

अभि-प्रप्रेषिता, mfn. that which has been commanded or ordered, (an-, neg.) ŚBr.

अभिप्रोक्षण *abhi-prōkshaṇa*, am, n. (√*uksh*), sprinkling upon, affusion.

अभिप्लु *abhi-√plu*, to swim or navigate towards, approach, ŚBr. &c.; to overflow, &c. (see *abhi-pluta*); to jump near to, Hariv. &c.: Caus. (said of the sea) to wash, Kauś.

अभि-प्लवा, as, m., N. of a religious ceremony (lasting six days and performed five times during the sacrifice *Gavāni-ayana*), ŚBr. &c.

अभि-प्लुता, mfn. overflowed, overrun; overwhelmed, affected by, labouring under (instr.), MBh. &c.; (*rajasā*, said of a wife during menstruation; cf. *abhi-pari-pluta* above), Mn. iv, 41.

अभिवल *abhi-bala*, am, n. (in dramatic language) overreaching or deceiving anybody by disguise, Sāh.

अभिबाध *abhi-√bād*, -*bādhte*, to check, stop, RV. viii, 5, 34; to attack (in battle), MBh. xii, 3731; to cause pain, afflict, R.

अभि-बādhitṛi, mfn. causing pain, Hariv.; (v. l. *adhi-bādhitṛi*.)

अभिवुद्धि *abhi-buddhi*, is, f. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) N. of a function of the intellect (comprising *adhyavasāya*, *abhimāna*, *icchā*, *kartavyatā*, and *kriyā*).

अभिभज् *abhi-√bhaj*, to turn or flee towards (acc.), Hariv.

अभिभञ्ज *abhi-√2. bhañj* (p. gen. pl. f. -*bhañ-jatinām*) to break down, destroy, RV. x, 103, 8.

अभि-भान्ग, mfn. breaking down, destroying, RV. ii, 21, 3.

अभिभर्तु *abhi-bhartṛi*, ind. towards the husband, Śis. ix, 35; before (i. e. in presence of) the husband, Śis. ix, 77.

अभिभर्त्स *abhi-√bharts* (ind. p. -*bhartsya*) to scold, threaten so as to terrify, R.; to deride, ridicule, MBh. iii, 10921.

अभिभव *abhi-bhavad*. See 1. *abhi-√bhū* below.

अभिभा 1. *abhi-√bhā*, to glitter (around), be bright, appear, MBh. &c.

2. **अभि-भह**, f. 'apparition, phenomenon,' inauspicious omen, RV. ii, 42, 1; AV.; (with Buddh.) act of overpowering, superiority, L. **Abhibhāyātana**, n. 'abode of superiority,' N. of the eight sources of superiority with Buddhists, L.

अभिभार *abhi-bhāra*. See *abhi-√bhṛi*.

अभिभाष *abhi-√bhāsh*, to address, speak to (acc.), MBh. &c.; converse with (instr.), Mn. &c.; to utter, say (*abhibhāshante*, 'people use to say,' Nir.); to confess, Mn. xi, 103.

अभि-भहशाणा, am, n. the act of addressing or speaking to, ĀśvŚr. &c.

अभि-भहशिता, mfn. addressed, spoken to.

अभि-भहशिन, mfn. addressing, speaking to.

अभि-भहशया, mfn. to be addressed.

अभि-भहश्यामणा, mfn. being addressed.

अभिभुज् *abhi-√3. bhuj*, P. to be useful to (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिभू 1. *abhi-√bhū*, to overcome, overpower, predominate, conquer, surpass, overspread; to attack, defeat, humiliate; to approach, come near to (acc.), RV. iv, 31, 3; AV.; to be victorious or prospering in (loc.), RV. v, 37, 5.

अभि-भव, mfn. overpowering, powerful, AV.

i, 29, 4; (as), n. prevailing, overpowering, predominance, Bhag. &c.; defeat, subjugation under (instr. or abl., or in comp.); disregard, disrespect; humiliation, mortification.

Abhi-bhavana, *am*, n. overpowering, Lalit.; the state of being overpowered, Mn. vi, 62.

Abhi-bhavanīya, *mfn.* to be overcome.

Abhi-bhāvaka, *mfn.* overpowering, surpassing, Comm. on Nyāyad.

Abhi-bhāvana, *am*, n. causing to overcome, making victorious, L.

Abhi-bhāvina, *mfn.* (ifc.) overpowering, Ragh. i, 14, &c.

Abhi-bhāvuka, *mfn.* = *abhi-bhāvaka*, L.

Abhi-bhū or **2. abhi-bhū**, *mfn.* one who surpasses, a superior (with or without acc.), RV.; AV.; VS.; (Compar. *abhibhūtara*, RV. viii, 97, 10); (us), m., N. of a month, Kāth.; (ās), m., N. of a die, TS.; Kāth.; of a prince of the Nāgas, PārGr.

Abhi-bhūta, *mfn.* surpassed, defeated, subdued, humbled; overcome, aggrieved, injured.

Abhi-bhūti, *is*, f. superior power, overpowering, RV. iv, 38, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; disrespect, humiliation, L.; (mfn.), overpowering, superior, RV.; AV. **Abhibhūty-ōjas** (6), *mfn.* having superior power, RV.

Abhi-bhūya, *am*, n. superiority, AV. xix, 37, 3.

Abhi-bhūvan, *m(fvar)u*, n. superior, victorious over, RV. x, 159, 5 & 6.

अभिभू अभि-√bhrī (Subj. -*bhūrāti*) to lay or throw upon (as a fault or blame), RV. v, 3, 7.

Abhi-bhāra, *mfn.* very heavy, ŚBr.

अभिभद् अभि-√mad (p. -*mādyat*) to be inebriated, ŚBr.; (cf. *abhi-√I. mand* below.)

Abhi-māda, *as*, m. intoxication, inebriety, L.

Abhi-mādyat-kā, *mfn.* partially intoxicated, half-drunk, ŚBr.

अभिमान अभि-√man, -*manyate* (Subj. -*man-yāte*, RV. x, 27, 11) to think of, long for, desire, RV. &c.; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mansthāh*, 3. sg. -*mansta*; Ved. Inf. *abhi-mantoh*, ŚBr.) to intend to injure, be insidious, threaten, injure, VS.; AV. &c.; to kill, AitBr. (aor. -*amansta*); KātyŚr.; to allow, agree, MBh. ii, 1374, &c.; to think of self, be proud of; to think, suppose, imagine, take for (acc.)

Abhi-mata, *mfn.* longed for, wished, desired; loved, dear; allowed, ĀsvGr.; supposed, imagined; (am), n. desire, wish. — *tā*, f. agreeableness, desirableness; desire, love.

Abhi-mati, *is*, f. self-reference, referring all objects to self (as the act of Ahaṁkāra or personality), BhP.

Abhi-manas, *mfn.* 'having the mind directed towards', desirous of, longing for (acc.), R. &c.

Abhi-manasya, *Nom. A.* (Opt. -*manasyēta*) 'to have the mind directed towards', be pleased with, like, AV. xi, 3, 25.

Abhi-manāya, *Nom. A.* (Opt. -*manāyeta*) to long for, desire, Bhaṭṭ.; (cf. *gaṇa bhṛisiddi*): Desid. -*mimānayishate*, Pat.

Abhi-mantavya, *mfn.* to be considered, Pañcat.; to be desired.

Abhi-mantṛi, *tā*, m. one who refers all objects to self (N. of Iśvara, together with *ahamkāra*; cf. *abhi-mati* above), Mn. i, 14; one who injures or threatens, GopBr.

Abhi-mantos, Ved. Inf. See s.v. *abhi-√man*.

Abhi-manya, *us*, m., N. of a son of Manu Cakshusha; of a son of Arjuna (by Subhadrā); of two kings of Kāśmīra, Rājat. — *pura*, n., N. of a town, Rājat. — *svāmin*, m., N. of a temple, Rājat.

Abhi-māti, *mfn.* insidious, RV. v, 23, 4 & x, 18, 9; (is), f. striving to injure, RV.; an enemy, foe, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. — *jit*, *mfn.* subduing the enemies, VS. — *śāh* [RV.] or -*śāhā* [RV.; AV.], *mfn.* conquering enemies. — *śāhya* (7), n. conquering enemies, RV. iii, 37, 3. — *hān*, *mfn.* striking or destroying one's enemies, RV.; VS.

Abhi-mātin, *mfn.* insidious, RV. i, 85, 3.

Abhi-māna, *as*, m. intention to injure, insiduousness, KātyŚr.; high opinion of one's self, self-conceit, pride, haughtiness; (in Sāṅkhya phil.) = *abhi-mati* above; conception (especially an erroneous one regarding one's self), Sāh. &c.; affection, desire; N. of a Rishi in the sixth Manvantara, VP. — *tā*, f. pride, arrogance. — *vat*, *mfn.* conceiving or having ideas about self; proud, arrogant. — *sālin*, *mfn.* proud,

arrogant, Kir. ii, 48. — *śūnya*, *mfn.* void of conceit, humble.

Abhi-mānita, *am*, n. copulation, sexual intercourse, L.

Abhi-mānin, *mfn.* thinking of one's self, proud, self-conceited; (ifc.) imagining one's self to be or to possess, laying claim to, arrogating to one's self; (i), m., N. of an Agni, VP.; BhP. **Abhimānī-tā**, f. or -*tva*, n. the state of self-conceitedness.

Abhi-mānuka, *mfn.* insidious (with acc.), ŚBr.; (cf. *an-abhimānuka*. See *nir-abhimāna*).

Abhi-māna. See *nir-abhimāna*.

Abhi-mānin, *i*, m., N. of an Agni, MārKp.

अभिमान् अभि-√mantr, *ā*, to address or consecrate with a Mantra (acc. & instr.; or rarely dat. & acc. [RV. x, 191, 3]); to address with any formula (as when inviting a guest [R.], &c.)

Abhi-mantrana, *am*, n. making anything sacred by a special formula (called *abhi-mantrana-mantra*), consecrating; addressing, Kauś.

Abhi-mantrita, *mfn.* consecrated by a certain formula.

अभिमन् अभि-√manth, to churn or rub (for eliciting fire), ŚBr. xiv.

Abhi-mantha, *as*, m. (ophthalmia) = *adhi-mantha*, q. v.

Abhi-manthana, *am*, n. the upper piece of wood (*arāpi*) which is churned in the lower one (for kindling the fire), Kauś.

अभिमन् अभि-√I. maad, P. (3. pl. aor. -*ā-mandishuh*) to gladden, RV. viii, 50, 3; *ā*. (2. sg. -*mandase*) to be pleased with, enjoy (with loc.), RV. x, 50, 2; (cf. *abhi-√mad* above.)

अभिमार अभि-mara. See *abhi-√mri*.

अभिमर् अभि-marda. See *abhi-√mrid*.

अभिमर्शन अभि-marśana. See *abhi-√mriś*.

अभिमा I. abhi-√3. mā, to measure upon, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

2. **Abhi-mā**, f. measure (with regard to the breadth), MaitrS.

अभिमाति अभि-māti. See *abhi-√man*.

अभिमाद् अभि-māda. See *abhi-√mad*.

अभिमान अभि-māna. See *abhi-√man*.

अभिमाय अभि-māya, *mfn.* (fr. *māyā*), perplexed, confused, L.

अभिमाहृतम् अभि-mārutam, *ind.* against the wind.

अभिमि अभि-√mith, to address with insulting speech, insult, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; SāṅkhŚr.

Abhi-methana, *am*, n. insulting or injurious speech, Vait.

Abhi-méthikā, f. id., ŚBr.

अभिमिद् अभि-√mih (pr. p. gen. sg. m. -*me-hatas*) to wet (by urining upon), Yājñ. ii, 293.

Abhi-mihya, *mfn.* to be wetted (by urining upon), ŚBr.

अभिमुख अभि-mukha, *m(fī)*, rarely *ū* n. with the face directed towards, turned towards, facing (with acc., dat., gen.; or ifc.); (ifc.) going near, approaching (as *yauvanābhimukhī*, 'approaching puberty, marriageable', Pañcat.); (ifc.) disposed to, intending to, ready for; taking one's part, friendly disposed (with gen. or instr.), R.; (am), *ind.* towards (often used in a hostile manner, Kir. vi, 14, &c.), in the direction of, in front or presence of, near to (acc., gen.; or ifc.); (e), *ind.* in front or presence of (gen.; or ifc.); R.; (ī), f. one of the ten Bhūmis to be passed by a Bodhisattva before becoming a Buddha. — *tā*, f. presence, proximity.

Abhimukhaya, *Nom. P. yati*, to face, Kir. xii, 19.

Abhimukhī (for *abhimukha* in comp. with *√I. kri* and *√bhu*). — *karapa*, n. turning the face towards, addressing, Pañ. ii, 3, 47; Sch. — *√I. kri*, to turn the face towards, address; to cause to turn the face forward, push forward, Daś. — *bhūta*, *mfn.* being in presence of or facing; (said of the fate) being favourable to.

अभिमुच अभि-√muc, P. -*muṇcati*, to let go, let loose, MBh. xii, 10949; *ā*. to throw or shoot (as arrows), MBh. vii, 3967.

अभिमुह अभि-√mah, to lose consciousness, faint away, Suśr.

अभिमुर्च्छित अभि-murchita, *mfn.* augmented, intensified, Suśr.; excited, stirred up (as by passions), MBh. i, 7794.

अभिम् अभि-√mri, *ā*. (impf. -*amriyata*) to touch or defile while dying, TS.

Abhi-mara, *as*, m. killing, slaughter, L.; combat, L.; treachery, mutiny, L.; binding in fetters, L.

Abhi-mrita, *mfn.* afflicted or rendered impure by the death of (instr.), defiled, Kāth.; ĀsvGr.

अभिमुख अभि-√mriksh (impf. *ā*. 3. eg. -*amrikshata*) to smear, anoint, MBh. xiii, 1486; Caus. (impf. 1. sg. -*amrikshayam*), id., MBh. xiii, 7426.

अभिम् अभि-√mrij (ind. p. -*mrija*) to wipe, cleanse, Suśr.; Caus. (impf. -*amārjayat*), id., R. iv, 6, 16.

अभिम् अभि-√mrid (Ved. Imper. 2. sg. -*mriḍā*) to protect graciously from (abl.), RV. x, 25, 3.

अभिम् अभि-√mrid, to oppress, to devastate, destroy, MBh. &c.; (in astron.) to be in opposition to, VarBjS.

Abhi-marda, *as*, m. devastation (of a country &c. by an enemy), MBh.; battle, L.; spirituous liquor, L.

Abhi-mardana, *mfn.* (ifc.) oppressing; (am), n. oppression.

Abhi-mardin, *mfn.* (ifc.) oppressing, R.; one who devastates.

अभिम् अभि-√mriś, P. (1. pl. -*mriśumasi*; Ved. Inf. -*mriśe*, RV. ii, 10, 5) to touch, come in contact with, RV. &c.; *ā*. -*mriśate*, id., RV. i, 145, 4, &c.; Caus. to cause to touch, SāṅkhŚr.; Intens. (p. -*marmriśat*) 'to intend to bring in contact with one's self', to long for (acc.), RV. iii, 38, 1; (AitBr.)

Abhi-marśa (or less correctly *abhi-marsha*, Mn. viii, 352, &c.), *as*, n. touching, contact, Kuni. &c.; (ifc. f. ā), Śāk.; grasping, seizing (as by the hair), BhP.

Abhi-marśaka (or less correctly *abhi-mar-shaka*, R.), *mfn.* touching, coming in contact with.

Abhi-marśana (or less correctly *abhi-mar-shana*, R.), *am*, n. touching, contact, KātyŚr.; Yājñ. &c.; (mfn.), (ifc.) = *abhi-marśaka*, R.; BhP.

Abhi-marīṣṭa, *mfn.* touched; struck (as by a weapon), BhP. — *ja*, *mfn.* 'born from (women) touched (by others)', illegitimate (?), MBh. ii, 2422; summoned, invited, BhP.

अभिसृ अभि-√mraksh. See *abhi-√mriksh*.

अभिज्ञात अभि-mlāta. See *an-abhimlāta*.

अभिय अभि-√yaj, to honour with sacrifices, Gobh. &c.; to offer (a sacrifice), MBh.; to honour (aor. *ā*. 3. sg. -*ayashīta*), RV. vi, 47, 25.

Abhi-yashtavya, *mfn.* to be honoured with sacrifices, Gobh.

Abhijya, *mfn.* id., L.; (as), m. a god, L.

अभिया I. abhi-√yā, to go up to in a hostile manner, attack, assail, RV. i, 174, 5 (aor. Subj. -*yāśishat*); AV. &c.; to go up to, approach, obtain, MBh. &c.; to devote one's self to, take up (as *pā-shanḍam*, 'heterodoxies'), BhP.; Caus. to cause to approach, send towards, BhP.

2. **Abhi-yā**, *mfn.* going up to, approaching, L.; assailing, L.; (said of a prince) 'going all round,' i. e. vigilant, careful, MBh.

Abhi-yāta, *mfn.* approached; attacked.

Abhi-yāti, *is*, or -*yātin*, *i*, m. an assailant, enemy, L.

Abhi-yātrī, *tā*, m. id., R. ii, 2, 21.

Abhi-yāna, *am*, n. coming near, approaching, L.; attacking, MBh.

Abhi-yāyin, *mfn.* going towards, approaching (with acc. or ifc.); (ifc.) attacking, Ragh. xii, 43.

अभियाच अभि-√yāc, to ask for, solicit, request.

Abhi-yācana, *am*, n. asking for, entreaty, request; (cf. *satyābhīyācana*.)

Abhi-yācita, *mfn.* asked for, requested.

Abhi-yācūā, f. id., L.

अभियुज् 1. *abhi-√yuj*, *Ā. -yujkte*, to put to (as horses to a carriage) for a special purpose (acc.), ŚBr.: P. to put to (as horses) subsequently, ŚBr.: *Ā.* to summon, invite to (dat.), R. vii, 61, 9; P. to order, charge with (loc.), MBh. xiv, 2637; *Ā.* (rarely P.) to encounter, attack, assail; to accuse of (acc.), Mn. viii, 183, &c.: P. *Ā.* to undertake, apply to, make one's self ready to (acc. or Inf.): Caus. to furnish with, make anybody share in (instr.), MBh. &c.

Abhi-yukta, mfn. applied, intent on (loc.); diligent, versed in (loc.); appointed; attacked (by an enemy), assailed; blamed, rebuked, L.; (in law) accused, charged, prosecuted, a defendant, Yājñ. &c.
Abhi-yugvan, mfn. attacking, RV. vi, 45, 15; VS. 2. **Abhi-yuj**, *k*, f. an assailant, enemy, RV.
Abhi-yujyamāna, mfn. (in law) being persecuted (as a defendant).

Abhi-yuktavya, mfn. (in law) to be accused or prosecuted, Mn. viii, 50.

Abhi-yoktri, mfn. assailing, attacking; (*tā*), m. an enemy, Hit.; (in law) a plaintiff, claimant, pretender, accuser, Mn. viii, 52 & 58, &c.

Abhi-yoga, *as*, m. application; energetic effort, exertion, perseverance in, constant practice (with loc. or inf.); attack, assault, Kum. vii, 50, &c.; (in law) a plaint, a charge, accusation, Yājñ. &c. — **pattra**, n. a petition or writing of complaint.

Abhi-yogin, mfn. intent upon, absorbed in attacking; (in law) accusing, Yājñ. ii, 11; (*ī*), m. a plaintiff, prosecutor.

Abhi-yogya, mfn. assailable, L.

Abhi-yojana, *am*, n. putting to (as horses) subsequently, Śay. on ŚBr. (cf. *abhi-√yuj*).

Abhi-yojya, mfn. assailable.

अभियुत *abhi-yuta*, mfn. inclosed in (acc.), Nir. ii, 19.

अभियुध *abhi-√yudh* (pr. Subj. 2. sg. *-yūdhyās*; aor. 2. sg. *-yodhīs*, 3. sg. *-dyodhīt*, 2. du. *-yodhishām*, p. *-yodhānd*) to fight against (acc.), RV.; to acquire by fighting, RV.; to fight, Hariv.; BhP.

अभिरक्ष *abhi-√raksh*, P. *Ā. -rdkshati*, °te (p. *-rdkshamāna*, RV. x, 157, 4) to guard, protect, preserve, RV. &c.; 'to govern or command' (cf. *abhi-rakshita*).

Abhi-rakshana, *am*, n. guarding, protection, MBh. &c.

Abhi-rakshā, f. protection, VarBrS.

Abhi-rakshita, mfn. protected, preserved, guarded; governed, commanded, Bhag. &c.

Abhi-rakshitri, mfn. one who preserves, a protector of (gen.), Mn. vii, 35.

Abhi-rakshya, mfn. to be protected, VarBrS.

अभिराज् *abhi-rañj*, *-rajjate*, to be pleased with (instr.): Caus. P. 'to colour' (cf. *abhi-rañjita*).

Abhi-rakta, mfn. devoted to, MBh. &c.

Abhi-rañjita, mfn. tinted, coloured, R.

अभिरम् *abhi-√rabh*, *Ā.* (perf. 3. pl. *-rebhire*) to embrace, BhP.: Caus. perf. Pass. p. *-rambhita*, see below.

Abhi-rambhita, mfn. embraced, BhP.; seized by (acc.), BhP.

अभिरम् *abhi-√ram*, *-ramate*, to dwell, ĀsvGr.; to repose, ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. iii, 251; Yājñ. i, 251; to delight in, be delighted, MBh. &c.; Caus. *-ramayati*, to gladden, MBh. &c.; to delight in, to be delighted.

Abhi-rata, mfn. reposing, Yājñ. i, 251; pleased or contented with (loc.), satisfied; engaged in, attentive to (loc.), performing, practising.

Abhi-rati, *is*, f. pleasure, delighting in (loc. or in comp.), Ragh. ix, 7, &c.; N. of a world, Buddh.

Abhi-ramaṇa, *am*, n. delighting in, delighting.

Abhi-ramaṇiya, mfn. delightful.

Abhi-rāma, mf(ā)n. pleasing, delightful, agreeable, beautiful; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva; 1. (*am*), ind. so as to be agreeable to (in comp.), Śāk.; (for 2. *abhi-rāmam*, see s. v. below.) — **tā**, f. loveliness, beauty, Śis. i, 16, &c.; the state of being agreeable to (in comp.), Mcar. = **tvā**, n. = **-fā**. — **pasupati**, m., N. of a poet. — **maṇi**, n., N. of a drama of Sundarāmīra; (cf. Wilson, Hindu Theatre, ii, 395.)

अभिरस् *abhi-√ras*, to neigh towards (acc.), KātyŚr.

अभिराज् 1. *abhi-√rāj*, *-rājate*, to shine, be brilliant, MBh. iii, 10960.

2. **Abhi-rāj**, mfn. reigning everywhere, Kauś.

Abhi-rāja, *as*, m., N. of a Burmese king.

Abhi-rāshṭra, mfn. overpowering or conquering dominions, RV. x, 174, 5.

अभिराप् *abhi-√rādḥ*, Caus. *-rādḥayati*, to propitiate, conciliate, ŚBr. &c.: Caus. Pass. *-rādḥyate*, to be rendered propitious, R.: Caus. Desid. *-rirādḥayishati*, to intend to render propitious, ŚBr.
Abhi-rādāha, mfn. rendered propitious, propitiated, conciliated, Śis. i, 71.

अभिरामम् 2. *abhi-rāmam*, ind. referring to Rāma.

अभिरिभ् *abhi-√ribh*, *-rebhati*, to howl towards (acc.), BhP. (v. l. for *abhi-√ras*, q. v.)

अभिरिप् *abhi-√rish* (Subj. *-rēshāt*) to fail, miscarry, AV. iv, 35, 1.

अभिरु *abhi-√ras*, *-rauti* (v. l. *-rebhati*) to roar or howl towards (acc.), BhP.; (Imper. 2. sg. *-ruva*) AV. v, 20, 3.

Abhi-ruta, mfn. filled with roaring or any noise, resounding with (in comp.), MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. cries, R.; singing (as of birds), R.

अभिरुक् *abhi-√ruc*, *Ā.* to be bright, shine, R.; MärkP.; to please any one (dat.), Vikr.: Caus. P. to delight, amuse, MBh. xiii, 476 (v. l. *abhi-√ram*, Caus.): P. *Ā.* to be pleased with, approve of, be inclined to, like, MBh. &c.

Abhi-rucl, *is*, f. delighting in, being pleased with (loc. or in comp.), BhP. &c.

Abhi-ruclita, mfn. pleasing, agreeable to; pleased with, delighting in (loc. or in comp.); (cf. *yathā-bhirucita*); (*as*), m., N. of a prince of the Vidyā-dharas, Kathās.

Abhi-rucira, mfn. very bright, R. iii, 39, 5.

अभिरुदित *abhi-rudita*, mfn. cried, uttered in a lamenting manner, R.

Abhi-rorudā, mfn. causing tears (indicative of strong passion), AV. vii, 38, 1.

अभिरुप् *abhi-√rudh*, to keep off, MBh. viii, 4308.

Abhi-roddhri, mfn. one who wards off, MaitrS.

अभिरुषित *abhi-rushita*, mfn. very angry, MBh. viii, 1747.

अभिरुह् *abhi-ruh* (perf. 3. pl. *-ruruhuh*) to ascend, mount, RV. v, 7, 5, &c.

Abhi-ruhya, ind. p. having ascended.

अभिरूप *abhi-rūpa*, mf(ā)n. corresponding with (dat.), conformable to, ŚBr.; AitBr.; pleasing, handsome, beautiful, AV. viii, 9, 9; Mn. &c.; wise, learned, Mn. iii, 144; Śāk.; (*as*), m. the moon, L.; Śiva, L.; Vishnu, L.; Kāmadeva, L. — **tā**, f. the state of being learned or well educated, Kād. — **pati**, m. 'having an agreeable master' (a rite) to secure such a master in the next world, L. — **vat**, mfn. handsome, beautiful, MBh. iii, 10070.

Abhi-rūpaka, mfn. = *abhi-rūpa*, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 8, Sch.; (*gaṇa śreny-ādi* and *īramaṇādi*, q. v.)

अभिरि *abhi-√rai*, to back towards (acc.), TĀr.

अभिरुद *abhi-rorudā*. See *abhi-rudita*.

अभिरुक् *abhi-√laksh*, Pass. *-lakshyate*, to appear, MBh. viii, 1045.

Abhi-lakshana, *am*, n. the act of marking (with signs), Hcat.

Abhi-lakshita, mfn. fixed or indicated by (as by special signs); determined for, selected as, MBh. xii, 13223; indicated, pointed out, R. ii, 57, 2; appearing, visible, Hariv.; (*an-* or *na*, neg.) unseen, unperceived, MBh. i, 5822; Yājñ. iii, 59.

Abhi-lakshya, mfn. to be fixed or indicated by, distinguishable through (in comp.); (*am*), ind. towards a mark or aim, R. ii, 63, 23. **Abhilakshy-kṛitya**, ind. p. (*√kṛi*), aiming at a mark, directing towards.

अभिरुह् *abhi-√laugh*, Caus. to jump across or over; to transgress, violate; to injure, MBh. xii, 3565.

Abhi-laughana, *am*, n. jumping over (gen.),

R.; violating, acting contrary to (in comp.), MBh. xiii, 2194.

Abhi-laughin, mfn. violating, acting contrary to (in comp.), MBh. xiii, 4964.

अभिलप *abhi-√lap*, to talk or speak about, AitBr.; KauśBr.

Abhi-lappa, mfn. See *nir-abhilappa*.

Abhi-lāpa, *as*, m. expression, word, Śāh. &c.; declaration (as of the object of a vow), Kād.; (cf. *abhi-lāpaldp*.)

अभिलभ् *abhi-labh*, *Ā.* to take or lay hold of, BhP.; to reach, obtain, gain, MBh. &c.: Desid. (p. P. *-līpsat*) to intend to catch or obtain, MBh. i, 2940.

Abhi-lipsā, f. desire of obtaining.

अभिलप् *abhi-√lash*, *-lashati*, to desire or wish for (acc.), covet, crave.

Abhi-lashana, *am*, n. craving after, desiring.

Abhi-lashanīya, mfn. desirable, to be coveted.

Abhi-lashita, mfn. desired, wished; (*am*), n. desire, wish, will.

Abhi-lāsha (or less correctly *abhi-lāssa*), *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*), desire, wish, covetousness, affection (with loc. or ifc.)

Abhi-lāshaka, mfn. wishing, desiring (with acc.), R.

Abhi-lāshin, mfn. id. (with loc. or ifc.), Śāk. &c.; (less correctly *abhi-lāsin*, Megh. &c.)

Abhi-lāshuka, mf(ā)n. id. (with acc. [Kir.] or ifc. [Kathās.]

अभिलाव *abhi-lāva*, *as*, m. (*√lū*), cutting, reaping, mowing, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 28.

अभिलिख् *abhi-√likh*, to engrave, write upon, draw, paint: Caus. to cause to paint, have anything painted, Kathās.; to cause to write down, Yājñ. i, 318.

Abhi-lekhana, *am*, n. writing upon, inscribing.

Abhi-lekhita, *am*, n. a written document, Yājñ. ii, 149.

अभिलिप् *abhi-√lip*, to smear with, TS.; Kauś.: Caus. id., MBh. xiii, 7427.

अभिली *abhi-√li*, *-liyate*, to adhere to, cling to (acc.), MBh.; Daś.

Abhi-līna, mfn. adhering to, clinging to (acc.), Megh. &c.; 'adhered to,' chosen (as a seat by birds or bees), Hariv.; Ragh. iii, 8.

अभिलुप् *abhi-√lup* (p. *-lumpat*) to rob, plunder, BhP.

Abhi-lupta, mfn. disturbed, injured.

अभिलुम् *abhi-√lubh*, Caus. *-lobhayati*, to entice, allure.

अभिलुलित *abhi-lulita*, mfn. touched or grazed by (anything); shaken about, agitated, Śāk.

अभिलूता *abhi-lūtā*, f. a kind of spider, Suśr.

अभिलोक् *abhi-√lok*, Caus. (p. *-lokayat*) to view, look at (from a height), R. vi, 2, 7.

अभिवच् *abhi-√vac* (= *abhy-anu-√vac*), 'to declare or utter a verse with reference to,' only perf. Pass. p. *abhy-ukta*, q. v.; to say to (acc.), tell, MBh. &c.

अभिविचिन् *abhi-vañcita*, mfn. cheated, deceived, MBh. v, 7506.

अभिवत् *abhi-vāt*, mfn. containing the word *abhi*, ŚBr.

अभिवद् *abhi-√vad*, P. (rarely *Ā.*, e.g. MBh. v, 923) to address or salute with reverence, ŚBr. &c.; to declare with reference to, express by, name, call, ŚBr. &c.; to say, speak, BhP.; Up.: Caus. *-vādayati*, °te, to address or salute reverently; to present one's self to (dat.), ŚāṅkhGr.: *Ā.* to salute through another person (acc. or instr.), Pāṇ. i, 4, 53, Comm.: P. to cause to recite, BhP.; 'to cause to sound,' play (on an instrument), MBh. iii, 14386.

Abhi-vadana, *am*, n. salutation, MBh. iii, 1835; addressing, Comm. on Kum. vi, 2.

Abhi-vāda, *as*, m. reverential salutation, Mn. ii, 120 seqq.; Gaut.; (v. l. *ati-vāda*) opprobrious or unfriendly speech, abuse, MBh. xii, 9972.

Abhi-vādaka, mfn. a saluter, saluting, Comm.

on Mn. ii, 125; having the intention to salute, N.; (cf. *abhi-vandaka*); civil, polite, L.

Abhi-vādāna, *am*, n. respectful salutation (including sometimes the name or title of the person so addressed and followed by the mention of the person's own name); salutation (of a superior or elder by a junior or inferior, and especially of a teacher by his disciple; in general it is merely lifting the joined hands to the forehead and saying *aham abhivādaye*, I salute). — *śīla*, mfn. one who habitually salutes, respectful.

Abhi-vādāniya, mfn. deserving respectful salutation, MBh. iii, 10035; (said of the name) used for the salutation, ĀśvGr; Gobh.

Abhi-vādāyītri, mfn. saluting respectfully, Comm. on Mn. ii, 123.

Abhi-vādita, mfn. saluted respectfully.

Abhi-vādin, mfn. telling, enunciating, describing, Nir.; (f), m. an explainer, interpreter, MaitrUp.

Abhi-vādya, mfn. to be respectfully saluted, MBh. &c.

अभिवध् *abhi-√vadh* (aor. -*avadhīt*) to strike, MBh.; R.

अभिवन् *abhi-√van* (impf. 3. pl. -*avanvan*) to long for, desire, RV. i, 51, 2.

Abhi-vānyā [TBr.] or **abhivānya-vatsā** [AitBr.] (or **apivānya-vatsā** [Kaus.]), f. a cow who suckles an adopted calf; (cf. also *ni-vānyā*, &c.)

अभिवन्द *abhi-√vand*, Ā. (rarely P.) to salute respectfully, MBh. &c.

Abhi-vandaka, mfn. having the intention to salute, Jain.

Abhi-vandana, *am*, n. saluting respectfully, MBh. &c.

अभिवप *abhi-√vap* (impf. 3. pl. -*vapānta*; Ved. ind. p. -*ipyā*) to scatter over, cover with (instr.), RV. ii, 15, 9 & vii, 56, 3.

अभिवम् *abhi-√vam*, to spit upon, TS.; ŚBr.

अभिवयस् *abhi-vayas*, mfn. very youthful, fresh, RV. x, 160, 1.

अभिवर्णन *abhi-varṇana*, *am*, n. description, Kathās.

Abhi-varṇita, mfn. described, MBh.; Suśr.

अभिवल्गु *abhi-√valg*, to jump towards, MBh. vi, 3265; (said of boiling water) to bubble up, AV. xii, 3, 29.

अभिवश *abhi-√vaś*, -*vashī* (perf. Ā. -*vāvaśe*, p. 1. -*vāvaśānd*, RV. i, 164, 28; for 2. -*vāvaśānd* see *abhi-√vāś*), P. to rule or be master over (acc.), RV. ii, 25, 3; P. Ā. to long for, desire, RV.

अभिवस् 1. *abhi-√4.vas*, -*vaste*, to wrap one's self up in (acc.), Kaus.; Caus. (impf. -*āvāsaya*) to clothe, cover, RV.; TS. &c.

Abhi-vāsa, *as*, m. covering, Nyāyam.

Abhi-vāsana, *am*, n. id., Comm. on TS. & on Nyāyam.

Abhi-vāsas, ind. over the garment, ŚBr.; (as), n. (scil. *aṅgirasām*) 'the cover of the Aṅgiras', N. of a Sāman.

Abhi-vāśya, mfn. to be covered, TBr.

अभिवस् 2. *abhi-√5.vas*. See *abhy-ushita*.

अभिवह् *abhi-√vah* (3. pl. -*vāhanti*; Pot. 3. pl. -*vaheyuh*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*vakshi*, 3. du. -*voḥām* [RV. viii, 32, 29 & 93, 24]) to convey or carry near to or towards, RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Caus. -*vāhayati* (incorrectly for *ati-v*), to pass (time), Rājāt.

Abhi-vahana, *am*, n. carrying near to, Nir.

Abhi-vāha-tās, ind. in consequence of the flowing towards, TS.

Abhi-vāhya, *am*, n. conveyance, transmission, Mn. i, 94.

Abhi-voḥhri, *qhā*, m. one who conveys towards, Car.

Abhy-vaḥhi, *is*, f. conveying towards, TBr.

अभिवा *abhi-√2.vā* (perf. -*vavau*, ŚBr.) to blow upon or towards, RV. vii, 35, 4 & x, 169, 1; ŚBr. &c.

Abhi-vātām, ind. windwards, ŚBr.

अभिवान्छ *abhi-√vāñch*, to long for, desire, MBh. &c.; Caus. id., MBh. xii, 2907.

Abhi-vāñchā, f. longing for, desire (ifc.), Kathās.

Abhi-vāñchita, *am*, n. wish, desire, R. &c.

अभिवीत *abhi-vīta*, mf(ā)n. (√*vai*), ill, sick, Lāty.

अभिवान्या *abhi-vānyā*. See *abhi-√van*.

अभिवाश् *abhi-√vās* (aor. 3. pl. -*avāvaśanta*; perf. 3. pl. -*vavāśire* or -*vavāśire*, p. 2. -*vāvaśānd* [RV. x, 123, 3; cf. *abhi-√vaś*]) to low (as a cow) or roar towards, RV.; Nir.

Abhi-vāśat, mfn. lowing (as a cow) or roaring towards, MBh.; VarBrS.

Abhi-vāśin. See *bastābhivāśin*.

अभिविक्रम *abhi-vikrama*, mfn. endowed with great courage, R.

अभिविक्षिप् *abhi-vi-√kship*, to flap one's wings over, ĀpŚr.

Abhi-vi-kshapa, *as*, m. flapping one's wings over, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

अभिविख्या *abhi-vi-√khyā*, to look at, view, VS.; Gobh.

Abhi-vikhyāta, mfn. universally known, renowned, known as, called, MBh. &c.

अभिविचक्ष *abhi-vi-√caksh*, -*cakṣhe*, to look towards, RV. iii, 55, 9; AV. ii, 10, 4.

अभिविचर *abhi-vi-√car*, Ā. (Subj. 3. pl. -*caranta*) to go near to (acc.), RV. iii, 4, 5; Caus. -*cārayati*, to consider, reflect upon, Nir.

अभिविज् *abhi-√vij* (aor. Subj. Ā. -*vikta*) to tip over (a vessel), RV. i, 162, 15.

Abhi-vigā, *as*, m. tottering, vacillation, RV. x, 27, 1.

अभिविज्झ *abhi-vi-√jāṇh*, Intens. -*jāṇgahe* (Ved. 3. sg.) to struggle, move in convulsions, AV. v, 19, 4.

अभिविज्ञा *abhi-vi-√jñā* (impf. 1. pl. -*ajānīmas*) to be aware of, perceive, AitBr.

Abhi-vijñāpta, mfn. notified, made known.

Abhi-vi-jñāya, ind. p. being aware of, perceiving, MBh. &c.

अभिविज्जल *abhi-vi-√jval*, to flame or blaze against or opposite to, Bhag.

अभिवितन् *abhi-vi-√tan* (Imper. 2. sg. -*tanu*) to stretch (the string) over or across (the bow), AV. i, 1, 3; P. Ā. (3. pl. -*tanvanti*, -*tanvate*) to stretch over, cover, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिविद 1. *abhi-√1.vid*, Caus. -*vedayati*, to report, relate, R. (v. 1.)

अभिविद 2. *abhi-√3.vid*, to find, obtain, ŚBr.: Ā. (3. pl. -*vindate*) to know, MBh. iii, 13698.

अभिविदीपित *abhi-vi-dipita*, mfn. entirely inflamed, MBh. xiv, 2033.

अभिविदूश् *abhi-vi-√driś*, Caus. -*darsayati*, to show to (gen.), ĀpŚr.

अभिविद्युत् *abhi-vi-√1.dyut* (aor. -*dyaut*) to break open, open by force, RV. iv, 4, 6.

अभिविद्रुत *abhi-vi-druta*, mfn. (√*2.dru*), run towards, MBh. vi, 1776; run away, fled, MBh. vi, 4614.

अभिविधा *abhi-vi-√dhā*, to bring near to or in contact with (acc.), ŚBr.

Abhi-vidhi, *is*, m. complete comprehension or inclusion, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 13; (au), loc. ind. inclusively, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 44 & v, 4, 53.

Abhi-vi-hita, mfn. covered entirely, Lāty.

अभिविधाव् *abhi-vi-√1.dhāv*, to run near to, RV. x, 29, 3.

अभिविनद् *abhi-vi-√nad*, to raise a loud noise, R.

अभिविनीत *abhi-vinita*, mfn. well disciplined, well educated, versed in (loc.), R. &c.

अभिविनुद *abhi-vi-√nud*, Caus. -*nodayati*, to gladden, cause to rejoice, MBh. xii, 898.

अभिविपण्यु *abhi-vi-paṇyū*, mfn. (= *aiki-kāmushmika-karma-rahita*) absolutely indifferent, BhP.

अभिविपश् *abhi-vi-√paś*, -*pśyati*, to look at, view, RV.; ŚBr.; Nir.; to look hither, RV. iii, 23, 2.

अभिविबुध् *abhi-vi-√budh*, -*budhyate*, to notice, learn from.

अभिविभञ्ज *abhi-vi-√bhaj*, Ā. to distribute, Suśr.

अभिविभा *abhi-vi-√bhā*, -*bhāti*, to illuminate, RV. vii, 5, 2; AV. xiii, 2, 42.

अभिविमन्त्र *abhi-vi-√manth* (Opt. -*mathniyāt*) to grind, triturate, ŚBr.

अभिविमान *abhi-vimāna*, mfn. endowed with the faculty called *abhimāna* ('self-reference'), ChUp.

अभिविमृज् *abhi-vi-√mrij* (ind. p. -*mrijyā*) to rub in, rub with, Kaus.

अभिविया *abhi-vi-√yā*, -*yāti*, to approach, visit, RV. i, 48, 7.

अभिविराज् *abhi-vi-√rāj* (= *vi-√rāj*, 'to govern'), Nir.; to shine, be radiant, MBh. &c.

Abhi-virājita, mfn. quite bright or brilliant, MBh.

अभिविरूच *abhi-vi-√ruc*, Ā. (impf. -*arocata*) to shine or be brilliant over, MBh. vi, 1669 (v. 1. *ati-vi-√ruc*).

अभिविली *abhi-vi-√li*, Caus. (ind. p. -*lāpya*) to cause to melt, Suśr.

अभिविवस् *abhi-vi-√2.vas* (Pot. -*ucchet*) to shine forth during or at the time of (acc.), ĀśvŚr.; PBr.; (Ā. -*ucheta*) ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिविवृद्धि *abhi-vi-√vriḍḍhi*, *is*, f. increased prosperity, VarBrS.

अभिविश् *abhi-√viś*, Caus., perf. Pass. p. -*veśita*, 'caused to enter upon,' directed towards, BhP.

Abhi-viśhta, mfn. 'entered by,' seized by, being in the power of (in comp.), R.

अभिविशंस *abhi-vi-√śaṃs*, -*śaṃsati*, to divide (verses) in reciting, TS.; (cf. *vi-√śaṃs*).

अभिविशङ्कन् *abhi-vi-śaṅkin*, mfn. afraid of (abl.)

अभिविगृह् *abhi-vi-√grī*, Pass. (impf. -*aśirya*) to be torn to pieces, MBh. vii, 4378.

अभिविद्युत *abhi-viśruta*, mfn. widely celebrated, MBh. &c.

अभिविश्मस् *abhi-vi-√śvas*, Caus. -*śvāsayati*, to render confident, MBh. iii, 10021; Suśr.

अभिविषज् *abhi-vi-√shañj* (√*sañj*), Pass. -*shajjate*, to be entirely devoted to, have one's heart set upon (loc.), BhP.

अभिविष्टा *abhi-vi-śthā* (√*sthā*), Ā. (2. sg. -*tishthase*, perf. 3. sg. -*tasthe*) to extend one's self towards or over, RV. v, 8, 7 & vi, 21, 7.

अभिविष्यन्त *abhi-vi-śhyand* (√*śyand*), Caus. to pour water upon, moisten, Kaus.

अभिविमृज् *abhi-vi-√mrij*, Ā. (impf. 3. pl. -*asrijanta*) to throw or shout towards (acc.), Kāth.; to assume from (abl.), KaushUp.

अभिविद् *abhi-vi-√hri* (Pot. 3. pl. -*hareyuh*) to divide, ĀśvŚr.

अभिवी *abhi-vī* (√*i*), (3. pl. *abhi vī yanti*) to come towards from different parts, RV. vi, 9, 5.

अभिवीक्ष *abhi-vīksh* (√*iksh*), Ā. -*vīkshate* (rarely P., e. g. impf. -*vyaikshat*, AitUp.) to look at, view, perceive, MBh.; Mn. &c.; to examine, Suśr.; to look upon as (nom.), behave as (nom.) with regard to (acc.), MBh. xv, 379; to be affected towards.

Abhi-vīkshita, mfn. seen, perceived.

Abhi-vīkshya, ind. p. having seen or observed.

अभिवीज् *abhi-√vīj*, Caus. to fan, MBh. xii, 6347, &c.

अभिवीत *abhi-vīta*, mf(ā)n. (√*i*, vī), desired, RV. vii, 27, 4; driven, impelled by (in comp.), ŚBr.

अभिवीर *abhi-vīra*, mfn. surrounded by heroes, RV. x, 103, 5.

अभि १. *abhi-√1. vṛi*, Caus. -*vārayati*, to keep off, fend off, MBh.

अभि-वृता, mfn. surrounded by, RV. vi, 92, 83.

अभि-वृता, mfn. surrounded by, bordered by, RV.; (said of a cow) covered by (the bull), RV. i, 164, 29.

अभि २. *abhi-√2. vṛi*, -*vṛiṇīte*, to choose, prefer, Kāth.; (perf. 3. pl. -*vavṛiṇē*) to select, MBh. xii, 4861.

अभि-वृता, mfn. chosen, selected, MBh. v, 5971.

अभिवृत् *abhi-√vrit*, to go towards, approach, ŚBr. &c.; to attack, RV. v, 31, 5; (ind. p. -*vṛitya*) x, 174, 2, &c.; to be victorious (perf. -*vāvṛitē*), RV. x, 174, 1; to turn up, arise, R. &c.; to take place, happen, exist, MBh. &c.; Caus. P. (aor. -*avivṛitāt*) to conquer, RV. x, 174, 3; AV.; 'to render victorious in,' place over (dat.), RV. x, 174, 1; to drive over (with a cart), RV. ii, 34, 9.

अभि-वर्ता, as, m. (= *abhi-v*) N. of a Sāman, TS.

अभि-वर्तिन, mfn. coming towards, approaching, Hariv.; going towards (in comp.), R.

अभि-वर्ति, is, f. coming towards, TBr.

अभि-वर्ता, mfn. rendering victorious, RV. x, 174, 1 & 3; (ds), m. victorious attack, victory, VS.; N. of different Sāmans (especially of the hymn RV. x, 174) supposed to render victorious, ĀśvGr.; Lāty.

अभि-वृत्, mfn. 'approaching' (Sāy.), RV. i, 35, 4; the form (acc. m. *abhi-vṛitam*) is however better derived fr. *abhi-vṛita* by BR. & Gmn.

अभिवृध् *abhi-√vridh*, to grow higher than (acc.), surpass, RV.; AV. (i, 29, 1, perf. -*vāvṛidhē* for -*vāvṛitē*, cf. RV. i, 174, 1), &c.; to grow up, grow or increase more and more, MBh. &c.; to prosper, Mn. &c.; Caus. P. (aor. -*avivṛidhat*) to increase, strengthen, render prosperous, AV. i, 29, 1 & 3 (for *abhi-√vrit*, cf. RV. x, 174, 1 & 3); MBh. &c.

अभि-वृद्धा, mfn. increased, augmented.

अभि-वृद्धि, is, f. growth, increase, VarBṛS.;

Suīr.; increase, prosperity, MBh.; Mn. vii, 109.

अभिवृष *abhi-√vriṣ*, P. (aor. -*āvarṣit*) to rain upon, RV. vii, 103, 3; AV. &c.: P. (sometimes Ā.) to bedew, cover with (instr.) a shower (as of arrows or blossoms, &c.), MBh. &c.; (said of gods) to cause to rain, VarBṛS. &c.

अभि-वर्षा, as, m. rain, BhP.

अभि-वर्षाणा, am, n. raining upon, Kauś.; ĀśvSr.; raining, R.; (cf. *kāmābhīvarṣāṇa*.)

अभि-वर्षिन, mfn. raining, R.; BhP.

अभि-वृषिष्ठा, mfn. rained upon, RV. vii, 103, 4, &c.; covered with (instr.); (said of clouds) having rained, MBh. vii, 8104; also (am), n. impers. it has been raining, VarBṛS.; (cf. *yathābhīvṛiṣṭam*.)

अभिवृह *abhi-√vrih*, Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*vriṇhaya*) to strengthen, encourage, MBh. vii, 2136.

अभिवेग *abhi-vegā*. See *abhi-√vij*.

अभिवेधिन् *abhi-vedhin*. See *abhi-√vyadh*.

अभिवेष्ट *abhi-√vesht*, Caus. to cover with (instr.), Kathās. &c.

अभिव्यत्र *abhi-ry-√an*, Pass. -*vyajyate*, to be manifested, become manifest.

अभि-व्याक्ता, am, mfn. manifest, evident, distinct, Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; (am), ind. manifestly, Yājñ.; N.

अभि-व्याक्ति, is, f. manifestation, distinction,

Pāṇ. viii, 1, 15; Sāh. &c.

अभि-व्याज्जना, mfn. revealing, manifesting, BhP.; Sāh.: indicative, showing.

अभि-व्याज्जना, am, n. making manifest, L.

अभिव्यध् *abhi-√vyadh*, P. (rarely Ā.), e. g. MBh. viii, 4591 to wound, TS. &c.

अभि-विद्धा, mfn. wounded, MBh. iv, 1691.

अभि-वेधिन, mfn. (in geom.) cutting (as one line another).

अभि-व्याधिन, mfn. wounding, AV. i, 19, 1.

अभियन् *abhi-ry-√an*, -*aniti*, to breathe through, to fill with breath, ŚBr.; (aor. -*ānīt*) to breathe upon, ŚBr.; Kāth.

अभिव्यादा *abhi-ry-ā-√1. dā* (impf. -*vyāda-*

dāt) to open one's mouth for swallowing (with acc.), ŚBr.; Kāth.

अभि-व्यादना, am, n. 'swallowing,' i. e. suppressing (a vowel), RPrāt.

अभिव्याप *abhi-ry-√āp* (ind. p. -*vyāpya*), (said of a rule) to extend to (acc.), have value unto (acc.), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 134, Sch.

अभि-व्यापका, mfn. (in Gr.) extending to (acc.); as a rule, including, comprehending.

अभि-व्यापिन, mfn. id.

अभि-व्याप्ता, mfn. included, comprehended.

अभि-व्याप्ति, is, f. inclusion, comprehension (= *abhi-vi-dhi*, q. v.), Pāṇ. vi, 4, 53, Sch.

1. **अभि-व्याप्या**, ind. p. up to a certain point, inclusive.

2. **अभि-व्याप्या**, mfn. to be included, Suśr.

अभिव्याह *abhi-ry-ā-√hri*, to utter, pronounce, TS. &c.; to speak or converse about (acc.), TS. &c.; Caus. to cause to pronounce, Kauś.; to pronounce, Mn. ii, 172.

अभि-व्याहाराणा, am, n. = *abhi-vyāhāra*, Comm. on Nir.

अभि-व्याहारा, as, m. pronunciation, utterance, ChUp. &c.; an articulate significant word or phrase, Nir.

अभि-व्याहारिन, mfn. (ifc. e. g. *kōkīlābhīvyāhārin*) speaking like (a cuckoo), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 80, Sch.

अभि-व्याहृता, mfn. pronounced, spoken, addressed, ŚBr.; (am), n. what has been said, AitUp.; what is being said, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 188, Comm.

अभि-व्याहृता, mfn. to be said, AitBr.

अभिव्युक्ष *abhi-ry-√1. uksh* (Opt. -*ukshet*) to sprinkle towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिव्युदस् *abhi-ry-ud-√2. as*, to give up or abandon entirely, BhP.

अभिव्ये *abhi-√vye* (Imper. 2. sg. Ā. -*vyaya*) to wrap one's self into (acc.), RV. iii, 53, 19.

अभिव्रज् *abhi-√vraj* (p. -*vrajat*) to go up to (acc.), RV.; (ind. p. -*vrajya*) to pass through, Kauś.; to go to (acc.), BhP.

अभिवृज् *abhi-√vraṅga*, as, m. turning off, shaking off, RV. i, 133, 4.

अभिष्री *abhi-√vṛi* (impf. -*avṛitya*) to sink down, fall down, PBr.

अभिषांस् *abhi-√śaṅs*, to accuse, blame, calumniate, TS. &c.; (2. sg. -*śaṅsasi*; ind. p. -*śasya*) to praise, R. ii, 11, 16 & 23, 8.

अभि-शांसा, mfn. accusing, L.; insulting, L.

अभि-शांसना, am, n. accusation; insult (with gen.), Mn. viii, 268; 'accusation,' ifc. e. g. *anritā-bhīśaṅsana* [Gaut.] or *mithyābhīśaṅsana* [Yājñ. ii, 289] a false accusation.

अभि-शांसिन. See *mithyābhīśaṅsin*.

अभि-शा (only instr. -*śāsā*), f. accusation, imprecation, RV. x, 164, 3.

अभि-साता, mfn. accused, blamed, calumniated; defamed, infamous, MBh. &c.; threatened, Mn. xi, 112; see also s. v.

अभि-सास्ता, mfn. accused, defamed, Yājñ.; caused by imprecation (as a disease), Suśr.

अभि-साति, is, f. curse, imprecation, damnation, RV.; AV.; effect of imprecation, misfortune, evil, RV.; VS.; one who curses or injures, RV.; AV.; blame, ŚBr.; 'accusation' (ifc.); see *mithyābhīśasti*; calumny, defamation, L.; asking, begging, L. - **क्रित**, mfn. accusing, ĀpSr. - **चातना**, mfn. keeping off imprecation, RV. iii, 3, 6. - **पक्ष**, mfn. defending from imprecations, RV.; VS.; AV. - **पवान**, mfn. id., RV.; VS.

अभि-सास्तन्या, &c. See *an-abhīśasta*.

अभिषाङ् *abhi-√śaṅk*, Ā. (rarely P.), e. g. aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*śaṅkiḥ*, MBh. v, 5000: but Ā. -*śaṅkiḥ*, MBh. iii, 1166 to doubt, suspect (with acc.); rarely with gen., e. g. Mn. viii, 96, have doubts about (acc.); rarely gen., e. g. MBh. v, 6078).

अभि-साङ्क्ष, f. suspicion (with gen.), R.; apprehension, fear, Kathās.

अभि-साङ्किता, mfn. having doubts; suspecting; being alarmed, being in solicitude (v. l. *ati-śaṅkita*), Hariv.; Bhaṭṭ.; (am), ind. (an-, neg.) without fear or shyness, MarkP.

अभि-साङ्किन, mfn. doubting, suspecting, MBh.

अभि-साङ्क्या, mfn. suspicious, MBh. iii, 1167; (an-, neg.) MBh. ii, 190.

अभिषाप *abhi-√śap*, P. to curse, MBh. &c.: Caus. (ind. p. -*śāpya*) to conjure, implore with solemnity, Yājñ. ii, 108.

अभि-शापना, am, n. false accusation, calumny, L.

अभि-शापता, mfn. cursed, accused, calumniated, reviled, defamed, MBh.; Hariv. &c. [often v. l. *abhi-śasta*]; (cf. *mithyābhīśapta*.)

अभि-शापा, as, m. curse, Nir. &c.; charge, accusation, Yājñ. ii, 12 & 99 (cf. *abhi-śāpa* & *mithyā-bhīśāpa*); false accusation, calumny, L. - **ज्वारा**, m. fever caused by a curse; (cf. *abhi-śastaka* at end.)

अभि-शापना, am, n. pronouncing a curse, L.

अभि-शापा, as, m. charge, accusation, Yājñ. ii, 110.

अभिषाद्य *abhi-śabdya*, Nom. P. (pr. p. -*śadya*) to name, call, ĀśvSr.; Pass. -*śabdyate*, to be called, MarkP.

अभि-शब्दिता, mfn. announced, mentioned, Mn. vi, 82; named, MBh.; Suśr.

अभिषाम *abhi-√śam*, -*sāmyati*, to be calmed, cease, MBh. xii, 6020.

अभिषस्त *abhi-śasta*, mfn. perf. Pass. p. fr. *abhi-√śas*, q. v., but sometimes (e. g. Comm. on MBh. v, 1277 & on Mn. xii, 112) derived fr. *abhi-√śas*, which does not occur.

अभिषास् *abhi-√śās*, -*śāsati*, to assign, allot, RV. vi, 54, 2; to rule, govern, MBh. xiii, 4582.

अभि-शास्त्री, mfn. one who assigns, allots, TBr.

अभिषिञ्च *abhi-√śiksh*, Caus. to teach (with acc.), MBh. i, 8033; (with double acc.) Hariv. 4910.

अभिशी १. *abhi-√1. śi*, to lie upon (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिशी २. *abhi-√3. śi* (Imper. 3. sg. Ā. -*śiyatām*) to fall down upon, TBr.

अभिशीत *abhi-śīta* or *abhi-śyāta*, mfn. (*-śiyat*), cold, chilly, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 26, Kāś.

अभि-शैना or *abhi-śyāna*, mfn. coagulated, congealed, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 26.

अभिषुक् १. *abhi-√1. śuc*, to mourn, MBh. xii, 11242.

अभिषुक् २. *abhi-√2. śuc* (Imper. -*śocatu*; Subj. 2. sg. -*śocas*) to flame towards, burn, consume, RV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; to burn, torment, AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.: Caus. (aor. Subj. 3. pl. -*śūśucan*) to burn, consume (by fire), VS.; TS.: Intens. (p. -*śūśucāna*), id., RV. x, 87, 9 & 14.

अभि-शोका, as, m. ardour, AV. i, 25, 3.

अभि-शोका, mfn. shining, glowing with heat, AV. iv, 37, 10.

अभि-शोचाना, am, n. a tormenting spirit or demon, AV. ii, 4, 2 & iv, 5.

अभि-शोचयिष्ठा, mfn. causing heat or torments, AV. vi, 20, 3.

अभिषुन *abhi-śuna*, mfn. successful, having an advantage over (as one wrestler over another), TBr.

अभिषुभ् *abhi-√śubh*, Ā. (part. f. -*śūnbhāmānā*) to adorn one's self with (acc.), RV. i, 92, 10; (3. pl. -*śobhante*) to be bright, Hariv.

अभि-शोभिता, mfn. adorned, looking bright or smart, Hariv.; Kathās.

अभिशीरि *abhi-śauri*, ind. towards Śauri (or (Krishṇa).

अभियुत् *abhi-√ścut*, Caus. P. (aor. -*acūscut*) to sprinkle with, KātyŚr.; Kauś.: Ā. to scatter over one's self, cover one's self with (instr.), Kauś.

अभियन् *abhi-√śnath*, to pierce through, (Ved. Inf. [abl.] -*śndthah* [with *abibhet*, he was afraid] of being pierced through), RV. x, 138, 5; (Gmn., combining *abhi-śndthah* with *vajrāt*, takes *abhiśndth* as an adj. 'piercing through, killing').

अभिष्यात *abhi-śyāta* and -*śyāna*. See *abhi-śīta* and -*śīna*.

अभिष्री *abhi-√śrī* (aor. -*āśrāt*) to spread, extend (as brightness), AV. xiii, 2, 9; (perf. 3. pl. -*śīriyukh*) to resort to, MBh. i, 8274.

1. **अभि-श्री**, mfn. (Ved. du. -*śrīyā*) attached to each other, RV. i, 144, 6; AV. viii, 2, 14; arranging, putting in order (with acc.), TBr.; (is), m. (or f., RV. x, 130, 5) one who arranges, puts or keeps in order, RV.

अभिषिप् अभि-śrīsh (abl. -śrīshas), f. a ligature, RV. viii, 1, 12.

अभिषि 2. अभि-√śrī (3. pl. -śrīṇanti, p. -śrīṇāt; plusq. 3. pl. -āsīrayati) to mix, mingle, RV.; -śrīṇāti, 'to prepare or dress', produce, cause, TBr.; (hy BR. placed under *abhi-√śrī*.)

3. **Abhi-śrī**, nom. pl. -śrīyas, f. anything added by mingling, RV. ix, 79, 5 & 86, 27.

अभिषु अभि-√śru (p. -śrīvati) to hear, learn, Hariv. 4583; BhP.

Abhi-śravāṇa, am, n. repeating Vedic texts (while sitting down to a Śrāddha), L.

Abhi-śravā, as, m. hearing (a prayer), granting an answer, RV. i, 185, 10 & x, 12, 1.

Abhi-śrutā, mf(ā)n. renowned, AV. vi, 138, 1.

Abhi-śrutya, ind. p. hearing of, learning, MBh. i, 4427.

अभिष्व अभि-√śvas (p. -śvasāt; Ved. Inf. (abl. -śvasas) to blow towards or hither, RV. i, 140, 5 & 92, 8; (p. -śvasat) to whistle, R.; to groan, R. **Abhi-śvāsa**, as, m. blowing (into a flame), KāṭyŚr.

अभिषक् 1. अभि-śac (√sac), Ā. -sacate, to turn to, be favourable to (acc.), RV.: P. -sishakti, to approach for revering, RV. vii, 67, 3.

2. **Abhi-śac**, m(acc. -ācam; n. pl. -ācas)fn. following, accompanying, RV. vi, 63, 9; AV. xviii, 4, 44; paying attention to, devoted to, favourable, RV.

अभिष्व अभि-śaṇj (√sañj), -śhajati (Pān. viii, 3, 65, Sch.). 'to be in close contact with,' have a claim to or lay claim to, MBh. iv, 95 (v. l. *abhi-√2. paṭ*); to put a slur upon (acc.), revile, curse.

Abhi-śakta, mfn. possessed by evil spirits, L.; humiliated, defeated, L.; reviled, cursed.

Abhi-śhaṅga, as, m. (ife. f. ā. Ragh. xiv, 77) propensity or inclination to, BhP.; the state of being possessed by evil spirits (cf. *bhūtābhishhaṅga*) or disturbed in mind, MBh.; humiliation, defeat, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum.; curse or imprecation, MBh.; false accusation, calumny, L. (cf. *mithyābhishhaṅga*); oath, L.; embracing, L. = *jvara*, m. a fever supposed to be caused by evil spirits.

Abhi-śhaṅgin, mfn. humiliating, defeating, MBh. iv, 2108.

Abhi-śhaṅga, as, m. curse or imprecation, L.

अभिषद् अभि-śhad (√śad), -śidati, to besiege, RV. ix, 7, 5; Ved. (impf.) -*ashīdat* or -*asīdat*, &c., Pān. viii, 3, 119, in classical Sanskrit only forms with *sh* are allowed, Pān. viii, 3, 63 & 118.

Abhi-śhappa, mfn. besieged, oppressed, TS.; Kāth.

अभिषव अभि-śhava, &c. See *abhi-shu*.

अभिषद् अभि-śhak (√śak), (perf. Subj. -*sāśhat*, Prec. 2. sg. -*sāśhishthās*, p. P. -*sāśvas* & Ā. -*śehānā*) to overpower, conquer, RV.; (aor. Ā. 1. sg. -*sāśkhi*) to gain, win, RV. x, 159, 1; Kauś.; Nir.; to tolerate, allow, pardon, (Pass. -*sahyate*) Sāh. **Abhi-śhaha**, as, m. = *nigraha* (q. v.), L.

Abhi-śhaya, ind. p. with √1. *krī*, 'to treat by force', commit a rape, violate (a female), Mn. viii, 367.

Abhi-śhāh, m(nom. -*śhāt*)fn. overpowering, RV. vii, 4, 8; AV.; Nir.; (-*śhāhā*), instr. ind. by force, ŚBr.

Abhi-śhāha, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. viii, 127.

अभिषात अभि-śhāta, mfn. gained, RV. v, 41, 14.

अभिषिक् अभि-śhic (√śic), P., rarely Ā. (e.g. MBh. vii, 4593; Bhāṭṭ.) to sprinkle, water, wet, RV. i, 121, 6 (pr. p. -*śīdat*), &c.; to consecrate, anoint, appoint by consecration, AV. &c.: Ā. (Imper. 2. sg. -*śīścasva*, sometimes v. l. Pass. -*śhicasya*) to consecrate one's self or have one's self consecrated, MBh.; Hariv.; R.: Ā. or Pass. to bathe, MBh. xii, 8894 & xiii, 1702; Caus. P. to water, wet: P. (rarely Ā.) to consecrate, anoint: Ā. (with or without [Nir.] *ātmānam*) to have one's self consecrated: Desid. -*śhishikshati* & Intens. -*śericyate*, Pān., Sch. & Comm.

Abhi-śhikta, mfn. sprinkled; anointed, installed, enthroned; (cf. *mīrdhābhishikta*.)

Abhi-śhekā, as, m. anointing, inaugurating or

consecrating (by sprinkling water), inauguration of a king, royal unction; the water or liquid used at an inauguration, ŚBr. &c.; religious bathing, ablation, MBh. &c.; bathing of the divinity to whom worship is offered, L.; (cf. *mahābhishheku* & *mīrdhābhishheka*.) - *śālā*, f. the hall of coronation. **Abhishekārādra-śiras**, mfn. wet on the head with the royal unction. **Abhishekāha**, n. day of inauguration.

Abhi-śhektavya, mfn. to be consecrated or anointed, Kathās.

Abhi-śhektṛī, tā, m. one who consecrates (by sprinkling), VS.; ŚBr.

Abhishekya, mfn. worthy of inauguration (*abhisheka*), Kauś.; KāṭyŚr.; (said of the elephant) used for the inauguration, Jain. (Prākṛit *abhisheka*).

Abhi-śhecana, am, n. sprinkling, MBh.; BhP.; initiation, inauguration, R. &c.

Abhi-śhecaniya, mfn. worthy of inauguration, ŚBr.; belonging to inauguration (as vessels, &c.), ŚBr. &c.; (as), m., N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the inauguration of a king, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

Abhi-śhecita, mfn. caused to be sprinkled, watered, wetted, Hariv.; inaugurated.

Abhi-śheoya, mfn. to be anointed, R.

अभिषिप् अभि-śhīdh, -*shedhati*, Pān. viii, 3, 65, Sch.: Caus. Desid. -*shishedhayishati*, ib., 64, Sch.

Abhi-śhiddha, mf(ā)n. driven hither, AitBr.

अभिषिक् अभि-śhiv (√śiv), to sew round, ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिषिषेणयिषु अभि-śhishēṇayishu. See *abhi-shenā*.

अभिषु अभि-śhu (√3. *su*), (3. pl. -*shuvānti*; ind. p. -*śhūtya*) to press out (with stones) the Soma juice (or any other juice), ŚBr. &c.; to press out with the help of any liquid, Mn. v, 10 (Pass. 3. pl. -*śhūyante*); Suśr.; (fut. p. -*śoshaty*, cf. Pān. viii, 3, 117) to moisten, Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. -*śhāvayati*, Pān. viii, 3, 65, Comm.

Abhi-śhava, as, m. pressing out (the juice of the Soma plant), ĀśvŚr.; KāṭyŚr.; distillation, L.; religious bathing, ablation (preparatory to religious rites), L.; drinking Soma juice, sacrifice, L.; ferment, yeast, any substance producing vinous fermentation, L.; (ani), n. sour gruel, VP.

Abhi-śhavana, am, n. pressing out (the juice of the Soma plant), Nir.; (*abhi-śhavanis*), Ved. nom. pl. f. the utensils used for pressing out (the Soma juice), AV. ix, 6, 1, 16; (cf. *adhi-śhavana*.)

Abhi-śhavanīya, mfn. to be expressed (as Soma juice).

Abhi-śhāvaka, as, m. the priest (or any one) who expresses the Soma juice, L.

Abhi-śhuta, mfn. expressed (as Soma juice), ŚBr. &c.; (ani), n. (= *abhi-śhava*, n.) sour gruel, L.

Abhi-śhotṛī, tā, m. = *abhi-śhāvaka*, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.

Abhi-śāvakiya, Nom. P. °yati, to long for a *sāvaka* (q. v.), Pān. viii, 3, 65, Comm.

Abhi-śusūsh, mfn. desirous of expressing Soma juice, Pān. viii, 3, 117, Sch.

अभिषुक अभि-śhuka, as, m., N. of a plant, Suśr.

अभिषु अभि-śhū (√1. *sū*), -*shuvati*, to endow with (instr.), Kāth.; to consecrate for a purpose (acc.), ŚBr.; impf. -*ashuvati*, Pān. viii, 3, 63; Desid. -*susūshati*, ib., 64, Comm.

अभिषुद् अभि-śhūd (√śūd), Caus. to kill, destroy, R. i, 27, 19.

अभिषेण अभि-śhenā, as, m. directing arrows against, RV. vi, 44, 17.

Abhi-śhishēṇayishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.) desirous of marching against, Śis. vi, 64.

Abhi-śhepana, am, n. marching against (in comp.) with an army, Rājāt.

Abhi-śheṇaya, Nom. P. -*śheṇayati* (impf. -*ashenayati*, Pān. viii, 3, 63), to assail with an army, to march with an army against (acc.), Venis. &c.: Desid. -*shishēṇayishati*, Pān. viii, 3, 64, Sch.

अभिषो अभि-śho (√so), (1. sg. -*śhyāmi*) to fetter, chain, AV. iv, 16, 9; (pr. p. -*śhyat*) to put an end to, destroy, Bhāṭṭ.; impf. -*ashyat*, Pān. viii, 3, 63.

अभिषन् अभि-śhtan (√śtan). (Imper. 2. sg. -*śhtana*) to thunder, AV. vi, 126, 2; Caus. id., TS.: Intens. (Imper. 2. sg. -*taṅstanihi*) to roar, AV. v, 20, 1.

Abhi-śhtanā, as, m. roaring, hollow noise, RV. i, 80, 14.

अभिषम् अभि-śhtambh (√śtambh), -*śhtabhnoti* or -*śhtabhñāti*, impf. -*ashhtabhñāt*, perf. -*tashhtambha*, Pān. viii, 3, 63 seqq.

अभिषव अभि-śhtava. See *abhi-shṭu*.

अभिषि अभि-śhī, is, m. (s-tt, fr. √1. *as*, cf. 1. pl. s-mās, &c.) an assistant, protector ['one who is superior or victorious,' NBD.], (generally said of Indra), RV.; VS.; (*abhi-śhī*); f. assistance, protection, help, RV.; AV.; VS.; (cf. *sv-abhishī*.) - *krīt*, mfn. procuring help, assisting, RV. - *dyumna* (*abhiśhī*), mf(ā)n. 'whose glory is protecting or superior,' being of benevolent majesty, RV. iv, 51, 7. - *pā*, m(nom. -*pā*)fn. protecting with assistance, RV. ii, 20, 2; (the nom. -*pā* being irregular for -*pāh*, Gmn. proposes the emendation [adopted by the NBD.] *abhiśhī* (Ved. instr.) *pāsi jānān* instead of *abhiśhīpāsi jānān*). - *māt*, mfn. rendering assistance, RV. i, 116, 11. - *śavas* (*abhiśhī*), mfn. rendering powerful assistance, RV. iii, 59, 8.

अभिषु अभि-śhṭu (√śtu), -*śhṭauti* (impf. -*ashṭaut*, Pān. viii, 3, 63, or also -*astaut*, Pān. viii, 3, 119, Kāś.; Subj. 1. pl. -*śhṭavāma*, RV. viii, 100, 3; Imper. 2. sg. -*śhṭuhi*, RV. i, 54, 2) to praise, extol, RV. &c.: Ā. (3. sg.) -*śhṭwate*, id., MBh. xii, 7715.

Abhi-śhtava, as, m. praise, eulogy, BhP.

Abhi-śhtuta, mfn. praised, RV.; AV. &c.; praised or addressed (with *omkāras*), consecrated, Yājñ. iii, 307.

Abhi-śhtuvāt, mfn. pr. p. P. praising, Hariv.

Abhi-śhtuvāna, mfn. pr. p. A. praising, BhP.

Abhi-śhtūya, irreg. ind. p. praising, BhP. &c.

अभिषुभ अभि-śhtubh (√śtubh), -*śhtobhati* (impf. -*ashṭobhat*, Pān. viii, 3, 63) to sing or recite in addition to, Lāṭy.

अभिषा अभि-śhthā (√śthā), -*tishṭhati* (aor. -*asthāt*, RV. -*asthāt*, Pān. viii, 3, 63; perf. p. -*tashṭhāv*, RV. iv, 4, 9) to tread or step upon (acc.), RV.; AV.; TS; ŚBr.; to overpower, defeat, RV.; AV.; VS.; to extend or rise over (acc.), RV. i, 149, 4 & iii, 14, 4; to step or advance towards (acc.), PBr.; Kauś.; to stay, live, MBh. xii, 3316; to stop, ib., 4475.

Abhi-śhṭhita, mfn. trampled upon, defeated, RV. x, 166, 2; AV.; stepped upon, serving as basis, ŚBr.

अभिषिक् अभि-√śhīhiv (perf. -*tishṭheva*, perf. Pass. p. -*śhṭhīyūta*) to spit upon, ŚBr.

अभिषात अभि-śhnāta, ās, m. pl. (√śnā), N. of a family, Hariv. 1466 (v. l. *abhi-glāna* and *ati-glāna*).

अभिष्यत् अभि-śhyat, mfn. pr. p. fr. *abhi-sho*, q. v.; (au) or (*abhiśhyantas*, n. sg.), m., N. of a son of Kuru, MBh. i, 3740.

अभिष्यद् अभि-śhyand (√śyand), -*śyan-date* (or also -*shyandate*, if said transitively of lifeless objects, Pān. viii, 3, 72) to run towards or along (generally said of liquids), AV. v, 5, 9 (perf. -*śishyade*, said of a plant growing or running along the stem and branches of a tree), &c.

Abhi-śhyanda or -*syanda*, as, m. oozing or flowing, L.; running at the eyes, Suśr.; great increase or enlargement, Ragh.; Kum. (Cf. *pittābhishyanda*, *raktābh*, *vāṭābh*, *śleshmābh*.)

Abhi-śhyandamāna, mfn. (said of a cloud) raining, Uttarar.

Abhi-śhyandin or -*syandin*, mfn. oozing, trickling, Suśr.; laxative, Suśr.; causing defluxions or serious effusions, Suśr. **Abhiśhyandi** or *abhi-syandi-ramana*, n. a smaller city appended to a larger one, suburb, L.

अभिष्वञ्ज अभि-śhvañj (√śvañj), -*śhvañjate* (impf. -*ashvañjate*, Pān. viii, 3, 63; perf. -*shasvañje* or -*shasvañje*, ib., 118, Kāś.) to embrace, MBh. viii, 1652: (exceptionally) P. (Opt. -*shvajet*), id., MBh. xii, 8796.

Abhi-shvaṅga, *as*, m. intense attachment or affection to (loc. [MBh. &c.], rarely instr. [Kāthās.]).

Abhi-shvaṅgin, *mfn.* intensely attached to or mad for, MaitrUp.

अभिसंयत्न *abhi-saṃ-yatta*, *mfn.* (√*yat*), being taken care of or governed by (v. l. *abhi-sam-fanna*), MBh. vii, 5173.

अभिसंया *abhi-saṃ-√yā*, *yāti*, to visit, approach (to acc.), RV. ix, 86, 15; Kāth. i; to approach in hostile manner, assail, MBh. viii, 1826.

अभिसंयुज् *abhi-saṃ-√yuj*, *Caus.* to bring in close contact with (instr.), Hariv.

Abhi-samyukta, *mfn.* furnished or endowed with, R.

Abhi-samyoga, *as*, m. (in Mīmāṃsā phil.) close contact or relation to.

अभिसंरक्त *abhi-saṃ-rakta*, *mfn.* (√*rañj*), intensely attached to (in comp.), R.

अभिसंरभ *abhi-saṃ-√rabh*, *Ā.* (3. pl. *-rabhante*; Opt. 1. pl. *-rabhemahi*) to take hold of (for support), RV.

Abhi-samrabdhā, *mfn.* excited, furious, MBh. &c.

Abhi-samrambha, *as*, m. fury, rage, MBh. xiv, 874.

अभिसंराधन *abhi-saṃ-rādhana*, *am*, n. pacifying, conciliating, BhP.

अभिसंरु 1. *abhi-saṃ-√4. vas*, *Ā.* (pr. p. 1. *-vāsāna*) to wrap one's self into (acc.), AV. xii, 3, 52.

अभिसंरु 2. *abhi-saṃ-√5. vas*, *Ā.* (pr. p. 2. *-vāsāna*) to settle round (acc.), together, TBr.; Lāṭy.

अभिसंवाञ्छ *abhi-saṃ-√vāñch*, to long for, KenaUp.

अभिसंविद् 1. *abhi-saṃ-√1. vid* (perf. 3. pl. *-vidus*) to know thoroughly, AV. iii, 21, 5.

अभिसंविद् 2. *abhi-saṃ-√3. vid*, *Ā.* (pr. p. *-vidāna*) to meet each other [BR.], VS. xxix, 6 ('to relate, explain,' Comm.)

अभिसंविज् *abhi-saṃ-√viś*, *P. Ā.* (Imper. 2. pl. *-sām-viśadhvam*) to meet round or near, surround, AV. &c.; to enter into, dissolve in, TUp.; NṛisUp.

अभिसंवीक्ष *abhi-saṃ-vīkṣh* (√*īkṣh*), to look at in astonishment, gaze at, Kāṭh.

अभिसंवृ *abhi-saṃ-√1. vṛi* (impf. *-vṛiṇoti*) to cover, conceal, MBh. v, 7239.

Abhi-samvṛita, *mfn.* covered, concealed, MBh. &c.; surrounded by, accompanied by, ib.; filled with, furnished with, ib.

अभिसंवृत् *abhi-saṃ-√vṛit*, *Ā.* (Imper. *-vartatām*) to turn one's self towards, AV. vi, 102, 1.

Abhi-samvṛitta, *mfn.* undertaking, beginning to (Inf.), R.

अभिसंवृद्ध *abhi-saṃvṛiddha*, *mfn.* (said of a tree) 'having grown a very long time,' very old, MBh. xii, 5805.

अभिसंशीन *abhi-saṃśīna* or *°śyāna*, *mfn.* (√*śyā*), coagulated, congealed, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 26, Kāṭh.

अभिसंश्रि *abhi-saṃ-√śri*, *P.* to resort to (for refuge), have recourse to (acc.), ŚBr. &c.; to give way to, devote one's self to (acc.), MBh. xii, 518; to attain, (Pass. *-śrīyate*) MBh. xii, 10977.

Abhi-saṃśraya, *as*, m. refuge, R.; connection, MBh. i, 2398.

Abhi-saṃśrita, *mfn.* who has resorted to anyone (for refuge), MBh. xii, 2766; (for a visit), MBh.

अभिसंश्रु *abhi-saṃ-√śru* (ind. p. *-śrutya*) to hear, learn, R.

अभिसंश्लिप् *abhi-saṃ-√śliśh* (ind. p. *-śliśhya*) to cling to each other, MBh. vi, 3127.

अभिसंसु *abhi-saṃ-√3. su* (3. du. *-sām-sunūtas*) to press out (Soma juice) together for the sake of (acc.), TBr.

अभिसंसृ *abhi-saṃ-√sṛi* (ind. p. *-sṛitya*) to run against or assail each other, BhP.

Abhi-saṃ-sāram, *ind.* running near in crowds, ŚBr.

Abhi-sam-sṛita, *mfn.* one who has come near, MBh. viii, 4417.

अभिसंस्कृ *abhi-saṃ-s-√1. kṛi*, *-s-karati*, to shape, form, ŚBr.: *Ā.* (Subj. 1. sg. *-s-kardvai*) to render or make one's self (*ātmanam*) anything (wished to be, acc.), ŚBr.

Abhi-samskāra, *as*, m. 'the being formed,' development (as of seeds), Car.; preparation, ib.; conception, idea, Buddh.

Abhi-samskṛita, *mfn.* consecrated, MBh.

अभिसंस्तम्भ *abhi-saṃ-√stambh* (ind. p. *-stabhya*) to support, render firm, Kauṣ.; R.

अभिसंस्तीर्य *abhi-saṃ-stīrṇa*, *mfn.* (√*stīr*), entirely covered with, MBh. xii, 7613.

अभिसंस्तु *abhi-saṃ-√stu* (pr. p. *-stuvati*) to praise highly, MBh. xiii, 3695.

Abhi-samstava, *as*, m. praise, L.

Abhi-samstuta, *mfn.* highly praised, MBh.; BhP.

अभिसंस्था *abhi-saṃ-√sthā*, *-tishṭhate*, to stop at, finish at (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.: *Caus.* to cause to stop or finish at (acc.), ChUp.

Abhi-samsthā, *ind.* in regular order, GopBr.

Abhi-samsthita, *mfn.* stopping or standing or watching at some place, MBh.; reflecting upon (loc.), MBh. iv, 553.

अभिसंस्पृश *abhi-saṃ-√sprīś*, to wash one's self, MBh. iii, 8080; to seize, ib. xii, 2140.

अभिसंस्मृ *abhi-saṃ-√smṛi*, to recollect (with acc.), MBh. iii, 15758.

अभिसंसु *abhi-saṃ-√sru*, to unite in flowing into (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिसंस्वञ्ज *abhi-saṃ-√svañj*, *Ā.* (Imper. 2. sg. *-svaṅjśva*) to embrace, AV. xii, 3, 12.

अभिसंस्वृ *abhi-saṃ-√svṛi* (impf. 3. pl. *-asvāna* [four times] or *-asvāna* [once]) to praise or call or invite unanimously, RV.

अभिसंहन् *abhi-saṃ-√han* (ind. p. *-hatya*) to combine, confederate, MBh.

Abhi-sam-hata, *mfn.* attacked, assailed, BhP.

अभिसंहित *abhi-saṃ-hita*. See *-saṃ-√dhā*.

अभिसंक्रुष *abhi-saṃ-√krudh* (pr. p. *-kru-dhya*) to be angry with (acc.), Bhāṭṭ.

Abhi-samkrudhā, *mfn.* angry with (acc.), MBh. iv, 1572; (gen.), ib. iii, 682.

अभिसंक्रुज् *abhi-saṃ-√kruś* (ind. p. *-kruśya*) to call out to, R.

अभिसंक्षिप् *abhi-saṃ-√kship* (ind. p. *-kshipya*) to compress, render quite small (the body by magical power), MBh. v, 283.

Abhi-samkshipta, *mfn.* one who has compressed his body so as to render it small, MBh. i, 5368.

Abhi-samkshapa, *as*, m. compressing, L.

अभिसंख्या 1. *abhi-saṃ-√khyā* (perf. Pass. p. *-khyāta*) to enumerate, R.

Abhi-samkhyā, *mfn.* inferable, clearly ascertainable, Jaim.; 2. (ā), f. number, MBh. i, 617.

Abhi-samkhyasya, *mfn.* to be enumerated, R.

अभिसंगम् *abhi-saṃ-√gam* (ind. p. *-gātya*, AV. xi, 1, 76, or *-gamyā*, R.; BhP.) to approach together, RV. ix, 14, 7 (aor. *Ā.* 3. pl. *-agmata*), &c.; to join in welcoming, BhP.; to meet with, R.

Abhi-sam-gata, *mfn.* together with (in comp.), BhP.

अभिसंगुप्त *abhi-saṃgupta*, *mfn.* guarded, protected, MBh. iii, 274.

अभिसंगृह्य *abhi-saṃ-√1. grī*, to promise, Kauṣ.

अभिसंग्रह *abhi-saṃ-√grah*, to grasp at once with several fingers, Gobh.

अभिसच् *abhi-√sac*. See *abhi-shac*.

अभिसंचर *abhi-saṃ-√car* (3. pl. *-cāranti*, pr. p. f. du. *-cāranti*) to go up to, seek for, RV.

Abhi-samcārīn, *mfn.* 'moving in every direction,' inconstant, changeable, Nir.

अभिसंचि *abhi-saṃ-√1. ci*, *Ā.* *-cinute* (Opt. 1. sg. *-cinviya*) to pile up (the sacrificial fire) for the benefit of (one's self, *ātmanam*), ŚBr.

अभिसंश्चित् *abhi-saṃ-√cint* (ind. p. *-cintya*) to remember, MBh. vii, 5551.

अभिसंज्ञात *abhi-saṃjāta*, *mfn.* (√*jan*), produced (as joy, *harsha*), Hariv.

अभिसंज्ञा *abhi-saṃ-√jñā* (3. pl. *-jānate*, Subj. *-jānāntai*, impf. *-ajānata*) to agree, allow, concede anything (dat.) to (acc.), MaitrS.; TS.; ŚBr.

Abhi-samjñita, *mfn.* (fr. 2. *saṃjñā*, cf. *saṃjñita*), called, named, MBh. &c.

अभिसंचर *abhi-saṃ-√jvar*, to envy, regard with spite, MBh. v, 1615.

अभिसत्कृ *abhi-satkṛi* (√*1. kṛi*), (ind. p. *-kṛitya*) to honour, receive (a guest) with reverence, MBh. ii, 2549.

Abhi-satkṛita, *mfn.* honoured, received with reverence, MBh. &c.

अभिसत्त्वन् *abhi-satvan*, *ā*, m. surrounded by heroes, RV. x, 103, 5; (cf. *abhi-vira*.)

अभिसंतन् *abhi-saṃ-√tan* (3. pl. *-tanvanti*) to use for bridging over or stretching across, TBr.; PBr.

Abhi-samtata, *mfn.* spread over, covered with (in comp.), Hariv. (v. l. *abhi-saṃ-vṛita*).

अभिसंतप *abhi-saṃ-√tap* (Subj. *-tapāti*) to press hard on all sides, AV. ii, 12, 6.

Abhi-samtapta, *mfn.* tormented, MBh. &c.

अभिसन्तु *abhi-saṃ-√trī*, to cross over towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभिसंत्यज् *abhi-saṃ-√tyaj* (ind. p. *-tyajya*) to abandon, give up, desist from (acc.), MBh.

अभिसंतल *abhi-samtrasta*, *mfn.* (√*tras*), terrified, much alarmed, R.

अभिसंदष्ट *abhi-samdashṭa* (*abhi-samdashṭa*), *mfn.* (√*daṣṭ*), compressed or tightened together, TS.

अभिसंदह *abhi-samdeha*, *am*, n. organ of generation, (du. acc. *°he*) MBh. v, 7494 (v. l. *abhi-samdoha*).

अभिसंधम् *abhi-saṃ-√dham* (1. sg. *-dhamāmi*) to blow at, AV. vii, 2, 4.

अभिसंधा 1. *abhi-saṃ-√dhā* (3. du. *-dhatas*; Imper. 2. sg. *-dhehi*; aor. *-adhāt*) to snap at (acc.) for devouring, RV. x, 87, 3; AV.; ŚBr.; Kāth.; to take aim at (dat. or acc.), MBh. &c.; to aim at, have in view (with acc.; rarely dat.), ib.; to acknowledge unanimously, (perf. 3. pl. *-dadadhū*) RV. i, 101, 6; to overcome, master, Mn. &c.; to win (as by presents), R. iv, 54, 5; to ally, associate with (instr.).

Abhi-sam-hita, *mfn.* aimed at; agreed upon, R. v, 82, 5; acknowledged by (in comp.), MBh. xii, 4793; overcome; (ifc.) connected with, attached to, MBh. &c.

Abhi-sandhaka, *mfn.* ifc. deceiving ['calumniating,' Comm.], Mn. iv, 195.

2. **Abhi-samdha**, f. 'speech, declaration' (only ifc., cf. *anṛitābhisandha* & *satyābhisandha*).

Abhi-samdhāna, *am*, n. the being allied or connected, connection between (in comp.), MBh. i, 3639; 'speech, deliberate declaration' (only ifc., cf. *satyābha*); attachment or interest in any object; special agreement; overcoming, deceiving, Ragh. xvii, 76; making peace or alliance, L.

Abhi-samdhāya, *ind.* p. aiming at, having in view; coming to an agreement regarding (acc.), Mn. ix, 52; overcoming, Mālatim. &c.; bringing in contact with (as an arrow with a bow), place upon (instr.), R. v, 36, 42.

Abhi-samdhi, *is*, m. speaking or declaring deliberately, purpose, intention, object, meaning; special agreement, Sāh.; cheating, deceiving; making peace or alliance, L.; joint, junction, L. -*kṛita*, *mfn.* done intentionally. -*pūrvā*, *mfn.* that which has been intended, aimed at, Gaut. -*pūrvakam*, *ind.* with some intention, purposely, VP.

अभिसंनम् *abhi-saṃ-√nam* (Opt. *-namet*) to alter, modify, ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अभिसंनह *abhi-saṃ-√nah* (3. pl. *-nahyanti*) to bind or string together, Kauṣ.; *Ā.* (impf.

3. du. *-anahyetām*) to arm one's self against (acc.), TS.

Abhi-sam-naddha, mfn. armed, MBh. iii, 14883.

अभिसंनिविष्ट *abhi-sam-ni-vishṭa*, mfn. (√*viṣ*), being united or combined in, Comm. on BrArUp.

अभिसंती *abhi-sam-√nī*, to lead to or upon (loc.), MBh. xii, 6566.

अभिसंतु *abhi-sam-√4. nu, Ā.* (3. pl. *-navante*; aor. 3. pl. *-anūshata*) to rejoice or cheer together at or towards (acc.), RV.

अभिसप *abhi-√sap* (3. pl. *Ā. -sāpante*) to carry on, manage, RV. vii, 38, 5.

अभिसमय *abhi-samaya*. See *abhi-sam-√i*.

अभिसमवाय *abhi-samavāya*, as, m. (√*i*), union, association, L.

अभिसमस *abhi-sam-√2. as*, to put together, group, collect, Car.

अभिसमागम *abhi-sam-ā-√gam*, to approach together, Nir.; to come to (acc.), MBh. xi, 445.

अभिसमापद *abhi-sam-ā-√pad, Ā.* (perf. *-pede*) to enter upon (acc.), R. ii, 12, 1.

अभिसमायम् *abhi-sam-ā-√yam, -yācchati*, to fasten to (acc.), TBr.

अभिसमाया *abhi-sam-ā-√yā*, to approach together, MBh. v, 1974.

अभिसमायुक्त *abhi-sam-ā-yukta*, mfn. connected or endowed with (instr.), MBh. xii, 3478.

अभिसमारुह *abhi-sam-ā-√ruh* (impf. 3. pl. *-ārohan*) to enter upon (the sacrificial fire-place) for a purpose (acc.), TBr.

अभिसमावृत् *abhi-sam-ā-√vṛit*, Ved. (3. pl. *-āvartante* & impf. *-āvartanta*; fut. p. *-vartasya-māna*) to return home, TBr. &c.

अभिसमासिच *abhi-sam-ā-√sic*, to pour together, Kauś.

अभिसमाहित *abhi-sam-ā-hita*, mfn. (√*dhā*), fastened to, connected with (instr.), R.

अभिसमाह *abhi-sam-ā-√hri*, to scrape up or together, Kauś.

अभिसमि *abhi-sam-√i, -eti* (3. pl. *-yanti*, Imper. *-yantu*), Ved. to approach together, come together or meet at (acc.), RV. i, 125, 7; AV. &c.; (Opt. 3. pl. *-īyūh*) to invade, TS.

Abhi-samaya, as, m. agreement, Car.; clear understanding, Buddh.

अभिसमिन् *abhi-sam-√indh*, to set on fire, kindle, PBr.

अभिसमीक्ष्य *abhi-sam-ikshya*, ind. p. (√*iksh*), seeing, viewing, R.; noticing, perceiving, learning from, RPrāt.; Suśr.; considering, with reference to, Suśr.; Car.

अभिसमीर *abhi-sam-√ir*, Caus. (perf. Pass. p. *-īrita*) to put in motion, MBh. x, 579.

अभिसमुञ्ज *abhi-sam-√ubj*, to spread a covering upon (acc.), PBr.

अभिसमूह *abhi-sam-√1. ūh, -ūhati*, to heap up, PBr.; to heap up and cover with (as with ashes, instr.), TS.; ŚBr.

अभिसमृ *abhi-sam-√ri, Ā.* (aor. Opt. *-arīta*) to reach, seize, RV. ix, 79, 3.

अभिसमे *abhi-sam-ē (-ā-√i)*, Ved. (Imper. *abhi . . . sam-dātu* [AV. vi, 102, 1] or *ā . . . abhi sam-etu* [RV. vi, 19, 9]) to join in coming near (acc.), approach together.

Abhi-sam-ēta, mfn. assembled, ŚBr. xiv.

अभिसम्यच् *abhi-sam-√pac*, Pass. (3. pl. *-pacyante*) to become ripe up to a certain time (acc.), PBr.

अभिसम्यत् *abhi-sam-√pat* (p. *-patat*; perf. 3. pl. *-petuh*) to fly to, hasten to (acc.), MBh. vii, 7295, &c.

Abhi-sampāta, as, m. concourse, war, battle, L.

अभिसम्यद् 1. *abhi-sam-√pad*, Ved. *-pad-yate*, to become; to become similar to, be changed to (acc.), ŚBr. &c.; to come to, arrive at, obtain, ŚBr. xiv; Up.: Caus. *-pādayati*, to make equal to, change into (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.

Abhi-sampatti, is, f. becoming anything, becoming similar or equal to, KātyŚr.

2. **Abhi-sampād**, t, f. id., ŚBr.

Abhi-sāmpanna, mfn. becoming similar to, being changed to (acc.), ŚBr.; RPrāt.; being in accordance with, agreeing with (instr.), Uttara.

अभिसम्यराय *abhi-samparāya*, as, m. (√*i*), futurity, Lalit.

अभिसम्य *abhi-sam-√pū, -pavate*, to blow along over or towards (acc.), TBr.

अभिसम्यज् *abhi-sam-√pūj* (generally ind. p. *-pūjya*) to honour, revere greatly, MBh.; MärkP.

अभिसम्यपद *abhi-sam-pra-√pad, -pad-yate* (= *abhi-sam-√pad*) to be changed to, assume or obtain the shape of (acc.), Up.

अभिसम्यया *abhi-sam-pra-√yā* (ind. p. *-yāya*) to go towards, MBh. vi, 3762 (v. l. *abhi-vārayivā*).

अभिसम्यवृत् *abhi-sam-pra-√vṛit*, Caus. to change (? as a battle-field, *raudjirām*), MBh. i, 1184.

Abhi-sam-pravṛitta, mfn. having begun, VarBṛS.

अभिसम्यप *abhi-sam-prāp* (√*āp*), to reach, come to, arrive at, obtain, L.

अभिसम्येक्ष *abhi-sam-prēksh* (√*iksh*), (ind. p. *-prēkshya*) to look at, perceive, MBh.; R.

अभिसम्यु *abhi-sam-√plu* (ind. p. *-plutya*) to bathe, MBh. xii, 365 (an-neg.)

Abhi-sam-pluta, mfn. poured upon, overflowed with, MBh. ix, 3279; deeply engaged in (in comp.), R.

अभिसम्यन् *abhi-sam-√bandh, -badhnāti*, to refer to (acc.), mean by, Comm. on BrArUp.

Pass. *-badhyate*, 'to be referred to', belong to, require to be connected with (instr. [Pat.] or acc. [Pān. ii, 1, 6 & 2, 11, Sch. &c.]).

Abhi-sambaddha, mfn. connected, (an-neg.) Suśr.

Abhi-sambandha, as, m. connection with, relation to (instr.), Jaim.; being connected with, belonging to, Sāh.; Pān.; Sch.; sexual connection, MBh. xiii, 2924; Mn. v, 63.

अभिसम्नाथ *abhi-sambādha*, mfn. pressed together, crowded, R.

अभिसमृद्ध *abhi-sam-buddha*, mfn. deeply versed in, MBh. iii, 12515; having attained the Bodhi, Buddh.

Abhi-sam-bodhana, am, n. attaining the Bodhi, Buddh.

अभिसम्भग्न *abhi-sam-bhagna*, mfn. broken, crashed, MBh. viii, 2801.

अभिसम्भू *abhi-sam-√bhū*, Ved. (perf. 2. sg. *-bahhūtha*) to reach, come to, arrive at, RV. x, 18, 8, &c.; to obtain the shape of (acc.), be changed into, ŚBr.: Caus. to salute, BHp.

अभिसम्भृत *abhi-sam-bhṛta*, mfn. endowed with (in comp.), MBh. xii, 12959 (v. l. *abhi-sam-vṛita*).

अभिसम्मत *abhi-sam-mata*, mfn. honoured, esteemed, MärkP. &c.

अभिसम्मुख *abhi-sam-mukha*, mf(ā)n. looking respectfully towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिसमूढ *abhi-sam-mūḍha*, mfn. entirely confused, MBh. iii, 12219.

अभिसमूर्ह *abhi-sam-√murch* (p. *-murchat*) to assume a solid form with regard to or in connection with (acc.), ŚBr.

अभिसर *abhi-sara*, &c. See *abhi-√sri*.

अभिसर्ग *abhi-sarga*, &c. See *abhi-√srij*.

अभिसर्पण *abhi-sarpaṇa*. See *abhi-√srip*.

अभिसान् *abhi-√sāntv* (p. *-sāntvayat*; ind. p. *-sāntvya*) to conciliate, pacify, comfort, MBh. iv, 383; R. ii, 32, 39; MärkP.

Abhi-sāntva, as, m. consolation, conciliation, R. v, 56, 44.

Abhi-sāntvita, mfn. conciliated, pacified, Kām.

अभिसायम् *abhi-sāyam*, ind. about evening, at sunset, ChUp.; (cf. *abhi-prāṭdr*).

अभिसार *abhi-sāra*, &c. See *abhi-√sri*.

अभिसावक *abhi-sāvaka*, &c. See *abhi-shu*.

अभिसिध 1. *abhi-√1. sidh, -sedhati*, Pān. viii, 3, 113, Sch.

अभिसिध 2. *abhi-√3. sidh, -sidhyati*, to be accomplished, MBh. xii, 7427; to obtain, win (with acc.), ChUp.

Abhi-siddhi, is, f. the state of being effected or realized, AGP.

अभिसुसूष *abhi-susūsh*. See *abhi-shu*.

अभिसूचित *abhi-sūcita*, mfn. pointed out, MBh. iii, 2939.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sri* (3. pl. impf. *-asaran*, perf. *-asrar*) to flow towards (acc.), RV. i, 52, 5 & ix, 82, 3; to approach, go towards, advance in order to meet, attack, MBh. &c.; to go to a rendezvous (said of lovers), Sāh.: Caus. to lead towards, Kathās.; to cause to attack, lead to battle, MBh. iii, 665 (v. l.); to invite to a rendezvous, Sāh.; to approach, visit, MBh. i, 1221; Mṛicoh.

Abhi-sara, as, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) a companion, Daś.

Abhi-sarapa, am, n. meeting, rendezvous (of lovers), Sāh. &c.

Abhi-sartri, mfn. attacking, assailant, VS. xxx, 14.

Abhi-sāra, as, m. attack, assault, R.; meeting, rendezvous (of lovers), Sāh.; Glt. &c.; 'pay for coming,' messenger's pay, Buddh.; companion, L.; a purificatory rite, L.; (*ena*), instr. (with *sarveṇa*) = *sarvābhīṣāreṇa*, q. v., MBh. iii, 639; (cf. *lohābhīṣāra* & *abhiṣāra*); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. &c.; (*i*), f., N. of a town, MBh. ii, 1027.

-sthāna, n. a place of rendezvous (of lovers), Sāh.

Abhi-sārikā, f. a woman who goes to meet her lover or keeps an assignation, Kum. vi, 43; Ragh. xvi, 12, &c.

Abhi-sārin, mfn. going to meet, Vikr.; (*imī*), f. = *abhi-sārikā*, L.; N. of a species of the Trishubh metre (as that in RV. x, 23, 5, in which two Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables, and which therefore is said to approach another metre called Jagati), RPrāt.

Abhi-sisārayishu, mfn. intending to go to a rendezvous or to visit (a lover), Śiā. x, 20.

Abhi-sṛta, mfn. gone near (acc.), MBh. vii, 4449; Glt.; one who has approached (for attacking), MBh.; directed towards (in comp.), VarBṛS.; visited by (instr.), Kathās.

Abhi-sṛitya, ind. p. having gone near (acc.)

Abhi-sāra, as, m. assault, MBh. vii, 8785.

अभिसृज् *abhi-√srij* (impf. *-asrijat*; aor. Pass. *-asari* [RV. ix, 106, 12] & 3. pl. *-asrijan* [RV. ix, 88, 6] or *-asrijshata* [RV. i, 135, 6 & ix, 63, 25]) to pour into or upon (acc.), pour out for a purpose (acc.) or for the sake of (acc.), RV.; AV.; AitBr.; to let loose in a special direction, ŚBr.; AitBr.; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-sras* for *-sraśh-s*) to throw upon, AV. xi, 2, 19; to surrender, give, grant, allow, permit, R. &c.; to assail, attack, ŚBr. xiv.

Abhi-sarga, as, m. creation, MBh. xii, 13801.

Abhi-sarjana, am, n. for *ati-s* (q. v.), L.

Abhi-sṛiṣṭa, mfn. 'let loose in a special direction,' running towards (acc. or loc.), RV.; allowed to, R.; uttered, Hariv.; surrendered, given, granted, R. &c.

अभिसृप *abhi-srip* (Imper. 2. sg. *-sarpa*) to approach silently or softly, AV.; Kāth.; Nir.

Abhi-sarpapa, am, n. approaching; the ascent (of sap in the trees).

अभिसेवन *abhi-sevana*, am, n. practising, cultivating, Suśr.

अभिसकन्द *abhi-√skand* (perf. *-caskanda*) to ascend, AV. vii, 115, 2.

Abhi-skandam, ind. running near, AV. v, 14, 11.

अभिस्कम् *abhi-√skambh*, Caus. (p. *-skambhaya*), Pāp. iii, 1, 84, Comm.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sṛi*, to scatter over, cover, TBr.; Suśr.

अभिस्थिरम् *abhi-sthirām*, ind. very firmly, intensely, ŚBr.

अभिस्त्रिग *abhi-snigdha*. See *an-abhisn*.

Abhi-sneha, as, m. affection, desire, BhP.

अभिसृग् *abhi-sprīṣ* (Opt. *-sprīṣet*) to touch, MBh. i, 2931; to influence, affect, Suśr.

अभिस्फुरित *abhi-sphurita*, mfn. expanded to the full (as a blossom).

अभिस्फूर्ज *abhi-√sphūrj*, *-sphūrjati*, to sound towards, AV. xii, 5, 20.

अभिस्मि *abhi-√smi* (p. *-smayati*) to smile upon, MBh. iii, 8732.

अभिस्पन्द *abhi-√syand*. See *abhi-shyand*.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sṛas*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-sṛās*, which is better derived fr. *abhi-√sṛij*, q. v.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sru* (Imper. 3. pl. *-sṛavantu*) to cause to flow near, RV. x, 9, 4; (p. *-sṛavanta* for *-sṛavat*) MBh. xiii, 901.

अभिस्रयमानसम् *abhi-svayamātrīṇām*, ind. on the brick (used in sacrifices and called) *svayamātrīṇā* (q. v.), ŚBr.

अभिसृ *abhi-√sṛi* (Imper. 2. sg. *-sṛava*, 3. pl. *-sṛavantu*) to join in praising or invoking, RV.; to keep a note (in singing) up to (acc.), PBr.

Abhi-svār (instr. *-svārā*), f. invocation, RV. ii, 21, 5 & viii, 97, 12; (*-svārā*), dat. ind. 'for calling into one's presence,' just behind (with gen.), RV. iii, 45, 2 & x, 117, 8; VS.

Abhi-svartṛi, tā, m. an invoker, RV. x, 78, 4.

अभिहन् *abhi-√han* (2. sg. Imper. *-jahi*, impf. *-hān* [RV. v, 29, 2] & perf. *-jaghantha*) to thump at, strike, kill, RV. &c.; to beat (as a drum, &c.), MBh. vi, 1535; Bhag. &c.; to afflict, visit with (instr.), MBh. xiii, 4375; Märkp.: Desid. *-jighāṇsati*, to intend to strike down, RV. vii, 59, 8.

Abhi-ghāta, *abhi-ghātita*. See s. v.

Abhi-hata, mfn. struck, smitten, killed, AV. xi, 10, 22, &c.; attacked, R.; beaten (as a drum, &c.), R.; VarBṣ.; afflicted, visited with, MBh. &c.; (in arithm.) multiplied.

Abhi-hati, is, f. striking (as of an arrow), Kād.; (in arithm.) multiplication; the product of multiplied numbers.

Abhi-hatya, ind. p. striking, killing, Mn. xi, 206, &c.

अभिहर *abhi-hara*, &c. See *abhi-√hri*.

अभिहृय *abhi-√hary* (3. pl. *-haryanti*; Subj. *-haryata* [AV. iii, 30, 1]) to wish anything to be near, call it near, TS.; to like, love, RV. x, 112, 6; AV.; (*-haryati*) ŚBr. xiv (cf. *abhi-√hri*, Caus. Pass.)

अभिहव *abhi-hava*. See *abhi-√hu* & *√hve*.

अभिहस्य *abhi-hāsyā*, mfn. ridiculous, AV. vi, 30, 2.

Abhi-hāsa, as, m. jest, joke, ĀśvŚr.

अभिहा *abhi-√hā* (ind. p. *-hāya*) to rush upon, seize hastily, Kāth.; AitBr.

अभिहिङ्ग *abhi-hiṅkṛi* (√1. *kṛi*), Ved. (3. pl. *-hiṅ-kurvanti*) to make a sound towards, low or roar or neigh towards, Kāth.; PBr. &c.

Abhi-hiṅkāra, as, m. the sound *hiṅ* (used) in addition to (a certain *japa* formula), ĀśvŚr.

अभिहित *abhi-hita*, mfn. (*-dhā*), harnessed or put to (as a horse), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; named, called, Mn. iii, 141, &c.; held forth, said, declared, spoken, MBh.; Mn. &c.; spoken to, Kum. &c.; (as), m., N. of a chief, L.; (am), n. a name, expression, word. —*tā*, f. [Sarvad.] or —*tva*, n. the having been said or stated or named; a holding forth, declaration, L.; authority, test, L.

Abhi-hiti, is, f. telling, manifesting, title, L.

अभिहु *abhi-√hu*, to make an oblation upon (acc.) or for the sake of (acc.), shed or pour over (acc.), ŚBr. &c.

1. **Abhi-hava**, as, m. pouring the oblation upon. **Abhi-havana**, am, n. id., ĀśvŚr.

Abhi-huta, mfn. poured upon with an oblation, shed or poured over, AV. vi, 133, 2; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.

Abhi-hotavai, Ved. Inf. to pour upon (an oblation), MaitrS.

Abhi-homa, as, m. = 1. *abhi-hava*, Vait.

अभिहुति *abhi-hūti*. See *abhi-√hve*.

अभिहृ *abhi-√hri*, to bring, offer, ŚBr.

&c.; to pull off, tear off, MBh. iii, 14610; Caus. *-hārayati*, to have brought to by, send by, Hariv.; to bring, offer, MBh. iv, 2364; to put on (as a cuirass), ib. iv, 1011 seqq.; to assail, attack, MBh.: Pass. *-hāryate* incorrectly for *-haryati* (see *abhi-√hary*), BrĀrUp.

Abhi-hara, mfn. (ifc.) carrying off, removing, L. **Abhi-harāṇa**, am, n. bringing or conveying near, MBh.; Ragh.

Abhi-harāṇi, mfn. to be brought near.

Abhi-hartavya, mfn. id.

Abhi-hartṛi, tā, m. one who carries off, takes by violence (ifc.), MBh. iii, 15761.

Abhi-hāra, as, m. bringing near, Pat. (cf. *ābhi-hārika*); robbing, seizing anything (in the owner's presence), MBh. xiii, 3047; brisk attack, L.; effort, L.; arming, taking up arms, L.; mingling together, Car. &c.

Abhi-hārya, mfn. = *abhi-harāṇi*.

अभिहृष *abhi-√hrish*, Caus. (p. *-harshayati*) to gladden, MBh. vi, 1833; xii, 1894.

अभिहृष *abhi-√hresh* (p. dat. m. *-heshate*) to neigh towards, AitBr.; MBh. viii, 4471.

अभिहृत् *abhi-hrūt*, mfn. (*√hṛi*), causing a fall or damage, injurious, RV. i, 189, 6; AV. vi, 4, 2; f. (abl. *-hrutis*) fall, damage, injury, RV. i, 128, 5 & x, 63, 11.

Abhi-hruti, is, f. fall, damage, injury, RV. i, 166, 8; AV. vi, 3, 3.

Abhi-hvārā, as, m. a crooked or damaging way or place, AV. vi, 76, 3.

अभिहृ *abhi-√hve*, to call near, ŚBr.

2. **Abhi-hava**, as, m. calling near, Pāp. iii, 3, 72.

Abhi-hūti, is, f. calling near (as the gods to the sacrifice), Nir.

अभी 1. *a-bhī*, mfn. fearless, R.; Ragh.

—*pada* (v. l. *-pāda*), m. 'whose foot or step is without fear,' N. of a Rishi, VBr.

1. **A-bhīka**, mfn. fearless, L.

A-bhīta, mf(ā)n. id., R. —*vat*, ind. fearlessly, MBh. xii, 2730; R. &c.

1. **A-bhīti**, is, f. fearlessness, L.

A-bhīra, m(ācc.) *°ravam*, 4; nom. pl. *°ravas* ffn. fearless, RV.; Mn. vii, 190; not terrific (nom. pl. f. *°ravas*), RV. viii, 46, 7; (us), m., N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2689; N. of Bhairava or Śiva; (us) [L.] or (iṣ) [Suśr.], f. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*.

—*patrī*, f. the above plant *Asp. Rac.*

A-bhīruka, mfn. fearless, MBh. vii, 2522.

A-bhīrupa [AV. vii, 89, 3] or *a-bhīrudna* [VS.], mfn. not terrific.

अभी 2. *abhī* (√1), *abhy-ēti* (Imper. 2. sg. *abhīti*; impf. 3. pl. *-āyan*, 3. sg. *-āyata*; ind. p. *abhīya*) to come near, approach, go up to or towards (acc.), RV. &c.; (with *sakāṁ* or *samipam* or *pārsve*) id., Pañcat.; to go along or after (acc.), RV. &c.; to enter, join, go over to, Mn.; Bhāṭṭ.; (with a pr. p.) to begin to, (perf. 3. pl. *abhīyūḥ*) ŚBr.; to reach, obtain, RV. &c.; to get or fall into (acc.), MBh. &c.; to come to, fall to one's share (with acc.), Bhāṭṭ.; (said of the sun) to rise (as if he came nearer; also with *abhitārām* [q. v.] instead of *abhī*), AitBr. (with *astam*) to set, MBh. i, 1797 (cf. *abhy-aya*): Pass. *abhīyate*, to be perceived, known, BhP.: Intens. (t. pl. *-īmahe*) to ask, request, RV. i, 24, 3.

2. **Abhīti**, is, f. assault, RV. ii, 33, 3 & vii, 21, 9.

Abhīvan, mf(ān) *°varī* n. attacking, VS.; AitBr.

Abhy-aya, as, m. approaching (as of darkness), KātyŚr.; setting (of the sun), ib.

Abhy-āyuka, mfn. coming up to (acc.), KapS.

अभीक 2. *abhika*, mfn. (= *abhika*, q. v.), longing after, lustful, libidinous, Pāp. v, 2, 74; (as), m. a lover; a master, L.; a poet, L.

अभीक 3. *abhika*, om, n. (fr. *abhi-añc*; cf. *duṣṭika*), meeting together, collision, RV. ix, 92, 5; (e), loc. ind. in the presence of (gen.), near, towards, RV.; (with *√muc* or *√1. as* with *āre*) away from, out of (abl.), RV.; (with verbs expressing defending from, as *√3. pā* & *√urushya*) from (with abl.), RV.; before (as before midday; with abl.), RV. iv, 28, 3.

अभीक्ष *abhiksh* (√1 *ksh*), Ā. (impf. 3. du. *-atksheṭām*) to look towards (acc.), RV. x, 121, 6.

अभीक्ष्ण *abhikṣṇa*, mfn. (contr. of *abhikṣhāṇa*, cf. Nir. ii, 25), constant, perpetual, L.; in comp. for *abhikṣhnam*, q. v.; (am), ind. repeatedly, again and again, perpetually, constantly; presently, at once; very, exceedingly (in comp. *abhikṣhna-*), Rājat. —*śas*, ind. constantly, R.; Suśr.

अभीचार *abhi-cāra*. See *abhi-√car*.

अभीज्य *abhijya*. See *abhi-√yaj*.

अभीत *a-bhīta*, &c. See 1. *a-bhī*.

अभीन्ध *abhīndh* (√1 *indh*), *abhīndhe* (for *°nddhe*) to surround with flames, inflame, AV. xi, 3, 18; ŚBr.

Abhīddha, mfn. inflamed, RV. i, 164, 26 & x, 190, 1; VS.

अभीप *abhīpa*, m. or n. (fr. 2. *āp* with *abhi*; cf. *anūpā*), only in comp. with *-tās*, ind. from the waters or clouds [Gmn.], 'at the right time' [NBD. (fr. *√āp* with *abhi*)], RV. i, 164, 52.

अभीपद *abhī-pāda*. See 1. *a-bhī*.

अभीप्स *abhīps* (Desid.), &c. See *abhy-√āp*.

अभीम *a-bhīma*, mfn. unterrific, causing no fear; (as), m., N. of Vishnu.

अभीमान *abhī-māna*. See *nir-abhīmāna*.

Abhī-mānin. See *abhi-√man*.

अभीमोदमुद *abhīmōda-mūd* (or *abhī-madamūd*, fr. irreg. Intens.), mfn. (√1 *mud*), excessively joyful, AV. xi, 7, 26 & 8, 24; (cf. *abhīlāpa-lāp*).

अभीर *abhīr* (√1 *ir*), Caus. (p. *-irāyat*) to bring near, TBr.

Abhīraṇi, f. a kind of serpent, L.

अभीरा *abhīra* (incorrectly) for *ābhīra*, q. v.

अभीराजी *abhīrājī*, f., N. of a poisonous insect, Suśr.

अभीरु *a-bhīru*, &c. See 1. *a-bhī*.

अभीलापलप *abhīlāpa-lāp* (or *abhī-lāpalāp*, fr. irreg. Intens.), mfn. (√1 *lap*), excessively whimpering, AV. xi, 8, 25; (cf. *abhīmōda-mūd*).

अभीवर्ग *abhī-vargā*, as, m. (√1 *vrij*), circuit, compass, AV. iii, 5, 2; vi, 54, 2 & xi, 2, 4.

अभीवर्त *abhī-vartā*. See *abhi-√vrit*.

अभीवृत् *abhī-vṛita*. See 1. *abhi-√1. vṛi*.

अभीज्ञाप *abhī-jñāpa*. See *abhi-√jñap*.

अभीशु *abhīśu*, us, m. (fr. *√1. aś* with *abhi*, Nir. iii, 9), chiefly Ved. rein, bridle, RV. &c.; ray of light, Naigh.; (through incorrect interpretation of *ddīśbhīśu*, q. v.) arm, finger, Naigh.; N. of a Rishi, VBr.

Abhīśhu, us, m. (incorrectly for *abhīśu*) rein, bridle, MBh. vii, 8180; ray of light, Śis. i, 22.

—*mat*, mfn. 'having rays of light,' radiant, bright, Śis. xvi, 50; (ām), m. the sun, Śis. vi, 63.

अभीष्ट *abhīṣṭ* (√3. *iṣh*), *abhīṣṭhati* (Subj. *abhīṣṭhāt*) to seek for, long for (acc.), AV.; AitBr.; to intend to (Inf.), Kāthās.

Abhīṣṭa, mfn. wished, desired, dear, TS. &c.; (as), m. a lover, Pañcat.; Sāh. (cf. *-tama* below); (ā), f. a mistress; betel, L.; (am), n. wish. —*tama*, mfn. (superl.) dearest, Pañcat.; (as), m. a dearest lover, Sāh. —*tā*, f. state of being desired. —*devatā*, f. beloved goddess, favourite deity (invoked in the last prayer before death), Pañcat. —*lābha*, m. or —*siddhi*, f. the gaining a desired object.

Abhishti, *is*, f. wish, PBr.

Abhy-eshana, *am*, n. (only for the explan. of *abhishti*) approaching (either in a friendly or hostile manner), Say. on RV. vii, 10, 8 & i, 9, 1; desiring, wishing for, Say. on RV. i, 116, 11 & iv, 11, 4.

Abhy-eshaniya, *mfn.* (only for the explan. of *abhishti*) to be desired, Say. on RV. i, 119, 8.

अभिशि अभि-shaiga. See *abhi-shaig*.

अभिशि अभि-shah. See *abhi-shah*.

अभिशि अभि-shama-drona, *mfn.* with-out Bhishma and Drona, Vepis.

अभिशि अभि-sara. See *abhi-sri*.

अभुक्ता *a-bhukta*, *mfn.* uneaten; unenjoyed, unused, unexpended; one who has not eaten, enjoyed or expended. — **pūrva**, *mfn.* what has not been enjoyed before, MBh. xii, 180, 32. — **vat**, *mfn.* one who has not eaten, MBh.; Suśr.

अभुज, *mfn.* one who has not experienced or enjoyed, RV. x, 95, 11.

अभुजिष्या, *as*, *n.* m. f. not liberal, stingy, ŚāṅkhŚr.; not a servant. **Abhujishyā-tva**, *n.* the state of a woman who lives independently, Mricch.; (cf. *a-bhujishyā*.)

अभुजिष्यत, *mfn.* not being useful to, not liberal, stingy, RV. i, 120, 12 & viii, 1, 6; not eating.

अभुजिष्या, *mfn.* not eating, fasting, R.; Gaut.

अभुग्न *a-bhugna*, *mfn.* not bent, straight; free from disease, well.

अभुज *a-bhujā*, *mfn.* armless, maimed.

अभुव *a-bhūva*, *am*, n. (✓*bhū*), 'no real or common being', a monster, MaitrS.; (cf. *a-bhūva*.)

अभू, *is*, m. 'unborn', N. of Vishṇu, L.

अभूता, *mfn.* whatever has not been or happened. — **tadbhāva**, m. the becoming or changing into anything which one has not been before, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 12, Comm. — **tva**, n. 'the state of not having existed or happened any time', impossibility, Comm. on Kāvyaḍ. — **dosha**, *mfn.* faultiness. — **pūrva**, *mfn.* unprecedented, R. &c. — **prādnrbhāva**, m. the becoming manifest of what has not been before. — **rajas**, *asas*, m. pl., N. of a class of deities (supposed to have existed in the fifth Manvantara), VP. — **satru**, *mfn.* having no enemy. **Abhūtārtha**, *as*, m. anything unheard of or impossible, Śāh. (v. l.). **Abhūtāharana**, *am*, n. relating anything which in fact has not happened, a wrong account (given for deceiving or puzzling anybody), Śāh.; Daśar., &c.

अभूति, *is*, f. non-existence, ŚBr. xiv; 'want of power', wretchedness, AV.; VS.; mischief, calamity, MBh.

अभूमि *a-bhūmi*, *is*, f. non-earth, anything but earth, KātyŚr.; no proper place or receptacle or object for (gen.), Śāk. &c. — **ja**, *mfn.* produced in unfit or unsuitable ground, Suśr. — **sāhaya**, m. 'named a-bhūmi (*bhūmi* = *dharā*, earth), i. e. a-dhara', lip, Kāvyaḍ.

अभूयःसंनिवृत्ति *a-bhūyah-sannivṛtti*, *is*, f. no return any more, Ragh. x, 28.

अभूयिष्यथा, *mfn.* few, scanty.

अभूरी, *mfn.* few, some.

अभूय *a-bhūsha*, *mfn.* unadorned, Bhaṭṭ.

अभूशिता, *mfn.* id.

अभूत *a-bhṛita*, *mfn.* not receiving hire, not paid, Mn. viii, 231.

अभूतिका, *mfn.* id., MBh. vii, 4463.

अभूतिर्यतमान, *mfn.* 'not behaving as a servant', disobedient towards (loc.), Kād.

अभूश *a-bhṛiśa*, *mfn.* not much, little, few.

अभेद *a-bheda*, *as*, m. non-fracture, compactness, closeness of array, RPrāt. &c.; absence of difference or distinction, identity; (mfn.) not different, identical, VP.

अभेदका, *mfn.* not dividing, not causing any distinction, Pat.

अभेदिन, *mfn.* not different, Sarvad.

अभेद्या, *mfn.* not to be divided or broken or pierced; indivisible; not to be betrayed (as a secret formula), BHP.; (am), n. a diamond, L. — **tā**, f. or -**tva**, n., [R.] indivisibility, impenetrability.

अभोक्ता *a-bhokṭri*, *mfn.* not enjoying, not using, abstemious.

अभोक्तव्या, *mfn.* not to be enjoyed or used.

अभोगा, *as*, m. non-enjoyment, Megh. &c.

अभोग-गहन, m (nom. pl. -*ghānas*) *mfn.* (fr. *a-bhoj* = *a-bhūjāt*), the killing the stingy, RV. i, 64, 3.

अभोग्या, *mfn.* not to be enjoyed, Megh. (v. l. for *a-bhoga*, q. v.); not to be enjoyed sexually, MBh. xiii, 4529.

अभोजाना, *am*, n. not eating, fasting, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (ani), n. pl. id., Kathās.

अभोजिता, *mfn.* not fed, not feasted.

अभोजिन, *mfn.* not eating, fasting.

अभोज्या, *mfn.* uneatable, Hariv.; not to be eaten, prohibited as food, Gaut. &c.; one whose food is not allowed to be eaten, Mn. xi, 152. **अभोज्याना**, *mfn.* one whose food is not allowed to be eaten, Mn. iv, 221.

अभोज्याह्या, *am*, n. 'not the state of a servant', independence, Suparṇ.; (cf. *a-bhujishya* s. v. *a-bhukta*.)

अभौतिक *a-bhautika*, *mfn.* not relating to or produced by the gross elements, not material, Comm. on Nyāyad. &c.

अभ्यग्नि *abhy-agni*, *is*, m., N. of a son of Eतास or Aitaśa, AitBr.; KaushBr.; (i), ind. towards the fire, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 14, Sch.

अभ्यग्रा *abhy-agra*, *mfn.* (ā)n. having the point turned or directed towards (acc.), ĀpŚr.; quick, KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; constant, perpetual, Ap.; fresh (as blood), Bhaṭṭ.; near, L.; (am), n. proximity, L.

अभ्यघाय *abhy-aghāya*, *Nom. P.* -*aghāyāti*, to intend to injure, AV. vii, 70, 3.

अभ्यङ्क *abhy-aṅka*, *mfn.* (ā)n. recently marked (as cattle), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 14, Kās.

अभ्यन् *abhy-aj* (✓*aj*), (Imper. or Subj. 1. du. -*djāva*) to combine, unite, RV. i, 179, 3.

अभ्यन्त्र *abhy-anj*, P. to smear, anoint, TS.; AitBr. &c.: **ā**. to anoint one's self: **ā**. (3. pl. *abhy ānjate*) to decorate, RV. ix, 86, 43; **ā**. -*ai-kī*, to decorate one's self, TS. (quoted in Pāṇ. ii, 3, 62, Kās.); (in Pass. sense; p. -*ānjānti*) to be decorated, RV. ii, 8, 4.

अभ्यङ्कता, *mfn.* oiled, anointed, ŚBr.; Mn. iv, 44, &c.; decorated, AV. x, 1, 25.

अभ्यङ्गा, *as*, m. rubbing with unctuous substances, inunction, Mn. ii, 178, &c.; unguent, Suśr. &c.

अभ्य-अङ्का, *mfn.* (ifc.) rubbing (the feet) with unctuous substances, Kathās.

अभ्य-अङ्जाना, *am*, n. rubbing with unctuous substances, inunction (especially of the feet, once [BhP.] said of the hairs), KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; unguent (used for rubbing the feet; cf. *ānjāna*), ŚBr. &c.; (5) ornament, embellishment, RV.

अभ्य-अङ्जान्या, *mfn.* whose feet are to be rubbed with unguents, TBr.

अभ्य-अङ्ग्या, *mfn.* to be rubbed with unguents (as a foot), Kathās.

अभ्यतिक्रम *abhy-ati-√kram* (ind. p. -*kramya*; Inf. -*krāntum*) to step over, walk through, R.; to overpower, MBh. xiv, 1551; to transgress, violate, MBh. i, 199.

अभ्यतिष्ठर *abhy-ati-√kshar* (impf. -*aksharar*) to flow over to (acc.), TBr.; AitBr.

अभ्यतिष्ठ *abhy-atita*, *mfn.* (✓*at*), one who has walked towards (acc.), one who visits (used for the etym. of *atithi*), Nir.

अभ्यतिनी *abhy-ati-√ni*, to bring or place upon (loc.), Kanś.

अभ्यतिरिच *abhy-ati-√ric*, Pass. -*āti-ricyate* or -*āti-ricyāte* (Subj. *abhy-āti-ricyātai*; Pot. -*āti-ricyate*) Ved. to remain for the sake of (acc.), TS.; ŚBr. &c.

अभ्यतिवद *abhy-ati-√vad*, P. (= *ati-√vad*, q. v.) 'to speak louder or better,' surpass in disputing, PBr.

अभ्यतिवृत् *abhy-ati-√vrit*, -*vartate*, to drive past, MBh. vii, 1391 (v. l.)

अभ्यतिसृज *abhy-ati-√srij* (1. pl. -*āti-srijāmas*) to let pass, AV. x, 5, 15 = xvi, 1, 5.

अभ्यती *abhy-ati* (✓*i*), (ind. p. -*attīya*) to pass over (acc.), R.; to get through towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्य-अतिता, *mfn.* passed away (as time), MBh. iii, 12547; dead, Mn. iv, 252; MBh. vii, 1061.

अभ्यनुज *abhy-aty-√rij*, to carry over or transfer upon (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्यधिक *abhy-adhika*, *mfn.* (ā)n. surpassing (in number, power, kind), R.; exceeding the common measure, pre-eminent, extraordinary, MBh. &c.; superior to, more excellent than, having more authority or power than, more than (abl. or instr. or in comp.), MBh. &c.; augmented by (abl. [VarBṛS.] or instr. or in comp.); (am), ind. exceedingly, MBh. xiii, 580, &c.

अभ्यध्वम् *abhy-adhvam*, ind. upon the way, KātyŚr.; (ā), loc. ind. on the way, AV. iv, 28, 2.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 1. *abhy-anu-√jñā*, to assent to, approve, allow, permit, concede, MBh. &c.; to authorize, direct, MBh. ii, 1225; to allow one to depart, dismiss, MBh. &c.; (ind. p. -*jñāya*; Inf. -*jñātum*) to take leave, ask for leave to depart, MBh. xiv, 146; R.; Caus. (ind. p. -*jñāpya*; fut. p. -*jñāpayishyat*) to ask for leave to depart, MBh.

2. **अभ्य-अनुज्ञा**, f. (ifc. f. ā) assent, approval, Ragh. ii, 69; Nyāyad.; authorization, permission, RPrāt.; ĀsvGr.; granting leave of absence, dismissing, R. &c.

अभ्य-अनुज्ञाता, *mfn.* assented to, approved, Mn. ii, 1; authorized, allowed to, MBh. &c.; (an-, neg.) Mn. ii, 229; favoured by (instr.), R. iii, 36, 19; allowed to depart, dismissed, MBh. &c.

अभ्य-अनुज्ञाना, *am*, n. assenting to, approval, Comm. on Nyāyad.; authorization, permission, R. i, 3, 14.

अभ्य-अनुज्ञापाना, *am*, n. causing to assent to.

अभ्यनुप्रश्न *abhy-anu-√prach*, to inquire after, ask for, MBh. xii, 1933 & xiii, 2169.

अभ्यनुमुद *abhy-anu-√mud*, Caus. (perf. Pass. p. -*modita*; p. necess. -*modaniya*) to assent to, approve of, MBh. i, 4447; Inscr.

अभ्यनुयुज *abhy-anu-√yuj* (ind. p. -*yuyuja*) to apply to, ask, MBh. xii, 5667.

अभ्यनुवच् *abhy-anu-√vac* (perf. -*anuvāca*) to declare or state or utter with reference to (acc.), AitBr.: Pass. (3. pl. -*anuvācānti*) to be referred to by some statement or verse, ŚBr.

अभ्य-अनुक्ता, *mfn.* stated or uttered with reference to (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.; ChUp.; (cf. *abhy-ukta*.)

अभ्यनुवद् *abhy-anu-√vad*, P. (= *abhy-anu-√vac*) to utter with reference to (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्यनुशास् *abhy-anu-√śās* (Imper. 1. p. -*śāsānti*) to indicate, denote, ChUp.

अभ्यनुसृज *abhy-anu-√srij* (ind. p. -*sṛitya*, v. l. -*sṛijya*) to learn by investigating, Hariv. 1440.

अभ्यनुसृज *abhy-anu-√srij* (ind. p. -*sṛijya*) id., ib.

अभ्यन्तर *abhy-antara*, *mfn.* (ā)n. interior, being inside of, included in (loc.); gen. or in comp. [cf. *ganābhyantara*], MBh. ii, 2282, &c.; initiated in, conversant with (loc.), R.; Megh.; next, nearly related, intimate, Pañcat.; (am), n. inner part, interior, inside, middle, Śāk. &c.; (generally loc.; ifc.) interval, space of time, Mricch.; Pañcat.; Hit.; (am), ind. (ifc.) into, Kathās. &c. — **kalā**, *ās*, f. pl. the secret arts or the arts of coquetry, Daś. — **tas**, ind. in the interior, inwards, Suśr. — **dosha-kṛit**, *mfn.* 'doing a wrong to one's own land,' raising a sedition or mutiny, VarBṛS. **Abhyantarāyama**, m. curvature of the spine by spasm, emprosthenos, Suśr.; (cf. *bāhyāyama*.)

Abhy-antaraka, *as*, m. an intimate friend, L. **Abhyantari** (for *abhyantara* in comp. with ✓*i*. *kṛi* and its derivatives) — **karana**, n. initiating in (loc.), Daś. — ✓*i*. *kṛi*, to put between, insert, Pat. — **kṛita**, *mfn.* initiated in (loc.), R.; made intimate, Pañcat.

अभ्यपक्रम *abhy-apa-√kram*, -*krāmāti*, to go away towards (acc.), ŚBr.; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*dāpa-kramis*) to come up to, AV. xii, 2, 18.

अभ्यपत्रि *abhy-apa-√śri*, Ā. to retire towards (acc.), ŚaṅgBr.

अभ्यपान् *abhy-apān* (√*an*), to breathe towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्यम् *abhy-√am*, *abhy-āmīti* (VS. [quoted in Pān. vii, 2, 34, Sch.; cf. also ib. 3, 95, Sch.]; 2. sg. -*āmīhi*; 3. pl. Subj. -*amānti* & impf. Ā. -*dmanānti*) to advance violently against, pain, hurt, RV. i, 189, 3; vii, 25, 2 & x, 86, 8; VS.

Abhy-amana, *am*, n. paining, oppression, Nir. -*vat*, mfn. paining, hurting, ib.

Abhy-amita or **abhy-ānta**, mfn. (perf. Pass. p.) diseased, sick, L.

Abhy-amitriṇa [Bhaṭṭ.] or **°triya** or **°trya** [Bhaṭṭ.], mfn. [apparently derivatives fr. *abhy-amitram* (see below s. v.), but probably originally derived from the rt., which is also indicated by the parallel form *abhy-amin* (see below)] advancing against or attacking (the enemy), Pān. v, 2, 17. **Abhy-amitriṇa-tā**, f. a good opportunity to attack the enemy, Rājāt.

Abhy-amin, mfn. attacking, Pān. iii, 2, 157.

अभ्यमित *abhy-amitra* (basis of *abhy-amitram* & its derivatives *°triṇa*, &c.), Pān. v, 2, 17; (*am*), ind. against the enemy, Venṣ.

Abhy-amitriṇa, &c. See *abhy-√am*.

अभ्यय *abhy-aya*. See 2. *abhī*.

अभ्ययोधम् *abhy-ayodhyam*, ind. towards or against Ayodhyā, Bhaṭṭ.

अभ्यरि *abhy-ari*, ind. towards or against the enemy, L.

अभ्यकविसुम् *abhy-arkabimbam*, ind. towards the disk of the sun, Śāk.

अभ्यर्च *abhy-√arc* (3. pl. -*arcanti* & impf. -*arcan* [RV. iv, 1, 14]; Imper. 2. sg. -*arca*, 2. pl. -*arcata*; & Ā. 1. sg. -*arce* & aor. -*arcase* [RV. x, 64, 3]) to praise, celebrate in song (instr.), RV.; AV.; VS.; (ind. p. -*arceya*) to worship, reverence, MBh.; Mn. &c.

Abhy-arcana, *am*, n. worship, reverence, Mn. ii, 176, &c.

Abhy-arcaniya, mfn. = *abhy-arceya*.

Abhy-areṣa, f. = *abhy-arcana* above, L.

Abhy-aroṭa, mfn. revered, MBh. ii, 1390, &c.; incorrectly for *abhy-arṣita*, MBh. v, 1532.

Abhy-arceya, mfn. to be revered, VarBṛS. &c.

अभ्यर्ण *abhy-arṇa*, mfn. (fr. √*ṛi* or according to Pān. vii, 2, 25 fr. √*ard*, in which case it should be written *abhy-arṇa*) near, proximate, Ragh. ii, 32, &c.; (*am*), n. proximity, Mālatīm. &c. -*tā*, f. proximity, Kād.

अभ्यर्त *abhy-√art* (aor. Ā. 2. pl. -*artidhvam*) [NBD.] incorrectly for *abhy-√arth*, PBr.; cf. *anvart* (*anv-art* ?).

अभ्यर्थ *abhy-√arth*, Ā. (Opt. 2. sg. -*arthayethās*; rarely P., e.g. fut. -*arthayishyati*, Kathās.) to request, ask for (acc. or dat. or loc. or in comp. with *artham*), MBh. iii, 16990, &c.; (see also *abhy-√art*.)

Abhy-arthana, *am*, n. asking, requesting; generally (*ā*), f., id., Kum. i, 53, &c.

Abhy-arthaniya, mfn. to be requested or asked.

Abhy-arthita, mfn. asked, invited, Mn. ii, 189, &c.; (*am*), n. request, Yājñ. ii, 88; (cf. *yathādhyaarthitam*.)

Abhy-arthin, mfn. (ifc.) asking, Kathās.

1. **Abhy-arthya**, mfn. = *abhy-arthaniya*.

2. **Abhy-arthya**, ind. p. asking, requesting, Kathās.

अभ्यर्ह *abhy-√ard*, to oppress, afflict, pain, R.; Caus. id., BhP.

Abhy-arṇa, mfn. (as *ni-shaṇṇa* fr. *ni-shad*). See *abhy-arṇa*.

Abhy-ardita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) distressed, oppressed, MBh. i, 4116; Pān. vii, 2, 25, Sch.

अभ्यर्ध *abhy-ardhā*, *as*, m. only (ē) loc. ind. opposite to, in the face of (abl.), ŚBr. -*yājvan* (6), mfn. (said of Pūshan) receiving sacrifices apart or separate ones, RV. vi, 50, 5.

Abhy-ardhās, ind. apart, separate from (abl.), MaitrS.; TS.

अभ्यर्ष *abhy-√arsh* (Imper. 2. sg. -*arshā* (most frequently in RV.); p. -*arsha*) to flow or run near (acc.), RV.; to cause to flow near, afford, RV.; (aor. or plusq. -*ānarsha*) TĀr.

अभ्यर्हण *abhy-arhaṇa*, *am*, n. reverencing, honouring, BhP.

Abhy-arhaṇiṇi, mfn. to be greatly honoured, venerable. -*tā*, f. honourableness, Mn. ix, 23.

Abhy-arṣita, mfn. greatly honoured, venerable, Kād.; (cf. Pān. ii, 2, 34, Comm.); more honoured, Kād.; more important than (abl.); fit, proper, becoming, L.

अभ्यलंकृत *abhy-alamkṛita*, mfn. decorated, R. iii, 53, 36.

Abhy-alamkāra, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*), decoration, MBh. iii, 16166.

अभ्यल्प *abhy-alpa*, mfn. very small, AitBr.

अभ्यव *abhy-√av* (aor. -*āvīt*) to refresh, RV. ix, 97, 35.

अभ्यवकर्षण *abhy-avakarṣaṇa*, *am*, n. (√*kṛish*), extraction, drawing out, L.

अभ्यवकाश *abhy-avakāśa*, *as*, m. (√*kāś*), an open space, Kauś.

अभ्यवकृ *abhy-ava-√kṛi* (Pass. 3. pl. -*kīryante*) to throw or cast on, pour on, cover, R.; Lalit.

Abhy-ava-kīrṇa, mfn. covered, R.

अभ्यवक्रन्द *abhy-ava-√krand*, to call out towards (acc.), Kāṭh.

अभ्यवगाह *abhy-ava-√gāh*, Caus. to ride or walk (horses) into the ford, Comm. on TBr.

अभ्यवचर *abhy-ava-√car* (Subj. 3. pl. -*cārān*) to approach, assail, ŚBr.: Caus. (Opt. -*cāryet*) to send away, MBh. xii, 3779.

अभ्यवज्जल *abhy-ava-√jval*, Caus. -*jvālāyate*, to enlighten, illumine, GopBr.

अभ्यवतन् *abhy-ava-√tan*, -*tanoti*, to send out or spread (as rays, instr.) towards (acc.), ŚBr.: Pass. (3. pl. -*tāyanīe*) to be sent out or spread (as rays) towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्यवदा 1. *abhy-ava-√I. dā*, to place into (loc.), Car.

अभ्यवदा 2. *abhy-ava-√3. dā*, to cut off in addition to, ŚBr.

अभ्य-ava-dānya (or -*dānya*), mfn. depriving of (gen.), ŚBr. xiv.

अभ्यवदुग्ध *abhy-ava-dugdha*, mfn. that upon which milk has been milked, Kauś.

अभ्यवधा *abhy-ava-√dhā* (perf. Pass. p. -*hita*) to allay, lay (as dust), R. ii, 40, 33.

अभ्यवनम् *abhy-ava-√nam*, Caus. (ind. p. -*nāmya*) to bow, incline; MBh. iii, 10063.

अभ्यवनिज *abhy-ava-√nij*, P. -*nenekti*, to wipe or wash, clean, Kauś.; (aor. Ā. 1. sg. -*nikṣhi*) AV. x, 5, 15; Caus. to cause to wash, Kauś.

अभ्यवनी *abhy-ava-√ni*, to lead down (into water), ŚBr.; AitBr.; (perf. -*nināya*) to pour into or upon (acc.), AitBr.; PBr.

अभ्यवपत् *abhy-ava-√pat*, to fly near, AitBr.

अभ्यवमन् *abhy-ava-√man*, -*manyate*, to despise, reject, Mn. iv, 249.

अभ्यवहृ *abhy-ava-√ruh*, to step down upon, ŚBr.; (perf. p. -*rūdhavar*) R. v, 52, 15.

अभ्यववृत् *abhy-ava-√vṛit*, Ā. (Opt. 3. pl. -*vṛteran*) to turn one's self away from (abl.), TBr.: Caus. P. to turn towards or to this side, ŚBr.

अभ्यवसु *abhy-ava-√sri* (ind. p. -*sṛitya*) to retire from (abl.) towards (acc.), MBh. vii, 8479.

अभ्यवसुज *abhy-ava-√srij* (1. p. -*srijāmi*) to dismiss towards (acc.), AV. xvi, 1, 6; to dismiss (as rays), MBh. xii, 3295; to throw, shoot (as arrows), MBh.; R.

अभ्यवस्कन्द *abhy-ava-√skand* (ind. p. -*skan-*

dya) to jump down or into, MBh.; to meet, encounter, MBh. iv, 1549.

Abhy-avaskanda, *as*, m. or *°dana*, *am*, n. impetuous assault, L.

अभ्यवस्थित *abhy-ava-sthita*, mfn. resisting (with acc.), BhP.

अभ्यवस्यन् *abhy-ava-√syand*, to drive (on a carriage) towards, ŚBr.

अभ्यवह *abhy-ava-√hṛi*, to throw down into water (acc.; *apdḥ* or *samudrām* or *hradām*), VS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvŚr.; (cf. *abhy-ava-√ni*) to bring near, ŚBr.; to take food, eat, Suśr.; Car. &c.: Caus. to cause to throw down (into water), Lāṭy.; to attack (as an enemy), MBh. iii, 16369; to take food, eat, MBh. iii, 15905; to cause to eat, Daś.

Abhy-avahāraṇa, *am*, n. throwing away or down, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; taking food, eating, Vishnus.; Comm. on Yājñ.

Abhy-avahāra, *as*, m. taking food, Mn. vi, 59, &c.

Abhy-avahārin. See *satṛinābh*.

Abhy-avahārya, mfn. eatable, B.; Pān. Sch. & Comm.; (*am*), n. [Vikr.] or (*āni*), n. pl. [MBh.] food, eating.

अभ्यवास *abhy-avās* (√*as*), (Opt. -*avās-yet*) to throw upon (acc.), Kauś.

अभ्यवे *abhy-avē* (√*i*), -*avāti*, to go down, descend (into water, as in bathing), AitBr.; ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; (fut. 3. pl. -*avātiṣhyanti*) to condescend, ŚBr.; (impf. 3. pl. -*avāyān*) to perceive, TS.

Abhy-avāyana, *am*, n. going down, ŚBr.

अभ्यवेक्ष *abhy-avēkṣh* (√*ikṣh*), -*avēkṣhate*, to look at or upon, ŚBr.; MBh. ii, 2686.

अभ्यश (*abhy-√I. aś*, -*āśnōti* (frequently Opt. or Prec. 1. sg. -*āśyām*, 3. sg. -*āśyāt* [RV. iv, 5, 7], 1. pl. -*āśyāma*; aor. P. -*āśat* and Ā. -*āśhta*; perf. 1. pl. -*āśāma*, 3. pl. -*āśāsiḥ*) to pervade, reach to, gain, RV.; (Subj. 1. du. -*āśindvāva*, 1. pl. -*āśindvāma*) to overpower, RV.

Abhy-āsana, *am*, n. reaching to, gaining, Nir.

Abhy-āsa, *as*, m. (also written 1. *abhy-āsa*), reaching to, pervading, Yājñ. iii, 114; (with *yad* and Pot.) prospect, any expected result or consequence, ChUp.; proximity (with gen. or abl.), R. &c.; (mfn.) near, Kum. vi, 2; (*am*), ind. near, at hand, AitBr.; PBr.; (ē), loc. ind. near (with gen. or abl.), R. &c.; (*āt*), abl. in comp. with (a perf. Pass. p., as) *āgata*, &c., arrived from near at hand, &c., Pān. ii, 1, 39, Sch. & vi, 3, 2, Sch. **Abhy-āśi-√bhā**, to come near to, Pat.

अभ्यस 1. *abhy-√I. as*, -*āsti* (1. pl. *abhīśmas*, but 3. pl. *abhīśanti* and pr. p. *abhīśati* [according to Pān. viii, 3, 87 *abhīśmas*, but *abhīśhanti* and *abhīśhat*]; Subj. -*asat*, 1. pl. -*āsāma*, 3. pl. -*āsān*; Pot. sg. -*śhyām*, -*śhyās*, -*śhyāt*, 1. and 3. pl. -*śhyāma*, -*śhyuḥ* or -*śhyuḥ*; perf. 1. sg. -*āsa*) to be over, reign over, excel, surpass, overpower, RV.; AV.; to fall to one's share, Pān. i, 4, 91.

Abhi-āśti. See s. v.

अभ्यस 2. *abhy-√2. as* (ind. p. -*asya*) to throw towards or upon, ŚBr.; AitBr.; (p. gen. sg. -*asyatas*) to throw (as arrows), MBh. i, 5479; to add, Subl.: P. (rarely Ā.) -*asyati* (but also Pot. -*aset*, Mn.; p. -*asat*, MBh. iii, 1450; R.; Yājñ. iii, 204; Ā. -*asate*, Mn. iv, 149) to concentrate one's attention upon (acc.), practise, exercise, study, MBh. &c.; to repeat, double; to multiply, Sūryas. &c.: Caus. to cause to practise or study, teach, Comm. on Śi. ix, 79.

Abhy-asana, *am*, n. practice, exercise, R. &c.

Abhy-asaniya, mfn. to be practised, Kathās.; to be studied; to be repeated; (in Gr.) to be reduplicated.

Abhy-asitavya, mfn. to be practised, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Abhy-asta, mfn. accumulated by repeated practice (as food), Suśr.; practised, exercised, Mīch. &c.; learnt by heart, repeated, studied, Ragh. i, 8, &c.; multiplied, Nir.; Sūryas.; (in Gr.) reduplicated (as roots), Nir.; (*am*), n. the reduplicated base of a root, Pān. 2. **Abhy-āsa**, *as*, m. the act of adding anything, Subl.; (in Gr.) 'what is prefixed,' the first syllable of a reduplicated radical, Pān.; reduplication, Nir.; repetition, Mn. xii, 74, &c.; (in poetry) repetition of the last verse of a stanza [Nir.] or of the last word of a chapter [Comm. on AitBr.]; (in arithm.) multiplication; repeated or permanent exercise, disci-

pline, use, habit, custom; repeated reading, study; military practice, L.; (in later Vedānta phil.) inculcation of a truth conveyed in sacred writings by means of repeating the same word or the same passage; (in Yoga phil.) the effort of the mind to remain in its unmodified condition of purity (sattva). — **ā**, f. constant practice, use, habit. — **nimitta**, n. the cause of the reduplication-syllable, Pān. Comm. — **parivartin** (for *abhyāsa*), mfn. wandering about or near, N. — **yoga**, m. the practice of frequent and repeated meditation on any deity or on abstract spirit, repeated recollection. — **vat**, m. (in Yoga phil.) 'being in the condition called *abhyāsa*,' i. e. a Yogin of the first degree. — **vyavāya**, m. interval caused by the reduplication-syllable, Pān. Comm. **Abhyāsakūpāra**, n. 'the sea of meditation,' N. of a verse of the SV.

Abhyāsin, mfn. (ifc.) practising, repeating, Gaut.; = *abhyāsa-vat*, q. v., Sarvad.

अभ्यास्य अभ्यास्य, Nom. P. **ā**. — **asūyati**, 'to show indignation, be indignant at,' MBh. &c.

Abhy-asūyaka, mfn. indignant, Bhag.

Abhy-asūyā, f. indignation, anger, Megh.; envy, jealousy, Kum. iii, 4; Ragh.

अभ्यास्त अभ्यास्त, with **√** [Pot. -*iyāt*, ŚBr.; AitBr.] or **√** 1. **gā** [aor. -*agāt*, ŚBr.], (said of the sun) to set upon anybody (acc.) who is not working or while anything (acc.) is not done or performed; (cf. *abhi-ni-√mruc*.)

Abhy-astam-aya, as, m. See *anuddhṛitābh*.

Abhy-astam-āta, mfn. one on whom while not (working or) being asleep the sun has set, Gaut.

अभ्याकर्ष अभ्याकर्ष, as, m. (√*kṛish*), a striking of the flat of the hand upon the breast in defiance (a practice common to wrestlers and pugilists), MBh. i, 7109.

अभ्याकाङ्क्ष अभ्याकाङ्क्ष, am, n. a groundless complaint, false accusation, L.

अभ्याकार अभ्याकार, ind. (√*t. kṛi*), by or in drawing near to one's self, AitBr.; ŚBr. (Kāṇva Rec.)

अभ्याक्रम अभ्याक्रम, ind. (√*kram*), by or in stepping towards repeatedly, AV. x, 7, 42.

अभ्याक्रुश अभ्याक्रुश, (impf. 3. pl. -*ākrośan*) to assail with harsh language, revile, ŚākhŚr.

अभ्याख्या अभ्याख्या, (Inf. -*khyātum* = *mithyābhīyoktum*) to accuse falsely, Comm. on Kir. xiii, 58.

Abhy-ākhyāta, mfn. accused falsely, calumniated, Kauś.; TUp.

Abhy-ākhyāna, am, n. a false or groundless accusation, calumny, Buddh.; Jain.

अभ्याग अभ्याग, (fut. p. neg. *ān-abhyāgamishya*, ŚBr.) to come near to, approach, visit, ŚBr. &c.; (with *cintām*) to happen to think, R. iii, 4, 20.

Abhy-āgata, mfn. come, arrived, MBh. &c.; (with *kramāt*) inherited, Yājñ. ii, 119; (as), m. (opposed to *atithi*) an uninvited guest, BhP.; a guest in general, Hit. &c.

Abhy-āgama, as, m. approaching, arrival, visit, visitation, Ragh. &c.; arriving at or enjoying a result, Nyāyad.; neighbourhood, L.; rising (to receive a guest), L.; war, battle, L.; encountering, striking, killing, L.; enmity, L.

Abhy-āgamana, mfn. arrival, visit, R. i, 8, 24; Kir.; (cf. *kālābh*.)

अभ्याग अभ्याग, (aor. *abhy-āgāt*) to approach, come to (acc.), RV. i, 164, 27; MBh.; (gen.), BhP.; (said of evil) to visit, MBh. iii, 1120; to begin to (Inf.), Mn. x, 108.

अभ्याग अभ्याग, ind. (√*t. gṛi*), so as to call or shout to each other (at the different steps of a dance), i. e. repeating separately, KaushBr. (see also *abhi-ni-nartan*); cf. *apa-gāram*.

अभ्यागरे अभ्यागरे, loc. ind. in the house, ĀśvGr.; v. l. *abhy-āgāre* [PārGr.] and *abhy-ācare* [MānGr.], 'in the reach or compass.'

अभ्यागरीका अभ्यागरीका, mfn. diligent in supporting a family, L.

अभ्याघात अभ्याघात, as, m. (√*han*), assault, attack, Mn. ix, 272; interruption, Comm. on PBr.

Abhy-āghātīn, mfn. attacking, Pān. iii, 2, 142. **Abhy-āghātya**, mfn. recited with interruption, PBr.

अभ्याघार अभ्याघार, -*ā-gāram*. See *punar-abh*.

अभ्याचक्ष अभ्याचक्ष, (impf. -*ācāshṭa*) to look at (acc.), BhP.; to speak, BhP.

अभ्याचर अभ्याचर, -*√car* (pr. p. acc. pl. f. *abhy-ā-cāranti*) to approach (with acc.), RV. viii, 96, 15; to undertake, practise, MBh. xii, 9719.

Abhy-ācare, loc. ind. See *abhy-āgāre*.

Abhy-ācārā, as, m. approaching (as an enemy), assault, AV. x, 3, 2; mishap, an accident, KaushBr.; (e), loc. ind. See *abhy-āgāre*.

अभ्याज अभ्याज, (√*oj*), (Imper. 2. sg. -*ūja*) to drive near, Pān. viii, 1, 8, Sch.

अभ्याज अभ्याज, -*ājāyā*, as, m. order, command, ŚBr.

अभ्यात अभ्यात, -*√tan*, ā. (impf. 3. pl. -*ūtana*) to take aim at, shoot, TS.

Abhy-ātānā, ās, m. pl. 'aiming at,' N. of certain war-songs, TS.; Kauś. — *tvā*, n. the state of those war-songs, TS.

अभ्यात अभ्यात, -*√top* (3. pl. -*tapanti*) to torment, pain, RV. vii, 83, 5.

अभ्यात अभ्यात, -*√tri* (Imper. 2. sg. -*tara*) to come up to (acc.), RV. viii, 75, 15.

अभ्यात्म अभ्यात्म, ind., Ved. towards one's self, ŚBr. &c.

Abhyātma (in comp. for *abhyātman*). — *ta-ram*, ind. more towards one's self, ĀśvGr. **Abhy-ātmaśra**, mfn. having the points turned towards one's self, ĀśvGr.

अभ्यादा अभ्यादा, -*√t. dā*, ā. (rarely P., Hariv.) to seize, snatch away, (Pot. -*dadita*) MBh. i, 3558 = xii, 10999 = xiii, 4985: ā. to put on (as a wreath), Hariv.; (with *vākyam*) to take up the word, commence to speak, MBh. v, 3384.

Abhy-ā-tta, mfn. encompassing, ChUp.

Abhy-ādāna, am, n. beginning, Pān. viii, 2, 87.

अभ्यादाय अभ्यादाय, as, m. (√*t. du*), N. of the non-sacrificial fire which in coming close to the sacrificial one blazes up together with it, MaitrS.

अभ्यादिश अभ्यादिश, -*√dis* (Intens. p. -*dēdī-jāna*) to aim at (in hostile manner), RV. vi, 44, 17.

अभ्यादु अभ्यादु, -*√dru* (perf. -*dudrāva*) to run towards (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्याधा अभ्याधा, -*√dhā*, chiefly Ved. to lay on (fuel, &c.), VS. &c.; to place the fire upon, ŚBr. &c.

Abhy-ādāna, am, n. laying on (fuel), ŚBr.; Kauś.

अभ्याधा अभ्याधा, mfn. laid on (as fuel), ŚBr.; ChUp. — *paśu*, m. a present or duty (usual in some districts of India), Pān. vi, 3, 10, Sch.; (v. l. *abhyarhita-paśu*.)

अभ्यान अभ्यान, mfn. having the face turned towards, BhP.

अभ्यानी अभ्यानी, -*√nī* (ind. p. -*nīya*) to pour into, mix with, AitBr.

अभ्यानृत अभ्यानृत, -*√nṛit* (pr. p. -*nṛītyat*) to dance towards, hasten near, TBr.

अभ्यान्त अभ्यान्त = *abhy-amita*, q. v.

अभ्याप अभ्याप, -*√āp*, -*āpnōti*, to reach to, get, obtain, ŚBr.; Caus. -*āpāyati*, to bring to an end, ŚBr.; Desid. P. *abhiṣpati* (rarely ā., MBh. v, 17), to strive to reach, ask for, desire, MBh. &c.

Abhiṣpat, mī (atī, MBh. i, 6469; R.; antī, Mn. v, 156) n. (pr. p.) longing for, desiring.

Abhiṣita, mfn. desired, acceptable, dear.

Abhiṣin, mfn. (ifc.) = *abhiṣpat*, KathUp.

Abhiṣu, mfn. id. (with acc., N. &c.; with Inf., Śis. i, 14).

Abhy-āpti, is, f. obtaining, AitBr.

अभ्याप अभ्याप, -*√pat*, to jump on, hasten near to, rush towards (acc. without or with *prati*), MBh.; Kathās.; Caus. to extend (a string) towards (acc.), Śulb.

Abhy-āpāta, as, m. calamity, misfortune, L.

अभ्याप अभ्याप, -*√pad* (Pot. -*padyeta*) to enter into, come to (acc.), ĀśvGr.

Abhy-ā-pādān, ind. so as to enter into or pass through (acc.), Nir. vii, 26.

अभ्याभू अभ्याभू, -*√bhū* (Pot. -*bhāvet*) to happen to, occur to (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभ्यामद अभ्यामद, as, m. war, battle, L.

अभ्याय अभ्याय, -*√yam*, P. (3. pl. -*yacchan-ti*) to lengthen (as a syllable in speaking), AitBr.; to draw or pull (as the udder in sucking), Kāth.; ā. (Imper. 2. sg. -*yaccharva*) to assume ('to grant,' Comm.), VS. iii, 38; P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*yaman*; ind. p. -*yātya*) to aim at, RV. viii, 92, 31; ŚBr.; AitBr.; for *abhy-ā-√gam*, KaushBr.

Abhy-ā-yag-sōnya, mfn. (said of the Āśvins) one who allows himself to be drawn near (for accepting the sacrificial oblation), RV. i, 34, 1.

अभ्याया अभ्याया, -*√yā*, to come up to, approach, MBh. &c.

अभ्यायु अभ्यायु, -*√yu*, ā. (3. pl. -*yuvate*) to strive towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्यायु अभ्यायु, -*√yuka*. See 2. *abh*.

अभ्यार अभ्यार, -*√rabh*, ā. to lay hold of (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.; P. (impf. -*ārabhat*) to commence, MBh. iii, 10724.

अभ्या-ārambhā, as, m. beginning, ŚBr.; re-beginning, repetition, PBr.

अभ्यार अभ्यार, -*√ram*, ind. (cf. *ārā*) near, at hand, RV. viii, 72, 11.

अभ्यारु अभ्यारु, -*√ruh*, -*ā-rohati*, to ascend, mount, step upon, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Caus. (Subj. 1. sg. -*rohdyāni*) to cause to ascend, ŚBr.

Abhy-ārūḍha, mfn. ascended, TS.; (cf. *ān*-neg.) **Abhy-ārōhā**, as, m. ascending, ŚBr. (cf. *ān*-neg.); increase, growth (as of days), ŚBr.; 'ascending in devotion,' praying, ŚBr. xiv.

अभ्या-ārōhanīya, as, m. N. of a sacrificial ceremony, ĀśvGr.; Lāṭy.

Abhy-ārōhuka, mfn. ascending, MaitrS.

अभ्या-ārōhya. See *an*-neg.

अभ्याव अभ्याव, -*√vadh* (aor. -*āvadhīt*) to strike, R. i, 45, 17 (v. l.)

अभ्याव अभ्याव, -*√vah* (3. pl. Imper. -*vahanu* and impf. -*avahan*) to convey, bring towards (acc.), RV. i, 51, 10; 134, 1 & vi, 63, 7.

अभ्यावि अभ्यावि, -*√viś* (impf. -*āvīṣat*) to rush into (acc.), MBh. vii, 5812; P. ā. to enter into, penetrate, MBh.

अभ्यावृ अभ्यावृ, -*√vṛit*, -*vṛtate* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vavṛitsva*; P. impf. 3. sg. -*āvart* [RV. vii, 59, 4]) to roll (as a cart) towards, come up to or towards (acc.), approach, RV.; AV.; VS.; Caus. (Ved.) -*vavartati*, id., RV. x, 64, 1; -*vartayati*, to repeat, ŚātkhGr.

अभ्या-āvartam, ind. so as to repeat, repeatedly, ŚBr.; PBr.

अभ्या-āvartin, mfn. coming near, coming repeatedly, VS. (voc.); Kauś.; returning (as days), AitBr. (*an*-neg.); (ī), m., N. of a king (son of Cayamāna and descendant of Prithu), RV. vi, 27, 5 & 8.

अभ्या-āvṛitta, mfn. come near, approached, VS. viii, 58; (with acc.) ŚBr.; turned towards, KātyŚr.

अभ्या-āvṛitti, is, f. repetition, Pān.; Jain.

अभ्या-āvṛitya, ind. p. turning one's self towards (acc.), MBh. v, 4128.

अभ्याश अभ्याश, -*āśa*, as, m. See *abhy-√1. aś*.

अभ्यास अभ्यास. See (*abhy-√1. aś* and 2. *abhy-√2. aś*).

अभ्यास अभ्यास, -*√sakta*, mfn. (√*sañj*), closely linked together (as days by beginning a day with the same ceremony which has been performed at the end of the preceding day), ĀśvGr.; Comm. on PBr.

अभ्या-āsangya, mfn. to be closely linked together (as days; see before), PBr.; Vait.; (as), m., N. of a Pañcāha, PBr.; ĀpŚr.

अभ्यास अभ्यास, -*√sad* (Ved. Inf. -*sādam*) to sit down into (acc.), RV. ix, 3, 1 & 30, 4; to attain, obtain, Kir. v, 52.

Abhy-āsādana, *am*, n. attacking an enemy, L.
Abhy-āsādayatavya, *mfn.* to be allowed to approach, MBh. iii, 17101.

अभ्यासिच् *abhy-ā-√sic*, to pour on, Gobh.; Suśr.

अभ्याहन् *abhy-ā-√han* (Imper. 2. sg. -*jahī*; perf. *Ā. -jaghne*) to strike, wound, RV. ix, 85, 2; MBh.; ChUp.; to impede (Inf. -*hanitum*), Hariv.

Abhy-āhata, *mfn.* struck, wounded, MBh. &c.; seized by, afflicted with, MBh. &c.; impeded, Bhāṭṭ., (*an-*, neg.) ĀśvŚr.; MārKP.

Abhy-āhanana, *am*, n. impeding, interruption, Comm. on PBr.

अभ्याहित *abhy-āhita*. See *abhy-ā-√dhā*.

अभ्याह् *abhy-ā-√hri*, to bring near, hand over, MBh.; R.; to carry off, R. ed. Bomb. i, 61, 7.

Abhy-āhāra, *as*, m. bringing near, ŚBr.; carrying off, robbery, L.

अभ्याह्ने *abhy-ā-√hve*, -*hrvāyate*, to address (with the *āhāva* formula), TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; (pr. p. -*hrvayat*) to shout at, challenge, attack, PBr.

अभ्युक् *abhy-ukta*, *mfn.* declared or uttered (as a verse) with reference to (acc.), ŚBr.; Up.

अभ्युक्ष *abhy-√i. uksh*, P. -*ukshāti* (ind. p. -*ukshya*) to sprinkle over, besprinkle, ŚBr. &c.; *Ā.* (perf. -*vavakshe*) to cover with sparks, RV. i, 146, 2.

Abhy-ukshana, *am*, n. sprinkling over, wetting, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy; Ragh. xvi, 57.

Abhy-ukshita, *mfn.* besprinkled, R.; Mṛicch.

अभ्युच् *abhy-√uc*, -*ucyati*, to like, take pleasure in visiting, TS.

Abhy-ucita, *mfn.* usual, customary, R.

अभ्युचर *abhy-uc-√car* (Imper. 2. sg. -*carā*) to rise over (acc.), RV. viii, 25, 21.

अभ्युचि *abhy-uc-√ci*, to bring together in one place, Comm. on Bād.; to treat (a subject) in connection with (another), ib.

Abhy-uccaya, *as*, m. increase, Nir.; Bhāṭṭ.

Abhy-uccita, *mfn.* increased, Comm. on Nir.

अभ्युच्चय *abhy-ucchraya*, *as*, m. (√*śri*), 'elevation', in comp. with -*vat*, *mfn.* having a great elevation, being higher than (abl.), MBh. iii, 11699.

Abhy-ūchrita, *mfn.* raised aloft, elevated, ŚBr. &c.; prominent, VarBṛS.; Ragh. ix, 62; excellent through (instr.), Ragh. xvi, 2. -*kara*, *mfn.* with uplifted proboscis, MBh. iii, 15735.

अभ्युजि *abhy-uj-√ji*, to obtain by conquering, Gobh.

अभ्युज्जीव *abhy-uj-√jiv*, -*jīvati*, to preserve life, MBh. v, 4538.

अभ्युक्रम *abhy-ut-√kram*, to go up to, ascend, Vait. 1. P. (fut. 1. pl. -*kramishyāmas*, ŚBr.) and Caus. P. -*kramayati* [ŚBr.] or -*krāmayati* [ĀśvGr.] to cause to go or step towards (loc.)

अभ्युक्रुञ्ज *abhy-ut-√kruś* (Subj. 1. pl. -*krośāma*) to raise loud acclamations towards (acc.), AitBr.

Abhy-utkrushṭa, *mfn.* applauded with loud acclamations, AitBr. (*an-* neg.)

Abhy-utkrośana, *am*, n. loud acclamation, Sāy. on AitBr. - *mantra*, m. a hymn of applause with which Indra is addressed), ib.

अभ्युत् *abhy-ut-√trī* (3. pl. -*ūt-taranti*) to cross, ŚBr.; (1. pl. -*arema*) to cross over towards, penetrate to (acc.), RV. x, 53, 8.

अभ्युत्था *abhy-ut-thā* (√*sthā*), (impf. -*ūdtatishṭhat*; perf. -*ūt-tasthau*) to rise for going towards (acc.), AV. xv, 8, 5; ŚBr. &c.; to rise from a seat to do any one (acc.) honour, Śāk. &c.; (with *ātithya-karma*) id., MBh. viii, 634; to rise in rebellion, MārKP.; to leave off, desist from (abl.), Comm. on ChUp.

Abhy-utthāna, *am*, n. rising from a seat through politeness, Pāṇicāt.; rising, setting out, R.; rebellion, Hariv.; elevation, gaining a high position, gaining authority, respectability, Bhag.; Ragh.; (said of destiny) gaining efficacy, power, MBh. xiii, 343; rise, origin, birth, MBh. xii.

Abhy-utthāyin, *mfn.* rising from a seat to do any one honour, Comm. on KātyŚr. (*an-* neg.)

Abhy-utthita, *mfn.* risen, R. &c.; risen from the seat to do any one (acc.) honour, Hariv.; BhP.; appeared, visible, Ragh. i, 53, &c.; risen for doing anything, making one's self ready for (acc.), Nir.; (Inf.), MBh. xii, 4130; ready, Hariv.; BhP.

Abhy-uttheya, *mfn.* to be greeted reverentially (i. e. by rising from one's seat), Comm. on KātyŚr.

अभ्युत्पत् *abhy-ut-√pat* (p. -*patat*; perf. -*paṭāta*) to fly or jump or rush up to (acc.), Hariv.; Kathās.; Caus. -*ūt-pātayati*, to cause to fly up to (acc.), ŚBr.

Abhy-utpatana, *am*, n. springing or leaping against any one, Ragh. ii, 27.

अभ्युत्सह *abhy-ut-√sad*, Caus. (Ved. aor. -*sādayām akah* [akar, √1. kri]) to cause to set out towards (acc.); for obtaining), MaitrS. (quoted by Pāṇ. iii, 1, 42).

अभ्युत्सर्ज *abhy-ut-√sarj* (Pot. -*ūt-sarjet*) to rattle towards (acc.), TS.

अभ्युत्सह *abhy-ut-√soh*, to be able to resist (with acc.), MBh. vi, 2351; to feel competent, venture (with Inf.), MBh. iii, 13206; Ragh. v, 22.

अभ्युत्सिच् *abhy-ut-√sic* (ind. p. -*sicya*) to fill up by pouring, ŚBr.; to sprinkle with (instr., *adbhis*), ŚāṅkhGr.

अभ्युत्सृज *abhy-ut-√srij*, to throw (as an arrow) towards (dat.), MBh. vii, 8852; Desid. (p. -*sirishṭhat*) to be about to give up (as one's life), MBh. xii, 833.

अभ्युत्सि *abhy-ut-√smi* (only p. -*smayat*) to smile on (acc.), smile, MBh.; Hariv.

अभ्युद *abhy-√ud* (p. -*undāt*; Imper. 2. pl. -*undāta* [for *untā*, see Whitney's Gr. § 690]) to wet, flow over, RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभ्युदन् *abhy-ud-√an*, -*āniti*, to breathe towards or upon (acc.), ŚBr.

अभ्युदवसो *abhy-ud-ava-√so*, -*syati*, to set out or go towards (acc.), AitBr.

अभ्युदानी *abhy-ud-ā-√ni*, to lead up (out of water), MānŚr.; MānGr.; Gobh. (cf. *ud-ā-√ni*); to fetch out from, MānŚr.

अभ्युदाह *abhy-ud-ā-√hri*, to give an example in addition, Āp.

Abhy-udāharaṇa, *am*, n. an example or illustration of a thing by its reverse, L.

अभ्युदि *abhy-ud-√i* (2. sg. -*eshi*; Imper. 2. sg. -*īd-ihī*; Pot. -*iyāt* [ŚBr.], -*iyāt* [MBh. iii, 2010 & 10272]; fut. -*ud-ayishyati*, MBh. iv, 688), (said of the sun) to rise over (acc.), rise, RV. viii, 93, 1; AV. &c.; to engage in combat with (acc.), MBh. (Pot. -*iyāt*, see before); to finish off at (acc.), PBr.

Abhy-udaya, *as*, m. sunrise or rise of luminaries (during or with reference to some other occurrence), KātyŚr.; Jaim.; beginning, commencing (as of darkness, &c.), R.; elevation, increase, prosperity, happiness, good result, Mn. iii, 254; R. &c.; a religious celebration, festival, Mn. ix, 84. **Abhyudayāśṭi**, f., N. of an expiatory sacrifice, Jaim.; (cf. *abhyudī-tēṣṭi*).

Abhy-udayin, *mfn.* rising, Rājāt.

1. **Abhy-udita**, *mfn.* risen (as the sun or luminaries), MBh.; R.; Mn. iv, 104; one over whom (while sleeping) the sun has risen, Mn. ii, 221; Comm. on TS.; engaged in combat, MBh. iii, 15362; arisen, happened; elevated, prosperous; (*abhyudita*), *am*, n. (said of the sun or the moon) rising (during some other occurrence), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ā), f., N. of the ceremony (to be performed at the *abhyudita*), KaushBr. - *āyī-tā*, f. the state of lying asleep while the sun has risen, MBh. xiii, 5093. **Abhy-uditāśṭi**, f. = *abhyudayāśṭi*, KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.

अभ्युदित 2. *abhy-udita*, *mfn.* (√*vad*), expressed (in words), KenaUp. (*an-* neg.); see *abhi-√vad*.

अभ्युदीक्ष *abhy-ud-√iksh*, *Ā.* (impf. -*aikshata*) to look towards (acc.), R.

अभ्युदीर् *abhy-ud-√ir*, Caus. (p. -*irayat*)

to raise (one's voice), MBh. i, 2170; Pass. -*iryate*, to be stirred up, be intensified, Suśr.

Abhy-udirita, *mfn.* 'raised (as the voice), said,' (2), loc. ind. after it had been said by (instr.), Kathās.

अभ्युद् *abhy-ud-√i. ūh* (impf. *auhat*) to move or push farther out, AitBr.

अभ्युदे *abhy-udē* (√*i*), (ind. p. -*ētya*) to go out in order to meet any one (acc.), AV. xv, 11, 2 & 12, 2.

अभ्युद्ग *abhy-udga*, *mfn.* fr. √*uhj*, Pat. on Pāṇ. Sivasūtra 5 & viii, 3, 38.

अभ्युद्गत *abhy-ud-gata*, *mfn.* risen (as the moon); one who has gone out in order to meet any one (acc.), MBh. i, 3572; extended (as fame), R.; Lalit. - *rāja*, m., N. of a Kalpa, Buddh.

Abhy-udgama, *as*, m. rising from a seat to honour any one, Kathās.

Abhy-udgamana, *am*, n. id., L.

अभ्युद्गा *abhy-ud-√i. gā* (aor. 2. sg. -*āgās*; 3. sg. -*ūd-agāt*) to rise over or during (acc.), RV. viii, 93, 4; ŚBr.

अभ्युद्दिश *abhy-ud-√dis*, to point at anything above with reference to, MānGr.

अभ्युद्दिष्ट *abhy-ud-driṣṭa*, *mfn.* having become visible (as the moon) during anything, KātyŚr.; *dn-* (neg.), one during the sacrifice of whom the moon has not become visible, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*abhy-uddriṣṭā*), f., N. of a ceremony, KaushBr. **Abhy-uddriṣṭāśṭi**, f., N. of a ceremony (beginning only after the moon has become visible), KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.

अभ्युद् *abhy-ud-√2. dru*, -*drāvati*, to run up to (acc.), TBr.

अभ्युद्धा *abhy-ud-dhā* (√*2. hā*), *Ā.* (3. pl. -*uj-jihate*) to rise together with, ChUp.

अभ्युद्ध *abhy-ud-dhri* (√*hri*), Ved. to take out (especially one fire in order to add it to another), TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to take or draw out, draw (as water), MBh. &c.; to take up, lift up, ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. xii, 12322; to re-obtain, Yājñ. ii, 119; to elevate, render prosperous, MBh.; Sāh. &c.; Caus. (ind. p. -*ud-dhāya*) to raise, lift up, MBh. iii, 13326.

Abhy-uddhṛita, *mfn.* taken up, &c.; drawn (as water), Yājñ. i, 17; collected (for a purpose), Mṛicch.

अभ्युद्यत *abhy-ud-yata*, *mfn.* (√*yam*), raised, lifted up, MBh. &c.; offered, Mn. iv, 247 seq.; prepared for, engaged in, ready for (Inf. [Hariv. &c.] or dat. [VarBṛS.] or loc. [Mn. ix, 302] or in comp. [Megh.]); (for *abhy-udgata*), received kindly, welcomed, BhP.

अभ्युन्नत *abhy-unnata*, *mfn.* (√*nam*), raised, elevated, VarBṛS.; Śāk. &c.

अभ्युन्नी *abhy-un-√ni*, to pour upon, scoop towards, ŚBr.; PBr.; Lāṭy.

अभ्युपगम *abhy-upa-√gam*, to go near to, approach, arrive at (acc.), MBh. &c.; to obtain; to assent, agree to, Daś. &c.; Caus. (ind. p. -*gamayya*) to prevail on any one to assent, Daś. (see also *abhy-upagamita*).

Abhy-upagata, *mfn.* gone near to, approached, arrived at; agreed, assented to, admitted, MBh.; Śāk. &c.

Abhy-upagantavya, *mfn.* to be gone to or set out for (dat.), MBh. xiv, 327; to be assented to or agreed upon, Pāṇ. i, 2, 55, Kās.; to be admitted, Comm. on Bād. and on Nyāyam.

Abhy-upagantṛi, *mfn.* one who assents or admits, Comm. on ChUp.

Abhy-upagama, *as*, m. going near to, approaching, arriving at, L.; an agreement, contract, Mn. ix, 53; assenting to, admitting, Sāh. &c.; (as a statement) Comm. on Bād. - *siddhānta*, m. an admitted axiom, Nyāyad.

Abhy-upagamita, *mfn.* 'made to consent,' obtained by assent or free consent (as a slave for a fixed term), Comm. on Yājñ.

अभ्युपधा *abhy-upa-√dhā*, -*ūpa-dadhāti*, to place upon, TS.; to cover with (instr.), ŚBr.; P. *Ā.* (3. pl. -*ūpa-dadhati*, Subj. 1. pl. -*dddhāmaha*) to place upon (the fire) in addition or together with, ŚBr.

अभ्युपनिवृत् अभ्य-upa-ni-√vrit, to return, be repeated, KaushBr.

अभ्युपपद अभ्य-upa-√pad, *Ā. -padyate*, to approach in order to help, MBh. &c.; to ask for help, R. iii, 14, 7; to furnish with, MBh. ii, 187.

अभ्य-upa-patti, *is*, f. approaching in order to assist, protection, defence (ifc. [Mn.; Daś.] or with gen. [MBh. i, 112]); favour, the conferring of a benefit or kindness; agreement, assent, Comm. on Nyāyad.; impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow, as an act of duty), L.

अभ्य-upa-panna, mfn. protected, rescued; asking for protection or help, Mṛicch.; agreed to, admitted; agreeing to.

अभ्युपमन्त्र अभ्य-upa-√mantr (impf. *-mantrayat*) to address with a formula, MBh. viii, 4720.

अभ्युपया अभ्य-upa-√yā, to approach, go towards (acc. or dat.), MBh. vii, 1967; R.; (with *śamam*) to enter the state of rest, MarkP.

अभ्युपयुक्त अभ्य-upa-yukta, mfn. (√*yuj*), employed, used, Comm. on Pat.

अभ्युपलक्ष अभ्य-upa-√laksh (perf. Pass. p. *-lakṣita*) to perceive, notice, R. v, 28, 11.

अभ्युपविश अभ्य-upa-√viś, to sit down upon (acc.), MBh. v, 3244; Gobh. (v. l. *adhy-upa-√viś*); to sit down, Rājāt.

अभ्युपशान अभ्य-upa-śānta, mfn. (√*śam*), allayed, calmed.

अभ्युपसह अभ्य-upa-√sad, Caus. (ind. p. *-sādya*) to reach (as a town).

अभ्युपसृ अभ्य-upa-√sri, to come near, R.

अभ्युपसेव अभ्य-upa-√sev, *-sevate*, to observe religiously, MBh. iii, 13432.

अभ्युपस्था अभ्य-upa-√sthā, to honour, BhP.; Caus. to cause to bring near, R. iv, 38, 28.

अभ्य-upa-sthita, mfn. come, arrived, Kathās.; attended or accompanied by (instr.), MBh. iii, 16132.

अभ्युपाक अभ्य-upa-√i kri, to prepare or make preparations (for a sacred action, see *upā-√i kri*) with reference to (acc.) or in connection with (acc.), MaitrS.; Śākhāśr.; KātyŚr.

अभ्युपाकृ अभ्य-upa-√krish, to draw towards one's self, BhP.

अभ्युपागत अभ्य-upa-gata, mfn. come near, approached, Lalit.; (with *zyasanāya*, said of a sad fate), R.

अभ्युपादा अभ्य-upa-√i dā (ind. p. *-dāya*) to pick up (as fruits from the ground), MBh. xii, 672.

अभ्युपाया अभ्य-upa-√yā, to come up to, approach, Kathās.

अभ्युपावह अभ्य-upa-√hri, *-upūva-harati*, to bring or set down upon (acc.), ŚBr.; to lower (as one's arms, *bāhū*), VS. x, 25; ŚBr.

अभ्युपावृत् अभ्य-upa-√vrit, *-upā-vartate* (also P., aor. Subj. I. & 3. sg. *upā-vṛitam*, *upā-vṛitāt*) to turn one's self or go towards (acc.), TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

अभ्य-upa-vṛitta, mfn. turned or gone towards (acc.), ŚBr.; returned, R.

अभ्युपाह अभ्य-upa-√hri (impf. *-upāharat*, which might also be *-upāharat* fr. *abhy-upa-√hri*) to bring near, offer, MBh. xv, 11.

अभ्युपे 1. अभ्य-upē (√i), *-upāiti* (3. pl. *-ūpa-yanti*) to go near, approach, arrive at, euter, RV. vi, 28, 4; ŚBr. &c.; (with *apāh*) to bathe, KātyŚr.; Mn. xi, 259; Yājñ.; to approach (in copulation), Hit.; to go to meet any one (acc.), BhP.; to enter a state or condition, obtain, share, AitBr. (Ved. Inf. *-upādito*); MBh. &c.; to admit as an argument or a position, RPrāt. (perf. p. gen. pl. *-upēyushām*); Comm. on Nyāyam. and on Bād.; to select as (acc.), MBh. i, 811; to agree with, approve of, Daś. (see *abhy-upēta*): Pass. *-upēyate*, to be approved of, admitted, Sarvad.

अभ्य-upa-ya, *as*, m. an agreement, promise, engagement, Ap.; a means, an expedient, MBh.; Mn. xi, 210, &c.

अभ्य-upa-ya, *am*, n. a complimentary gift, an inducement, BhP.

अभ्य-upēta, mfn. approached, arrived at (acc.), MBh. i, 3592; Ragh. v, 14; (with *griham*) staying in a house, VarBṛS.; furnished with (in comp. [VarBṛS.] or instr.); agreed upon, assented to, Daś.; promised, Megh.

अभ्य-upētavya, mfn. to be admitted or assented to, Comm. on Nyāyam.

अभ्य-upētya, ind. p. having arrived at (acc.); having entered, Nir.; having assented or agreed to. **अभ्यupetyāśūsrūshā**, f. breach of a contracted service, a title of law treating of disputes between the master and a servant who has broken his agreement, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 182 seqq.

अभ्य-upētyivas, mī(yushī)n. (perf. p.) having approached, arrived at (acc.), R.; Bhāṭṭ.; having admitted, RPrāt. (see 1. *abhy-upē*).

अभ्युपे 2. अभ्य-upē (-upāi), (Imper. 2. sg. *-upāhi*) to approach (for refuge, *śaraṇam*), R. vi, 9, 39.

अभ्युपेक्ष अभ्य-upēksh (√*iksh*), (perf. p. *-upēkshītavat*) to overlook, allow, MBh. xvi, 160.

अभ्युपसत् अभ्य-ullasot, mfn. (√*las*), gleaming, flashing, Śiś. v, 2.

अभ्युप अभ्य-√ush (impf. 3. pl. *-ushnān*; Ved. Inf. *-ushas*) to burn, consume by fire, RV. ix, 97, 39; Kāth.

अभ्य-usha or **अभ्य-ūsha** or **अभ्य-usha**, *as*, m. a kind of cake of grain &c. (half dressed, slightly scorched, or parched so as to be eaten from the hand), (gana *apūpādi*, q. v.)

अभ्यushiya or **अभ्यūshiya** or **अभ्यushya** or **अभ्यūshya** or **अभ्य-oshiya** or **अभ्य-oshya**, mfn. consisting of, or belonging to, or fit for the above cake or preparation of parched grain, (gana *apūpādi*, q. v.)

अभ्य-usha-miśra, mfn. partly burnt, ŚBr.

अभ्युषित अभ्य-ushita, mfn. (√*vas*), having dwelt, having passed the night with, R. iii, 17, 2.

अभ्युद्धि अभ्य-ūddhi. See *abhi-√vah*.

अभ्युर् अभ्य-√ūrṇu, *abhy-ūrṇoti* (Imper. 2. sg. *-ūrṇuhi*) to cover, conceal, RV. viii, 79, 2 & x, 18, 11; AV.: *Ā. -ūrṇud* (p. f. *-ūrṇvānā*) to cover or conceal one's self, AV. xiv, 1, 27; RV. v, 41, 19.

अभ्युप अभ्य-ūsha. See *abhy-usha*. — **khā-dikā**, f. 'eating of *abhyūsha*-grains,' N. of a play, Vātsyāy.

अभ्युह 1. अभ्य-√i. ūh, to cover with (instr.), TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अभ्युह 2. अभ्य-√2. ūh, *Ā. (aor. -auhishṭa*, p. *-ōhasāna*) to watch for, lie in ambush for (acc.), RV. vi, 17, 8 & 9; P. *-ūhati*, to infer, guess, Nir. **अभ्य-ūsha**, mfn. concluded, inferred, Nir.

अभ्य-ūsha, *as*, m. reasoning, deduction, inference, conjecture, Nir.; Mālatim.

अभ्य-ūshitavya, mfn. to be inferred, Nir.

1. **अभ्य-ūhya**, mfn. id., L.

2. **अभ्य-ūhya**, ind. p. having deduced by reasoning, having inferred, Suśr.; Pān. vii, 4, 23, Kāś. &c.

अभ्यु अभ्य-√ri, *-riṇoti* (perf. 3. pl. *abhy-ārūh*) to run towards, reach, RV. i, 35, 9 & iii, 1, 4. **अभ्य-arṇa**. See s. v., p. 76, col. 1.

अभ्युर् अभ्य-√rich, *-archati*, to come to, visit or afflict with, MBh. iii, 11875; (impf. *-archat*) to strive against (acc.), strive to overpower, MBh. iii, 11726.

अभ्यु अभ्य-√rinj, *Ā. -rijyate* (P. pr. p. *-rijyāt*) to stretch out the hand for, hasten towards (acc.), RV. i, 140, 2 & vi, 37, 3.

अभ्यु अभ्य-√rish. See *abhy-√arsh*.

अभ्ये अभ्य-ē (√i), *-ūyati* (RV. viii, 55, 1) or *-āiti* [VS.], to go near, come to, approach, RV. &c.

अभ्य-ētya, ind. p. having approached, N.; Pañcat. &c.

अभ्येषण अभ्य-ēṣaṇa. See *abhīṣh*.

अभ्र *abhr*, cl. 1. P. *abhruti* (perf. *āna-bhra*) to err or wander about, Bhāṭṭ.

अभ्र *abhrā* (sometimes spelt *abbhra*, according to the derivation *ab-bhra*, 'water-bearer'; cf. Comm. on ChUp. ii, 15, 1), *am*, n. (rarely *as*, m., AV. ix, 6, 47 & TS.) cloud, thunder-clc id, rainy weather, RV. &c.; sky, atmosphere, Śiś. ix, 3; (in arithmetic) a cypher; [NBD.] dust, AV. xi, 3, 6; (in med.) talc, mica; gold, L.; camphor, L.; the ratan (Calamus Rotang), L.; Cyperus Rotundus, L.; [cf. Gk. *ὀμβρος* & Lat. *imber*.] — **m-liha** (*abhrām-l*), mfn. [Pān. iii, 2, 32] 'cloud-licking,' what touches the clouds, high, lofty, Ragh. xiv, 29, &c.; (*as*), m. wind, Pān. iii, 2, 32, Sch.; Śāh. — **gaṅgā**, f. the celestial Gaṅgā, Kād. — **ghana**, mfn. thickly covered with clouds, Ragh. — **m-ka-sha** (*abhrām-k*), mfn. [Pān. iii, 2, 42] 'grazing (hurting) the clouds,' very high, Kād.; (*as*), m. wind, Pān. iii, 2, 42, Sch. — **jā**, mfn. 'born from clouds,' caused by rainy weather, AV. i, 12, 3. — **taru**, m., N. of a certain phenomenon, VarBṛS. — **nāga**, *ās*, m. pl. N. of the eight elephants supporting the globe, L. — **patha**, m. sky, atmosphere, L. — **pi-śāca** or **piśācaka**, m. 'sky-demon,' N. of Rāhu (the descending node personified), L. — **pushpa**, m. the cane Calamus Rotang, L.; (*am*), n. 'a flower in the clouds,' castle in the air, anything impossible, Naish.; (cf. *ambara-pushpa*). — **prāṇa**, f. the sprinkling of the clouds, rain, RV. x, 77, 1. — **map-ā**, f. the plant Valeriana Jatāmāpsi, L. — **māta-nga**, m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant, L. — **mālā**, f. a line or succession of clouds, L. — **roha**, n. lapis lazuli, L. — **lipta**, mī(ā)n. partly overpread with clouds, Pān. iv, 1, 51, Sch. — **varsha** (*abhrā-d*), mfn. dripping or raining from the clouds, RV. ix, 88, 6. — **vāṭika** for *āmra-vāṭika*, q. v. — **villip-ta**, mī(ā)n. = *lipta*, q. v., Pān. iv, 1, 51, Kāś. — **vṛikaha**, m. = *-taru*, q. v., VarBṛS. — **śiras**, n. a head formed of the sky, Śiś. — **śāni**, mfn. procuring clouds, TS. **Abhrānadhya**, m. pause in the study on account of rainy weather, Gobh. **Abhrāvakkāśika** [Mn. vi, 23, &c.] or **kāśin** [R. iii, 10, 4], mfn. having the clouds for shelter, open to the sky (as an ascetic). **Abhrōttha**, mfn. 'cloud-born,' Indra's thunderbolt, L.

Abhraka, *am*, n. talc, mica, Bhpr. &c. — **bha-zman**, n. calx of talc, L. — **sattva**, n. steel, L.

Abhrāyanti, f. (pr. p. fr. *abhraya*, Noni. P.) 'forming clouds, bringing rainy weather,' N. of one of the seven Kṛittikās, TS.; TBṛ.

Abhrāya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to create clouds, Pān. iii, 1, 17.

Abhrāyita, mfn. 'shaped like a cloud,' similar to a cloud, Bhām.

Abhrita, mī(ā)n. covered with clouds, (gana *tārakādi*, q. v.), Ragh. iii, 12.

Abhriya (once *abbriya*, RV. x, 68, 12), mfn. belonging to or produced from clouds, RV.; AV.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. thunder-cloud, RV.

Abhriya, mfn. belonging to or produced from talc.

Abhrya, *as*, m. 'clothed only by the air' or 'having the clouds for shelter' (cf. *abhrāvakkāśika*), a naked ascetic, (gana *śākhādi*, q. v.)

अभ्रम *a-bhrama*, mfn. not blundering; steady, clear; (*as*), m. not erring, steadiness, composure, BhP.

A-bhramu, *us*, f. the female elephant of the east (the mate of Airāvata). — **priya** [Vcar.] or **-val-labha** [L.], m. the male elephant of the east or Airāvata.

अभ्रातु *a-bhrātrī*, mfn. brotherless, RV. i, 124, 7 (nom. sg. f. *tā*); iv, 5, 5 (nom. pl. f. *tāras*); AV. i, 17, 1 (nom. pl. f. *abhrātaras*); Nir. iii, 5 (acc. sg. f. *trīm*). — **ghnī** (*abhrātrī-*), f. (√*han*), not killing a brother, AV. xiv, 1, 62. — **matī**, f. brotherless, Nir. &c.

A-bhrātrīka, mī(ā)n. brotherless, Nir. &c.

अभ्रातृय *a-bhrātrīvyā*, mī(ā)n. having no rival, RV. viii, 21, 13; ŚBr. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of a verse of the SV.

अभ्रान्त *a-bhrānta*, mfn. unperplexed, not mistaken, not in error; clear, composed.

A-bhrānti, *is*, f. absence of perplexity or error.

अभ्रि *abhri*, f. a wooden scraper or shovel, a spatula, spade, VS.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. — **khāta**

(*dhbhi-*), mfn. dug up with a spatula, AV. iv, 7, 5 & 6.

अध्याय a-bhresha, as, m. non-deviation, fitness, propriety, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 37; Vait.

अध्याय ā-bhva [RV.] or **ā-bhva** [AV.] or **ā-bhva** [ŚBr.], mfn. (cf. *ā-bhva*) monstrous, immense, terrible, RV. i, 39, 8 & 63, 1; (*am*), n. immense power, monstrosity, horror, RV.; ŚBr.; a monster, RV. vi, 71, 5; AV.; ŚBr.

अम 1. *am*, ind. quickly, a little, (*gaṇa* *ādali*, q. v.)

अम 2. *am*, the termination *am* in the comparative and other forms used as ind., e. g. *pratarām*, &c., (*gaṇa svar-ādi*, q. v.)

अम 3. *am*, *amati*, to go, L.; to go to or towards, L.; to serve or honour, L.; to sound, L.; (Imper. A. 2. sg. *amishva*; aor. *amit*; cf. *abhy-*√*am*) to fix, render firm, TS.; (perf. p. acc. sg. *emushām* for *emivāṅsam*) to be pernicious or dangerous, RV. viii, 77, 10; Caus. *amidyati* (impf. *amayat*; aor. Subj. *amamat*) to be afflicted or sick, RV.; AV.; VS. (cf. *am-amayāt*).

1. **Amā, as**, m. impetuosity, violence, strength, power, RV.; VS.; AV.; depriving of sensation, fright, terror, RV.; disease, L. — **vat** (*dma-*), mfn. impetuous, violent, strong, RV.; (*vat*), ind. impetuously, RV. v, 58, 1.

1. **Amata, as**, m. sickness, disease, Up.; death, L.; time, L.; dust, Comm. on Up.

1. **Amati, is**, f. want, indigence, RV.; VS.; AV.; (*is*), mfn. poor, indigent, RV. x, 39, 6. **Amatī-vān**, mfn. poor, indigent, RV. viii, 19, 26.

Amatra, mfn. violent, strong, firm, RV. i, 61, 9 & iv, 23, 6; (*am*), n. a large drinking vessel, RV.; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 14; (*as*), m. id., RV. iii, 36, 4.

Amatraka, am, n. a drinking vessel, vessel, BhP. **Amatrin, mfn.** having the large drinking vessel called *amatra*, RV. vi, 24, 9.

Amāni, is, f. road, way, Up.

1. **Amīta** or **ānta**, mfn. perf. Pass. p. √*am*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 28.

Amīnā, mfn. impetuous, RV. vi, 19, 1 & x, 116, 4.

अम 2. *āma*, mfn. (pron.; cf. *amu*) this, AV.

xiv, 2, 71 (quoted in ŚBr. xiv & ŚvGr.) [The word is also explained by *prāṇa*, 'soul,' cf. Comm. on ChUp. v, 2, 6.]

Amā, amāt. See ss. vv.

अमङ्गल a-maṅgala, mfn. inauspicious, unlucky, evil, Ragh. xii, 43, &c.; (*as*), m. the castor oil tree, Ricinus Communis, L.; (*am*), n. inauspiciousness, ill-luck, Kum.; Venis.

A-maṅgalya, mfn. inauspicious, unlucky, L.; (*am*), n. inauspiciousness, ill-luck, BhP.

अमज्जक a-majjāka, mfn. having no marrow, TS.

अमणिव a-maṇiva, mfn. [NBD.] having no jewels, ŚaṅkhŚr.

अमण्ड a-maṇḍa, as, m. the castor oil tree, Ricinus Communis (cf. *āmaṇḍa* & *maṇḍa*).

अमण्डित a-maṇḍita, mfn. unadorned.

अमत 2. *ā-mata* mfn. (√*man*), not felt, not perceptible by the mind, ŚBr. xiv; not approved of, unacceptable. — **padārtha**, mfn. having an unacceptable second sense, Kpr.; Sāh.

2. **A-mati, is**, f. 'unconsciousness,' generally (*tyā*), instr. ind. unconsciously, Mn. iv, 222 & v, 20; Gaut. — **pūrva** or **-pūrvaka**, mfn. unconscious, unintentional.

अमति 3. *amāti, is*, f. form, shape, splendour, lustre, RV.; VS.; time, Up.; moon, L.

अमत्र āmatra. See √*am*.

अमत्सर a-matsara, mfn. unenvious, disinterested, Mn. iii, 231, &c.; (*am*), n. disinterestedness, Heat.

A-matsarin, mfn. disinterested, Heat; not sticking to, not having one's heart set upon (loc.), R.

A-mātsarya, am, n. disinterestedness, MBh. v, 1640. — **tā, f.** id., Lalit.

अमद a-mada, mfn. cheerless, Bhāṭṭ.

A-madana, as, m., N. of Śiva, BhP.

A-madya-pa, mfn. not drinking intoxicating

liquors, Suśr. — **madyat**, mfn. being (inebriated or) joyful without (having drunk) any intoxicating liquor, Kām.

अमधु a-mādhu, u, n. no sweetness, ŚBr.

A-madhavya, mfn. not worthy of the sweetness (of the Soma), AitBr.

अमध्यम ā-madhyama, -āsas, (Ved.) m. pl. of whom none is the middle one, RV. v, 59, 6; (cf. *d-kanishtha*.)

A-madhyastha, mfn. not indifferent.

अमनस् ā-manas, as, n. non-perception, want of perception, ŚBr. xiv; (*a-mand*), mfn. without perception or intellect, ŚBr. xiv; silly, ChUp.

A-manaska, mfn. without perception or intellect, Sarvad.; silly, KathUp.; not well-disposed, low-spirited, Kād.

A-manā (for *a-mand* in comp. with √*bhū* and its derivatives). — **bhāva**, m. the state of not having perception or intellect, MaitrUp.

A-mano (in comp. for *a-manas*). — **jña**, mfn. disagreeable, KātyŚr.; (Prākṛit *a-maṇuṇṇa*) Jain. — **rama-tā, f.** unpleasantness, Śiā.

A-mantā, mfn. silly, ignorant, RV. x, 22, 8 & 125, 4.

A-mantṛi, mfn. not thinking, MaitrUp.

अमनाक a-manāk, ind. not little, greatly.

अमनि amani. See √*am*.

अमनुष्य a-manushya, as, m. no man, any other being but a man, KātyŚr.; R. ii, 93, 21 (*mā-manushye*, 'only with men'); a demon, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 23. — **tā, f.** unmanliness. — **nishavita**, mfn. not inhabited by men.

A-mānava, mfn. 'not human, superhuman,' and 'not being a descendant of Manu,' Śiā. i, 67.

A-mānusha, mfn. (n) not human, anything but a man, RV. x, 95, 8; superhuman, divine, celestial, R. &c.; inhuman, brutal, RV.; (mfn. *ānusha*), without men, not inhabited by men, Kathās.; (*as*), m. not a man, ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn. ix, 284; (*ī*), f. a female animal, Gaut. — **loka**, m. 'the celestial world,' heaven, Kād.

A-mānushya, mfn. not human, MBh. xiv, 266.

अमनोज्ञ a-mano-jña, &c. See *ā-manas*.

अमनृ a-manṛi, &c. See *ā-manas*.

अमन्त्र a-mantra, as, m. not a Vedic verse or text or any formula; (mfn. *ān*), unaccompanied by Vedic verses or texts, Mn. iii, 121; unentitled to or not knowing Vedic texts (as a Śūdra, a female, &c.), Mn. ix, 18 & xii, 114; not using or applying Mantra formulas, Bhām. — **jña**, mfn. not knowing Vedic texts, Mn. iii, 129. — **vat**, mfn. unaccompanied by Vedic verses, Up. — **vid**, mfn. not knowing the formulas or texts of the Veda, Mn. iii, 133; (*ī*), m., N. of a prince.

A-mantraka, mfn. (n) unaccompanied by Vedic verses, Mn. ii, 66; (*am*), n. no Vedic verse or formula, VarBṛS.

अमन्द ā-manda, mfn. not slow, active, merry, RV. i, 126, 1; not dull, bright; not little, much, important, Rājāt. &c.; (*am*), iad. (in comp. *amanda-*) intensely, Bhāṭṭ; (*as*), m. a tree, L.

अमन्यमान ā-manyamāna, mfn. not understanding, RV. i, 33, 9; not being aware of, RV. ii, 12, 10.

अमन्युत ā-manyuta, mfn. (n) not affected with secret anger, AV. xii, 3, 31.

अमम a-mama, mfn. without egotism, devoid of all selfish or worldly attachment or desire, Buddh.; Jain.; indifferent, not caring for (loc.), Mn. vi, 26; (*as*), m. the twelfth Jaina saint of a future Utsarpiṇi. — **tā, f.** or **-tva**, n. disinterestedness; indifference.

अममि ā-mamri, mfn. (√*mri*), immortal, undying, AV. viii, 2, 26.

A-māra, mfn. (ā, Mn. ii, 148; ī, R. i, 34, 16) n. undying, immortal, imperishable, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; (*as*), m. a god, a deity, MBh. &c.; hence (in arithm.) the number 33; N. of a Marut, Hariv.; the plant Euphorbia Tirucalli, Suśr.; the plant Tiaridium Indicum, L.; a species of pine, L.; quicksilver, L.; N. of Anara-sigha; of a mountain (see *-parvata*); mystical signification of the letter *u*; (*ā*), f. the residence of

Indra, L.; the umbilical cord, L.; after-birth, L.; a house-post, L.; N. of several plants, Panicum Dactylon, Cocculus Cordifolius, &c., L.; (*ī*), f. the plant Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **kantaka**, n. 'peak of the immortals,' N. of part of the Vindhya range (near the source of the Sonā and Namadā).

— **koṭa**, m. 'fortress of immortals,' N. of the capital of a Rājput state. — **koṭha**, m., N. of the Sanskrit dictionary of Amara or Amara-sigha. — **ko-sha-kaumudī**, f. title of a commentary on Amara-sigha's dictionary. — **gaṇa**, n. the assemblage of immortals, L. — **guru**, m. 'teacher of the gods,' Brihaspati, the planet Jupiter, VarBṛS.; Kād. — **can-dra**, m., N. of the author of the Bāla-bhārata.

— **ja**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **m-jaya** (*amarajaya*), mfn. conquering the gods, BhP. — **taṭini**, f. 'river of the gods,' N. of the Ganges. — **tā** [Sāh.], f. or **-tva** [MBh. &c.], n. the condition of the gods (i.e. immortality). — **datta**, m., N. of a lexicographer; of a prince, Kathās. — **dāru**, m. the tree Pinus Deodara Roxb. — **dava**, m. a N. of Amara-sigha. — **dvija**, m. a Brāhmaṇ who lives by attending a temple or idol, by superintending a temple, L. — **dvish**, m. 'foe of the gods,' N. of an Asura, Kathās. — **pa**, m. 'lord of the gods,' N. of Indra, VarBṛS. — **pati**, m. id. — **parvata**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 1193. — **pura**, n. 'the residence of the immortals,' paradise, Bhāṭṭ; N. of various towns. — **puri**, f., N. of a town, Pañcat. — **push-pa** or **-pushpaka**, m. the plants Saccharum Spontaneum, Pandanus Odoratissimus & Magnifera Indica.

— **pushpikā**, f. a kind of anise (Aethum Sowa Roxb.), L. — **prakhya** or **-prabha**, mfn. like an immortal. — **prabhu**, m. 'lord of the immortals,' one of the thousand names of Viṣṇu, MBh.

— **bhartṛi**, m. 'supporter of the gods,' N. of Indra, L. — **māla**, f. title of a dictionary (said to be by the same author as the Amara-koṣha). — **rat-na**, n. 'jewel of the gods,' crystal (also *amala-ratna*), L. — **rāj** [VarBṛS.] or **-rāja** [R.], m. 'king of the gods,' N. of Indra. — **rāja-mantrin**, m. = *amaru-guru*, q. v., VarBṛS. — **rāja-śatru**, m. 'enemy of amara-rāja (q. v.),' N. of Rāvaṇa, R. vi, 35, 1. — **loka-tā**, f. 'state of the abode of the gods,' the bliss of heaven, Mn. ii, 5. — **vat**, ind. like an immortal. — **vallari**, f. the plant Cassyia Fili-formis Lin., L. — **śakti**, m., N. of a king, Pañcat.

— **sadas**, n. the assemblage of the gods, VarBṛS. — **sarit**, f. 'river of the gods,' N. of the Ganges. — **sigha**, m. 'god-lion,' N. of a renowned lexicographer (probably of the sixth century A. D.; he was a Buddhist, and is said to have adorned the court of Vikramāditya, being included among the nine gems).

— **stri**, f. 'wife of the gods,' an Apsaras or nymph of heaven, L. **Amarāṅganā**, f. id., Kathās. **Amarāśūrya**, m. (= *amaru-guru*, q. v.), N. of Brihaspati, BhP. **Amarādātri**, m. = *amaru-parvata*, q. v., BhP.; N. of Sumeru or Meru, L. **Amarādhipa**, m. = *amaru-pa*, q. v., R. ii, 74, 19; N. of Śiva. **Amarāpagā**, f. = *amaru-taṭini* & *-sarit*, q. v., Kād. **Amarāri**, m. an enemy of the gods, R.; an Asura, hence (*amarāri*)-*pūjya*, m. (= *asurādārya*, q. v.), N. of Śukra, the planet Venus, VarBṛS. **Amarā-vatī**, f. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 110) 'the abode of the immortals,' Indra's residence, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a town in Berar. **Amarī-√bhū**, to become immortal (said of brave warriors dying in battle), Bālar. **Amarējya**, m. = *amaru-guru*, q. v., VarBṛS.; Sūryas. **Amarēsa**, m. = *amaru-pa*, q. v., VarBṛS.; Sāh.; N. of Śiva or Rudra, R. **Amarēśvara**, m. = *amaru-pa*, q. v., Śāk.; Ragh. xix, 15; N. of Viṣṇu, R. i, 77, 29; N. of a Liṅga. **Amarēśvara-tirtha**, m., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. **Amarōpama**, mfn. like an immortal, MBh.

Amarōpama, mfn. like an immortal, L. **A-maraṇya, am**, n. the not dying, immortality, L. **A-maraṇiya**, mfn. immortal, L. — **tā, f.** immortality, L.

A-marishṇu, mfn. immortal (v. l. for *d-ma-vishṇu*, q. v.)

A-marta, mfn. immortal, RV. v, 33, 6.

A-martya (4), mfn. immortal, RV.; AV.; VS.; imperishable, divine, RV.; (*as*), m. a god, L. — **tā** [MBh.], f. or **-tva** [L.], n. immortality. — **bhā-va**, m. the condition of immortals, immortality, Ragh. vii, 50. — **bhuvana**, n. 'world of the immortals,' the heaven, L.

अमरु amaru, us, m., N. of a king, the author of the *Amaru-sataka*, q. v. — **ātaka**, n. the hundred verses of Amaru.

अमर्दिता *a-mardita*, mfn. (✓*mṛid*), unthreshed; unsubdued; not trodden down.

अमर्दधत् *d-mardhat*, mfn. not getting tired or inactive, RV. iii, 25, 4; v, 43, 1 & vii, 76, 5; not making tired, RV. vii, 76, 2.

अ-मर्दिह्रा, mf(ā)n. not getting tired, unremitting, indefatigable, RV.; unceasing, RV.

अमर्मेत् *a-marmān*, mfn. having no vital part, invulnerable, RV. iii, 32, 4; v, 32, 5 & vi, 26, 3; (ā), n. not a vital part of the body, Śūtr.

अ-मरमा (in comp. for *a-marman*). -**जāta**, mfn. not originating in a vital part of the body (as a disease), Śūtr. -**vedhi-tā**, f. the state of not inflicting severe injury on others, absence of acrimony (one of the thirty-five Vāg-guṇas of a Tīrthaṅkara), Jain.

अमर्याद *a-maryāda*, mfn. having no limits, transgressing every bound, R.

अमर्य *a-marsha*, as, m. (✓*mṛish*), non-endurance, Pān. iii, 3, 145; impatience, indignation, anger, passion, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m., N. of a prince, VP. -**ja**, mfn. springing from impatience or indignation, MBh. -**vat**, mfn. not bearing, intolerant, passionate, wrathful, angry, L. -**hāsa**, m. an angry laugh, a sarcastic sneer, MBh.

अ-मरशभा, mfn. = *amarsha-vat*, MBh. &c.; impatient (cf. *raṇāmaraṣaṇa*); (as), m. (= *amarsha*), N. of a prince, BHP.; (am), n. impatience of (gen.), MBh. xiii, 2159.

अ-मरशिता, mfn. = *amarsha-vat*, q. v., MBh. &c.

अ-मरशिन, mfn. id., MBh. &c.

अमल *a-mala*, mf(ā)n. spotless, stainless, clean, pure, shining; (as), m. crystal (cf. *amararatna*), BHP.; N. of a poet; of Nārāyaṇa, L.; (ā), f. N. of the goddess Lakṣmī, L.; (= *amarā*, q. v.) the umbilical cord, L.; the tree Emblica Officialis Gzrtin., L.; the plant Saptālī, L.; (am), n. tale, L. -**garbha**, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, L. -**patatrin**, m. the wild goose, L. -**mani**, m. or -**ratna**, n. (cf. *amararatna*) crystal, L. -**samyuta**, mfn. 'not defiled by any spot,' endowed with purity, MBh. **Amalātman**, mfn. of undefiled mind. **Amali-**✓*i. xpi*, to purify, VarBṛS. **Amalōdari**, f., N. of a female poet.

Amalaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make spotless, whiten, make brilliant, Kir. v, 44.

अ-मलिना, mfn. stainless, free from dirt, clean. -**dhī**, mfn. of a pure mind.

अ-मलिनासा, mfn. not impure, Rājat.

अमलानता *a-malātaka* or *a-malānaka*, am, n. (= *a-milāna*, q. v.) globe-amaranth (Gomphrena Globosa), (cf. *amilātaka*.)

अमवत् *āma-vat*. See *i. āma*.

अमविष्णु *a-maviṣṇu*, mfn. (✓*mū* = ✓*i. mīu*, NBD.), immovable, RV. x, 94, 11.

अमस *amasa*, as, m. disease, Un.; a fool, L.; time, L.; (cf. *i. amata* & 3. *amāti*.)

अमसृण *a-masṛiṇa*, mfn. not soft, harsh, L.

अमस्तक *a-mastaka*, mfn. headless.

अमस्तु *a-mastu*, mfn. without thickened milk or sour cream, Kauś.

अमस्वन् *āmas-van*, mf(ā)n. for *tāmas-van*, q. v., MaitrS.

अमहीयमान *d-mahiyamāna*, mf(ā)n. 'not high-spirited,' down-cast, sad, RV. iv, 18, 13; PBr. **अ-महीयन्**, as, m., N. of a Rishi (composer of the hymn RV. ix, 61); (cf. *āmahiya*.)

अमा *i. amā*, ind. (Ved. instr. fr. 2. *āma*, q. v.) (chiefly Ved.) at home, in the house, in the house of (gen.), with, RV. &c.; together, Pān. iii, 1, 122; (ā), f. = *amā-vāsyā*, q. v., Comm. on Ragh. xiv, 80 (in a verse quoted from Vyāsa); Comm. on Śūr-yas; also *amānta*, m. the end of the *amā(-vāsyā)* night, ib. - ✓*i. xpi* (gaṇa *sākṣhād-ādi*, q. v.), Ved. to have or take with one's self, AV.; ŚBr. &c. -**jūr**, ūr, f. living at home, growing old at home (as a maiden), RV. ii, 17, 7; viii, 21, 15 & x, 39, 3. -**vasi**, f. = *vāsyā*, q. v., L. -**vasu**, m., N. of a prince (a descendant of Purūravas), MBh.; Hariv.

VP. -**vasyā**, f. = *vāsyā*, q. v., Kāth.; Pān. iii, 1, 122. -**vāsi**, f. = *vāsyā*, q. v., MBh. i, 4644 & R. vi, 72, 66 (only loc. °*syām*, which might be a metrical abbreviation for °*syāyām*). -**vāsyā**, n. [NBD.] neighbourhood, AV. iv, 36, 3 [perhaps for -*vāsyā*, 'lowing (of cows) at home,' as the word is used together with *ā-garā* & *prati-krośā*]; mfn. born in an *amā-vāsyā* night, Pān. iv, 3, 30 (cf. *āmā-vāsyā*); N. of a Vedic teacher, VBr.; (-*vāsyā*), f. (scil. *rātri*; fr. ✓*5. vas*, 'to dwell,' with *amā*, 'together') the night of new moon (when the sun and moon 'dwell together'), the first day of the first quarter on which the moon is invisible, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; a sacrifice offered at that time; N. of the Achodā river, MatsyaP. -**vāsyaka**, mfn. (= -*vāsyā*) born in an *amā-vāsyā* night, Pān. iv, 3, 30. -**haṭha**, m., N. of a snake demon, MBh. i, 2157. **Amēshā**, mfn. sacrificed at home, VS. **Amōtā**, &c., see s. v.

1. **Amāt**, ind. (abl.) from near at hand, RV. v, 53, 8 & ix, 97, 8.

Amātya (4), as, m. (fr. *i. amā*, cf. Pān. iv, 2, 104, Sch.) inmate of the same house, belonging to the same house or family, RV. vii, 15, 3; VS.; ĀśvGr.; KātyŚr.; 'a companion (of a king),' minister, MBh.; Mn. &c.

अमा 2. *a-mā* (✓*3. mā*), f. (= *a-pramāṇa*) not an authority, not a standard of action, Nyāyam. -**tva**, n. the not being an authority, ib.

2. **A-māt**, m (nom. sg. ān) mfn. (pr. p. ✓*3. mā*), not measuring, not affording room or space, boundless (in qualities), Śiś. xiii, 2; Nalod.

A-mātrā, mfn. without measure, boundless (as Indra), RV. i, 102, 7; (as Brahman), BrĀrUp.; not metrical or prosodical, MāṇḍUp.; having the measure or quantity of the letter *a*, VPrāt.; (āyā), ind. (instr. f.) in a boundless manner, Kāthās.

A-māna, am, n. = 2. *a-mā*, Nyāyam. -**tā**, f. = *amā-tva* (s. v. 2. *a-mā*), ib.

A-mīti, is, f. = 2. *a-mā*, ib.; boundlessness, Naish.

अमांस *a-māṇsa*, am, n. not flesh, anything but flesh, KātyŚr.; (mfn.) without flesh, ParGr.; feeble, thin, L. -**bhakṣha**, mfn. not eating flesh, Kāthās. **A-māṇsāsāna**, mfn. id., Vishvus. **A-māṇsāsāin**, mfn. id., ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; ParGr. **A-māṇsāka**, mfn. without flesh, TS.

अमातृ *ā-mātrī*, tā, f. not a mother, ŚBr. xiv. **A-mātē-putra**, mfn. (gaṇa *kāshhādi*, q. v.) 'having neither mother nor son,' only in comp., e. g. *amātēputrādhyāpaka*, m. a teacher who cares for neither mother nor son (on account of being entirely absorbed in his work), Pān. viii, 1, 67, Kāś. **A-mātrika**, mfn. motherless, Āp.

अमात्य *a-mātya*. See *i. amā*.

अमातृ *a-mātrā*. See 2. *a-mā*.

अमात्य *a-mātsarya*. See *a-mātsara*.

अमानन *a-mānana*, am, n. disrespect, Hit.

अमानय *a-mānava*. See *a-manushya*.

अमानस्य *a-mānasya* = *āmanasya*, q. v., L.

अमानिन् *a-mānin*, mfn. (✓*man*), not proud,

modest, MBh. **Amāni-tā**, f. or -**tva** [Bhag. &c.], n. modesty, humility.

अमानुष *a-mānusha*, &c. See *a-manushya*.

अमानसी *amā-māsi*, v. l. for -*vāsi*, q. v., L.

अमाय *a-māyā*, mfn. not cunning, not sagacious, ŚBr.; AitBr.; free from deceit, guileless, Bhāṭṭ.; (ā), f. absence of delusion or deceit or guile, (āyā), instr. ind. guilelessly, sincerely, Mn. ii, 51; BHP.; Hit.

A-māyika, mfn. without illusion or deceit, void of trick or guile, Comm. on Kir.; not illusory, real, Kap.

A-māyin, mfn. void of trick or guile, MBh. iii, 1357; BHP.; (Prākṛit *a-mār*) Jain.

अमार *a-māra*, as, m. non-destruction, Rājat.

A-māraka, mfn. not killing, Śay. on RV. i, 84, 4.

अमार्ग *a-mārga*, as, m. a bad road, (also figuratively) an evil path, Rājat.; Kāthās.; (ēṇa), instr. ind. in a dishonourable manner, MBh. ii, 2035;

(mfn.), pathless, L. -**prasrit**, mfn. (✓*sri*), one who is out of the right way, Car.

अमार्जित *a-mārjita*, mfn. uncleansed, unwashed, MBh. iii, 2577.

अमावसी *amā-vasī*, &c. See *i. amā*.

Amā-vāsyā. See *ib*.

अमाष *a-māsha*, mfn. not producing kidney-beans, Pat.; without or except kidney-beans, Hcat.; (ās), m. pl. no beans, ĀpŚr.

अमाह *amā-haṭha*. See *i. amā*.

अमित *i. amita*. See ✓*am*.

अमित 2. *d-mita*, mfn. (✓*3. mā*), unmeasured, boundless, infinite, RV. &c.; without a certain measure, ŚBr.; Śūtr. &c.; (*d-mitam*) ind. immensely, RV. iv, 16, 5. -**kratu** (*āmīta*), mfn. of unbounded energy, RV. i, 102, 6. -**gati**, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kāthās.; N. of a Jain author. -**tejas**, mfn. of boundless glory, MBh. -**tva**, n. boundlessness, Hariv. -**dyuti**, mfn. of infinite splendour. -**dhvaja**, m., N. of a son of Dharmadhvaja, VP. -**rucl**, m., N. of a deity, Buddh. -**vīkrama**, m. 'of unbounded valour,' a N. of Vishnu. -**vīrya**, mfn. of immense strength, AV. xix, 34, 8. **A-mitākṣara**, mfn. not containing a fixed number of syllables, Nir.; RPrāt. **Amitātman**, mfn. of an immense mind, MBh. iii, 11924. **Amitābha**, ās, m. pl. 'of unmeasured splendour,' N. of certain deities in the eighth Manvantara, VP.; (as), m. sg. = *amidyus*. **Amitāyus**, m., N. of a Dhyāni-buddha, Buddh. **Amitānjan**, mfn. of unbounded energy, almighty, RV. i, 11, 4; Mn. i, 4, 16 & 36; N. of Brahman's *paryāṅka*, KaushUp.; N. of a man, (gaṇa *bāhu-ādi*, q. v.)

A-mīti. See 2. *a-mā*.

अमित *amitra*, as, ā, m. f. (fr. ✓*am* [Un. iv, 173] or perhaps *a-mitra*, 'not a friend' [Pān. vi, 2, 116, 'not having a friend'], but see *abhy-amiṭṛiṇa*, &c.) an enemy, adversary, foe, RV. &c.; (mfn.), not having a friend. -**khādā**, mfn. 'devouring his enemies,' N. of Indra, RV. x, 152, 1. -**ghāta**, mfn. (Ved.) killing enemies, Pān. iii, 2, 88, Sch.; (as), m. (= *ḥamrpoṣāṅga*) N. of Bindu-sāra (the son of Candragupta). -**ghātin** or -**ghna**, mfn. killing enemies, MBh.; R. -**jit**, mfn. 'conquering enemies,' N. of a son of Suvarṇa, VP. -**ta-pāna**, mfn. tormenting enemies, AitBr. -**tā**, f. enmity, Mfich.; Pañcat. -**dāmbhana**, mfn. hurting enemies, RV. ii, 23, 3 & iv, 15, 4. -**varman**, m., N. of a man, Daś. -**saha**, v. l. for *mitra-saha*, q. v. -**sāha**, mfn. (for -*khādā* in RV.) enduring or overcoming enemies (N. of Indra), AV. i, 20, 4. -**senā**, f. hostile army, SV. (= AV. iii, 1, 3); AV. v, 20, 6. -**hān**, mfn. killing enemies, RV.; VS. -**hū**, mfn. calling or inviting evil-doers, Samhitop. p. 7. **Amitrā-yūdh** (for *ītra*), mfn. fighting with enemies, RV. iii, 29, 15.

Amitraya, Nom. P. (p. °*yāt*) to have hostile intentions, RV.

Amitrayū, mfn. hostile, AV. xx, 127, 13.

Amitrāya, Nom. P. p. °*yāt* = *amitrāyāt* above, AV. vii, 84, 2 (cf. RV. x, 180, 3); Ā. °*yate*, to have hostile intentions, Pañcat.

Amitrin, mfn. hostile, RV. i, 120, 8.

Amitriya, mfn. id., RV. vi, 17, 1; viii, 31, 3 & ix, 61, 20.

अमिषित *ā-miṣita*, mfn. not reviled; unprovoked, RV. viii, 45, 37.

A-miṭhyā, ind. not falsely, truthfully, Ragh.

अमिन् *amin*, mfn. (fr. *i. ama*), sick, L.

अमिन् *aminā*. See ✓*am*.

अमिन्त *ā-minat*, mfn. (✓*i. mī*), not violating or transgressing, not altering, RV.; (Ved. du. f. °*at*) unalterable, RV. iv, 56, 2.

A-mīta-varṇa, mf(ā)n. of unaltered colour, RV. iv, 51, 9.

अमिलानता *a-milātaka* = *a-malātaka*, q. v.

अमिश्र *ā-miśra*, mfn. 'unmixed,' exclusive (i. e. without participation of others), ŚBr.

A-miśraṇa, am, n. = *a-yāvana*, q. v., Comm. on RPrāt.

A-miśraṇiya, mfn. immiscible, L.

A-miśrita, mfn. unmixed, unblended.

अमिष *amisha* = *amisha*, q. v., Up.

अमीतवर्ण *ā-mīta-varṇa*. See *ā-mīnat*.

अमीमांसा *a-mīmāṃsā*, f. (✓*man*), absence of reasoning or investigation, L.

A-mīmāṃsā, mfn. not to be reasoned about or discussed, Mn. ii, 10.

अमीय *amīva*, n. (✓*am*), pain, grief, R.; BhP.; (*āmīva*), f. distress, terror, fright, RV.; AV.; VS.; tormenting spirit, demon, RV.; AV.; affliction, disease, RV. — *cātana*, mf(ā)n. driving away pains, diseases, or tormenting spirits, RV.; AV. — *hān*, mfn. destroying pains, killing evil spirits, RV.; BhP.

अमु *amu*, a pronom. base, used in the declension of the pronom. *add*s, that (e. g. acc. *amūm*, *amūm*; instr. *amunā*, *amunā*; dat. *amushmat*, *amushmat*, &c.) — *vat*, ind. like such person or thing (referred to without name), KātyŚr. **Amū-driksha** or *-driś* or *-driśā*, mfn. like such a one, L. **Amuka**, mf(ā)n. such and such a person or thing, a thing or person referred to without name, Yājñ.

Amūtas, ind. from there, there, RV.; AV.; from above, from the other world, from heaven, ŚBr.; Nir.; hereupon, upon this; (=abl. *amushmā*) from that one, Das.

Amūtra, ind. there, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; there above, i. e. in the other world, in the life to come, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; there, i. e. in what precedes or has been said, ŚBr.; here, Kathās. — **bhūya**, n. being or going there (in the other world), dying, AV. vii, 53, t (= VS. xxvii, 29). **Amutrārtham**, ind. for the sake of (existence in the other world, Mn. vii, 95).

Amūthā, ind. thus, in that manner, like that, Nir.; with ✓1. *as*, 'to be thus' (a euphemistic expression used in the sense of) to fare very ill, ŚBr.

Amuyā, ind. (instr. f.) in that manner, thus or thus, RV.; AV.; with ✓1. *as* or ✓*bhū*, to be gone, be lost, ŚBr.

Amūchi, ind. at that time, then, ŚBr.; BṛĀrUp. **Amushmin** (loc. sg. of *add*s), ind. in the other world, L.; (forms the base of *amushmika*, q. v.)

Amūshya (gen. sg. of *add*s), of such a one. — **kula**, mfn. belonging to the family of such a one, (gaṇas *pratiṣṭhānti* & *manojñādi*, q. v.). — **putra**, m. the son of such a one (i. e. of a good family, of known origin), (gaṇa *manojñādi*, q. v.)

Amū-driksha, &c. See *amu*.

अमुक्त *a-mukta*, mfn. not loosed, not let go; not liberated from birth and death; not liberated from Rāhu, still eclipsed, Vishnu; (*am*), n. a weapon that is always grasped and not thrown (as a knife, a sword, &c.) — **haata**, mf(ā)n. 'one whose hand is not open (to give)', sparing, economical, Mn. v, 150. — **haata-tā**, f. economy, frugality, Vishnu.

A-mukti, īs, f. non-liberation, L.

A-muc, īs, f. not setting at liberty, ŚBr.

A-muoi, īs, f. 'not setting at liberty', N. of an evil spirit, AV. xvi, 6, 10.

अमुख *a-mukha* [TS.] or *ā-mukha* [ŚBr. xiv], mfn. having no mouth.

A-mukhya, mfn. not chief, inferior, Jaim. &c.

अमृग *a-mugdha*, mfn. not foolish, not perverse, ŚBr.

A-mūḍha, mfn. not infatuated, not perplexed; (*āni*), n. pl. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) 'not gross', N. of the five subtle elements (*tan-mātra*, q. v.)

अमूर *ā-mūra*, mf(ā)n. not ignorant, wise, intelligent, sharp-sighted, RV.; (v. l. *a-mura*) AV. v, 1, 9 & 11, 5.

अमूर्त *ā-mūrta*, mfn. formless, shapeless, unembodied, ŚBr. xiv; Up. &c.; not forming one body, consisting of different parts, Sūryas.; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva. — **rajas** or *-rajasa* or *-rayasa*, m. a son of Kuśa (by Vaidarbhī), MBh.; R. (ed. Bomb. *asūrti-rajas*, q. v.); VP.

A-mūrta, īs, f. shapelessness, absence of shape or form; (mfn.), formless; (*īś*), m., N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; (*ayas*), m. pl. a class of Manes (who have no definite form), Hariv. — **mat**, m. = *amūrta-rajas*, q. v., VP.

अमूल *a-mūla*, mf(ā), cf. Pān. iv, 1, 64, Comm., n. rootless, baseless, ŚBr. &c.; without authority, not resting on authority, Comm. on Yājñ.; (*ā*), f. 'without root', a bulbous plant [NBD.], AV. v, 31, 4; the plant Methonica Superba, L.

A-mūlya, mfn. invaluable, priceless.

अमृक्त *ā-mṛikta*, mfn. unhurt, RV.

अमृडय *a-mṛīdayā*, mfn. pitiless, TS.

अमृणाल *a-mṛiṇāla*, am, n. the root of a fragrant grass (used for tatties or screens, &c., commonly called Kaskas, *Andropogon Muricatus*).

अमृत *a-mṛita* (cf. Pān. vi, 2, 116), mfn. not dead, MBh.; immortal, RV. &c.; imperishable, RV.; VS.; beautiful, beloved, L.; (*as*), m. an immortal, a god, RV. &c.; N. of Śiva; of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; of Dhanvantari, L.; the plant Phaeolus Trilobus Ait.; the root of a plant, L.; (*ā*), f. a goddess, RV. &c.; spirituous liquor, L.; Emblica Officialis, Terminalia Citrina Roxb., Cocculus Cordifolius, Piper Longum, Ocimum Sanctum; N. of the mother of Parikshit, MBh. i, 3794; of Dākshāyaṇī, MatsyaP.; of a sister of Amṛitodana, Buddh.; of a river, Heat.; of the first *kalā* of the moon, Brahmap.; (*am*), n. collective body of immortals, RV.; world of immortality, heaven, eternity, RV.; VS.; AV.; (also *āni*, n. pl., RV. i, 72, 1 & iii, 38, 4); immortality, RV.; final emancipation, L.; the nectar (conferring immortality, produced at the churning of the ocean), ambrosia, RV. (or the voice compared to it, N.; Ragh.); nectar-like food; antidote against poison, Suśr.; N. of a medicament, Śis. ix, 36; medicament in general, Buddh.; the residue of a sacrifice (*cf. amṛita-bhuṣ*); unsolicited alms, Mn. iv, 4 & 5; water, Naigh.; milk, L.; clarified butter, L. (*cf. pañcāmṛita*); boiled rice, L.; anything sweet, a sweetmeat, R. vii, 7, 3; a pear, L.; food, L.; property, L.; gold, L.; quicksilver, L.; poison, L.; a particular poison, L.; a ray of light, Ragh. x, 59; N. of a metre, RPrāt.; of a sacred place (in the oorth), Hariv. 14095; of various conjunctions of planets (supposed to confer long life), L.; the number 'four', L. — **kara** or *-kīraṇa*, m. 'nectar-rayed', the moon, Kād. — **kūḍa**, n. the vessel containing the Amṛita or nectar. — **keśava**, m., N. of a temple (built by Amṛita-prabhā), Rājat. — **kshāra**, n. sal ammoniac, L. — **gati**, f., N. of a metre (consisting of four times ten syllables). — **garbhā**, m. child of immortality (said of sleep), AV. vi, 46, 1. — **cit**, mfn. piled up (as sacrificial bricks) for the sake of immortality, MaitrS. — **citi**, f. the piling up (of sacrificial bricks) conferring immortality, ŚBr. — **jaṭā**, f. the plant Valeriana Jaṭāmāṣṭ. — **jā**, f. 'produced by the Amṛita,' the plant Yellow Myrobalan. — **tarāṅgini**, f. 'having nectar-waves,' moonlight, L. — **tā**, f. immortality, L. — **tejas**, m., N. of a Vidyādharma prince, Kathās. — **tvā**, n. = *-tā*, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. — **diddhi** [Kād.] or *-dyuti* [Naish.], m. 'nectar-rayed,' the moon. — **drava**, mfn. shedding ambrosia (said of the rays of the moon), Śis. ix, 36. — **dhārā**, f. 'stream of Amṛita,' N. of a metre. — **nāḍōpanishad**, f. 'the sound of immortality,' N. of an Upanishad. — **pa**, mfn. drinking nectar; (*as*), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2537; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii. — **pakshā**, m. the immortal wing (of sacrificial fire), ŚBr.; (*amṛita-paksha*), mfn. (= *hī-ranya-paksha*, q. v.) having golden wings, ŚBr. — **prabhā**, m., N. of a Vidyādharma, Kathās.; (*ā*), f., N. of several women, Rājat. — **prāsana** or *-prāśin*, m. 'living on Amṛita,' a god, R. — **phala**, m. a pear tree, L.; the plant Trichosanthes Dicea Roxb.; (*am*), n. a pear, L.; the fruit of Trichosanthes D. Roxb.; (*ā*), f. the vine, L.; the plant Emblica Officialis Gaertn. — **bandhu** (*amṛita*), m. friend or keeper of immortality, RV. x, 72, 5; 'friend of Nectar,' a horse (so called because produced from the ocean along with the Nectar), L. — **bindūpanishad**, f. 'drop of nectar,' N. of an Upanishad of the Atharva-veda. — **bhavana**, n., N. of a monastery (built by Amṛita-prabhā), Rājat. — **bhuṣ**, m. = *-prāsana*, q. v., Mear.; one who eats the residue of a sacrifice, Bhag. — **bhojana**, mfn. one who eats the residue of a sacrifice, Mn. iii, 285. — **mati**, f. (= *-gati*, q. v.) N. of a metre. — **manthana**, n. 'the churning for the Amṛita,' N. of the chapters 17-19 of MBh. i. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. immortal, ŚBr. xiv; consisting of or full of Amṛita, Pañcat. &c. — **mālinī**, f. 'having an everlasting garland,' N. of Durgā. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice for obtaining immortality, Kāth. — **yoga**, m. (in astrol.) a certain Yoga. — **yonī**, m. the home of the immortals, ŚBr. — **raśmi**, m. = *-kara*, q. v., Kathās.; Bhāṭṭ. — **rasa**, n. nectar, Hit. &c.; (*ā*), f. dark-coloured grapes, L. — **latā** or *-latikā*, f. a creeping plant that

gives nectar, Pañcat. — **loka**, m. the world of the immortals, AitBr. — **vapus**, m. 'of immortal form,' N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; of Śiva. — **vardhana**, m., N. of a poet (quoted in Śārngadhara's anthology). — **varshin**, mfn. giving a shower of nectar, Sak. (v. l.) = **vallari** or *-vallī* [Suśr.], f. the creeping plant *Cocculus Cordifolius*. — **vākā**, f., N. of a bird, ŚBr. x. — **vinūdōpanishad**, see *-bindū*. — **śāstra**, n., N. of a work, Buddh. — **sambhava**, mfn. produced from nectar, MBh. xiii, 7200; (*ā*), f. = *-vallari*, q. v. — **sahōdara**, m. 'brother of Nectar,' a horse (cf. *-bandhu*), L. — **sāra-ja**, m. 'produced from the essence of ambrosia,' raw sugar, L. — **sū**, m. (✓3. *sr*), 'distilling nectar,' the moon, L. — **sō-dara**, m. = *sahōdara*. — **sravā**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **srāva**, m. a flow or current of water, Sūryas. — **srut**, mfn. (= *-drava*, q. v.), Kum. i, 46; Śis. ix, 68. — **haritaki**, f., N. of a medicament. — **hrada**, m. a lake of nectar, Śāk. **Amṛitāṇsu**, m. the moon, Kathās. **Amṛitākara**, m. 'a mine of nectar,' N. of a man, Rājat. **Amṛitākshara**, n. anything imperishable, Up. **Amṛitānanda**, m., N. of a man, Buddh. **Amṛitāndhas**, m. 'whose food is ambrosia,' a god, L. **Amṛitāpidhāna**, n. water sipped after eating nectar-like food so as to overlay it like a cover, TAr.; ĀśvGr.; MānGr. (cf. *amṛitōpastāraṇa*). **Amṛitā-phala**, n. (= *amṛitā-phala*, n., q. v.) the fruit of Trichosanthes, L. **Amṛitābhishikta**, mfn. anointed with nectar, ŚBr. **Amṛitāśa**, m. = *amṛita-prāsana*, q. v., MBh. xii; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii. **Amṛitāsana**, m. = *amṛita-prāsana*, q. v., L. **Amṛitāsma**, m., Pān. v, 4, 94, Sch. **Amṛitāśmāmi-tapas**, n., N. of a work. **Amṛitāsāṅga**, n. blue vitriol, Car. **Amṛitāsu**, mfn. whose soul is immortal, AV. v, 1, 1 & 7. **Amṛitāhara**, m. 'nectar-stealer,' N. of Garuḍa; (*am*), n., N. of a Parīśiṣṭa worker of the SV. **Amṛitāhuti**, f., N. of an oblation (offered to the gods), AitBr. **Amṛitāhva**, n. a pear, L. **Amṛitī-karaṇa**, n. changing into nectar. **Amṛitēśa**, m. 'lord of the immortals,' N. of Śiva, PadmaP. **Amṛite-śaya**, m. 'lying on Amṛita,' N. of Vishnu, Hariv. **Amṛitēśvara**, m. = *amṛitēśa*, q. v., Rājat.; N. of a medicament, Bhpr. **Amṛitēśhtakā**, f. a burnt or baked (and therefore imperishable) brick (used for the sacrificial altar), ŚBr. **Amṛitōtpatti**, f. the production of the Amṛita (N. of a chapter of the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa, relating how the Amṛita was obtained by the gods). **Amṛitōtpanna**, n. impure carbonate of zinc, L.; (*ā*), f. a fly, L. **Amṛitōdana**, m., N. of a son of Siṅgha-hann, and uncle of Śākya-muni. **Amṛitōdbhava** or *amṛitōpama*, n. = *amṛitōtpanna*, n., q. v., L. **Amṛitōpastāraṇa**, n. water sipped as a substratum for the nectar-like food, ĀśvGr. & MānGr.; an imperishable substratum, TAr. (cf. *amṛitāpidhāna*).

Amṛitaka, am, n. the nectar of immortality.

Amṛitāya, Nom. A. 'yale, to turn into nectar, Kād.; (p. 'yamāna) to be like nectar, Ragh. ii, 61.

Amṛitāyana, mfn. nectar-like, BhP.

अमृतपात्र *a-mṛit-pātra-pa*, mfn. not drinking from a clay vessel, MaitrS.

A-mṛin-maya, mfn. not made of clay, TBr.; Śulb.; KātyŚr. — **pa** [PBr.] or *-pāyin* (*ā-mṛin-maya*) [ŚBr. xiv & PārGr.], mfn. = *ā-mṛit-pātra-pa*.

अमृत्यु *ā-mṛityu*, us, m. non-death, immortality, ŚBr. xiii; KaushUp.; (mfn.), immortal, RV.

अमृम *ā-mṛidhra*. See *ā-mardhat*.

अमृषा *a-mṛishā*, ind. not falsely, certainly, surely, ŚBr. xiv; BhP. — **bhāshi-tva**, n. speaking truthfully (one of the qualities of a good spy), Comm. on Kir. **Amṛishōḍya**, n. true speech, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 57.

अमृष्ट *a-mṛishṭa*, mfn. (✓*mṛij*), not rubbed or washed, unclear, R. (v. l.) — **bhuṣ** or *-bhojin*, mfn. not eating delicate food or dainties (cf. 1. *mṛishṭa*), R. i, 6, 8 (i, 6, 11 ed. Bomb.). — **mṛija**, mfn. of unimpaired purity, Bhāṭṭ.

अमृष्यमाण *ā-mṛishyamāṇa*, mfn. (✓*mṛish*), not-bearing, not tolerating, ŚBr. xii, &c.

अमेक्षण *a-mekshaṇa*, mfn. having no *mekshaṇa* or mixing instrument.

अमेदस्क *a-medaska*, mfn. without fat, lean, TS.; Suśr.

अमेधस् *a-medhas*, mfn. unintelligent, foolish, an idiot, Pān. v, 4, 122.

अमेध्य *a-medhyā*, mfn. not able or not allowed to sacrifice, not fit for sacrifice, impure, unholy, nefarious, foul, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*am*), n. faeces, excrement, KātyŚr.; Mn. ix, 282; Yājñ. &c. — **कुपपक्षि**, mfn. feeding on carrion. — **तृ**, f. or **-त्वा**, n. impurity, foulness, filthiness. — **युक्ता**, mfn. filthy, foul. — **लिप्ता**, mfn. smeared with ordure, Mu. iv, 56; BhP. — **लेपा**, m. smearing with ordure. **अमेध्यक्ता**, mfn. soiled with ordure, Mn.

अमेन *a-menā*, as, m. having no wife, a widower, RV. v, 31, 2.

अमेनि *a-ment*, mfn. not casting or throwing, not able to throw, AV. v, 6, 9 & 10; VS.; TBr.

अमेय *a-meya*, mfn. immeasurable, MBh. viii, 1975; Kathās. **अमेयātman**, mfn. possessing immense powers of mind, magnanimous, MBh.; Ragh. x, 18; (*ā*), m., N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii.

अमेष्ट *amēśtā*. See *amā*.

अमेह *ā-meha*, as, m. retention of urine, TS.; Kāth.; PBr.

अमोक्य *a-mokyā*, mfn. (√*muc*), that cannot be unloosed, AV. iii, 6, 5.

A-mocana, *am*, n. not loosening or letting go, L.

A-mocaniya, mfn. not to be liberated.

A-mocita, mfn. not liberated, confined.

A-mocya, mfn. = *caniya*, q. v., Ragh. iii, 65.

अमोक्ष *a-moksha*, mfn. (√*moksh*), unliberated, unloosed, L.; (*as*), m. want of freedom, bondage, confinement; non-liberation (from mundane existence).

A-mokshayat, mfn. not liberating, Yājñ. ii, 300.

अमोचन *a-mocana*, &c. See *a-mokyā*.

अमोघ *a-mogha*, mf(ā)n. unerring, unfailing, not vain, efficacious, succeeding, hitting the mark; productive, fruitful; (*ā-mogha*), as, m. the not erring, the not failing, ŚBr.; N. of Śiva; of Vishnu, MBh. xiii; of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14632; of a minister of an Asura king at war with Kārtikeya, SkandaP.; of a river, L.; (*ā*), f. trumpet flower, Bignonia Suaveolens, Roxb.; a plant of which the seed is used as a vermifuge, Erycibe Paniculata Roxb.; Terminalia Citrina Roxb.; N. of a spear, MBh. iii, 16990 & R. i, 20, 12; (with or without *rātri*) 'the unfailing one,' a poetical N. of the night, MBh.; a mystical N. of the letter *ksh* (being the last one of the alphabet); N. of Durgā, L.; of the wife of Śāntanu; of one of the mothers in Skanda's suite, MBh. ix, 2639. — **किरापा**, *āni*, n. pl. 'the unerring rays,' N. of the rays immediately after sunrise and before sunset, VarBṛS. — **दाप्दा**, m. 'unerring in punishment,' N. of Śiva. — **दार्शना**, m. 'of an unfailing eye,' N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **दार्शन**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. — **दृष्ट**, mfn. of an unfailing look or eye, BhP. — **नानिनी**, f., N. of a Śikṣā-text. — **पताना**, mfn. 'not failing in vain,' reaching the aim, Rājāt. — **पक्षा**, m., N. of a Lokēśvara, Buddh. — **बाला**, mfn. of never-failing strength (said of the horse Ucaishravas). — **भूति**, m., N. of a king of the Pāñjāb. — **राजा**, m., N. of a Bhikṣu, Lalit. — **वर्षा**, m., N. of a Caulukya prince. — **वृ**, mfn. whose words are not vain, BhP. — **वृक्षिता**, mfn. never disappointed, L. — **विक्रमा**, m. 'of unerring valour,' N. of Śiva. — **सिद्धि**, m., N. of the fifth Dhyāni-buddha. **Amoghākṣhī**, f., N. of Dākṣhāyaṇi, MatsyaP. **Amoghācārya**, m., N. of an author.

अमोत *amōtā*, mfn. woven at home, AV.; Kauś. — **पुत्राका**, m. a child protected at home ['a weaver's boy,' NBD.], AV. xx, 127, 5.

Amōtaka, as, m. protected at home (as a child) ['a weaver,' NBD.], AV. xx, 127, 5.

अमौतधौत *a-mautra-dhanta*, mfn. not washed (by a washerman) with alkaline lye, KātyŚr.

अमौन *a-maunā*, as, n. the state of not being a Muni or not keeping the vows of a Muni, ŚBr. xiv.

अमनस् *amnās*, mfn. unawares, AV. viii, 6, 19; Kāth.; APṛāt. [according to Pān. viii, 2, 70 the word is liable to become *amnar* in Sandhi].

अम्ब *amb*, cl. 1. P. *ambati*, to go, L.: cl. 1. *ā. Ambate*, to sound, L.

अम्बा *āmba*. See *āmbā*.

अम्बक *āmbaka*, am, n. Śiva's eye, Bālar. (cf. *try-āmbaka*); an eye, L.; copper, L.

अम्बाया *āmbayā*. See *āmbā*.

अम्बरा *āmbara*, am, n. circumference, compass, neighbourhood, RV. viii, 8, 14; (ifc. f. *ā*) clothes, apparel, garment, MBh. &c.; cotton, L.; sky, atmosphere, ether, Naigh.; MBh. &c.; (hence) a cipher, Sūryas; N. of the tenth astrological mansion, VarBṛS.; the lip; saffron, L.; a perfume (Ambra), L.; N. of a country, MatsyaP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. — **गा**, mfn. sky-going, Suśr. — **कारा**, mfn. id., Kathās.; a bird, Pañcat.; a Vidyādharā, Kathās. — **करिन**, m. a planet. — **दा**, n. 'giving clothes,' cotton. — **नगरि**, f., N. of a town. — **पुष्पा**, n. 'a flower in the sky,' anything impossible; (cf. *abhra-puṣhpa*). — **प्रबद्ध**, f., N. of a princess, Kathās. — **मणि**, m. 'sky-jewel,' the sun, Śih.; Bālar. — **युगा**, n. 'pair of vestments,' the two principal female garments (upper and lower). — **शैला**, m. a high mountain (touching the sky). — **स्थलि**, f. the earth, L. **Ambarādhikārin**, m. superintendent over the robes (an office at court), Rājāt. **Ambarānta**, m. the end of a garment; the horizon. **Ambarāṅkas**, m. 'sky-dweller,' a god, Kum. v, 79.

अम्बरीष *āmbarīṣa*, as, am, m. n. a frying-pan, TS. v; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m., N. of a hell, Jain.; remorse, L.; war, battle, L.; a young animal, colt, L.; the sun, R. v, 3, 5; sky, atmosphere, Comm. on Up.; the hog-plum plant (Spondias Magnifera), L.; N. of a Rājārshi (son of the king Vṛishāgiri, and composer of the hymns RV. i, 100 & ix, 98), RV. i, 100, 17; of a descendant of Manu Vāivasvata and son of Nābhāga (celebrated for his devotion to Vishnu), MBh. &c.; N. of a Rājārshi (descendant of Sagara and ancestor of Daśaratha), R.; N. of a son of the patriarch Pulaha, Vāyup. &c.; N. of Śiva, L.; of Vishnu, L.; of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. — **पुत्रा**, m. son of Ambarīṣa, whence the N. of a country, (gaṇa *rājanyādī*).

अम्बरीष *āmbaryā*, Nom. P. *ōryati*, to bring together, collect, (gaṇa *kaṇḍu-ādī*).

अम्बरा *āmba-shṭha*, as, m. (fr. *āmba* and *shṭha*), Pān. viii, 3, 97), N. of a country and of its inhabitants, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; of the king of that country, MBh. vii, 3399 seqq.; the offspring of a man of the Brāhman and a woman of the Vaiśya caste (a man of the medical caste, Mn. x, 47; an elephant-driver, BhP.), Mn. x; Yājñ. &c.; (*ā*), f. Jasminum Auriculatum, L.; Cleypea Hernandifolia, Suśr.; Oxalis Corniculata, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. an Ambashṭha woman [Comm. on Mn. x, 15]; (*ā*), f. [Mn. x, 19], id. **Ambashṭhaki**, f. Cleypea Hernandifolia, L. **Ambashṭhikā**, f. Clerodendrum Siphonanthus.

अम्बा *āmbā*, f. (Ved. Voc. *āmbē* [VS.] or *āmba* [RV.], in later Sanskrit *āmba* only, sometimes a mere interjection, ĀśvŚr.), a mother, good woman (as a title of respect); N. of a plant; N. of Durgā (the wife of Śiva); N. of an Apsaras, L.; N. of a daughter of a king of Kāśī, MBh.; N. of one of the seven Kṛitiks, TS.; Kāth.; TBr.; a tenn in astrol. (to denote the fourth condition which results from the conjunction of planets?). In the South-Indian languages, *āmbā* is corrupted into *ammā*, and is often affixed to the names of goddesses, and females in general [Germ. *Amme*, 'a nurse'; Old Germ. *amma*, Them. *ammōn*, *ammūn*]. — **गा**, m. a river in Ceylon. — **जानमान**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6051.

Ambayā, f. mother (a N. of rivers), KaushUp. **Ambādā** or **āmbālā**, f. mother, Pān. vii, 3, 107, Comm. (voc. *de* & *le*) & Kāś. (in Veda voc. optionally *da* & *la*).

Ambālīkā, f. (voc. *āmbālīke*), mother, VS.; N. of a plant; N. of a daughter of a king of Kāśī (wife of Vicitravīrya, and mother of Pāṇḍu), MBh.

Ambālī, f. mother, TS. vii (voc. *āmbālī* for *āmbāle* as mentioned by Pān. vi, 1, 118).

Ambī, is, f. mother, RV. i, 23, 16; Superl. voc. *āmbītame*, 'O dearest mother!' RV. ii, 41, 16; (cf. *āmbī*).

Ambikā, f. (voc. *āmbike*), mother, good woman (as a term of respect), VS. & TS. (cf. Pān. vi, 1, 118); Pān. vii, 3, 107, Comm. (voc. *ōke*) & Kāś.

(in Veda voc. optionally *ka* & *ke*); a N. applied to the harvest (as the most productive season), Kāth.; a sister of Rudra, VS.; ŚBr.; N. of Pārvatī (the wife of Śiva), Hariv.; Yājñ. &c.; of the wife of Rudra Ugraratas, BhP.; of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2630; of a daughter of the king of Kāśī (wife of Vicitravīrya, and mother of Dhītarāshṭra), MBh. &c. (cf. *āmbālīkā*); one of the female domestic deities of the Jains, L.; N. of a place in Bengal, L.; N. of two rivers, Hcat.; the plant Wrightia Antidysenterica. — **पति**, m., N. of Śiva; N. of Rudra or Śiva, TAr.; Kād. &c. — **पुत्रा** or **-suta**, m., N. of Dhītarāshṭra.

Ambikeya, as, m. (for *āmbikeya*, q. v.) N. of Dhītarāshṭra, MBh. iii, 219 & 250; of Gaṇeśa, L.; of Kārtikeya, L.

Ambī, f. = *āmbī*, q. v., RV. viii, 72, 5 (acc. *āmbīyām*) & Kāth.

अम्बु *āmbu*, n. water, Naigh.; MBh. &c.; a kind of Andropogon, VarBṛS.; Bhpr.; N. of a metre (consisting of ninety syllables), RPṛāt.; the number 'four,' VarBṛ. — **कापा**, m. 'a drop of water,' a shower, L. — **काण्टका** or **-kirāta**, m. the short-nosed alligator, L. — **किंसा** or **-kūrma**, m. a porpoise (especially the Gangetic, Delphinus Gangeticus), L. — **केआरा**, m. lemon tree, L. — **क्रिय**, f. a funeral rite (= *jala-kriyā*), Bhāṭṭ. — **गा**, mfn. 'water-goer,' living in water. — **गहना**, m. hail, frozen rain, L. — **कारा**, mfn. moving in the water, aquatic. — **कामारा**, n. 'water-chowry,' the aquatic plant Valisneria. — **करिन**, mfn. moving in water (as a fish, &c.), Mn. xii, 57 (cf. *ap-cara* s. v. 2. *dp*). — **जा**, mfn. produced in water, water-born, aquatic; (*as*), m. the plant Barringtonia Acutangula Gaertn.; a lotus (Nymphaea Nelumbo); a muscle-shell, R. vii, 7, 10; the thunderbolt of Indra ('cloud-born'), L. — **जानमान**, n. a lotus (Nymphaea Nelumbo), Naish. — **जाभू**, m. 'being in a lotus,' the god Brahmā. — **जास्था**, mfn. sitting on a lotus. — **जकषा**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed. — **जानन**, f. 'having a lotus face,' N. of the tutelary deity of the Ojishṭha family, BrahmaP. — **ताकारा**, m. 'water-thief,' the sun, L. — **तैला**, m. (= *cāmara*) the plant Valisneria. — **दा**, m. 'giving water,' a cloud; the plant Cyperus Hexastichus Communis; *āmbudhrānya*, n., N. of a forest. — **देवा** or **-daiya**, n. 'having the waters as deity,' N. of the astrological mansion Pūrvāśādhā, VarBṛS. — **धारा**, m. 'water-holder,' a cloud. — **द्वि**, m. 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; the number 'four' (*āmbudhī*); *kāmīnī*, f. a river, Bhām.; *-sravā*, f. the plant Aloes Perfoliata. — **नैथा**, m. 'lord of the waters,' the ocean, Hariv. — **निधि**, m. 'treasury of waters,' the ocean. — **निवाहा**, m. 'water-bearer,' a cloud, VarBṛS. — **पा**, m. 'drinking water,' the plant Cassia Tora or Alata. — **पा**, m. 'lord of the waters,' Varuṇa, R. vii, 3, 18. — **पक्षि**, m. aquatic bird, Kathās. — **पति**, m. = *2. -pa*, VarBṛS.; the ocean. — **पत्र**, f. (= *-da*), the plant Cyperus Hex. C. — **पद्धति**, f. or *-pāta*, m. current, stream, flow of water, L. — **प्राणा**, m. or *-pranādana*, n. the clearing nut tree, Strychnos Potatorum (the nuts of this plant are generally used in India for purifying water [cf. Mn. vi, 67]); they are rubbed upon the inner surface of a vessel, and so precipitate the impurities of the fluid it contains. — **भृति**, m. a cloud, L.; tale, L.; the grass Cyperus Pertenuis, L. — **मत**, mfn. watery, having or containing water; (*ī*), f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 6026. — **मैत्रा-जा**, mfn. produced only in water. — **मू**, m. a cloud, Kir. v, 12, Śiś. — **यान्त्रा**, n. clepsydra, VarBṛS. — **रया**, m. a current, R. ii, 63, 43. — **रैजा**, m. = *nātha*, Nalod.; = *2. -pa*, Hariv. — **रौ**, m. 'heap of waters,' the ocean, Kum.; Ragh. &c. — **रुहा**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) 'water-growing,' the day-lotus, R. &c.; (*ā*), f. Hibiscus Mutabilis. — **रुहिणी**, f. the lotus, Kathās. — **रोहिणी**, f. id., L. — **वृ**, f. four days in Āśādhā (the tenth to the thirteenth of the dark half of the month, when the earth is supposed to be unclean, and agriculture is prohibited), BrahmaP. ii, 77; (*āmburavācī*); *-tyāgn*, m. the thirteenth of the same; *-prada*, n. the tenth in the second half of the month Āśādhā. — **वैशि** or *-vāśi*, f. the trumpet flower (Bignonia Suaveolens), L. — **वैषा**, m. a cloud, Kum.; Megh. &c.; the grass Cyperus Pertenuis; a water-carrier, L.; tale, L.; the number 'seventeen,' L. — **वैहिन**, mfn. carrying or conveying water; (*inī*), f. a wooden baling vessel, L.; N. of a river (v. l. *madhu-vāhini*), MBh. vi, 334; VP. — **वैतासा**, m. a kind of cane or reed growing in water. — **शि**

riśhikā, f., N. of a plant, Bhpr. — **āitā**, f., N. of a river, R. iv, 41, 16. — **śarpini**, f., 'water-glider,' a leech, L. — **śeoanī**, f. (= *vāhini*) a wooden baling vessel, L.

समुकुत ambū-kṛita, mfn. (*ambu* used onomatopoeically to denote by trying to utter *mb* the effect caused by shutting the lips on pronouncing a vowel), pronounced indistinctly (so that the words remain too much in the mouth); [in later writers derived fr. *ambu*, water] sputtered, accompanied with saliva, Pat.; Lāṭy. (*an-*, neg.); (*am*), n. a peculiar indistinct pronunciation of the vowels, RPrāt.; Pat.; roaring (of beasts) accompanied with emission of saliva, Uttarar.; Mālatim.

सम्भ्य ambhyā, as, ni. 'a chanter' (an error of Śāy. on RV. viii, 72, 5; cf. *ambī*).

अम्भ ambh, *ambhate*, to sound, L.

Ambhapa, *am*, n. 'sounding,' the body of the Vṛṇa lute, AitĀr.

अम्भस ambhas, n. (cf. *abhrā*, *āmbu*), water, RV. &c.; the celestial waters, AitUp.; power, fruitfulness, VS. & AV.; (*āṇsi*), n. pl. collective N. for gods, men, Manes, and Asuras, TBr. & VP.; (hence) (*as*), sg. the number 'four,' mystical N. of the letter *v*; N. of a metre (consisting of 82 syllables), RPrāt.; (*asā*), instr. in comp. for *ambhas* (e.g. *ambhasā-kṛita*, 'done by water'), Pān. vi, 3, 3; (*asī*), n. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. [ṣūBpos, imber].

Ambhah (in comp. for *ambhas*). — **pati**, m. 'the lord of the waters,' Varuṇa. — **śyāmāka**, m. water hair-grass, Car. — **sāra**, m. a pearl, L. — **sū**, m. smoke, L. — **stha**, mfn. standing in water, Hit.

Ambho (in comp. for *ambhas*). — **ja**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) 'water-born,' the day-lotus; (*as*), m. the plant Calamus Rotang, L.; the Sārāsa or Indian crane, L. — **ja-khaṇḍa**, n. a group of lotus flowers, Pān. iv, 2, 51, Kās. — **ja-janman**, m., N. of Brahmā (born in a lotus). — **janma-jani**, m. (= *ja-janman*) Brahmā, BhP. — **janman**, n. (= *ja*) 'water-born,' the lotus, BhP. — **ja-yoni**, m. id. — **jini**, f. the lotus plant, Kathās. &c.; an assemblage of lotus flowers or a place where they abound, (gaṇa *pushkarādī*, q. v.). — **da**, m. a cloud, MBh. &c.; the plant Cyperus Hexastichus Communis Nees. — **dha-ra**, m. a cloud, Mṛicchi. &c. — **dbi**, m. 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; (*ambudhi*)-*pallava* or *valla-bha*, m. coral, L. — **nidhi**, m. the ocean. — **muc**, m. 'water-shedder,' a cloud, Kād. — **rāśi**, m. (= *nidhi*) the ocean. — **ruh**, n. 'water-growing,' the lotus. — **ruha**, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) id., Kum. &c.; (*as*), m. (= *ja*, m.) the Indian crane; N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. xiii, 258.

अम्भिणी ambhiṇī (for *ābhiṇī*), f., N. of a preceptress (who transmitted the white Yajur-veda to Vāc, speech), ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *āmbhṛiṇī*).

Ambhṛinā, mfn. (cf. *āmbhas*, ṣūBpos, ṣūBpos), powerful, great [Naigh.], RV. i, 133, 5 ['roaring terribly,' Śāy.]; (*ās*), n. a vessel (used in preparing the Soma juice), VS. & ŚBr.; N. of a Rishi (father of Vāc), RAnukr.; (cf. *āmbhṛiṇī*).

सम्भय am-maya, mf(i)n. (for *ap-maya*; Pān. iv, 3, 144, Siddh.), formed from or consisting of water, watery, Ragh. x, 59; BhP.

सम्यक् āmyak, ind. 'towards, here' (Nir. & Śāy. on RV. i, 169, 3); but see *āmyaksh*.

अम्र amra, as, m. = *āmra*, q. v., L.

Amrāta, as, m. = *āmṛāta*, q. v., L.

Amrātaka, as, m. = *āmṛāt*, q. v., VarBṛS.

अम्र amla, mfn. sour, acid, Mn. v, 114, &c.; (*as*), m. (with or without *rasa*) acidity, vinegar, Suśr.; wood sorrel (Oxalis Corniculata), Suśr.; (*ā*), f. Oxalis Corniculata, L.; (*am*), n. sour curds, Suśr. — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a plant. — **keśara**, m. citron tree. — **oukrikā**, f. or *cūḍā*, n. a kind of sorrel. — **jambīra**, m. lime tree. — **tā**, f. sourness, Suśr. — **drava**, m. the acid juice (of fruits), Bhpr. — **nā-yaka**, m. sorrel. — **nimbūka**, m. the lime. — **niśā**, f. the plant Curcuma Zerumbet Roxb. — **pañcaka** or **pañca-phala**, n. a collection of five kinds of sour vegetables and fruits. — **patra**, m. the plant Oxalis and other plants. — **panasa**, m. the tree Artocarpus Lacucha Roxb. — **pitta**, n. acidity of stomach. — **phala**, m. the tamarind tree, Magnifera Indica; (*am*), n. the fruit of this tree, Suśr. — **bhe-**

dana, m. sorrel, L. — **moha**, m. acid urine (a disease), Suśr. — **raoa**, mfn. having a sour taste; (*as*), m. sourness, acidity. — **ruhā**, f. a kind of betel. — **lonikā** or **lonī** or **lolikā**, f. wood sorrel (Oxalis Corniculata). — **varga**, m. a class of plants with acid leaves or fruits (as the lime, orange, pomegranate, tamarind, sorrel, and others), Suśr. — **valli**, f. the plant Pythium Bulbiferum Schott. — **vāṭa-ka**, m. hog-plum (Spondias Magnifera). — **vāṭikā**, f. a kind of betel. — **vāstūka**, n. sorrel. — **vṛikaha**, m. the tamarind tree. — **vetasa**, m. a kind of dock or sorrel, Rumex Vesicarius, MBh. iii, 11568; Suśr.; (*am*), n. vinegar (obtained from fruit), L. — **āka**, m. a sort of sorrel (commonly used as a pot-herb). — **sāra**, m. the lime; a kind of sorrel; (*am*), n. rice water after fermentation. — **haridrā**, f. the plant Curcuma Zerumbet Roxb. — **amlānkuśa**, m. a kind of sorrel. — **amlādhyaṣṭita**, n. a disease of the eyes (caused by eating acid food), Suśr. — **amlābhūta**, mfn. become sour, Suśr. — **amlōdgāra**, m. sour eructation, L.

Amlaka, as, m. the plant Artocarpus Lacucha; (*ikā*), f. a sour taste in the mouth, acidity of stomach, Suśr.; the tamarind tree; wood sorrel (Oxalis Corniculata). — **vāṭaka**, m. a sort of cake, Bhpr.

Amliman, ā, m. sourness, L.

Amlikā, f. (= *amlikā*, q. v.) acidity of stomach, Suśr.; wood sorrel, L.

अम्लान a-mlāna, mfn. (√*mlai*), unwithered, clean, clear; bright, unclouded (as the mind or the face), MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. globe-amaranth (Gomphrena Globosa L.), Heat.

A-mḷāni, is, f. vigour, freshness, L.

A-mḷānin, mfn. clean, clear, L.; (*ini*), f. an assemblage of globe-amaranths, L.

A-mḷāyin, mfn. unfading, Kathās.

अय ay = √*i*, only supposed to be a separate rate on account of such forms of √*i*, as *ayate* [RV. i, 127, 3], &c. See √*i*.

Aya, as, m. going (only ifc., cf. *abhyastam-aya*); (with *gavām*) 'the going or the turn of the cows,' N. of a periodical sacrifice, MBh.; a move towards the right at chess, Pat. (cf. *ayānaya*); Ved. a die, RV. x, 116, 9; AV. &c.; the number 'four,' good luck, favourable fortune, Nalod. — **vat**, mfn. happy, Kir. v, 20. — **śobhin**, mfn. bright with good fortune, Śiś. — **Āyānaya**, see s. v. — **Āyānvita**, mfn. fortunate, lucky, Ragh. iv, 26; (*as*), m., N. of Śaṅkarācārya, L.

Ayātha, ant, n. a foot, RV. x, 28, 10 & 11; (mfn.) prosperous, PāGr.

Ayana, mfn. going, VS. xxii, 7; Nir.; (*am*), n. walking, a road, a path, RV. iii, 33, 7, &c. (often ifc., cf. *naimishāyana*, *pukushāyana*, *prāsamāyana*, *samudrāyana*, *śvedāyana*) (in astron.) advancing, precession, Sūryas.; (with gen. [e.g. *āngirāsam*, *ādityānam*, *gavām*, &c.] or ifc.) 'course, circulation,' N. of various periodical sacrificial rites, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; the sun's road north and south of the equator, the half year, Mn. &c.; the equinoctial and solstitial points, VarBṛS. &c.; way, progress, manner, ŚBr.; place of refuge, Mn. i, 10; a treatise (*śāstra*, cf. *jyotiśām-ayana*), L. — **kalā**, ās, f. pl. the correction (in minutes) for ecliptic deviation, Sūryas. — **graha**, m. a planet's longitude as corrected for ecliptic deviation, ib. — **ḍrik-karman**, n. calculation for ecliptic deviation, ib. — **bhāga**, m. (in astron.) the amount of precession, ib. — **vṛitta**, n. the ecliptic. — **Āyanāṅga**, m. = *ayana-bhāga*, Sūryas. — **Āyanānta**, m. solstice, ib.

अयश्च a-yakshmd, m(f)ān. not consumptive, not sick, healthy, VS.; AV.; causing health, salubrious, RV. ix, 49, 1; VS.; AV.; (*dm*), n. health, VS. — **m-kāraṇa**, m(f)ān. producing health, AV. xix, 2, 5. — **tāti** (*ayakshmd*), f. health, AV. iv, 25, 5. — **tvā**, n. id., ŚBr.

अयश्चमाय a-yakshyamāṇa, mfn. not wishing or not about to institute a sacrifice, Jain.

A-yajamāna, mfn. not instituting a sacrifice, VS. &c.

A-yajūshka, mfn. without a Yajus-formula, ŚBr.; (*am*), ind. id., TBr.

A-yajūe, n. 'not a Yajus-formula,' (*āśhā*), instr. without a Yajus-formula, MaitrS. — **A-yajush-kṛita**, mfn. not consecrated with a Yajus-formula, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.

A-yajña, as, m. not a real sacrifice, ŚBr. & TBr.;

non-performance of a sacrifice, Mn. iii, 120; Lāṭy.; Gaut.; (*a-yajñā*), mfn. not offering a sacrifice, RV. vii, 6, 3 & x, 138, 6. — **śao** (*d-yajña-*), m (nom. pl. *ācas*) fn. not performing a sacrifice, RV. vi, 67, 9. — **A-yajñīyā**, mfn. not fit for sacrifice, ŚBr. (once *d-yajñīya*); profane, unworthy, RV. x, 124, 3 & AV. xii, 2, 37.

A-yajñīya, mfn. not fit for sacrifice, KapS.

A-yajyu, mfn. not sacrificing, impious, RV.

A-yajvan, mfn. id., RV. &c.; Mn. xi, 14 & 20.

अयज्ञदत्त a-yujñadatta, as, m. not Yajñā-datta, i. e. the vile Yajñadatta, Pān. vi, 2, 159, Kās.

अयत् a-yat, mfn. (√*yam*), not making efforts, Bhāṭṭ.

A-yata, mfn. unrestrained, uncontrolled.

A-yati, is, m. no ascetic, Bhag.; N. of one of the six sons of Nahusha, MBh. i, 3155.

अयतत (d-yatat), mfn. (√*yat*), not going side by side, RV. ii, 24, 5 ['not making efforts,' Gmn.]

A-yatna, as, m. absence of effort or exertion; (*ena* [Mn. v, 47, &c.], *āt*, or in comp. *ayatna-*), ind. without effort or exertion. — **kārin**, mfn. making no exertion, idle. — **kṛita** or **ja**, mfn. easily or readily produced, spontaneous, L. — **tas**, ind. without effort or exertion. — **bhāvayajani-√bhū** (perf. 3. pl. *babhūvuh*) to become or be changed into a fan without effort, Ragh. xvi, 33. — **vat**, mfn. inactive, idle.

अयय ayāthg. See col. 2.

अयया a-yathā, ind. not as it should be, unfitly, BhP. — **kṛita**, mfn. done unfitly, VarBṛS. — **jāṭyaka**, mfn. contrary to what should be the case, Pat. on Pān. ii, 1, 10. — **tatham**, ind. not so as it should be, Pān. vii, 3, 31; Mn. iii, 240. — **tathā**, ind. given by Pat. on Pān. vii, 3, 31 as the base of *āyathātathya* (whereas Pān. derives it from *-tatham*, q. v.). — **devatam** (*d-yathā-*), ind. not consonant or suitable to a deity, TBr. — **dyo-tana**, n. intimation of something that should not be, Pān. ii, 1, 10, Comm. — **puram**, ind. not as formerly, Pān. vii, 3, 31. — **pūrva**, mfn. not being so as before, Ragh. xii, 88; BhP.; (*d-yathāpūrva-*), ind. not in regular order, TBr. — **balam**, ind. not according to one's strength, Śiś. — **Āyathābhīpreta**, mfn. not desired, not agreeable, Pān. iii, 4, 59. — **A-yathā-mātram**, ind. not according to measure or quantity (a defect in the pronunciation of vowels), RPrāt. — **A-yathāmu-khina**, mfn. having the face turned away, Bhāṭṭ. — **A-yathāyatham**, ind. not as it ought to be, unsuitably, ŚBr. — **A-yathārtha**, m(f)ān. incorrect, incongruous, Śāk. &c.; (*am*), ind. incorrectly, Jain. — **A-yathā-vat**, ind. incorrectly, Bhag. — **A-yathā-śāstra-kārin**, mfn. not acting in accordance with the scripture. — **Ayathā-sthita**, mfn. not being in order, deranged, Kād. — **A-yathāśṣṭa**, mfn. not according to wish, not intended, Pān. viii, 2, 1 & 116, Comm. — **A-yathāśṛtam**, ind. not in accordance with what has been stated, RPrāt. — **A-yathā-cita**, mfn. unsuitable, Pañcat.

अयदीक्षित aya-dikshita, as, m., N. of an author (nephew of Apyaya-dikshita, q. v.)

अयन āyana. See √*ay*, col. 2.

अयन्त a-yantrā, am, n. non-restraint, not a means of restraining, RV. x, 46, 6; (cf. *patu-dyantra*).

A-yantranā, f. not putting on a bandage, not dressing, Suśr.

A-yantrita, mfn. unhindered, unrestrained, self-willed, Mn. ii, 118, &c.

अयभ्या ā-yabhyā, f. (a woman) with whom one ought not to cohabit, AV. xx, 128, 8.

अयम् āyam, this one. See *idam*.

अयमित ā-yamita, mfn. 'unchecked.' — **na-kha**, mfn. with untrimmed nails, Megh.

अयव 1. ā-yava, as, m. the dark half of the month, VS.; ŚBr.

A-yavan, ā, m. [ŚBr.] or **ā-yavas**, n. [VS.], id.

1. **Ā-yāva**, as, or **ā-yāvan**, ā, m., id., TS.

अयव 2. ā-yava, mfn. producing bad or no barley, Pān. vi, 2, 108, Pat. & 172, Kās.; (*as*), m., N. of one of the seven species of worms in the intestines, Suśr.

A-yavaka, mfn. producing bad or no barley, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 117, Pat. & 174, Kāś.

2. **A-yāva**, mfn. not made of barley, KātyŚr.

अयवत् aya-vat. See *āya*.

अयशस् a-yasas, n. infamy, R.; Mn. viii, 128, &c.; (ds), mfn. devoid of fame, disgraced, ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr. — **kara**, m(f)n. causing dishonour, disgraceful, MBh. &c.

Āyāsasya, mfn. = *ayāsas-kara*, q. v., R.; BhP.; Suśr.

अयस āyas, n. iron, metal, RV. &c.; an iron weapon (as an axe, &c.), RV. vi, 3, 5 & 47, 10; gold, Naigh.; steel, L.; [cf. Lat. *as*, *er-is* for *as-is*; Goth. *ais*, Thema *aisa*; Old Germ. *ēr*, 'iron'; Goth. *eisarn*; Mod. Germ. *Eisen*.] — **kaṣa**, m. an iron goblet, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **karpi**, f. ? (cf. *adhiloka-kārma* and *adhiraḥ-kā*), ib. — **kṣṇa**, m. n. 'a quantity of iron' or 'excellent iron' (*gaṇa kṣṇādi*, q. v.) — **kānta**, m. (*gaṇa kṣṇādi*) 'iron-lover', the loadstone (cf. *kāntāyasa*), Ragh. xvii, 63, &c. — **kānta-maṇi**, m. id., Mālatīm. — **kāma**, m. a blacksmith, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **kāra**, m. id., Pāṇ. ii, 4, 10, Sch. & viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **kunda**, m. an iron pitcher, L. — **kumbha**, m. or **-kumbhī**, f. an iron pot or boiler, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **kuśā**, f. a rope partly consisting of iron, ib. — **krīti**, f. a medical preparation of iron, Suśr. — **tāpā**, mfn. one who heats iron, VS. — **tupā**, mfn. having an iron point, Hariv. — **pātrā**, m. an iron vessel, AV. viii, 10, 22; Suśr. (v. l.); (*am* or *ī*), n. f. id., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46, Sch. — **māya**, m(f)n. Ved. made of iron or of metal, RV. v, 30, 15, &c.; BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Manu Svārociśa, Hariv.; (*ī*), f., N. of one of the three residences of the Asuras, AitBr.; *ayasmayādi*, a *gaṇa* of Pāṇ. (i, 4, 20).

Āyāḥ (in comp. for *ayas*). — **kaṇapa**, m. a certain iron weapon, MBh. i, 8257. — **kāya**, m. 'of an iron body', N. of a Daitya, Kathās. — **kiṭṭa**, n. rust of iron, L. — **pāna**, n. 'iron-drink', N. of a hell, BhP. — **piṇḍa**, m. a ball or lump of iron, Suśr. — **pratimā**, f. iron image, L. — **śaṅku**, m. an iron bolt, Ragh. xii, 95; Rājāt.; (*us*), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. & MārKp. — **śaphā**, mfn. having iron hoofs, TĀr. — **śāyā**, m(f)n. lying in iron (said of fire), VS.; KātyŚr.; (cf. *āyā-śāyā*). — **śipra** (*d-yaḥ*), mfn. (said of the Ribhus) having iron cheeks (on the helmet), RV. iv, 37, 4. — **śīrasa**, m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. — **śīrshaṇ** (*d-yaḥ*), mfn. having an iron head, RV. viii, 101, 3. — **śūla**, n. 'an iron dart', a painful or violent act, Pāṇ. v, 2, 76. — **śrīṅga** (*d-yaḥ*), mfn. having iron horns, MaitrS. — **sthūpa** (*d-yaḥ*), mfn. having iron pillars, RV. v, 62, 8; (*as*), m., N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. xi; (*gaṇa śivādi*, q. v.); (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants, (*gaṇa yaskādi*, q. v.); (*ī*), f., (*gaṇa gaurādi*, q. v.)

Āyā (in comp. for *ayas*). — **cūrpa**, n. a powder prepared from iron (used for curing worms), Suśr.

Āyo (in comp. for *ayas*). — **agra** (*d-ya*), m(f)n. iron-pointed, RV. x, 99, 6. — **gava** and **-gū**, see s. v. — **guda**, m. an iron ball, Mn. iii, 133; Car. — **-gra** or **-graka**, n. a pestle, L. — **ghana**, m. an iron hammer, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 82; Ragh. xiv, 33, &c. — **jāla** (*d-ya*), mfn. having or carrying iron snares (as demons), AV. xix, 66; (*am*), n. iron net-work, R. — **daṅśhtra** (*d-ya*), mfn. iron-toothed, RV. i, 88, 5 & x, 87, 2. — **dati**, f. 'having teeth like iron', a proper name, Pāṇ. v, 4, 143, Kāś. — **darvi**, f. an iron spoon, BhPr. — **dāha**, m. the burning property of iron (used as an instance of metaphorical speech, for iron does not possess the property of burning, but the fire by which the iron is heated). — **pśahṭi** (*d-ya*), mfn. having iron claws, RV. x, 99, 8; (cf. *apśahṭā*). — **bhūta**, m. 'iron-armed', N. of a son of Dhṛitarāṣṭra, MBh. i, 2733. — **māya**, m(f)n. made of iron, R.; Mn. &c. (Ved. *ayas-māya*, q. v.). — **mala**, n. rust of iron, L. — **mukha** (*d-ya*), mfn. having an iron mouth, AV. xi, 10, 3; having an iron beak, MBh. xii, 12072; iron-pointed (as a plough [Mn. x, 84] or a stake for impaling criminals [R. iii, 53, 53]); (*as*), m. an arrow, Ragh. v, 55; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. & VP.; of a mountain, Hariv. & R. — **rajas**, n. = *mala*, q. v., L. — **raśa**, m. id., ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **vikāra**, m. iron-work, any iron fabric, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42. — **śāna**, mfn. eating or living on rust of iron, Hariv. — **hata** (*d-ya*), mfn. embossed in iron-work, RV. ix, 1, 2 & 80, 2. — **hanu** (*d-ya*), mfn. iron-jawed, RV. vi, 71, 4. — **hṛidaya**, mfn. iron-hearted, stern, Ragh. ix, 9.

Āyasa, am, n. (only ifc.) = *ayas*, e. g. *kṛishṇāyasa*, *lohāyasa*, q. v.

अयसे āyase, Ved. Inf. fr. √i, q. v.

अया āyā, ind. (fr. pronom. base *a* = *anāyā*), in this manner, thus, RV.

अयाचक a-yācaka, mfn. (√yāc), 'one who does not ask or solicit' [a misspelling for *a-pācaka*, NBD.], MBh. xii, 342.

A-yācat, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 3053.

A-yācamāna, mfn. id., KaushUp.

A-yācita, mfn. not asked for, unsolicited, TĀr.; Mn. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of the Rishi Upavarsha, L. — **vrata**, n. the obligation of eating such food only as has been obtained without solicitation; (mfn.), keeping the above obligation, Āp. (quoted by Kulūka on Mn.)

Āyācītāhṛita, mfn. offered without having been solicited, Yājñ. i, 215. **Āyācītōpanita**, mfn. id., Comm. on Mn. iv, 247.

A-yācin, mfn. not soliciting, (*gaṇa grahādi*.)

अयाज्य a-yājyā, mfn. (√yaj), a person for whom one must not offer sacrifices, outcast, degraded, ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; not to be offered in a sacrifice. — **tva**, am, n. the state of not being fit for a sacrificial offering, Jaim. — **yājana** [Mn. iii, 65] or **-samyājya** [Mn. xi, 59], n. sacrificing for an outcast (one of the sins called Upapātaka).

अयाट्ठा āyāt-kārā, as, m. pronouncing the word *āyāt* (aor. fr. √yaj, quoted fr. VS. xxi, 47), ŚBr. i.

अयात ā-yāta, mfn. not gone, AV. x, 8, 8.

A-yātayāma, mfn. not worn out by use, not weak, fresh, ŚBr.; MBh. iii, 1005 & BhP.; (*ānt*), n. pl., N. of certain texts of the Yajur-veda (revealed to Yājñavalkya), VP. & BhP. — **tā** (*ayātayāma*), f. unweakened strength, freshness, ŚBr. & AitBr. — **tva** (*ayātayāma*), n. id., TS. ii.

A-yātayāman, m(f)n. not weak, fresh, ŚBr. & AitBr.

अयातु ā-yātu, us, m. not a demon, RV. vii, 34, 8 & 104, 16.

अयात्रा ā-yātrā, f. the state of not being passable (as the sea), R. iv, 27, 16.

अयाथातय्य ā-yāthātathya, am, n. (= *ā-yathātathya*), the state of being *ā-yathātatham*, q. v., Pāṇ. vii, 3, 31; Bhaṭṭ.

अयाथापुर्य ā-yāthāpurya, am, n. (= *āyathāpurya*), the state of being *ā-yathāpuram*, q. v., Pāṇ. vii, 3, 31.

अयाथायिक ā-yāthāthika, mfn. not suitable = *ā-yathārtha*, q. v., L.

A-yāthārthya, am, n. the being *ā-yathārtha* (q. v.), incongruousness, L.

अयान ā-yāna, am, n. not moving, halting, stopping, L.; (= *sva-bhāva*), 'natural disposition or temperament', L.

अयानय āyānaya, am, n. good and bad luck, L.; (*as*), m. a particular movement of the pieces on a chess or backgammon board, Pāṇ. v, 2, 9 (cf. *āya*).

Āyānayīna, as, m. a piece at chess or backgammon so moved, Pāṇ. v, 2, 9.

अयाम ā-yāma, as, m. not a path, TS.; not a night-watch, any time during daylight.

A-yāman, a, n. (Ved. loc. *man*) no march or expedition, RV. i, 181, 7 & viii, 52, 5.

अयाव 1. & 2. ā-yāva. See 1. & 2. *a-yava*.

A-yāvan. See 1. *ā-yava*.

अयावन ā-yāvana, am, n. not causing to mix or to unite, RPrāt.

अयाशय āyā-śayā, mfn. = *ayaḥ-śaya*, q. v., MaitrS.; (cf. *avā-śrīṅgā*.)

अयाशु ā-yāśu, mfn. unfit for copulation, AV. viii, 6, 15.

अयास āyās (2, twice 3 [i. e. *āyās*]) RV. i, 167, 4 & vi, 66, 5), mfn. (fr. *a* + √yas?; see *āyāsiya*), agile, dexterous, nimble, RV.; (*ās*), n. (ind.) fire, Up.

Āyāsa (4), mfn. (= *āyāsiya*, Windisch; cf. *ayās* & *āyās* before), agile, dexterous, valiant, RV.; (*as*), m., N. of an Angiras (composer of the hymns RV. ix, 44-66 & x, 67 & 68), RV. x, 67, 1 & 108, 8; ŚBr. xiv.

अयामोमीय āyāsomīya, am, n., N. of some verses of the SV. (so called from their beginning with the words *ayā sōma*).

अयि āyi, ind. a vocative particle (especially used in dramas); a particle of encouragement or introducing a kind inquiry.

अयिन āyin, mfn. only ifc., e. g. *aty-ayin*, *anu-ayin*, &c.

अयुक्छद ā-yuk-chada, &c. See *a-yūj*.

A-yukta, mfn. (√yuj), not yoked, RV. x, 27, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; not harnessed, RV. ix, 97, 20; ŚhaṭvBr.; not connected, not united (as vowels); not added, not joined; not applied or made use of (see *-cāra* below); to be supplied (see *-padārtha* below); not attentive, not devout, RV. v, 33, 3; ŚBr. &c.; not suited, unfit, unsuitable, MBh. &c.; not dexterous, silly, R.; BhP.; (*d-yuktam*), ind. not being yoked, ŚBr. xii. — **krīti**, mfn. committing wrong acts. — **oāra**, m. (a king &c.) who does not appoint spies, R. iii, 37, 7 & 10. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the not being used, the not being suitable. — **padārtha**, m. the sense of a word not given but to be supplied. — **rūpa**, mfn. unfit, unsuitable, Kum.

A-yukti, is, f. unsuitableness, unreasonableness, want of conformity (to correct principles or to analogy), Sarvad. — **yukta**, mfn. applied in an unsuitable way, BhPr.; inexpert (as a surgeon), Suśr.

A-yuga, am, n. 'not a pair', one, VarBṛS.; (mfn.) odd, L. **Ayugarcis**, m. 'having odd (i. e. seven) flames', fire, Śiṣ.

A-yugapad, ind. not at once, not simultaneously, Nyāyad. — **grahana**, n. apprehending gradually and not simultaneously, ib. — **bhāva**, m. non-simultaneousness, successiveness, ib.

A-yugū, ūs, f. 'without a companion', the only daughter (of a mother), Gobh.

A-yugma, m(f)n. odd, ŚBr. &c.; Mn. iii, 48. — **ocheda**, m. = *a-yuk-chada*, q. v., Kir. i, 16. — **netra**, m. 'having an odd number of eyes' (i. e. three), N. of Śiva, Kum. iii, 51 & 69. — **pattra** or **-parṇa**, m. = *-cheda*, q. v., L. — **pādāyamaka**, n. (a species of alliteration) the repetition of the odd (i. e. the first and third) Pādas of a stanza (in such a manner that the sense of the sounds repeated is different in the first and third Pāda), Comm. on Bhaṭṭ. x, 10. — **locana**, m. (= *-netra*), Śiva, Kād. — **śara**, m. 'having an odd number of arrows (i. e. five)', N. of the god of love, Daś.

A-yuṅga, mfn. = *a-yugma*, ŚBr. iii, xiii.

A-yūj, mfn. id., ŚBr. &c., Mn. iii, 277. **Ayuk-chada**, m. 'having odd (i. e. seven, cf. *sapta-parṇa*) leaves', the plant *Alstonia Scholaris*, Śiṣ. vi, 50.

Ayuk-pālśa, m. id., L. **Ayuk-pāda-yamaka**, n. = *ayugma-p*, q. v., Comm. on Bhaṭṭ. x, 10. **Ayuk-śakti**, m. 'having an odd number of (i. e. nine) powers', Śiva, L. **Ayug-aksha**, m. = *ayugma-netra*, q. v., L. **Ayug-ishu**, m. = *ayugma-śara*, q. v., L. **Ayug-dhātū**, mfn. having an odd number of elements or component parts, KātyŚr. **Ayug-bāna**, m. = *ayugma-śara*, q. v., L. **Ayūn-netra**, m. = *ayugma-netra*, q. v., L.

A-yujā, mfn. 'without a companion', not having an equal, RV. viii, 62, 2; = *a-yugma*, q. v., ĀśvGr. & ĀśvGr.

A-yujin, mfn. = *a-yugma*, q. v., PBr.

1. **A-yoga**, as, n. separation, disjunction; separation from a lover, Daśar.; unfitness, unsuitableness, nonconformity, Kāvyaḍ.; impossibility, Comm. on Kum. iii, 14; inefficacy of a remedy, Suśr.; medical treatment counter to the symptoms, non-application or mis-application of remedies, Suśr.; vigorous effort, exertion, L.; inauspicious conjunction of planets, L.; N. of a certain conjunction of planets. — **ksHEMA** (*d-yoga*), m. no secure possession of what has been acquired, no prosperity, ŚBr. & AitBr. — **vāha**, m. 'sounds' which occur (in the actual language) without being given (by grammarians) together with (the other letters of the alphabet), a term for Anusvāra, Visarjanīya, Upadhānīya, Jihvāmūliya, and the Yamas, Pat. on Sivasūtra 5 and on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 5.

A-yogya, mfn. unfit, unsuitable, useless, KātyŚr.

&c.; incapable, not qualified for, Yājñ. ii, 235; Bhaṭṭ.; not adequate to, not a match for (loc.), Vajis; (in Sāṅkhya phil.) not ascertainable (&c.) by the senses, immaterial. — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, u. unfitness, unsuitableness.

A-yauktika, mfn. incongruous, Kap.

A-yangapadya, *am*, n. non-contemporaneous existence, unsimultaneousness, Nyāyad.

A-yangika, mfn. having no regular derivation.

अयुत 1. *a-yuta*, mfn. (√1. *yu*), unimpeded, AV. xix, 51, 1; N. of a son of Rādhika, BhP. — **सिद्धा**, mfn. (in phil.) proved to be not separated (by the intervention of space), proved to be essentially united (as organic bodies, &c.) — **सिद्धि**, f. establishing by proof that certain objects or ideas are essentially united and logically inseparable.

अयुत 2. *a-yūta*, *am*, n. [*as*, m. only MBh. iii, 801], 'unjoined, unbounded,' ten thousand, a myriad, RV.; AV. &c.; in comp. a term of praise (see *ayutādhyāpaka*), (*gaṇa kāshṭhādī*, q.v.) — **jit**, m., v. l. for *ayutā-jit* below. — **nāyin**, m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 3773. — **śas**, ind. by myriads, MBh. iii, 1763. — **homa**, m., N. of a sacrifice, BhavP. **अयुत-jit**, m., N. of a king (son of Sindhudvīpa and father of Rūpaṇḍya), VP. **अयुतādhyāpaka**, m. an excellent teacher, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 67, Kāś. **अयुताय**, m., N. of a son of Jayasena Arāvin, VP.; of a son of Śrutavat, VP. **अयुतासा**, m. (= *ayutā-jit* above) N. of a son of Sindhudvīpa, VP.

अयुद्ध *a-yuddha*, mfn. (√*yudh*), unconquered, irresistible, RV. viii, 45, 3 & 27, 10; (*am*), n. not war, absence of war, peace, MBh. &c. — **सना** (*a-yuddha*), mfn. whose arrows or armies are unconquered, irresistible, RV. x, 138, 5.

A-yuddhvi, Ved. ind. without fighting, RV. x, 108, 5.

A-yudha, *as*, m. a non-fighter, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121.

A-yudhyā, mfn. unconquerable, RV. x, 103, 7.

A-yoddhri, n. (nom. °*dhā*) m. id., RV. i, 32, 6; not fighting.

अयुध्य *a-yudhyā* (3, 4), m. (f. n. not to be warred against, irresistible, AV.; R.; (*ā*), f. the capital of Rāma (the modern Oude, on the river Sarayu, described in R. i, 5). **अयुध्य-kaṇḍa**, n., N. of R. ii. **अयुध्यधिपति**, m. the sovereign of Ayodhyā. **अयुध्य-vasin**, mfn. inhabiting Ayodhyā. **A-yandhika**, *as*, n. not a warrior, (*gaṇa cāru-ādī*, q.v.)

अयुपित *a-yupita*, mfn. not confused or troubled, MaitrS.

अयुवमारि *a-yuva-mārin*, mfn. [NBD.] where no young people die, AitBr.

अयूप *a-yūpa*, *as*, m. not a sacrificial post, Jaim.; without sacrificial posts, MānGr.

अये *aye*, ind. a vocative particle, an interjection (of surprise, recollection, fatigue, fear, passion, especially used in dramas; cf. *ayī*).

अयोग 2. *ayoga*, *as*, m. [NBD.] = *ayogava*, MBh. xii.

Ayogava, *as*, m. the offspring of a Śūdra man and Vaiśya woman (whose business is carpentry), Mn. x, 32; (since the word occurs only in the loc. *ayogave* and is by both commentaries said to imply the female of this mixed tribe, the original reading is probably, as suggested by BR, *ayoguvī*, loc. fr. *ayogū*, q.v.)

Ayogā, *ūs*, m. id., VS. xxx, 5; cf. *āyogava*; (*ūs*), f. id. see *ayogava*.

अयोद्ध *a-yoddhri*, &c. See *a-yuddha*.

अयोनि *a-yoni*, *is*, m. f. any place other than the pudendum muliebres, ŚBr.; Mn. xi, 173; Gaut.; (*a-yoni*), mfn. = *a-yoni-jā* below, MaitrS.; without origin or beginning (said of Brahma), Kum. ii, 9; (= *antya-yoni*) of an unworthy or unimportant origin, MBh. xiii, 1885; (in rhetoric) 'having no source that can be traced,' original; (*is*), m., N. of Brahma (see before); of Śiva, PadmaP. — **जा**, m. (f. n. not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation, generated equivocally, MBh. &c. — **जा-तृत्था**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Vāyup. — **जा-tva**, n. the state of not being born from a womb, Rājāt. — **ज-सा**, m., N. of Śiva. — **ज-सवरा**

tīrtha, n. = *ja-tīrtha*, q.v., Vāyup. — **sambha-va**, mfn. = *a-yoni-jā*, q.v., L.

A-yonika, mfn. without the verse containing the word *yoni* (i. e. VS. xxiii, 2), KātyŚr.

अयोधिक *a-youdhika*. See *a-yuddha*.

अरा *ara*, mfn. (√*ri*), swift, speedy, L.; little (only for the etym. of *udara*), Comm. on TUp.; i. e. 'going,' cf. *samarā*; (*as*), m. the spoke or radius of a wheel, RV. &c.; the spoke of an altar formed like a wheel, Śulb.; a spoke of the time-wheel, viz. a Jaina division of time (the sixth of an Avasarpini or Utsarpini); the eighteenth Jaina saint of the present Avasarpini; N. of an ocean in Brahma's world (only for a mystical interpretation of *aranya*), ChUp.; (*am*), u. the spoke of a wheel, L.; (*drām*), ind., see s. v. — **ghaṭṭa**, m. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Hind. गट्ट), Pañcat.; a well, Rājāt. — **ghaṭṭaka**, m. = *ghaṭṭa*, q.v., L. — **nemi**, m., N. of Brahma-datta (king of Kośala), Buddh. — **manas** (*arā-*) & **-matī** (*arā-*), see s. v. *drām*. **Arāntara**, *āni*, n. pl. the intervals of the spokes.

Araka, *as*, m. the spoke of a wheel, Suśr.; the Jaina division of time called *ara*, L.; the plant Blyxa Octandra; another plant, Gardenia Enneandra.

Arī, *is*, m., v. l. for *arin* below.

Arin, *i*, n. 'having spokes,' a wheel, discus, BhP.; RāmātUp.

अरक्षत *a-rakshat*, mfn. (√1. *raksh*), not guarding, Mn. viii, 304 & 307.

A-rakshita, mfn. not guarded, MBh.; Mn. &c.

A-rakshitri, mfn. one who does not guard, R.

अरक्षस *a-rakshās*, mfn. (√3. *raksh*), harmless, honest, RV.

A-rakshasyā, mfn. free from evil spirits, MaitrS.

अरागट *aragdrāṭa*, *as*, m. (? a valley), AV. vi, 69, 1.

अरक् *aram* — √1. *kṛi*, &c. See *drām*.

Aram — √*gam*, &c. See *drām*.

Aram-garā and **-ghuṣhā**. See *drām*.

अरङ्गिन् *a-raṅgin*, mfn. passionless, L. **Arāṅgi-sattva**, *ās*, m. pl. a class of deities, Buddh.

A-raja, mfn. (for *a-rajās* below), dustless, R. vi; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Uśanas, R. vii, 80, 8 seqq.

A-rajās, mfn. dustless, ŚBr. xiv; N.; free from passion or desire, MBh. xiv, 1283; (*ās*), f. 'not having the monthly courses,' a young girl.

A-rajas-ka, mfn. dustless; without the quality called *rajas*, NṛisUp.

Arājya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, 'to become dustless' or 'to lose the monthly courses,' (*gaṇa bhṛīṣṭī*, q.v.)

अरज्जु *a-rajju*, mfn. not having or consisting of cords ['not a cord or rope,' NBD.], RV. ii, 13, 9 & vii, 84, 2.

अरटु *araṭu*, *us*, m. the tree Colosanthus Indica Bl. (cf. *aralu*.)

Aratvā, mfn. made of the wood of the above tree; (*as*), m., N. of a man, RV. viii, 46, 27.

Aratu, *us*, m. = *araṭu* above, AV. xx, 131, 18.

Aratuka, mfn. made of the wood of the above tree, (*gaṇa rītyādī*, q.v.)

अरदा *aradā*, f., N. of a goddess; Gobh.

अरणी 1. *ārāṇi*, m. (f. n. (√*ri*), foreign, distant, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (*am*), n. (only for the etym. of *arāṇi*) the being fitted (as a piece of wood), Nir.; a refuge, BhP.

1. **Arāṇi**, *is*, f. 'being fitted into' or 'turning round,' the piece of wood (taken from the Ficus Religiosa or Premna Spinosa) used for kindling fire by attrition, RV. &c. (generally distinction is made between the lower one and the upper one, *adhārā-ṛaṇī* & *uttārā-ṛaṇī*, the former may also be meant by *arāṇi* alone without *adhārā*); (figuratively) a mother, Hariv. (cf. *paṇḍarā-ṛaṇī* & *surārāṇī*); (*is*), m. the plant Premna Spinosa, L.; the suo, L.; (*i*), du. f. the two Arāṇis (used for kindling the fire), RV. &c. — **mat**, mfn. being contained in the Arāṇis (as fire), ĀśvŚr.

Arāṇikā, f. the plant Premna Spinosa, L.

Arāṇī, f. = 1. *arāṇi*, RV. v, 9, 3, &c. — **ketu**, m. the plant Premna Spinosa, L.

अरणी 2. *a-raṇa*, mfn. without fighting (as death, i. e. natural death), Bhaṭṭ.

अरणि 2. *a-raṇi*, *is*, f. discomfort, pain, AV. i, 18, 2.

अरण्य *āranya*, *am*, n. (fr. 1. *ārāṇa*; fr. √*ri*, Up.), a foreign or distant land, RV. i, 163, 11 & vi, 24, 10; a wilderness, desert, forest, AV.; VS. &c.; (*as*), m. the tree also called Kāṭphala, L.; N. of a son of the Manu Raivata, Hariv. 434; of a Sādhyā, ib. 11536; of a teacher (disciple of Pṛithivī-dhara), — **kaṇā**, f. wild cumini seed, L. — **kadali**, f. the wood or wild plantain, L. — **karpāsī**, f. = *kārpāsī* below. — **kāka**, m. the wood-crow, L. — **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of R. iii (describing Rāma's life in the wilderness). — **kārpāsī**, f. the wild cotton-plant, L. — **kalathikā**, f. the plant Glycine Labialis Linn., L. — **kusumbha**, m. the plant Carthamus Tinctorius, L. — **ketu**, m., N. of a plant, L. (cf. *arāṇi-ketu*). — **gaja**, m. a wild elephant, Pañcat. — **gata**, mfn. gone into a forest, Pat. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 24, Comm. — **gholi**, f., N. of a vegetable, L. — **caṭaka**, m. a wood-sparrow, L. — **cara**, mfn. living in forests, wild, Pañcat. — **ja**, mfn. produced or born in a forest, L.; *aranyajādrakā*, f. wild ginger, L. — **jīra**, m. wild cumini, L. — **jīva**, mfn. = *cara*, L. — **tulasi**, f. the plant Ocimum Ascendens. — **dvādaśī**, f. the twelfth day of the month Mārgaśīrṣa; with or without *-vratā*, n., N. of a ceremony performed on this day, BhavP. — **dharma**, m. forest usage, wild or savage state, Pañcat. — **dhānya**, n. wild rice, L. — **nripati**, m. 'king of the forest,' the tiger, N. — **parvan**, n., N. of the first section of MBh. iii. — **bhava**, mfn. growing in a forest, wild, Pañcat. — **bhāga** (*āranya*), mfn. forming part of the forest, ŚBr. xiii. — **makshikā**, f. the gad-fly, L. — **mārjāra**, m. wild cat, Pañcat. — **mudga**, m. a kind of bean, L. — **yāna**, n. going into a forest, Bhaṭṭ.; (cf. *-gata* above.) — **rakshaka**, m. forest-keeper, superintendent of a forest district, L. — **rajanī**, f. the plant Curcuma Aromatica, L. — **rāj**, m. = *nripati*, N.; a lion, ib. — **rājya**, n. the sovereignty of the forest, Hit. — **rudita**, n. 'weeping in a forest,' i. e. weeping in vain, with no one to hear, Pañcat. — **vat**, ind. like a wilderness, Hit. — **vāyana**, m. a raven, L. — **vāsa**, m. living in a forest, R. — **vāsin**, mfn. living in a forest, MBh. iii, 15632; (*i*), m. a forest beast, Hit.; 'forest-dweller,' a hermit, MBh. iii, &c.; (*int*), f., N. of a plant. — **vāstuka** or **vāstūka**, m., N. of a plant. — **sāli**, m. wild rice. — **śūraṇa**, m., N. of a plant. — **śvan**, m. a wolf, L.; a jackal, L. — **shashthikā** or **shashthī**, f., N. of a festival celebrated by females on the sixth day of the light half of the month Jyāishṭha. — **haladī**, f. the plant Curcuma Aromatica, Bhpr. **Aranyādhitī**, f. or **aranyādhyayana**, n. reading or study in a forest, Śāy. on Tār. **Aranyāyana**, n. going into a forest, becoming a hermit, ChUp. **Aranye-gaya**, &c., see s. v. *aranye*. **Aranyānka**, m. 'whose abode is the forest,' a Brāhman who has left his family and become an anchorite, Śāk.

Aranyaka, *am*, n. a forest, Yājñ. iii, 192; the plant Melia Sempervirens, L.

Aranyāni or **āni**, f. a wilderness, desert, large forest, RV. x, 146, 4; AV. &c.; the goddess of the wilderness and desert, RV. x, 146, 1-6.

Aranyīya, mfn. 'containing a forest' or 'near to a forest,' (*gaṇa utkarādī*, q.v.)

Aranye (in comp. for *āranya* chiefly used for figurative expressions or as names, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 44 & vi, 3, 9). — **geya**, mfn. to be sung in the forest, Lāty.; Up. — **tilaka**, *ās*, m. pl. 'wild sesamum growing in a forest and containing no oil,' anything which disappoints expectation, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 44, Sch. & vi, 3, 9, Sch. — **nuvākya**, mfn. to be recited in the forest, TBr. — **nūcya**, m. 'to be recited in the forest,' N. of an oblation (so called because of its being offered with a verse which is to be recited in a forest), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अरत *a-rata*, mfn. (√*ram*), dull, languid, apathetic, L.; disgusted, displeased with, Nalod.; (*am*), n. non-copulation, L. — **trapa**, m. 'not ashamed of copulation,' a dog, L.

1. **A-rati**, *is*, f. dissatisfaction, discontent, dullness, languor, Buddh.; Jain. &c.; anxiety, distress, regret, MBh.; BhP. &c.; anger, passion, L.; a bilious disease, L.; (mfn.), discontented, L. — **jā**, mfn. 'not knowing pleasure,' dull, spiritless, BhP.

A-ratika, mfn. without Rati (the wife of Kāmā), Kāthās.

1. **A-ratni**, mfn. 'disgusted, discontented' [NBD.], RV. viii, 80, 8.

A-rantos, Ved. Inf. not to like, AitBr.

A-ramaniya-tā, f. unpleasantness, Pāp. v, 1, 121, Kāś.

1. **A-rāmati**, mfn. without relaxation or repose, RV. ii, 38, 4 & viii, 31, 12.

A-ramamāṇa, mfn. id. RV. ix, 72, 3.

सरति 2. *aratī*, is, m. (√*ri*, cf. *ara*, *āram*), 'moving quickly, for a servant, assistant, manager, administrator, RV. (for RV. v, 2, 1, see 2. *aratni*.)

सरति 2. *aratni*, is, m. the elbow, RV. v, 2, 1 (according to the emendation of BR.); ŚBr.; Āśv. & a corner, RV. x, 160, 4; a cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, a fist, RV. viii, 80, 8 (cf. 1. *a-ratni*); AV.; ŚBr. &c.; ifc. with numbers (e. g. *pañcāratniyas*, 'five fists'), Pāp. i, 1, 58, Comm. & vi, 2, 29 & 30, Sch.; (is), f. the elbow, BhP.; (cf. *ratni*). — **mātrā**, m(f) n. one ell in length, ŚBr. &c.; (*ām*), n. a distance of only an ell, ŚBr.

Aratnika, as, m. the elbow, Yājñ. iii, 86.

सरतिन् *d-ratnin*, mfn. not possessing wealth or precious things, TBr.

सरथ *a-rathā*, mfn. having no car, RV.; VS.; AV.

A-rathin, ī, m. a warrior who does not fight in a car, or owns no car, MBh.

A-rathi, īs, m. a charioteer, RV. vi, 66, 7.

स्रध *d-radhra*, mfn. not pliant or obedient, RV. vi, 18, 4 & 62, 3.

सरलुक *arantuka*, as, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 707, 8.

सरतोस *a-rantos*. See *a-rata*.

सरप *a-rapā*, mfn. unhurt, VS. viii, 5.

A-rapās, mfn. unhurt, safe, RV.; AV.; not hurting, beneficial, RV. viii, 18, 9.

सरपचन *arapacana*, as, m. a mystical collective N. of the five Buddhas (each being represented by a letter).

सम् *āram*, ind. (√*ri*; see *ara*), readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer a purpose (with dat.), RV.; (with *purā* or *prithu*) enough, sufficiently, RV. i, 142, 10 & v, 66, 5; with dat. (e. g. *bhaktiā*), id., Pāp. viii, 2, 18, Kāś. [cf. *āram* & Gk. *dpa*]. — **ish** (*dram*-), mfn. hastening near (to help), RV. viii, 46, 17.

Arā (in comp. = *āram*). — **mapas** (*ard*-), mfn. ready to serve, obedient, RV. vi, 17, 10. 2. **Arāmati**, f. 'readiness to serve, obedience, devotion,' (generally personified as) a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general, RV.; (mfn.), patient [NBD.], RV. x, 92, 4 & 5.

Arām (in comp. for *āram*). — √1. **kri** (Subj. *-kdrat* or *-karat*, 1. pl. *-kriṇavāma*; Imper. 1. sg. *-karāni*; aor. 3. pl. *-kdrant*) to prepare, make ready, RV.; to serve (with or without dat.), RV. — **kṛit**, mfn. preparing (a sacrifice), serving (as a worshipper), RV. — **kṛita** (*dram*-), mfn. prepared, ready, RV. & AV. — **kṛiti** (*dram*-), f. service, RV. vii, 29, 3. — **kṛityā**, Ved. ind. p. having prepared, being ready, RV. x, 51, 5. — √**gam** (Imper. 2. du. *-gantam*; Opt. 2. sg. *-ganyās*, 1. pl. *-gamēma*) to come near (in order to help), assist, attend (with dat.), RV. & SV. — **gamā**, mfn. coming near (in order to help), ready to help, RV. vi, 42, 1 & viii, 46, 17; AV. — **garā**, m. (√1. *grī*), 'one who bestows praise, who hymns the gods?' AV. xx, 135, 13. — **ghuśhā**, mfn. sounding aloud, AV. x, 4, 4.

सरममाय *d-ramamāya*, &c. See *a-rata*.

समुडि *aramuḍi*, is, m. a king of Nepāl, Rājat.

सरर *arara*, am, n. a covering, a sheath, L.; (*as*, ī), m. f. the leaf of a door, a door, L.; (*am*), n. id., Mcar.; (*as*), m. an awl, L.; a part of a sacrifice, L.; fighting, war, L.

Arari, is, m. a door-leaf, Rājat.; (cf. *dvārārari*.)

सरका *ararākā*, f., N. of the ancestress of a celebrated Hindū family, (*gaṇa gārgadī*, q.v.); (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Ararākā, Pat.; (cf. *ārārākya*.)

सररिन्द *ararinda*, am, n. a vessel or a utensil used in preparing the Soma juice, RV. i, 139, 10; water, Naigh.

सररिस् *d-rarivas*, m (nom. *°vān*; gen. abl. *d-rarushas*) (fn. (√*rā*), 'not liberal,' envious, hard, cruel, unfriendly (N. of evil spirits, who strive to disturb the happiness of man), RV.

A-rāru, mfn. id., RV. i, 129, 3; (*us*), m., Ved. N. of a demon or Asura, RV. x, 99, 10; VS. &c.; a weapon, Un.

सररे *arare*, ind. a vocative particle (expressing haste), L.

सरये *aryaya*, Nom. P. *°ryati*, to work with an awl (*ārā*, q. v.; cf. *arā* below), (*gaṇa kaṇḍv-ādi*, q. v.)

सरलु *aralu* = *aralu*, q. v., Kauś.; Suśr.

Araluka, as, m. id., Suśr.

सरव *a-rava*, mfn. noiseless.

सरविन्द *aravinda*, am, n. (fr. *ara* & *vinda*, Pāp. iii, 1, 138, Kāś.), a lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum or Nymphaea Nelumbo, Śāk. &c.; (*as*), m. the Indian crane, L.; copper, L. — **dala-prabha**, n. copper, L. — **nābha**, m. Vishnu (from whose navel sprung the lotus that bore Brahmā at the creation), BhP. — **sad**, m. 'sitting on a lotus,' N. of Brahmā, Bhāṭ.

Aravindinī, f. (*gaṇa pushkarādi*, q. v.) an assemblage of lotus flowers, Kād. &c.

सरस्मन् *a-raśmān*, m (nom. pl. *°ānas*) fn. having no ropes or reins, RV. ix, 97, 20.

A-raśmika, mfn. without reins, ĀśvGr.

सरस *a-rasā*, mf(ā)n. sapless, tasteless, NṛisUp.; not having the faculty of tasting, ŚBr. xiv; weak, effectless, having no strength, RV. i, 191, 16; AV.; (*as*), m. absence of sap or juice, L. — **jāa**, mfn. having no taste for, not taking interest in, MBh. xii, 6719. **Arasāśin**, m. the eating of sapless or dry food, Kauś. **Arasāśin**, mfn. eating sapless or dry food, Kauś.

A-rasayitṛi, mfn. one who does not taste, MaitrUp.

A-rasika, mfn. devoid of taste, unfeeling, dull.

सरसोठकुर *arasi-ṭhakkura*, as, m., N. of a poet (mentioned in Śārngadhara's anthology).

सरस् *a-rahās*, as, n. absence of secrecy, Pāp. iii, 1, 12, Kāś. (v. l.)

Arāhaya, Nom. *°yate*, to become public, ib. (v. l.)

A-rahita, mfn. not deprived of, possessed of.

सरा *arā*, f. (= *ārā*), an awl, Comm. on MBh. xv, 19.

सराग *a-rāga*, mfn. unimpassioned, cool, Venis.

A-rāgin, mfn. id.; not coloured, Suśr. **A-rāgitā**, f. indifference with regard to (loc.), Śāh.

सरानन् *d-rājan*, ā, m. not a king, ŚBr. & AitBr. **Arāja-tā**, f. the want of a king, AitBr. **A-rājānavayin**, mfn. not belonging to the family of a king, Rājat.

A-rājāka, mfn. having no king, TBr. &c.; (*am*), n. want of a king, anarchy, BhP.

A-rājānyā, mfn. without the Rājanya- or Kshatriya-caste, ŚBr.

A-rājīn, mfn. without splendour, RV. viii, 7, 23.

सराटकी *arāṭakī*, f., N. of a plant, AV. iv, 37, 6.

सराड *arāḍa*, mf(ī)n. (= *ucchrita-śṛṅga*) having high horns, MaitrS.; (compar. of fem. *°f-tarā*) ŚBr. iv.

Arāḍya, mfn. id., TS.

सराय *arāṇā*, aor. p. √*ri*, q. v.

सरायि *arāṇi* or *arāli*, is, m., N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. xiii, 257.

सरति *d-rūti*, is, f. 'non-liberality,' enviousness, malignity, RV.; failure, adversity, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.; particular evil spirits (who frustrate the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man), ib.; (*is*), m. an enemy, Ragh. xii, 89; (in arithm.) the number six (there being six sins of

internal enemies, cf. *śad-varga*). — **dūśhapa**, mfn. destroying adversity, AV. xix, 34, 4. — **dūśhāli**, mfn. id., AV. ii, 4, 6. — **nud**, mfn. expelling enemies, MBh. iii, 1702. — **bhaṅga**, m. defeat of a foe, L. — **hā**, mfn. = *dūśhapa*, q. v., AV. xix, 35, 2. **Arāti-vān**, mfn. hostile, inimical, RV.

Arātiya, Nom. P. (Subj. *°tiyāt*) to be malevolent, have hostile intentions against (dat.), AV. iv, 36, 1.

Arātiya, Nom. P. *°tiyāt* (p. *°tiyāt* [RV. i, 99, 1, &c.]; Subj. *°tiyāt*), Ved. id.

Arātiyū, mfn. hostile, AV. x, 6, 1.

सराद्धि *d-rāddhi*, is, f. ill-success, mischance, VS. xxx, 9.

A-rādhās, mfn. not liberal, hard, stingy, selfish, RV. & AV.

सराय *d-rāya*, mfn. id., RV. viii, 61, 11 (Nir. vi, 25); (*a-rāya*), as, m. an evil spirit, AV.; (*i*), f. id., RV. x, 155, 1 & 2; AV. — **kshāyana**, n. anything that serves to destroy evil spirits, AV. ii, 18, 3. — **cātana**, n. id., ib.

सराल *arāla*, mfn. (cf. *arā*, fr. √*ri*; Intens. for *arāra*?), crooked, curved, Uttarar. (*an*, neg. 'straight'), &c.; crisped or curled (as hair), Ragh. &c.; (*gaṇa śārṅgaravaddī*, q. v.) 'Crispus,' N. of a Vedic teacher, VBr.; (*as*), m. a bent or crooked arm or hand, L.; the resin of the plant Shorea Robusta, L.; an elephant in rut, L.; (*ā*, ī), f. (*gaṇa bahuv-ādi*, q. v.) a disloyal or unchaste woman, L.; a modest woman, L. — **pakshma-nayana**, mfn. whose eyelashes are curved, N. xi, 33.

सरालि *arāli*, v. l. for *arāṇi*, q. v.

सरायन् 1. *a-rāvan*, mfn. 'not liberal,' envious, hostile, RV.

सरायन् 2. *āravan*, ā, m. = *arvan*, a steed, horse [NBD.]; = *ara-val*, 'having spokes or wheels,' 'a cart,' Ludwig; = *gamana-val*, 'moving,' Śāy., RV. vii, 68, 7.

सराष्ट्र *d-rāṣṭra*, am, n. not a kingdom, ŚBr.

सरि 1. *arī*, mfn. (√*ri*), attached to, faithful, RV.; (*is*), m. a faithful or devoted or pious man, RV. — **gūrtā**, mfn. praised by devoted men, RV. i, 186, 3. — **dhyāyas** (*arī*-), mf(acc. pl. *°ayas*) n. willingly yielding milk (as a cow), RV. i, 126, 5. — **śhūtā**, mfn. (*°stu*), praised with zeal (Indra), RV. viii, 1, 22.

सरि 2. *a-rī*, mfn. (√*rā*; = 1. *arī*, 'assiduous,' &c., Gmn.), 'not liberal,' envious, hostile, RV.; (*is*), m. an enemy, RV.; MBh. &c.; (*dris*), m. id., AV. vii, 88, 1 & xiii, 1, 29; (in astron.) a hostile planet, VarBrS.; N. of the sixth astrological mansion, ib.; (in arithm.) the number six (cf. *arāṭi*); a species of Khadira or Mimosa, L. — **karshapa**, m. harasser of enemies, N. — **ghna**, m. a destroyer of enemies, R. v. — **cintana**, n. or — **ointā**, f. plotting against an enemy, administration of foreign affairs, L. — **janā**, n. a number of enemies, Kathās. — **jit**, m. 'conquering enemies,' N. of a son of Kṛishṇa (and of Bhadrā), BhP. — **tā**, f. or — **tva**, n. enmity. — **dānta**, m. 'enemy-subdued,' N. of a prince, Hariv. 6628 (v. l. *ati-dānta*, q. v.) — **nandana**, mfn. gratifying or affording triumph to an enemy, Hit. — **nipāta**, m. invasion or incursion of enemies, Hit. — **nnta**, mfn. praised even by enemies, Bhāṭ. — **m-dama**, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 46, Sch.) foe-conquering, victorious, N. &c.; (*as*), m. N. of Śiva; of the father of Sanāśruta, AitBr.; of a Muni, Kathās. — **pura**, n. an enemy's town. — **marda**, m. the plant Cassia Sophora. — **mardana**, mfn. foe-trampling, enemy-destroying, MBh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; of a king of owls, Pañcat. — **mitra**, m. an ally or friend of an enemy. — **m-efaya**, m. 'shaking enemies,' N. of a Nāga priest, PBr.; of a son of Svaphalka, Hariv.; of Kuru, ib. — **meda**, m. a fetid Mimosa, Vachellia Farnesiana, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. — **medaka**, m., N. of an insect, Suśr. — **rāṣṭra**, n. an enemy's country. — **loka**, m. a hostile tribe or an enemy's country, L. — **siṅha**, m., N. of an author. — **śūdana**, m. destroyer of foes. — **soma**, m. a kind of Soma plant, MBh. xiv, 247. — **ha**, m. 'killing enemies,' N. of a prince (son of Avācna), MBh. i, 3771; of another prince (son of Devātīhi), ib., 3776. — **han**, mfn. killing or destroying enemies, N.; Ragh. ix, 23.

अरिक्ता *a-rikta*, mfn. not empty, KātyŚr.; BhP.; not with empty hands, ŚāṅkhGr.; abundant, BhP. iv, 22, 11.

अ-रिक्ता-भक्ष, mfn. not entitled to a share of property, not an heir, (in a verse quoted by the) Comm. on Yājñ.

अ-रिक्थिया, mfn. id., Mn. ix, 147.

अरित् *ariti*, *tā*, m. (√*ri*), a rower, RV. ii, 42, 1 & ix, 95, 2; [cf. Gk. ἰππηρ, ἰππηδον, &c.; Lat. *ratis*, *remex*, &c.]

अरित्रा, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 184) propelling, driving, RV. x, 46, 7; (*aritra*), as, m. an oar, ŚBr. iv; (*aritra* [RV. i, 46, 8] or *dritra* [AV. v, 4, 5]), *am*, n. (if. f. ā) an oar; (cf. *dādritra*, *nilyār*, *id-tā*, *sv-aritra*); [Lat. *aratum*.] — **गद्भा**, mfn. oar-deep, shallow, Pāp. vi, 2, 4, Kāś. — **परापा**, mfn. crossing over by means of oars, RV. x, 101, 2.

अरिन् *arin*, i, n. See *ara*.

अरिप्र *a-ripṛā*, mf(ā)n. spotless, clear, RV. & AV.; faultless, blameless, RV.

अरिप्रित *a-ripṛita*, mfn. (said of the Visarga) not changed into *r*, Prāt.

अ-रेषा, mfn. without the letter *r*. — **ज्ञेता**, mfn. id., Up. — **वत्**, mfn. id., RPrāt.

अ-रेषिन, mfn. = *a-ripṛita*, RPrāt.

अरिषय *d-rishanya*, mfn. not failing, certain, to be depended upon, RV. ii, 39, 4.

अ-रिषयत्, mfn. id., RV.

अ-रिष्टा, mf(ā)n. unhurt, RV. &c.; proof against injury or damage, RV.; secure, safe, RV.; boding misfortune (as birds of ill-omen, &c.), AdhBr.; Hariv.; fatal, disastrous (as a house), R. ii, 42, 22; (*as*), m. a heron, L.; a crow, L.; the soap-berry tree, Sapindus Detergens Roxb. (the fruits of which are used in washing, Yājñ. i, 186); cf. *ari-shṭaka*; Azadirachta Indica, R. ii, 94, 9; garlic, L.; a distilled mixture, a kind of liquor, Suśr.; N. of an Asura (with the shape of an ox, son of Bali, slain by Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu), Hariv.; BhP.; of a son of Manu Vaiṣvata, VP. (v. l. for *dishṭa*); ill-luck, misfortune (see *ari-shṭa*, n.), MBh. xii, 6573; (*ā*), f. a bandage, Suśr.; a medical plant, L.; N. of Durgā, SkandaP.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣha and one of the wives of Kaśyapa, Hariv.; (*am*), n. bad or ill-luck, misfortune; a natural phenomenon boding misfortune, VarBrS.; BhP. &c.; sign or symptom of approaching death; good fortune, happiness, MBh. iv, 2126; buttermilk, L.; vinous spirit, L.; a woman's apartment, the lying-in chamber (cf. *ari-shṭa-griha* & *-āyā* below). — **karman**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **gātva** (*drishṭa*-), mfn. having a secure residence, RV. v, 44, 3. — **gu** (*drishṭa*-), mfn. whose cattle are unhurt, AV. x, 3, 10. — **griha**, n. a lying-in chamber, L. — **grāma** (*drishṭa*-), mfn. (said of the Maruts) whose troop is unbroken, i. e. complete in number, RV. i, 166, 6. — **tāti** (*ari-shṭa*-), f. safeness, security, RV. x & AV.; (mfn.) = *ari-shṭāya kara*, making fortunate, auspicious, Pāp. iv, 4, 143. — **du-shṭa-dhī**, mfn. (= *vivāda*) apprehensive of death, alarmed at its approach, L. — **ne-mi** (*drishṭa*-), mfn. the felly of whose wheel is unhurt (N. of Tārksya), RV.; (*is*), m., N. of a man (named together with Tārksya), VS. xv, 18; (said to be the author of the hymn RV. x, 178) RAnukr.; N. of various princes, MBh.; VP.; of a Gandharva, BhP.; of the twenty-second of the twenty-four Jaina Tirthamkaras of the present Avastarpiṇi. — **ne-min**, m., N. of a brother of Garuḍa (= Aruṇa, Comm.), R. v, 2, 10; of a Muni, R. vii, 90, 5; of the twenty-second Tirthamkara (see *ne-mi*), L. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 100. — **bharman**, mfn. yielding security, RV. viii, 18, 4 (voc.). — **mathana**, m. 'killer of the Asura Ari-shṭa', N. of Śiva (i. e. Viṣṇu). — **ratha** (*drishṭa*-), mfn. whose carriage is unhurt, RV. x, 6, 3. — **vira** (*drishṭa*-), mfn. whose heroes are unhurt, RV. i, 114, 3 & AV. iii, 12, 1. — **śāyā**, f. a lying-in couch, Ragh. iii, 15. — **sūdāna** or **-han**, m. (= *mathana*, q.v.) N. of Viṣṇu, L. **Ari-shṭārita-pura**, n., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 100, Sch. **A-ri-shṭāsu**, mfn. whose vital power is unhurt, AV. xiv, 2, 72.

अ-रिष्टका, as, m. (= *d-rishṭa*, m.) the soap-berry tree (the fruits of which are used in washing, Mn. v, 120), Suśr.; (*akā* or *ikā*), f., N. of a plant, VarBrS.

अ-रिष्टा, *is*, f. Ved. safeness, security, RV. &c. **अ-रिषयत्**, mfn. not being hurt, RV. & AV.

अरिच्छ *d-riṣha*, mfn. (for *d-riṣha*, √*rih* = *lih*), not licked, RV. iv, 18, 10.

अरिषि *a-riṣi*, f. (in rhetoric) deficiency of style, a defect in the choice of expressions.

अ-रिषिका, am, n. id., L.

अरिहण *arihaṇa*, as, m. the first N. of the following gaṇa. **Arīhaṇādī**, a gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 2, 80).

अरु *aru*, us, m. the sun, L.; the red-blossomed Khadira tree, L.; for *arus*, n. only in comp. with — **m-tuda**, mī(ā)n. (Pāp. iii, 2, 35 & vi, 3, 67) 'beating or hurting a wound', causing torments, painful, Mn. ii, 161, &c. **Arū-√1** *kṛi*, to wound, L.

Arupahikā, f. (fr. *arūyshi*, pl. of *arus*, n.), scab on the head, Suśr.

अरुग *d-rugṇa*, mfn. unbroken, RV. vi, 39, 2.

अ-रुज, mfn. painless (as a tumour), Suśr.; free from disease, sound, healthy.

अ-रुजा, mf(ā)n. painless (as a tumour, &c.), Suśr.; free from disease, sound, Suśr. &c.; brisk, gay, R. vii, 84, 16; (*as*), m. the plant Cassia Fistula; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 14286.

अरुच *a-rūc*, mfn. lightless, RV. vi, 39, 4.

अ-रुचि, *is*, f. want of appetite, disgust, Suśr.; aversion, dislike, Sāh.; Kād. (with *upari*).

अ-रुचिता, mfn. not agreeable or suitable to, ŚBr. xiv.

अ-रुचिरा, mfn. disagreeable, disgusting.

अ-रुच्य, mfn. id., L.

अरुन् *a-ruj* & *a-rugṇa*. See *d-rugṇa*.

अरुण *arunā*, mf(ā) [RV. v, 63, 6, &c.] or *i* [RV. x, 61, 4, & (nom. pl. *arundāyas*) 95, 6] n. (√*ri*, Un.), reddish-brown, tawny, red, ruddy (the colour of the morning opposed to the darkness of night), RV. &c.; perplexed, L.; dumb, L.; (*as*), m. red colour, BhP.; the dawn (personified as the charioteer of the sun), Mn. x, 33, &c.; the sun, Śāk.; a kind of leprosy (with red [cf. AV. v, 22, 3 & vi, 20, 3] spots and insensibility of the skin), L.; a little poisonous animal, Suśr.; the plant *Rotleria tinctoria*, L.; molasses, L.; N. of a teacher, TS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; of the composer of the hymn RV. x, 91 (with the patron *Vaitahavya*), RAnukr.; of the Nāga priest Āṭa, PBr.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of the Daitya Mura, ib.; of an Asura, MBh. xvi, 119 (v. l. *zaruna*); of the father of the fabulous bird Jātāyu, MBh. iii, 16045; (*druna*), as, m., N. of a pupil of Upaveśi (cf. *arunā*, m. above), ŚBr. xiv; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of a class of Ketus (seventy-seven in number), VarBrS.; (named as the composers of certain Mantras) Kāth.; (*ā*), f. the plants Betula, madder (*Rubia Manjith*), Teori, a black kind of the same, Colocynth or bitter apple, the plant that yields the red and black berry used for the jewellers' weight (called *Retti*), L.; N. of a river, MBh. iii, 7022 & ix, 2429 seq.; (*i*), f. red cow (in the Vedic myths), RV. & SV.; the dawn, RV.; (*dm*), n. red colour, RV. x, 168, 1; gold, AV. xiii, 4, 51; a ruby, BhP. — **kamala**, n. the red lotus. — **kara**, m. 'having red rays', the sun, Kād. — **kirāṇa**, m. id., VarBrS. — **ketu-brāhmana**, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the Aruṇā Ketavaḥ (see *arunā* above), AitrAnukr. — **oūda**, m. 'red-combed', a cock, L. — **lyotis**, m., N. of Śiva. — **tā**, f. red colour, Śāh. ix, 14; Suśr. — **tva**, n. id., Hcat. — **datṭa**, m., N. of an author, Comm. on Un. iii, 159; iv, 117 & 184. — **dūrvi**, f. reddish fennel, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **netra**, m. 'red-eyed', a pigeon, L. — **piśāṅgā**, mfn. reddish-brown, TS. — **pushpa** (*arunā*-), mfn. having red flowers, ŚBr.; the blossom of a certain grass, KātyŚr.; (*i*), f. the plant *Pentapetes Phoenicea*, L. — **priyā**, f., N. of an Apsaras, Hariv. 14470. — **psu** (*arunā*-), mfn. of a red appearance, RV. — **bāhru** (*arunā*-), mfn. reddish-yellow, VS. xxiv, 2. — **yūj**, mfn. furnished with red (rays of light), RV. vi, 65, 2. — **locana**, mfn. red-eyed (as in anger), MārKP.; (*as*), m. = *netra*, q.v., L. — **śākrathī**, m. 'whose charioteer is Aruṇa', the sun, L. — **smṛiti**, f., N. of a work. **Arupāgraja**, m. 'the first-born of Aruṇa', Garuḍa (the bird of Viṣṇu), L.; (cf. *arunānuja* below.) **Arupātma**, m. 'son of Aruṇa', Jātāyu (see *aru-*

na, m. above), L. **Arupāditya**, m. one of the twelve shapes of the sun, SkandaP. **Arupānuja**, m. 'the younger brother of Aruṇa', Garuḍa, Kād. (cf. *arunāgraja* above & *arunāvaraja* below.) **Arupāmnāya-vidhi**, m., N. of part of the Kāth. (cf. *arūṇi-vidhi*). **Arupārois**, m. the rising sun, Daś. **Arupāvaraja**, m. = *arunānuja* above, L. **Arupāśva**, mfn. driving with red horses (N. of the Maruts), RV. v, 57, 4. **Arupī-kṛita**, mfn. reddened, turned or become red, Kād.; Sāh. **Arupāṣita**, mfn. yellow-dappled, TS. **Arupōda**, n., N. of a lake, VP.; of one of the seas surrounding the world, Jain. **Arupōdaya**, m. break of day, dawn, Mn. x, 33; — *saṭtami*, f. the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha, L. **Arupōpala**, m. a ruby, L. **Arupaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to redden, Kād.; (perf. Pass. p. *arunīta*) reddened, Śāh. vi, 32; Kum. v, 11. **Arupī**, *is*, m., N. of a Muni, BhP. (cf. *arūṇi*). **Arupīman**, ā, m. redness, ruddiness, Sāh.; Bālār. **Arupīya-vidhi**, *is*, m. = *arunāmnāya-vidhi* above, Śāy. on Tār.

अरुतहनु *d-ruta-hanu*, mfn. one whose cheeks or jaws are not broken, RV. x, 105, 7.

अरुद्ध *a-ruddha*, mfn. not hindered.

अरुतुद *arun-tuda*. See *aru*.

अरुन्धती *a-rundhatī*, f. a medicinal climbing plant, AV.; the wife of Vasishṭha, R. &c.; the wife of Dharma, Hariv.; the little and scarcely visible star Alcor (belonging to the Great Bear, and personified as the wife of one of its seven chief stars, Vasishṭha, or of all the seven, the so-called seven Rishis; at marriage ceremonies Arundhatī is invoked as a pattern of conjugal excellence by the bridegroom), ĀsvGr. &c.; N. of a kind of supernatural faculty (also called *kundalinī*). — **jāni** or **-nātha**, m. 'husband of Arundhatī', Vasishṭha (one of the seven Rishis or saints, and stars in the Great Bear), L. — **vaṭa**, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8019. — **sahacara**, m. 'companion of Arundhatī', Vasishṭha.

अरुन्मुख *arun-mukha*, ās, m. pl. (an irregular form developed fr. *arur-magha* below), N. of certain Yatis, KaushUp.

Arur-magha, ās, m. pl. (cf. *pūnar-magha*), N. of certain miserly evil spirits (as the *Paṇis*, &c.), AitBr.

अरुश *aruśa*, am, n., N. of a Tantra. — **hān**, m. (*aruśa* = *arushā*?) striking the red (clouds), N. of Indra ('killing enemies', Śāy.), RV. x, 116, 4.

अरुष *a-rush*, mfn. not angry, good-tempered, Pañcat.

अरुप *1. arushā*, mf(ā)n. (*arushī*, RV. i, 92, 1 & 2; x, 5, 5), n. red, reddish (the colour of Agni and his horses); of crows; of the team of Uśhas, the Āsvins, &c.), RV. & VS.; (*ās*), m. the sun, the day, RV. vi, 49, 3 & vii, 71, 1 (cf. *arūsha*); (*ās*, *āsa*), m. pl. the red horses of Agni, RV.; AV.; (*drushā*), f. the dawn, RV.; a red mare (a N. applied to the team of Agni and Uśhas, and to Agni's flames), RV.; (*dm*), n. shape, Naigh. — **stūpa** (*arushā*-), mfn. having a fiery tuft (as Agni), RV. iii, 29, 3.

2. Arusha, Nom. P. *drushati*, to go, Naigh.

Arushya, Nom. P. *arushyati*, v. l. for *drushati*.

अरुस *arus*, mfn. wounded, sore, ŚBr.; (*as*), n. a sore or wound, AV. v, 5, 4; ŚBr. &c.; the sun, Up.; ind. a joint, L. — **śrāṇa**, n. (defectively written *aru-sr*) a kind of medical preparation for wounds, AV. ii, 3, 3 & 5.

Arū (& *arū-√1* *kṛi*). See *s. v.*

Arush (in comp. for *arus*). — **kara**, mfn. causing wounds, wounding, Suśr.; (*as*), m. the tree *Semecarpus Anacardium*; (*am*), n. the nut of that tree, Suśr. — **kṛita** (*arush*-), mfn. wounded, ŚBr. **Arushka**, ifc. for *arus*, Car.; (*as*), m. (= *arush-kara* above) *Semecarpus Anacardium*, L.

अरुहा *a-ruhā*, f., N. of a plant, L.

अरुक्ष *d-rūksha*, mfn. soft, MaitrS. — **tā** (*a-rūkshā*-), f. softness, ŚBr.

अ-रूक्षिता, mfn. soft, supple, RV. iv, 11, 1.

अ-रूक्षणा, mfn. soft, tender, AV. viii, 2, 16.

अरूप *a-rūpa*, mf(ā)n. formless, shapeless,

PBr.; SvetUp.; NṛisUp.; ugly, ill-formed, R. — *jña* (*a-rūpa*), mfn. not distinguishing the shape or colour, ŚBr. xiv. — *tā*, f. ugliness, — *tvā*, n. id., Kathās.; want of any characteristic quality, Jaim. — *vat*, mfn. ugly.

A-rūpaka, mfn. shapeless, immaterial, MBh. iii, 12984; (in rhetoric) without figure or metaphor, literal.

A-rūpapa, am, n. not a figurative expression, Kāvya.

A-rūpin, mfn. shapeless, R. i, 23, 15.

अरुप arūsha, as, m. (for *arusha*, m., q. v.) the sun, Up.; a kind of snake, L.

अरे are, ind. interjection of calling, VS.; ŚBr. &c. (cf. *arare*, *arere*, and *re*).

अरेणु a-reṇu, mfn. not dusty (said of the gods and their cars and roads), RV.; not earthly, celestial, RV. i, 56, 3; (*dvas*), m. pl. the gods, RV. x, 143, 2.

अरेतम् a-retās, mfn. not receiving seed, ŚBr. xiv.

A-retās-ka, mfn. seedless, ŚBr.

अरेपम् a-repās, mfn. spotless, RV.; VS.; AV.

अरेम a-repha. See *a-riphita*.

अरेरे arere, ind. (probably *are* 're, repetition of *are*, q. v.), interjection of calling to inferiors or of calling angrily, L.

अरोक a-roka, mfn. (✓*ruc*), not bright, darkened, L. — *dat* or *-danta*, mfn. having black or discoloured teeth, Pāṇ. v, 4, 144.

A-rocaka, mfn. not shining, Kauś.; causing want of appetite or disgust, Suśr.; (*as*), m. want or loss of appetite, disgust, indigestion, Suśr. &c.

A-rocakin, mfn. suffering from want of appetite or indigestion, Suśr.; Heat; (in rhetoric) having a fastidious or cultivated taste.

A-rocamāna, mfn. not shining, Mn. iii, 62; not pleasing; (*as*), m. (*gaṇa cāru-ādī*, q. v.)

A-rociṣṭhu, mfn. dark, L.; disagreeable, L.

A-roouka, mfn. not pleasing, MaitrS.

अरोग a-ropa, mf(ā)n. free from disease, healthy, well, Mn. &c.; (*as*), m. health, Hit.; (*ā*), f., N. of Dākṣhāyaṇi in Vaidyanātha, MatsyaP. — *tā*, f. health, Bhpr. — *tvā*, n. id., R. vii, 36, 16.

A-rogaṇa, mfn. freeing from disease, AV. ii, 3, 2.

A-rogin, mfn. healthy, L. **Arogi-tā**, f. healthiness, health, Hit.; Vet.

A-rogya, mfn. healthy, L. — *tā*, f. health, R. ii, 70, 7.

अरोदन a-rodana, am, n. not weeping.

अरोध्य a-rodhya, mfn. (✓*2. rudh*), not to be hindered or obstructed, unobstructed.

अरोपण a-ropaṇa, am, n. (✓*ruh*), not planting or fixing.

अरोम a-roma, mf(ā)n. hairless, MBh. i, 8010.

A-romaṣa, mfn. id., VarBṛS.

अरोष a-rosha, as, m. freedom from anger, gentleness, MBh. x, 712.

A-roshaṇa, mfn. not inclined to anger, MBh.

अरोहिणीक a-rohiṇī-ka, mfn. without Rohiṇī, Kathās.

अरोद्र a-raudra, mfn. not formidable.

अर्क ark. See *arkaya*, col. 2.

अर्क arkā, as, m. (✓*arc*), Ved. a ray, flash of lightning, RV. &c.; the sun, RV. &c.; (hence) the number 'twelve', Sūryas.; Sunday; fire, RV. ix, 50, 4; ŚBr.; BṛĀrUp.; crystal, R. ii, 94, 6; membrum virile, AV. vi, 72, 1; copper, L.; the plant *Calotropis Gigantea* (the larger leaves are used for sacrificial ceremonies; cf. *arka-kotī*, *-parvā*, *-pālāś*, &c. below), ŚBr. &c.; a religious ceremony, ŚBr.; BṛĀrUp.; (cf. *arkāśvamedha* below); praise, hymn, song (also said of the roaring of the Maruts and of Indra's thunder), RV. & AV.; one who praises, a singer, RV.; N. of Indra, L.; a learned

man (cf. RV. viii, 63, 6), L.; an elder brother, L.; N. of a physician, BrahmvP. (cf. *arka-cikitsā* below); (*as*, am), m. n. n. (with *agneh*, *indrasya*, *gautamasah*, &c.) N. of different Sāman; food, Naigh. & Nir. (cf. RV. vii, 9, 2). — *kara*, m. sun-beam, Naish. — *kāntā*, f. the plant *Polanisia lco-sandra*, W. — *kāshṭha*, n. wood from the Arka plant, KātyŚr. — *kūṇḍa-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. — *koṣī*, f. a bud of the Arka plant, ŚBr. x. — *kshīra*, n. the milky juice of the Arka plant, Suśr. — *kshetra*, n. 'the field of the sun', N. of a sacred place in Orissa. — *graha*, m. eclipse of the sun, VarBṛS. — *griva*, m., N. of a Sāman. — *can-dana*, n. red sanders, L. — *cikitsā*, f. Arka's (see *arka*, m. at end) 'medical art', i. e. work on medicine. — *ja*, mfn. 'sun-born', coming from the sun; (*as*), m. the planet Saturn, VarBṛS. &c.; (*au*), m. du., N. of the Aśvins, L. — *tanaya*, m. (= *-ja*), the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; N. of Kārṇa, L.; of Manu Vaivasvata and Manu Sāvami, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tapatī, MBh. — *tvā*, n. brightness, ŚBr. x. — *tvish*, f. the light of the sun. — *dina*, n. a solar day. — *dhānā*, *ās*, f. pl. seeds of the Arka plant, ŚBr. x. — *nandana*, m. (= *-ja*, q. v.) N. of the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; N. of Kārṇa, L. — *nayana*, n., N. of an Asura, Hariv. — *pattra*, n. the leaf of the Arka plant, MBh. i, 715; (*as*), m. the Arka plant; (*ā*), f. a kind of birth-wort (*Aristolochia Indica*), L. — *par-ṇā*, n. the leaf of the Arka plant, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m. the Arka plant; N. of a snake demon, MBh. i, 2557. — *pādapa*, m. the tree *Melia Azadirachta* Lin., L. — *putra*, m. (= *-ja*, q. v.) the planet Saturn, VarBṛS. & VarBṛS.; N. of Kārṇa, L.; of Yama, L. — *pushpāḍya*, m., N. of a Sāman. — *pushpikā*, f. the plant *Gynandropsis Pentaphylla*, L. — *pushpī*, f. the plant *Hibiscus Hirtus*, Suśr. — *pushpōttara*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *prakāśa*, mf(ā)n. bright like the sun, MBh. ii, 313; (*as*), m., N. of a medical work (cf. *-cikitsā* above); of a work on jurisprudence. — *prabhā-jāla*, n. (a multitude of) sun-beams, MBh. iii, 12541. — *priyā*, f. the plant *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, L. — *bandhu* or *-bāndhava*, m. a N. of Buddha Śākya-muni, L. — *bhaktā*, f. = *kāntā*, q. v. — *maṇḍala*, n. the disc of the sun. — *māya*, mfn. composed of the Arka plant, ĀpŚr. — *mūla*, n. the root of the Arka plant, ŚBr. x; (*ā*), f. (= *pattra*, q. v.) *Aristolochia Indica*, L. — *ripu*, n. 'enemy of the sun', Rāhu, Kād. — *reto-ja*, m. 'son of Sūrya', Revanta, L. — *lavāṇa*, n. saltpetre, L. — *lūsha*, m., N. of a man, (*gaṇa karuṇādi* & *vid-ādī*, q. v.) — *vat* (*arkā*), mfn. possessing or holding the thunderbolt, TS.; containing the word *arkā*, PBr.; receiving the oblation in the Arka ceremony, MaitrS. — *varaha*, m. a solar year. — *vallabha*, m. the plant *Pentapetes Phoenicea*, L. — *vidha* (*arkā*), mfn. Arka-like, ŚBr. x. — *vedha*, m., N. of a plant, L. — *vratā*, n. the rule or law of the sun (i. e. levying taxes, subjecting the people to imposts, or drawing their wealth as imperceptibly as the sun evaporates water), Mn. ix, 305. — *śāśī-satru*, m. 'enemy of sun and moon', Rāhu, VarBṛS. (cf. *-ripu* above). — *śīrasa*, n., N. of a Sāman. — *śokā*, m. the heat of rays, RV. vi, 4, 7. — *śamudgā*, m. the tip of an Arkabud (see *-koṣī*), ŚBr. x. — *sāti* (*arkā*), f. invention of hymns, poetical inspiration, RV. i, 174, 7; vi, 20, 4 & 26, 3. — *suta*, m. (= *-tanaya*, q. v.) N. of Kārṇa, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of the river Yamunā, L. — *sūna*, m. (= *-ja*, q. v.) the planet Saturn; N. of Yama, L. — *sōdara*, m. Indra's elephant Airāvata. — *stubbh*, mfn. singing hymns, ŚāṅkhŚr. — *hitā*, f. = *kāntā*, q. v. **Arkāṇsa**, m. a digit or the twelfth part of the sun's disc, L. **Arkāgrā**, f. the sun's measure of amplitude, Sūryas. **Arkāśman**, m. heliotrope, girasol, crystal, L. **Arkāśvamedha**, n. [Pāṇ. ii, 4, 4, Kās.] or *dhāu*, m. du. [AV. xi, 7, 7, & ŚBr.] the Arka ceremony and the Āśvamedha sacrifice; *dhā-vat*, mfn. containing the two, TS.; *dhīn*, mfn. performing the two, TS. **Arkāśphīlā**, f. a grain of the fruit of the Arka plant, ŚBr. x. **Arkāhanti**, *ayas*, f. pl., N. of five sacrificial offerings, ĀpŚr. **Arkāhva**, m. 'named (after) Arka', the stone *Sūryakānta*, L.; the plant *Pinus Webbiana*, L. **Arkēndu-saṃgama**, m. the instant of conjunction of the sun and moon. **Arkōpala**, m. (= *arkādhva* above) *Sūryakānta*, Naish.

Arkaya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to heat, L.; to praise, L. **Arkin**, mfn. radiant with light, RV. viii, 101, 13; praising, RV. i, 7, 1; 10, 1 & 38, 15.

Arkīya, mfn. belonging to Arka, (*gaṇa utka-rādi*, q. v.)

Arkya, am, n., N. of a Śastra and of a Sāman, TS.; ŚBr.; PBr.

अर्ग arga, as, m., N. of a Ṛishi of the SV. (with the patron. *Aurava*).

अर्गट argaṭa, as, m., N. of a poet, Śārhg.; the plant *Barleria Caeulea*.

अर्गड argaḍa (in the word *sārgaḍa*, q. v.) v. l. for *argala*, ŚBr. xiv.

अर्गल argala, mfn. a wooden bolt or pin for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel, Ragh. &c.; a bar, check, impediment, ib.; a wave, L.; (*as* or *am*), m. or n., N. of a hell, PadmaP. v. **Argalā-nirgama**, m., N. of an astrological treatise. **Argalā-stuti**, f. or *-stotra*, n. a hymn introductory to the *Devīmāhātmya*.

Argalikā, f. a small door pin, L.

Argalita, mfn. fastened by a bolt, Kād.; Kathās.

Argaliya or *argalya*, mfn. belonging to a bolt, (*gaṇa apūṣṭādi*, q. v.)

अर्घ argḥ, cl. i. P. *arghati*, to be worth, be of value, Pañcat.; (cf. *✓arkh*.)

अर्घ argḥa, as, m. (✓*arḥ*), worth, value, price, Mn.; Yājñ.; (often ifc., cf. *ghanārgḥa*, *ma-hārgḥa*, *śatārgḥa*, *sahasrārgḥa*); (*ds*), m. respectful reception of a guest by the offering of rice, dūrva-grass, flowers, or often only of water), ŚBr. xiv, &c. (often confounded with *arghya*, q. v.); a collection of twenty pearls (having the weight of a *Dharaṇa*), VarBṛS. — *dāna*, n. presentation of a respectful offering. — *pātra*, n. (for *arghya-pātra*) the small vessel in which water is offered to the guest on his arrival, Kathās. — *balābala*, n. rate of price, proper price, the cheapness or dearness of commodities, Mn. ix, 329 (cf. *arghyasya hrāsaṃ vṛddhim vā*, Yājñ. ii, 249). — *saṃsthāpana*, n. fixing the price of commodities, appraising, assize (it is the act of a king or ruler, in concert with the traders, and should be done once a week or once a fortnight), Mn. viii, 402. **Arghāpacaya**, m. 'diminution of price', (*ena*), instr. ind. cheaper, Gaut. **Arghāra**, mfn. worthy of or requiring a respectful offering, a superior. **Arghā-svara**, m., N. of Śiva; (cf. *arghīśa*.)

Arghīśa, as, m. ('*arghin*' for *argḥa*) = *arghē-tvara*, q. v., L.

Arghya, mfn. 'valuable', see *an-arghya*; (*gaṇa daṇḍādi*, q. v.), '*argham arhati*' deserving a respectful reception (as a guest), PārGr.; Yājñ. &c.; belonging to or used at the respectful reception of a guest, Gobh.; Yājñ. &c.; (*am*), n. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 25) water offered at the respectful reception of a guest, ĀśvGr. &c.; (probably for *arghya*, q. v.) a kind of honey, L. — *pātra*, n., see *argḥa-p*. **Arghyārha**, m. the plant *Pterispermum Suberfolium*, L.

अर्घट argaṭa, am, n. (= *pārghaṭa*, q. v.) ashes, L.

अर्च arc, cl. i. P. *ārcati* (Subj. *ārcat*; impf. *ārcat*; aor. *ārcit*, Bhaff.; perf. *ānarca*, 3. pl. *ānarcaḥ* [MBh. iii, 988, &c.], but Ved. *ānricūh* [RV.]; perf. *ā. (Pass.) ānarce* [Bhaff.], but Ved. *sām ānricē* [RV. i, 160, 4]; fut. *p. arcishyat* [Mn. iv, 251]; ind. *p. arcya* [Mn. &c.; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 38, Sch.]; or *arcitvā* [R. iii, 77, 15]; Ved. Inf. *ricśce* [RV. vi, 39, 5 & vii, 61, 6]) to shine, be brilliant, RV.; to praise, sing (also used of the roaring of the Maruts and of a bull [RV. iv, 16, 3]), RV.; AV; ŚBr.; to praise anything to another (dat.), recommend, RV.; to honour or treat with respect, MBh. &c.; to adorn, VarBṛS.: exceptionally *ā. (1. pl. arcāmahe)* to honour, MBh. ii, 1383; Caus. (2. sg. *arcayas*) to cause to shine, RV. iii, 44, 2; P. *ā. (1. pl. arcāmahe)* to honour, MBh. &c.; Desid. *arcicshati*, to wish to honour, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 3, Sch.; Ved. Pass. *ricyāde* (p. *ricyāmāna*) to be praised, RV.

2. **āro**, m (instr. *arcā*) fn. shining, brilliant [Gmn.], RV. vi, 34, 4.

Aroka, mfn. honouring, worshipping, Mn. xi, 224; (*as*), m. a worshipper, BhP.

Arcat, mfn. (pr. p.) shining, RV.; praising, RV.; (*an*), m., N. of a Ṛishi (son of Hiranyastūpa), Nir. x, 32 (commenting on RV. x, 149, 5). **Aroa-dhūma**, mfn. whose smoke is shining, RV. x, 46, 7.

Arcātri, mfn. (said of the Maruts) roaring, RV. vi, 66, 10.

Aroatryā (4), mfn. (fr. *arcatra*, 'praise') to be raised, RV. vi, 24, 1.

Arcana, nī(ṛ)n. ifc. honouring, praising, Nir.; (am, ā), n. f. homage paid to deities and to superiors, MBh. &c. (cf. *vibudhārcana* and *surārcana*). **Arcanānas**, m. 'who has a rattling carriage,' N. of a Rishi, RV. v, 64, 7 & AV. xviii, 3, 15.

Arcana-sas, mfn. (fr. *arcā* below), 'one whose nose is like that of an idol,' Kāś. & Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 118. [The rule perhaps originally meant to explain the above N. *arcanānas*, taking it for *arcanānas*, 'whose nose shows submission or devotion.']

Arcanīya, mfn. to be worshipped, venerable. **Arcā**, f. (Pāṇ. ii, 3, 43 & v, 2, 101) worship, adoration, ŚBr. xi; Mn. &c.; an image or idol (destined to be worshipped), VarBṛS. &c.; body, Jain. — **vāt**, mfn. (= i. *ārcā*, q. v.) worshipped, Pāṇ. v, 2, 101, Sch. — **vidhi**, m. rules for worship or adoration, RāmātUp.

Arci, is, m. (chiefly Ved.) ray, flame, RV. &c.; (is), m. (for *arjita*) N. of one of the twelve Ādityas, Comm. on KaushB. — **netrādhīpati**, m., N. of a Yaksha, L. — **māt**, m. (du. *nidūta*) fn. shining, blazing, RV. x, 61, 15; MuṇḍUp. — **vāt**, mfn. id., RV. vii, 81, 2 & ix, 67, 24.

Arcita, mfn. honoured, worshipped, respected, saluted, MBh.; Mn. &c.; offered with reverence, Mn. iv, 213 (an-, neg.) & 235; Yājñ. i, 167.

Arcitin, mfn. honouring (with loc.), (gaṇa *ish-tādi*, q. v.)

Arcitṛi, tā, m. a worshipper, R. v, 32, 7.

Arcin, mfn. (said of Varuṇa's foot) shining, RV. viii, 41, 8; = *arcitṛi*, q. v., RV. ii, 34, 1 & v, 45, 1; N. of a man.

Arciṣa, n. ray of light, flame, light, lustre, RV. (once pl. *arcīṣhi*, RV. vii, 62, 1); AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (is), f. id., ŚBr. ii; Up. &c.; (is), f. N. of the wife of Kṛiṣāśva and mother of Dhūmaketu, BhP. — **Arciṣa-mat**, mfn. brilliant, resplendent, R. &c.; (ān), m. fire, the god of fire, Hariv.; a flame, VarBṛS.; (atī), f. one of the ten stages through which a Bodhisattva must rise before becoming a Buddha, Buddh.

1. **Arcya**, mfn. to be honoured or worshipped.

2. **Arcya**, ind. p. See *arc*.

अर्ज 1. *arj*, cl. i. P. *arjati* (perf. 3. pl. *ānarjuh*) to procure, acquire, Naish. & Bhaff.: *Ā. arjate*, to go, L.; to stand firm, L.; to procure, L.; to be of good health, L.: Caus. *arjati*, °te, (aor. *arjijāt*, Bhaff.) to procure, acquire, obtain, MBh.; Mn. &c.

Arjaka, mfn. procuring, acquiring, L.; (as), m. the plant *Ocimum Gratissimum*, L.

Arjana, am, n. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 20, Comm.) procuring, acquiring, gaining, earning, Mn. xii, 79, &c.

Arjanīya, mfn. to be acquired or procured, Kathās.

Arjita, mfn. acquired, gained, earned; (cf. *svārjita* and *svayam-arjita*.)

अर्जुन *arjuna*, mfn. (cf. *riṣṭā* and *√raj*) white, clear (the colour of the day, RV. vi, 9, 1; of the dawn, RV. i, 49, 3; of the lightning; of the milk; of silver, &c.); made of silver, AV. iv, 37, 4; (as), m. the white colour, L.; a peacock, L.; cutaneous disease, Sty. on RV. i, 122, 5; the tree Terminalia Arjuna W. and A.; N. of a man, RV. i, 122, 5; of Indra, VS.; ŚBr.; of the third of the Pāṇḍava princes (who was a son of Indra and Kuntī), MBh. &c.; of a son of Kṛitavīrya (who was slain by Paraśurāma), ib.; of a Śākya (known as a mathematician); of different other persons; the only son of his mother, L.; (ṛ), f. a cow, MBh. xiii, 3596; a kind of serpent, (voc. *arjuni*) AV. ii, 24, 7; a procuress, bawd, L.; N. of Ushā (wife of Anuruddha), L.; of the river Bāhūdā or Karatoyā, L.; (*nyau* or *nyas*), f. du. or pl., N. of the constellation Phalgunī, RV. x, 85, 13; ŚBr.; (am), n. silver, AV. v, 28, 5 & 9; gold, L.; slight inflammation of the conjunctiva or white of the eye, Suśr.; a particular grass (used as a substitute for the Soma plant), PBr. &c.; (= *riṣṭa*) shape, Naigh.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of Arjuna, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 66, Sch. — **kāṇḍa** (*arjuna*-), mfn. having a white appendage, AV. ii, 8, 3. — **oohavi**, mfn. of a white colour, white. — **tas**, ind. on the side of Arjuna. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having a white banner,' N. of Hanumat, L. — **pākī**, f. N. of a plant and its fruits, (gaṇa *haritakyādi*, q. v.) — **pāla**, m., N. of a prince (the son of Samika), BhP. — **pura**, n., N. of a town,

Brahmāṇḍa P. ii. — **puruṣa**, n. the plants Arjuna (i. e. Terminalia Arjuna) and Puruṣa (i. e. Rottleria Tinctoria), (gaṇa *gavādvādi*, q. v.) — **mīśra**, n., N. of a commentator on MBh. vi. — **śirīṣa**, n. the plants Terminalia Arjuna and Śirīṣa (q. v.), (gaṇa *gavādvādi*, q. v.) — **sakhi**, m. 'having Arjuna for his friend,' N. of Kṛiṣṇa, L. — **siṅha**, m., N. of a prince, Isur. **Arjunābhra**, n., N. of a medicament. **Arjunāśiṣṭa-samchanna**, mfn. covered with Arjuna and Nimib trees. **Arjunārca-na-kalpataṭā**, f. or **arjunārca-pārijāta**, m., N. of two works. **Arjunādhva**, m. 'named Arjuna,' N. of a tree, L. **Arjunēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. Rev. **Arjunōpama**, m. 'similar to the Arjuna tree,' the teak tree (Tectona Grandis), L.

Arjunaka, as, m., N. of a hunter, MBh. xiii, 18; a worshipper of Arjuna, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 98; vi, 1, 197, Sch. **Arjunasa**, mfn. overgrown with Arjuna plants, (gaṇa *trīṇḍi*, q. v.)

Arjunāva, as, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *dhūmādi*, q. v.); (cf. *arjunāda*.)

Arjunīya-damana, am, n. 'the taming of Arjunīya,' N. of the 104th chapter of PadmaP. iv.

अर्ज *arjā*, as, am, m. n. a wave, flood, stream, RV.; BhP.; (figuratively applied to the) tumult of battle, RV. v, 50, 4; (as), m. a letter, syllable, RāmātUp.; N. of a metre (comprising ten feet, and belonging to the class called *Dandaka*); the teak tree (see *arjunōpama* above), L.; N. of a man (see *arjā-citrārathā* below); (ā), f. a river, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, BhP. — **sāti** (*arjā*-), f. (only loc. °tau) conquering or obtaining streams [NBD: 'tumult of battle,' BR. & Gmn.], RV. i, 63, 6; ii, 20, 8 & iv, 24, 4. **Arjā-citrārathā**, m. du. Arjā and Citrarathā, RV. iv, 30, 18. **Arjōdara**, m., N. of a teacher (v. l. *ūrjōdara*, q. v.), VāmP.

Arjavā, mfn. agitated, foaming, restless, RV.; VS.; AV.; (ds), m. a wave, flood, RV.; the foaming sea, RV.; VS.; the ocean of air (sometimes personified as a demon with the epithet *maḥān* or *tanayitnis*), RV.; AV.; (as, rarely am [MBh. xiii, 736a]), m. n. the sea; (hence) the number 'four,' Sūryas.; N. of two metres (cf. *arjā*, m.); N. of a work on jurisprudence. — **ja**, m. 'sea-born,' cuttlefish, L. — **nemi**, f. 'having the sea as a felly round itself,' the Earth, Daś. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the seas,' the ocean, Balar. — **potā**, m. a boat or ship. — **bha-va**, m. 'existing in the sea,' a muscle, L. — **man-dira**, m. 'whose abode is the sea,' Varuṇa, L. — **mala**, n. = *ja* above. — **yāna**, n. = *potā* above. — **varṇana**, n. 'description of the sea,' N. of a work. — **sarid-ārita**, mfn. living on the bank of the sea and of rivers, VarBṛS. **Arjavānta**, m. the extremity of the ocean. **Arjavōdbhava**, m. = *agni-jāra*, q. v.

Arjasa, n. a wave, flood, stream, RV.; the foaming sea, RV.; the ocean of air, RV.; river, Naigh.; water (ifc. *arjasa-ka*), Balar.; N. of different metres, RPrāt. &c. — **vāt**, mfn. containing many waves, Nir. x, 9.

Arjasā, mfn. (fr. *arjasa*) agitated, foaming, RV. v, 54, 6; (fr. *arjā*) full of waves, (gaṇa *trīṇḍi*, q. v.)

Arjo (in Sandhi for *arjasa*). — **da**, 'yielding water,' a cloud, L.; the plant *Cyperus Rotundus*. — **nidhi**, m. 'receptacle of the waves,' the ocean, Balar.; (cf. *arjāva-pati*). — **bhava**, m. = *arjāva-bhava* above, L. — **vṛit**, mfn. (√ i. *vṛi*) including the waters, RV. ii, 19, 2.

अर्तगल *arta-gala*, as, m. = *ārta-gala*, q. v., L.

अर्तन *artanā*, mfn. (√ *rit*), reviling [BR.; = *duḥkhin*, Comm.], VS. xxx, 19; (am), n. censure, blame, L.

Artuka, mfn. provoking, quarrelsome, ŚBr.

अर्ति *arti*, is, f. = *ārti*, pain, Suśr.; Kathās.; = *ārtin*, the end of a bow, L.

अर्तिका *artikā*, f. an elder sister (in theatrical language), L.; (cf. *atti*, *attikā*, and *antikā*.)

अर्थ *arth*, cl. 10. *Ā. arthayate* (2. du. *arthayāte*, RV. i, 82, 1); rarely cl. 1. *Ā. (i. pl. arthā-mahe*, MBh. iii, 8613) to strive to obtain, desire, wish, request, ask for (acc.); rarely Inf. [Bhaff. *yoddhum*]; to supplicate or entreat any one (acc., rarely abl. [Kathās.]); to point out the sense of, connote upon, Conum. on Mfich.

अर्थ *ārtha*, as, am, m. n. [in RV. i-ix only

n.; in RV. x six times n. and thrice m.; in later Sanskrit only m.] aim, purpose (very often *artham*, *arthena*, *arthāya*, and *arthe* ifc. or with gen. 'for the sake of, on account of, in behalf of, for'; cause, motive, reason, Mn. ii, 213, &c.; advantage, use, utility (generally named with *kāma* and *dharma*, see *tri-varga*; used in wishing well to another, dat. or gen., Pāṇ. ii, 3, 73); thing, object (said of the membrum virile, ŚBr. xiv); object of the senses, VarBṛS.; (hence) the number 'five,' Sūryas.; substance, wealth, property, opulence, money; (hence in astron.) N. of the second mansion, the mansion of wealth (cf. *dhana*), VarBṛS.; personified as the son of Dharma and Buddhi, BhP.; affair, concern (Ved. often acc. *ārtham* with √ i or *gam*, to go to one's business, take up one's work, RV. &c.); (in law) lawsuit, action; having to do with (instr.), wanting, needing anything (instr.), ŚBr. &c.; sense, meaning, notion (cf. *ārtha-śabdau* and *ārtthāt* s. v. below and *vedatattvārtha-vid*); manner, kind, L.; prohibition, prevention, L.; price (for *arḡha*, q. v.), L.; (āt), abl. ind., see s. v. below; (ē), loc. ind. with √ i. *kṛi*, (gaṇa *sākshād-ādi*, q. v.) — **kāra**, m(ṛ)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 20, Sch.) producing advantage, useful, Hit. — **karma**, n. an action on purpose (opposed to *guṇa-karma*, q. v.) — **kāma**, am, n. [R. ii, 86, 6, v. l.] or *au*, m. du. [R. ii, 86, 6; Mn. iv, 176] or *ās*, m. pl. [Mn. ii, 13] utility and desire, wealth and pleasure; (mfn.) desirous of wealth, N.; MBh. xii, 220; desiring to be useful. — **kāraṇa**, m., N. of a son of Dyutimat, MārKp. (v. l. *andha-kṛ*, VP.). — **kārapāt**, ind. ifc. for the sake or on account of; R.; Heat. — **kārya**, n. poverty, Ragh. v, 21. — **kāśin**, mfn. only apparently (i. e. not really) of use or utility, BhP. — **kilbishin**, mfn. dishonest in money matters, Mn. viii, 141. — **kriochra**, n. sg. [R. iv, 7, 9] or pl. [N.] a difficult matter. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing profit, useful. — **kṛita**, mfn. made for a special purpose, Jain.; made only with regard to utility, interested (as friendship), BhP.; caused by the sense of a work (opposed to *śabda-kṛ* and *deśa-kṛ*), Comm. on VPrāt. — **kṛitya**, n. [R.] or *kṛityā*, f. [Megh.] settling a matter or affair. — **kovidā**, mfn. expert in any matter, experienced, R. vi, 4, 8. — **kṛiyā**, f. an action performed with a special purpose, Sarvad.; the being useful (to others), Lalit. — **gata**, mfn. = *gatārtha*, (gaṇa *āhītāgnyādi*, q. v.). — **gati**, f. understanding the sense, Pat. — **garīyas**, mfn. (compar.) highly significant. — **guṇa**, m. preference or advantage in regard to the sense, Kpr. — **grīha**, n. a treasury, Hariv. — **grahapa**, n. abstraction of money; (in Gr.) apprehension of meaning; signification. — **grāhin**, mfn. choosing advantage, Ap. — **ghna**, mfn. destroying wealth, wasteful, extravagant, Mn. ix, 80 & Yājñ. i, 73; destroying advantage, causing loss or damage, Vātsy. — **citta**, mfn. thinking on or desirous of wealth. — **citra**, n. 'variety in sense,' a pun, Kpr. — **cintaka**, mfn. knowing or considering what is useful, Vātsy.; (cf. *sarvārtha-c*). — **cintana**, n. or *-cintā*, f. attention or consideration of affairs, Sāh. — **jāta**, n. sg. & pl. collection of goods, money, Mfich.; things, objects, Sāk.; Daś. — *jāna*, mfn. = *kovidā* above, R. iii, 71, 1; understanding the sense (of a word), Nir. &c. — **tattva**, n. the real object or nature or cause of anything (in comp.), Mn. xii, 102; R. i, 1, 16; the true state of a case, fact of the matter. — **tantra**, n. the doctrine of utility, BhP.; (mfn.) subject to, i. e. acting according to one's interest, BhP. — **tas**, ind. towards a particular object, Sāhkyak.; Mear.; (ifc.) for the sake of, Pāṇic.; in fact, really, truly, R. &c.; for the profit of; with respect to the sense, VarBṛS. (opposed to *grantha-tas* and *sūtra-tas*, Jain.). — **trish**, mfn. greedy after money, BhP. — **trishṇā**, f. desire for wealth or money, VP.; BhP. — **da**, mfn. conferring advantage, profitable, Kathās.; munificent, Mn. ii, 109. — **datta**, m., N. of wealthy merchants, Kathās.; Vet. — **darsaka**, m. 'seeing law-suits,' a judge, L.; (cf. *aksha-d*). — **darsana**, n. consideration of a case, Malav. — **dāna**, n. donation of money, present, MBh.; a present given with a (selfish) purpose, Heat. — **dūṣhāna**, n. spoiling of (another's or one's own) property, either 'unjust seizure of property' or 'prodigality,' Mn. vii, 48 & 51, &c. — **dṛiā**, f. an eye on (i. e. consideration of) the truth, BhP. — **dṛiṣṭi**, f. seeing profit, BhP. — **doṣha**, m. a mistake with regard to the meaning, Sāh.; Kpr. — **dravya-virodha**, m. opposition between the purpose and the thing, KātyŚr.; Jain. — **nāśa**, m. loss of money. — **nibandhana**, mfn. having its cause in

wealth, contingent on affluence and respectability, MBh. i, 514 t. — **nirvṛtti**, f. fulfilling of a purpose, KātyŚr.; R. — **nīścāya**, m. decision of a matter, R. iv, 31, 32; determinate view of a matter, L. — **nyāna**, mfn. 'deficient in wealth,' poor, MBh. — **pati**, m. 'lord of wealth,' a rich man, VarBṛS. &c.; a king, Ragh. &c.; N. of Kubera, L.; of the grandfather of the poet Bāṇa, Kād.; (cf. *ārtha-pa-tya*). — **pada**, n., N. of the Vārttikas on Pāṇi, R. vii, 36, 45. — **para**, mfn. intent on gaining wealth, nigardly, R. — **parigraha**, m. possession of wealth, R. v, 43, 6; (mfn.) dependent on money, MBh. iii, 1292. — **pāla**, m., N. of a man, Daś. — **prakṛti**, f. 'the principal thing required for a special aim,' N. of the five constituent elements of a drama, Sāh.; Daśar. — **prayoga**, m. application of wealth to usury. — **prasaṅkhyā**, f. considering the aim, KātyŚr. — **prāpti**, f. acquisition of wealth; 'attainment of meaning,' i. e. the state of being clear by itself, Car. — **bandha**, m. 'binding the sense together,' a word or sentence, Śāk.; Vikr. — **bhāj**, mfn. entitled to a share in the division of property. — **bhṛta**, mfn. having high wages (as a servant). — **bheda**, m. distinction or difference of meaning. — **bhrāṇsa**, m. loss of fortune, ruin, VarBṛS.; failing of an aim or of an intention. — **matā**, mfn. proud of money, Daś. — **manas**, mfn. having an aim in view, Gobh. — **maya**, mfn. useful, Bhām. — **mātra**, ā, am, f. n. property, money, Pañcat.; Kathās.; (mfn.) being only the matter itself, Yogas. — **yukta**, mfn. significant, Kum. i, 13. — **yukti**, f. gain, profit. — **rāsi**, m. great wealth, Daś. — **rucl**, mfn. = *citta*, Mudr. — **lābha**, m. acquisition of wealth. — **lūbha**, mfn. greedy of wealth, covetous, nigardly, Daś. — **leśa**, m. a little wealth. — **lopa**, n. failing or non-existence of an aim, Jaīm.; KātyŚr. — **loha**, m. desire of wealth, avarice. — **vat**, mfn. wealthy; full of sense, significant, Pāṇi, i, 2, 45, &c.; suitable to the object, fitting, RPrāt.; KātyŚr.; full of reality, real; (ām), m. a man, L.; (*ārtha-vat*), ind. according to a purpose, Mn. v, 134; Yājñ. iii, 2. — **vat-tā**, f. or **vat-tva**, n. significance, importance. — **vargiya**, ās or āni, m. or n. pl. 'treating of the category of objects,' N. of certain Buddhist texts. — **varjita**, mfn. unimportant, Kathās. — **varman**, m., N. of a rich merchant, Kathās. — **vāda**, m. explanation of the meaning (of any precept), KātyŚr.; Nyāyad. &c.; praise, eulogium, Uttarar. — **vādin**, mfn. relating facts, Pañcat. — **vijñāna**, n. comprehension of meaning (one of the six or eight exercises of the understanding), L. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the sense, Ragh. iii, 21. — **vidyā**, f. knowledge of practical life, MBh. vii, 169. — **vināśa**, m. loss of one's fortune, VarBṛS. — **vināśana**, mfn. causing a loss or disadvantage, MBh. — **vināśaya**, m. 'a disquisition treating of the objects,' N. of a Buddhist text. — **vipatti**, f. failing of an aim, R. ii, 19, 40. — **vṛddhi**, f. accumulation of wealth. — **vaikalya**, n. incongruity in the facts, deviation from truth, Mn. viii, 95. — **vyakti**, f. clearness of the sense, Sāh.; Kpr. &c. — **vyaya**, m. expenditure; — **saha**, mfn. 'allowing expenditure,' prodigal, L. — **śabda**, m. du. = *śabdārthan*, word and sense, (*gaṇa rājadantādi*). — **śālin**, mfn. wealthy; (ā), m. a wealthy man. — **śāstra**, n. a book treating of practical life (cf. *vidyā* above) and political government (cf. *cintana* above), MBh. &c. — **śāstraka**, n. id., AgP. — **śauca**, n. purity, honesty in money matters (cf. *prajoga* above), Mn. v, 106; Kām. — **āri**, f. great wealth, Kathās. — **samāśaya**, m. danger in regard to one's fortune, MBh. — **samsthāna**, n. accumulation of wealth; treasury, L. — **samgraha**, n. accumulation of wealth, Ragh. xvii, 60; treasury, L.; 'compendium of objects (treated of),' N. of one of the Pūrva-mīmāṃsā texts. — **samgrahin**, mfn. accumulating wealth, MBh. ii, 2569. — **samecya**, m. sg. & pl. collection of wealth, property, MBh. — **samnyāsin**, mfn. renouncing an advantage. — **sampādana**, n. carrying out of an affair, Mn. vii, 168. — **sambandha**, m. possession of wealth, Mudr.; connection of the sense with the word or sentence (cf. *bandha* above), L. — **sambandhin**, mfn. concerned or interested in an affair, Mn. viii, 64; Yājñ. ii, 71. — **sādhaka**, mf (ikā)n. promoting an aim, useful, profitable, MBh. i, 4785, &c.; (cf. *svārtha-sādhaka*); (as), m. the plant Putrajivra Roxburghii, N.; N. of a minister of king Dāśaratha, R. i, 7, 3. — **sāra**, m. n. a considerable property, Pañcat.; (Hit). — **siddha**, mfn. clear in itself, self-evident; (as), m., N. of the tenth day of the Karma-māsa, Śrīyapr.; N.

of Śākyamuni in one of his previous births (as a Bodhisattva). — **siddhaka**, m. the plant Vitex Negundo, L. — **siddhi**, f. acquisition of wealth, Car.; success, Ragh. ii, 21; N. of a particular magical faculty; (is), m., N. of a son of Pushya, Hariv. — **hara**, mfn. inheriting wealth, Vishnu. — **hāni**, f. loss of wealth, MBh.; VarBṛS. — **hāraka**, mf (ikā)n. stealing money; (ikā), f., N. of a female demon, Märkp. — **hārin**, mfn. stealing money, Kathās. — **hina**, mfn. 'deprived of sense,' unmeaning, non-sensical; deprived of wealth, poor, L. — **Arthāgama**, n. sg. [Vātsy.] or pl. [MBh. iii, 88] receipt or collection of property, income, acquisition of wealth. — **Arthādhikāra**, m. office of treasurer, Hit. — **Arthādhikārin**, mfn. a treasurer. — **Arthāntara**, n. another matter, a different or new circumstance, a similar case (often with *ny-√2*, as, to introduce some other matter as an illustration, see *arthāntara-nyāsa* below); a different meaning, Nyāyad.; opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning or purport, L. — **Arthāntara-nyāsa**, m. introduction of some other matter (an illustration of a particular case by a general truth or of a general truth by a particular case), Sāh.; Kāvyad. &c. — **Arthāntarākṣepa**, m. 'throwing in another fact,' i. e. establishing any disagreement with a statement by introducing a similar case (showing the impossibility of that statement), Kāvyad. — **Arthānvita**, mfn. possessed of wealth, rich; possessed of sense, significant. — **Arthāpatti**, f. inference from circumstances, a disjunctive hypothetical syllogism. — **Arthāpatti-sama**, ā, am, f. n. an inference by which the quality of any object is attributed to another object because of their sharing some other quality in common, Nyāyad.; Sarvad. — **Arthābhāva**, m. absence or want of an aim, KātyŚr. &c. — **Arthābhiniṣvṛtti**, f. accomplishment or successful issue of any matter, MBh. v, 4548. — **Arthābhīprāpana**, n. obtaining or pointing out the sense. — **Arthāhāna**, n. acquisition of property, Hit. — **Arthārtha**, mfn. effective for the accomplishment of the aim in view, Gobh.; (am), ind. on account of money, Kathās. — **Arthārtha-tattva-jña**, mfn. 'knowing the essence of the very aim of anything,' knowing thoroughly, R. — **Arthārthin**, mfn. desirous of gaining wealth, MBh. iii, 1288; desirous of making a profit, selfish; (*thi-tā*, f. desire of wealth. — **Arthālamkāra**, m. embellishment of the sense by poetical figures, &c. (opposed to *śābdīlaṅkāra*, embellishment of the sound by rhymes, &c.); N. of a work. — **Arthāvamarda**, m. 'wasting of wealth,' prodigality. — **Arthāvṛtti**, f. (in rhetoric) re-occurrence of words of the same sense, Kāvyad. — **Arthēt**, mfn. (√t), active, hasty (said of running waters), VS. x, 3. — **Arthēpsu-tā**, f. desire of wealth, MBh. i, 6126. — **Arthēhā**, f. id. — **Arthaika-tva**, n. congruity or harmony of the purpose (with the thing), Jaīm. — **Arthaikya**, n. id., Comm. on Nyāyam. — **Arthōtpāda**, m. (in rhetoric) 'production of a (different) sense,' putting words in an artificial order so that they give a different sense. — **Arthōtsarga**, m. expenditure of money, Mudrār. — **Arthōtsakṣepaka**, mfn. 'indicating or suggesting a matter (so as to facilitate the understanding of the plot),' a N. applied to the parts of a drama called *viśvakambha*, *cūlikā*, *aiśkṛṣya*, *aiśkṛvātara*, and *praveśaka*, qq. vv., Sāh.; Daśar. — **Arthōtsakṣepana**, n. suggesting or indicating a matter, Sāh. — **Arthōpama**, n. a simile which merely states the object of comparison (without adding the tertium comparationis or any particle of comparison, e.g. 'he is a lion,' said in praise), Nir. — **Arthōpārjana**, n. = *arthārjana* above. — **Arthōśhman**, n. glow or pride of wealth, condition of being wealthy, L. — **Arthāṅgha**, m. a heap of effects or property, MBh. iii, 15307; a treasure, L. — **Arthanā**, f. request, entreaty, Kathās.; Naish. — **Arthanīya**, mfn. to be requested, asked for. — **Artham**, acc. ind. See s. v. *ārtha*. — **Arthāt**, abl. ind. according to the state of the case, according to the circumstance, as a matter of fact; according to the sense, that is to say, Sāh. &c. — **Arthāpaya**, Nom. P. *arthāpayati* (Pāṇi, iii, 1, 25, Comm.) to treat as money, i. e. to hide cautiously, Naish. — **Arthika**, mfn. wanting anything, MBh. i, 5619; (cf. *kanyārthika*); (as), m. a prince's watchman (announcing by song or music the hours of the day, especially those of rising and going to rest), L. — **Arthita**, mfn. asked, desired, requested; (am), n. wish, desire, L.

Arthitavya, mfn. = *arthaniya*, q. v., MBh. iii, 3038.

Arthin, mfn. active, industrious, RV.; (cf. *arthēl* above); one who wants or desires anything (instr. or in comp.; cf. *putrārthin*, *balārthin*); supplicating or entreating any one (gen.); longing for, libidinous, R. i, 48, 18; (ā), m. one who asks for a girl in marriage, a wooer, Yājñ. i, 60; Kathās.; a beggar, petitioner, suitor, Mn. xi, 1, &c.; one who supplicates with prayers, VarBṛS.; a plaintiff, prosecutor, Mn. viii, 67 & 79; Yājñ. ii, 6; a servant, L.; a follower, companion, L.

Arthi (in comp. for *arthin*). — **tā**, f. the condition of a suppliant, Kād.; wish, desire for (instr., Mn. ix, 203), asking, request, MBh. &c. — **tva**, n. condition of a suppliant, Megh.; request, Mālav.; Kathās. — **bhāva**, m. condition of a beggar, VarYog. — **sāt**, ind. with *√1*, *kṛi*, to grant anything (acc.) to one who asks for it, Kathās.

Arthīya, mfn. ifc. destined for, Mn. xii, 16; relating to (cf. *evam-arthīya* and *tad-arthīya*).

Arthya, mf (ā, Pāṇi, iv, 4, 92) n. = *arthaniya*, q. v., L.; proper, fit, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; rich, Pañcat.; Kathās.; intelligent, wise, L.; = *dhruva*, L.; (am), n. red chalk, L.

अर्द *ard*, Ved. cl. 6. P. (Imper. 3. pl. *ridantu*; impf. 3. pl. *ārdan*) to move, be moved, be scattered (as dust), RV. iv, 17, 2 & vii, 104, 24; cl. 1. P. *ardati* (*ārdati*, 'to go, move,' Naigh.). to dissolve, AV. xii, 4, 3; (aor. *ārdit*, Bhaṭṭ., perf. *ānarda*, Pāṇi, vii, 4, 71, Sch.) to torment, hurt, kill, L.; to ask, beg for (acc.), Ragh. v, 17; cl. 7. *riṇatti*, to kill, Naigh.; Caus. *ardayati* (Subj. *ardayāti*; Imper. 2. sg. *ardaya*; impf. *ārdayat*, 2. sg. *ārdayas*; aor. *ārdīdat* or [after *mā*] *ārdayit*, Pāṇi, iii, 1, 51) to make agitated, stir up, shake vehemently, AV. iv, 15, 6 & 11; vi, 49, 2; to do harm, torment, distress, MBh. &c. (generally used in perf. Pass. p. *ardita*, q. v.); to strike, hurt, kill, destroy, RV.; AV. &c.: Desid. *ardidishati*; [Lat. *ardeo*.]

Ardana, mfn. moving restlessly, Nir. vi, 23; ifc. (cf. *janārdana*) disturbing, distressing, tormenting, R.; BhP. &c.; annihilating, destroying, BhP.; (cf. *mahishārdana*); (as), m. a N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1147; (ā), f. request, L.; (am), n. pain, trouble, excitement, Suśr.

Arđani, īs, m. sickness, disease, L.; asking, request, L.; fire, L.

Arđita, mfn. asked, requested, begged, L.; injured, pained, afflicted, tormented, wounded, MBh. &c.; killed, destroyed, ib.; (am), n., N. of a disease (spasm of the jaw-bones, trismus, tetanus; or hemiplegia, i. e. paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck), Suśr.

Arđitin, mfn. having spasms of the jaw-bones, Suśr.

Arđyamāna, mfn. (Pass. p. fr. Caus.) being distressed or afflicted or troubled.

सर्दिधिपु arđidhishu, mfn. (√*ridh*, Desid.), desirous of increasing or making anything (acc.) prosperous, Bhaṭṭ.

सर्ध 1. ārdha, as, m., Ved. side, part; place, region, country; (cf. *āpy-ardham*, *abhy-ardhā*, *parārdhā*); [Lat. *ordo*; Germ. *ort*.]

2. **Ārdhā**, mfn. (m. pl. *ardhe* or *ardhās*, Pāṇi, i, 1, 33) half, halved, forming a half [cf. Osset. *ardag*]; *ardhā* . . . *ardhā* (or *nēma* . . . *ardhā*, RV. x, 27, 18), one part, the other part; (*ās, ām*), m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the half, RV. vi, 30, 1, &c.; (*ām*), n. 'one part of two,' with *√1*, *kṛi*, to give or leave to anybody (acc.) an equal share of (gen.), RV. ii, 30, 5 & vi, 44, 18; a part, party, RV. iv, 32, 1 & vii, 18, 16; (e), loc. ind. in the middle, Sāk. (*Arđha* in comp. with a subst. means 'the half part of anything' [cf. Pāṇi, ii, 2, 2], with an adj. or past Pass. p. [cf. Pāṇi, v, 4, 5] 'half'; also with an adj. indicating measure [cf. Pāṇi, vii, 3, 26 & 27]; a peculiar kind of compound is formed with ordinals [cf. Pāṇi, i, 1, 23, Comm.], e. g. *ardha-tritiya*, containing a half for its third, i. e. two and a half; *ardha-caturtha*, having a half for its fourth, three and a half). — **riśā**, m. = *ardha-rśā* below, VS. xii, 25. — **kaṇṣika**, mfn. = *ardhak*, q. v., measuring half a *kaṇṣa*, Pāṇi, vii, 3, 27, Sch. — **kathana**, n. relating only half (not to the end of a story), Vepi. (v. l. *-ka-*

thita, 'half-related'. — **karna**, m. 'half the diameter', radius. — **kārshika**, mfn. having the weight of half a *karsha*, Sutr. — **kāla**, m. a N. of Śiva, L. — **kila**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7024. — **kūṭa**, m. a N. of Śiva, L. — **kṛita**, mfn. half done, half performed. — **kṛiṣṭa**, mfn. half drawn out from (in comp.), Śāk. — **kṛtu**, m. N. of a Rudra, Vāyup. — **kaiśika**, mfn. having half the breadth of a hair, Sutr. — **koṭi**, f. half a *koṭi*, i.e. five millions, Hit. — **koṣa**, m. a moiety of one's treasure. — **kandavika**, mfn. = *ardhak*, q.v., measuring half a *kudava*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 27, Sch. — **krośa**, m. half a league. — **kshetra**, āṇi, n. pl., N. of particular lunar mansions, Sūryapr. — **khāra**, n. or **khārī**, f. half a *khārī*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 101. — **gaṅgā**, f. 'half the Gaṅgā', N. of the river Kāvēri, L. (cf. *ardha-jāhnavi* below). — **garbhā**, m. half a descendant (?), RV. i, 164, 36. — **guccho**, m. a necklace of sixteen (or twenty-four) strings, VarBṛS. — **gola**, m. a hemisphere. — **oakravartin** or **oakrin**, m. 'half a *cakravartin*', N. of the nine black Vāsudevas (of the Jāinas), L. — **oatuttha**, mfn. pl. (see above, 2. *ardhā* at end) three and a half, Sutr. &c.; (Jaina) Prākṛit *addhuttā*, see s.v. *adhyushta*. — **oandana-līpta**, mfn. half rubbed with sandal, MBh. xiii, 888. — **candra**, m. half-moon; the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail, L.; the semicircular scratch of the finger nail, L.; an arrow, the head of which is like a half-moon, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; (cf. *ardhacandra-mukha* and *ardhacandropama* below); the hand bent into a semicircle or the shape of a claw (as for the purpose of seizing anybody by the neck; generally acc. 'am with √1. *dā*, to seize any one by his neck), Kathās.; Pāṇcat.; Vet.; N. of the Anuvāra (from its being written in the older MSS. in a semilunar form), RāmātUp.; N. of a constellation, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. the plant *Convolvulus Torpethum*; (mfn.) crescent-shaped, of a semilunar form, Hcat.; (*ardhacandra-kundā*, n. N. of a mystical figure of semilunar form; *bhāgin*, mfn. seized by the neck; *-mukha*, mfn. (an arrow) the head of which is like a half-moon, Ragh. xii, 96; *ardhacandrākāra* or *ardhacandrākṛita*, mfn. half-moon-shaped, crescent-shaped; *ardhacandropama*, mfn. 'like a half-moon', of semilunar form (said of an arrow, the head of which is like a half-moon), R. — **candraka**, m. (= *ardhacandra*) the hand bent into a semicircle for grasping any one's throat, ifc. *dattārdhacandraka*, mfn. 'seized at the throat', Kathās.; (am), n. the semilunar point of an arrow, Śārng.; (ikā), f. N. of a climbing plant (*Gynandropsis Pentaphylla* or *Convolvulus Torpethum*; see *ardhacandra* above). — **colaka**, m. a short bodice, L. — **jaratiya**, n. (fr. pr. p. *jarat*, √*jri*), (according to the rule of half an aged woman) incompatibility in argument, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 78; Sarvad. — **jāhnavi**, f. = *gaṅgā*. — **jivakā** or **-jyā**, f. = *jyārdha*, the sine of an arc. — **tanu**, f. half a body. — **tikta**, mfn. 'half-bitter', the plant *Gentiana Chirata*. — **tūra**, m. a particular kind of musical instrument, L. — **tritiya**, mfn. (ā) n. pl. (see above, 2. *ardhā* at end) two and a half, ĀvŚr.; AitĀr. — **trayodasa**, mfn. (ā) n. pl. twelve and a half, AitĀr.; Yājñ. ii, 105 & 204. — **dagdha**, mfn. half-burnt. — **divasa**, m. 'half a day', midday, R.; (cf. *ardha-rātra* below). — **devā**, m. demi-god, RV. iv, 42, 8 & 9. — **draupika**, mfn. = *ardhadra*, q.v., measuring half a *drona*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 26, Sch. — **dhāra**, n. 'half-edged', i.e. single-edged, 'a knife or lancet with a single edge (the blade two inches long, the handle six, used by surgeons), Sutr. — **nārāca**, m. a particular kind of arrow, MBh. ii, 1855. — **nārī-nara-vapus**, mfn. having a body half man and half woman (said of Rudra), Vāyup. ii. — **nārī-nāṭṭyavara**, m. Śiva. — **nārīa** or **nārīavara**, m. 'the lord who is half female (and half male)', a form of Śiva. — **nāva**, n. half a boat, Pāṇ. v, 4, 100. — **niśā**, f. midnight. — **pakva**, mfn. half ripe, Bhpr. — **pañcadaśa**, mfn. pl. fourteen and a half, ŚākhŚr. — **pañcaśa**, mfn. pl. four and a half, VarBṛS. — **pañcama**, mfn. pl. id., Mn. iv, 95; Āp.; Gaut. — **pañcamaka**, mfn. bought for four and a half, Pat. — **pañcāśat**, f. twenty-five, Mn. viii, 268. — **pana**, m. a measure containing half a *pana*, Mn. viii, 404. — **patha**, m. 'half-way', (e), loc. ind. midway, Yājñ. ii, 108. — **pada**, n. half a *Pāda* (or the fourth part of a verse), Lāty. — **padya**, f. a brick measuring half a foot, KātyŚr. — **paryāṅka**, m. sitting half (i.e. partly) upon the hams (a particular posture practised in

meditation; cf. *pariyāṅka*), Lalit. — **pāñcālaka**, mfn. belonging to half the *Pāñcālas* (as a country), Pat. — **pāda**, m. half the fourth part; (ā), f. the plant *Phyllanthus Niruri*, L. — **pādika**, mfn. having only half a foot, Mn. viii, 325. — **pārāvata**, m. a kind of pigeon, L.; partridge, L. — **pita**, mfn. half-drunk, Śāk. — **purnasa**, m. half the length of a man, KātyŚr. — **purushīya**, mfn. having half the length of a man, KātyŚr. — **puṣṭyita**, n. a half-gallop, canter. — **pushpā**, f. the plant *Sida Rhomboides*, L. — **pūrṇa**, mfn. half-full. — **prasthika**, mfn. = *ardhapr*, q.v., measuring half a *prastha*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 27, Sch. — **prahara**, m. half a watch (one hour and a half). — **praharikā**, f. id. (?), P'Sarv. — **brīgalā**, n. half a portion, SBr. — **brīhatī**, f. 'having half the usual breadth', a kind of sacrificial brick, KātyŚr. &c. — **bhāga**, m. a half, Kum. v, 50. — **bhāgika** or **-bhāgin**, mfn. receiving half a share, Yājñ. ii, 134. — **bhāji**, mfn. containing the half of (gen.), PBr.; taking or sharing half, Mn. viii, 39; (*-bhāji*), m. a sharer, companion, AV. vi, 86, 3. — **bhāṣakara**, m. midday, R. — **bhūmi**, f. half the land, MBh. i, 7444. — **bhedā**, m. hemiplegia (cf. *ardhā-dita*, n.), Sutr.; (cf. *ava-bhedaka*). — **māgadha**, mfn. belonging to half the *Māgadhās* (as a country), Pat. — **māgadhi**, f. a variety of the *Māgadhi* dialect (being the language of the sacred literature of the Jains). — **māṇava** [L.] or **māṇavaka** [VarBṛS.], m. a necklace of twelve strings. — **mātra**, n. the half, middle, VPrāt. &c.; (ā), f. half a short syllable; (mfn.) having the quantity of half a short syllable, TPrāt.; hence (as), n. a N. of the peculiar sound called *yama* (q.v.), RāmātUp. — **mātrika**, mfn. (= *mātra*, mfn.) having the quantity of half a short syllable, Comm. on VPrāt.; (ā), f. half a short syllable, RPrāt. — **mārge**, loc. ind. half-way, mid-way, Kathās. — **māsā**, m. half a month, VS.; AV. &c.; (*ardhamāsa*)-*tama*, mfn. done or happening every half month or fortnight, Pāṇ. v, 2, 57; *-śās*, ind. every half month, ŚBr.; *-sahasra*, n. a thousand of half months, ŚBr. — **māṣika**, mfn. lasting half a month, Yājñ. ii, 177. — **maṣṭhi**, m. a half-clenched hand, L. — **yama**, m. (= *prahara* above) half a watch, Bhpr. — **ratha**, m. a warrior who fights on a car along with another, MBh. v, 516 & 5820. — **rāja**, m., N. of a Prākṛit poet. — **rātra**, m. mid-night, Mn. &c.; *ardharātrārdhadvāsa*, n. 'the time when day and night are half and half, i.e. equal', the equinox, R. — **rūḍha**, mfn. half grown or developed, Megh. — **roca** (*ric*; cf. *-ric* above), m. half a verse, AV. ix, 10, 19; ŚBr. &c.; (*ardharca*)-*śās*, ind. by hemistichs, AV. xx, 135, 5; ŚBr. &c.; *-śasya*, mfn. to be recited in hemistichs, Vait.; *ardharāddi*, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (ii, 4, 31); *ardharāntara*, n. another hemistich, KātyŚr. — **roca** (*ri*), mfn. (ā) n. = *ardharca-śasya* above, AitĀr. — **lakṣmī-hari**, m. 'half Lakṣmī and half Hari', one of the forms of Viṣṇu, L. (cf. *ardha-nārī-nāṭṭyavara* above). — **likhita**, mfn. half painted, Śāk. — **vartama**, n. = *patha* above, Naish. — **vaśā**, f. half a cow, MaitrS. — **vastra-samvita**, mfn. clothed or enveloped in half-garments. — **vidhu**, m. the half-moon, Bālār. — **visarga**, m. the sound *Visarga* before k, kh, p, ph (so called because its sign [ˆ] is the half of that of the *Visarga* [ˆ]). — **vikṣhaṇa**, n. a side-look, glance, leer, L. — **vridha**, mfn. (ā) n. middle-aged, L. — **vridhī**, f. the half of the interest or rent, Mn. viii, 150. — **vaināśika**, m. 'arguing half-perishableness', N. of the followers of Kanāda. — **vyāma**, m. half a fathom (see *vyāma*), KātyŚr. — **vyāsa**, m. 'half the diameter', radius. — **vratā**, n. the half portion of milk, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **śata**, n. fifty, Mn. viii, 311; one hundred and fifty, ib. 267. — **śaphara**, m. a kind of fish, L. — **śabda**, mfn. having a low voice. — **śas**, ind. by halves, KātyŚr. — **śiras**, n. the half head, ĀpŚr. — **śesha**, mfn. half left, R. (cf. *ardhavaśesha* below). — **śyāma**, mfn. half dark or clouded, Śāk. — **śruta**, mfn. half heard, Venis. — **śloka**, m. half a *Śloka*. — **śhaṣṭhā**, mfn. pl. five and a half, PārGr. — **saṃjāta-sasya**, mfn. (ā) n. having its crops half grown, MBh. iii, 3007. — **saptadaśa**, mfn. pl. sixteen and a half, KātyŚr. — **saptama**, mfn. pl. six and a half, PārGr. — **sapta-śata**, mfn. (ā) n. pl. or āṇi, n. pl. three hundred and fifty, R. — **sama**, mfn. 'half equal', N. of metres, in which the first and third and the second and fourth *Pādas* are equal; *-muktāvalī*, f. N. of a work. — **samasyā**, f. supplying an idea which is only half expressed, Naish. — **sirin**, mfn. a cultivator (who

takes half the crop for his labour), Yājñ. i, 166. — **soma**, m. half the *Soma*, KātyŚr. — **hāra**, m. a necklace of sixty-four (or of forty) strings, VarBṛS. — **hrasva**, n. the quantity of half a short vowel, Pāṇ. i, 2, 32. — **ardhāṅga**, m. a half, the half. — **ardhāṅgin**, mfn. sharing a half. — **ardhākāra**, m. 'half the letter a', a N. of the *avagraha*, q.v. — **ardhākṣhi**, n. = *ardha-vikṣhaṇa* above, Mṛicch. — **ardhāṅga**, n. half the body. — **ardhā-cita**, mfn. (said of a girdle, &c.) half-set (as with gems), Ragh. vii, 10; Kum. vii, 61. — **ardhā-mātrā**, f. 'half a small *mātrā*', i.e. the eighth part of the quantity of a short syllable, VPrāt. — **ardhādhye**, loc. ind. = *ardha-mārge* above, ĀpŚr. — **ardhātārākapaḍaṭa**, f. (in rhetoric) placing a single word (which belongs grammatically to one hemistich) into the other half or hemistich of the verse, Śāh. — **ardhāmbu**, mfn. consisting half of water, L. — **ardhārdha**, mfn. 'half of the half', the fourth part of *Pāñcat*; *-bhāga*, m. a quarter, Ragh. x, 57; *-hāni*, f. deduction of a half in every case, Yājñ. ii, 207. — **ardhāvabheda** and *dhaka*, m. = *ardhā-bheda* above, Car.; (mfn.) dividing into halves. — **ardhāvalidha**, mfn. half-chewed, Śāk. — **ardhāvāśesha**, mfn. = *ardha-śesha* above, R. — **ardhāsana**, n. half a meal, L. — **ardhāsana**, n. half a seat (it is considered a mark of high respect to make room for a guest on one's own seat), Śāk.; Ragh. vi, 73, &c.; greeting kindly, L. — **ardhā-stamaya**, m. half (i.e. partial) setting of the sun or the moon, VarBṛS. — **ardhī-kṛita**, mfn. divided into halves. — **ardhōḍā**, f. 'half the *ṛdā*', the syllable *up* inserted in some *Śāman* verses, PBr. — **ardhēndu**, m. (= *ardha-candra* above) a half-moon or crescent, Naish.; the semicircular impression of a finger nail, L.; an arrow with a crescent-shaped head, L.; the hand expanded in a semicircular form like a claw, L.; the constellation also called *ardhacandra* (q.v.), VarBṛS.; (*ardhēndu-mauli*, m. 'whose diadem is a half-moon', Śiva, Megh.; Bālār. — **ardhēndrā**, mfn. that of which a half belongs to Indra, TS; ŚBr. — **ardhōkta**, mfn. half-uttered, said imperfectly or indistinctly. — **ardhōkti**, f. 'half-speech', speaking incompletely, broken or interrupted speech. — **ardhōdaya**, m. half (i.e. partial) rising of the sun or the moon. — **ardhōdita**, mfn. (fr. 1. *ud-ita*) half-risen, Pāñcat.; (fr. 2. *udita*) half-uttered. — **ardhōṇa**, mfn. (ā) n. diminished by half a short syllable, RPrāt. — **ardhō-rūka**, mfn. reaching to the middle of the thighs; (am), n. a short petticoat, Daś.; Rājāt.

Ardhaka, mfn. forming a half, Bhpr.; (am), n. the half, Hcat.; N. of a wrong pronunciation of the vowels, Pat.; (as), m. water-snake, L. — **ghātin**, mfn. 'killing the water-snake (?)', N. of Rudra, AV. xi, 2, 7 (*adhvaga-gh*), AV. Paipp.

Ardhika, mfn. (ā) n. Pāṇ. v, 1, 48) n. measuring a half, Yājñ. ii, 296; (ifc., cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 4, Comm.) forming the half of, Mn. iii, 1, &c.; (= *ardha-sirin* above) receiving half the crop for his labour, Viṣṇus. (cf. *ardhika*).

Ardhin, mfn. forming a half, TS.; giving half (the *dakṣhiṇā*), Lāty.; receiving half (the *dakṣhiṇā*), Mn. viii, 210.

1. **Ardhya**, mfn. forming the half of (gen.), Śulh.

अर्धुक arḥuka, mfn. (√*ridh*), prospering, ŚBr.

2. **Ardhya** (3), mfn. to be accomplished, RV. i, 156, 1; to be obtained, RV. v, 44, 10.

अर्पय arṇaya, Caus. of √*ri*, q.v.

Arpana, mfn. (ā) n. procuring, MBh. xiii, 1007; consigning, entrusting; (*arṇaya*), n. inserting, fixing, R.; piercing, AV. xii, 3, 22; placing in or upon, Ragh. ii, 35; offering, delivering, consigning, entrusting of (gen. or in comp.); giving back, Hit.

Arpaniya, mfn. to be delivered or entrusted, Kathās.

Arpita [eight times in RV.; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 209 seq.] or **arpita** [RV. i, 164, 48, &c.], mfn. inserted, fixed, RV.; VS. &c.; fixed upon [as the eyes or the mind]; thrown, cast into (loc.; said of an arrow), Ragh. viii, 87; placed in or upon, Ragh. ix, 78, &c.; (said of a document or of a sketch) transferred to (a plate or portrait, i.e. 'engraved' or 'painted'), Ragh. xvii, 79; Śāk.; Kum. iii, 42; offered, delivered, entrusted, Yājñ. ii, 164, &c.; given back, Ragh. xix, 10, &c. — **kara**, mfn. 'having given one's

hand, married, L. **Arpitōpta**, mfn. (gaṇa *rāja-dantādī*, q. v.)

1. **Arpya**, ind. p. See *prārpyā*.

2. **Arpya**, mfn. to be delivered, consignable.

अर्पिस *arpisa*, m. the heart, Up.

अर्ब *arb*, cl. 1. P. *arbatī* (perf. *ānarba*, L.) to go, L.; to hurt, L.

अर्बुक *arbuka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1119.

अर्बुद *ārbuda*, ās, m., Ved. a serpent-like demon (conquered by Indra, a descendant of Kādri, therefore called Kādaveya, ŚBr.; AitBr.; said to be the author of RV. x, 94, RAnukr.), RV. &c.; (*ās*), m. id., RV. i, 51, 6 & x, 67, 12; (*am*), n., N. of the above-named hymn, RV. x, 94, Āsvār.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a long round mass (said especially of the shape of the foetus in the second half of the first month [Nir. xiv, 6] or in the second month [Yājñ. iii, 75 & 89]); a swelling, tumour, polypus, Suśr. &c.; (*ārbuda*), n. (also m., L.) ten millions, VS. xvii, 2, &c.; (*ās*), m., N. of a mountain in the west of India (commonly called Abū, a place of pilgrimage of the Jainas, and celebrated for its Jaina temples); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; BhP. &c. — **parvata**, m. the mountain Ārbuda. — **śikhara**, m. id., Hit. **Ārbudākāra**, m. 'shaped like a tumour', the plant Cordia Myxa, L. **Ārbudārāpya**, n., N. of a forest, NarasP.

Ārbudī, īs, m. a serpent-like demon (probably = *ārbuda* and *ārbudī*, m. above, but called *indra-medhin*, q. v.), AV. xi, 9 & 10 (in almost every verse); (cf. *ny-ārbudī*.)

Ārbudā, mfn. afflicted with a swelling or tumour, Suśr.

Ārbudha, ās, m. = *ārbuda*, m. above, Kāth. Anukr.

अर्भ *ārbha*, mfn. (ā)n. little, small, unimportant, RV.; (*ārbhā*), mfn. id., AV. vii, 56, 3; (*as*), m. child, boy, BhP. [Lat. *orbis*; Gk. *ὀρβανός*].

Arbhakā, mfn. small, minute, RV.; AV.; VS.; weak, RV. vii, 33, 6; AV.; (used together with *kumārakā*) young, childish, RV. viii, 30, 1 & 69, 15; emaciated, L.; similar, L.; (*as*), m. a boy, child, Ragh. &c.; the young of any animal, Śāk. (v. l.), Kād.; a fool, idiot, L.

Arbhaga, mfn. youthful, RV. i, 116, 1.

अर्भ *ārma*, ās, m. pl. ruins, rubbish, VS. xxx, 11; TS. &c.; often ifc. in names of old villages half or entirely gone to ruin (e.g. *guptārma*, *kuk-kutārma*, *brihad-ārma*, &c., qq. vv.), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 90 seq. & viii, 2, 2, Sch.; (*as*), m. = *arman*, q. v., Up.

Armakā, ās, m. n. rubbish, ruins, RV. i, 133, 3.

Armaṇa, ās, ās, m. n. a measure of one drop, Suśr.

Arman, ā, n. a disease of the eyes, Suśr.

अर्य 1. *aryā* (2, once 3, RV. iv, 1, 7), mfn. (√*ṛi*), kind, favourable, RV.; attached to, true, devoted, dear, RV.; excellent, L.; (*ār*), m. a master, lord, Naigh.; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 103; (cf. 3. *ārya*). — **pati** (*aryā*), mfn. (*patni*) n. (said of the dawns and of the waters) having kind or favourable lords (?), RV. vii, 6, 5 & x, 43, 8.

2. **Āryā**, mfn. (ā)n. (= 1. *aryā*) kind, favourable, RV. i, 123, 1.

3. **Ārya**, ās, m. (= 1. *aryā*) 'master, lord,' a Vaiśya, VS. &c.; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 103; (*ā*), f. a woman of the third caste, the wife of a Vaiśya, VS. &c., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Comm.; (*ī*), f. the wife of any particular Vaiśya, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh.; (cf. *āryāni*). — **jārā** (*ārya*), f. the mistress of a Vaiśya, VS. xxiii, 30. — **patnī**, see *pati* s. v. 1. *aryā*. — **var-ya**, m. a Vaiśya of rank, Daś. — **śveta**, m. (v. l. *ārya-tv*), N. of a man, (gaṇa *śivādī*, q. v.)

Āryamān, ā, m. a bosom friend, play-fellow, companion, (especially) a friend who asks a woman in marriage for another, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.; N. of an Āditya (who is commonly invoked together with Varuṇa and Mitra, also with Bhaga, Brihaspati, and others; he is supposed to be the chief of the Manes, Bhag. &c.); the milky way is called his path [*āryamān* *pāṇihā*, TBr.]; he presides over the Nakshatra Uttaraphalguni, VarBrS.; his name is used to form different male names, Pāṇ. v, 3, 84), RV. &c.; the sun, Śiā. ii, 39; the Asclepias plant, L.

Āryama (in comp. for *āryamān*). — **griha-pati** (*āryamā*), mfn. having Āryama as *griha-pati* (i. e. as keeper of the precedence in a grand sacrifice), MaitrS. — **datta**, m., N. of a man, Pāṇ. v, 3, 84, Sch. — **devā**, f. or **-daivata**, n. 'having Āryama for its deity,' N. of the mansion Uttaraphalguni, L. — **bhūti** and **-rādha**, m., N. of two Vedic teachers, VBr. **Āryamākhya**, n. the mansion Uttaraphalguni, VarYogay.

Āryamika, ās, m. a shortened name for *Āryama-datta*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 84.

Āryamiya or **āryamila**, ās, m. id., ib.

Āryamā (4), mfn. intimate, very friendly, RV. v, 85, 7.

Āryāpī, f. a mistress, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh.; a woman of the third or Vaiśya caste, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Comm.

अर्व *arv*, cl. 1. P. *arvati* (perf. *ānarva*, L.) to hurt, kill, L.

अर्व *arva* and *arava*. See *an-arvā*.

Ārvāt, mfn. running, hastening, RV. v, 54, 14 & AV. iv, 9, 2; low, inferior, vile, Up.; (*ān*), m. a courser, horse, RV.; VS.; AV.; BhP.; the driver of a horse, RV. x, 40, 5 & 74, 1; N. of a part of the sacrificial action, RV. ii, 33, 1 & viii, 71, 12; (*ār-vatī*), f. a mare, RV.; AV.; a bawd, procuress, L.

Ārvan, mfn. running, quick (said of Agni and Indra), RV.; low, inferior, vile, Up.; (*ā*), m. a courser, horse, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; N. of Indra (see before), L.; one of the ten horses of the moon, L.; a short span, L.; (cf. *drāvan*.)

Ārvāsa or **arvāsā**, mfn. running, quick (said of Indra and of the gods), RV. x, 92, 6.

अर्वाच *arvāc*, *vāñ*, *vācī*, *vāk*, Ved. (fr. *añc* with *arva*, 'near' or 'hither') coming hitherward, coming to meet any one, turned towards, RV. &c.; being on this side (of a river), L.; being below or turned downwards, AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; (acc. *arvāñ-cam*) with √*nud*, to push down, RV. viii, 14, 8; (*āk*), ind., see ss. vv. *arvāk* and *arvāg*.

Ārvāk, ind. (gaṇa *svar-ādi*, q. v.) hither (opposite to *pārāk*, *parās*, *pārsātāt*), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (with abl., ŚBr. &c.; with instr., RV. x, 129, 6; AV.) on this side, from a certain point, before, after; on the lower side, ChUp.; (with loc.) within, near, Śāk. (v. l.) — **kālīka-tā**, f. the belonging to a proximate time, the state of being more modern (than anything else), Mn. xii, 96. — **kūla**, n. the near bank of a river. — **catvāriṇśā**, mfn. pl. under forty, ŚBr. — **tana**, mfn. (ā)n. being on this side of, not reaching up to, BhP. — **pañcāśā**, mfn. pl. under fifty, ŚBr. — **śatā**, mfn. pl. under a hundred, ib. — **śaśthā**, mfn. pl. under sixty, ib. — **śāman** (*arvāk-*), m. pl. N. of the three days during which a Soma sacrifice is performed, ŚBr. — **śrotas**, mfn. (said of a creation of beings) in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, VP.

Ārvākā, loc. ind. (opposed to *pārākā*, q. v.) in the proximity, near, RV. viii, 9, 15.

Ārvāg (in comp. for *arvākā*). — **śāitā**, mfn. pl. under eighty, ŚBr. — **bīla** (*arvāg-*), mfn. having the mouth downwards, ŚBr. xiv. — **vasu** (*arvāg-*), mfn. offering riches, VS. xv, 19; ŚBr.; (*arv*), m. (for *arvā-vasu*, q. v.), N. of a Hotri of the gods, GopBr. — **viṇśā**, mfn. pl. under twenty, ŚBr.

Ārvācin, mfn. turned towards, KaushĀr.

Ārvācinā or **arvācinā**, mfn. (ā)n. turned towards, favouring, RV.; turned towards (in a hostile manner), RV. vi, 25, 3; (with abl.) being on this side or below, ŚBr.; belonging to a proximate time, posterior, recent; (for *arvācinā* reverse, contrary, L.; (*arvācinām*) ind. (with abl.) 'on this side of,' thenceforward, thence onward, ŚBr.; less than (abl.), ib.

अर्वावत् *arvā-vāt*, t, f. proximity, RV.; (in all passages opposed to *pārā-vāt*, q. v.)

अर्वावसु *arvā-vāsu*, us, m., N. of a Hotri or Brahman of the gods, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; of a son of Raibhya, MBh. &c.

अर्बुक *arvuka*, v. l. for *arbuka*, q. v.

अर्श *arśa*, ās, m. (√*ṛiś*), 'damage,' see *ān-aria-rāti*; (for *arśas*) hemorrhoids, piles, L.

Ārśas, n. piles, hemorrhoids, VS. xii, 97, &c.

Ārśā-ādi, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (v, 2, 127).

Ārśasa, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 127) afflicted with hemorrhoids, Mn. iii, 7; Suśr.

Ārśasānā, mfn. striving to hurt, malicious, RV.; (*as*), m. (= *ardani*, q. v.) fire, Up.

Ārśasin, mfn. = *arśasa*, Heat.

Ārśin, mfn. id., L.

Ārśo (in comp. for *arśas*). — **ghora**, mfn. destroying hemorrhoids, Suśr.; (*as*), m. the plant *Amorphophallus Campanulatus*, L.; one part of buttermilk with three parts of water, L.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Curculigo Archioides* Lin., L. — **yuj**, mfn. afflicted with hemorrhoids, L. — **roga**, m. hemorrhoids. — **roga-yuta** or **-rogin**, mfn. afflicted with hemorrhoids. — **vartman**, n. a tumour in the corner of the eye, Suśr. — **hita**, m. the marking nut plant (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), L.

अर्शण *arshaṇa* or *arshaṇin*, mfn. (√*ṛiśh*), flowing, movable, Nir.

अर्शणी *arshaṇī*, f. (√*ṛiśh*), a pricking or piercing pain, AV. ix, 8, 13, 16 & 21.

अर्श *arshṛt*, mfn. (√*ṛij* or 2. *ṛiśh*?) = *ār-tam gacchat* (Comm.), falling into misery, TS.; TBr.; (only in an obscure formula together with *ish-tārga*, q. v.)

अर्ह *arh*, cl. 1. P. *ārhati*, rarely *Ā. arhate* [MBh. iii, 1580; R.], (p. *arhat* [see below]; Ved. Inf. *arhāse* [RV. x, 77, 1]; perf. 3. pl. *ānarhuḥ*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 39, Sch., but Ved. *ānrihuḥ* [cf. *ānricūh*, √*arh*], Pāṇ. vi, 1, 36) to deserve, merit, be worthy of; to have a claim to, be entitled to (acc.); to be allowed to do anything (Inf.); to be obliged or required to do anything (acc.); to be worth, counterbalance; to be able; (*arhasi*, 2. sg. with an Inf. is often used as a softened form of Imper.; e.g. *dātum arhasi*, 'be pleased to give'; *śrotum arhasi*, 'deign to listen,' for *śṛṇu*); Caus. (Opt. *ārha-ye*, Mn. iii, 3 & 119; aor. *ārjihat*, Bhāṭṭ.) to honour; Desid. *ārjihishati* [cf. Gk. *ἀρῶ*].

Arha, mfn. (ā)n. meriting, deserving (praise or blame, cf. *pūjārha*, *nindārha*), worthy of, having a claim or being entitled to (acc. or Inf. or in comp.); being required, obliged, allowed (with Inf.); becoming, proper, fit (with gen. or ifc.), Pañcat.; worth (in money), costing, R.; (cf. *śatārha*, *śaṣṭārha*); (*as*), m. a N. of Indra, L.; (*ā*), f. or (*ānī*), n. pl. worship, ChUp.

Arhaṇa, mfn. having a claim to, being entitled to (in comp.), BhP.; (*am*), n. deserving, meriting, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 111; worship, honour, treating any one (gen.) with respect, Mn. iii, 54, BhP.; a present of honour, MBh. i, 130; BhP.; (*ā*), f. worship, honour, N.; Ragh. &c.; (*arhānā*), Ved. instr. ind. according to what is due, RV. i, 127, 6; x, 63, 4 & 92, 7.

Arhat, mfn. deserving, entitled to (acc.), RV.; used in a respectful address for *arhasi*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 133; able, allowed to (acc.), RV.; worthy, venerable, respectable, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. (see *arhat-tama* below); praised, celebrated, L.; (*an*), m. a Buddha who is still a candidate for Nirvāṇa; (= *kṣhapa-ṇaka*) a Jaina; an Arhat or superior divinity with the Jainas; the highest rank in the Buddhist hierarchy, L. — **tama**, mfn. (superl.) most worthy, most venerable, Mn. iii, 128; BhP. — **tva**, n. the dignity of an Arhat, Kathās.

Arhanta, mfn. worthy, L.; (*as*), m. a Buddha, L.; a Buddhist mendicant, L.; a N. of Śiva, L.

Arhantikā, f., N. of a Buddhist nun, Daś.

Arhita, mfn. honoured, worshipped, L.

Arhya, mfn. worthy ('of praise,' *stotum*), L.

अर्हिरिषि *arharishvāni*, mfn. (said of Indra) exultant [formed by irregular redupl. of √*ṛiśh*, BR.; *arhari-shvāni*, 'making enepies cry aloud,' Śāy.; RV. i, 56, 4.

अल *al*, cl. 1. P. *alati*, to adorn, L.; to be competent or able, L.; to prevent, L. [The rt. is evidently invented for the derivation of *alam*, q. v.]

अल *ala*, ās, m. the sting in the tail of a scorpion (or a bee), L.; (cf. *ali* and *alin*); (= *āla*, q. v.) yellow orpiment, L. — **gardā**, m. a water-serpent (the black variety of the Cobra de Capello, *Coluber Naga*), Suparn.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. a large poisonous leech, Suśr.; (cf. *ālī-gardā*). — **gardha**, m. (= *gardā*), a water-serpent, L. **Alāyudha**, m. 'whose weapon is the sting from the tail of a scorpion,' N. of a Rākshasa, MBh. vii, 8004.

अलक *alaka*, *as*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā) a curl, lock, Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m. (= *alarka*, q. v.) a mad dog, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; of the inhabitants of Kubera's residence *Alakā*, MBh. iii, 11813; (*ā*), f. (*gaṇa kṣhīpakādi*, q. v.) a girl from eight to ten years of age, L.; N. of the capital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himālaya inhabited also by Śiva), Kum. vi, 37, &c.; N. of a town in Nishadha, Kathās. — **nandā**, f. a young girl from eight to ten years old, L.; N. of a river that runs from the Himālaya mountains and falls into the Gaṅgā, MBh. i, 6456; VP. — **prabhā**, f. the capital of Kubera, L. — **priya**, n. the plant *Terminalia tomentosa*, L. — **samhati**, f. rows of curls. **Alakādhipa** or **alakādhipati** [Suśr.], m. 'lord of Alakā,' a N. of Kubera. **Alakānta**, m. the end of a curl, a ringlet. **Alakṣvara**, n. 'lord of Alakā,' a N. of Kubera, Ragh. xix, 15.

अलकम् *alakam*, ind. in vain, for nothing, RV. x, 71, 6 & 108, 7.

अलक *alakta*, *as*, m. (said to be for *a-rakta*), red juice or lac (obtained from the red resin of certain trees and from the cochineal red sap), L. — **rasa**, m. the Alakta juice, R. ii, 60, 18; Bhpr. **Alaktaka**, *as*, m. rarely *am*, n., id., Kum. &c.

अलक्ष्य *a-lakṣhya*, *am*, n. (✓ *lakṣh*), a bad, inauspicious sign, Mn. iv, 156; (*a-lakṣhaṇā*), m. (ā)n. having no signs or marks, without characteristic, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. i, 5; having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, Ragh. xiv, 5.

A-lakṣhita, mfn. unseen, unperceived, unobserved, MBh.; uncharacterized, having no particular mark, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Alakṣhitāntaka**, mfn. suddenly dead, L. **Alakṣhitōpasthita**, mfn. one who has approached unobserved.

A-lakṣhya, mfn. invisible, unobserved, MBh. &c.; unmarked, not indicated, Śāh.; having no particular marks, insignificant in appearance (see *janma-tā* below); (*as*), m., N. of a Mantra spoken to exorcise a weapon, R. i, 30, 5. — **gati**, mfn. moving invisibly. — **janma-tā**, f. being of insignificant birth or origin, Kum. v, 72. — **liṅga**, mfn. disguised, incognito.

अलक्ष्मी *a-lakṣhmī*, *is*, f. evil fortune, bad luck; distress, poverty; (mfn.) causing misfortune, ŚākhGr.

अलखान *alakhāna*, *as*, m., N. of a king of Gurjara, Rājāt.

अलगद *ala-gardā* and *rdha*. See *ala*.

अलग्न *a-lagna*, mfn. (✓ *lag*), not joined or connected.

A-lāglam, ind. unconnectedly, in a stammering manner, ŚBr. iii.

अलघु *a-laghu*, mfn. not light, heavy; not short, long (as a syllable in prosody); not quick, slow, Mṛicch.; weighty, significant, Daś.; serious, solemn; intense, violent. — **pratiṣṭha**, mfn. solemnly pledged or promised. **Alaghūpala**, m. 'heavy stone,' a rock, L. **Alaghūshman**, m. intense heat.

A-laghiyas, mfn. (compar.) not insignificant, mighty, Śis. ii, 58.

अलकरण *alam-karaṇa*, *kārā*, &c. See *alam*.

अलङ्घन *a-lāṅghana*, *am*, n. not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

A-lāṅghaniya, mfn. insurmountable, impassable, not to be crossed; not to be reached or caught (by hastening), Śāk.; not to be transgressed, inviolable. — **tā**, f. impassableness, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; inviolability.

A-lāṅghayat, mfn. not transgressing, Ragh. ix, 9. **A-lāṅghya**, mfn. impassable (as a river); inviolable (as a command or prohibition), BhP.

अलज *alaja*, *as*, m. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 34. — **cit** [TS.; Kāth.] or **-cita** [Śulh.], mfn. piled up (as the sacrificial altar) in the shape of the bird *Alaja*.

अलजि *alajī*, *is*, f. inflammation of the eye (at the edge of the cornea), AV. ix, 8, 20.

Alaji, f. id., Suśr.

अलज्ज *a-lajja*, m. (ā, Naish.) n. shameless.

अलज्जर *alājara* = *alījara*, q. v., L.

अलजुष *alajūsha*. See *alam*.

अलति *alati*, *is*, m. a kind of song, L.

अलतम *alam-tama*, *-tarām*. See *alam*.

अलपत् *ā-lapat*, mfn. not chattering, not speaking nonsense, AV. viii, 2, 3.

अलभ *a-labha*, mfn. unobtainable. — **nātha**, mfn. without a patron. — **nīdra**, mfn. not obtaining sleep, unable to fall asleep, BhP. — **bhūmika-tva**, n. the state of not obtaining any degree (*bhūmi*) of deep meditation, Yogas. **Alabdhābhīṣita**, mfn. disappointed in one's desire.

A-labhamāna, mfn. not gaining, &c.

A-labhya, mfn. unobtainable, Kum. v, 43, &c.

अलम् *alam*, ind. (later form of *āram*, q. v.), enough, sufficient, adequate, equal to, competent, able. (*Alam* may govern a dat. [*jivātaval*] (Ved. Inf. dat.) *alam*, AV. vi, 109, 1, or *alam jivānīya*, Mn. xi, 76, &c., sufficient for living) or Inf. [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 66; *alam vijñātum*, able to conceive, Nir. ii, 3] or instr. [Pāṇ. ii, 3, 27; Siddh.; *alam śaikayā*, enough, i. e. away with fear!] or gen. [*alam prajāyāḥ*, capable of obtaining progeny, PBr.] or may be used with the fut. [*alam hanishyati*, he will be able to kill, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 154, Sch.] or with an ind. [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 18; *alam bhuktvā*, enough of eating, i. e. do not eat more; *alam vicārya*, enough of consideration.] — **artha-tā**, f. or **-artha-tva**, n. having the sense of *alam*, Pat. — **āstardana**, mfn. easy to perforate, Nir. vi, 2. — **paśu**, &c. (i. e. *alam-paśu*, &c.), see s. v. *alam* below.

Alam (in comp. for *alam*). — **karaṇa**, n. making ready, preparation, Kauś.; (ifc. f. ā, Kathās.) decoration, ornament, KātyŚr. &c. — **karaṇin**, mfn. possessed of an ornament, Kathās. — **karishṇu**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 136) fond of ornament, Nir.; (with acc.) decorating, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69, Sch.; (*an-*, neg., see also s. v.) Pāṇ. vi, 2, 160, Sch.; (*us*), m., N. of Śiva. — **kartṛi**, mfn. one who decorates, L. — **karmīna**, mfn. competent for any act or work, Pāṇ. v, 4, 7. — **kārā**, m. the act of decorating, R. ii, 40, 13; (ifc. f. ā, R. v, 18, 6) ornament, decoration, ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (in rhetoric) an ornament of the sense or the sound (cf. *arthāḥ* and *śabdāḥ*); (*alamkāra*)-*kārikā*, f., *-kaustubha*, m., *-candrikā*, f., *-candīmani*, m., *-mañjarī*, *-malā*, *-muktāvalī*, f. different works on rhetoric; *-vatī*, f. 'the decorated one,' N. of the ninth Lambaka in the Kathāsaritāgāra; *-āstra*, n. a manual or text-book of rhetoric; *-śīla*, m., N. of a prince of the Vidyādharas, Kathās.; *-suvarṇa*, n. gold used for ornaments, L.; *-sūra*, m., N. of a kind of meditation, Buddh.; *-hina*, mfn. unadorned. — **kāraka**, m. ornament, Mn. vii, 220. — **kārya**, mfn. to be adorned or decorated, Śāh. — **kāla**, m. for *-kāra*, ornament, Nalod. — **kumārī**, mfn. fit for marrying a young girl, Pat. — ✓ 1. **kṛi** (cf. *drām*-✓ 1. *kṛi* s. v. *drām*), to make ready, prepare, ŚBr., (ind. p. *-kṛitvā*, q. v.); to decorate, ornament, R. &c.; (ind. p. *-kṛitya*, q. v.); to impede, check, violate (with gen.), Mn. viii, 16. — **kṛita** (*alam*), mfn. adorned, decorated, ŚBr. &c.; (cf. *drām-kṛita* s. v. *drām*). — **kṛiti**, f. ornament, Kathās.; rhetorical ornament (cf. *-kāra* above), Śāh.; Kāvyaḍ. — **kṛitya**, ind. p. having decorated, TBr.; Mn. iii, 28 & v, 68. — **kṛitvā**, ind. p. having made ready, having prepared, Pāṇ. i, 4, 64, Sch. — **kriyā**, f. decorating, L.; rhetorical ornament. — **gāmin**, mfn. (= *anugavina*) going after or watching (as cows) in a proper manner, Pāṇ. v, 2, 15, Sch. — **jīvika**, mfn. sufficient for livelihood, Pat. — **jusha** (*alam*), mfn. sufficient, ŚBr. iii. — **tama**, mfn. very well able to (Inf.), BhP. — **tarām**, ind. (compar. of *alam*) exceedingly, Kum. xiv, 16 & xv, 28; very much better or easier to (Inf.), Śis. ii, 106. — **dhana**, mfn. possessing sufficient wealth, Mn. viii, 162. — **dhūma**, m. 'smoke enough,' thick smoke, L. — **paśu**, mfn. able to keep cattle, KātyŚr. — **purushīpa**, mfn. sufficient for a man, Pāṇ. v, 4, 7. — **pūrya**, mfn. being preceded by the word *alam*, Pat. — **prajānana**, mfn. (cf. *alam prajāyāḥ* above s. v. *alam*) able to beget or generate, ĀśvŚr. — **bala**, mfn. 'equal to any power,' N. of Śiva. — **bhūṣaṇu**, mfn. able, competent, L. — **manas**, mfn. satisfied in mind, BhP.; (cf. *ard-manas* s. v. *drām*).

अलम्पट *a-lumpata*, mfn. not libidinous, chaste, BhP.

अलम्बुष *alambusha*, *us*, m. the palm of the hand with the fingers extended, L.; N. of a plant, L.; of a Rakṣasa, MBh. vii, 4065 & 4072; (*ā*), f. a barrier, a line or anything not to be crossed, L.; a sort of sensitive plant, Bhpr.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. ix, 2931 seqq.; Kathās.

अलम्मा *alamma*, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi, PBr.

अलय *a-laya*, *as*, m. (✓ *li*), non-dissolution, permanence, R. iii, 71, 10 (v. l. *an-aya*); (mfn.) restless, Śis. iv, 57.

अलयस् *alayas*. See 2. *ali*.

अलर्के *alarka*, *as*, m. a mad dog or one rendered furious, Suśr.; a fabulous animal, like a hog with eight legs, MBh.; R.; MarkP.; the plant *Calotropis Gigantea* Alba, Suśr.; (cf. *dirghālarka*); N. of a king, Hariv. &c.

अलर्ति *alarti* (3. sg.) and *alarshī* (2. sg.), Intens. fr. ✓ *ṛi*, q. v.

Alarshī-rāti, mfn. eager to bestow, SV. (v. l. *ān-ārśa-rāti*, q. v., RV.)

अललामवत् *alalā-bhāvāt*, mfn. (said of the waters) sounding cheerfully, RV. iv, 18, 6.

अलले *alale*, ind. (cf. *arare*), a word of no import occurring in the dialect or gibberish of the Pīśacas (a class of goblins introduced in plays, &c.), L.

अलवण *a-lavaṇa*, mfn. not salty, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121.

अलवस् *alavas*. See 2. *ali*.

अलवाल *alavāla* or *laka*, *as*, m. = *ālavāla*, q. v., L.

अलस् *a-las*, mfn. (✓ *las*), not shining, L.

अलस *a-lasā*, m. (ā)n. inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent, tired, faint, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; (*as*), m. a sore or ulcer between the toes, Suśr.; (= *a-lasaka* below) tympanitis, Bhpr.; N. of a small poisonous animal, Suśr.; N. of a plant, L.; (*ā*), f. the climbing plant *Vitis Pedata* Wall, L. — **gamaṇa**, m. (ā)n. going lazily, Megh. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. idleness. **Alasi**-✓ *bhū*, to become tired, Bhpr. **Alasākṣhapa**, m. (ā)n. having languishing or tired looks, Rājāt.

A-lasaka, *as*, m. tympanitis, flatulence (intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind), Car.; Suśr.

A-lāsya, mfn. (said of peacocks) not dancing, idle, Ragh. xvi, 14.

अलमाला *alasālā*, f. ?, AV. vi, 16, 4.

अलका *ālaka*, *as*, m. (= *alarka*) the plant *Calotropis Gigantea*, Car.

अलान्धन *a-lāṅghana*, mfn. spotless, Balar.

अलाण्डु *alāṇḍu*, *us*, m., N. of a noxious animal, AV. ii, 31, 2 & 3.

अलाति *ālata*, *am*, n. a fire-brand, coal, MBh. &c. — **śānti**, f., N. of the fourth chapter of Gauḍapāda's commentary on the MādUp. **Alātākṣhi**, f. 'having fiery eyes,' N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2626.

अलानृष *a-lātrīpā*, mfn. (✓ *lā* = ✓ *rā*?, BR.) not granting anything, miserly, RV. i, 166, 7 & iii, 30, 10; (Nir. vi, 2.)

अलाबु *alābu*, *us*, f. the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria Vulgaris* Ser.), Suśr. &c.; (*us*, *u*), m. n. a vessel made of the bottle-gourd, AV. &c.; (used by Brāhmanical ascetics) Mn. vi, 54; Jain.; (*u*), n. the fruit of the bottle-gourd, MBh. ii, 2196, &c. — **gan-dhi**, mfn. smelling of the bottle-gourd, AV. Paipp. — **pātrā**, n. a jar made of the bottle-gourd, AV. viii, 10, 29. — **maya**, mfn. made of a bottle-gourd, Yājñ. iii, 60. — **vīpā**, f. a lute of the shape of a bottle-gourd, Lāty. — **suhṛid**, m. 'friend of the bottle-gourd,' sorrel, L.

Alābuka, *am*, n. the fruit of the bottle-gourd, AV. xx, 132, 1 & 2; (*ā*), f. the bottle-gourd, L. **Alabukṣvara**, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.

Alābū, *ūs*, f. (= *alābu* above) the bottle-gourd, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 66, Comm.; Up. — **kaṭa**, n. the down of the bottle-gourd, Pāṇ. v, 2, 29, Comm.

अलाभ *a-lābha*, as, m. non-acquirement, Mn. vi, 57; want, deficiency, ĀsvGr. &c.; loss (in selling goods), Mn. ix, 331; loss (of life, *prāṇa*), Mn. xi, 80.

अलायुध *alāyudha*. See *ala*.

अलाय्य *alāyya* (4), mfn. a N. of Indra [BR.; 'an assailant,' fr. *√ri*, Say., RV. ix, 67, 30.

अलार *alāra*, as, m. a kind of Aloe plant, L.; (*am*), n. a door, L.

अलास *alāsa*, as, m. inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue, Suśr.

अलास्य *alāsyā*, mfn. See *a-lasā* above.

अलि 1. *ali*, is, m. (for *alin*, fr. *ala*, q. v.) 'possessed of a sting,' a (large black) bee, Ragh. &c.; a scorpion, L.; a crow, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; spirituous liquor, L. — *kula*, n. a swarm of bees, VarBrS.; (*alikulā*)-*priyā* or -*saṃkulā*, f. 'fond of or full of swarms of bees,' the plant *Rosa Glandulifera*, L. — *garda* or -*gardha*, m. = *ala-gardā*, q. v., L. — *jihvā* or -*jihvikā*, f. the uvula or soft palate, L. — *dūrvā*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *pattrikā*, f., N. of a shrub, L. — *parṇī*, f. the plant *Tragia involucrata* Lin., L. — *priya*, n. the red lotus, *Nymphaea Rubra*, L.; (*ā*), f. the trumpet flower (*Bigonia suaveolens*), L. — *mālā*, f. a line or swarm of bees, Mālatī. — *modā*, f. the plant *Premna spinosa*, L. — *mohinī*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *valābhā*, f. = *priyā*, q. v., L. — *virāva*, m. or -*viruta*, n. song or hum of the bee, L.

Alin, ī, m. 'possessed of a sting (*ala*, q. v.),' a (large black) bee, BhP. &c.; a scorpion, L.; the Scorpion (in the zodiac), VarBrS.; (*inr*), f. a female bee, Śis. vi, 72; a swarm of bees, BhP.

अलि 2. *ali* (in the Apabhraṃśa dialect) for *ari*, enemy (pl. *alayas* for *arayas*), Pat.; also *alavas* is mentioned as a corrupt pronunciation for *arayas*, SBh.

अलिङ्ग *aliṅga*, as, m. a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 1.

अलिक *alika*, as, m. = *alika*, the forehead, Bālar.; N. of a Prakṛit poet. — *lekḥā*, f. an impression or mark upon the forehead, Kād.

अलिक्लव *alīklava*, as, m. a kind of carrion bird, AV. xi, 2, a & 9, 9.

अलिगर्द *ali-gardā* and -*gardha*. See 1. *ali*.

अलिगु *a-ligu*, us, m., N. of a man; (*gaṇa gargaḍi*, q. v.)

अलिङ्ग *a-liṅga*, am, n. absence of marks, Comm. on Nyāyad., (mfn.) having no marks, Nir.; MuṇḍUp. &c.; (in Gr.) having no gender.

A-liṅgin, mfn. 'not wearing the usual frontal marks, skin, staff, &c.,' a pretended ascetic or student, L.; (cf. *sa-liṅgin*.)

अलिञ्जर *aliñjara*, as, m. a small earthen water-jar, MBh. iii, 12756; (cf. *alañjara*.)

अलिन *ālina*, ās, m. pl., N. of a tribe, RV. vii, 18, 7.

अलिन्द *alinda*, as, m. (ifc. f. ī, *gaṇa gaurādi*, q. v.) a terrace before a house-door, Śāk. &c.; (*ā*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 371; VP.

Alindaka, as, m. a terrace before a house-door, L.

अलिपक *alipaka*, as, m. (= 1. *ali* above) a bee, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; a dog, L.

Alimaka, as, m. a bee, L.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; a frog, L.; the plant *Bassia latifolia*, L.; the filaments of the lotus, L.

Alimpaka or *alimbaka*, as, m. = *alimaka*.

अलिप्सा *a-lipsā*, f. freedom from desire.

अलीक *ālīka*, mī(ā, Naish.) n. unpleasing, disagreeable (as a serpent), AV. v, 13, 5; untrue, false, pretended, MBh. &c.; little, L.; (*am*), n. anything displeasing, ĀsvGr.; R. ii, 52, 25; falsehood, untruth, Mn. xi, 55, &c.; the forehead (cf. *alika*); heaven, L. — *tā*, f. falsehood, vanity. — *matsya*, n. a kind of dish tasting like fish ('mock-fish,' made of the flour of a sort of bean fried with Sesamum oil), Bhpr. — *supta* or -*suptaka*, n. pretended sleep, Kathās.

Alīkaya, us, m., N. of a Brāhman (with the patron. Vācaspatya), KaushBr.

Alīkāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to be deceived, (*gaṇa sukhādi*, q. v.)

Alīkin, mfn. 'possessed of *alika*,' (*gaṇa sukhādi*, q. v.); disagreeable, L.; false, deceiving, L.

Alīkya, mfn. 'like *alika*,' (*gaṇa dig-ādi* and *vargyādi*, q. v.); belonging to falsehood, false, L.

अलीगर्द *aligardā* = *ali-gardā*, q. v., L.

अलु *alu*, us, f. (= *ālu*, q. v.) a small water-pot, L.

अलुप्त *a-lupta*, mfn. not cut off, undiminished. — *mahimān*, mfn. of undiminished glory.

अलुभ्य *a-lubha*, mfn. not covetous, not avaricious, Gaut. — *tva*, n. freedom from covetousness.

A-lubhyat, mfn. not becoming disordered, not disturbed, AV. iii, 10, 11.

A-lobha, as, m. 'non-confusion,' steadiness, AitBr.; absence of cupidity, moderation, Hit.

A-lobbin, mfn. not desiring.

अलुक्ष *a-lūksha*, mfn. (= *d-rūksha*, q. v.) not harsh, soft, greasy, TUP. &c. **Alūkshānta-tva**, n. the having greasy substances (like butter) near at hand (for oblations), TBr. i, 1, 6, 6.

अलून *a-lūna*, mfn. uncut, unshorn.

अले *ale* or *alele*, ind. (cf. *are* and *arere*), unmeaning words in the dialect of the demons or Piśācas (introduced in plays, &c.), L.

अलेपक *a-lepaka*, mfn. stainless.

अलेश *a-leśa*, mfn. not little, much, large; (*am*), ind. 'not a bit,' not at all, L. **A-leśāḥ**, mfn. 'not moving a bit,' firm, steady, L.

अलोक *a-loka*, as, m. 'not the world,' the end of the world, R. i, 37, 12; the immaterial or spiritual world, Jain.; (*d-lokā*), m. pl. not the people, SBr. xiv; (*a-lokā*), mfn. not having space, finding no place, SBr. — *sāmānya*, mfn. not common among ordinary people, Mālatī.

A-lokaniya, mfn. invisible, imperceptible, L.

A-lokita, mfn. unseen, L.

A-lokyā, mī(ā)n. unusual, unallowed, SBr.; Mn. ii, 161. — *tā* (*alokyā*), f. loss of the other world, SBr. xiv.

A-locana, mī(ā)n. without eyes; without windows (to look through), Car.

A-laukika, mī(ā)n. not current in the world, uncommon, unusual (especially said of words); not relating to this world, supernatural. — *tva*, n. rare occurrence (of a word), Sāh.

अलोप *a-lopa*, as, m. not dropping (as a letter or syllable), Lāty.; TPāt.; dropping of the letter *a*, VPāt. **Alopāṅga**, mfn. not defective in a single limb, AitBr.

अलोमक *a-lomūka* [TS.] or *a-lōmaka* [SBr.], mī(Ved. *mākā*, class. *mikā* [Mu. iii, 8; but also AitBr.], Pāp. vii, 3, 45. Comm.) n. hairless.

A-loman, mfn. id., Gaut. **A-lomaharshana**, mfn. not causing erection of the hair of the body (from joy).

अलोल *a-lola*, mfn. unagitated, firm, steady; (*ā*), f. (also *lola*, q. v.), N. of a metre (containing four lines, each of fourteen syllables).

Alolu-tva = *alolu-tva* below, Bhag.

A-lolupa, mfn. = *a-lola*, MBh. iii, 153; free from desire, Āp.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Dhritaraṣṭra, MBh. i, 2738. — *tva* [SvetUp.] or *alolup-tva* [Bhag. xvi, 2, v. l.], n. freedom from any desire.

A-lolupyamāna, mfn. not greedy, Gaut.

अलोह *aloha*, mfn. not made of iron, MBh. i, 5755; (*as*), m., N. of a man, (*gaṇa* 1. *naḍḍi*, q. v.)

अलोहित *a-lohitā* [TS.] or *a-lōhita* [SBr. xiv], mfn. bloodless; (*am*), n. *Nymphaea Rubra*, L.

अलौकिक *a-laukika*. See *a-loka*.

अला *algā*, au, m. du. the groin, VS. xxv, 6.

अल्प *alpa*, mī(ā)n. (m. pl. *e* or *ās*, Pāp. i, 1, 33) small, minute, trifling, little, AV. &c.; (*am*), ind. (opposed to *bahu*) little, Mu. ii, 149 & x, 60;

(*ena*), instr. ind. (with a perf. Pass. p., Pāp. ii, 3, 33) 'for little,' cheap, Das.; easily, R. iv, 32, 7; (*ā*), abl. ind. (with a perf. Pass. p.) without much trouble, easily, Pāp. ii, 3, 33; (in comp. with a past Pass. p.) ii, 1, 39 & vi, 3, 2. — *kārya*, n. small matter. — *keśī*, f., N. of a plant (or perhaps the root of sweet flag), L. — *krīta*, mfn. bought for little money, cheap. — *gandha*, n. the red lotus, L. — *ceṣṭita*, mfn. 'making little effort,' inert. — *cchada*, mfn. scantily clad. — *jāna*, mfn. knowing little, ignorant. — *tanu*, mfn. small-bodied, L. — *tara*, mfn. (compar., cf. *alpiyas*), smaller, RPrāt.; KātyŚr. &c. — *tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. smallness, minuteness; insignificance. — *dakṣhiṇa*, mfn. defective in presents (as a ceremony), Mn. xi, 39 & 40. — *darśana* [MBh. i, 5919] or -*drishti*, mfn. of confined views, narrow-minded. — *dhana*, mfn. of little wealth, not affluent, Mn. iii, 66 & xi, 40. — *dhi*, mfn. weak-minded, having little sense, foolish, Hit. — *nishpatti*, mfn. of little or rare occurrence (as a word), Nir. ii, 2. — *pattā*, m. 'having little leaves,' N. of a plant (a species of the Tulasi), L.; (*f*), f. the plants *Curculigo Orchioidea* and *Anethum Sowa*, L. — *padma*, n. the red lotus, L. — *parivāra*, mfn. having a small retinue. — *paṇu* (*alpa*), mfn. having a small number of cattle, AV. xii, 4, 25. — *pāyin*, mfn. sucking little or not sufficiently (as a leech), Suśr. — *pūya*, nī(ā)n. whose religious merit is small, MBh. iii, 2650; R. vi, 95, 20. — *prajas*, mfn. having few descendants or few subjects. — *prabhāva*, mfn. of little weight or consequence, insignificant; (*alpaprabhāva*)-*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. insignificance. — *pramāṇa*, mfn. of little weight or measure; of little authority, resting on little evidence. — *pramāṇaka*, m. common cucumber (*Cucumis Sativus*), L. — *prayoga*, mfn. of rare application or use, Nir. — *prāṇa*, m. (in Gr.) slight breathing or weak aspiration (the effort in uttering the vowels, the semivowels *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*, the consonants *k*, *c*, *t*, *ḥ*, *g*, *j*, *ḍ*, *b*, and the nasals, is said to be accompanied with slight aspiration, but practically *alpa-prāṇa* is here equivalent to unspirated, as opposed to *mahā-prāṇa*, q. v.), Pāp. i, 1, 9, Sch.; (mfn.) 'having short breath,' not persevering, soon tired, Suśr.; pronounced with slight breathing, Kāvyaḍ. — *bala*, mfn. of little strength, feeble. — *bala-prāṇa*, mfn. of little strength and little breath, i. e. weak and without any power of endurance, N. — *bahu-tva*, n. the being little or much. — *bādhā*, mfn. causing little annoyance or inconvenience, Yājñ. ii, 156; having little pain or trouble, MBh. — *buddhi*, mfn. weak-minded, unwise, silly, Mn. xii, 74. — *bhāgya*, mī(ā)n. 'having little fortune,' unfortunate, MBh.; R. &c. — *bhāṣhin*, mfn. speaking little, taciturn. — *matī*, mfn. = *buddhi* above, Suśr. — *madhyama*, mfn. thin-waisted. — *mātra*, n. a little, a little merely; a short time, a few moments, L. — *māriṣa*, m. *Amaranthus Polygamus*, L. — *mūrti*, mfn. 'small-bodied,' diminutive (as a star), Sūryas.; (*is*), f. a small figure or object. — *māliya*, mfn. of small value. — *medhas*, mfn. (Pāp. v, 4, 123, Sch.) of little understanding, ignorant, silly, KaṭhUp. &c. — *m-paca*, mfn. (= *mītam-paca*, q. v.) cooking little, stingy, L. — *ruj* or -*ruja*, mfn. 'of little pain,' not painful, Bhpr. — *va-yas*, mfn. young in age (as a horse), L. — *vāḍin*, mfn. speaking little, taciturn. — *vid*, mfn. knowing little, ChUp. — *vidya*, mfn. ignorant, uneducated, Mn. xi, 36. — *vishaya*, mfn. of limited range or capacity, Ragh. i, 2. — *vyāhārin*, mfn. = *bhāṣhin* above, Lāty. — *śakti*, mfn. of little strength, weak, feeble, Hit. — *śayū* (*alpa*), m. a species of troublesome insect, AV. iv, 30, 9. — *śarira*, mfn. having a small body, R. v, 35, 31. — *śās*, ind. in a low degree, a little, SBr.; (Pāp. ii, 1, 38) seldom, now and then (opposed to *prāyaśas*), Mn. xii, 20 & 21; (*alpaśaḥ*)-*pañkti*, f., N. of a metre. — *śeṣha*, mfn. 'at which little is left,' nearly finished, R.; Kād. — *sat-tva*, mfn. having little strength or courage, Kathās. — *sannicaya*, mfn. having only small provisions, poor, R. i, 6, 7. — *sambhāra*, n. a id., superl. -*tama*, very poor, Gobh. — *saras*, n. a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in the hot season), L. — *sāra*, mfn. of little value, Mn. xi, 164; (*as*), m. 'a little valuable object,' a jewel, trinket, Jain. — *snāyu*, mfn. having few sinews. — *sva*, mfn. having little property, GopBr.; Vait. **Alpākāśhin**, mfn. desiring little, satisfied with little. **Alpājya**, mfn. with little ghee, SBr. **Alpāñji**, mfn. covered with minute spots, VS. xxiv, 4. **Alpātaya**,

mfn. causing little pain, Suśr. **Alpāmbu-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Skanda P. **Alpāyus**, mfn. short-lived, Mn. iv, 157; 'of few years', a goat, L. **Alpārambha**, m. a gradual beginning; (mfn.) having little or moderate zeal in worldly affairs, Jain. **Alpāpa**, mfn. very little, Mn. vii, 129; Megh. **Alpāsthi**, n. 'having a little kernel', the fruit of Grewia Asiatica, L. **Alpāhāra**, mfn. taking little food, moderate, abstinent, Buddh.; Jain. **Alpāhārin**, mfn. id., L. **Alpi** - √ 1. **kṛi**, to make small, L. **Alpi** - √ **bhū**, (p. - *bhaval*) to become smaller, Ka-thās. **Alpēccha**, mfn. having little or moderate wishes, Jain. **Alpēcchu**, mfn. id. **Alpētara**, mfn. 'other than small,' large; (*alpētara* - *tva*, n. largeness, Ragh. v, 22. **Alpēsākhyā**, mfn. 'named after an insignificant chief or master,' of low origin, Buddh. **Alpēna**, mfn. slightly defective, not quite complete or not finished. **Alpōpāya**, m. small means.

Alpaka, mf(*ikā*)n. small, minute, trifling, Mn. &c.; (*ām*), ind. little, Naigh.; ŚBr.; (*āt*), abl. ind. shortly after, ŚBr.; (*as*), m. the plants Hedysarum Alhagi and Premna Herbacea, L.

Alpaya, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, to lessen, reduce, diminish, Bālar.; Naish. xxii, 54; perf. Pass. p. *alpita*, mfn. lessened in value or influence, Naish. i, 15.

Alpishtha, mfn. least, smallest, Pāṇ. v, 3, 64. - **kirti**, mfn. of very little reputation, L.

Alpiyas, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 64; cf. *alpa-lara* above) smaller, less, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; very small. **Alpiyā-khā**, f. having a very small vulva, Suśr.

अल्लā, f. (voc. *alla*), a mother, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 107, Sch.

अव *av*, cl. i. P. *ḍvati* (Imper. 2. sg. *avātī*, RV. vii, 2, 3; p. *ḍvat*; impf. *ḍvat*, 2. sg. *ḍvāh* [for 2. *ḍvāh* see √ *vṛi*]; perf. 3. sg. *ḍvā*, 2. pl. *ḍvā*, RV. vii, 18; 2. sg. *ḍvītha*; aor. *ḍvī*, 2. sg. *ḍvī*, *ḍvī*, and *ḍvī* as, Imper. *ḍvī*, 2. sg. *ḍvīdhi* [once, RV. ii, 17, 8] or *ḍvīdhi* [six times in RV.], 2. du. *ḍvīṣam*, 3. du. *ḍvīṣām*, 2. pl. *ḍvīṣānā*, RV. vii, 18, 25; Prec. 3. sg. *ḍvīyās*; Inf. *ḍvīyave*, RV. vii, 33, 1; Ved. ind. p. *ḍvīyā*, RV. i, 166, 13] to drive, impel, animate (as a car or horse), RV.; Ved. to promote, favour; (chiefly Ved.) to satisfy, refresh; to offer (as a hymn to the gods), RV. iv, 44, 6; to lead or bring to (dat.: *ḍvīdye, vājā-sātaye, kshatrāya, svastīdye*), RV.; (said of the gods) to be pleased with, like, accept favourably (as sacrifices, prayers or hymns), RV.; (chiefly said of kings or princes) to guard, defend, protect, govern, BhP.; Ragh. ix, 1; VarBṛS. &c.: Caus. (only impf. *ḍvīyāt*, 2. sg. *ḍvīyās*) to consume, devour, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. [cf. Gk. *daō*; Lat. *aveo*].

1. **Avā**, as, m. favour, RV. i, 128, 5; (cf. *niravā*). **Avat**, mfn. pr. p., see √ *av*. - **taram** (*ḍvat*-), ind. (compar.) 'more favourably' or 'with greater pleasure,' v. l. of TS. instead of *ava-tara* in VS. xvii, 6.

Avana, am, n. favour, preservation, protection, Nir.; BhP. &c.; (cf. *an-avana*) (= *tarpana*) satisfaction, L.; joy, pleasure, L.; (for the explan. of 2. *eva*) desire, wish, Nir.; speed, L.; 1. (f), f. the plant Ficus Heterophylla, L.; N. of a river, Hariv.; (for 2. *avanī* see *avānī*).

अव 2. *ḍva*, ind. (as a prefix to verbs and verbal nouns expresses) off, away, down, RV. &c.; (exceptionally as a preposition with abl.) down from, AV. vii, 55, 1; (for another use of this preposition, see *ava-kōila*). - **taram**, ind. (compar.) farther away, RV. i, 129, 6.

अव 3. *ava* (only gen. du. *avōr* with *vām*, 'of you both,' corresponding to *sā vām*, 'thou,' &c.), this RV. vi, 67, 11; vii, 67, 4 & (*vā* for *vām*) x, 132, 5 [Zd. pron. *ava*; Slav. *ovo*; cf. also the syllable *av* in *av-rōs*, *av*, *avā*, &c.; Lat. *au-t*, *autem*, &c.]

अववृति *ava-vṛiti* for *ava-rti*, q. v., VS. xxx, 12.

अवण *a-vaṇṣa*, as, m. a low or deepised family; (*ām*), n. 'that which has no pillars or support,' the ether, RV. ii, 15, 2; iv, 56, 3 & vii, 78, 1. **A-vaṇṣya**, mfn. not belonging to the family, Pat.

अवका *avaka*, as, m. a grassy plant growing in marshy land (Blyxa Octandra Rich., otherwise called *Saivāla*), MaitrS.; (*ā*), f. (gaṇa *kshipakādi*,

q. v.), id., VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c. **Avakāśā**, mfn. eating the above plant, AV. iv, 37, 8-10. **Avakāśa**, mf(ā)n. covered or surrounded with Avakā plants, AV. vii, 7, 9.

Avakin, mfn. filled with Avakā plants, Comm. on KātyŚr.

अवका *ava-kaṭa*, mfn. (formed like *ut-kaṭa*, *pra-kaṭa*, *vi-kaṭa*, *saṇ-kaṭa*), Pāṇ. v, 2, 30. **Avā-kaṭikā**, f. dissimulation, L.

अवका *ava-kara*. See *ava* - √ 1. *kṛi*.

अवका *ava-karṇaya*, Nom. P. *ṽyati*, not to listen or attend to, Kād.

अवका *ava-karta*, &c. See *ava* - √ 2. *kṛi*.

अवकलि *ava-kalita*, mfn. (√ 2. *kal*), seen, observed, L.

अवकलन *ava-kalkana*, am, n. mingling, mixing together, L.

अवकल्पित *ava-kalpita*. See *ava* - √ *klrip*.

अवकाङ्क्ष *ava-√kāṅksh*, to desire, long for, Car.; p. neg. *an-avakāṅkshamāṇa*, not wishing impatiently (said of ascetics who, having renounced all food, expect death without impatience), Jain.

अवकाश *ava-√kāś*, - *kāśate*, to be visible, be manifest, ŚBr.: Caus. P. - *kāśayati* (fut. p. - *kāśayishyat*) to cause to look at, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.: Intens. p. - *cāśat*, shining, AV. xiii, 4, 1; seeing, RV.; AV. xiii, 2, 12 (& vi, 80, 1).

Avā-kāśā, as, m. (if. f. *ā*) place, space; room, occasion, opportunity, (*avakāśam* √ 1. *kṛi* or *dā*, to make room, give way, admit, ŚBr. &c.; *avakāśam* √ *labh* or *āp*, to get a footing, obtain a favourable opportunity, Śāk. &c.; to find scope, happen, take place; *avakāśam* √ *rudh*, not to give way, hinder, Megh.); interval, aperture, Suśr. (*ōlena*, instr. ind. between, PBr.); intermediate time, ŚBr.; a glance cast on anything, N. of certain verses, during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed on particular objects (which therefore are called *avakāśya*, q. v.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. - **āśa**, mfn. giving opportunity, granting the use of (in comp.), Mn. ix, 271 & 278; Yājñ. ii, 276. - **vat** (*avakāśā*-), mfn. spacious, ŚBr.

Avā-kāśya, mfn. 'to be looked at,' admitted in the recitation of the Avakāśa verses, KātyŚr.

अवकिरण *ava-kirāṇa*. See *ava* - √ 1. *kṛi*.

Avā-kirpa, &c. See ib.

अवकोलक *ava-kilaka*, as, m. a peg or plug, MBh. xiv, 1236.

अवकुचन *ava-kuñcana*, am, n. curving, flexure, contraction, Suśr.

अवकुट *ava-√kuṭ* (ind. p. - *kuṭya*) to break or cut into pieces, Suśr.

अवकुटार *ava-kuṭāra*, mfn. (cf. *ava-kaṭa*), Pāṇ. v, 2, 30.

Avā-kuṭārikā, f. = *ava-kaṭikā*, q. v., L.

अवकुण्डन *ava-kuṇṭhana*, am, n. (= *ava-guṇṭhana*, q. v.) investing, surrounding, covering, Hcar.

Avā-kuṇṭhita, mfn. invested, surrounded, L.

अवकुत्स *ava-√kuts*, to blame, revile, L.

Avā-kutsita, am, n. blame, censure, Nir. i, 4.

अवकुप *ava-√kush*, to rub downwards, L.

अवकुञ्ज *ava-√kūj* (Opt. - *kūjet*) to make a sound, utter (with *na*, neg. not to make any allusion to, be silent), MBh. xii, 4037.

अवकुल *ava-√kūl*, to singe, burn, Suśr.

अवकु *ava-√1. kṛi* (ind. p. - *kṛitvā* [mukhāny] *ava*) to direct downwards (as the face), BhP.

Avā-kṛita, mfn. directed downwards (as a root), Kathās.

Avā-kṛiyā, f. non-performance of prescribed acts, L.

अवकृत् *ava-√2. kṛi* (ind. p. - *kṛitya*) to cut off, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (p. - *kṛintat*) to destroy, MBh. i, 6810; Caus. (Opt. - *kartayet*) to cause to cut off, Mn. viii, 281.

Avā-karta, as, m. a part cut off, strip, N.

Avā-kartana, am, n. cutting off, N.

Avā-kartin. See *carmāvak*°.

Avā-kartṛi. See *carmāvak*°.

Avā-kṛita, mfn. cut off, KātyŚr.; Suśr.

अवकृश *ava-√kṛiś*, Caus. (3. pl. - *karśād-yanti*) to emaciate, make lean or mean-looking, RV. vi, 24, 7.

अवकृष *ava-√kṛiś*, - *karshati* (ind. p. - *kṛiśya*; once [MBh. xiii, 5007] Pass. Opt. - *kṛiśyeta* in the sense of P. or A.) to draw off or away, take off (as a garment or wreath, &c.), MBh. &c.; to turn off, remove, KātyŚr.; to drag down (see *ava-kṛiśta* below); to entice, allure, Kād.

Avā-karshāṇa, am, n. taking off, &c., L.

Avā-kṛiśta, mfn. dragged down, being underneath anything (in comp.), Suśr.; 'removed,' being at some distance, KātyŚr.; (also compar. *avakṛiśta-lara*, mfn. 'farther off from' [abl.], Comm. on APrāt.); inferior, low, outcast, Mn. vii, 126 & viii, 177; Yājñ. iii, 262, &c.

अवकृ *ava-√1. kṛi*, - *kirati* (impf. *avakīrat*; ind. p. - *kīrya*) to pour out or down, spread, scatter, ĀśvGr. &c.; (Pot. - *kīret*) to spill one's semen virile, Tār. (cf. *ava-kīrna* and *ṛmīn* below); to shake off, throw off, leave, TBr.; MBh.; to bestrew, pour upon, cover with, fill, MBh. &c.: Pass. - *kīryate* (perf. - *akre*, MBh. i, 12306; according to Pāṇ. iii, 1, 87, Comm. also A. - *kīrate*, aor. *avakīrshat*) to extend in different directions, disperse, pass away, MBh. &c.: A. (aor. 3. pl. *avakīrshata*) to fall off, become faithless, PBr.; (cf. *ava-√s-kṛi*).

Avā-kara, as, m. dust or sweepings, Gaut. &c. - **kūta**, m. heap of sweepings, Kād.

Avā-kirāṇa, am, n. sweepings, Car.

Avā-kirpa, mfn. who has spilt his semen virile, i. e. violated his vow of chastity, Tār.; poured upon, covered with, filled, MBh. i, 7840, &c.; (cf. *saṣṭa-dvārāvakīrṇa*). - **जात-भूरा**, mfn. whose tresses of hair are scattered or have become loose, Daś.

Avā-kirpin, mfn. (= *ava-kīrna*) who has violated his vow of chastity, ĀśvŚr. &c.

अवकृप *ava-√kṛip*, - *kalpate*, to correspond to, answer, be right, TS. &c.; to be fit for, serve to (dat.), BhP.; Sarvad.: Caus. - *kalpayati*, to put in order, prepare, make ready, ŚBr. &c.; to employ becomingly, ŚBr.; to consider as possible, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 147, Sch.: Desid. of Caus. (impf. 3. pl. *avakīkalpayisham*) to wish to prepare or to make ready, AitBr.

Avā-kalpita, mfn. (gaṇa *śreny-ādi*, q. v.)

Avā-kṛipta, mfn. corresponding with, right, fit, ŚBr.; (*dn-*, neg.); TS.; ŚBr.

Avā-kṛipti, is, f. considering as possible, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 145 (*an-*, neg.)

अवकेश *ava-keśa*, mfn. having the hair hanging down, AV. vi, 30, 2.

Avā-keśin, mfn. 'having its filaments (*keśa* = *kesara*, q. v.) turned downwards (so that they remain uncupulated),' unfruitful, barren (as a plant), L.

अवकोकिल *ava-kokila*, mfn. (= *avakrush-taḥ kokilayā*) called down to by the koll (singing in a tree above?), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 18, Comm.

अवकोल *avakōlba*. See *āvaka*.

अवक्रय *a-vaktavya*, mfn. not to be said, indescribable, NṛisUp. &c.

A-vakṛi, mfn. who does not speak, MaitrUp.

Avā-kṛta, mf(ā)n. having no mouth (as a vessel), Suśr.

अवक्र *a-vakra*, mfn. not crooked, straight, ĀśvŚr. &c.; upright, honest.

अवक्रश्चिन् *ava-krakshīn*, mfn. (cf. *krāksha-māṇa*) rushing down, RV. viii, 1, 2.

अवक्रन्द *ava-√krand* (Imper. - *krandatu*, 2. sg. - *kranda*; aor. - *cakradat*, 2. sg. - *cakradas*) to cry out, roar, RV.: Caus. (aor. - *acikradat*) to rush down upon (acc.) with a loud cry, RV. ix, 75, 3.

Avā-krandā, as, m. roaring, neighing, VS. xxii, 7 & xxv, 1.

Avā-krandana, am, n. crying, weeping aloud, L.

अवक्रम *ava-√kram* (Opt. - *krāmet*) to step down upon (acc.), Tār.; (3. pl. - *krāmuh* [cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 116]; pr. p. - *krāmat*) to tread down, overcome, RV. vi, 75, 7 & vii, 32, 27; VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; to descend (into a womb), Buddh.; Jain.: Caus. (p. - *kramayat*) to cause to go down, KātyŚr.

Ava-kramaṇa, *am*, n. descending (into a womb), conception, Buddh.; Jain.

Ava-kraṇṭi, *is*, f. id., ib.

Ava-kramān, mfn. running away, AV. v, 14, 10.

अवक्रिया *ava-kriyā*. See *ava-√i. kri*.

अवक्रो *ava-√kri*, only *ā*. -*kriṇīte* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 18; but also P. Pot. -*kriṇīyāt*, BṛĀrUp. [apa-kriṇīyāt, ŚBr. xiv]; ind. p. -*kriya*, ŚāṅkhŚr.) to purchase for one's self, hire, bribe.

Ava-kraṇa, *as*, m. letting out to hire, Yājñ. ii, 238; rent, revenue, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 50.

अवक्रोड *ava-√kriḍ*, *ā*. to play (?), L.

अवक्रुष्ट *ava-kruṣṭa*, mfn. 'called down to,' see *ava-kokila*.

Ava-krośa, *as*, m. a discordant noise, L.; an imprecation, L.; abuse, L.

अवक्रिन्नपक्व *avaklinna-pakva*, mfn. trickling because of being over-ripe, (gaṇa *rājadantādi*, q. v.)

Ava-kleda, *as*, m. or -*kledana*, *am*, n. trickling, descent of moisture, L.; fetid discharge, L.

अवक्लृण *ava-kvaṇa*, *as*, m. a discordant or false note, L.

अवक्लृष *ava-kvāṭha*, *as*, m. imperfect digestion or decoction, L.

अवक्षर *ava-√kshar*, Caus. (ind. p. -*kshā-rayitvā*) to cause to flow down upon (acc.), ĀśvGr.

अवक्षालन *ava-kshālana*, *am*, u. (√2. *kshal*), washing by immersion or dipping in.

अवक्षि *ava-√4. kshi* (Pot. -*kshipuyāt*) to remove, Lāṭy.; Kauṣ.: Pass. -*kshiyate*, to waste away, L.

Ava-kshaya, *as*, m. destruction, waste, loss, L.

Ava-kshayana. See *āṅgārāvakshayana*.

Ava-kshāpa, mfn. wasted, emaciated, L.

अवक्षिप *ava-√kship*, -*kshipati* (Subj. -*kshipati*, RV. iv, 27, 3; p. -*kshipati*, mfn., RV. x, 68, 4) to throw down, cause to fly down or away, hurl, RV. &c.; to revile, MBh. ii, 1337 (v. l. *apa* for *ava*); to grant, yield, MBh. xiii, 3030; Caus. (aor. Subj. 3. pl. -*cikshipan*) to cause to fall down, AV. xviii, 4, 12 & 13.

Ava-kshipta, mfn. thrown down; said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated, L.; blamed, reviled, L.

Ava-kshēpa, *as*, m. blaming, reviling, scolding, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 73, Comm.

Ava-kshēpapa, *am*, n. throwing down, over-coming, Pāṇ. i, 3, 32, &c.; reviling, blame, despising, Pāṇ. v, 3, 95 & vi, 2, 195; (i), f. bridle, L.

अवक्षुत *ava-kshuta*, mfn. sneezed upon, Mn. iv, 213 & v, 125; MBh. xiii, 4367.

अवक्षुद *ava-√kshud* (ind. p. -*kshudya*) to stamp or pound or rub to pieces, Suśr.

अवक्षि *ava-√kshai*, only p. p.

Ava-kshāpa, mfn. burnt down, MaitrS.; TS.

Ava-kshāma, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 53) meagre, lean, AV. vi, 37, 3.

Ava-kshāyam, ind. so as to give a blow, ĀpŚr.

अवक्षु *ava-√kshnu* (1. sg. -*kshnaumi*) to rub off, efface, RV. x, 23, 2.

अवक्षद *ava-√khaḍ*, -*khaḍayati*, to break into pieces, BṛĀrUp.; Kād.; to annihilate, destroy, Comm. on BṛĀrUp.

Ava-khaḍana, *am*, n. breaking into pieces, Kād.; destroying, Comm. on BṛĀrUp.

अवखाद *ava-khādā*, *as*, m. 'a devourer, destroyer' [Gmn.], or mfn. 'devouring, destroying' [NBD.], RV. i, 41, 4.

अवक्ष्या *ava-√khyā* (Imper. 2. pl. -*khyāta*; impf. *avākhyat*) to look down, RV. viii, 47, 11; (with acc.) to see, perceive, RV. i, 161, 4 & x, 27, 3; TS.: Caus. -*khyāpayati*, to cause to look at, ŚBr.

अवगण *ava-√gaṇ* (ind. p. -*gaṇayya*) to disregard, disrespect, Pañcat.

Ava-gaṇana, *am*, n. disregard, contempt, L.

Ava-gaṇita, mfn. disregarded, Pañcat.; despised, L.

अवगण *ava-gaṇa*, mfn. separated from one's companions, isolated, MBh. iii, 4057; (v. l. *ava-guṇa*, MBh. xiii, 5207.)

अवगण्ड *ava-gaṇḍa*, *as*, m. (= *yuva-gaṇḍa*, q. v.) a boil or pimple upon the face, L.

अवगथ *ava-gatha*. See *ava-√1. gā*.

अवगदित *ava-gadita*, mfn. unsaid, L.

अवगध *avagadha*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, AitĀr.

अवगम् *ava-√gam*, -*gacchati* (Subj. -*gācchāt*; ind. p. -*gātya*, RV. vi, 75, 5; Ved. Inf. *dvagantos*, TS.) to go down, descend to (acc. or loc.), RV.; AV.; (with acc.) to come to, visit, approach, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to reach, obtain, TS.; AitBr.; to get power or influence, TS.; to go near, undertake, MBh. v, 740; to hit upon, think of, conceive, learn, know, understand, anticipate, assure one's self, be convinced; to recognize, consider, believe any one (acc.) to be (acc.), MBh. iii, 2483, &c.; Caus. P. (3. pl. -*gamayanti*; Imper. 2. sg. -*gamaya*) to bring near, procure, AV. iii, 3, 6; TS.; to cause to know, teach, Mālav. &c.

Ava-gata, mfn. conceived, known, learnt, understood, comprehended; assented to, promised, L.

Ava-gati, *is*, f. conceiving, guessing, anticipating, Sāh.

Ava-gantavya, mfn. to be known or understood; intended to be understood, meant.

Ava-gantos. See s. v. *ava-√gam*.

Ava-gama, *as*, m. understanding, comprehension, intelligence, Bhag. ix, 2, &c.

Ava-gamaka, mfn. making known, conveying a sense, expressive of.

Ava-gamana, *am*, n. the making known, proclamation, L.

Ava-gamayitṛi, mfn. (fr. Caus.) one who procures, TS.

Ava-gamin, mfn. ifc. conceiving, understanding, BṛP.

Ava-gamya, mfn. intelligible.

अवगहित *ava-garhita*, mfn. despised, R. ii, 21, 19 (v. l. *garhita*).

अवगल् *ava-√gal* (impf. *avāgalat*) to fall down, slip down, Śiś. viii, 34; Rājat.

Ava-galita, mfn. fallen down, BṛP.

अवगल्भ *ava-√galbh*, -*galbhate* or -*galbhāyate*, to be brave, valiant, Pār. iii, 1, 11, Kāś.

अवगा *ava-√1. gā* (Aor. Subj. -*gāt*) to pass away, be wanting, AV. xii, 3, 46; (aor. 2. sg. -*gās*, 3. sg. *avāgāt*) to go to, join with (instr.), RV. i, 174, 4; (acc.) KāṭyŚr.

Ava-gatha, mfn. bathed early in the morning, Up.

अवगाण *avagāṇa*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people (the modern Afghāns), VarBṛS.

अवगाह *ava-√gāh*, -*gāhate* (ind. p. -*gāhya*, Kum. i, 1, &c.; pr. p. P. -*gāhat*, R.; Ved. Inf. -*gāhe*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 14, Kāś.) to plunge into, bathe in (loc.); to go deep into, be absorbed in (loc. or acc.)

Ava-gāḍha, mfn. immersed, bathed, plunged into (acc. [R.; Śak.]; loc. [Ap.; MBh. i, 5300]; rarely gen. [R. iv, 43, 32]; often in comp. [Śak.; Mṛicch.]); that in which one bathes, MBh. iii, 8236; deepened, low, Śak.; Suśr.; curdling (as blood), Suśr.; having disappeared, vanished, MBh. iv, 2238. - *vat*, mfn. bathing, plunging, diving.

Ava-gāha, *as*, m. plunging, bathing; a bucket, L.

Ava-gāhana, *am*, n. immersion, bathing.

Ava-gāhita, mfn. that in which one bathes (as a river), MBh. iii, 8230 & xiii, 1821.

अवगीत *ava-gita*, mfn. (√*gai*), sung depreciatingly; sung of frequently, well known, trite, Rājat.; censured, blamable, despicable, vile, Hariv.; Kir. ii, 7; (*am*), n. satire in song, blame, censure, L.

अवगुण *ava-guṇa*, mfn. deficient in good qualities (see *ava-gaṇa*).

अवगुह *ava-√guṇth*, -*guṇthayati* (ind. p. -*guṇthya*) to cover with, conceal, ŚāṅkhGr. &c.

Ava-guṇthana, *am*, n. hiding, veiling, Mṛicch.; Kād.; (often *kṛtāvagūṇthana*, 'enveloped in'); a veil, Sāh. &c.; a peculiar intertwining of the fingers in certain religious ceremonies, L.; sweepings, L. - *vat*, mfn. covered with a veil, Mālav.; Śak.

Ava-guṇthika, f. a veil, L.

Ava-guṇṭhita, mfn. covered, concealed, veiled, screened, MBh.; Mn. iv, 49, &c. - *mukha*, mfn. having the face veiled.

अवगुण्डित *ava-guṇḍita*, mfn. pounded, ground, pulverulent, L.

अवगुर *ava-√gur* (Pot. -*guret*, Mn. iv, 169; impf. *avāgurat*, BṛP.; ind. p. -*gūrya*, Mn. iv, 165; xi, 206 & 208) to assail any one (loc. or dat.) with threats.

Ava-gūraṇa, *am*, n. rustling, roaring, Uttarar.

Ava-gūrṇa, mfn. assailed with threats, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 77, Sch.

Ava-goraṇa, *am*, n. menacing, Gaut. &c.

Ava-gorya, mfn. to be menaced, Pat.

अवगुह *ava-√guh*, -*gūhati* [AV. xx, 133, 4; ŚBr. i, 10 (KāṭyŚr. &c.)], to cover, hide, conceal, put into or inside; to embrace, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.

Ava-gūhana, *am*, n. hiding, concealing, KāṭyŚr.; embracing.

अवगु *ava-√grī*, only *ā*. (Pāṇ. i, 3, 51 [p. -*grāmāṇa*, Bhaṭṭ; aor. *avāgrīṣṭa*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 87, Sch.], but P. Subj. -*garat*, AV. xvi, 7, 4) to swallow down: Intens. (Subj. 2. sg. -*jālgulas*), id., RV. i, 28, 1.

Ava-gīṇa, mfn. swallowed down, Pat.

अवगे *ava-√gai*. See *ava-gita*.

अवग्रह *ava-√grah*, -*grīhṇāti* (Pot. -*grīh-ṇiyāt*) to let loose, let go, Lāṭy.; to keep back from (abl.), impede, stop, PBr.; Car.; Kād.; to divide, Suśr.; (in Gr.) to separate (as words or parts of a word), ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. (cf. *ava-grāham* below); to perceive (with one's senses), distinguish, Bṛp.; Suśr.; Caus. (ind. p. -*grāhya*) to separate (into pieces).

1. **Ava-grīhya**, mfn. (in Gr.) separable, Prāt. &c.

2. **Ava-grīhya**, ind. p. having separated, laying hold with the feet (*pādābhyaṃ*), Suśr.; forcibly, by force, Śiś. v, 49.

Ava-graha, *as*, m. separation of the component parts of a compound, or of the stem and certain suffixes and terminations (occurring in the Pada-text of the Vedas), Prāt. &c.; the mark or the interval of such a separation, Prāt.; the syllable or letter after which the separation occurs, VPrāt.; Pāṇ. viii, 4, 26; the chief member of a word so separated, Prāt.; obstacle, impediment, restraint, PBr. &c.; (= *varsha-pratibandha*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 51) drought, Ragh.; Kāthās.; nature, original temperament, L.; 'perception with the senses, a form of knowledge, Jain.; an imprecation or term of abuse, L.; an elephant's forehead, L.; a herd of elephants, L.; an iron hook with which elephants are driven, L. **Avagrahāntara**, n. (= *ava-graha*) the interval of the separation called *Avagraha*, RPrāt.

Ava-grahana, *am*, n. the act of impeding or restraining, L.; disrespect, L.; (i), f. = *grīhāvagrahaṇi*, q. v., L.

Ava-grāha, *as*, m. obstacle, impediment (used in imprecations), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 45; (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 51; cf. also *ava-graha*) drought, Rājat.; (v. l. for *ava-gāha*, q. v.) a bucket, L.; (*am*), ind. so as to separate (the words), AitBr. (cf. *padāvagraham*); the forehead of an elephant, L.

अवघटिका *ava-ghaṭarikā*, f., N. of a musical instrument, ŚāṅkhŚr.; (cf. *ghāṭarī*.)

अवघट *ava-√ghaṭ*, Caus. (p. -*ghaṭṭayat*) to push away, push open, R. v, 15, 10 (Gorresio); to push together, rub, Suśr.; to stir up, Car.; Suśr.

Ava-ghaṭṭa, *as*, m. a cave, cavern, L.

Ava-ghaṭṭana, *am*, n. pushing together, rubbing, Suśr.; coming into contact with each other, MBh. iv, 354.

Ava-ghaṭṭita, mfn. rubbed or pushed together, Hariv. 4720.

अवघात *ava-ghāta*, &c. See *ava-√han*.

अवघुप् *ava-√ghuṣh* (Pass. impf. -*ghuṣh-yata*) to proclaim aloud, Hariv. 3522.

Ava-ghuṣhita, mfn. approved of, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 23, Kāś.

Ava-ghuṣṭa, mfn. 'proclaimed aloud,' offered publicly (as food), MBh. xiii, 1576; (cf. *ghuṣh-ṭāna* and *saṃghuṣṭa*); sent for, summoned, MBh. i, 5321; addressed aloud (to attract attention), H

Hariv. 4696; filled with cries or noise, MBh. xiii, 522.

Avā-ghoṣha, *as*, m. See *jayāvaghōṣa*.

Avā-ghoṣha, *am*, n. proclaiming, L.

अवघृण् *ava-√ghṛṇ* (p. -*ghṛṇamāna*) to move to and fro, be agitated, Daś.

Avā-ghṛṇa, *mfn.* shaking, agitated, BhP.

Avā-ghṛṇita, *mfn.* id., MBh. ix, 3239.

अवघृष् *ava-√ghṛish* (ind. p. -*ghṛishya*; 3. pl. -*ghṛishyanti* for Pass. *°shyante*) to rub off, rub to pieces, Suśr.; Pañcat.: Caus. (p. -*gharshayat*) to rub or scratch off, Suśr.; to rub with, ib.

Avā-gharṣha, *am*, n. rubbing off, scrubbing, Suśr.; Yājñ. iii, 60.

अवघोषित *ava-ghoṣita*, *mfn.* (√*ghuṣ*), (said of a palanquin) 'covered' or 'cushioned (?)', MBh. iii, 13155.

अवघ्रा *ava-√ghrā* (Imper. 2. pl. -*jighrata*; Pot. -*jighret* [TS.; Mn. iii, 218] or -*ghrāyāt* [Āsv-Śr.]; ind. p. -*ghrāya*) to smell at, VS. &c.; to touch with the mouth, kiss, ParGr. &c.; Caus. -*ghrāpayati*, to cause to smell at, TS.; ŚBr.; TBṛ.

Avā-ghra, *mfn.* 'kissing', being in immediate contact with, ĀpŚr.; (*as*), m. (= *ava-ghrāṇa*) smelling at, ib.

Avā-ghrāṇa, *am*, n. smelling at, KātyŚr.; smelling, BhP.

Avā-ghrāta, *mfn.* kissed, R. ii, 20, 21.

Avā-ghrāṇa, *am*, n. causing to smell at, ĀpŚr.

Avā-ghrāyam, *ind.* so as to smell at, KātyŚr.

Avā-ghrāya, *mfn.* to be smelt at, TBṛ.

अवच *avaca*, 'lower', in *uccāvaca*, q. v.

अवचक्ष *ava-√cakṣh*, *Ā.* -*cāshṭe* (impf. -*ca-kṣhta*; aor. 1. sg. -*acacakṣham*, 2. sg. -*cakṣhi*; Ved. Inf. -*cdkṣhe*) to look down upon, RV.; to perceive, RV. iv, 58, 5 (Inf. in Pass. sense: 'to be seen by') & v, 30, 2.

Avā-cakṣhaṇam, *ind.* (gāṇa *gotrādi*, q. v.)

अवचत्नक *avacatnuka* (*as*, m.?), N. of a country, ĀitBr.

अवचन *ava-cacana*, *am*, n. absence of a special assertion, KātyŚr. &c.; (*mfn.*) not expressing anything, Jaim.; not speaking, silent, Śak. -*kara*, *mfn.* not doing what one is bid or advised.

Avā-canīya, *mfn.* not to be spoken, improper, Mn. viii, 269. -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. impropriety of speech.

Avā-cacas-kara, *mfn.* silent, not speaking.

अवचन्द्रमस *ava-candramasā*, *am*, n. disappearance of the moon, ŚBr.

अवचर *ava-√car* (3. pl. -*caranti*) to come down from (abl.), RV. x, 59, 9: Caus. (Pot. -*cārayet*; ind. p. -*cārya*) to apply (in med.), Suśr.

Avā-cara, *as*, m. the dominion or sphere or department of (in comp., see *kāmāvacara*, *dhyānā*, &c.), Buddh.; (cf. *tālāvacara* & *yajñāvacarā*).

Avā-carantikā, f. (dimin. of pr. p. f. *°ntī*) stepping down from (abl.), AV. v, 13, 9; (cf. *pravartamānakā*).

Avā-cāraṇa, *am*, n. (in med.) application, Suśr.

Avā-cārīta, *mfn.* (in med.) applied, Suśr.

अवचि 1. *ava-√ci* (p. -*cinvat*, MBh. iii, 13151; ind. p. -*ciya*; Inf. -*cetum*, Kathās.) to gather, collect (as fruits from a tree, *vyikṣham phalāni* [double acc.], Pāp. i, 4, 51, Kās.); (p. f. -*cinvatī*) to draw back or open one's garment, RV. iii, 61, 4.

Avā-caya, *as*, m. gathering (as flowers, fruits, &c.), Śak. &c.

Avā-cāyin, *mfn.* gathering, Kathās.

Avā-cicīṣhā, f. (Desid.) a desire to gather, Śiś. vi, 10.

Avā-cita, *mfn.* gathered.

अवचि 2. *ava-√ci* (3. pl. -*cinvanti*) to examine, MBh. iii, 10676 seq.

अवचूड *ava-cūḍa*, *as*, m. the pendent crest or streamer of a standard, Śiś. v, 13; (*ā*), f. a pendent tuft or garland (an ornament of peacock-feathers hanging down), Śiś. lii, 5.

Avā-cūla, *as*, m. = *ava-cūḍa*, m., Kād.

Avā-cūlaka, *am*, n. a chowri or brush (formed

of a cow's tail, peacock's feathers, &c., for warding off flies), L.

अवचूरि *ava-cūri*, *is*, or -*cūrikā*, f. a gloss, short commentary.

अवचूर्ण *ava-√cūrṇ*, -*cūrṇayati* (ind. p. -*cūrṇya*) to sprinkle or cover with meal, dust, &c., Hariv.; Suśr.; (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 25, Sch.)

Avā-cūrṇa, *am*, n. sprinkling with, Suśr.

Avā-cūrṇita, *mfn.* sprinkled with powder, &c., MBh. &c.; (with flowers) MBh. ii, 813.

अवचूल *ava-cūla*. See *ava-cūḍa*, col. 1.

अवचृत् *ava-√cṛit* (Pot. -*cṛitāt*) to let loose, TS.

अवच्छद् *ava-cchad* (√*chad*), -*cchādayati* (ind. p. -*cchādya*) to cover over, overspread, KātyŚr. &c.; to cover, conceal, Kād.; Kathās.; to obscure, leave in darkness, BhP.

Avā-cchada, *as*, m. a cover, R. iii, 56, 48.

Avā-cchanna, *mfn.* covered over, overspread, covered with (instr.), BhP.; Kād. &c.; filled (as with anger), MBh. xii, 5835.

अवच्छिद् *ava-cchid* (√*chid*), to refuse any one, Kād.; Pass. *ava-cchidyate*, to be separated from (abl.), TS.

Avā-cchinna, *mfn.* separated, detached, Lāṭy. &c.; (in logic) predicated (i. e. separated from everything else by the properties predicated), distinguished, particularised, Sarvad. &c.

Avā-ccheda, *as*, m. anything cut off (as from clothes), ĀsvŚr.; part, portion (as of a recitation), ib.; separation, discrimination; (in logic) distinction, particularising, determining; a predicate (the property of a thing by which it is distinguished from everything else). **Avā-cchedāvachcheda**, m. removing distinctions, generalising, L.

Avā-cchedaka, *mfn.* distinguishing, particularising, determining; (*as*), m. 'that which distinguishes,' a predicate, characteristic, property, L.

Avā-cchedana, n. cutting off, L.; dividing, L.; discriminating, distinguishing, L.

Avā-cchedya, *mfn.* to be separated.

अवच्युरित *ava-cchurita* or *°taka*, *am*, n. a horse-laugh, L.

अवच्छो *ava-ccho* (√*cho*), (ind. p. -*cchāya*) to cut off; to skin, ŚBr.

Avā-cchōta, *mfn.* skinned, L.; reaped, KātyŚr.; emaciated (as by abstinence), Gaut.

Avā-cchita, *mfn.* skinned, L.; reaped, ŚBr.

अवजि *ava-√jis* (impf. *avājayat*; ind. p. -*jitya*) to spoil (i. e. deprive of by conquest), win, MBh.; Mn. xi, 80, &c.; to ward off, MBh. xiii, 124; to conquer, MBh.; Desid. (p. -*jigīṣhat*) to wish to win or recover, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Avā-jaya, *as*, m. overcoming, winning by conquest, Ragh. vi, 62, &c.

Avā-jita, *mfn.* won by conquest, R. iii, 54, 6; contemned, L.

Avā-jitī, *is*, f. conquest, victory, Kir. vi, 43.

अवजृम् *ava-√jṛimbh*, *Ā.* to yawn, Car.

अवज्ञा 1. *ava-√jñā*, -*jñāti* (ind. p. -*jñāya*; perf. Pass. -*jajñe*, Bhaṭṭ.) to disesteem, have a low opinion of, despise, treat with contempt, MBh. &c.; to excel, Kāvyaḍ.

2. **Avā-jñā**, f. contempt, disesteem, disrespect (with loc. or gen.); (*ajā*), instr. ind. with disregard, indifferently, Kathās.; (cf. *śaṅkṣam*). **Avājñāpāhata**, *mfn.* treated with contempt, humiliated.

Avā-jñāta, *mfn.* despised, disrespected; given (as alms) with contempt, Bhag. xvii, 22.

Avā-jñāna, *am*, n. (Pāp. iii, 3, 55) = 2. *ava-jñā*, Ragh. i, 79; Hit.

Avā-jñāya, *mfn.* to be contemned, disesteemed, MBh. &c.; Yājñ. i, 153.

अवज्युत् *ava-√jyut*, Caus. -*jyotayati*, to light up or cause a light to shine upon, illumine, ŚBr.

Avā-jyotana, *am*, n. causing a light to shine upon, illumining, KātyŚr.

Avā-jyōtya, *ind.* p. having lighted (a lamp), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

अवज्जल् *ava-√jval*, Caus. -*jvalayati* [Āsv-Śr.] or -*jvalō* [Kaus.], to set on fire.

अवत *avatā*, *as*, m. a hole, vacancy in the

ground, SV.; VS. &c.; a hole in a tooth, VarBṛS.; any depressed part of the body, a sinus, Yājñ. iii, 98; a juggler, L.; N. of a man, (gāṇa *gargādi*, q. v.) -*kacohapa*, m. a tortoise in a hole (said of an inexperienced man who has seen nothing of the world), (gāṇa *pātresamīddi*, q. v.) -*virodhana*, m. a particular hell, BhP. **Avatōḍā**, f., N. of a river, BhP.

Avatī, *is*, m. a hole in the ground, L. **Avatū**, *us*, m. f. the back or nape of the neck, Suśr.; a hole in the ground, L.; a well, L.; N. of a tree, L.; (*u*), n. a hole, rent, L. -*ja*, m. a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head.

Avatya, *mfn.* being in a hole, VS. xvi, 38.

Avatā, *as*, m. a well, cistern, RV.; (cf. *avatā*).

अवतङ्क *avataṅka*, *as*, m., N. of a Prakṛit poet.

अवटीट *ava-ṭiṭa*, *mfn.* (ā)n. flat-nosed, Pāp. v, 2, 31; (*am*), n. the condition of having a flat nose, ib., Sch.; (cf. *ava-nāṭa* & *ava-bhṛaṭa*).

अवडङ्ग *avadaṅga* or *avadraṅga*, *as*, m. a market, mart, L.

अवडीन *ava-dīna*, *am*, n. (√*dī*), the flight of a bird, flying downwards, MBh. viii, 1899 & 1901.

अवत *avatā*. See above, s. v. *avatā*.

अवतंस *ava-taṇsa*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā), (√*taṇs*), a garland, ring-shaped ornament, ear-ornament, car-ring, crest, R. &c. **Avataṇsī-√i**, *kṛt*, to employ as a garland, Kād.

Avā-taṇsaka, *as*, *am*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā), id., R. &c.; N. of a Buddhist text.

Avā-taṇsana, *am*, n. a garland, L.; pushing on a carriage, Car.

Avā-taṇsita, *mfn.* having a garland, L.; (cf. *sūlāvat*).

अवतक्ष *ava-takṣhaṇa*, *am*, n. (√*takṣh*), anything cut in pieces (as chopped straw), Kauś.

अवतड् *ava-√taḍ*, Caus. -*tāḍayati*, to strike downwards, Nir. iii, 11.

अवतन् *ava-√tan*, -*tanoti* (ind. p. -*tatyā*) to stretch or extend downwards, Kauś.; to overspread, cover, VarBṛS.; (Imper. 2. sg. P. -*tanu* [AV. vii, 90, 3] or -*tanuhi* [four times in RV.; cf. Pāp. vi, 4, 106, Comm.], Ā. -*tanushva*, RV. ii, 33, 14) to loosen, undo (especially a bowstring), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Avā-tata, *mfn.* extended downwards, AV. ii, 7, 3; Hariv.; overspread, canopied, covered, MBh. &c. -*dhanvan* (*dvatata*), *mfn.* whose bow is unbent, VS. iii, 61.

Avā-tati, *is*, f. stretching, extending, L. **Avā-tānā**, *as*, m. 'unbending of a bow,' N. of the verses VS. xiv, 54-63, ŚBr.; a cover (spread over climbing plants), MBh. ii, 355; R. v, 16, 28; N. of a man, Pāp. ii, 4, 67, Kās.

अवतप् *ava-√tap*, -*tapati*, to radiate heat (or light) downwards, AV. xii, 4, 39; Caus. (ind. p. -*tāpya*) to heat or illuminate from above, MBh. v, 7162.

Avā-tapta, *mfn.* heated, L. **Avatapte-nakula-sthita**, n. an ichneumon standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of a person's inconstancy), Pāp. ii, 1, 47, Sch.

Avā-tāpin, *mfn.* heated from above (by the sun), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

अवतमस *ava-tamasa*, *am*, n. (Pāp. v, 4, 79) slight darkness, obscurity, Śiś. xi, 57.

अवतरम् *ava-tarām*. See 2. *āva*.

अवतर्पण *ava-tarpaṇa*, *am*, n. (√*trip*), a soothing remedy, Suśr.

अवतान *ava-tānta*, *mfn.* (√*tam*), fainting away, TS.

अवतुच्च *ava-tunna*, *mfn.* (√*tud*), pushed off, Car.

अवतूल्य *ava-tūlaya*, Nom. P. *°yati* = *tū-lair avakushṇāti*, L.

अवतृद् *ava-√trid*, -*tridati*, to split, make holes through, Kāth.; to silence (as a drum), ŚāṅkhŚr.

Avā-tarda, *as*, m. splitting, perforation, Kaushār.

Avā-tṛiṇa, *mfn.* split, having holes (*dn-* neg. holeless, entire, uninjured, ŚBr.)

सवत् *ava-√tīrī*, cl. 1. P. -*tarati* (perf. -*tāra*, 3. pl. -*teruh*; Inf. -*taritum* [e.g. Hariv. 3511] or -*taritum* [e.g. MBh. i, 2509; R. vii, 30, 12]; ind. p. -*tīrya*) to descend into (loc. or acc.), alight from, alight (abl.), VS.; to descend (as a deity) in becoming incarnate, MBh.; to betake one's self to (acc.), arrive at, MBh.; to make one's appearance, arrive, Sarvad.; to be in the right place, to fit, TPāt.; to undertake: Ved. cl. 6. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*tīra*; impf. -*tīrat*, 2. sg. -*tīras*, 2. du. -*atīrālam*; aor. 2. sg. -*tīrī*) to overcome, overpower, RV.; AV.: Ved. cl. 4. (p. fem. -*tīryati*) to sink, AV. xix, 9, 8; Caus. -*tīrayati* (ind. p. -*tīrya*) to make or let one descend, bring or fetch down (acc. or loc.) from (abl.), MBh. &c.; to take down, take off, remove, turn away from (abl., Ragh. vi, 30), ib.; 'to set a-going, render current,' see *ava-tārīta* below; to descend (?), AV. vii, 107, 1.

Ava-tāra, *as*, m. descent, entrance, Śiś. i, 43; opportunity, Naish.

Ava-tārāṇa, *am*, n. descending, alighting, R.; Śak.; 'rushing away, sudden disappearance,' or for *ava-tārāṇa*, see *bhārāvāt*°; (cf. *stanyāvataraṇa*); translating, L. -*maṅgala*, n. 'auspicious act performed at the appearance (of a guest),' solemn reception.

Ava-tārāṇikā, *f*. the introductory words of a work (e.g. *gaṇṇāyā namaḥ*), Śāh.

Ava-tarīta, *n*. impers. to be alighted, Mjoch.

Ava-tāra, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 120) descent (especially of a deity from heaven), appearance of any deity upon earth (but more particularly the incarnations of Viṣṇu in ten principal forms, viz. the fish, tortoise, boar, man-lion, dwarf, the two Rāmas, Kṛishṇa, Buddha, and Kalki, MBh. xii, 12941 seqq.); any new and unexpected appearance, Ragh. iii, 36 & v, 24, &c.; (any distinguished person in the language of respect is called an Avatāra or incarnation of a deity); opportunity of catching any one, Buddh.; a Tīrtha or sacred place, L.; translation, L. -*ka-tāra*, *f*. 'account of an Avatāra,' N. of a chapter in Anantānandagiri's Śaṅkaravijaya. -*dvādaśa-kīrtana*, *n*. 'giving an account of the twelve Avatāras,' N. of a chapter of the work Ūrdhvamāyā-saṁhitā. -*mantra*, *m*. a formula by which descent to the earth is effected, Kathās. -*vādāvalī*, *f*. N. of a controversial work by Puruṣottama.

Ava-tāraka, *mfn*. 'making one's appearance,' see *raṅghāvat*.

Ava-tārāṇa, *am*, n. causing to descend, R. &c.; taking or putting off, Kād.; 'removing' (as a burden), see *bhārāvāt*°; descent, appearance (= *ava-tārāṇa*), MBh. i, 312 & 363; translation, L.; worship, L.; possession by an evil spirit, L.; the border of a garment, L.

Ava-tārīta, *mfn*. caused to descend, fetched down from (abl.); taken down, laid down or aside, removed; set a-going, rendered current, accomplished, Rājat.

Ava-tārīn, *mfn*. 'making one's appearance,' see *raṅghāvat*°; making a descent in the incarnation of (in comp.), RāmātUp.; ifc. appearing, Mālatīm.

Ava-tārīṇa, *mfn*. intending to descend, Kathās.

Ava-tārā, *mfn*. alighted, descended; got over (a disease), Kathās.; translated, L. **Avatīrāṇa** (*a-ri*), *mfn*. freed from debt, L.

सवतीका *ava-tokū*, *f*. a woman (or a cow, L.) miscarrying from accident, AV. viii, 6, 9 & VS. xxx, 15.

सवत् *avatā*, *am*, n. (? fr. *avatā*, q. v.), a little hole (? 'a remedy,' NBD.), AV. ii, 3, 1.

सवत् *ava-tta* & *ava-ttin*. See *ava-√do*.

सवत्तरम् *avat-taram*. See *av*.

सवत्तल *ava-trasta*, *mfn*. (√*tras*), terrified, Hariv. 2520 (v. l. *apa-dhvasta*).

सवत्तिष् *ava-√tiṣh*, to glitter, shine, L.; to give, L.; to dwell, L.

सवत्तर *ava-√tsar* (impf. *ava tsarat*) to fly away, RV. i, 71, 5.

Ava-tsārā, *as*, m. N. of a man (descendant of Kaṣyapa [RAnukr.; ĀśvŚr.] and son of Prasaraṇa [KaushBr.]), RV. v, 44, 10.

सवत्तीय *a-vatsiya*, *mfn*. not suitable for a calf, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 155, Sch.

सवदंश *ava-danśa*, *as*, m. any pungent food (which excites thirst), stimulant, Hariv.; Suśr.

सवदत् *ā-vadat*, *mfn*. not speaking, RV. x, 117, 7.

A-vadanta, *as*, m. 'not speaking,' a baby, L.

सवदत्त *ava-datta*, *mfn*. (√*1. dā*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 47, Siddh.

सवदय *ava-√day*, -*dayate* (1. sg. -*daye*) to give or pay a sum of money (for the purpose of silencing or keeping one off), AV. xvi, 17, 11; ŚBr.; PBr.

सवदल *ava-√dal*, -*dalati*, to burst, crack asunder, Suśr.

Ava-dalita, *mfn*. burst, cracked, L.

सवदह *ava-√dah* (impf. 2. sg. *āvādahas*) 'to burn down from,' expel from (abl.) with heat or fire, RV. i, 33, 7; (ind. p. -*dahya*) to burn down, consume, Suśr.

Ava-dagdha, *mfn*. burnt down, Kauś.

Ava-dāgha, *as*, m. (gaṇa *nyaṅkv-ādī*, q. v.)

Ava-dāha, *as*, m. 'burning down,' the root of the fragrant grass Andropogon Muricatus, L. **Ava-dāheshṭa**, *n*. id., L.

सवदात *ava-dāta*, *mfn*. (√*dai*), cleansed, clean, clear, Pāṇ. Sch.; Bhāṭṭi; pure, blameless, excellent, MBh. &c.; of white splendour, dazzling white, ib.; clear, intelligible, Śāh.; (*as*), m. white colour, L.

1. **Ava-dāna**, *am*, n. a great or glorious act, achievement (object of a legend, Buddh.), Śak.; Ragh. xi, 21; Kum. vii, 48. (For 2. *ava-dāna* see *ava-√do*.)

सवदावद *a-vadāvada*, *mfn*. undisputed, uncontested, AitBr.

सवदिश *ava-√diś* (Imper. 2. pl. -*didish-tana*) to show or practise (kindness &c.), RV. x, 132, 6; Caus. (aor. Subj. 1. sg. -*dedīṣam*) to inform, RV. viii, 74, 15.

सवदिह *ava-√dih*, cl. 2. P. -*degdhi*, to besmear, Kauś.

सवदीप *ava-√dīp* (p. -*dīpyamāna*) to burst out in a flame, ĀśvŚr.: Caus. to kindle, Kauś.; MānGr.

सवदुह *ava-√duh* (aor. Subj. Ā. 3. sg. -*dhu-kshata*) to give milk to (dat.), RV. vi, 48, 13; Caus. -*dohayati*, to pour over with milk, Car.

Ava-doha, *as*, m. milk, L.

सवदृश *ava-√driś*, Pass. -*driśyate*, to be inferred or inferrible, BhP.

सवदृ *ava-√dri* (aor. Subj. -*darshat*, RV. ix, 74, 7; Pot. -*driṣyāt*, ŚBr.; ind. p. -*dīrya*, Suśr.) to split or force open, to rend or tear asunder: Caus. (Pot. -*dārayet*; p. -*dārayat*) to cause to burst, rend or split, R. vi, 4, 22; Ragh. xiii, 3; Pass. -*dīryate*, to be split, burst, ŚBr. &c.

Ava-darāṇa, *am*, n. breaking (as a boil &c.), bursting, separating, Suśr.

Ava-dāra, *as*, m. 'breaking through,' acc. °*ram* with √*i*, to break or burst through, VarBrS.

Ava-dāraka, *mfn*. splitting open, i. e. digging (the earth), L.

Ava-dārāṇa, *mfn*. breaking, shattering in pieces, MBh. i, 1179; (*am*), n. breaking, shattering, Śāh.; breaking open, bursting open, R. ii, 77, 16; Suśr.; 'opening (the ground),' a spade or hoe, L.

Ava-dārīta, *mfn*. rent or burst open, MBh. &c.

Ava-dīra, *mfn*. torn, rent, MBh. &c.; melted, liquefied, L.; 'bewildered,' see *bhayāvadrāṇa*.

सवदो *ava-√do*, -*dyati* (ind. p. -*dāya*, ĀśvGr.; BhP.) Ved. to cut off, divide (especially the sacrificial cake and other objects offered in a sacrifice), ŚBr. &c.; to cut into pieces, BhP.; (aor. Pot. Ā. 1. sg. -*dishya* [derived fr. *ava-√1. dā*, 'to present,' by Gmn.]; perhaps fr. *ava-√day* above) to appease, satisfy with (instr.), RV. ii, 33, 5.

Ava-tta, *mfn*. cut off, divided, VS. xxi, 43, &c.; (cf. *catur-avattā*, *pañcavattā*, & *yathāvattam*.)

Avattin, *mfn*. (after a cardinal num.) 'dividing into so many parts,' see *catur-av*° & *pañcav*°.

2. **Ava-dāna**, *am*, n. cutting or dividing into

pieces, ŚBr. &c.; a part, portion, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; = *ava-dāha* (see s. v. *ava-√dah*), L.

Avadānīyā, *am*, n. particle or portion (of meat), Kāth.; TBr.

Avadānya, *mfn*. (cf. *abhy-avad*°) 'niggardly,' (gaṇa *cārv-ādī*, q. v.)

Ava-deya, *mfn*. to be divided, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ava-dyat, *mfn*. (pr. p.) breaking off, Kir. xv, 48.

सवदोह *ava-doha*. See *ava-√duh*.

सवद्य *a-vadyā*, *mfn*. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 101) 'not to be praised,' blamable, low, inferior, RV. iv, 18, 5 & vi, 15, 12; BhP.; disagreeable, L.; (*am*), n. anything blamable, want, imperfection, vice, RV. &c.; blame, censure, ib.; shame, disgrace, RV.; AV. -*gohana*, *mfn*. concealing imperfection, RV. i, 34, 3. -*pa*, see *mithā-avadya-pa*. -*bhī*, *f*. fear of vices or sin, RV. x, 107, 3. -*vat* (*avadyā*), *mfn*. disgraceful, lamentable, AV. vii, 103, 1.

सवद्युत *ava-√dyut*, Caus. -*dyotayati*, to illustrate, show, indicate, Comm. on BrārUp.

Ava-dyotakā, *mfn*. illustrating, making clear, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ava-dyotana, *am*, n. illustrating, ib.

Ava-dyotin, *mfn*. = *dyotaka*.

सवद्रुद्र *avadrāṇa*. See *avadāṇa*.

सवद्रै *ava-√drai* (fut. p. -*drāsyāti*) to fall asleep, ŚBr.; (cf. *an-avadrāṇa*.)

सवध *a-vadhā*, *mfn*. (√*vadh*), not hurting, innoxious, beneficent [Gmn.; 'indestructible,' NBD.], RV. i, 185, 3; (*as*), m. the not striking or hurting, Gaut.; absence of murder, Mn. v, 39. **A-vadhārha**, *mfn*. not worthy of death, L.

A-vadhya, *mfn*. not to be killed, inviolable, VS. vii, 46; Mn. ix, 249, &c. -*tā* (*avadhyā*), *f*. inviolability, ŚBr. &c. -*tva*, *n*. id., R.; Ragh. x, 44.

A-vadhrā, *mfn*. innoxious, beneficent, RV. vii, 82, 10.

सवधम् *ava-√dham*, -*dhamati*, (said of spirituous liquor) to stir up (as the parts of the body), Car.: Pass. to shake, tremble, shudder, Bhpr.

सवधर्ष *ava-dharshya*. See *an-avadh*°.

सवधा *ava-√dhā*, P. (aor. 3. pl. -*ādhuḥ*, RV.; Imper. 2. sg. -*dhehi* & perf. 3. pl. -*dadhiḥ*, AV.; ind. p. -*dhāya*; rarely Ā., e. g. perf. -*dadhe*, MBh. i, 4503) to place down, plunge into (loc.), deposit, RV. i, 158, 5 & ix, 13, 4, &c.; to place or turn aside, ŚBr.: Pass. (Imper. -*dhīyatām*) to be applied or directed (as the mind), Hit.: Caus. (Pot. -*dhāpayet*) to cause to put into (loc.), ĀśvGr.

Ava-dhātavya, *am*, n. impers. to be attended to.

Ava-dhāna, *am*, n. attention, attentiveness, in-tentness, Kum. iv, 2; Śiś. ix, 11, &c.; (cf. *sāva-dhāna*) -*tā*, *f*. [Pañcat.] or -*tva*, *n*. [L.] attentiveness.

Avadhānin, *mfn*. 'attentive,' (gaṇa *iṣṭādi*, q. v.)

Ava-dhī, *is*, m. attention, L.; a term, limit, ŚBr. &c.; conclusion, termination, Kum. iv, 43; Kathās. &c.; surrounding district, environs, neighbourhood, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 124; a hole, pit, L.; period, time, L.; (*is*), ind. until, up to (in comp.), Kathās.; (*is*), abl. ind. until, up to, as far as, as long as (gen. [Megh.], or in comp.) -*jñāna*, *n*. 'perception extending as far as the furthest limits of the world,' i. e. the faculty of perceiving even what is not within the reach of the senses, N. of the third degree of knowledge, Jain. -*jñānin*, *mfn*. having the above knowledge, Jain. -*mat*, *mfn*. limited, bounded, Pāṇ. v, 3, 35, Sch.

Ava-dhīyamāna, *mfn*. (Pass. p.) being confined within (acc. ? AV. xii, 5, 30; or loc., R. v, 11, 123).

Ava-dheya, *am*, n. = *dhātavya*, q. v., Hcat.

Ava-hita, *mfn*. plunged into (loc.); fallen into (as into water or into a hole of the ground), RV. i, 105, 17 & x, 137, 1, &c.; placed into, confined within, ŚBr. &c.; (gaṇa *prāyiddhādi*, q. v.) attentive, R. &c. -*tā*, *f*. application, attention, L. **Ava-hitāñjali**, *mfn*. with joined hands, L.

सवधाव *ava-√1. dhāv*, -*dhāvati*, to run down, drop down from (abl.), RV. i, 162, 11 & AV. ii, 3, 1.

सवधी *ava-√dhī* (impf. -*didhet*) to watch or lie in wait for (dat.), RV. x, 144, 3.

अवधीर *ava-dhīr* (ind. p. -*dhīrya*) to disregard, disrespect, repudiate, Śiś. ix, 59; Kathās.; Hit.

आवा-धिराना, *am*, n. or *ṇā*, f. treating with disrespect, repudiating, Śak.; Ragh. viii, 47.

आवा-धिरिता, mfn. disrespected, disregarded, Śak. &c.; surpassed, excelled, Śāh.

आवा-धिरिन, mfn. despising, L.; excelling, Daś.

अवधू *ava-dhū*, Ved. P. (Imper. 2. sg. -*dhū-nuhi*, 2. pl. -*dhūnuta*) to shake off or out or down, RV. x, 66, 14 & 134, 3; KātyŚr. &c.; Ā. (2. sg. -*dhūnuské*; impf. 2. sg. -*dhūnuthās*; aor. -*adhū-shata*; perf. Pot. -*dudhuvāta*; p. -*dhūnūwāta*) to shake off (as enemies or evil spirits or anything disagreeable), frighten away, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.: Caus. (Pot. -*dhūnayet*) to shake, Mn. iii, 229.

आवा-धूता, mfn. shaken off (as evil spirits), VS. i, 14; removed, shaken away, Bhp. &c.; discarded, expelled, excluded, MBh. &c.; disregarded, neglected, rejected, Daś. &c.; touched, R. vi, 82, 62; shaken, agitated (especially as plants or the dust by the wind), fanned, MBh. &c.; that upon which anything unclean has been shaken out or off (cf. *ava-kṣhata*), Mn. v, 125; MBh. xiii, 1577; unclean, Bhp.; one who has shaken off from himself worldly feeling and obligation, a philosopher (*brahma-vid*), Bhp.; Rajat.; (as), m., N. of a Śaiva philosopher; (am), n. rejecting, repudiating, MBh. iv, 352 (= Hariv. 4717). — **प्रपिपाता**, mf(ā)n. rejecting an act of homage, Vikr. — **वेशा**, mfn. 'wearing unclean clothes' or 'wearing the clothes of one who is rejected,' or 'having discarded clothes,' Bhp.

आवा-धूनाना, *am*, n. shaking, causing to shake, MBh. viii, 4380; Mn. iii, 230, &c.; agitation, shaking (of the earth), Car.

आवा-धूया, ind. p. shaking off, rejecting, discarding, MBh. &c.; disregarding, Comm. on Śiś. v, 5.

अवधूक *a-vadhū-ka*, mfn. having no wife, L.

अवधूपित *ava-dhūpita*, mfn. perfumed with incense, R. ii, 83, 16 (v. l.)

अवधूलन *ava-dhūlana*, *am*, n. (cf. *dhūli*) scattering over, strewing, Bhp.

आवा-धूलिता, mfn. scattered over, covered, Śārng.

अवधू *ava-dhū*, Caus. -*dhārayati* (ind. p. *dhārya*; Pass. -*dhāryate*) to consider, ascertain, determine accurately, limit, restrict, MBh. &c.; to hear, learn, ib.; to conceive, understand, make out, become acquainted with, ib.; to reflect upon, think of (acc. or a phrase with *iti*), Śak. (Prākṛit ind. p. *odhāria*), Pañcat. &c.; to communicate, Kathās.: Pass. -*dhāryate*, to be ascertained, be certain, Comm. on BrArUp.

आवा-धृरा, *as*, m. accurate determination, limitation, Suśr.

आवा-धृराका, mfn. determining; bearing upon, meaning; restricting, TPrāt.

आवा-धृराना, *am*, n. ascertainment, affirmation, emphasis; stating or holding with positiveness or assurance; accurate determination, limitation (of the sense of words), restriction to a certain instance or instances with exclusion of any other, VPrāt.; Pāp. ii, 1, 8; viii, 1, 62, &c.; (mfn.) restrictive, L.

आवा-धृरानिया, mfn. to be ascertained, determined or known, (au-, neg.) Ragh. xiii, 5; to be considered as ascertained or determined, Hariv. 6252; to be restricted to (instr.).

आवा-धृरिता, mfn. ascertained, known, certain; heard, learnt, Mālav. &c.; (ifc. with *śreny-ādi*) 'known as,' (gana *kṛitādi*, q. v.)

आवा-धृरितिन, mfn. (gana *ishtādi*, q. v.)

आवा-धृर्या, mfn. to be ascertained or known; 'to be made out or understood,' see *dur-avadh*.

आवा-धृरिता, mfn. ascertained, determined, certain, KaushBr. &c.; heard, learnt, MBh. xiii, 3544; understood, made out, Comm. on Mn. iii, 135; (ānī), n. pl. (in Śāṅkhya phil.) the organs of senses.

अवधूष्य *ava-dhūshya*. See *an-avadh*.

अवध्या *a-vadhya*. See *a-vadhā*.

अवध्या *ava-dhyai* (perf. -*dadhya*) to think ill of (acc.), disregard, Bhp.

आवा-ध्याता, mfn. disregarded, R. i, 25, 12; Bhp.; Car.

आवा-ध्याना, *am*, n. disregard, Bhp.

आवा-ध्यायिन, mfn. disregarding (ifc.), Bhp.

आवा-धयेया, mfn. to be disregarded, Bhp.

अवध्या *a-vadhrā*. See *a-vadhā*.

अवध्वंस *ava-dhvaṇs*, Ā. (perf. -*dadhvase*) to be scattered or dispersed, RV. x, 113, 7; -*dhvaṇsate*, to sprinkle, strew with (instr.), Pāp. iii, 1, 25, Siddh.: Caus. -*dhvaṇsayati*, ind. Pāp. iii, 1, 25, Sch. **आवा-धवासा**, *as*, m. sprinkling, L.; meal, dust, AV. v, 22, 3; abandoning, L.; despising, disrespect, L.

आवा-धवासा, mfn. sprinkled, Kauś.; spotted, stippled, ĀśvŚr.; abandoned, L.; despised, L.; (cf. *apa-dhvasa*.)

अवन *avana*. See *av*.

अवनक्ष *ava-nakṣ* (2. du. -*nakshathas*) to overtake any one (gen.), RV. i, 180, 2.

अवनक्षत्र *ava-nakshatra*, *am*, n. disappearance of the luminaries, Kauś.

अवनम *ava-nam* (p. -*namat*; ind. p. -*namya*) to bow, make a bow to, Bhp.; Śiś. ix, 74; Kathās.; (perf. Ā. 3. pl. -*nanāmire*) to bow down (as the head), MBh. i, 5336; Caus. (ind. p. -*namya*) to bend down, MBh. iii, 10043; Hariv. 3685; to bend (a bow), MBh. viii, 4606.

आवा-नाता, mfn. bowed, bent down, MBh. &c.; bending, stooping; deepened, not projecting, R. vi, 23, 12, &c. — **नक्ष्या**, mfn. bending the body, crouching down. — **मुक्था**, mfn. with downcast countenance. — **शिरान**, mfn. bowing the head. **आवा-नाताना**, mfn. = *avanata-mukha* above, MBh. i, 6121. **आवा-नतारक्या**, mfn. bowing the upper part of the body, Ragh. ix, 60.

आवा-नाति, *is*, f. setting (of luminaries), Śiś. ix, 8; bowing down, stooping, L.; parallax, VarBrS.; Sūryas.

आवा-नाम्रा, mf(ā)n. bowed, bent, Kum. iii, 54; Kathās.

आवा-नामा, *as*, m. bending, bowing, L.

आवा-नामका, mfn. what depresses or causes to bow or bend, L.

आवा-नामिता, mfn. bent down, MBh. i, 7586, &c.; (cf. *an-avanāmita-vaij*.)

आवा-नामिन, mfn. being bent down (as the branches of a tree), MBh. i, 2855 & iii, 11059; Hariv. 4947.

अवनर्द *ava-nard* (Pot. -*nardet*) to slur or trill (a term applicable to chanting in the Hindū ritual), PBr.; (cf. *ni-nard*.)

अवनश *ava-2. naś* (perf. 3. pl. -*neśuh*) to disappear, perish, MBh. iv, 1728.

अवनह *ava-nah* (ind. p. -*nahya*) to cover with (instr.), KātyŚr.

आवा-नाद्धा, mfn. bound on, tied, covered with (instr. or in comp.), AV. &c.; (cf. *carināvanaddha*); (am), n. a drum, L.

आवा-नाहा, *as*, m. binding or putting on, L.

अवनाना *ava-nāta*, mf(ā)n. = *ava-ñita*, q. v., Pāp. v, 2, 31. — **नसिका**, mfn. flat-nosed, Har.

अवनि *avāni*, *is*, f. course, bed of a river, RV.; 'stream, river, RV.; the earth, Naigh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; the soil, ground, Megh.; any place on the ground, Sūryas.; (ayas), f. pl. the fingers, Naigh. — **म-गता**, mfn. prostrate on the ground. — **कारा**, mfn. roving over the earth, vagabond. — **जा**, m. 'son of the earth,' the planet Mars, VarBr. — **पा**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBrS. — **पति**, m. id., Ragh. x, 87; Pañcat. — **पला**, m. 'protector of the earth,' a king, Bhag.; Ragh. xi, 93. — **पलाका**, m. id. — **भृति**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, a king, Naish. — **मण्डला**, n. globe of the earth. — **रुह** [L.] or -**रुहा** [Daś.], m. 'grown from the earth,' a tree. — **सुता**, m. = *ja* above, VarBrS.

आवनि or **आवनिवारा**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBrS.

1. **आवनि**, f. the earth, R.; Pañcat. — **धारा**, m. 'earth-upholder,' a mountain. — **धरा**, m. id., MBh. xiii, 1847 seq. — **पति**, m. = *avani-p* above, Kathās. — **पला**, m. = *avani-p* above, Bhp. — **भृति**, m. (= *avani-bh* above) a king, Naish.

अवनिज *ava-nij* (ind. p. -*nijya*; perf. Ā. -*nije* for -*ninije*) to wash (especially the feet), Bhp.: Ā. -*nenikte* (1. sg. -*nenije*) to wash one's self, ŚBr.; AitBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.: Caus. -*nejayati*, to cause to wash, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; PārGr.

आवा-निका, mfn. washed, Bhp.

आवा-नेक्री. See *pādāvan*.

आवा-नेगा. See *prātār-avanegā*.

आवा-नेग्या, mfn. serving for washing, ŚBr.

आवा-नेजा. See *pādāvan*.

आवा-नेजाना, mf(ā)n. washing, serving for washing (the feet), Bhp.; (am), n. ablution (of hands [ŚBr.] or feet [Mn. ii, 209; Bhp.]); water for washing (hands [AV. xi, 3, 13] or feet, cf. *pādāvan*).

आवा-नेजा. See *pādāvan*.

अवनिनी *ava-ni-ñi* (ind. p. -*niya*) to put or bring into (water), ŚāṅkhGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; to pour down, ŚāṅkhGr.

अवनिश्चय *ava-niścaya*, *as*, m. inference, deduction, ascertainment, L.

अवनिश्चिष *ava-ni-ñi* (p. -*ñi*) to spit upon, Mn. viii, 282.

आवा-निश्चिषाना, *am*, n. spitting upon, L.

अवनी 2. *ava-ñi* (fut. 2. sg. -*neśyasi*) to lead or bring down into (water), ŚBr.; to put into (loc.), Gobh.; -*nayati*, Ved. to pour down or over, AV.; VS. &c.

आवा-नाया, *as*, m. = *ava-nāya*, L.

आवा-नायाना, *am*, n. = *ava-nāya*, L.; pouring down, ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.

आवा-नाया, *as*, m. (Pāp. iii, 3, 26) placing down, L.

आवा-नीता, mfn. led or pushed down into (loc.), RV. i, 116, 8 & 118, 7.

आवा-नीया, mfn. to be poured out or down, TS.

आवा-नीयामेना, mfn. (Pass. p.) being led down into water (as a horse), KātyŚr.

आवा-नेया, mfn. to be led away, R. vii, 46, 9.

अवनु *ava-3. nu*, Ā. (3. pl. -*navante*) to move towards (acc.), RV. ix, 86, 27.

अवन्तक *avantaka*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; N. of a Buddhist school.

अवन्ति, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a country and its inhabitants, MBh. vi, 350; VarBrS. &c.; (is), m., N. of a river. — **कण्डा**, n. a portion of the Skandapurāṇa. — **देवा**, m. (= *varman*, q. v.) N. of a king, Rajat. — **नगरी**, f. the city of the Avantis, Oujein, Kād. — **पुरा**, n. id., Hariv. 4906; N. of a town in Kāśmīra, built by Avantivarman, Rajat.; (ī), f. Oujein, Mṛicch. — **ब्रह्मा**, m. a Brāhman living in the country of the Avantis, Pāp. v, 4, 104, Kād. — **भृषुपाल**, m. the king of Avantī, i. e. Bhoja.

— **वति**, f., N. of the wife of Pālaka, Kathās. — **वर्धना**, m., N. of a son of Pālaka, ib. — **वर्मान**, m., N. of a king, Rajat.; of a poet, Śārng. — **सुन्दरी**, f., N. of a woman, Daś. — **सेना**, m., N. of a man, Kād. — **सोमा**, m. sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water), L. — **स्वामिन**, m., N. of a sanctuary built by Avantivarman, Rajat. — **आवन्तिवारा**, m. id., ib. — **आवन्ति-अस्मका**, n. sg. or *ās*, m. pl. the Avantis and the Āśmakas, (gana *rājadantādi* and *kārtakaujapādi*, q. v.)

आवन्तिक, f. the modern Oujein (one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindūs, to die at which secures eternal happiness); the language of the Avantis, Śāh.

आवन्ति, f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 65, Sch.) Oujein, N. &c.; the queen of Oujein, Pāp. iv, 1, 176, Sch.; (cf. *āvantya*); (= *avanti*) N. of a river. — **देसा**, m. the region of Avantī. — **नगरा**, n. the city Avantī, Kād. — **सरान**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Skandap.

अवन्ध्य *a-vandhya*, mf(ā)n. = 2. *a-bandhya*, q. v.; (as or *am* and *ā*), m. or n. and f., N. of a place.

अवपट *ava-paṭ* (ind. p. -*pātya*) to split, tear into pieces, Suśr.; Kād.: Pass. -*pātyate*, to crack, flaw, split, Suśr.

आवा-पटिक, f. laceration of the prepuce, Suśr.

अवपत *ava-pat* (p. -*pāt*, RV. x, 97, 17; ind. p. -*patya*, see *ava-pāta*; impf. *avāpāt*, MBh. &c.) to fly down, jump down, fall down: Caus. (p. -*pātayat*) to throw down, Kathās.

आवा-पातना, *am*, n. falling down; (cf. *avarā-vap*.) Jaina Prākṛit *ovadana*, see *śaśtrāvapāta*.

आवा-पाति, mfn. fallen down from (in comp.), R. ii, 28, 12; that upon which anything (in comp.) has fallen down (see *keśa-kūṭāvap*); (said of the voice) unclear, (an-, neg.) Car.

आवा-पाता, *as*, m. falling down, Mṛicch.; (an-, neg.) AitBr.; (cf. *śaśtrāvap*); descent, descending upon; flying down, Hit.; a hole or pit for catching

game in, Ragh. xvi, 78; (*am*), ind. with *ava-patyā* (ind. p.), falling or flying down like (in comp.)

Ava-pātana, *am*, n. felling, knocking or throwing down, Mn. xi, 64; Yājñ. ii, 223; BhP.; (in dramatical language) a scene during which a person enters the stage in terror but leaves it at the end in good humour, Sāh.

अवपद् *ava-√pad*, -*padyate* (Subj. P. -*padāti*, RV. ix, 73, 9; Prec. A. 3. sg. -*padīsha*, RV. vii, 104, 17; aor. Subj. A. 3. sg. -*padī*, RV. i, 105, 3; Ved. Inf. (abl.) -*padas*, RV. ii, 29, 6) Ved. to fall down, glide down into (acc.), RV. &c.; (Imper. A. 3. pl. -*padantiām*; Subj. P. 2. sg. -*patsi*; Pot. P. 1. sg. -*padeyam*) to drop from (abl.), be deprived of (abl.), AV.; AitBr.; PBr.; (Subj. A. 1. sg. -*padyat*) to fall, meet with an accident, AitBr.; (fut. 3. pl. -*patsyanti*) to throw down, Kāth.; Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*padaya*; ind. p. -*padya*) to cause to glide or go down, AV.; Suśr.

Ava-panna, mfn. fallen down, that upon which anything has fallen down, MārKp.; see *keśa-kiṭṭvaḥ* and *kiṭṭvaḥ*; 'fallen down', see *svayam-avapannd*.

Ava-pādā, *as*, m. falling, TBr.; Kāth.

अवपाश *ava-√paś*, P. -*paśyati* (2. pl. -*paśyate*; p. -*paśyat*) to look down upon (acc.), RV.; AV. xviii, 4, 37; A. -*paśyate*, to look upon, AV. ix, 4, 19.

अवपाक *a-vapā-ka*, mfn. having no omentum (cf. *vapā*), SBr.; KātyŚr.

अवपात्रित *ava-pātrita*, mfn. a person not allowed by his kindred to eat or drink from the same vessel; (cf. *apa-pātrita*.)

अवपान *ava-pāna*, *am*, n. drinking, RV. i, 136, 4 & x, 43, 2; a pond or pool for watering, RV. vii, 98, 1; viii, 4, 10 & x, 106, 2.

अवपाशित *ava-pāśita*, mfn. having a snare laid upon, snared, R. iii, 59, 18 & vii, 6, 59.

अवपिण्डित *ava-piṇḍita*, mfn. (said of dew-drops) fallen down in the shape of little globules (*piṇḍa*, q. v.), Kāthās.

अवपिष *ava-√piś* (ind. p. -*piśhya*) to crush or grind into pieces, grind, Suśr.

अवपीड *ava-√piḍ* (ind. p. -*piḍya*) to press down, compress, MBh. i, 6292; (Pot. -*piḍayet*) to press out (as a wound), Suśr.

Ava-pīda, *as*, m. pressing down, Suśr.; one of the five sternutatories or drugs producing sneezing, Suśr.; Bhpr.

Ava-pīdaka, *as*, m. (= *pīda*) a sternutatory, Car. **Ava-pīdana**, *am*, n. the act of pressing down, Suśr.; pressing down (the eye-lids), Comm. on Nyāyad.; a sternutatory, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. damage, violation, Mn. viii, 287.

Ava-pīḍita, mfn. pressed down, thrown down, MBh. xiv, 1944; pressed, oppressed; pressed out (as a wound), Suśr.

अवपुञ्जित *ava-puñjita*, mfn. collected into small heaps (as sweepings).

अवपुष *ava-√puṣ*, Caus. (p. -*poṣhayat*; Pot. -*poṣhayet*) to throw or knock down, Hariv.

Ava-pothikā, f. anything used for knocking down, as stones &c. thrown from the walls of a city on the besiegers, MBh. iii, 641.

Ava-pothita, mfn. thrown or knocked down, MBh. vi, 5505; Hariv.

अवपूर्ण *ava-pūrṇa*, mfn. filled with (in comp.), Hariv. 11993; VarBṛS.

अवप्रजन *ava-prajjana*, *am*, n. (√*prij*), the end of the warp of a web (opposed to 2. *pra-va-yaṇa*, q. v.), AitBr.

अवप्रसृत *ava-pra-sruta* or -*sruta*, mfn. wetted by the fluid excretion (of a bird), KātyŚr.

अवप्लु *ava-√plu*, Ā. (perf. -*pupluve*) to jump down (as from a cart), MBh. vii, 5196 & 6887.

Ava-pluta, mfn. plunged into, ĀivGr.; jumped down from, MBh. &c.; gone away from, departed from, MBh. ii, 1452; Hariv. 4760; (*am*), n. jumping down, MBh. ix, 3193.

Ava-plutya, ind. p. jumping down, MBh. &c.;

jumping away from (abl.), MBh. vii, 568; hastening away or off, Hariv. 15340.

अवबधा *ava-badhā*, f. = *abadhā*, q. v.

अवबन्ध *ava-√bandh*, Ā. (ind. p. -*badhya*) to tie or fix on, put on, Kauś.; PārGr.; MBh. vii, 80.

Ava-baddha, mfn. put on (as a helmet), MBh. ix, 3096; fastened on, fixed, sticking (as an arrow or a nail, &c.), MBh. vi, 1787; Suśr. &c.; captivated, attached to, MBh. xii, 1438; Kāthās.

Ava-bandha, *as*, m. 'palsy', see *vartmāvab*.

अवबाट *ava-bāḍha*, mfn. (√*baṇh*), digged out, discovered (said of the *valagḍ*, q. v.), TS.; ĀpŚr.

अवबाध *ava-√bādḥ*, Ā. (1. pl. -*bādḥamahe*; perf. 3. sg. -*bādāḥ*) Ved. to keep off, RV. ii, 14, 4 & x, 128, 9; AV. &c.

अवबाहुक *ava-bāhuka*, *as*, m. spasm in the arm, Suśr.

अवबुध *ava-√budh*, -*budhyate* (fut. 3. pl. -*bhotyante*, MBh. iii, 1363; rarely P., e.g. -*budhyati*, Hariv. 10385; 2. sg. -*budhyasi*, MBh. vi, 2921) to become sensible or aware of, perceive, know; Caus. (impf. -*bodhayat*) to make one aware of, remind of, MBh. i, 5811, &c.; to cause to know, inform, explain, Bālar. &c.; Pass. -*budhyate*, to be learnt by (instr.), BhP.

Ava-buddha, mfn. learnt (as skillfulness, *kauśala*), MBh. iv, 69.

Ava-boddhavya, mfn. to be kept in mind, MBh. ii, 2435.

Ava-bodha, *as*, m. waking, being awake, Bhag. vi, 17; Kum. ii, 8; perception, knowledge, Ragh. vii, 38, &c.; faculty of being resolute in judgment or action [Comm.], BhP.; teaching, L.

Ava-bodhaka, mfn. awakening (as faculties), teaching, BhP.

Ava-bodhana, *am*, n. informing, teaching, instruction, Daś.; Pāñcat.

Ava-bodhaniya, mfn. to be reminded, admonished, censured, Kād.

Ava-bodhita, mfn. awakened, MBh. iii, 16812; Ragh. xii, 23.

अवब्रव *ava-brava*. See *an-avabravd*.

अवभ्र *ava-√bhañj* (ind. p. -*bhajya*) to break off, smash, MBh.; Kum. iii, 74.

Ava-bhagna, mfn. broken off, MBh.; R.; broken, injured (as honour), R. iv, 22, 14.

Ava-bhaṅga, *as*, m. breaking off (as of the shaft of a bow), Sāh.; hollowing or sinking (of the nose), Suśr.

Ava-bhañjana, *am*, n. breaking or tearing off, Suśr.

अवभर्जन *ava-bharjana*, *am*, n. (√*bhrij*), 'frying,' destroying (as seeds), BhP.

Ava-bharjita, mfn. 'fried,' destroyed (as seeds), BhP.

अवभर्त्त *ava-√bharts* (p. -*bhartsayat*) to deter by threatening, MBh. iii, 15096; to deter by scolding, scold, MBh. v, 641 & 7115; R.

अवभा *ava-√bhā*, -*bhāti*, to shine downwards, RV. i, 154, 6 (v. l. -*bhāri*, fr. *ava-√bhri*, VS. vi, 3); to shine, be brilliant, Hariv. 13100; to appear, become manifest, MBh. iii, 10094; BhP.; Rājat.

अवभाषण *ava-bhāṣaṇa*, *am*, n. speaking against, speaking, Sāh.

Ava-bhāṣita, mfn. spoken against, reviled, Kām.; (see *ava-√bhās*.)

अवभास *ava-√bhās*, -*bhāṣate*, to shine forth, be brilliant, MBh.; BhP.; to become manifest, appear as (instr.): Caus. P. (p. -*bhāṣayat*, wrongly written -*bhāṣayat*, MBh. xii, 8345) to illuminate, MBh. &c.; to make manifest, Suśr.

Ava-bhāsa, *as*, m. splendour, lustre, light; appearance (especially ifc. with words expressing a colour), Jain.; Suśr.; (in Vedānta phil.) manifestation; reach, compass, see *śravaṇāvabhāṣa*. - *kara*, m., N. of a Devaputra, Lalit. - *prabha*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a class of deities, Buddh. - *prāpta*, m., N. of a world, Buddh.

Ava-bhāśka, mfn. (in Vedānta phil.) illuminating, making manifest.

Ava-bhāsana, *am*, n. shining, Bhpr.; becoming manifest, Sāh.; (in Ved. phil.) illuminating. - *śikhin*, m., N. of a Nāga demon, Buddh.

Ava-bhāsita, mfn. shining, bright, MBh. xii, 13221; illumined, lighted, MBh. (wrongly written *ava-bhāṣita*, vii, 6672), &c.

Ava-bhāsin, mfn. shining, bright, VarBṛS.; Suśr. (said of the outer skin of a snake); making manifest, Nyāyam

अवभिद *ava-√bhid* (impf. 2. sg. -*bhinat* or -*bhinat* or -*abhinat*; 3. sg. -*abhinat*; aor. 3. sg. -*bhet*) to split, pierce, RV.; AV.; TS.; SBr.

Ava-bhinna, mfn. pierced, MBh. vi, 1774; broken, injured, SBr.

Ava-bhedaka, mfn. 'piercing (the head),' achillog (as hemiplegia); (cf. *ardha-bheda*.)

Ava-bhedān, mfn. splitting, dividing, VS.

अवभुज *ava-√bhuj*, to incurve, Kauś.

Ava-bhugna, mfn. bent down, MBh. i, 5891.

अवभृ *ava-√bhri*, P. (impf. *āvābharat* or -*bharat*, 2. sg. -*bharas*; Ved. Imper. 2. sg. -*bharā*) to throw or push or press down or into, RV.; to throw or cut off, RV. ii, 20, 6 & x, 171, 2; A. -*bharate*, to sink down or disappear (as foam), RV. i, 104, 3; to lower, RV. viii, 19, 23; Pass. (Subj. -*bhriyāt*; aor. -*bhāri*) to be pressed upon or in (acc.), RV. v, 31, 12; VS. vi, 3 (see *ava-√bhā*).

Ava-bhṛita, *is*, f., N. of a town (residence of the Avabhṛitya kings), Comm. on BhP.

Ava-bhṛithā (once -*bhṛitha*, AV. ix, 6, 63), *as*, m. 'carrying off, removing,' purification or ablution of the sacrificer and sacrificial vessels after a sacrifice, RV. viii, 73, 23, &c.; a supplementary sacrifice (see below); cf. *jīvātāvabhṛ*. - *yājñasāhi*, n. pl. the Yajus-formulas used for the Ava-bhṛitha, TS. - *sāman*, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy. - *śnapana*, n. bathing or ablution after a sacrificial ceremony, BhP. - *śnāna*, n. id. **Avabhṛithēṣṭi**, f. a supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one, Lāṭy.; KātyŚr.

Ava-bhṛa. See *an-avabhṛā-rādhas*.

अवभ्रट *ava-bhraṭa*, mf(ā)n. = *ava-ṭiṭa*, q. v., Pāṇ. v, 2, 31.

अवम *avamā*, mf(ā)n. undermost, inferior, lowest, base, RV. &c.; next, intimate, RV.; last, youngest, RV. vi, 21, 5; (ifc. with numerals) less by, RPrāt.; (*am*), n. (scil. *dina*) or (*āni*), n. pl. the difference (expressed in days of twenty-four hours) existing between the lunar months and the corresponding solar ones, VarBṛS. &c.

अवमज्ज *ava-√majj* (p. f. -*majjanti*) to immerse, R. ii, 95, 14.

अवमथ *ava-√math* (ind. p. -*mathya*) to cleanse (as a wound) by pricking or stirring (with an instrument), Suśr.

Ava-mantha or *ṇthaka*, *as*, m. swellings caused by boils or contusions, Suśr.

अवमन् *ava-√man*, Ā. (Pot. -*manyeta*, aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*mansthāh*, 2. pl. -*madhvam*, Bhāṭṭ.; ep. also P. -*manyati*, fut. -*manyati*, MBh. iv, 444) to despise, treat contemptuously, MBh. &c.; to repudiate, refuse, ib.: Pass. -*manyate*, to be treated contemptuously; Caus. (Pot. -*manayet*) to despise, treat contemptuously, Mn. ii, 50.

Ava-mata, mfn. despised, disregarded, contemned, Mn. vii, 150, &c. **Avamatāṅkuśa**, mfn. 'disdaining the hook,' a restive elephant, L.

Ava-mati, *is*, f. aversion, dislike, L.; disregard, contempt, L.; (*is*), m. a master, owner, L.

Ava-matya, ind. p. despising, Kum. v, 53; BhP.

Ava-mantavya, mfn. to be treated with disrespect, contemptible, MBh.; Mn. ii, 226 & vii, 8, &c.

Ava-mantri, mfn. despising, disrespectful towards (gen. [MBh. i, 1705] or acc. [Bālar.] or in comp. [BhP.]

Ava-manyā, ind. p. = *-matya*, MBh. v, 7533; xvi, 73 & 75.

Ava-manyaka, mfn. = *-mantri*, MBh. iii, 1176 (with gen.); VP. (ifc.)

Ava-māna, *as*, m. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kāthās.) disrespect, contempt, Mn. ii, 162, &c.; dishonour, ignominy, MBh. iii, 226, &c. - *tā*, f. dishonourableness.

Ava-mānana, *am*, ā, n. f. disrespect, Sāh.; Daśar.; Kāthās.; abuse, insult, Bālar.

Ava-mānaniya, mfn. = *mantavya*, L.
Ava-mānita, mfn. disrespected, despised, MBh. &c.; neglected, not taken notice of, Suśr.
Ava-mānin, mfn. contemning, despising (ifc.), R. v, 81, 6; Śāk. **Avamāni-tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. dis-respectfulness.
Ava-mānya, mfn. = *mantavya*, MBh. i, 1467; Mn. ix, 82.

अवमर्द *ava-marda*, &c. See *ava-√mṛid*.

अवमर्श *ava-marśa*, &c. See *ava-√mṛiś*.

अवमा *ava-√3. mā* (ind. p. *-māya*) to measure off, TS.

अवमान *ava-māna*, &c. See *ava-√man*.

अवमार्जन *ava-mārjana*. See *ava-√mṛij*.

अवमिह *ava-√mih*, *-mehati*, to urinate towards or upon (acc.), ŚBr.; MārkaP.; to urinate, BhP.; to pour out (as Soma), RV. ix, 74, 4.
Ava-mehana, *am*, n. urinating upon, BhP.
Ava-mehaniya, mfn. to be urinated upon, (an-neg.) Gobh.

अवमुच *ava-√muc*, P. (p. *-muṇāt*) to loosen, AV. viii, 2, 2; to let go, VarBṛS.; (ind. p. *-mucya*) to unharness, MBh. iii, 2870; (generally ind. p. *-mucya*) to take off (as a garment &c.), MBh. &c.; *ā*. (p. *-muṇādmāna*) to liberate one's self from, strip off, AV. viii, 1, 4.
Ava-mooṣa, *am*, n. loosening; setting at liberty, L.; 'where horses are unharnessed,' stage, a place for resting or settling, BhP.

अवमुष *ava-√mush*, to take away, Kāth.

अवमुत्र *ava-√mūtr* (p. *-mūtrayat*) to urinate upon, Mn. viii, 282; VarBṛS.
Ava-mūtrana, *am*, n. urinating upon, Car.
Ava-mūtrita, mfn. urinated upon; wetted by the fluid excretion (of an insect), Suśr.

अवमूर्च्छ *ava-√murch* (Pot. *-murchet*) to be appeared or allayed (as a quarrel), MBh. v, 811.
अवमूर्धशय *ava-mūrdha-śaya*, mfn. lying with the head hanging down, (gaṇa *pāriṣādi*, q. v.)

अवमृज *ava-√mṛij*, *-mārṣṭi* (ind. p. *-mṛijya*) to wipe or rub off, Comm. on TBr.; to wipe or rub, clean by wiping, ŚBr. &c.; Pass. (Pot. *-mṛijyeta* with the sense of *ā*.) to rub one's (limbs, *gūṭrāṇi*), MBh. xiii, 5006.
Ava-mārjana, *am*, n. an instrument (or 'water,' Say.) for rubbing down (a horse), a curry-comb [Gmn. Transl.], RV. i, 163, 5 ['that which is rubbed off,' NBD.]; wipings, MBh. iii, 13373.

अवमृद *ava-√mṛid* (impf. *avāmṛidnāt*; p. *-mṛidnāt*) 'to grind down,' crush, tread down, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to rub, MBh. iv, 468.
Ava-mārda, *as*, m. oppression, giving pain, MBh. xii, 2183; R.; a kind of eclipse, VarBṛS.; N. of an owl, Kāthās.

Ava-mardana, mfn. crushing, oppressing, giving pain, R. iii, 35, 114; (*am*), n. rubbing (as of hands and feet), Pañcat.; oppression, giving pain, MBh. iii, 12313; R.
Ava-mardita, mfn. crushed, destroyed, MBh. iii, 874; R.

अवमृश *ava-√mṛiś* (Pot. *-mṛiśet*; Subj. 3. pl. *-mṛiśān*; aor. *avāmṛiśat*; ind. p. *-mṛiśya*) Ved. to touch, AV. vii, 64, 2; TS. &c.; to reflect upon, BhP.; Caus. to cause to touch, ŚBr.
Ava-marśa, *as*, m. (ifc. *f. ā*) touch, contact, Śāk. (v. l.); reflecting upon, Daśar.

Ava-marśam, ind. so as to touch, ŚBr.; (cf. *ān-avam*.)

Ava-marśita, mfn. touched, i. e. disturbed (as a sacrifice), BhP.

2. **Ava-mṛiśya**. See *an-avamṛiśya*.

अवय *avaya*. See *śatāvaya*.

अवयज 1. *ava-√yaj*, P. *ā-yājati* (Imper. 2. sg. P. *-yaja* & *ā-yakshva*; Pot. *-yajeta*) Ved. to offer a sacrifice for satisfying the claims of, to get rid of or remove by means of a sacrifice, RV. &c.

2. **Ava-yāj**, Noni. *-yāj* (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 72 & viii, 2, 67), f. share of the sacrificial oblation, RV. i, 173, 12; AV. ii, 35, 1.

Ava-yājana, *am*, n. 'removing by means of a sacrifice,' expiation, VS.; means for expiation, PBr.
Ava-yāj. See 2. *ava-yāj*.

अवयव *ava-yava*, &c. See *ava-√1. yu*.

अवया *ara-√yā* (perf. 3. pl. *-yayuh*; p. gen. pl. *-yātām*) to go or come down, RV. i, 94, 12 & 168, 4; (Ved. Inf. *ava-yat*) to go away (opposed to *upa-yat*, 'to come up'), RV. viii, 47, 12; (aor. Subj. *-yāsat*; Prec. 2. sg. *-yāsisishāh* [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 34, Comm.]; aor. 1. sg. *-ayāsiṣham*) to avert, appease, RV. iv, 1, 4; vi, 66, 5; VS. iii, 48.

Ava-yāta, *am*, n. N. of a Tiritha, (gaṇa *dhū-mddi*, q. v.) — *heṣas* (*dvayāta*), mfn. whose anger is appeased, RV. i, 171, 6.

Ava-yātrī, mfn. one who averts or appeases, RV. i, 129, 11 & viii, 48, 2 (= AV. ii, 2, 2).

Ava-yāna, *am*, n. going down, AV. viii, 1, 6; retreat, Lalit.; appeasing, RV. i, 185, 8.

अवयाम *ava-yāsā*, *as*, m. (*√yas*), N. of an evil spirit in Yama's world, TS.

अवयु *ava-√1. yu* (p. fem. *-yuvati*) to separate from (abl.), Nir. iv, 11; Caus. *-yāvayati*, to keep off, Nir. ix, 42.

Ava-yava, *as*, m. (ifc. *f. ā*) a limb, member, part, portion, Pāṇ. &c.; a member or component part of a logical argument or syllogism, Nyāyad. &c. — *dharma*, m. the property or quality of a part, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 20, Kās. — *rūpaka*, n. a simile by which two things are only compared with regard to their parts, Kāvya. — *śas*, ind. part by part, BhP. **Ava-yavārtha**, m. the meaning of the component parts of a word.

Avayavin, mfn. having portions or subdivisions, a whole, BhP. &c.; (*i*), m. a syllogism, Nyāyad. &c. **Avayavi-rūpaka**, n. a simile by which two things are only compared as wholes, Kāvya.

Ava-yuti, *is*, f. 'separation,' (*°tyā*), instr. ind. separately, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

अवयुन *a-vayunā*, mfn. undistinguishable, indistinct, dark, RV. vi, 21, 3.

अवर *āvara*, mf(ā)n. (fr. 2. *āva*), below, inferior, RV.; AV.; VS.; low, mean, unimportant, of small value, ŚBr.; Up.; Mo. &c.; posterior, hinder, later, last, younger, RV. &c.; nearer, RV.; AV.; western, ŚBr.; preceding (with abl., opposed to *pāra*), ŚBr.; RPrāt.; (*ā*), f. 'after-birth,' see *avarāvapa-tana* below; (= *āpārā*, q. v.) the hind quarter of an elephant, L.; N. of Durgā, L.; (*am*), n. ifc. (*f. ā*) the least, the lowest degree, lowest sum (cf. *kār-śāpāṇḍava*, *trivātrāḍava*, *try-āvara*, *daśāvara*, *samvatsarāvara*); the hind thigh of an elephant, L.; (*ena*), instr. ind. below (with acc.), ŚBr. — *ja*, mf(ā)n. of low birth, inferior; younger, junior, R. iii, 75, 10; BhP.; (*as*), m. a Śūdra, Mn. ii, 223; a younger brother, R.; Rājat.; (with abl.) MBh. iv, 1012; (*ā*), f. a younger sister, Ragh.; BhP. — *tara* (*dvāra*), mfn. (compar.) farther down, ŚBr. — *tas*, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 29) below &c., L.; at least, Pat. — *para*, mf(ā)n. preceding and following, AitAr.; (*am*), ind. one upon the other, AV. xi, 3, 20; successively, TBr. (cf. *avaras-parā* below). — *puru-śha*, m. a descendant, ChUp. — *vayas*, mfn. younger, Āp. — *varṇa*, m. 'a low or despised caste,' see *-varṇa-ja*; 'belonging to a low caste,' a Śūdra, L. — *varṇa-ja*, m. 'born in a low caste,' a Śūdra, Mn. iii, 241 & ix, 248. — *vratā*, m. the sun, L. — *śaila*, *ās*, m. pl. 'living or originated on the western mountain (in the monastery called *avarasaila-saṅghārāma*),' N. of a Buddhist school. — *śāt*, ind. below &c., Pāṇ. v, 3, 29 & 41. — *s-parā*, mfn. [Padap. *avaras-parā*] having the last first or the hindmost foremost, inverted, VS. xxx, 19.

Avārārdha, m. ifc. the least part, the minimum, Pāṇ. v, 4, 57; (*am*), ind. at least, Kauś. **Avārārdha-tās**, ind. from below, ŚBr. **Avārārdhya**, mfn. being on the lower or nearer side, ŚBr.; beginning from below, ib.; (*am*), n. ifc. (*f. ā*) the least part, the minimum, KauśBr.; Lāty.; mfn. being the minimum, Lāty.; (cf. *an-avarārdhya*). **Avārāvapa-tana**, n. dropping of or discharge of the seed, miscarriage, ParGr. **Avārāvāra**, mfn. lowest, most inferior of all, R. v, 53, 24; 69, 21. **Avārōkta**, mfn. named last, KātyŚr.

Avārīṇa, mfn. (= *adhariṇa*, q. v.) vilified, censured, L.

Avarya, Nom. P. *°ryati*, to become lower, (gaṇa *kaṇḍv-ādi*, q. v.)

अवरङ्गसाह *avarāṅga-sāha* = Aurangzeb (a Muhammadan king of the 17th century; *sāha* = the Persian شاه).

अवरत *ava-rata*. See *an-avarata*.

Ava-rati, *is*, f. stopping, ceasing, L.

अवरम्ब *ava-√ramb* (p. *-rāmbamāṇa*) to hang down, RV. viii, 1, 34, = *ava-√lamb*, q. v.

अवराध *ava-√rād* (aor. 2. sg. *-arātsis*) to commit a fault, AV. v, 6, 6; *-rādhnōti*, to turn out ill, fail, AitBr.

अवरिफ *ava-√riph* (p. *-riphat*) to utter a murmuring guttural sound, Kāth.

अवरीण *avariṇa*. See *dvāra*.

अवरीयस् *a-variyaś*, *ān*, m., N. of a son of the Manu Sāvarka, Hariv. 465.

अवरुच *ava-√ruc*, *-rōcate*, to shine down, AV. iii, 7, 3.

Ava-rokin, mfn. shining, brilliant, VS. xxiv, 6.

Ava-rocaka, *as*, m. want of appetite, Suśr.

अवरुज *ava-√ruj* (ind. p. *-rujya*) to break off (as shrubs), MBh. i, 5884.

Ava-rugna, mfn. broken, torn, Hariv. 3565.

अवरुणम् *a-varuṇam*, ind. without falling into the power of Varuṇa, MaitrS.

A-varuṇya, mfn. not belonging to or fallen into the power of Varuṇa, ŚBr.

अवरुदित *ava-rudita*, mfn. (*√rud*), that upon which tears have fallen, MBh. xiii, 4367.

अवरुध *ava-√2. rudh*, P. (aor. *-rudhat*) to obstruct, enclose, contain, RV. x, 105, 1; (Inf. *-roddhum*) to check, keep back, restrain, R. iii, 1, 33; to expel, Kauś.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; R. ii, 39, 9; *-ruṇadhi*, to seclude, put aside, remove, ŚBr.; KauśBr.; ShadvBr.; to shut in, (aor. *ā. avā-rudha* and Pass. *avāroddhi*) Pāṇ. iii, 1, 64, Sch.; to keep anything (acc., as one's grief) locked up (in one's bosom, acc.), Bhāṭ.; (ind. p. *-rudhya*) to keep one's self (*ātmanam*) wrapped up in one's self (*ātmani*), BhP.; (impf. *avārunat*) to confine within, besiege, Daś.; *ā. -rundhe* (for *°naddhe*, AV.; impf. *avārunadha*, TS.; ind. p. *-rudhya*, ib.; Ved. Inf. *-rudham*, ib. and *-rūndham*, MaitrS.) chiefly Ved. to reach, obtain, gain; P. (p. *f. -rundhati*; cf. *anu-√rudh*) to be attached to, like, BhP.; Desid. *ā. -rurutsate*, Ved. to wish to obtain or gain, TS. &c.; Intens. P. (Subj. 2. sg. *-vorudhas*) to expel from (the dominion), R. ii, 58, 20.

Ava-rudha, mfn. hindered, checked, stopped, kept back, Śāk.; Sāh.; shut in, enclosed, Mn. viii, 236, &c.; imprisoned, secluded (as in the inner apartments), Yājñ. ii, 290, &c.; expelled, MBh. iv, 2011, &c.; wrapped up, covered, VarBṛS.; disguised, Daś.; Ved. obtained, gained, ŚBr. &c. — *deha*, mfn. having the person imprisoned, incarcerated, BhP.

Ava-ruddhi, f. only dat. *°ddhyai*, for the obtaining of (gen.), AitBr.; ŚBr.

Ava-ruddhiś, f. a woman secluded in the inner apartments, Rājat.

Ava-rūdhama, Ved. Inf., see *ava-√rudh*.

Ava-rudhyamāna, mfn. being enclosed or surrounded, BhP.

Ava-rūdhama, Ved. Inf., see *ava-√rudh*.

1. **Ava-rodha**, *as*, m. hindrance, obstruction, injury, harm, Suśr. &c.; seclusion, imprisonment, Āp.; Comm. on Yājñ.; an enclosure, confinement, besieging, Hit.; a covering, lid, L.; a fence, pen, L.; the inner apartments of a palace, the queen's or women's apartments, MBh. i, 1812; R. &c.; a palace, L.; (*ās*), (or in comp. *avarodha-*) m. pl. 'the women's apartments,' the wives of a king, Śāk.; Ragh. &c. **Avārōdhāyana**, n. a seraglio, L.

Ava-rodhaka, mfn. hindering, L.; being about to besiege (with acc.), R. i, 71, 16; (*as*), m. a guard, L.; (*ikā*), f. a female of the inner apartments, L.; (cf. *ava-ruddhikā*); (*am*), n. a barrier, fence, L.

1. **Ava-rōdhana**, mf(ā)n. procuring, KauśUp.; (*am*), n. siege, blockade, R. i, 3, 33; secluding, imprisonment, Āp.; a closed or private place, the innermost part of anything, RV. ix, 113, 8; obtaining,

KaushUp.; the inner or women's apartments (in a royal palace); (*āntī*), n. pl. = *ava-rodhās*, m. pl.

Ava-rodhika, *as*, m. a guard of the queen's apartments, L.

Ava-rodhin, mfn. (ifc.) obstructing, hindering, Naish.; wrapping up, covering, Kād.

अवरुह *ava-√ruh*, P. (p. -*rōhat*; ind. p. -*rukya*; also *Ā*, e.g. MBh. ix, 3470; R. ii, 7, 11 & iv, 49, 25) to descend, alight, dismount, RV. v, 78, 4, &c.; 'to descend from,' i.e. to be deprived of (one's) dominion, *aitvāyāt*, BhP.; Caus. (impf. *avāropayāt* [v. l. *rohaya*], Ragh. i, 54; Imper. 2. sg. -*ropaya*, MBh. iv, 1318 & ix, 3468, 2. pl. *Ā*-*rohayaadhvam*, MBh. iii, 15609) to cause to descend, take down from (abl.): Pass. -*ropyate*, to be lowered or lessened, MBh. xii, 8501.

Ava-rūḍha, mfn. come near, approached, AV. vi, 140, 1; descended, dismounted, alighted.

2. **Ava-rodha**, *as*, m. (√*r. rodh* = √*ruh*), 'moving down,' see 1. *rodha*; (= *ava-roha* below) a shoot or root sent down by a branch (of the Indian fig-tree), AitBr.

2. **Ava-rodhana**, *am*, n. descending motion (opposed to *ud-rodhana*, q. v.), AitBr.

Ava-ropāya, *am*, n. planting, MBh. xiii, 2991; causing to descend, L.; depriving, diminishing, L.

Ava-ropita, mfn. caused to descend; taken down from (abl.); deprived of (as of one's) dominion, *rājya* &c.), MBh. iv, 2101; R.; MarkP.; lowered, lessened, Ma. i, 82; curtailed, lost (as dominions, *rāṣṭrāṇi*), BhP.; silenced (in dispute), BhP.

Ava-ropya, ind. p. having made or making to descend, Gobh.; Hariv. 9721; planting, MBh. i, 7063.

Ava-roha, *as*, m. descent, L.; (in music) descending from a higher tone to a lower one, Comm. on Mṛicch.; mounting, L.; a shoot or root sent down by a branch (especially of the Indian fig-tree; cf. 2. *ava-rodha*), Kauś.; PārGr.; R. ii, 52, 96; (= *latāḍgama*) a creeping plant climbing up to the top of a tree, L.; heaven, L. = *vat*, mfn. possessed of *avaroha*-shoots (as the Indian fig-tree), (gaṇa *balādi*, q. v.), Pat. = *sākhin*, m. 'having branches with *avaroha*-shoots,' the Indian fig-tree, L.

Ava-rohaka, *as*, m., see *āvāṭ*; (*ikā*), f. the plant *Physalis Flexuosa*, L.

Ava-rohana, mfn(ī)n. alighting, descending, MarkP.; (*am*), n. descending, alighting from (abl. [MBh. i, 462], or in comp. [Kathās.]); (in music = *ava-roha*) descending from a higher tone to a lower one, Comm. on Mṛicch.; the place of descending BhP.

Ava-rohita and *ōṭiya*, mfn. (gaṇa *utkarādi*, q. v.)

Ava-rohin, mfn. descending, VarBrS.; = *ava-roha-vat*, q. v. (gaṇa *balādi*, q. v.); (*ī*), m. the Indian fig-tree, L.

अवरूप *ava-rūpa*, mfn(ā)n. mis-shapen, deformed, degenerated, Kauś. 13b.

अवरोकिन् *ava-rokin*, &c. See *ava-√ruc*.

अवर्चस् *a-varcās*, mfn. having no vigour or energy, AV. iv, 22, 3; ŚBr. v.

अवर्जनीय *a-varjaniya*, mfn. inevitable. -*tis*, f. or -*tva*, n. inevitableness, Jaim.; Comm. on Nyāyad.

अ-वारजुशी, f., AV. vii, 50, 2, v. l. for *avarajūshī*, perf. p. f. fr. √*vrij*, q. v.

अवर्ण 1. *a-varṇa*, mfn. having no outward appearance, SvetUp.; colourless (Comm.); said of Nara and Nārāyaṇa), MBh. iii, 8384; (*as*), m. 'no praise,' blame, speaking ill of, Ragh. xiv, 38 & 57; Rājāt. = *ākṛaka*, mfn. 'not praising,' speaking ill of, Buddh.; Jain. - *vāda*, n. censure, blame, L. - *samyoga*, m. no connection with any caste, Āp.

A-varṇya, mfn. indescribable, Up.; not to be predicated, Comm. on Nyāyad. - *sama*, m. a sophism in which the argument still to be proved is confounded with the admitted one, Nyāyad.; Sāh.

अवर्णे 2. *a-varṇa*, *as*, m. the vowel *a* or *ā*, APrāt.

अवर्तमान *a-vartamāna*, mfn. 'not belonging to the present time,' (gaṇa *cārv-ādi*, q. v.)

अवर्ति *āra-rti*, is, f. (*riti* fr. √*ṛi*), bad fortune, poverty, distress, RV.; AV.; (cf. *āva-ṛiti*.)

अवर्ते *a-vartrā*, mfn. 'having nothing that restrains,' unimpeded, RV. vi, 12, 3.

A-varmān, mfn. having no armour, AV. xi, 10, 23.

अवर्धमान *a-varḍhamāna*, mfn. 'not growing,' (gaṇa *cārv-ādi*, q. v.)

अवर्ष *a-varṣa*, *am*, n. want of rain, drought, MBh. xii, 1208; R.; (*ā*), f. id., MBh. xiii, 4579.

A-varṣhaṇa, *am*, n. id., Vet.

A-varṣhin, mfn. not raining, Hcat.

A-varṣhuka, mfn. id., TS.; ŚBr.

A-varṣṭos, Ved. Inf. not to rain, AitBr.

A-varṣhyā, mfn(ā)n. being active in rainless bright weather, VS. xvi, 38; MaitrS.; not coming from rain (as water), TS. vii.

अवलक्ष *a-valakṣa*, mfn. = *balakṣa*, q. v., L.

अवलग *ava-√lag*, Caus. -*lagayati*, to fasten to, Comm. on KāṭyŚr.

Ava-lagita, *am*, n. an addition made in the prologue of a drama and not having any particular reference to the latter, Sāh.

Ava-lagna, mfn. hanging down from (in comp.), Ragh. xvi, 68, &c.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the waist, Śis. ix, 49, &c.

अवलङ्घ *ava-√laṅgh*, (ind. p. -*laṅghya*) to pass or spend (time).

Ava-laṅghita, mfn. passed (as time), Kathās.

अवलम्ब *ava-√lamb*, -*lambate* (ind. p. -*lambya*; exceptionally P., e.g. Pot. -*lambet*, MBh. i, 8443, ed. Bomb.) to hang down, glide or slip down, descend, TUp. &c.; (pr. p. P. -*lambat*) to set (as the sun), MBh. iv, 1040; to catch hold of, cling to, hang to, hold on or support one's self by, rest upon as a support, depend upon (generally acc.; but also loc. [MBh. i, 8443] or instr. [Megh. 108]); to hold up anything (to prevent its falling down), Śāk.; Ragh. vii, 9, &c.; to enter a state or condition (as *māyām*, *mānushyatvam*, *dhairyam*, &c.); to devote one's self to (acc.), Kum. ii, 15; 'to incline towards,' choose as a direction, Kathās.; Caus. (ind. p. -*lambya*) to hang up, Pañcat.; Kathās.; to grasp (for support), Mālav.

Ava-lamba, mfn(ā)n. hanging down from (loc., R.) or to (in comp., MBh. xiii, 982); (*as*), m. hanging on or from, Megh.; depending, resting upon, L.; dependance, support, a prop, a stay, Ragh. xix, 50, &c. (cf. *nir-ava*); a perpendicular, L.; (cf. *prishṭhyāva*).

Ava-lambaka, mfn. hanging down, Hcat.; (*as*), m. (in geom.) a perpendicular; (*am*), n. N. of a metre.

Ava-lambana, mfn(ā)n. hanging on, clinging to, Bhpr.; leaning against (loc.), BhP.; (*am*), n. hanging down, L.; depending upon, dependance, support, Śāk. &c.; making a halt, stopping at (loc. adv.), Hit.

Ava-lambita, mfn. hanging down, hanging on, suspended from, clinging to, Śāk. &c.; crouching or settling down, Hit.; depending upon, resting upon as a support, Ragh. ix, 69; Vikr. &c.; placed upon, Suśr.; supported or protected by; (in Pass. sense) clung to, caught hold of, Śis. vi, 10; (fr. Caus.) having been made to hang down, let down (as a basket by a string), Kathās.

Ava-lambitavya, mfn. to be caught hold of or grasped, to be clung to.

Ava-lambin, mfn. hanging down so as to rest upon, hanging on or from, depending on; clinging to, reclining, resting upon.

अवलिक्ष *ava-√likh* (Pot. -*likhet*; ind. p. -*likhya*) to scratch, graze, Suśr.

Ava-lekha, *as*, m. anything scraped off, Suśr.; (*ā*), f. drawing, painting, BhP.

Ava-lekhana, *am*, n. brushing, combing, ĀsvŚr.; Āp.; Gaut.; (*ī*), f. brush, comb, Kauś.

अवलिप *ava-√lip*, P. (ind. -*lipyā*) to smear, KaushBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Suśr.; *Ā*. (p. -*līpamāna*) to smear one's self, BhP.

Ava-līpta, mfn. smeared, MBh. i, 6391; viii, 2059; Suśr.; Vet.; furred (as the tongue), Suśr.; (= *āpi-ripta*, q. v.) blind (?), VS. xxiv, 3; Kauś.; proud, arrogant, Mn. iv, 79; MBh. &c. - *tis*, f. or -*tva*, n. [R.] pride, arrogance.

Ava-lepa, *as*, m. glutinousness (as of the mouth),

Suśr.; ointment, L.; ornament, L.; pride, haughtiness, BhP.; Ragh. &c.; (cf. *an-* neg.)

Ava-lepana, *am*, n. ointment; proud behaviour, R. i, 44, 9 & 36.

अवलिह *ava-√lih*, P. -*leḍhi* (impf. *avaleḍ*; Pot. -*lihet* [MBh. xiii, 2286; VarBrS.] or -*lihyāt*; ind. p. -*lihya*; rarely *Ā*. 1. sg. -*lihe*, MBh. i, 667) to lick, lap, AitBr.; Kāth. &c.; Intens. (p. -*lihihāt*) to flicker (as a flame), MBh. i, 1181.

Ava-līḍha, mfn. licked, lapped, MBh. &c.; touched (by a flickering object), R. iii, 43, 3; touched (as by a finger-nail), Hariv. 7050; (cf. *ardhāval*); (*ā*), f. disregard, L.

Ava-leḥa, *as*, m. licking, lapping, VarBrS.; an extract, electuary, Suśr.

Ava-lehaka, mfn. licking, MBh. xiii, 2173; (*ikā*), f. (= *leha* before) an extract, electuary, Suśr.

Ava-lehana, *am*, n. licking; = *lehiḥ*, Bhpr.

Ava-lehin, mfn. lickerish, fond of dainties [BR.; 'syrikīṇī lehihāna, i. e. *sadā kṛuddha*'], Comm.), MBh. xiii, 519.

अवली *ava-√lī*, *Ā*. (p. -*līyamāna*; impf. 3. pl. *avālīyanta*) to stick to (loc.), Suśr.; to bow, stoop, MBh. viii, 939; to hide one's self in (loc.), R. vi, 99, 43 (pr. p. P. -*līyat*).

Ava-līna, mfn. sitting down (as a bird), VarBrS.; cowering down in, hiding one's self in (loc.), R. v, 25, 13; 'engaged in' (in comp.), beginning to, Nalod. ii, 46.

अवलीला *ava-līlā*, f. 'play, sport,' (*ayā*), instr. ind. quite easily.

अवलुच *ava-√luñc* (ind. p. -*luñcya*) to tear out (as hairs), MBh. iii, 10760 seqq.; MarkP.

Ava-luñcāna, *am*, n. tearing out (of hairs), R. vi, 98, 25; opening or unstitching (of a seam), Suśr.

अवलुण्ठन *ava-luṇṭhana*, *am*, n. (√*luṇṭh*), robbing, Kathās.; wallowing on the ground, L.

Ava-luṇṭhita, mfn. robbed, L.; rolled or wallowed on the ground, L.

अवलुप *ava-√lup*, P. *Ā*. (3. pl. -*lumpanti*) to cut or take off, TS.; TĀr.; ShaqBr.; to take away by force, wrest, MBh. vi, 381; to suppress, extinguish; to rush or dash upon (as a wolf on his prey); (cf. *vṛikāvalupta*.)

Ava-lupti, is, f. falling off, PBp.

Ava-lumpāna, *am*, n. rushing upon (as of a wolf), MBh. i, 5586.

Ava-lopa, *as*, m. interruption, BhP.

Ava-lopya, mfn. to be torn off, Bhaṭṭ.

अवलून *ava-lūna*, mfn. (√*lū*), cut off, L.

अवलेख *ava-lekha*, &c. See *ava-√likh*.

अवलेप *ava-lepa*, &c. See *ava-√lip*.

अवलेह *ava-leha*, &c. See *ava-√lih*.

अवलोक *ava-√lok*, cl. 1. *Ā*. -*lokate*, to look, Sāh.; Hit.: cl. 10. P. -*lokayati* (p. -*lokayat*; ind. p. -*lokya*) to look upon or at, view, behold, see, notice, observe, MBh. &c.

Ava-loka, *as*, m. looking upon or at, viewing, Vikr.; Śis. ix, 71; Sāh.; look, glance, BhP.; (*eshu*), loc. pl. ind. before the (looks or) eyes of (gen.), MBh. i, 7902.

Ava-lokaka, mfn. wishing to view (as a spy), R. vi, 101, 13.

Ava-lokana, *am*, n. seeing, beholding, viewing, observing, Ragh. xi, 60, &c.; a look, glance, Ragh. x, 14, &c.; 'looking like,' appearance of (in comp.), BhP.; (*ā*), f. the aspect (of planets), VarBrS.

Ava-lokaniya, mfn. worthy to be looked at, Lalit.

Ava-lokayitavya, mfn. to be observed, VarBrS.

Ava-lokayitṛi, mfn. one who views.

Ava-lokita, mfn. seen, viewed, observed; viewed by, i.e. being in sight of a planet, VarBrS.; MarkP.; (*as*), m. = *avalokitāśvara* below; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Mālatim.; (*am*), n. looking at, beholding, L. - *vrata*, m., N. of a Buddhist. **Avalokitāśvara**, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, worshipped by the northern Buddhists.

Ava-lokin, mfn. looking, Kum. v, 49; looking at, beholding (ifc.), Kathās.

Ava-lokya, mfn. to be looked at, MBh. xiii, 5001; PSarv.

अवलोक *ava-lopa*, &c. See *ava-√lup*.

अवलोभन *ava-lobhana*. See *an-aval*.

अवलोम *ava-loma*, mfn., Pāṇ. v, 4, 75.

अवल्गुन *a-valgu-ja*, as, m. the plant *Veronica Anthelminthica*, Suśr.

अवल्गुली *avulgulī*, f., N. of a poisonous insect, Suśr.

अववद् *ava-√vad* (aor. Subj. 1. pl. -*vādish-*ma) to speak ill of or against (gen.), AitBr.; (cf. *dur-avavada*.)

Ava-vadana, am, n. speaking ill of, Say. on AitBr.

Ava-vadita, mfn. instructed, taught, Buddh.

Ava-vaditṛi, tā, m. one who speaks finally, who gives the definitive opinion, AitBr.

Ava-vāda, as, m. speaking ill of, evil report, L.; a command, order, L.; trust, confidence, L.; instruction, teaching, Buddh.

अववर्ति *avavartī*, aor. Ā. fr. *√vrit*, q.v.

अववर्षण *ava-varṣaṇa*. See *ava-√vṛish*.

अववा *ava-√vā*, -*vāti*, to blow down, RV. x, 60, 11; (said of fire compared to a bull) to snort (i.e. to crackle) towards, RV. i, 58, 5.

अवविद्ध *ava-viddha*. See *ava-√vyadh*.

अववी *ava-√vī*, -*veti*, to eat, enjoy, RV. x, 23, 4.

अववृन् *ava-√vrij*, to disjoin, separate, Kāth.: Caus. (Pot. 3. pl. -*varjāyeyuh*) to remove, TBṛ.

अववृष *ava-√vṛish* (p. -*vārshat*) Ved. to rain upon, VS. xxii, 26, &c.

Ava-varṣaṇa, am, n. raining upon, KātyŚr.

Ava-vṛiṣhta, mfn. rained upon, TBṛ.

अवव्यथ *ava-√vyadh*, -*vidhyati*, to throw down into (loc.), RV. ix, 73, 8; (opposed to *abhy-ā-rohati*; Comm. = *pramādyati*) to fall or sink down, TS.; (Pot. -*vidhyet*) 'to throw down from', deprive of (loc.), TBṛ.

Ava-viddha, mfn. thrown down into (loc.), RV. i, 182, 6 & vii, 69, 7.

अवव्ये *ava-√vye* (p. -*vyāyat*) to pull off (as clothes), RV. iv, 13, 4.

अववृश्च *ava-√vraśc* (Imper. 2. sg. -*vriścā*; impf. -*avriścāt*) to splinter, cut off, RV. i, 51, 7 & vii, 18, 17.

Ava-vrāśca, as, m. splinter, chip, ŚBr. xii.

अवशा *a-vaśā*, mf(ā)n. unsubmitive to another's will, independent, unrestrained, free, AV. vi, 42, 3 & 43, 3, &c.; not having one's own free will, doing something against one's desire or unwillingly, Mn. v, 33; Bhag. &c. -*ga*, mfn. not being in any one's (gen.) power. -*m-gama*, n. 'not submitive to each other', N. of a special Sandhi (in which the two sounds meeting each other remain unchanged), RPṛāt. **A-vaśi-bhūta**, mfn. unrestrained, independent, L.; uninfluenced by magic, L. **Ava-śēndriya-citta**, mfn. whose mind and senses are not held in subjection, Hit.

A-vaśin, mfn. not having one's own free will; not exercising one's own will, not independent, Āp. **Avāśi-tva**, n. not being master of one's self, MBh. xiv, 1001.

A-vaśya, in comp. with a fut. p. p. (and with some other words) for *a-vaiyam*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 144, Comm.; (*avaiyam*), ind. necessarily, inevitably, certainly, at all events, by all means; *avaiyam eva*, most surely; (cf. *avaiyaka*). -*karma*, n. any necessary action or performance, AitĀr. -*kārya*, mfn. (gaṇa *mayiravayansakādi*, q.v.) to be necessarily done, R. ii, 96, 8; (*āni*), n. pl. necessary performances, MBh. i, 7899; viii, 10. -*pācya*, mfn. to be necessarily cooked, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 65, Sch. -*m-bhāvin*, mfn. necessarily being, MBh. i, 6144; Hit. -*m-bhāvi-tā*, f. [Comm. on Mfich.] or -*tva*, n. [Bhpr.] the being necessarily.

अवशप्त *ava-śapta*, mfn. cursed, MBh. xiii, 7221.

अवशस् *ava-śas* (only instr. -*śāsā*), f. (√*śas*), wrong desire, AV. vi, 45, 2.

अवशा *a-vaśā*, f. not a cow, a bad cow, AV. xii, 4, 17 & 42.

अवशातन *ava-śātana*, am, n. (√*śad*, Caus.), withering, drying up, Suśr.

अवशि *ava-√śi* (Imper. 2. sg. -*śiśhi*) to deliver from, remove, RV. x, 105, 8.

अवशिरस् *ava-śiras*, mfn. having the head turned down, Kauś.

Ava-śirshaka, mfn. id., Suśr.

अवशिष *ava-√śish*, Pass. -*śishyate*, to be left as a remnant, remain, TBṛ.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.: Caus. (Pot. -*śishayet*) to leave as a remnant, MBh. v, 2638; R. v, 26, 38.

Ava-śiṣṭa, mfn. left, remaining.

Ava-śiṣṭaka, am, n. remainder, Yājñ. ii, 47.

Ava-śiṣha, am, n. leavings, remainder, Mn. viii, 159, &c.; often ifc., e.g. *ardhāv*, *kathāv*, *pīḍāv*, q.v.; (am), ind. ifc. so as to leave as a remnant, Daś.; (cf. *nir-av*). -*tā*, f. the being left as a remainder, BhP.

Ava-śiṣṭa, mfn. left as a remnant, remaining, MBh. i, 5129, &c.; (cf. *kathā-mātrāv* and *nāma-mātrāv*.)

Ava-śiṣhya, mfn. to be left or kept remaining.

अवशी *ava-√śi*, ā. (3. pl. -*śiyante*; Imper. -*śiyatān*) to fall or drop off, AV. xviii, 3, 60; TS.; Kāth.; ŚBr.; PBr.

अवशीत *ava-śita* and -*šina*. See *ava-śyā*.

अवशुष *ava-√śush*, -*śushyati*, to become dry, Vāyup. ii; (-*śushyate*) MārKP.

अवशृ *ava-√śri* (impf. *avāśrīṇāt*) to break (as any one's anger), PBr.; Pass. (impf. -*śiryate*) to be dispersed, fly in every direction, R. i, 37, 13, ed. Bomb.

Ava-śirṇa, mfn. broken, shattered, Kauś.; MBh. xiii, 1503.

अवशेष *ava-śeṣa*, &c. See *ava-√śish*.

अवश्रुत *ava-√śrut* (perf. -*cuścota*) to trickle down, TBṛ.

अवश्या *ava-śyā*, f. (√*śyai*), hoar-frost, dew, L.

Ava-śīta or -*śyāta*, mfn. cooled, cool, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 26, Kāś.

Ava-śīna or -*śyāna*, mfn. coagulated, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 26.

Ava-śyāya, as, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 141) hoar-frost, dew, Nir.; MBh. xii, 5334; R.; pride, L. -*paṭa*, m. a kind of cloth, L.

अवश्रप *ava-√śrath*, Caus. (Imper. 2. sg. -*śrathāya*, Padap. *ṭhaya*) to loosen, RV. i, 24, 15.

अवश्रयण *ava-śrayaṇa*, am, n. (√*śri*), taking (anything) from off the fire (opposed to *adhī-śr*, q.v.), Sāh.

अवश्रमम् *ava-śvaśm*, Ved. Inf. fr. *√śvas*, to blow away, AV. iv, 37, 3.

अवश्रित *ava-√śvit* (aor. -*aśvait*) to shine down, RV. i, 124, 11.

अवश्रुतार *a-vaśhākāra*, mfn. without the exclamation *vaśaḥ*, KātyŚr.

A-vaśhākṛita, mfn. id., ŚBr. iv.

अवशम्भ *ava-śhambh* (√*stambh*), -*śhambh-noti* (&c., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63 seqq.; generally ind. p. -*śhambhya*, ĀśvŚr. &c.) to lean or rest upon, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 68, &c.; to bar, barricade, R. iii, 56, 7; -*śhambh-nāti* (Kāthās.; Inf. -*śhambdum*, ib.; Pass. aor. *avāśhambhi*, Rājāt. to seize, arrest, R. v, 25, 52, &c.

Ava-śhābaddha, mfn. standing firm, R. iii, 74, 24; supported by (acc.), resting on, R. v, 31, 50; grasped, seized, arrested, VarBrS.; Kāthās.; standing near, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 68; R. v, 56, 129; (said of time) being near, approaching, Pāṇ. v, 2, 13; Vāyup.; (cf. *ava-stābaddha* below.)

1. **Ava-śhābhyā**, ind. p. See *ava-śhāmbh*.

2. **Ava-śhābhyā**, mfn. to be seized or stopped, Kāthās.

Ava-śhāmbha, as, m. leaning or resting upon, Suśr. &c.; having recourse to anything, applying, Pāṇcat.; Sāh.; self-confidence, resoluteness, Suśr.;

Pāṇcat. (cf. *sāvashā*); beginning, L.; obstruction, impediment, L.; a post or pillar, L.; gold, L. -*maya*, mfn. (said of an arrow) shot with resoluteness (?), Ragh. iii, 53.

Ava-śhāmbhana, am, n. having recourse to (in comp.), Pāṇcat.

Ava-stābaddha, mfn. stiff (with cold &c.), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 68, Sch.

अवश्रुत *ava-śhṛyūta*, mfn. spit upon, ŚBr.

अवश्रवन् *ava-śhvan* (√*śvan*), -*śhvaṇati* (impf. *avāśhvaṇat*; perf. p. Ā. -*śhāvāṇa*) to smack (one's lips) or otherwise make a noise in eating, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 63 seqq.; (cf. *ava-√śvan*.)

Ava-śhvāṇa, as, m. noisy eating, smacking, L.

अवस 1. *avas*, n. (√*av*), favour, furtherance, protection, assistance, RV.; AV.; VS.; refreshing, RV.; enjoyment, pleasure, RV.; wish, desire (as of men for the gods &c., RV., or of the waters for the sea, RV. viii, 16, 2); (cf. *su-avas*). **Avas-vat**, mfn. desirous, AV. iii, 26, 6; TS. v. **Avasvad-vat**, mfn. united with the desirous one [NBD.], MaitrS.

Avasā, am, n. Ved. refreshment, food, provisions, viaticum, RV. i, 93, 4; 119, 6; vi, 61, 1, &c.; (with *pad-vat*) 'food that has feet' i.e. cattle, RV. x, 169, 1; (as), m. a king, Up.

Avasya, Nom. P. (p. dat. sg. m. *avasyate*) to seek favour or assistance, RV. i, 116, 23.

Avanyū, mfn. desiring favour or assistance, RV.; VS. (v, 32 & xviii, 45, nom. sg. m. *avyūh*); (said of Indra) desirous of helping or assisting, RV. iv, 16, 11 & v, 31, 10; (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 116); (as), m., N. of a Rishi (with the patron. Atreya, composer of the hymn RV. v, 31).

अवस 2. *avās* (once, before *m*, *avā*, RV. i, 133, 6; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 70), ind. (fr. 2. *dva*) downwards, RV.; (as a prep.) down from (abl. or instr.), RV.; below (with instr.), RV. i, 164, 17 & 18; x, 67, 4. -*tāt* (*avās-*), ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 40) below, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; before (in time), TBṛ.; (as a prep. with gen.) below, ŚBr.; (*avāstāt*)-*prapadana*, mfn. (anything) attained from below (as heaven), ŚBr. **Avā-śrīṅgā**, mfn. (fr. *avaḥ*, cf. *ayā-īayā*) whose horns are turned downwards, TS. ii.

अवसक्थिका *ava-sakthikā*, f. (= *paryāṅka*, q.v.) sitting on the hams (or also 'the cloth tied round the legs and knees of a person sitting on his hams', L.), Mn. iv, 112; Gaut.

अवसंचक्ष्य *ava-saṃ-cakṣhya*, mfn. to be shunned or avoided, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54, Pat.

अवसन्न *ava-√sañj* (ind. p. -*sajya*; Imper.

3. pl. Pass. -*sajyantān*) to suspend, attach to, append, MBh. xv, 436, Hariv.; R.; (cf. *ava-√srij* at end); to charge with (a business; acc.), R. iv, 42, 7; Ā. -*sajjate*, to adhere or cleave to, not leave undisturbed, MBh. xiii, 2198.

Ava-sakta, mfn. suspended from, attached to (as to the shoulder or to the branch of a tree &c.), bound round, MBh. &c.; being in contact with, Pāṇcat.; belonging to, BhP.; (in Pass. sense) hung with (as with wreaths), Hariv. 10049; charged with (a business), R. iv, 42, 8.

Ava-sañjana, am, n. (= *nivāta*, q.v.) the Brāhmanical thread hanging over the shoulder, Comm. on KātyŚr.

अवसंडीन *ava-saṃ-dīna*, am, n. (√*ṭi*), the united downward flight of birds, MBh. viii, 1901 (v. l.)

अवसथ *avasatha*, as, m. (for *n-vasatha*, q.v.) habitation, Hcat.; a village, L.; a college, school, L.; (am), n. a house, dwelling, L.

Avasathin, mfn. having a habitation, Hcat.

Avasathya, mfn. (for *avas*, q.v.) belonging to a house, domestic, L.; (as), m. a college, school, L.

अवसद् *ava-√sad*, P. -*sīdati* (rarely Ā., e.g. Pnt. -*sīdeta*, MBh. i, 5184; impf. -*sīdeta*, R. iv, 58, 6) to sink (as into water), Suśr.; BhP.; to sink down, faint, grow lean [TS.; PBr.], become exhausted or disheartened, slacken, come to an end, perish; Caus. (p. -*sādayat*; ind. p. -*sādya*) to cause to sink (as into water), Suśr.; to render downhearted, dispirit, ruin, ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to frustrate, MBh. xii, 2634; R. v, 51, 2.

Ava-sanna, mfn. sunk down, pressed down (as

by a burden, Bhp.; R. ii, 52, 22; sunken (as eyes), Suśr.; (opposed to *ut-sanna*) deep (as a wound), Suśr.; languid, dispirited, distressed, unhappy, KātyŚr.; MBh. iv, 198, &c.; ended, terminated, Hit.; (as the eyesight; said of a blind person) Ragh. ix, 77; (in law) beaten in a cause.

Ava-sāda, *as*, m. sinking (as of a chair), Suśr.; the growing faint (as of a sound), ib.; failing, exhaustion, fatigue, lassitude, ib.; defeat, Mālav.; want of energy or spirit (especially as proceeding from doubtful or unsuccessful love), L.; (in law) badness of a cause, L.; end, termination, L.; (cf. *nir-av*°).

Ava-sādaka, *mfn.* causing to sink, frustrating, R. iv, 26, 19; exhausting, tiresome, wearisome, L.; ending, finishing, L.

Ava-sādāna, *am*, n. oppressing, disheartening; the state of being disheartened, Car.; an escharotic, removing proud flesh by escharotic applications, Suśr.

Ava-sādita, *mfn.* made to sink, exhausted, dispirited; frustrated, R. v, 51, 2.

अवसर्ग *ava-sarṅga*, only in f. (ā), excluded from a (husband's) company [Sāy]; fallen into wrong (i. e. into men's) company [NBD.], ŚBr. i, 3, 1, 21.

अवसर *ava-sara*. See *ava-√sri*.

अवसर्ग *ava-sarga*. See *ava-√sri*.

Ava-sārjana. See *ib*.

अवसर्प *ava-sarpa*, &c. See *ava-√srip*.

अवसलवि *ava-salavi*, ind. = *apa-s*°, q. v., Gobh.

Ava-savi, ind. to the left, ŚākhŚr.

Ava-savya, *mfn.* not left, right, L.

अवसा *ava-sā* and *-sātr*. See *ava-√sa*.

अवसाद *ava-sāda*, &c. See *ava-√sad*.

अवसान 1. *ā-vasāna*, *mfn.* (√4. *vas*), not dressed, RV. iii, 1, 6.

अवसान 2. *ava-sāna*, &c. See *ava-√so*.

अवसाम *ava-sāma*, *mfn.*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 75.

अवसाय *ava-sāya*, &c. See *ava-√sa*.

अवसिच *ava-√sic* (p. *-siñc*; ind. p. *-sicya*) to sprinkle, pour upon (acc. or loc.), KātyŚr.; ĀivGr.; Kauś.; Gobh.; to pour out, Gobh.; Caus. (Pot. *-sacyet*) to sprinkle, bedew, MBh. xiii, 5056; VarBṣ.

Ava-sikta, *mfn.* sprinkled, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Ava-siñcita, *mfn.* id., MBh. vii, 7319.

Ava-soka, *as*, m. sprinkling, irrigating (as the ground), Mṛicch.; syringing, administering a clyster, Suśr.; bleeding (with leeches), Suśr.

Ava-sokima, *as*, m. a kind of cake (pulse ground and fried with oil or butter), L.

Ava-socana, *am*, n. sprinkling, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; water used for irrigating (trees), Mn. iv, 151; bathing, MBh. iii, 8231; bleeding, Suśr.

Ava-socita, *mfn.* = *-sikta*, MBh. vi, 4434.

अवसिध *ava-√2. sidh* (impf. *avāsēdhat*, v. 1. *apā*°) to keep back or off from (abl.), MBh. vii, 7397.

अवसुप्त *ava-supta*, *mfn.* (√*svap*), asleep, R. ii, 56, 1.

अवसु *ava-√sri*, Caus. to move anything aside or away, Kauś.

Ava-sara, *as*, m. 'descent (of water)', rain, L.; occasion, moment, favourable opportunity, Śāk. &c.; seasonableness, appropriate place for anything (gen.), Kathās.; any one's (gen.) turn, Pañcat.; leisure, advantageous situation, L.; (= *mantra*) consultation in private (?), L.; a year, L.; (e), loc. ind. at the right moment, Kathās. — *kāla* or *-volāyām* [Pañcat.], loc. ind. on a favourable opportunity.

Ava-sārāṇa, *am*, n. moving away, L.

अवसुप्त *ava-√srij* (Subj. *-srijāt* [RV. x, 108, 5] or *-srijāt* [RV. i, 174, 4] or *-srijāt* [RV. i, 55, 6 & x, 13, 4]; Imper. 2. sg. *-srijā* or *-srijā*; impf. *-srijat*; perf. Pot. *-sasrijyā*, RV. i, 24, 13; p. *-srijat*, RV. ii, 3, 10) to fling, throw (as arrows or the thunderbolt), RV. iv, 27, 3; AV. iv, 6, 7; TS. &c.; to throw or put into (loc.), Mn. i, 8; MBh. iii, 12769; Ved. to let off, let loose, let go, send, dismiss, abandon, surrender (as to misfortune, *aghāya*, RV. i, 189, 5), RV.; AV. &c.; to give up (as one's anger &c.), MBh. v, 1822 & vi, 5848, (or

one's life, *prāṇān*) xii, 88; to pardon, RV. vii, 86, 5; (any one's life, *prāṇān*) MBh. iii, 3052; to deliver (a woman), RV. x, 138, 2; to be delivered, bring forth, AV. i, 11, 3; to produce, form, shape, Hariv. 7057; Bhp.: *Ā.* (impf. 3. pl. *dvāsrijanta*) to relax, lose energy and power, RV. iv, 19, 2; (impf. *dvāsrijat* for *śajāt*, fr. -√*sāñj*, BR.) to attach to (loc.), MBh. i, 1973.

Ava-sarga, *as*, m. (gapa *nyāṅku-ādi*, q. v.) letting loose, letting go (*an-neg.*) Jaim.; relaxation, laxity, L.; following one's own inclinations, independence, L.

Ava-sārjana, *am*, n. liberation, VS. xii, 64.

Ava-sarjita, *mfn.* (= *visriṣṭavat*, Comm.) who has abandoned, R. vii, 56, 23.

Ava-srīṣṭa, *mfn.* let loose, RV. x, 4, 3; thrown (as arrows or the thunderbolt), RV. vi, 75, 16 & vii, 46, 3; AV. i, 3, 9 (cf. *rudrāv*°); (*ava-srīṣṭā*), *mfn.* made over, dismissed, sent, RV. x, 28, 11 & 91, 14; brought forth (from the womb), Bhp.; fallen down from or upon (in comp.), Bhp.

अवसृप *ava-√srip*, *-sarpāt*, (said of the sun)

to set, VS. xvi, 7; (p. loc. m. *-sarpāt*) Lāty.; to flow back (as the sea in low tide), MBh. xiii, 7257 (v. l. *ava-sarpita*, *mfn.* 'caused to flow back'); to creep to or approach unawares, TS.; AV. viii, 6, 3; to flow over gradually, AV. xi, 1, 17.

Ava-sarpa, *as*, m. 'one who approaches unawares', a spy, L.; (cf. *apa-sarpa*).

Ava-sarpana, *am*, n. 'descent', the place from which Manu descended after he had left his ark, ŚBr. i; going down to, MārKp.; (cf. *rathyāvas*°).

Ava-sarpiṇī, f. 'going or gliding down gradually', a descending period of a long duration and alternating with the 'ascending one' (*ut-sarpiṇī*, q. v.); both the ascending [*ut-s*°] and descending [*ava-s*°] cycle are divided into six stages each: good-good, good, good-bad, bad-good, bad, bad-bad), Jain.; Āryabṣ.

Ava-sarpita, *mfn.*, see s. v. *ava-√srip*.

अवसो *ava-√so*, *-syuti* (Imper. 2. du. *-syatam*; aor. Subj. *-sā*) to loosen, deliver from, RV. vi, 74, 3 & vii, 28, 4; TS.; ŚBr.; (Imper. 2. sg. *-sya*; aor. *dvāsāt*, TBr. &c.; aor. 3. pl. *dvāsūr*, RV. i, 179, 2; ind. p. *-sāya*, RV. i, 104, 1; Ved. Inf. *-sāt*, RV. iii, 53, 20) Ved. to unharness (horses), put up at any one's house, settle, rest, RV. &c.; to take one's abode or standing-place in or upon (loc.), AV. ix, 2, 14; TBr.; to finish, terminate (one's work), ŚākhŚr.; RPrāt. &c.; to be finished, be at an end, be exhausted, Kir. xvi, 17; to choose or appoint (as a place for dwelling or for a sacrifice), TS.; ŚBr.; (Pot. 2. sg. *-seyās*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 67) to decide, Bhāṭṭ.; to obtain, Bhp.: Caus. *-sāyayati* (ind. p. *-sāyaya*) to cause to take up one's abode in or upon (loc.), TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; (ind. p. *-sāyaya*) to complete, Ragh. v, 76; (Inf. [in Pass. sense] *-sāyayitum*) to ascertain, clearly distinguish, Kir. ii, 29; Pass. *-sīyate* (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66) to be obtained, Bhp.; to be insisted upon, MBh. xii, 554 (ed. Bomb. in active sense 'to insist upon'); to be ascertained, Bhp.; Sarvad.

Ava-sā, f. liberation, deliverance, RV. iv, 23, 3; 'halt, rest', see *an-avās*.

Ava-sātrī, *tā*, m. a liberator, RV. x, 27, 9.

2. **Ava-sāna**, *am*, n. (cf. *ava-mocana*) 'where the horses are unharnessed', stopping, resting-place, residence, RV. x, 14, 9; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; a place chosen or selected for being built upon, MānGr.; (ifc. f. ā, Ragh. i, 95) conclusion, termination, cessation, Mn. ii, 71; Śāk. &c.; death, Śāk.; Pañcat.; boundary, limit, L.; end of a word, last part of a compound or period, end of a phrase, Prāt.; Pāṇ.; the end of the line of a verse or the line of a verse itself, AAnukr.; VPrāt.; KātyŚr.; N. of a place, (gapa *takṣatīlādī*, q. v.) — *darśā*, *mfn.* looking at one's place of destination or residence, AV. vii, 41, 1; seeing the end of (gen.), PBr. — *bhūmī*, f. 'place of limit', the highest limit, Kād.

Avasānaka, *mfn.* (ikā)n. attaining an end by (in comp.)

Avasānika, *mfn.* forming the end of (in comp.), R. ii, 56, 25.

Avasānya, *mfn.* belonging to the line of a verse, VS. xvi, 33.

1. **Ava-sāya**, ind. p. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 69), see *-√so*.

2. **Ava-sāya**, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 141) 'taking up one's abode', see *yatra-kānuvasāya*; termina-

tion, conclusion, end, L.; remainder, L.; determination, ascertainment, L.

Ava-sāyaka, *mfn.* (said of an arrow, *sāyaka*) 'bringing to a close', destructive, Kir. xv, 37.

Ava-sāyin, *mfn.* 'taking up one's abode, settling', see *antāv*° and *ante-√p*, *yatra-kānuvas*°.

Ava-sāyja, ind. p. (fr. Caus.), see *ava-√so*.

Ava-sita, *mfn.* one who has put up at any place, who dwells, rests, resides, RV. i, 32, 15 & iv, 25, 8; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; brought to his abode (as Agni), TS.; ended, terminated, finished, completed, MBh. i, 4678, &c.; one who has given up anything (abl.), MBh. xii, 7888; or in comp., Yājñ. ii, 183; determined, fixed, Bhp.; ascertained, Bhp.; known, understood; one who is determined to (loc.), Bhp.; being at end of the line of a verse (see *ava-sāna*), RPrāt.; VPrāt.; stored (as grain &c.), L.; gone, L.; (*am*), n. 'a dwelling-place', see *navāvasit*.

Ava-seya, *mfn.* to be ascertained, be understood, be made out, be learnt from, Jain. Comm. &c.; 'to be brought to a close', be destroyed, L.

Ava-sai, Ved. Inf., see *ava-√so* above.

अवस्कन्द *ava-√skand* (ind. p. *-skandya*) to jump down from (abl.), Bhp.; to approach hastening from (abl.), ŚhaṅvBr.; to storm, assault (as a city &c.), R.; Mālav. &c.

Ava-skanda, *as*, m. assault, attack, storm, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās.

Ava-skandana, *am*, n. id., L.; descending, L.; bathing, L.; (in law) accusation.

Ava-skandita, *mfn.* attacked, L.; gone down, L.; bathed, bathing, L.; (in law) accused, refuted (?), L.

Ava-skandin, *mfn.* 'covering (a cow)', see *gau-rāv*°; ifc. attacking, Mear.

Ava-skanna, *mfn.* spilt (as semen virile), Hariv. 1786; 'attacked', overpowered (as by love), R. vi, 95, 41.

अवस्कर *ava-s-kara*. See *ava-√s-kṛ*.

अवस्कव *ava-skavā*, *as*, m. (√*sku*), a kind of worm, AV. ii, 31, 4.

अवस्कृ *ava-√s-kṛ* (√3. *kṛ*), *Ā.* (perf. 3. pl. *ava-caskarite*) to scrape with the feet, Śiś. v, 63; (cf. *apa-√s-kṛ* s. v. *apa-√kṛ*).

Ava-s-kara, *as*, m. ordure, faeces, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 148; the privities, L.; a place for faeces &c., privy, closet, MBh. iii, 14676; Rājat.; a place for sweepings &c., Comm. on Yājñ.; (cf. *ava-kara*). — *mandira*, n. water-closet, Rājat.

Ava-s-karaka, *as*, m., N. of an insect (originating from faeces), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 28.

अवस्तात *avās-tāt*. See 2. *avās*.

अवस्तु *a-vastu*, n. a worthless thing, Kum. v, 66; insubstantiality, the unreality of matter, Kap.; Vedāntas: — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. [Kap.] insubstantiality, unreality.

अवस्तु *ava-√sṭri*, P. *-sṭriṇāti* (1. sg. *-sṭriṇāmi*; ind. p. *-sṭriya*) to strew, scatter, VS. v, 25; TS.; ŚBr.; (perf. *-tastāra*) to scatter over, cover with (instr.), MBh. vii, 1568 (ā. (perf. *-tastare*) to penetrate (as a sound), Kir. xiv, 29).

Ava-starana, *am*, n. strewing, KātyŚr.; a cover for a bed, blanket, Āp.

Ava-stāra, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 120) 'a litter, bed', (cf. *nir-av*°).

Ava-stārpa, *mfn.* strewed, covered with (instr.), Kauś.; Suśr.

अवस्त्र *a-vastra*, *mfn.* without clothes, naked. — *tā*, f. nakedness, N.

अवस्था *ava-√sthā*, P. *-stīṣṭhāti* (impf. *-atīṣṭhat*; aor. Subj. *-stīṣṭhāt*; perf. *Ā.* 3. sg. *-tasthe*; perf. p. *-tasthivās*) to go down into (acc.), reach down to (acc.), RV.; ŚBr.; (aor. Subj. 2. pl. *-stīṣṭhāta*) to go away from (abl.), RV. v, 53, 8; (aor. Subj. 1. sg. *-stīṣṭhām*) to be separated from or deprived of (abl.), RV. ii, 27, 17; *Ā.* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 22; rarely P., e. g. Bhag. xiv, 23; Bhp. &c.) to take one's stand, remain standing, ĀivGr. &c.; to stay, abide, stop at any place (loc.), MBh. &c.; to abide in a state or condition (instr.), MBh. i, 5080; Bhp. &c.; (with ind. p.) to remain or continue (doing anything), MBh. i, 5770; iii, 187 (ed. Bomb.), &c.; to be found, exist, be present, MBh.; Yājñ. i, 272, &c.; (perf. 1. sg. *-tasthe*) to fall to, fall into the possession of (dat.), RV. x, 48, 5; to enter, be absorbed in (loc.),

Mn. vi, 81; to penetrate (as sound or as fame), MBh. xiii, 1845; Pass. *-sthiyate*, to be settled or fixed or chosen, Sak.: Caus. (generally ind. p. *-sthiyāya*) to cause to stand or stop (as a carriage or an army &c.), let behind, MBh. &c.; to place upon (loc.), fix, set, array, ĀsvGr. &c.; to cause to enter or be absorbed in (loc.), MBh. iii, 12502; to render solid or firm, R. v, 35, 36; to establish (by arguments), Comm. on Nyāyad.: Pass. Caus. *-sthiyāya*, to be kept firm ['to be separated,' BR.], BhP.

Ava-sthā, *as*, m. membrum virile, AV. vii, 90, 3 (cf. *upā-stha*); (*ā*), f. appearance (in a court of justice), Mn. viii, 60; 'stability, consistence,' cf. *an-avastha*; state, condition, situation (five are distinguished in dramas, Sāh.), circumstance of age [Pān. v, 4, 146; vi, 2, 115, &c.] or position, stage, degree; (*ās*), f. pl. the female organs of generation, RV. v, 19, 1. **Avasthā-caturthāya**, n. the four periods or states of human life (viz. childhood, youth, manhood, and old age). **Avasthā-traya**, n. the three states (viz. waking, dreaming, and sound sleep), RāmātUp.; BhP. **Avasthā-dvaya**, n. the two states of life (viz. happiness and misery). **Avasthā-van**, mfn. possessed of stability, TS.

Ava-sthāna, *am*, n. standing, taking up one's place, R. v, 5, 18; situation, condition, Pañcat.; Hit.; residing, abiding, dwelling, Vedāntas; Sāh.; stability, Rājāt.; (cf. *an-av*°).

Ava-sthāpana, *am*, n. exposing (goods for sale), Dāi.

Ava-sthāyin, mfn. staying, residing in, Kād.; placed (behind, *pakāt*; as an army); abiding in a particular condition, Comm. on Bād.

Ava-sthita, mfn. standing near (sometimes with acc., e.g. Hariv. 14728; R. v, 73, 26), placed, having its place or abode, ĀsvGr.; MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; (with a p. p.) continuing to do anything, R. iii, 30, 19; engaged in, prosecuting, following, practising (with loc. [MBh. ii, 1228; Mn. &c.] or in comp. [Bhag. iv, 23; Hit.]); obeying or following (the words or commands of; loc.), BhP.; Bhaṭṭ.; giving one's self up to (e.g. to compassion or pride), MBh. xiii, 272; R. v, 58, 13; contained in (loc.), Mn. xii, 119; Bhag. ix, 4 & xv, 11; being incumbent upon (loc.), Kum. ii, 28; ready for (dat.), Pañcat.; firm, fixed, determined, KathUp.; R. &c.; steady, trusty, to be relied on, Mn. vii, 60, &c.; (cf. *an-av*°).

Ava-sthiti, *is*, f. residence, BhP.; Kathās.; abiding, stability, see *an-av*°; following, practising, L.

अवसा *ava*-*√snā*, Caus. *-snāpayati*, to wash, Kauś.

Ava-snāta, mfn. (water) in which any one has bathed, MBh. xiii, 5014.

अवस्य *ava*-*√spri* (aor. Subj. *-spdrat*, 2. sg. *-spar*; Imper. 2. sg. *-spriḥ* & 2. du. *-spritam*) to defend, preserve from (abl.), RV.

Ava-spartri (only Voc. *°rtar*), m. a preserver, saviour, RV. ii, 23, 8.

अवस्यु *ava*-*√sphur* (fut. *-sphurishyati*) to cast away, Nir. v, 17.

अवस्युर् *ava*-*√sphūrj* (p. *-sphūrjat*) Ved. to thunder, make a noise like a thunder-clap, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to snort, MBh. vi, 774 (ed. Bomb.); Suśr.; to fill with noise, MBh. vii, 321; Hariv. 13279.

Ava-sphūrja, *as*, m. the rolling of thunder, PañGr.

अवसि *ava*-*√smi*, Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *-sma-yanta*) to flash down (said of lightning), RV. i, 168, 8.

अवस्य *avasya*, Nom. P. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्यद् *ava*-*√syand*, Ā. (p. *-syandamāna*) to flow or trickle down, BhP.

Ava-syandana, *am*, n. (gaṇa *gahādi*, q. v.)

Ava-syandita, *am*, n. (in rhetoric) attributing to one's own words a sense not originally meant, Sāh.; Daśar. &c.

अवस्यु *avasyu*. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्य *ava*-*√sray*, Ā. (p. *-srayamāna*) falling down, Suśr.

Ava-srāsa, Ved. Inf. (abl.) from falling down, RV. ii, 17, 5.

Ava-srasta, mfn. fallen down, Suśr.

अवसु *ava*-*√sru*, Caus. (p. *-srāvayat*) to cause to flow down, KātyŚr.

Ava-sruta, mfn. run or dropped down, ĀsvGr.

अवसन् *avas-vat*. See 1. *avas*.

अवसन् *ava*-*√svan* (aor. *-dsvanit*) to fly down with noise, RV. iv, 27, 3; (cf. *ava-shvan*.)

Ava-svanya, mfn. roaring, MaitrS.; VS. xvi, 31.

अवसु *ava*-*√svri* (Subj. *-svarāti*) to sound (as an instrument), RV. viii, 69, 9; (Pot. *-svaret*) to sustain with gradually lowered voice, Lāṭy.

अवहन् *ava*-*√han* (Subj. 2. sg. *-han*, RV. v, 32, 1 & vi, 26, 5; Imper. 2. pl. *-hantānā*, RV. ii, 34, 9; Imper. 2. sg. *-jahi*; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *-dhan* or *ahan*; perf. 2. sg. *-jaghantha*) to throw down, strike, hit, RV.; AV.; MBh. ii, 915; Ved. to drive away, expel, keep off, fend off, RV.; AV. &c.; chiefly Ved. to thresh, RV. i, 191, 2 (p. fem. *-ghnāt*); TS. &c.: Ā. *-jighnate*, to throw down, RV. i, 80, 5; Caus. (Pot. *-ghātayet*) to cause to thresh, ŚBr. xiv. 10tens. (Imper. 2. sg. *-janghanih*) to drive away, fend off, AV. v, 20, 8.

Ava-ghāta, *as*, m. a blow, Sāh. &c.; threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar of the same material, Jaim.; Kathās. &c.; (for *ava-ghaṭṭa*, q. v.) a hole in the ground, L.

Ava-ghātin, mfn. ifc. threshing, BhP.; striking, L.

Ava-jaghnat, mfn. (irreg. p. in Pass. sense; = *-hanyamāna*, Comm.) being beaten or struck by (instr.), MBh. iv, 1424.

Ava-hata, mfn. threshed, winnowed, KātyŚr.

Ava-hanana, *am*, n. threshing, winnowing, KātyŚr.; BhP.; (cf. *adhy-avah*°); the left lung, Yājñ. iii, 94; Comm. on Viśhvas.

Ava-hantri, *tā*, m. one who throws off or wards off, RV. iv, 25, 6.

अवहर्षित *ava*-*harshita*, mfn. (*√hrish*), caused to shiver, MBh. ix, 2786.

अवहसु *ava*-*√has*, to laugh at, deride, MBh. &c.

Ava-hasana, *am*, n. deriding, MBh. i, 144.

Ava-hāsa, *as*, m. jest, joke, Bhag. xi, 42; Brahmap.; derision, MBh.; R.; Kathās.

Ava-hāsa, mfn. to be derided, exposed to ridicule, ridiculous, MBh. i, 7039. — *tā*, f. ridiculousness, MBh. iii, 17193; Kathās.

अवहस्त *ava*-*hasta*, *as*, m. the back of the hand, L.

अवहा *ava*-*√3. hā* (aor. 3. sg. *avadhāh* [for *°hās-t*]; perf. 3. sg. *-jahā*; ind. p. *-hāya*) to leave, quit, RV. i, 116, 3 & viii, 45, 37; TS.; MBh. xiii, 6208; Pass. *-hiyate* (fut. *-hāsyate*, Kath.) to be left remaining, remain behind, MBh. iii, 11558; 'to remain behind,' i. e. to be excelled, R. v, 2, 11; (1. sg. *-hiye*) to be abandoned, RV. x, 34, 5; Caus. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-jikhīpas*) to cause to remain behind on or to deviate from (a path; abl.), RV. iii, 53, 19.

अवहलिका *ava-hālikā*, f. (*√hal*), a wall, hedge, L.; (cf. *nir-av*°).

अवहित *ava-hita*. See *ava*-*√dhā*.

अवहित्य *avahittha*, *am*, n. (corrupted fr. *abakhiḥ-stha*?) dissimulation; (*ā*), f. id., Daśar.; Sāh. &c.

अवहु *ava*-*√hu* (3. pl. *-juhvatī*) to shed (as drops of sweat), RV. v, 7, 5.

अवहु *ava*-*√hri*, Ā. *-harate* (generally ind. p. *-hriya*) to move down (as the arms), take down, put down or aside, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; (P. Imper. 2. sg. *-hara*) MBh. iv, 1304; P. *-haroti*, to bring together, amass (?), Pān. v, 1, 52; Caus. to cause to pay taxes, Ap.: Caus. Pass. (3. pl. *-hāryante*) to be caused to pay taxes, MBh. ii, 249.

Ava-harāna, *am*, n. putting aside, throwing away, KātyŚr.

Ava-hāra, *as*, m. truce, suspension of arms, MBh.; cessation of playing &c., Kathās.; summoning, inviting, L.; a thief, L.; a marine monster, L.; (= *dharma-dāra*) apostasy, abandoning a sect or cast (?), L.; (= *apamelavya-draya* or *upan*°) a tax, duty (?), L.

Ava-hāraka, mfn. one who stops fighting &c.;

(*as*), m. a marine monster, L.; (cf. *yuddhāvahārika*.)

Ava-hārya, mfn. to be caused to pay (as a person), Mn. viii, 198; to be caused to be paid (as a sum), Mn. viii, 145.

Ava-hṛta, mfn. for *apa-h*°, taken off, MBh. vii, 1787; Märkp.

अवहेल *ava-hela*, *am*, ā, n. f. (*√hel* for *hed*), disrespect, L.; (*ayā*), instr. ind. without any trouble, quite easily, Kathās.; (cf. *śavahelam*.)

Ava-helana, *am*, n. disrespect, L.

Ava-helita, mfn. disrespected, L.; (*am*), n. disrespect, L.

अवह्वर *ava-hvara*. See *dn-av*°.

अवहे *ava*-*√hve*, Ā. (1. sg. *-hvae*) to call down from, RV. v, 56, 1.

अवाक् *avāk*. See 1. *a-vāc* and *dvāñc*.

अवाकिन् *a-vākin*, mfn. (*√vac*), not speaking, ChUp.

1. **A-vāk-kā**, mfn. speechless, ŚBr. x.

2. **A-vāo**, mfn. id., ŚBr. xiv; VarBṛS. **A-vāk-śrutī**, mfn. deaf and dumb, L.

A-vāoka, mfn. not expressive of, Kpr.; Sāh.

A-vācanīya, mfn. not to be read, Bālar.

1. **A-vācyā**, mfn. not to be addressed, Mn. ii, 128; improper to be uttered, R.; Kathās.; (*a-vācyam karma* = *maithunam*) Comm. on ŚBr.; 'not distinctly expressed,' see *-tva*. — *tā*, f. reproach, calumny, Kir. xi, 53; BhP. — *tva*, n. the not being distinctly expressed, Sāh. — *deśa*, m. 'unmentionable region,' the vulva, Comm. on ŚBr.

अवाक् *avā*-*√1. kṛi* (Imper. 2. sg. *-kṛidhi*) to ward off, remove, RV. viii, 53, 4.

अवागम् *avā*-*√gam* (aor. 1. pl. *ava āgan-ma*) to undertake, begin, RV. iii, 31, 14.

अवाग्र *avāgra*, mfn. having the point turned aside, ĀpŚr.; (cf. *avāg-agra*.)

अवाचि *avā*-*√1. ci*, *-cinoti* (= *bhogenā vyayi-karoti*, Comm.) to dissipate what is accumulated, use up, MBh. xii, 5952.

अवाचिद् *avā*-*√chid* (ind. p. *-chidya*) to tear away or out from (abl.), Vikr.

अवान् *avā* (*√aj*), *dvājati*, to drive down, RV. i, 161, 10.

अवाजिन् *avājīn*, ī, m. a bad horse, RV. iii, 53, 23.

अवाच् *dvāñc*, *āñ*, *ācī*, *āk* (fr. 2. *āñc*), turned downwards, being or situated below, lower than (abl.), RV. iv, 25, 6; AV. x, 2, 11; ŚBr. xiv; (*avāñcam*), ind. downwards, Subh.; (*dvāñc*), f. (with *dis*) the direction downwards (i. e. towards the ground), VS. xxii, 24; ŚBr. xiv; Up.; (without *dis*) the southern quarter, L.; (*avāñc*), ind. see s. v.

Avāk, ind. downwards, headlong, ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; Mn. viii, 75. — *pnshpī*, f. 'having its flowers turned downwards,' the plant Anethum Sowa Roxb., L. — *śākha*, mfn. having shoots turned downwards (as the Ficus Indica), KathUp. — *śiras*, mfn. having the head downwards, headlong, Mn.; MBh. &c.; having its upper end turned downwards, VarBṛS. — *śirsha*, mfn. having the head turned downwards, MBh. xiii, 2929. — *śrīṭha*, mfn. (said of the moon) whose crescent is turned downwards, VarBṛS.

2. **Avāk-ka**, mf(ā)n. (only for the etym. of *dvā-kā*) turned downwards, ŚBr. ix.

Avāg (in Sandhi for *avāk*). — *agra*, mfn. having the point turned downwards, Āp. (wrongly written *avāñ-agra*). — *gati*, f. the way downwards (to the hell), MBh. xiv, 490. — *gamana-vat*, mfn. (said of the Apāna) taking its course downwards, Vedāntas. — *bhāga*, m. the part below, ground, L. — *vādāna*, mfn. having the face turned downwards, BhP.

Avāñ (in Sandhi for *avāk*). — *agra*, see *avāg-agra*. — *nābhī*, ind. below the navel. — *niraya*, m. the hell below (the earth), MBh. xiv, 1008; (cf. *tiryah-nir*°). — *maḥka*, mf(ā)n. having the face turned downwards, looking down, MBh. &c.; turned downwards; (*as*), m., N. of a Mantra spoken over a weapon, R. i, 30, 4.

Avācīna, mf(ā)n. directed downwards, being or

situated below (abl.), AV. x, 4, 25; xiii, 1, 30; ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 3770 seqq. — **āīr-śhaṇ**, mfn. (°rshn) having the head turned downwards, headlong, ŚBr. iv. — **hastā**, mfn. having the hand turned downwards, Kauś. **Avācīnāgra**, mfn. = *avācīnāgra*, q. v., AitBr.

2. **Avācya**, mfn. southern, southerly, L. **Avācīta**, mfn. (perf. Pass. p. √*āc*) turned downwards (as the face), Sāh.

अवात 1. a-vātā, mf(ā)n. (√*vat*), not dried up, fresh, RV. i, 52, 4; 62, 10 & viii, 79, 7.

अ-वāna, mfn. id., MBh. ii, 704 (v. l. *a-vātā*); wet, Kād.; dry, L.

अवात 2. a-vātā, mf(ā)n. windless, RV. i, 38, 7; (dm), n. the windless atmosphere, RV. vi, 64, 4 & x, 129, 2.

अ-वātala, mfn. not flatulent, Suśr.

अवात 3. ā-vātā, mf(ā)n. (√*van*), unattacked, untroubled, RV.

अवातिता *avātita*, mfn. (√*at*), (only for the etym. of *avātā*) gone down, Nir. x, 13.

अवाद् *avād* (√*ad*), (Pot. 1. pl. -*adimahi*) to cause to eat food, VS. iii, 58.

अवादिन् *a-vādin*, mfn. (gaṇa grāhy-ādi, q. v.) not speaking, not disputing, peaceable, L.

अवान् *avān* (√*an*), *avāniti*, to breathe or inhale, ŚBr. iv; (cf. *an-avānat*.)

अवान *a-vāna*. See 1. *a-vātā*.

अवानर *avāntarā*, mfn. intermediate, TS.; ŚBr.; respectively different, respective (generally said with regard to two things only), Vedāntas.; Sāh. &c.; (dm), ind. differently from (abl.), MaitrS.; (ām), ind. between, ŚBr. — **diś**, f. an intermediate region of the compass, ŚBr.; BṛArUp.; Nir.; Śulb.; (*avāntara-dīk*)-*śrakti*, mfn. (said of the Vēdī) having its corners turned towards intermediate regions of the compass, KātyŚr. — **diśā**, f. = *dīś*, q. v., MaitrS.; VS. xxiv, 26. — **dīkshā**, mfn. performing an intermediate consecration, ŚBr. iii. — **dīkshā**, f. an intermediate consecration, ĀpŚr.; MānŚr.; *avāntara-dīkshādi*, a gaṇa, Comm. on Pāp. v, 1, 94. — **dīkshā**, mfn. = *dīkshā*, q. v., Pāp. v, 1, 94, Comm. — **dhēś**, m. a place situated in an intermediate region, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **bhēś**, m. subdivision, Kap. **Avāntarādī**, f. an Idā subdivided into five parts, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

अवाप *avāp* (√*ap*), -*āpnoti* (Imper. 2. sg. -*āpnuhi*) to reach, attain, obtain, gain, get, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to get by division (as a quotient), Sūryas.; to suffer (e. g. blame or unpleasantness or pain), Mn.; Ragh. xviii, 34; Pañcat.; Caus. to cause to obtain anything (acc.), Naish. viii, 89.

Avāpa, mfn. See *dur-avāpa*.

Avāpta, mfn. one who has attained or reached, KathUp.; obtained, got; (am), n. 'got by division', a quotient, Comm. on VarBr. — **vat**, mfn. reaching, obtaining; entertaining (as a belief), L.

Avāptavya, mfn. to be obtained, Bhag.; Ragh. **Avāpti**, ī, f. obtaining, getting, R.; Kum. v, 64, &c.; (in arithm.) a quotient.

1. **Avāpya**, ind. p. having obtained, Ragh. iii, 33, &c.

2. **Avāpya**, mfn. to be obtained, Mn. xi, 185; Pañcat.

अवापित *a-vāpita*, mfn. (√*vap*), not sown (as grain, *dhānya*) but planted, L.

अवापोह *avāpoh* (√*i. uḥ*), (ind. p. °*pōhya*) to remove, Suśr.

अवाय *avāya*, as, m. (√*i*), going down (into water, in comp.), KātyŚr.; 'yielding' see *an-avāyā*.

अवायु *a-vāyū*, mfn. without wind, ŚBr. xiv.

अवार *avārā*, as, m. n. (fr. 2. *ava*, but formed after *a-pārā*, q. v.) Ved. this side, the near bank of a river, VS. xxx, 16; TS. &c. — **tas** (*avārā*), ind. to this side, RV. x, 65, 6. — **pāra**, m. (Pāp. iv, 2, 93 & v, 2, 11) the ocean, L.; (cf. *pārāvāra*). — **pārīpa**, mfn. deriv. fr. *avāra-pāra*, Pāp. iv, 2, 93 & v, 2, 11.

Avārīpa, mfn. deriv. fr. *avāra*, Pāp. iv, 2, 93, Comm.; v, 2, 11, Siddh.

1. **Avāryā**, mfn. being on the near side of a river, VS. xvi, 42 & xxv, 1.

अवारणीय *a-vārāṇīya*, mfn. (√*i. vri*), not to be stopped or kept back, not to be warded off, unrestrainable, (as water) MBh. i, 693; (as a weapon) MBh. iv, 2112 & v, 1888; Kathās.; 'not to be remedied, incurable,' i. e. treating of incurable sicknesses, Suśr.

Avārīkē, f. the plant Coriandrum Sativum.

Avārīta, mfn. unimpeded, unobstructed; (am), ind. without obstacles, at pleasure, MBh. xiii, 3294; xiv, 2686; Mudr.; Kathās. — **dvāra**, mfn. having open doors, Naish. iii, 41.

Avārītavya, mfn. not to be impeded or hindered, not to be kept off.

2. **Avārya**, mfn. not to be kept back or warded off, unrestrainable, irresistible, Hariv. 10805 & 15067; R.; (*vārya* with *na* neg.) MBh. v, 7375; 'incurable,' see -*tā*. — **kratu** (*avāryā*), (6) mfn. of irresistible power, RV. viii, 92, 8. — **tā**, f. incorable-ness, Suśr.

अवारुह *avā-√ruh*, Caus. (fut. sg. -*raha-yitā*) to bring down from (abl.)

अवारिच *avārch* (√*rich*), *avārchati* (sic); Pot. *avārchēti* to fall down, become damaged, TS.; ŚBr.

अवारि *avārj* (√*rij*), (3. pl. *avārjanti*) to dismiss, ŚBr. iv.

अवालोक *avā-√loc*, Ā. (perf. -*lulace*) to consider, Bhāṭṭ.

अवावट *avāvaṭa*, as, m. the son of a woman by any other man than her first husband, Comm. on Mn. x, 5.

अवावन् *avāvan*, mf(ā)n. (√*on*, Pāp. iv, 1, 7, Comm.), one who carries off, a thief, L.

अवाशुङ्ग *avā-śringā*. See 2. *avās*.

अवास *avās* (√*2. as*), (Ved. ind. p. *avāśyā*) to put down, RV. i, 140, 10.

अवासस *a-vāsas*, mfn. unclothed, L.

अवासिच *avā-√sic*, to pour into (loc.), Gobh.

अवासिन् *a-vāsin*, mfn. (gaṇa grāhy-ādi, q. v.)

अवास्तव *a-vāstava*, mfn. unsubstantial, unreal, fictitious; unfounded, irrational (as an argument).

Avāstūtā, mfn. having no home, AV. xii, 5, 45.

अवाहन *a-vāhanā*, mfn. having no vehicle or carriage, not driving in a carriage, ŚBr. iv.

अवि *avi*, mfn. (√*av*), favourable, kindly disposed, AV. v, 1, 9; (īś), m. f. a sheep, RV. (mentioned with reference to its wool being used for the Soma strainer); AV. &c.; the woollen Soma strainer, RV.; (īś), m. a protector, lord, L.; the sun, L.; air, wind, L.; a mountain, L.; a wall or enclosure, L.; a cover made of the skin of mice, L.; (īś), f. an ewe, AV. x, 8, 31; (= *a-vi*, q. v.; cf. also *adhī*) a woman in her courses, L. [cf. Lith. *awi-s*; Slav. *ovja*; Lat. *ovi-s*; Gk. *ōi-s*; Goth. *avistr*]. — **kaṭa**, m. a flock of sheep, Pāp. v, 2, 29, Comm.; *avikaṭraṇa*, m. tribute or tax consisting of a ram to be paid (to the king) by the owner of a flock of sheep, Pāp. vi, 3, 10, Pat. — **gandhikā**, f. the plant Ocimum Villosum; (cf. *a-gandhā*). — **dagdha**, n. the milk of an ewe, L. — **dūsa**, n. id., Pāp. iv, 2, 36, Comm. — **paṭa**, m. = *avinām* *vistāra*, Pāp. v, 2, 29, Comm. — **pālā**, m. a shepherd, VS. xxx, 11; ŚBr. iv; MBh. iii, 14700. — **priya**, m. 'liked by sheep,' the grass Panicum Frumentaceum, L.; (ā), f. N. of another plant, L. — **bhuḥ**, m. 'enjoying (i. e. devouring) sheep,' a wolf, L. — **mat** (*dvi*), mfn. possessing sheep, RV. iv, 2, 5; AV. vi, 37, 1. — **marisa**, n. = *dugdha* above, Pāp. iv, 2, 36, Comm. — **soḍha**, n. id., ib. — **sthala**, n. 'sheep-place,' N. of a town, MBh. v, 934 (ed. Bomb.) & 1595.

Avika, as, m. a sheep, Pāp. v, 4, 28; (ā), f. an ewe, RV. i, 126, 7; AV. xx, 129, 17 (*avikā*); Mn.; Kathās.; (am), n. a diamond, L.

Avita, *avitrī*, *avithya*. See ss. vv.

अविकच *a-vikaca*, mfn. closed, shut (as a flower).

Avikacita, mfn. unblown.

अविकाथन *a-vikathana*, mfn. not boasting, MBh.; Ragh. xiv, 73, &c.

अविकथयत् *a-vikathayat*, mfn. not talking vainly or idly, Āp.

अविकर्ष *a-vikarsha*, as, m. absence of separation, RPrāt.

Avikrīṣṭa, mfn. not separated, RPrāt.; not robbed or plundered, AitBr.

अविकल *a-vikala*, mfn. unimpaired, entire, MaitrUp.; MBh. xii, 11943, &c.; regular, orderly, Śis. xi, 10.

अविकल्प *a-vikalpa*, as, m. absence of alternative, positive precept; (mfn.) not distinguished or particularized, BṛP. &c.; not deliberating long or hesitating, Kathās.; Pañcat.; (am), ind. without hesitation, Kād.; Pañcat.; Kathās.

Avikalpita, mfn. undoubted, Sarvad.

अविकार *a-vikāra*, as, m. non-change of form or nature, non-alteration, VPrāt.; Gaut.; Jaim.; (mfn.) unchangeable, immutable, VPrāt.; (gaṇa *cāru-ādi*, q. v.) — **vat**, mfn. not exhibiting any alteration, Kām. — **sadāṛīsa**, mfn. (gaṇa *cāru-ādi*, q. v.)

Avikārin, mfn. unchangeable, invariable (as truth), MBh. xii, 5979 & (superl. °*ri-tama*) 5986, &c.; unchangeable (in character), faithful, Mn. vii, 190; without change, without being changed, Suśr.; not exhibiting any alteration (in one's features), Kathās.

Avikārya, mfn. invariable, Bhag. ii, 25.

Avikrīta, mfn. unchanged, TPrāt.; not prepared, not changed by artificial means, being in its natural condition, Āp.; Gaut.; (said of cloth) not dyed, Gaut.; not developed (in its shape), ŚBr. iii; not deformed, not monstrous, Gaut. **Avikrītāṅga**, mfn. having undeveloped limbs (as an embryo), ŚBr. iv.

Avikrīti, ī, f. unchangeableness, Śay. on RV. i, 164, 36.

Avikriya, mf(ā)n. unchangeable, invariable, Ragh. x, 17; BṛP.; not showing any alteration (in one's features), Kathās.; not exhibiting any difference, quite similar, Rājat.; (ā), f. 'unchangeableness,' see *avikrīyātma* below. — **tva**, n. unchangeableness, Śay. on RV. i, 164, 36; Kull. on Mn. vi, 92. **Avikrīyātma**, mfn. whose nature is unchangeableness, Vedāntas.

अविक्रम *a-vikrama*, mfn. without heroism, Kir. ii, 15; (as), m. non-prohibition of the change of a Visarga into an Ūṣman, RPrāt.

Avikrānta, mfn. unsurpassed, L.; not valiant, feeble, L.

अविक्रय *a-vikraya*, as, m. non-sale.

Avikrita, mfn. who has not sold, RV. iv, 24, 9.

Avikreya, mfn. not to be sold, unsaleable, MBh. v, 1402; R. i, 61, 17 (ed. Bomb.)

अविक्रव *a-viklava*, mf(ā)n. not confused or bewildered, not unsteady, MBh. i, 2070; BṛP.

अविक्लिदाक्ष *a-viklinnāksha*, mfn. whose eyes do not water, ĀpŚr.

अविक्षत *a-vikshata*, mfn. unhurt, MBh. xii, 3604.

अविक्षित *a-vikshit*, ī, m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 231; (son of Kuru) 3740 seqq.; xiv, 82.

Avikshita, mfn. undiminished, RV. vii, 1, 24 & viii, 32, 8.

Avikshīpa, mfn. id., ŚBr. i.

अविक्षिप *a-vikshipa*, mfn. unable to distribute or dispense, &c., Pāp. vi, 2, 157 seqq., Sch.; (as), m., N. of a son of Śvaphalka, Hariv. 1917; (cf. *giri-kshipa*.)

Avikshipta, mfn. not frustrated, MBh. xii, 8683.

अविक्षुब्ध *a-vikshubdha*, mfn. undisturbed (as a sacrifice), ŚBr.

Avikshobha, as, m. the not being disturbed, MaitrS.; TBr.

अविक्षिडता *a-vikṣhīḍita*, mfn. undisturbed, MārKP.

अविगर्हित *a-vigarhita*, mfn. unapproached.

अविगलित *a-vigalita*, mfn. inexhaustible, BṛP.

अविगान *a-vigāna*, mf(ā)n. without discord, concordant, unanimous, Rājāt.

A-vigāta, mfn. not being out of harmony with each other, Comm. on Bāḍ.

अविगुण *a-viguṇa*, mfn. not incomplete, not in a bad state, normal, Bhpr.

अविग्न *a-vigna*, as, m. the plant *Carissa* Carandas, L.; (cf. *a-vighnā*, *ā-vigna*, & *vighna*.)

अविग्रह *a-vigraha*, as, m. (said of a word) the not occurring in a separate form (but only in a compound), RPrāt.; bodiless; indisputable (as the Dharma), Rājāt.

अविघात *a-vighāta*, as, m. no hindrance or obstacle, APrāt.; Sāṅkhyak. &c.; (mfn.) unimpeded, BhP.

A-vighna, mfn. without obstacle, unimpeded, uninterrupted, R.; Śāk.; (ā), f. = *a-vigna*, q. v.; (am), n. want of obstacle, undisturbedness, Ragh. i, 91; (ena), instr. ind. without obstacle, R. — **karapa-vrata**, n., N. of a particular rite on the fourth day of Phālguna, VārP. — **tas**, ind. without obstacle, Rājāt. — **vrata**, n. = *karapa-vrata* above.

A-vighnita, mfn. undisturbed, R. i, 62, 12.

अविचक्षण *a-vicakṣhaṇa*, mfn. not discerning, not clever, ignorant, Mn. iii, 115 & viii, 150.

अविचर्य *a-vicaryā*, See *a-vicrityā*.

अविचल *a-vicala*, mfn. immovable, steady, firm, MBh.; MārKp. **Avicalāndriya**, mfn. whose senses do not waver, i. e. are under control, BhP.

A-vicalat, mfn. not moving, Naish. iv, 93.

A-vicalita, mfn. not deviating, steadily fixed (as the mind), Mātām.; not deviating from (abl.), Comm. on TPrāt.

A-vicācala, mfn. not staggering, standing firmly, AV. x, 8, 4.

A-vicācalat, mfn. id., AV. vi, 87, 1 & 2.

A-vicācall, mfn. id., RV. x, 173, 1 & 2; (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171, Comm.)

A-vicāllita, mfn. unmoved, unshaken.

A-vicālin, mfn. not falling off from (abl.), Kathās.; invariable, Pat.

A-vicālya, mfn. not to be moved from its place, MBh. xv, 213.

अविचार *a-vicāra*, as, m. want of discrimination, error, folly, Rājāt.; Vet.; (mfn.) indiscriminating, unwise, Kathās.; (am), ind. [MBh. ix, 2376; VarBṛs.] or in comp. *avicāra* [Dās.], unhesitatingly. — **jñā**, mfn. not knowing or clever at discrimination, Kathās.

A-vicārāpa, am, n. non-deliberation, non-hesitation; (ā), abl. ind. unhesitatingly, R. iii, 28, 27.

A-vicārāṇya, mfn. not needing deliberation, Ragh. xiv, 46, &c.

A-vicārāyat, mfn. not deliberating or hesitating, Mn.; R.

A-vicārīta, mfn. unconsidered, not deliberated, Hit. xii, 16; not requiring deliberation, certain, clear, Mn. vii, 295; MBh. xiv, 1344; (am), ind. unhesitatingly, Hariv. 3853; R. &c.

1. **A-vicārīya**, ind. p. without considering, unreflectingly.

2. **A-vicārīya**, mfn. not requiring deliberation, Kathās.

अविचालित *a-vicālitā*, &c. See *a-vicala*.

अविकिंक्षत् *ā-vikikṣat*, mfn. not having doubts, ŚBr. iv.

A-vikikṣitā, f. absence of uncertainty, Āp.

अविकिन्तन *a-vikintana*, am, n. not thinking of, MBh. iii, 69.

A-vikintitṛi, tā, m. one who does not think of (gen.), MBh. v, 2446.

A-vicintya, mfn. not to be comprehended or conceived, MBh. iii, 12980.

अविचृत *a-vicrityā* [VS. xii, 65] or *a-vicartyā* [TS. iv], mfn. not to be loosened.

अविचेतन *a-vicetanā*, mfn. unintelligible, RV. viii, 100, 10; AV. xx, 135, 7.

A-vicetas, mfn. unwise, RV. ix, 64, 21.

अविच्छिन्त *a-vicchinat*, mfn. not separating from each other, ĀsvGr.

A-vicchinna, mfn. uninterrupted, continual, ĀsvGr.; SāṅkhGr.; Hariv. &c. — **pāta**, m. continually falling (on one's knees), Dās.

A-viccheda, as, m. uninterruptedness, continuity, AV. ix, 6, 38; ŚBr.; Sarvad. &c.; (āt), abl. ind. [Kād.] or (ena), instr. ind. [Comm. on Nyāy.] or in comp. *aviccheda* [MBh. viii, 2514], uninterruptedly.

अविच्युत *a-vicyuta*, mfn. not lost, inamissible, Yājñ. i, 212; without deviation or mistake, Yājñ. iii, 112.

अविजाता *ā-vijātā*, f. (a woman) who has not brought forth, VS. xxx, 15.

A-vijāṭya, mfn. of the same species, L.

अविजानत *ā-vijānat*, mfn. not understanding or knowing, ignorant, RV. i, 164, 5; KenaUp.; Mn. iii, 97; Yājñ. ii, 258.

A-vijñā, mfn. ignorant. — **tā**, f. ignorance.

A-vijñāta, mfn. unknown, ŚBr. xiv; KenaUp.; Mn.; indistinct, doubtful, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; not noticed, passed unawares (as the time), BhP.; (as), m., N. of a son of Anala, Hariv. 156 (ed. Bomb.) — **gati**, mfn. whose course is unknown, BhP.; (is), m., N. of a son of Anila, Hariv. 156. — **grāda** (*āvijñāta*), mf(ā)n. speaking unintelligibly, AV. xii, 4, 16.

A-vijñāṭṛi, mfn. not perceiving, ChUp.; ignoring, Nir. ii, 3; (tā), m. a N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7000.

A-vijñāna, mfn. not having any information, Kathās.; (am), n. 'no knowledge', (ā), abl. ind. without knowing, unawares, Mn. ii, 220; MBh. v, 5443; Hariv.; R. — **tva**, n. undiscernibleness, NṛisUp. — **vat**, mfn. not possessing knowledge, KathUp.

A-vijñeya, mfn. undistinguishable, undiscernible, Mn. i, 5 & xii, 29; Bhag. xiii, 15; Jaim.

अविजित *a-vijitā*, mfn. not victorious, AitBr.

A-vijitya, ind. p. not having conquered, MBh. v, 1150 = 4337.

अविडीन *a-viḍina*, am, n. 'not flying apart,' a direct flight, MBh.

अवित *avita*, mfo. (√*av*), protected, L.; (cf. *droghāvitā*.)

Avitṛi, mfn. a favourer, protector, RV.; BhP.; (f. *avitṛi*) MBh. xii, 9449.

अवितकरण *a-vitat-karaṇa* (& *a-vitat-bhāshana*), am, n. (with the Pāsupatas) doing (and speaking) what in general is held to be unsuitable or nonsensical (*vi-tad*) but is admitted by the Pāsupatas from their own view.

अवितथ *a-vitatha*, mfn. not untrue, true, MBh. &c.; not vain or futile, see below; (am), ind. not falsely, according to truth, Ma. ii, 144; MBh. iii, 11946, &c.; (ena), ind. id., Up.; MBh. v, 1692; (*āḥām*) *avitatāḥm* √*t*. *kṛi* or *avitatāḥ* √*t*. *kṛi*, 'to make true or effective', fulfil (an order); (am), n. a species of the Atyashṭi metre. — **kṛiya**, mfn. whose work is not vain or ineffectual, R. ii, 47, 5. **Avitatābhīsandhi**, mfn. whose intentions are not futile, i. e. successive, BhP. **Avitatāḥ** √*t*. *kṛi*, see above. **Avitatāḥita**, mfn. whose wishes are not frustrated, BhP.

अवितद्वापण *a-vitad-bhāshana*. See *a-vitat-karaṇa*.

अवितर्क *a-vitarka*, as, m., N. of a man, Buddh.

A-vitarkita, mfn. unforeseen, R. ii, 69, 21.

अवितरे *āvitare*, Ved. Inf. √*av*, q. v.

अवितारिन् *ā-vitārin*, mfn. not passing away, permanent, RV. viii, 5, 6.

अवितृ *avitr̥*. See *avita*.

अवितृप्त *a-vitṛipta*, mfn. unsatisfied, (as in one's wishes, *kāmānām*) R. iv, 35, 9; BhP. — **kāma**, mfn. having the desires unsatisfied, BhP. — **tā**, f. the being unsatisfied, Kir. ii, 29. — **āṇis**, mfn. having one's eyes unsatisfied, BhP.

अवित्ति *ā-vitti*, is, f. (√*vid*), the not finding, ŚBr. xiii; the not possessing, poverty, AV. xvi, 6, 10.

अवित्यज *a-vityaja*, as, am, m. n. quicksilver, L.

अविथुर *ā-vithura*, mfn. not staggering, firm, RV. i, 87, 1; ĀsvGr.

अविथ्य *avithya*, mfn. (fr. *dvī*), fit or suited for sheep, Pāṇ. v, 1, 8; (ā), f. (probably) N. of a plant (like *ajathyā*, q. v.), ib., Sch.

अविदग्ध *a-vidagha*, mfn. not burnt, Kauś.; Nir.; not digested, Suśr.; not ripe (as a tumour, *totha* or *topha*), Suśr.; Bhpr.; not turned sour, Suśr.; inexperienced, stupid, Pañcat.

A-vidāhin, mfn. not producing heartburn (on account of being imperfectly digested), Cat.; Suśr.

अविदस्य *a-vidasyā*, mfn. not ceasing, permanent, inexhaustible, RV. vii, 39, 6.

A-vidāsin, mfn. not drying up (as a pond), perennial, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; BhP.

अविदान *a-vidānta*, as, m. 'unsubdued,' N. of a son of Śatadhanvan, Hariv. 2037 (v. l. *atidatta*).

अविदित *ā-vidita*, mfn. unknown, ŚBr. x, xi, xiv; KenaUp.; R.; without the knowledge of (gen.), Kathās.; (e), loc. ind. [MBh. v, 5971] or (am), acc. ind. [Kathās.] without the knowledge of (gen.); (ant), ind. so that nobody knows, Mṛicch.

अविदीधु *a-vididhayu*, mfn. (√*dhyai*), not deliberating or hesitating, RV. iv, 31, 7.

अविदुष्ट *ā-viduṣṭa*. See *a-vidya*.

अविदूर *a-vidūra*, mfn. not very distant, near, R.; Kum. vii, 41; (am), n. proximity, (am), ind. near to, R. ii, 45, 33; (e), loc. ind. not far off (with abl.), near, MBh. iii, 16093; R.; BhP.; (ā), abl. ind. id., R. — **tas**, ind. near, R.

अविदोष *a-vidosha*, mfn. faultless, Lāṭy.

अविदोह *ā-vidoha*, as, m. not a bad milking, MaitrS.

अविद्ध *a-viddha*, mfn. unpierced, not perforated (as pearls), Kum. vii, 10; 'unimpaired,' see below. — **karnā** or **karnī**, f. the plant *Cissampelos* Hexandra; (cf. *viddha-karnā*). — **āṇis**, mfn. of unimpaired sight, all-seeing, BhP. — **nas**, mfn. (said of a bull) having the nose not bored (by a nose-ring), BhP. — **varcas**, mfn. of unimpaired glory, BhP.

अविद्य *a-vidya*, mfn. unlearned, unwise, Mn. ix, 205, &c.; (*dividyā*), f. ignorance, spiritual ignorance, AV. xi, 8, 23; VS. xl, 12-14; ŚBr. xiv; (in Vedānta phil.) illusion (personified as *Māyā*); ignorance together with non-existence, Buddh. **Avi-dyā-maya**, mfn. consisting of ignorance.

A-vidvas, mfn. (perf. p.) not knowing, ignorant, RV.; AV. &c.; comp. *ā-viduṣṭa*, mfn. quite ignorant, RV. x, 2, 4.

अविद्यमान *a-vidyamāna*, mfn. (√*vid*; pr. Pass. p.), not present or existent, absent, KāṭyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Mn. &c. — **tā**, f. the not being present, Comm. on Nyāyad. — **tva**, n. id., Comm. on BṛĀrUp. — **vat**, ind. as if not being present, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 3, Comm.; viii, 1, 72.

अविद्रिय *a-vidriyā*, mfn. (√*drī*), not to be split or dispersed, indestructible, RV. i, 46, 15.

अविद्वस् *ā-vidvas*. See *a-vidya*.

अविद्विष् *a-vidviṣh*, mfn. not an enemy, L.; not having enemies; (*śhe*), dat., see s. v.

A-vidvishāna, mfn. not inimical, KāṭyŚr.; Lāṭy.

A-vidviṣhe, Ved. Inf. for preventing enmity, AV. i, 34, 5.

A-vidvisha, as, m. non-enmity, AV. iii, 30, 1.

अविधवा *a-vidhavā*, f. not a widow, RV. x, 18, 7; SāṅkhGr. &c.

अविधा *avidhā*, ind. an interjection (said to correspond to the Prakṛit *avihā* or *aviha*, used in calling for help), Comm. on Śāk.

अविधान *a-vidhāna*, am, n. absence of fixed rule, the not being prescribed, KāṭyŚr. — **tas**, ind. not according to what is prescribed, irregularly, Mn. ix, 144 & xii, 7.

A-vidhī, is, m. 'a-*vidhāna*,' (inā), instr. ind. = *avidhāna-tas*, q. v., MuṇḍUp.; Mn. v, 33; Āp. &c. — **pūrvakam**, ind. not according to rule, Bhag. ix, 23 & xvi, 17.

अविन *avina*, as, m. (✓*av*), an officiating priest at a sacrifice, Up.

अविनय *a-vinaya*, as, m. want of good manners or modesty, bad or rude behaviour, Mn. vii, 40 & 41; Śak. &c.; (mf(ā)n.) misbehaving, Comm. on Kap.

अविनयिन, mfn. (gana *grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

अविना, mfn. badly trained or brought up, ill-mannered, misbehaving, Mn. iv, 67; Yājñ. iii, 155; R. &c.; (ā), f. an immodest or unchaste woman.

अविनाभाव *a-vinābhāva*, as, m. necessary connection of one thing with another, inherent and essential character, Sāh.; Sarvad. &c.

अविनाभहविन, mfn. necessarily connected with, inherent, Comm. on Nyāyad. **अविनाभहवि-त्वा**, n. the being necessarily connected with, Comm. on Kap.

अविनाश *a-vināśa*, as, m. non-destruction, non-putrefaction (of a body), Kād.

अविनाशिन, mfn. imperishable, ŚBr. xiv; Bhag. ii, 17, &c.; not decaying or putrefying, Kād. **अविनाशित्वा**, n. imperishableness, ŚBr. xiv.

अविनाश्या, mfn. indestructible, MBh. xv, 926.

अविनिगम *a-vinigama*, as, m. an illogical conclusion, L.

अविनिपात *a-vinipāta*, as, m. not doing wrong or erring, ŚākhGr.

अविनिपत्ति, mfn. erred, done wrong, MBh. xii, 3348.

अविनिपतिन, mfn. not erring (in one's duties, *dharmeshu*), Āp.

अविनिर्णय *a-vinirṇaya*, as, m. indecision, irresolution (in one's actions, *karmaṇām*), MBh. xiv, 998.

अविनिवर्तिन *a-vinivartin*, mfn. not turning back, not fugitive (in battle).

अविनीत *a-vinita*. See *a-vinaya*.

अविनोद *a-vinoda*, as, m. non-diversion, tediousness, Vikr.

अविन्य *a-vindhya*, as, m., N. of a minister of Ravana, R.; (ā), f., N. of a river, Hariv. 7603.

अविपक्व *a-vipakva*, mfn. undigested, Bhpr.; immature. — **करापा**, mfn. having immature or insufficiently developed organs (of mind), Yājñ. iii, 141. — **काशक्या**, mfn. whose passions or sins have not yet ripened, i. e. are not yet quite extinguished, BhP. — **बुद्धि**, mfn. having an immature or inexperienced mind, BhP.

अविपक्षा, as, m. indigestion, Suśr. — **तक्ष**, f. suffering from indigestion, ib.

अविपक्ष *a-vipaksha*, mfn. having no adversary, unopposed.

अविपद् *a-vipad*, t, f. no calamity, ease.

अविपद्यत, mfn. not decaying or dying, BhP.

अविपरिहृत *a-viparihṛita*, mfn. = *samāna* (?), ĀitĀr.

अविपर्यय *a-viparyaya*, as, m. non-inversion, absence of inverted order, Nir.; (ā), abl. ind. 'without mistake or misapprehension', without any doubt, Śākhya.

अविपर्यासम् *a-viparyāsam*, ind. so that there is no interchange, ŚBr. iii.

अविपश्चित् *a-vipaścīt*, mfn. unwise, ignorant, Kauś.; Bhag. ii, 42.

अविपाक *a-vipāka*. See *a-vipakva*.

अविपुल *a-vipula*, mfn. insignificant, small, slender.

अविप्र *a-viprā*, mfn. not spiritually excited, not inspired, RV. vi, 45, 2 & viii, 61, 9.

अविप्रकृष्ट *a-viprakṛṣṭa*, mfn. not remote, near (as time), Pāṇ. v, 4, 20; near (in rank), Pāṇ. ii, 4, 5.

अविप्रक्रमण *a-viprakramaṇa*, am, n. not quitting or retiring, Āp.

अविप्रणाश *a-vipraṇāśa*, as, m. (said of the actions) the not perishing, continuing through their fruits, MBh. xv, 923.

अविप्रयुक्त *a-viprayukta*, mfn. not separated, Gaut.

अविप्रलम्भ *a-vipralabdha*, mfn. not deceitful, BhP.

अविप्रलम्भका, mfn. not deceiving.

अविप्रवास *a-vipravāsa*, as, m. not staying in a foreign country, ŚākhGr.

अविप्रहत *a-viprahata*, mfn. untrod (as a forest or path), R. i, 26, 12 & iii, 74, 4.

अविप्रिय *avi-priya*. See *doi*.

अविप्रुत *a-viprūta*, mfn. unviolated, observed without deviation, Mn. iii, 2; Yājñ. i, 52; BhP. &c.; undeviating, steadily observing (the vow of chastity), Mn. ii, 249; MBh. xii, 12033. — **मति**, mfn. whose mind is not deviating, Yājñ. iii, 161. — **मानो-बुद्धि**, mfn. id., Kathās.

अविफल *a-viphala*, mfn. not fruitless or vain.

अविबुध *a-vibudha*, mfn. not wise, ignorant; (as), m. not a god.

अविब्रुवत् *a-vibrūvat*, mfn. not saying or addressing, MBh. i, 3449 & xv, 281; not explaining, MBh. vii, 9226 (ed. Bomb.?, BR.).

अविभक्त *a-vibhakta*, mfn. undivided, Lāty.; Bhag. xiii, 16; Rājat.; 'not shared,' see *-tva*; unseparated, joint (as co-heirs who have not divided their inheritance), Mn. ix, 215; BhP. — **tva**, n. the not being shared, Jain.; the not being distinguished (from each other), ib.

अविभक्तिन, mfn. unseparated (as co-heirs who have not divided their inheritance), Kauś.

अविभाज्य, ind. p. not dividing (the inheritance), Kum. iv, 27.

अविभङ्गा, as, m. no separation, no distinction between (gen.), Pāṇ. i, 2, 33, Kās.; Suśr. &c.; no division, Gaut.; undivided inheritance, L.; (*ena*), instr. ind. without distinction, in the same way, Pāṇ. i, 2, 33, Sch. — **विद**, mfn. not knowing the distinction between or the classification of (gen.), MBh. viii, 3455.

अविभङ्गिन, mfn. not dividing or sharing, L.

अविभङ्ग्या, mfn. not to be divided, Lāty.

अविभङ्ग्या, mfn. id., L. — **तक्ष**, f. or *-tva*, n. indivisibility, unfitness for partition, L.

अविभावन *a-vibhāvana*, n. or *°nā*, f. non-perception, non-discrimination, L.

अविभङ्गवर्ण्य, mfn. imperceptible, L.

अविभङ्गवित, mfn. unperceived (as indistinct voice or speech), Balar.

अविभङ्ग्य, mfn. undistinguishable, imperceptible (as indistinct speech), MBh. xii, 3491 & Ragh. vii, 35; (as stars) Śiś. ix, 12.

अविभङ्ग्यामना, mfn. (Pass. p.) not being perceived, Kād.

अविभिन्न *a-vibhinna*, mfn. not separated from (abl.), Kathās.; unchanged, ib.

अविभुज् *avi-bhuj*. See *doi*.

अविभ्रंशिन *a-vibhraṇśin*, mfn. not crumbling to pieces, ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr.; Gobh.

अविभ्रंश, mfn. uninjured, Comm. on Br. ArUp.

अविभ्रम *a-vibhrama*, as, m. non-confusion (of mind), prudence, MBh. iv, 1887; mfn. (said of anger) not capricious or not pretended, Śak. (v. l.)

अविभ्रंशिता, mfn. not distorted, firm (as the eye-brows), Daś.

अविमत्त *a-vimatta*, ās, m. pl., N. of a family, (gana *kārtakaujapādi*, q. v.)

अविमत्स *a-vimansa*, mfn. not absent in mind, Āp.

अविमना, as, m. non-disrespect, veneration, Hariv. 12039.

अविमित *a-vimita*, mfn. unmeasured, immense (as strength, *vikrama*), BhP.

अविमुक्त *a-vimukta*, mfn. not loosened, not unharnessed, ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of a Tirtha near Benares, MBh. iii, 8057; Hariv. 1578 seqq. &c. **अविमुक्तपिडा**, m., N. of a king, Rājat. **अविमुक्तेश**, m., a particular form of Siva; (*avimuktīśa*) -

māhātmya, n., N. of a work. **अविमुक्तेश्वरा**, m., = *avimuktīśa*, Daś.; (*avimuktīśvara*)-*linga*, n., N. of a *linga*, ŚivaP.; SkandaP.

अविमुक्त्यामना, mfn. (Pass. p.) not being extended, ĀitBr.

अविमुक्त्या, mfn. not to be loosened, AV. vi, 63, 1.

अविमुक्शा, as, m. no final liberation, Bād.

अविमुक्ता, am, n. not liberating, not running to any one's help, Gaut.

अविमूढ *a-vimūḍha*, ās, m. pl. a particular class of Rishis, MBh. i, 7683.

अविमुक्त *a-viyukta*, mfn. undivided, conjoined, Ragh. xiii, 31; Vepis.; Kām.; not separated from (instr.), Vikr.

अवियोग, as, m. no separation from, not being deprived of (instr.), Daś. — **त्रित्या**, f., N. of a certain festival; (*aviyogatrityā*)-*vata*, n., N. of the eighteenth chapter of BhavP. ii.

अवियोगिन, mfn. not liable to separation, MBh. xii, 8816.

अविरक्त *a-virakta*, mfn. not indifferent, attached to, Jain. (Prākṛit *°ratā*) &c.

अविरण *a-viraṇa*, as, m. no recovery (from defeat), RV. i, 174, 8.

अविरत *a-virata*, mfn. not desisting from (abl.), KathUp.; KātyŚr.; uninterrupted, Megh.; (am), ind. uninterruptedly, continually, BhP.; Mṛicch. &c.

अविरति, is, f. incontinence, intemperance, Yogas.

अविरामत, mfn. not desisting from (abl.), Kathās.

अविरामम, ind. uninterruptedly, Glt.

अविरल *a-virala*, mf(ā)n. contiguous, close, dense, compact, MBh. &c.; incessant, numerous, Ratnāv.; vehement, Kād.; (am), ind. continuously, closely, Śak.; Mālatīm.; Uttarar. — **अविरलसारा**, m. incessant down-pour of heavy rain, Vikr.

अविरविकन्याय *avir-avika-nyāya*, as, m. = *avy-avika-nyāya*, q. v., Pat.

अविरहित *a-virahita*, mfn. unseparated, Vikr.; not separated from, not being without (instr.), Kir. v, 52; Kād.

अविराग *a-virāga*, as, m., N. of a Prākṛit poet.

अविराधयत् *a-virādhayat*, mfn. not opposing one's self to, not being at variance with (instr.), AV. ii, 36, 4.

अविरुद्ध *a-viruddha*, mfn. unobstructed, unimpeded, Vikr.; not incompatible with, consistent with (instr. or in comp.), KātyŚr.; Gaut. &c.

अविरोधा, as, m. non-opposition to, living or being in agreement with (in comp. or instr.), MBh. xiii, 1935; Hariv. 8752; R.; non-incompatibility, consistency, harmony, Yājñ. ii, 186, &c.

अविरोधिता, mfn. not refused, Śiś. x, 69.

अविरोधिन, mfn. not being out of harmony with, not being obstructive to (gen. or in comp.), Gaut. &c.

अविरेचन *a-virecana*, am, n. anything which constipates or stops the passage of the food.

अविरेचनीया, mfn. not to be purged, Suśr.

अविरेच्य, mfn., id.

अविलम्बित *a-vilambita*, mfn. not perceived, not perceivable, BhP.

अविलग्नम् *a-vilagnam*, ind. so as not to cling or stick to, VarBrS.

अविलङ्घन *a-vilāṅghana*, am, n. non-transgression, not trespassing.

अविलङ्घनीया, mfn. not to be exceeded or transgressed, prescribed, fixed.

अविलङ्घ्या, mfn. not to be surpassed, Kathās.

अविलम्ब *a-vilamba*, as, m. non-delay, following immediately, Comm. on Ragh. x, 6 & Kum. iii, 58; (mfn.) not delaying, prompt, expeditious, L.; (am), ind. without delay, Hariv. 16160; Vikr.; Śak. (v. l. *°lambitam*); (*ena*), ind. id.

अविलम्बाना, am, n. non-delay, MBh. i, 5227; (mfn.) not delaying, prompt, L.

अविलम्बिता, mfn. not delaying, expeditious, Kathās.; not pronounced slowly, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; TPāt.; (am), ind. without delay, Śak.; Kathās.

अविला *avilā*, f. an ewe, L.; (cf. *āvi*.)

अविलिख *a-vilikha*, mfn. unable to write or paint, writing or painting badly, Pāp. vi, 2, 157 seq., Sch.

अविलुप्त *a-cilupta*, mfn. undamaged, unhurt, BhP.; Rājāt.; Kathās.

अ-विलोप, *as*, m. non-injury, not harming (with gen.), MBh. v, 3232; absence of break or interruption (in the Saṃhitā), RPrāt.

अविषक्षत *a-vivakṣat*, mfn. not intending to speak, Sarvad.

अ-विवक्षह, f. not declaring especially, i.e. considering to be unessential, Pat.

अ-विवक्षिता, mfn. not intended to be stated or expressed, Pāp. Sch. &c. — *tva*, n. the not being intended to be expressed, Pat.

अ-विविक्त, mfn. indisputable; N. of the tenth day of a certain Soma sacrifice, TS. vii; AitBr.; ĀśvSr.; KātyŚr.

अविदिष्यु *a-vivadiṣṭu*, mfn. not causing dispute, ĀśvGr.

अ-विविद, *as*, m. non-dispute, agreement; (mfn.) not disputed, agreed upon, Comm. on Nyāyad.

अ-विविदिन, mfn. not quarrelling with (*abhi*), ŚBr. iii.

अविवाहिन *a-vivāhin*, mfn. interdicted as to marriage, not to be married, Mn. ix, 238.

अ-विविहा, mfn. not to be married (as a girl), PSarv.; one to whom one ought not to ally one's self by marriage, Lāty.; MBh. i, 3376.

अविविक्त *a-vivikta*, mfn. unseparated, Vedāntas.; indiscriminated, uninvestigated, L.; indiscriminate, confounded, L.; not separated from the public, not retired or secluded, L.

अ-विवेक, *as*, m. absence of judgment or discrimination, Pañcat.; Kathās.; non-separation, non-distinction, Kap.; (*am*), ind., see *a-vivecam*. — *tā*, f. want of judgment, inconsiderateness, Pañcat.; Hit.

अ-विवेकिन, mfn. not separated, undistinguished, uniform, Sāṅkhyak. &c.; indiscriminating, ignorant, Comm. on BṛArUp. &c.; (said of a country) destitute of men that can discriminate, Kathās.

अ-विवेका, mfn. indiscriminating, Sāṅkhyak.

अ-विवेकान, f. want of judgment, L.

अ-विवेक, ind. so as not to part or separate, ĀśvSr.; (*a-vivekam* in the same sense) ĀpSr.

अविचेत *a-vivētat*, mfn. not disaffected, favourable, RV. iv, 24, 6.

अ-विवेचन, ind. favourably, RV. iv, 25, 3.

अविशङ्क *a-viśaṅka*, mfn. having no doubts, not hesitating, MBh. iii, 2171 & xiii, 2747; (*ā*), f. 'no hesitation', (*ayā*), ind. ind. undoubtingly, without hesitation, MBh.; Hariv. &c.

अ-विशङ्कित, mfn. unapprehensive, not having doubts, not hesitating, MBh. v, 490; BhP. &c.; (*am*), ind. without hesitation, R. v, 90, 13; Suśr.

अविशस्त *a-viśastṛ*, *tā*, m. an unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals), RV. i, 162, 20.

अविशुद्ध *a-viśuddha*, mfn. not clear or pure, BhP.; not examined with regard to cleanness or purity, Kām.

अविशेष *a-viśeṣa*, *as*, m. non-distinction, non-difference, uniformity, Kap.; (mfn.) without difference, uniform, BhP.; Kap. &c.; (*āṇi*), n. pl. (in Sāṅkhyā phil.) N. of the (five) elementary substances, (cf. *tan-mātra*); (*āt*), ind. or in comp. *aviśeṣha* [e.g. *aviśeṣha-śruteh*, *aviśeṣhāpadesāt*, KātyŚr.] without a special distinction or difference, KātyŚr.; Jaim.; Gaut.; Śulb.; not differently, equally, Comm. on Nyāyad.; (*ena*), ind. without a special distinction or difference, Āp.; Comm. on Yājñ. &c.

— *jñā-tā*, f. want of discrimination or judgment, Kathās. — *tas*, ind. without difference, Mn. ix, 125; R.; Kathās. — *vat*, mfn. not making a difference between (loc.), Yājñ. iii, 154. — *sama*, m. a kind of sophism, Nyāyad.; Sarvad.

अविश्रम्भ *a-viśrambha*, *as*, m. want of confidence, diffidence, MBh. &c. — *tā*, f. id., Kād.

अ-विश्रम्भिन, mfn. diffident, Bhāṭṭ.

अविश्रान्त *a-viśrānta*, mfn. unwearied; incessant, Śāk.

अ-विश्राम, ind. so as not to rest.

अविश्व *a-viśva*, *am*, n. not the universe, BhP. — *m-inva* (*d-viśvam-inva*), mf(ā)n. not all-embracing, not pervading everything, RV. i, 164, 10 & ii, 40, 3. — *vinva* (*d-viśva-*), mf(ā)n. (v. l. of *d-viśvam-inva*) not perceived everywhere, AV. ix, 9, 10.

अविश्वसत् *a-viśvasat*, mfn. not confiding, Rājāt.; Kathās.

अ-विश्वसनीय, mfn. not to be trusted. — *tva*, n. the not deserving confidence, Mālav.

अ-विश्वस्ता, mfn. not trusted, suspected, doubted, L.; = *a-viśvasat*, R. iii, 1, 25, &c.

अ-विश्वसा, *as*, m. mistrust, suspicion, MBh. xii, 5160; R. &c.; (mfn.) not inspiring with confidence, mistrusted, L.; (*ā*), f. a cow calving after long intervals, L.

अ-विश्वसिन, mfn. mistrustful, Megh. &c.

अविष 1. *a-viśh*, mf(ā)n. not poisonous, RV.; AV.; VS.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. the plant Curcuma Zedoaria.

अविष 2. *aviśha*, *as*, m. (√*av*), the ocean, Up.; (cf. *taṇiśha*); (*ī*), f. a river, Up.; the earth, L.

अविषक्त *a-viśhakta*, mfn. not clinging or sticking to; unrestrained, unchecked, Kir. xiii, 24.

अविषम *a-viśhama*, mfn. not different, equal, BhP.; (*am*), ind. not unfavourably, BhP.

अविषय *a-viśhaya*, *as*, m. anything out of reach, anything impossible or improper, MBh. xiii, 2207; Śāk.; Kathās.; not a proper object for (gen.), Mālatīm.; Venīś.; (mfn.) not having an object, NṛisUp. — *manas*, mfn. one whose mind is not turned to the objects of sense, Mālav. **अ-विशयिकारण**, n. the not making anything (gen.) an object, Vedāntas.

अविषय *a-viśhaya*, mfn. not bearable, not wearable, MBh.; BhP.; intolerable, insupportable, BhP.; R.; Ragh.; Kum. iv, 30; irresistible, MBh. &c.; unfeasible, impracticable, MBh.; R. (ii, 20, 33, superl. *-tama*); inaccessable (to the eyes, *akṣuśhām*), MBh. xiv, 611; indeterminable (as a boundary), Mn. viii, 265.

अविषाण *a-viśhāṇ*, mfn. not having horns, ŚBr. v.

अविषाद *a-viśhāda*, *as*, m. non-depression, cheerfulness, courage, MBh. i, 7100.

अ-विशहृदिन, mfn. intrepid, MBh. iii, 14078.

अविष *aviśhṭha*, mfn. (superl. of √*av*), gladly accepting, RV. vii, 28, 5.

अविष्यत, mfn. helping readily, RV. x, 115, 6; desirous of (acc. [RV. i, 58, 2] or loc. [RV. vii, 3, 2] or Inf. [RV. viii, 51, 3]).

अविष्य, f. desire, ardour, RV. ii, 38, 3.

अविष्य, mfn. desirous, vehement, RV.; AV.

अविषंवद *a-viśamvāda*, *as*, m. non-contradiction, Sarvad.; non-violation of one's promise, MBh. xii, 9240.

अ-विषमवृदिन, mfn. not contradictory, coinciding, agreeing, MārKp.; Rājāt.; Daś. **अ-विषमवृदि-त**, f. not violating (i.e. keeping) a promise, Kām.

अविषगिन् *a-viśargin*, mfn. unintermittent (as a fever), BhP.

अविषरिप् *a-viśaripin*, *i*, m., N. of a hell, TĀr.

अविषोद *avi-soḍha*. See *āvi*.

अविस्तोय *a-viśtirṇa*, mfn. not extended, of small extent or circuit, Kād.

अ-विस्तृप्ता, mfn. not spread or expanded, BhP.

अविस्पन्दित *a-viśpandita*, mfn. not quivering, Kum. iii, 47.

अविस्पष्ट *a-viśpashṭa*, mf(ā)n. not clear or plain, indistinct, obscure, Nir. &c.; (*am*) n. indistinct speech, Mn. iv, 99; anything indistinct, MBh. iii, 16446.

अविस्मित *a-viśmita*, mfn. not proud, BhP.

अविस्मृत *a-viśmṛita*, mfn. not forgotten, Mudr.

अ-विस्मृति, *i*, f. not forgetting, remembering, L.

अविस्पन्दित *a-viśyandita*. See *a-viśpand*.

अविघ्न *a-viśraṇsa*, *as*, m. not falling asunder, AitBr.; PBr.

अविघ्नय *a-viśrāya*, mfn. (water) that cannot be caused to flow off, MBh. xii, 2634; not to be bled, Suśr.

अविश्रम *a-viśram*, ind. without dissonance, MārKp.

अविहत *a-vihata*, mfn. not refused or sent away, BhP.; unobstructed, unimpeded, BhP.; Megh.

अविहत्यतक्रतु *a-viharyata-kratu*, mfn. one whose will cannot be averted, RV. i, 63, 2 [‘doer of acts undesired (by his foes)’, Say.]

अविहस्त *a-vihasta*, mfn. not unclever, experienced in (loc.), R. v, 81, 31.

अविहिंसक *a-vihinsaka*, mfn. not injuring anybody, MBh. (sometimes with the gen. *bhūānām*).

अ-विहिंसना, *am*, n. not injuring, BhP.

अ-विहिंसा, f. id., MBh. xii, 9421.

अ-विहिंसा, mfn. not injurious, BhP.

अविहित *a-vihita*, mfn. unprescribed, forbidden, Āp.; undone, unaffected, L.

अविहृत *a-vihṛuta*, mfn. unbent, unbroken, RV. v, 66, 2 & x, 170, 1; AV. vi, 26, 1.

अ-विह्वरत, mfn. undeviating, RV. iv, 36, 2.

अविह्वल *a-vihvala*, mf(ā)n. not disquieted, merry, MBh. v, 7164; not hesitating, having courage, Kathās.

अवी *a-vī*, *i*, f. (√*vī*), a woman in her courses, L.

अवीक्ष्य *a-vīkṣya*, *am*, n. not looking at, not regarding, L.

अ-वीक्षिता, mfn. not seen before, Naish.

अ-वीक्षिन, mfn. ifc. not seeing, Naish. i, 28.

अवीक्षित *a-vīkṣita*, mfn. unmoved, TBṛ.

अवीचि *a-vīci*, mfn. waveless, L.; (*i*), m.

a particular hell, Yājñ. iii, 224; Buddh. &c. — *mat*, m. (sc. *naraka*), id., BhP. — *samśoṣha*, m. a particular Samādhi, Kāraṇj.

अवीज *a-vīja*, &c. See *a-bīja*.

अवीत *a-vīta*, mf(ā)n. (√*vī*), not enjoyed (as the sacrificial oblation), RV. iv, 48, 1.

अवीर *a-vīra*, mfn. unmanly, weak, RV. vii, 61, 4 & x, 95, 3; having no sons, RV. vii, 4, 6; without heroes, Bālār.; (*ā*), f. (a woman) who has no husband, a widow, RV. x, 86, 9; BhP.; one who has neither husband nor son, Mn. iv, 213; Yājñ. i, 163; (*ām*), n. a country destitute of heroes or men, ŚBr. — *juṣhta*, mfn. not liked by men, Mṛicch. — *tā* (*a-vīra-*), f. want of sons, RV. iii, 16, 5 (dat. *‘tāyāi*); vii, 1, 11 (instr. *‘tā*) & 19 (dat. *‘tā*).

— *puruṣha*, m. a weak man, Kathās. — *han*, mf(ā)n. not killing men, not pernicious to men, RV. i, 91, 19; VS.; AV.

अ-वीर्य, mf(ā)n. weak, ineffective, ŚBr. — *vat* (*a-vīrya-*), mfn. weak, powerless, MaitrS.

अवृक *a-vṛikā*, mfn. not hurting, inoffensive, RV.; undangered, safe, RV.; (*ām*), n. safety, RV.

अवृक्ष *a-vṛikṣha*, mfn. treeless, destitute of trees, Lāty.; R. iv, 43, 28 (ed. Bomb.)

अ-वृक्षहा, mfn. id., R. iv, 44, 35 (= iv, 43, 28, ed. Bomb.)

अवृजिन *a-vṛijina*, mfn. not intriguing, straightforward, RV. ii, 27, 2; ŚBr. xiv.

अवृत् 1. *a-vṛita*, mfn. unchecked, RV.

अवृत् 2. *a-vṛita*, mfn. uninvited, Gaut.

अवृत्त *a-vṛitta*, mfn. not happened, Kathās.; not dead, still living, R. vi, 8, 10.

अ-वृत्ति, *i*, f. inadequate support, absence of subsistence or livelihood, Mn.; Āp.; Gaut.; (mfn.) not happening or occurring.

अ-वृत्ति-का, mfn. not having to live upon, Kathās.; not yielding livelihood (as a country).

अवृषा *a-vṛiṣā*, ind. not in vain, profitably, L. **अ-वृषिर्था-त**, f. successfulness in gaining one's object or 'correctness of meaning', Śiś. vi, 47.

अवृद्धि *a-vṛiddhi-ka*, mfn. not bearing interest, Yājñ. ii, 63.

अ-वृद्धा, mfn. not rendering prosperous or refreshing (the gods with sacrifices), RV. vii, 6, 3.

सवृष्टि *d-vrīṣṭi*, is, f. want of rain, drought (famine), ŚBr. xi; Kaus.; VarBrS. — **कामा**, mfn. not wishing rain, ĀpŚr.

सवृह *a-vriha*, ās, m. pl. a class of Buddhist divinities, Lalit.

सवे *avē* (√i), -eti (impf. -ayat; Pot. 1. sg. -iyām; pr. p. f. *avā-yati*, RV. viii, 91, 1) to go down, go down to (acc.), go to, RV.; (Imper. 3. pl. *ā dvāyanti*) to rush down, AV. xi, 10, 8 (cf. *āve*); (Imper. *dvāntu*) to go away, RV. v, 49, 5; AV. i, 11, 4; to look upon, consider, Śak.; Vikr.; Bhaṭṭ.; to perceive, conceive, understand, learn, know, MBh. &c.; (with Inf.) Kathās.: Intens. (1. pl. -*īmahe*) to beg pardon for, conciliate, RV. i, 24, 14 & vii, 58, 5.

Avēta, mfn. elapsed, passed, (*du-*, neg.) TS.; one who has gained, obtained (with acc.), Pāp. v, 1, 134.

सवेक्ष *avēkṣh* (√ikṣh), *avēkṣhate*, to look towards, look at, behold, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (1. sg. *īkṣhe*) to perceive, observe, experience, RV. viii, 79, 9; R.; Bhag. &c.: **Ā.** (rarely P., e.g. 2. sg. *avēkṣhasi*, MBh. ii, 2158) to have in view, have regard to, take into consideration, Mn.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *avēkṣhayati*, to cause to look at, KāṭyŚr.

Avēkṣhaṇa, am, n. looking towards or at, Gaut.; Śāb.; (said of planets) the being in sight, VarBrS.; the act of considering, attention, observation, Ragh. xiv, 85, &c.

Avēkṣhaṇīya, mfn. to be respected, Ragh. xiv, 67.

Avēkṣhā, f. observation, care, attention to (loc.), Mn. vii, 101; R.; BhP.

Avēkṣhitavya, mfn. to be observed attentively, Suśr.

Avēkṣhin, mfn. looking towards or at, Pāñcat.; attentive to (acc.), MBh. v, 1423.

Avēkṣhya, mfn. to be attended to, MBh. ii, 2591; Yājñ. iii, 63; R.

सवेणि *a-veṇi*, mfn. having no braid of hair, L.; not commingled (as the waters of rivers), L.; single, being by itself, Buddh.; (cf. *āveṇika*.)

सवेद *ā-veda*, ās, m. pl. not the Vedas, ŚBr. xiv. — **vid**, mfn. not knowing the Vedas, GopBr.; Mn. iv, 192. — **vidvas**, m (dat. -*vidushe*) fn. id., MBh. xii, 8967. — **viḥita**, mfn. not prescribed in the Vedas, Mn. v, 43. **Ā-vedōkta**, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 4397.

1. **Ā-vedana**, am, n. not knowing, Mn. v, 60. **Ā-vedayāna**, mfn. (pr. p. *ā-*) not knowing, not ascertaining, Mn. viii, 32.

1. **Ā-vedi**, is, f. ignorance, BrĀUp.

Ā-vedin, mfn. having no knowledge, ŚBr. xiv; BhP.; MārKp.

1. **Ā-vedya**, mfn. not to be known, unascertainable, MBh. xii, 11765; (ā), f. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) non-admission of the Ahaṃkāra.

सवेदन 2. *a-vedana*, mfn. painless, Suśr.

सवेदि 2. *a-vedi*, mfn. without a Vedi or sacrificial altar, KāṭyŚr.

सवेद्य *a-vedya*, mf(ā)n. (√3. *vid*), not to be married, Mn. x, 24; (as), m. a calf, L.

सवेध्य *a-vedhya*, mfn. unpierceable, not to be pierced, Kathās.

सवेनत *d-venat*, mfn. not having any wish or desire, RV. x, 27, 16.

सवेन्व *avēnv* (√inv), (Imper. 2. du. -*invatam*) to send down (as rain), RV. vii, 64, 2.

सवेल् *a-vela*, as, m. (?), denial or concealment of knowledge, L.; (ā), f. wrong time, Lṛty.; chewed betel, L.; (am), ind. untimely, Kathās.

सवेष्टि *āvēṣṭi*, is, f. (√yoj), appeasing or expiation by sacrifices, ŚBr.; TBr.

सवेदिक *a-vaiddika*, mfn. non-Vedic.

Ā-vaiddya, mfn. unlearned, Gaut.; Jaim.

सवेध *a-vaiddha*, mfn. not conformable to rule, unpermitted, Comm. on Mn. v, 50 & 55; vi, 31.

सवेधय *a-vaiddhaya*, am, n. non-widowhood, MBh. iii, 16725 & 16873; v, 362.

सवैभोदक *d-vaibhīdaka*, mfn. not having its origin on a Vibhīdaka tree, MaitrS.

सवेरहत्य *a-vairahatyā*, am, n. the non-destruction of men, AV. vi, 29, 3; (*a-virahatyā*) ĀpŚr.

सवोक्ष्य *avōkṣhya*, am, n. besprinkling, bedewing with (in comp.), Śāy. on ŚBr.; bedewing one's self, Gaut.

सवोद *avōda*, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 4, 29), dripping, wet, L.

सवोदेव *avō-deva*. See 2. *avās*.

सवोष *avōṣha*, as, m., N. of a king of ants.

Avōṣhiya or **avōṣhya**, mfn. relating to *avōṣha*, (gaṇa *apūpādi*, q. v.)

सवोह *avōh* (√i. *ūh*), (Pot. *āvōhet*) to push down, TS. vi.

सव्य *avya*, mfn. (said of the woollen Soma strainer) coming from sheep (*dvi*, q. v.), RV.; (as, am), m. n. the woollen Soma strainer, RV.

सव्यक्त *a-vyakta*, mfn. undeveloped, not manifest, unapparent, indistinct, invisible, imperceptible, Up.; Pāp.; Mn. &c.; (in alg.) unknown as quantity or number; speaking indistinctly; (as), m. (= *paramātman*) the universal Spirit, Mn. ix, 50; N. of Vishnu, L.; of Śiva, L.; of Kāma, L.; a fool, L.; N. of an Upanishad; (am), n. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) 'the unevolved (Evolver of all things)', the primary germ of nature, primordial element or productive principle whence all the phenomena of the material world are developed, KāṭhaUp.; Sāṅkhya. &c.; (am), ind. indistinctly. — **kriyā**, f. algebraic calculation, L. — **ganita**, n. id. — **gati**, mfn. going imperceptibly. — **paḍa**, mfn. inarticulate. — **rāga**, m. dark-red (the colour of the dawn), L. — **rāsi**, m. (in alg.) an unknown number or indistinct quantity. — **lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. 'whose marks are imperceptible', N. of Śiva. — **vyakta**, mfn. id. — **sāmya**, n. equation of unknown quantities. **Avyaktānukaraṇa**, n. the imitating of inarticulate sound, Pāp. v, 4, 57 & vi, 1, 98.

Ā-vyāñjana, mf(ā)n. without the marks of puberty; without consonants, Up.; (as), m. an animal without horns (though of age to have them), L.

सव्यग्र *a-vyagra*, mf(ā)n. unconfused, steady, cool, deliberate, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; unoccupied, Uttara; not in danger, undisturbed, safe, MBh.; R.; (am), ind. coolly, deliberately, Hariv. 9034; R. &c.

सव्यङ्ग 1. *a-vyaṅga*, mf(ā), AgP. n. not mutilated, perfect, KāṭyŚr.; BhP. &c.; (ā), f. (for *adhy-āṇḍā*, q. v.) the plant *Carpopogon Pruriens* Roxb., L. — **tā**, f. the not being mutilated, MBh. xiii, 5599 seqq. **Avyaṅgaṅga**, mf(ā)n. perfect, entire, Mn. iii, 10.

सव्यङ्ग 2. *a-vyaṅga*, as or am, m. n. the girdle of the Maga priests, BhavP. i; (*vyaṅga* or *vyaṅga*) VarBrS. [cf. Zend *aiyāṇhāna*].

सव्यचस *ā-vyacas*, mfn. not spacious, AV. xix, 68, 1.

सव्यराडा *avy-āṇḍā* = *adhy-a*^o, q. v., L.

सव्यत *ā-vyat*, mfn. (√vi; cf. *a-vi*), only f.^o fi, not longing for copulation, RV. x, 95, 5.

सव्यतिक्रम *a-vyatikrama*, as, m. non-transgression, Āp.

सव्यतिकरीय *a-vyatikīrya*, mfn. unmixed, unblended, distinct, separate, L.

सव्यतिचार *a-vyaticāra*, as, m. the absence of mutual permutation, ĀpŚr.

सव्यतिमोह *ā-vyatimoha*, as, m. the not confounding by error, ŚBr. xiii.

सव्यतिरेक *a-vyatireka*, as, m. non-exclusion, non-exception, Jaim.; Nyāyad.; (mfn.), (= *avyabhicārin*) unerring, L.

Ā-vyatirekin, mfn. unerring.

सव्यतिपक्ष *ā-vyatishakta*, mfn. not intermingled, ŚBr. xii.

Ā-vyatiahāṅgam, ind. without exchanging one for another, ĀpŚr.

सव्यथ *a-vyatha*, mfn. untroubled; intrepid,

Daś.; painless, L.; (as), m. a snake, L.; (*d-vyathā*), f. absence of tremor, firmness, VS.; TBr.; the plant *Terminalia Citrina* Roxb., L.; the plant *Hibiscus Mutabilis*, L. — **tva**, n. painlessness, Bhpr.

Ā-vyathamāna, mfn. not trembling, VS.; TS. **Ā-vyathī**, mfn. not tremulous, not unsteady, sure-footed, safe, RV.; unfailing (as help), RV. i, 112, 6; (*iṣ*), f. sure-footedness, RV.

Ā-vyathin, mfn., Pāp. iii, 2, 157.

Ā-vyathisha, as, m. the sun, Up.; the ocean, Up.; (*i*), f. the earth, Up.; night, Up.

Ā-vyathishya, Ved. Inf. (Pāp. iii, 4, 10), for not trembling, for rendering sure-footed, KapŚ.; (*avyāthiṣhe*) MaitrS.

Ā-vyathyā, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 1, 114), unshakable, RV. ii, 35, 5; AitBr.

सव्यन्त *d-ryanat* (4), mfn. not breathing, RV. x, 120, 2.

सव्यन् *a-vyanta*, mfn. not very distant, growing near (abl.), ĀpŚr.

सव्यपदेश *a-vyapadeśa*, as, m. no designation or pointing to, Āp. — **rūpin**, mfn. whose shape admits of no name or appellation, BhP.

Ā-vyapadeśya, mfn. not to be defined, MāpUp.; RāmUp.

सव्यपेत *a-vyapēta*, mfn. not separated, contiguous, Kāvya.

सव्यपोष *a-vyapōṣha*, mfn. undeniable, incontestable, Rājat.

सव्यभिरा *a-vyabhicāra*, as, m. non-failure, absolute necessity, Kap. &c.; 'non-deviation', conjugal fidelity, Mn. ix, 101; non-transgression, Mn. viii, 122; (mfn.) constant, Bhag. xiv, 26; (*āḥ, eṇa*), ind. with absolute necessity, Pāp. Kāś. & Sch. — **vat**, mfn. absolutely determined, inevitable, MBh. ii, 871.

Ā-vyabhicārin, mfn. not going astray, unfailing, Śak.; Rājat. &c.; steady, permanent, MBh. xiv, 1111; Bhag. xiii, 10, &c.; faithful, Kathās. &c.

सव्यय 1. *avyāya* or rarely *avyaya* [only RV. viii, 97, 2 & ix, 86, 34], mfn. (*dvi*) made of sheep's skin (as the woollen Soma strainer), RV.; belonging to or consisting of sheep, RV. viii, 97, 2.

सव्यय 2. *a-vyaya*, mf(ā)n. not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, Up.; Mn. &c.; 'not spending', parsimonious; (as), m., N. of Vishnu or Śiva, L.; of a son of Manu Rāivata, Hariv. 433; of a Nāga demon, MBh. i, 2157 (ed. Bomb.); the non-spending, parsimony; (am), n. [or (as), m., L.] an indeclinable word, particle, Pāp.; APāt. &c.; (in Vedānta) a member or corporeal part of an organized body, L. — **tva**, n. imperishableness, Hit. (v. l.); the state of an indeclinable word, Pat. — **vat**, mfn. consisting of an indeclinable word, Pat. **Avya-yātman**, mfn. imperishable, VP. **Avyayī-bhāva**, m. 'unchangeable state', an indeclinable compound, Pāp.; (*avyayibhāva*)-*samāsa*, m. id., Pāp. i, 1, 41, Sch.

सव्यय *a-vyarna*, mfn. (√ard; cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 24) unoppressed, Bhaṭṭ.

सव्यय *a-vyārtha*, mfn. not useless, profitable, fruitful; effectual, efficacious.

सव्ययुक्त *ā-vyarthuka*, mfn. not losing anything (instr.), TS.; TBr.

Ā-vyṛiddha, mfn. undiminished, ŚBr. xii.

Ā-vyṛiddhi, is, f. no ill-success, AV. x, 2, 10.

सव्यलीक *a-vyalika*, mfn. having no uneasiness or unpleasantness; well off, MBh. v, 698; not false, true, veracious, BhP.; Daśar.; (am), ind. truly, BhP.

सव्यवच्छिन्न *d-vyavacchinna*, mfn. uninterrupted, ŚBr. & AitBr. (together with *sāmtata*); Hariv. 3580; (am), ind. or in comp. *avyavacchinna* [MBh. vii, 4746] uninterruptedly.

Ā-vyavaccheda, as, m. uninterruptedness, ŚBr.; AitBr.

सव्यवधान *a-vyavadhāna*, am, n. non-interruption, contiguity, Pāp. Kāś. &c.; non-separation, BhP.; Comm. on Mn. xi, 201; (mfn.) uninterrupted, BhP.; without a cover (as the ground), Kād.

Ā-vyavahita, mfn. not separated, adjoining,

contiguous, Pāṇ. Sch. &c.; uninterrupted (as worship), Bhp.; separated by the letter *a*, VPrāt.

अव्यवलिङ्गिन् *a-vyavalambin*, mfn. unsupported, not sure-footed, KaushBr.

अव्यवसायिन् *a-vyavasāyin*, mfn. inactive, negligent, remiss, Bhag. ii, 41.

अव्यवसायिता, mfn. id., R. iv, 26, 13.

अव्यवस्त *a-vyavasta*, mfn. (*sta* for *sita*?, √*st*), not tied or fastened, ĀśvŚr.

अव्यवस्थ *a-vyavastha*, mfn. irregular, without rule; (*ā*), f. irregularity.

अव्यवस्थिता, mfn. not conformable to law or practice; not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवसंस *a-vyavasansa*, as, m. not falling asunder, PBr.

अव्यवहार्य *a-vyavahārya*, mfn. not to be practised, MāṇUp.; RāmUp.; not to be discussed in law, unactionable, L.

अव्यवहित *a-vyavahita*. See *a-vyavadhāna*.

अव्यवानम् *a-vyavānam*, ind. (√*an*), without breathing between, MaitrS.

अव्यवाय *a-vyavāya*, as, m. not entering between, non-separation, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; uninterrupted contiguity, Jaim.; Nyāyam.

अव्यविकन्याय *avy-avika-nyāya*, as, m. (only instr. °*ena*) after the fashion of *avi* and *avika* (i. e. though *avi* and *avika* both mean 'a goat,' a derivation in the sense of 'goat's flesh' can be formed only from *avika* [āvikam], not from *avi* [aver māṇsam]), Pat.

अव्यसन *a-vyasana*, mfn. free from evil practices, MBh. xii, 3910; Yājñ. i, 309.

अव्यसनिन, mfn. id., Mn. vii, 53; Suśr. &c.

अव्यस्त *a-vyasta*, mfn. undecomposed, undispersed, not separated, Lāty.

अव्याकृत *a-vyākṛita*, mfn. undeveloped, unexpounded, ŚBr. xiv; Bhp.; (*am*), n. elementary substance from which all things were created, considered as one with the substance of Brahma, L.

अव्याक्षेप *a-vyākṣhepa*, as, m. the not being confused or unsteady-minded, resolution, Ragh. x, 6.

अव्याख्येय *a-vyākhyeya*, mfn. inexplicable, unintelligible; inexpressible, Bhām.

अव्याज *a-vyāja*, as, m. 'absence of fraud, simplicity,' (only in comp.) without fraud or artifice, Śak.; Mālav.; (mfn.) not pretended or artificial, Mālatīm.; Rājat. &c.

अव्यापक *a-vyāpaka*, mfn. not spread over or pervading the whole, not an invariable concomitant, special, peculiar. —*tā*, f. or —*tva*, n. non-comprehensiveness or generalization, speciality.

अव्यापिन, mfn. not pervading, not comprehensive, Kap. &c.

अव्याप्ता, mfn. not pervaded with, Mn. v, 128.

अव्याप्ति, f. 'non-comprehensiveness,' inadequate pervasion or extent (of a definition; e.g. 'man is a cooking animal,' which does not extend to savages who eat raw food), Śāh.; Comm. on Kap.

अव्याप्या, ind. p. not pervading generally, not extending to the whole circumstances, L. —*vr̥tti*, mfn. being of limited application, of partial inheritance (with reference to place and time, as pain, pleasure, love, hatred, virtue, vice, &c.)

अव्यापन्न *a-vyāpanna*, mfn. not dead, Megh.

अव्यापार *a-vyāpāra*, as, m. cessation from work, L.; not one's own business, Pañcat. (& Hit.)

अव्यायाम *a-vyāyāma*, as, m. non-exertion, want of bodily exercise, Suśr.; Kām.

अव्यावर्तनीय *a-vyāvartaniya*, mfn. not to be taken back, Comm. on Yājñ.

अव्यावर्तिता, mfn. undivided, Comm. on Nyāyad.; simultaneous, TS. vi; TBr.

अव्यावर्तिता, f. not turning away from (abl.), not neglecting, ĀśvŚr.; Lāty.

अव्याहत *a-vyāhata*, mfn. unresisted, unimpeded, MBh.; R. &c.; not disappointed, not contradictory, L.

अव्याहारिन् *a-vyāhārin*, mfn. not speaking, (*gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

अव्याहृता, am, n. not speaking, MBh. v, 1271 (= xii, 11029).

अव्युच्छिन्न *a-vyucchinna*, mfn. uninterrupted, MBh. iii, 355; Hariv. 2355, &c.

अव्युच्छति, f. m. one who does not injure (with gen.), MBh. xii, 2901.

अव्युत्पन्न *a-vyutpanna*, mfn. not ensuing or following, Venis.; underived (as a word), having no etymology, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 8, Pat.; unaccomplished, inexperienced, Bhp. &c.

अव्युष्ट *a-vyushṭa*, mfn. not yet shining (as the dawn), RV. ii, 28, 9.

अव्युश्रि, f. the not becoming light, TS. i.

अव्युद्ध *a-vyūḍha*, mfn. not moved asunder or separated, ŚBr. v.

अव्युद्धा, as, m. indivisibility, Nyāyad.; non-separation, non-resolution (of semivowels and compound vowels), RPrāt.

अव्युद्ध *a-vyūddha*, &c. See *a-vyārdhuka*.

अव्येष्यत् *a-vyeshyat*, mfn. (√*i*, fut. p.) not disappearing, AV. xii, 4, 9.

अव्येष्ट *a-vyēṣṭa*, mf(ā)n. unhurt, unscarred, sound, VS. xi, 8; Bhp.; (generally said of bows, swords, sticks &c.) without rents or splinters or notches, entire, KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

अव्येष्ट *a-vyēṣṭa*, mf(ā)n. lawless, disobedient, wicked, RV.; AV.; SV.; not observing religious rites or obligations, Gobh.; Mn.; MBh. &c. —*vat*, mfn. not observing religious rites, MBh. xii, 2305.

अव्येष्टिका, mfn. = *avratā-vat*, q. v., MBh. xii, 1336.

अव्येष्टिन, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 1601; R.

अव्येष्ट्या, am, n. anything out of harmony with, or violating, a religious obligation, ŚBr.; AitBr.; AitĀr.; (mfn.) with *karmān*, id., Gobh. **अव्येष्ट्या**, m. practising anything that offends one's religious obligations, ĀśvŚr.; ĀśvGr.

अव्येष्ट्या, as, m. not a *Vratya*, AV. xv, 13, 6; (*am*), n. = *a-vratya*, n., q. v., Vishṇus.

अव्येष्टिन् *a-vyēṣṭin*, mfn. 'not wandering,' (*gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

अश 1. *aś* (in classical Sanskrit only) *Ā*.

ānute (aor. 3. pl. *āśishata*, Bhaṭṭ.; perf. *ānaśa*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 72. Vedic forms are: *āśnoti*, &c.; Subj. *āśnavat*, &c.; aor. P. *ānaś* (2. & 3. sg., frequently in RV.) & *āśhta* or *āśṭa*, 3. pl. *āśata* (frequently in RV.) or *āśhishuv* (RV. i, 163, 10), Subj. *āśhat* [RV. x, 11, 7], Pot. 1. pl. *āśema*, Prec. *āśyās* (2. & 3. sg.) &c., Pot. *Ā*. 1. sg. *āśiya* & pl. *āśimahi*, Imper. *āśṭu* [VS.]; perf. *ānaśa* (thrice in RV.) or *ānaśa* [RV. vi, 16, 26] or *āśa* [RV. viii, 47, 6], 2. pl. *ānaśā*, 3. pl. *ānaśāḥ* (frequently in RV.) or *āśṭuḥ* [RV. iv, 33, 4], *Ā*. *ānaśā*, Subj. 1. pl. *ānaśamahai* [RV. vii, 27, 22], Pot. 1. sg. *ānaśyām*, p. *ānaśānd* [AV.]; Inf. *āśṭave*, RV. iv, 30, 19) to reach, come to, arrive at, get, gain, obtain, RV. &c.; (said of an evil, *anāṣṭi*, *āghas*, *grāhi*) to visit, RV.; AV. vi, 113, 1; to master, become master of, RV.; to offer, RV.; to enjoy, MBh. xii, 12136; to pervade, penetrate, fill, Naigh.; Bhaṭṭ. ii, 30; to accumulate, L.: Desid. *āśīshate*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 74: Intens. *āśīyate*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 22, Pat.

1. *Āśana*, mfn. reaching, reaching across, Nir.

Āśiya, Nom. *Ā*. (impf. *āśiyata*) to reach, RV. x, 92, 1.

Āśin, mfn. reaching far, lasting long, Nir.

अश 2. *aś*, *aśnāti* (Pot. *aśniyāt*; p. *aśnāt* (see s. v. 1. *aśna*); aor. Subj. *āśit*, RV. x, 87, 17; fut. p. *āśishyāt*, ŚBr., perf. *āśa*, RV. i, 162, 9 & iii, 36, 8; perf. p. *āśivas*, see *āśvas* s. v. *āśvasaka*; Pass. p. *āśyamāna*, AV. xii, 5, 38) to eat, consume with acc. [this only in classical Sanskrit] or gen., RV. &c.; to enjoy, Bhag. ix, 20, &c.; Caus. *āśayati* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 87, Sch.; aor. *āśīsat*, ib. i, 1, 59, Sch.) to cause to eat, feed, Mn.; (with double acc.; cf. Pāṇ. i, 4, 52, Kās.) Bhp.; (cf. *āśita*): Desid. *āśīshatī* (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 2, Sch.) to wish to eat, ŚBr.; ChUp.: Intens. *āśīyate*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 22, Pat.

2. *Āśana*, am, n. eating, ŚBr. &c.; food, ŚBr. &c. [often ifc., e.g. *mūla-phalāśana*, mf(ā)n. hav-

ing roots and fruit for food, Mn. &c.]; (*ā*), f. = *dīa-nāyā*, q. v., ŚBr. xi; ChUp. —*kr̥it*, mfn. preparing food, AV. ix, 6, 13. —*pati*, m. (voc.) lord of food, ŚBr. vi. —*vat*, mfn. possessed of food, Nir. x, 12 & 13. *Āśanāśana*, n. eating and fasting, AV. xix, 6, 2; ŚBr. i.

Āśanāya, Nom. P. °*yati* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34) to desire food, be hungry, ŚBr.; ChUp.

Āśanāya or *nāya*, f. desire of eating or consuming, hunger, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. —*pīṣe* (*āśanāyā*), f. nom. du. hunger and thirst, ŚBr. xiv. —*vat*, mfn. hungry, Vedāntas.

Āśanāyita, mfn. hungry, L.

Āśanāyuka, mfn. id., ŚBr. vii, xi, xii.

Āśanāya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to be greedy for food (without being hungry), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34, Sch.

Āśitā, mf(ā)n. eaten, AV. xii, 5, 37 & 38; ŚBr. i; (*am*), n. the place where anybody has eaten, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 68, Kās. —*m-gavina*, mfn. for *āśit*, q. v., L. *Āśitā-vat*, mfn. (Padap. °*ta-vat*) one who has eaten, AV. ix, 6, 38.

Āśitavyā, mfn. (impers.) to be eaten, MaitrS.; ŚBr. i.

Āśitā-vat. See *āśitā*.

Āśitṛi, f. m. an eater, ŚBr. ii.

Āśitra, am, n. food, Kāth.; (cf. *prāśitṛa*.)

Āśīshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), hungry, Kauś.

1. *Āśīshṭha*, mfn. (superl.) 'eating most' (as an equivalent for *āśitama*), ŚBr.

Āśitama, mfn. (superl.) 'eating most,' VS. ii, 20 (voc.); (cf. *āśita-tanu*.)

अशकुन *a-śakuna*, am, n. (ifc. f. ā) an inauspicious omen, Śis. ix, 83; Kathās. *Āśakuni* - √*bhū*, to turn into an inauspicious omen, Naish. iii, 9.

अशकुम्भी *aśa-kumbhī*, f. the aquatic plant Pistia Stratiotes, L.

अशक्त *a-śakta*, mfn. unable, incompetent (with Inf. or loc. or dat.), Mn.; MBh. &c.

Ā-śakti, f. inability, incapability.

Ā-śaknuvat, mfn. (p. P.) unable to (Inf.), Mricch.

Ā-śaknuvāna, mfn. (p. *Ā*.) id., Bhaṭṭ.

Ā-śakya, mfn. impossible, impracticable, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; impossible to be composed (as a book, Mn. xii, 94) or to be executed (as an order, Kathās.), not to be overcome, invincible, R. vi, 17, 8; Pañcat. —*tā*, f. or —*tva*, n. impossibility (with Inf.), Sarvad. *Āśakyaṛtha*, mfn. unavailing, L.

अशङ्क *a-śaṅka*, mfn. fearless, Hit.; secure, certain, to be relied on, MBh. xii, 4169; (*am*), ind. without fear, Daś.; Kathās.; (*ayā*), instr. f. ind., id., R. ii, 49, 17.

Ā-śaṅkita, mfn. fearless, confident, MBh.; Rājat.; undoubted, certain, Mn. xii, 108; (*am*), ind. without fear, Kād.; Kathās.; Rājat.; unexpectedly, suddenly, Kathās.

Ā-śaṅkya, mfn. not to be mistrusted, secure, MBh.; not to be expected, Rājat.

अशठ *a-śaṭha*, mf(ā)n. not false, sincere, honest, Mn. iii, 246; MBh. xii, 12550, &c.

अशत *a-śata*, am, n. not a full hundred, ŚBr. iv. —*śakṣhina* (*a-śata*), mfn. where the *Dakṣhina* is less than a hundred, ib.

अशत्रु *a-śatru*, mfn. one who has no adversary or whom no enemy defies (especially said of Indra), RV.; without opposition from enemies, RV. v, 2, 12; (*as*), m. the moon, L.; (*ā*), n. condition of having no enemy, AV. vi, 40, 2.

अशन् *aśan*, m. (connected with √*i*. *aś*) [only *dīnā* (instr.) and *dīnas*, perhaps better derived from *dīman*, q. v., cf. Whitney's Gr. § 425 e], stone, rock, RV. x, 68, 8; a stone for slinging, missile stone, RV. ii, 30, 4 & iv, 28, 5; (NBD) the firmament, RV. i, 164, 1; 173, 2; x, 27, 15; [in the first two of these three passages the form *dīnas* has before been taken as nom. sg. m. fr. 1. *aśna*, q. v.]

Āśāni, f. (rarely m. R.; Pāṇ. Sch.) the thunderbolt, a flash of lightning, RV. &c.; the tip of a missile, RV. x, 87, 4; (in astronomy) a subdivision of the phenomena called *Ulkās*, VarBṛS.; (*is*), m. one of the nine names of Rudra, PārGr.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii; (*ayas*), m. pl. N. of a warrior tribe, (*gaṇa pariv-ādi*, q. v.) —*prabha*, m., N. of a Rākṣhasa, R. vi, 69, 11. —*mat* (*aśāni*), mfn. possessing the thunderbolt, RV. iv, 17, 13. —*hata*, mfn. struck by lightning, Kāth.

Asanika, mfn. = *asanau kusala*, (gaṇa ākar-
shādi, q. v.)

Asānī, mfn. = *asāni-mat*, q. v., MBh. xii, 1157.
Asānī, f. = *asāni*, the thunderbolt, ŚBr. xi (voc.);
R. iii, 35, 40.

अशान 1. & 2. *asana*. See √1. & 2. *as*.

अशान 3. *asana* for 2. *asana*, q. v.

अशनाय *asānāya*, &c. See √2. *as*.

अशनीय *asāniya*. See √2. *as*.

अशपत् *aśapat*, mfn. not cursing, AV. vi,
37, 3 & vii, 59, 1.

अशब्द *aśabda*, mfn. soundless, ŚBr. xiv;
Āp.; TPāt.; not Vedic, Jaim.

अशम् *aśam*, ind. 'non-welfare,' harm, AV.
ii, 25, 1; ŚBr. ii.

अशम *aśama*, as, m. disquietude, uneasi-
ness, L.; 'not resting' in comp. with *-ratham-*
bhāvuka (*dāma*-), mfn. being changed into a never-
resting carriage, TBr.

अशरण *aśarāṇa*, mf(ā)n. destitute of re-
fuge, defenceless, R.; Megh. &c. **Asarāṇi-**
kṛta, mfn. deprived of refuge, VarBṛS.; (Pañcat.).

अशरण्या, mfn. not yielding refuge, MBh.; R.;
destitute of refuge, wanting refuge, R. iii, 55, 65; Daś.

अशरमय *aśaramaya*, mfn. not made of
reeds, MaitrS.

अशरव्य, mf(ā)n. not to be reached by ar-
rows, ŚBr. v.

अशरीर *aśarīra*, mf(ā)n. bodiless, incor-
poreal, ĀitBr.; ŚBr. xiv, &c.; not coming from a
visible body (as a voice), R. iv, 63, 6; Kathās.; (as),
m., N. of Kāma, Śis. ix, 61; (am), n. (in rhetoric)
absence of the verb in a sentence.

अशरित, mfn. incorporeal, RāmātUp.; not com-
ing from a visible body (as a voice), R.; Uttarar. &c.

अशर्मन् *aśarman*, a, n. unhappiness, Kir.

अशवाग्नि *aśavāgni*, is, m. 'not a corpse-
fire' or fire kindled to burn a corpse, ŚBr. xii.

अशस *aśas*, mfn. (√*śas*), not blessing or
wishing well, cursing, hating, RV. ii, 34, 9 & iv, 4, 15.

अशस्ता, mfn. 'ineffable' or 'unwished,' AV. vi,
45, 1. — **vāra** (*dāsta*-), mfn. having indescribable
treasures, RV. x, 99, 5 ['who is not asked for wealth,
i. e. who grants it of his own accord,' Say.]

अशंति, is, f. not wishing well, curse, RV. vi, 68,
6; (generally personified) a curser, hater, RV.; AV.;
VS. — **hān**, mfn. averting curses or cursers, RV.

1. **अशस्त्रा**, mf(ā)n. having no invocation,
MarkP.

अशस्त्र 2. *aśastra*, mfn. (√1. *śas*), weapon-
less, unarmed, MBh. &c. — **प्राप**, mfn. not having
a sword in one's hand, Venis.

अशक्ता *aśakhā*, f., N. of a grass, L.

अशान्त *aśanta*, mfn. unappeased, indomit-
able, violent, wild, MaitrS.; ŚBr.; BhP.; restless, un-
resigned, L.; unconsecrated, not sacred, ŚBr. — **tā**,
f. want of tranquillity, passionateness, Kathās.

अशंति, is, f. restlessness, anxiety, L.; non-ces-
sation, Suśr. — **kara**, mfn. causing mischief, BhP.

अशम्या, mfn. unappeasable, Hariv. 4207.

अशाय *aśāya*, Nom. Ā. See √1. *as*.

अशायत *aśāyata*, mf(ā)n. not permanent
or eternal, transient, MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.

अशसत् *aśasat*, mfn. not punishing, Mn.
ix, 254.

अशसाना, am, n. want of government, anarchy, L.
अशस्त्रा, mf(ā)n. not prescribed in the Śāstras,
unscriptural, Jaim. — **vihita** or **-siddha**, mfn. not
enjoined or established by the Śāstras.

अशस्त्रिया, mfn. = *aśāstra*, q. v.

अशस्य (4), mfn. unblamable, RV. viii, 33, 17;
not to be punished, MBh. v, 3542.

अशिक *aśika*, v. l. for *asika*, q. v.

अशिक्षित *aśikṣita*, mfn. not learnt (as
manners &c.), Kām.; untaught (with acc. [Śak;
Kathās.] or loc. or Inf.)

अशित *aśita*, *aśitavya*, &c. See √2. *as*.

अशिथिर *aśithira*, mfn. not loose, tight,
firm, MaitrS.

अ-स्थिला, mf(ā)n. id., ŚBr. — **mp-bhāva** (*dā-*
thilam-bh), m. the becoming tight or firm, TS. vii;
TBr.

अशिन *asin*. See √1. *as*.

अशिपद *aśipadā*, mf(ā)n. not causing, i. e.
averting the sickness called Śipada, RV. vii, 50, 4.

अशिमिद *aśimida*, mf(ā)n. not destructive
like a Śimida, RV. vii, 50, 4; VS. xxxviii, 7.

अशिमिद्विष *aśimi-vidiṣh*, mfn. (*śimi* =
karman, Comm.), not unfavourable to or counter-
acting the labours of men (N. of the seven Parjanya or
rain-clouds), TĀr. (quoted by Say. on RV. ii, 12, 12).

अशिर *aśira*, as, m. (√2. *as*), 'consumer,'
fire, L.; the sun, L.; N. of a Rākshasa and (ā), f.
of his wife, L.; (am), n. a diamond, L.

अशिरस् *aśiraś*, mfn. headless, Mn. ix,
237. **अ-शिरा-सना**, n. bathing the whole body
except the head, L.

अ-शिराका, mfn. headless, MBh. iii, 15745.

अशिव *aśiva*, mf(ā)n. unkind, envious,
pernicious, dangerous, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; (as),
m., N. of a demon causing disease, Hariv. 9560;
(am), n. ill-luck, RV. i, 116, 24; x, 23, 5; MBh. &c.

अशिशिर *aśishira*, mf(ā)n. not cool, hot,
Śak. — **kara**, m. 'having hot rays,' the sun, Kād.
— **kirāṇa**, m. id., ib. — **tā**, f. heat, Megh. — **ra-**
śimi, m. = *-kara*, q. v., Kir. v, 31.

अशिशु *aśishu*. See √2. *as*.

अशिशु *aśishu*, mf(ā)n. *aśiśvi*, but according to
Pāp. iv, 1, 62, also Ved. *aśiśu* n. childless, without
young ones, RV. i, 120, 8 & iii, 55, 6.

अशिविका, f. a childless woman, L.

अशिष्ट 1. *aśiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*śas*), untrained,
badly trained, ill-behaved, rude, Āp.; MBh. &c.
— **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. rudeness.

अशिश्या, mfn. not to be taught (as a person),
not deserving to, or not capable of being instructed,
MBh. v, 1009; Pañcat.; (a thing) that need not
be taught or which it is unnecessary to teach, Pāp.
i, 2, 53.

अशिष्ट 2. *aśiṣṭa*, mfn. (√*śiṣh*), not left,
AV. ii, 31, 3.

अशिष्टा *aśiṣṭha*. See √2. *as*.

अशीत 1. *aśīta*, mfn. not cold, warm, hot.
— **kara**, m. = *aśīra-kara*, q. v. — **tann**, mfn.
(only voc.) having a hot body, TS. & TBr. (v. l. for
aśīlama of VS.) — **ruc**, m. = *-kara*, Śis. ix, 5.

अशीता, mf(ā)n. hot, Śis. ix, 86.

अशीत 2. *aśīta*, mfn. ifc. 'the eightieth,'
see *arvāg-aśitā*.

आष्टि, is, f. eighty, RV. ii, 18, 6; AV. &c.
— **tama**, mfn. the eightieth, MBh. &c. (in the
enumeration of the chapters). — **bhāga**, m.
the eightieth part, Mn. viii, 140. **आष्टिशतका**, mfn.
having eighty *ishṭakāś*, ŚBr. x.

आष्टिका, mfn. measuring eighty, R.; an octo-
genarian, VarBṛS. **आष्टिकवारा**, mfn. being at
least eighty years of age, Gaut.

अशीर्ष *aśīrṣa*, mfn. unimpaired, L.

अ-शीर्या, mfn. indestructible, ŚBr. xiv.

अशीर्षक *aśīrṣhaka*, mfn. headless, TS.

अ-शीरशान, mfn. id., RV. iv, 1, 11; AV.

अ-शीरशिका, mfn. id., (gaṇa *vrihi-ādi*, q. v.)

अ-शीरशिन, mfn. id., Pāp. v, 2, 116, Kās.

अशील *aśīla*, mf(ā)n. ill-behaved, vulgar,
MBh. xii, 4619; R. &c.; (am), n. bad manners,
depravity, Kathās.

अशुक्ल *aśukla*, mf(ā)n. not white, ŚBr. vii.
— **vat** (*aśukla*-), mfn. not containing the word
śukla, ŚBr. vi.

अशुचि *aśuci*, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 2, 161) im-
pure, foul, Mn. &c. — **kara**, mfn. making dirty, soil-
ing, Āp. — **tā**, f. or *-tva*, n. impurity. — **bhāva**,
m. id., MBh. i, 782. — **lipta**, mfn. soiled, Āp.

अशुभा, am, n. (= *aśuca*, q. v., Pāp. vii, 3,
30) impurity, contamination, defilement (contracted
by the death of a relation, or by the commission of

prohibited acts, &c.), Mn. xi, 183; uncleanness,
Pañcat.; Vet.

अशुद्ध *aśuddha*, mfn. impure, ŚBr.; Mn.;
inaccurate, wrong (especially said of mistakes of
copyists and of errata in printing); unknown, un-
ascertained, L. — **vāsaka**, in. 'having impure abodes,'
a vagrant, suspicious character.

अ-शुद्धि, is, f. impurity, Yogas.

अ-शुद्धि, mfn. uncleansed, unclean; incor-
rected, unrevised, inaccurate.

अशुन *aśuna*, am, n. (AV. xiv, 2, 16) for
śina (RV. iii, 33, 13), q. v.

अशुभ *aśubha*, mfn. not beautiful or agree-
able, disagreeable; inauspicious, Vet.; bad, vicious
(as thought or speech), MBh. i, 3077 seq. &c.; (as),
m., N. of a lexicographer; (*aśubha*), am, n. a
shameful deed, sin, ŚBr. ii; Bhag. &c.; misfortune,
harm, mischief, Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c. — **darśana**, mfn.
ugly, R. iii, 1, 21.

अशुश्रूषा *aśuśrūṣā*, f. non-desire of hear-
ing, disobedience, neglect of service or respect, MBh.
v, 1535.

अ-शुश्रूषु, mfn. not desirous of hearing or
learning, GopBr.; Bhag.; Hariv.; disobedient to-
wards (gen.), MBh. xii, 8405.

अशुष *aśuṣha*, mfn. (√2. *as*), consuming,
voracious, RV. ['not causing to dry up, not extin-
guished,' Say., as if fr. √*śuṣh*].

अशुष्क *aśuṣhka*, mf(ā)n. not dry, moist,
fresh, ŚaṅkhŚr.; Gobh.; Mn. xi, 64. **अ-शुष्क-**
gra, mf(ā)n. not having a dry point, KātyŚr.

अ-शुष्या, mfn. not to be dried up, not drying
up, permanent (as a pond), Bhag. ii, 24; VarBṛS.

अशुद्र *aśudra*, as, m. not a Śūdra, VS. xxx,
22; KātyŚr. **अ-शुद्रोच्छिन्न**, mfn. not coming
into contact with Śūdras or with leavings, ŚBr. xiv.

अशून्य *aśūnya*, mf(ā)n. not empty, KātyŚr.
&c.; not vain or useless, Rājāt. — **tā** (*aśūnyā*-), f.
non-emptiness, Ragh. xix, 13; completion (as of
seasons), ŚBr. x. — **śayana**, n. the day on which
Viśvakarman rests, VāmP.; (*aśūnyasayana*) *-dvi-*
tiyā, f. and *-vratā*, n., N. of ceremonies on that
occasion, MatsyaP.; BhavP. ii. **अशून्योपस्थ**,
f. (a woman) whose womb is not empty, married,
MantraBr.; PārGr.

अशूला *aśulā*, f. the tree *Vitex Alata*, L.

अशृङ्ग *aśrīṅga*, mf(ā)n. without horns,
PBr.; Rājāt.; having no top, L.

अशृण्वत् *aśrīṇvat*, mfn. not hearing or
liking to hear, TS. vii; Pañcat.

अशृत *aśrita*, mfn. uncooked, ŚBr.

अशृथित *aśrithita*, mfn. (√*śrath*), not
loosened, not becoming loose, RV. x, 94, 11.

अशेष *aśeva*, mf(ā)n. not causing pleasure,
pemicious, RV. vii, 34, 13; x, 53, 8.

अशेष *aśeṣa*, mf(ā)n. without remainder,
entire, perfect, all; (as), m. non-remainder, KātyŚr.;

(am), ind. entirely, wholly, Kum. v, 82; (ena), ind.
id., MBh. &c. — **tas**, ind. id., Mn.; MBh. &c.

— **tā**, f. totality, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Sch. — **tva**, n. id.,
Jaim. — **aśmrājya**, m. 'possessed of complete
sovereignty,' N. of Śiva, L.

अशेषाया, Nom. P. (ind. p. °*śhayitvā*) to finish
entirely, Kum. vii, 29.

अशेषा, mfn. without descendants, RV. vii, 1, 11.

अशेषिता, mfn. completely annihilated, Venis.

अशेष *aśaiksha*, as, m. 'no longer a pupil,'
an Arhat, Buddh.

अशोक 1. *aśoka*, mf(ā)n. (√1. *śuc*), not
causing sorrow, N.; Lalit.; not feeling sorrow, Na-
lod.; (as), m. the tree *Jonesia Asoka* Roxb. (a tree
of moderate size belonging to the leguminous class
with magnificent red flowers), MBh. &c.; N. of a
minister of king Daśaratha, R. i, 7, 3; of a well-known
king (in Pātāliputra), MBh.; Buddh. &c.; (ā), f., N.
of a medicinal plant, L.; a female name, (gaṇa *śu-*
bhāddi, q. v.); N. of one of the female deities of the
Jainas, L.; (am), n. the blossom of the *Asoka* plant,
Vikr., (cf. Pāp. iv, 3, 166, Siddh.); quicksilver, L.
— **kara**, m. 'rendering sorrowless,' N. of a Vidyā-

dhara, Kathās.; (f), f. a female name, Kathās. — **taru**, m. the Aśoka tree, N. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 8338; SkandaP. — **trirāstra**, m., N. of a feast which lasts three nights, BhavP. ii. — **datta**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **dvādaśī** and **pūrṇimā**, f., N. of certain holidays, MatsyaP.; BhavP. ii. — **mañjarī**, f., N. of a metre. — **mālā**, f. a female name, Kathās. — **rohiṇī**, f., N. of a medicinal plant, Suśr. — **vanikā**, f. a grove of Aśoka trees, R. — **vardhana**, m., N. of a king, BhP.; VP. — **vega**, m. = **datta**, q.v., Kathās. — **vratā**, n., N. of a certain ceremony, BhavP. ii. — **śaśthī**, f. the sixth day in the first half of the month Caitra, BhavP. ii. — **Āśokāri**, m. 'enemy of the Aśoka tree', the plant Nauclea Kadamba Roxb. — **Āśokā-śtāmī**, f. the eighth day in the first half of the month Caitra. — **Āśokāśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

A-śoca, mfn. ? = *an-āhaṇikṛiti*, L.
A-śocanīya, mfn. not to be lamented, Kād.
A-śocya, mfn. id., MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. impers. id., Hariv. 6062. — **tā**, f. the state of being not to be lamented, Ragh. viii, 27. — **tva**, n. id., MBh. iv, 523.

अशोक 2. *a-śoka*, mfn. (√3. *śuc*), without heat, ŚBr. xiv.

अशोभमान *a-śobhamāna*, as, m. (gaṇa *cārv-ādi*, q.v.)

अशोष *a-śoṣya*. See *a-śuṣka*.

अशौच *a-śauca*. See *a-śuci*.

अशौटीये *a-śauṭīrya*, am, n. want of self-confidence, unmanliness, MBh. xii, 3605, ed. Bomb.
A-śaupdirya, am, n. id., MBh. xii, 3603, ed. Calc.; Mṛicch.

अशौर्य *a-śaurya*, am, n. want of heroism.

अश्र 1. *āśra*, mfn. (√2. *āś*), 'voracious' [RV. i, 164, 1 & 173, 2], see *dān* at end; (*as*), m., N. of a demon, RV. ii, 14, 5; 22, 5; vi, 4, 3. — **āśrāt**, mfn. eating, consuming, RV. vii, 67, 7 & viii, 5, 31, &c.; (cf. *dn-āśrāt*).

Āśni, mfn. 'eating' only in the comp. **Āśny-ushpi**, mfn. 'burning him who eats' [Comm.] or 'consuming and burning' (N. of an Agni), TĀr. — **Āśnīta-pibatā**, f. invitation to eat and to drink, (gaṇa *mayūravayasaśāddi*, q.v.)

Āśnītapibatiya, Nom. P. *yati*, to have the intention of inviting to eat and drink, Bhaṭṭ. v, 92. 1. **Āśman**, ā, m. to eat, AV. xviii, 4, 54.

अश्र 2. *aśna*, as, m. (cf. *āśan*), a stone, RV. viii, 2, 2; a cloud, Naigh.

1. **Āśma**, ifc. for 2. *dīman*, a stone, Pāṇ. v, 4, 94. **Āśmaka**, as, m. (gaṇa *prīyādi*, q.v.) N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha and Madayanti, MBh.; VP.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 173; R. &c.; (cf. *avanty-āśmakās*); (f), f., N. of several women, Hariv. &c. — **śumantu**, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xii, 1592.

2. **Āśman**, ā, m. (once *āśmān*, ŚBr. iii), a stone, rock, RV. &c.; a precious stone, RV. v, 47, 3; ŚBr. vi; any instrument made of stone (as a hammer &c.), RV. &c.; thunderbolt, RV. &c.; a cloud, Naigh.; the firmament, RV. v, 30, 8; 56, 4; vii, 88, 2 [cf. *Zd. asman*; Pers. *ašmān*; Lith. *akmū*; Slav. *kamy*]. — **māya**, mfn. made of stone, RV. iv, 30, 20; x, 67, 3; 101, 10; (cf. *āśma-māya*). — **vat** (*dīman*), mfn. stony, RV. x, 53, 8; AV. xii, 2, [26 &] 27; (cf. *āśma-vat*).

2. **Āśma** (in comp. for 2. *dīman*). — **kadalī**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **kuṭṭa**, mfn. breaking or bruising with a stone (as grain), Mn. vi, 17; R. — **kuṭṭaka**, mfn. id., Yājñ. iii, 49. — **ketu**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **gandhā** (*dīma*), f., N. of a plant, ŚBr. xiii; KāṭyŚr.; (cf. *aśva-gandhā*). — **garbha** or **garbhā-ja**, n. an emerald, L. — **ghna**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **caakra** (*dīma*), mfn. furnished with a disk of stone, RV. x, 101, 7. — **cita**, mfn. covered with stones, PBr. — **ja**, n. 'rock-born', bitumen, L.; iron, L.; (cf. Mn. ix, 321). — **jaṭu**, n. bitumen, Car. — **tā**, f. the state (hardness) of a stone, Kathās. — **dāraṇa**, m. an instrument for breaking stones, L. — **ādaya** (*dīma*), mfn. whose missile weapons are stones or thunderbolts, RV. v, 54, 3. — **nagara**, n., N. of the town in which Kālākeya resided, R. vii. — **purā**, f. a castle built on a rock, ŚBr. iii. — **pushpa**, n. benzoin (styrax), L. — **bhā-**

la, n. a stone mortar, L. — **bhid**, m. the plant Coleus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder), Suśr. — **bheda** [L.] or **-bhedaka** [Suśr.], m. id. — **māya**, mfn. (= *āśman-māya*, q.v.) made of stone, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; Mn. — **mūr-dhan**, mfn. having a head of stone, AitBr. — **yoni**, m. = *garbha*, q.v., L. — **vat**, mfn. (= *dīman-vat*, q.v.) stony, Suśr. — **varmān**, n. a wall or shield of stone, AV. v, 10, 1-7. — **varsha**, o. a shower of stones, MBh. — **vṛiṣṭī**, f. id., R. iii, 38, 8. — **vraja** (*dīma*), mfn. whose stall or pen is a rock, RV. iv, 1, 13; x, 139, 6. — **sāra**, m. n. iron, Suśr.; (*as*), n. sapphire, L.; (*āśmasāra*)-*māya*, mfn. made of iron, MBh. ii, 1836; R. iv, 22, 15. — **sārin**, m., N. of a man, — **hanman** (*dīma*), n. a stroke of the thunderbolt, RV. vii, 104, 5. — **Āśmādi**, a gaya of Pāṇ. (iv, 2, 80). — **Āśmāpīdhāna**, mfn. covered by a stone, PBr. — **Āśmārma**, n. a heap of ruins, stones of a ruin, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 91. — **Āśmāśya** (4), mfn. 'having a stone-mouth or a stone-source, flowing from a rock, RV. ii, 24, 4. — **Āśmōṭha**, n. (= *āśma-ja*, q.v.) 'rock-produced', bitumen, L.

1. **Āśmanta**, am, n. a fire-place, L.; a field, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a Marutvat, Hariv. 11546; (? cf. Gk. *kāmvos*; Lat. *caminus*), (v. l. *āśvanta*).

1. **Āśmantaka**, am, n. a fire-place, L.; a shade for a lamp, Daś.; (*as*), m. (= *āśmāntaka*, q.v.) N. of a plant, PārGr.; Suśr. &c.

Āśmarī, f. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80), (in comp. sometimes *āśmarī*, Suśr.) stranguary, stone or gravel (the disease), Suśr. &c. — **ghna**, m. the tree Crataeva Roxburghii (used as a lithontripic), L. — **bhedana**, n. a lithontripic, Suśr. — **hara**, m. the tree Pentaptera Arjuna or another plant (used as a lithontripic), L.

Āśmāntaka, as, m., N. of a plant (from the fibres of which a Brāhman's girdle may be made), Mn. ii, 43.

अश्मन्त 2. *a-śmanta*, mfn. (? √*śam*), inauspicious, L.; unbonded, L.; (*am*), n. death, L.; (v. l. *āśvanta* and this perhaps for *asv-anta*, 'end of life'?)

अश्र 1. *āśra* ifc. for *āśri* (q.v.), e.g. *catur-āśra*, *try-āśra*, qq. vv.

अश्र 2. *āśra* for *asra* (a tear, blood), q.v.

अश्रद्धान *a-śraddadhāna*, mfn. (p. *Ā. śrad-√dhā*) not trusting in (gen., Bhag. ix, 3), unbelieving, ŚBr. xii; MBh. &c.

A-śraddhā, mfn. (fr. *śraddhā*), id., RV. vii, 6, 3; AV. xii, 2, 51; (*d-śraddhā*), f. want of trust, unbelief, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.

A-śraddhita, mfn. unbelieving, BhP.

A-śraddheya, mfn. incredible, R. &c.

A-śraddha, mfn. not performing funeral rites, L.; (*am*), n. food which has no relation to funeral rites, Āp. — **bhojin**, mfn. one who has taken a vow not to eat during the performance of the Śrāddha ceremonies, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 80, Sch.

A-śraddhin, mfn. not performing funeral rites, Mn. iv, 223.

A-śraddheya, mfn. not fit for funeral rites, MBh. xiii, 4363.

अश्रम *a-śramā*, mfn. indefatigable, RV. vii, 69, 7; (*d-irama*), mfn. id., RV. vi, 21, 12; (*ena*), instr. ind. without fatigue, Ragh. ii, 67.

A-śramanā, mfn. indefatigable, RV. x, 94, 11; (*d-iramaṇa*), as, m. not an ascetic, ŚBr. xiv.

A-śramishṭha, mfn. (superl.) quite indefatigable, RV. iv, 4, 12.

A-śrānta, mfn. unwearied, RV. x, 62, 11; AV. xix, 25, 1; Kathās.; (*am*), n. unwearied, Uttarar.

अश्रवण *a-śravaṇa*, am, n. not hearing, Vedāntas.; (*ār*), abl. ind. on account of not hearing, i.e. not seeing anything declared in the sacred texts, Lāṭy.

A-śravaṇīya, mfn. inaudible, ChUp.

A-śrāvya, mfn. unfit to be heard, Sāh.

अश्रात *a-śrāta*, mfn. uncooked, RV. x, 179, 1.

अश्राद्ध *a-śrāddha*, &c. See *a-śraddadhāna*.

अश्राव्य *a-śrāvya*. See *a-śravaṇa*.

अश्री *āśrī*, is, f. the sharp side of anything, corner, angle (of a room or house), edge (of a sword), ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; often ifc., e.g. *aśhīśrī*, *trīr-āśrī*, *catur-āśrī*, *śaśhīśrī*, q.v.; (cf. *āśra*); [cf. Lat. *acies*, *acer*; Lith. *asmiū*]. — **mat**, mfn. cornered, Nir. vi, 23.

1. **Āśrī**, f. = *dīśrī*, ShaṅvBr.

अश्रित *a-śrita*, mfn. ? RV. iv, 7, 6.

अश्री 2. *a-śrī*, f. ill-luck (personified as a goddess), Kathās. — **mat**, mfn. inglorious, unpleasant, R. i, 6, 16 (ed. Bomb.).

A-śrīka, mfn. unlucky, MBh. iii, 12261.

A-śrīrā, mfn. unpleasant, ugly, RV.

A-śrīka, mfn. unpropitious, Mn. iv, 206.

A-śrīlā, mfn. = *a-śrīrā*, q.v., AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; (especially said of speech) coarse, vulgar, Kāth.; PBr.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. rustic language, low abuse, Daś.; Sāh. &c. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. rustic language, Sāh. &c. — **āpīdha-rūpā**, f. (a woman) of an unpleasant but strong figure, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 42. — **parivāda**, m. ill-report, Yājñ. i, 33.

अश्रीवी *āśrīvī* = *āśrīvī*, q.v., MaitrS.

अश्रु *āśru*, n. (us, m. only once ŚBr. vi and once R.) a tear, RV. x, 95, 12 & 13; AV. &c. with √*mu* or √*kri* [MBh. xii, 12491] or √*vrī*, Caus. [R.] to shed tears [supposed to stand for *dāśru* fr. √*dāś*; cf. Gk. *dāśp*; Lat. *lacryma* for *dacryma*; Goth. *tagrs*; Eng. *tear*; Mod. Germ. *Zähre*]. — **karman**, o. shedding tears, MBh. xii, 12491.

— **nālī**, f. Fistula Lacrymalis. — **nīpāta**, m. flow of tears, MBh. iii, 327, &c. — **paripluta**, mfn. bathed in tears. — **pāta**, m. = *nīpāta*, q.v., MBh. xiv, 1638; Sāh.; N. of a particular part of a horse's head, VarBṛS.

— **pūṣa**, mfn. filled with tears. — **pravāha**, m. = *nīpāta*, q.v., Pañcat. — **plāvita**, n. a flood of tears, Kād. — **mukhā**, mfn. having tears on the face, AV. xi, 9, 7; R.; Vikr.; (*ās*), m. pl. a collective name for father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, Brahmap. — **locana**, mfn. having tears in the eyes, MBh. iv, 485. — **vilocana**, mfn. id., VarBṛS. — **Āārūpahata**, mfn. affected by tears, Vikr.

अश्रुत *a-śruta*, mfn. unheard, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; not heard from the teacher, not taught, Jaim.; (hence) contrary to the Vedas, L.; untaught, not learned, MBh. v, 1000 & 1369; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Kṛishna, Hariv. 6190; of a son of Dyutimat, VP.; (*ā*), f., N. of the wife of Āngiras, Kathās. — **vat**, ind. as if it were not heard, Rājāt. — **vraṇa**, m., N. of a son of Dyutimat, VP.

A-śrutī, is, f. oblivion, ŚBr. xiii; R.; not a Vedic text, KāṭyŚr. — **tva**, n. 'inaudibleness', indistinctness, RPrāt. — **dhara**, mfn. not striking the hearing, VPrāt.; not knowing the Veda, L.

अश्रेयस् *a-śreyas*, mfn. (compar.) not the better, inferior, Mn. x, 64; MBh.; (*as*), n. mischief, MBh. iii, 1195; v, 7079; Kathās.

A-śreyaska, mfn. fatal, noxious, MBh. iii, 75.

A-śreshṭha, mfn. not the best, inferior, L.

अश्रेयन्त *a-śreshmān*, mfn. (√2. *śrish*), without bands, AV. iii, 9, 2.

अश्रोतु *a-śrotṛ*, mfn. one who does not hear, ChUp.; MaitrUp.

A-śrotā, mfn. without ears, ŚBr. xiv.

A-śrotīya, mfn. not versed in the Veda, Kāth.; ŚBr. &c.; performed by Brāhmanas who are not versed in the Veda, Pañcat.

अश्लाघा *a-ślāghā*, f. modesty, Nir. iv, 10.

A-ślāghya, mfn. not to be praised, base, Mṛicch.

अश्लीक *a-ślika*. See 2. *a-śrī*.

A-ślīlā. See ib.

अश्लेषा *a-śleshā*, f. sg. or *ās*, f. pl. (= *ā-shleshā*, q.v.) N. of the seventh (in later times the ninth) lunar mansion (containing five stars), MBh. xiii, 3262; Jyot.; VarBṛS. — **bhava** or **-bhū**, m. the Ketu (or descending node), L.

अश्लो *a-śloṇa*, mfn. not lame, AV.

अश्व 1. *āśva* (2. rarely 3, RV.), as, m. (√1. *āś*, Up.), ifc. f. *ā*, a horse, stallion, RV. &c.; the horse (in the game of chess); the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); the archer (in the Zodiac), VarBṛ.; a particular kind of lover (horse-like in strength), L.; N. of a teacher (with the patron. Sāmudrī), ŚBr. xiii; of a son of Citraka, Hariv. 1921; of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2532; (*ā*), f. (gaṇa *ajādi*, q.v.) a mare, RV. &c. [Zd. *aspa*; Lat. *equus*; Gk. *ἵππος*, &c.]. — **kandikā**, f. = *gandhā*, q.v., L. — **karṇa**, m. the ear of a horse, KāṭyŚr.; (mfn.) 'resembling the ear of a horse', said

of a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr.; (*as*); m. the tree *Vatica Robusta* (so called from the shape of its leaves), R.; Suśr.; N. of a mountain, Buddh.
 -**karnaka**, mfn. (= *karna*, mfn.) said of a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr.; (*as*); m. the tree *Vatica Robusta*, Suśr. -**kaśā**, f. a whip for a horse, Nir. ix, 19. -**kaṭī**, f. a stable for horses, Pañcat. -**kunapā**, n. the carcass of a horse, TS. vii. -**keśa**, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, MarkP. -**kovidā**, mfn. skilled in horses, N. -**kraṇḍa** (*dīva*-), m., N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ.; MBh. i, 1483 ('N. of Yaksha', Comm.) -**kṛita**, m(f), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 50 n. bought (in exchange) for a horse, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 151, Sch. -**kṣabha**, m(f)(ā)n. AV. xix, 49, 1. -**kṣura**, m. a horse's hoof, Suśr.; Pañcat. a perfume (apparently a dried shell-fish), L.; (f), f. the plant *Clitorea Ternatea*, L. -**gati**, f. 'the pace of a horse', N. of a metre (containing four verses of eighteen [or sixteen?] syllables each). -**gandhā**, f. the plant *Physalis Flexuosa*, Suśr.; Comm. on KātyŚr. -**gupta**, m., N. of a teacher, Buddh. -**goyuga**, n. a pair of horses; (cf. Pāṇ. v, 29, Comm.). -**goahatā**, n. a stable for horses, Pāṇ. v, 2, 29, Comm. -**grīva**, m. 'horse-neck', N. of an Asura, MBh.; R.; of a son of Citraka, Hariv. 1920. -**ghāna**, m., N. of a place, Rājāt. -**ghāsa**, m. (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 36, Comm.) fodder for horses, Kathās. -**ghoṣa**, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch. -**ghna**, m. 'horse-bane', a kind of Oleander (*Nerium Odorum*), L. -**oakra**, m., N. of a man, MBh. iii, 10272. -**calana-āśīl**, f. a riding-horse, Pañcat. -**clikāśī**, f. 'veterinary art', a work of Jayadatta. -**jaghana**, mfn. having the lower limbs like those of a horse, VarBr. -**jī**, mfn. gaining horses by conquest, RV. ii, 21, 1; ix, 59, 1; AV.; (f), m., N. of a Buddhist Bhikṣu. -**tarā**, see below s.v. -**tīrtha**, n., N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Gaṅgā, MBh. iii, 11052; xii, 216. -**ttha**, -**tthā**, m. (*gaṇa yuktādrohyādī*, q.v.) N. of a ceremony, Śāṅkh-Sr.; Lāty. -**tvā**, n. the state of a horse, ŚBr. xiii. -**da**, mfn. giving horses, Mu. iv, 231. -**daṣṣatṛā**, f. (= *śva-daṣṣatṛā*, q.v.) the plant *Triphala Lanuginosa*, L. -**dā**, mfn. = *da*, q.v., RV.; (cf. *da-śva-dā*). -**dāvā**, mfn. id., RV. v, 18, 3 (voc.). -**dūta**, m. a messenger on horseback, Lalit. -**naḍī**, f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 17132. -**nāya**, m. a horse-herd, one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses, ChUp. -**nāśaka**, m. = *ghna*, L. -**nibandhika**, m. 'a horse-fastener', groom, Inscr. -**nirṇaj** (*dīva*-), mfn. decorated with horses, RV. x, 76, 3. -**pā**, m. a groom, VS. xxx, 11. -**pati** (*dīva*-), m. lord of horses, RV. viii, 21, 3 (voc.); said of Indra; VS. xvi, 24; N. of a Kaikeya, ŚBr. x; of a brother-in-law of Daśaratha, R. ii, 1, 2; of an Asura, MBh.; Hariv.; of a king of Madras and father of Savitri, MBh.; (*atvapaty*)-*ādī*, a gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iv, 1, 84). -**parṇa** (*dīva*-), mfn. having horses for wings, RV. i, 88, 1; vi, 47, 31; (f), f., N. of a river, ŚivaP. Rev. -**pastya** (*dīva*-), mfn. having horses in the stable, filling the stable with horses, RV. ix, 86, 41. -**pāda**, mfn. horse-footed, (*gaṇa hasty-ādī*, q.v.); (*as*); m. N. of a Siddha, Rājāt. -**pāla**, m. (f. *gaṇa revaty-ādī*, q.v.) a groom, Ratnāv.; one who has to guard the sacrificial horse, Śāṅkh-Sr. -**pūchaka**, m., N. of a plant, L.; (*ikā*), f. the plant *Glycine Debilis*, L. -**prishtha** (*dīva*-), mfn. carried on horseback, RV. viii, 26, 24; (*am*), n. horseback. -**peja** or *-peya*, m., N. of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 106, Kāś. -**pesa** (*dīva*-), mfn. decorated with horses, RV. ii, 1, 16. -**prapita** (*dīva*-), mfn. carried near by a horse, ŚBr. vii. -**prapatana**, u., Pāṇ. v, 1, 111, Comm.; 'taniya', mfn. referring to it, ib. -**bandha**, m. = *nibandhika*, q.v., MBh. iv, 621; R. -**bandhaka**, m. id., R. -**bandhana**, n. fastening of horses; (m(f)(ā)n.) used for fastening horses. -**baḥlī**, f. the vegetable *Trigonella Foeniculum Græcum*, Suśr. -**bāhu**, m., N. of a son of Citraka, Hariv. 1920 & 2088. -**budhna** (*dīva*-), m(f)(ā)n. 'based on horses', carried by horses, RV. x, 8, 3. -**budhya** (*dīva*-), mfn. based on horses, consisting of horses (as wealth), RV. i, 92, 7 & 8; 121, 14. -**bhāra**, m. the load of a horse, (*gaṇa yayāddī*, q.v.). -**maudurā**, f. = *goshā*, q.v., Kād. -**mahishikā**, f. the natural enmity of a horse and a buffalo, L. -**māra** or *-māraka*, m. = *ghna*, q.v., Suśr. -**māla**, m. a kind of serpent, L. -**mitra**, m., N. of a teacher of the Gobbila family, VBr. -**m-īshṭī** (*dīva*-*ishṭī*), mfn. wishing for horses, RV. viii, 61, 7; procuring horses,

RV. ii, 6, 2. -**mukha**, m(f)(ā)n. having the head of a horse, VarBrS.; (*ās*), m., N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ.; a Kimpnara, Kād.; (f), f. a Kimpnara, R.; Kum. i, 11; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. (v. l. *śva-mukha*). -**medha**, m. the horse-sacrifice (a celebrated ceremony, the antiquity of which reaches back to the Vedic period), the hymns i, 162 & 163 of the RV. [= VS. xxii seqq.], referring to it, are however of comparatively late origin; in later times its efficacy was so exaggerated, that a hundred such sacrifices entitled the sacrificer to displace Indra from the dominion of Svarga; kings who engaged in it spent enormous sums in gifts to the Brāhmanas; it is said that the horse was sometimes not immolated, but kept bound during the ceremony), VS. xviii, 22; TS.; Ragh. &c. (cf. *arkāśvamedha*); (*āśvamedha*)-*kāṇḍa*, n., N. of ŚBr. xiii (treating of the *Āśvamedha*); -*ja*, m., N. of a king, BhP.; -*rud*, n. the state of an *Āśv*, ŚBr. x; -*datta*, m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 3838; VP.; -*yajin*, m. engaged in an *Āśv*, ŚBr. xiii, xiv; (*āśvamedha*)-*vat*, mfn. receiving an *Āśv*; ind. as with the *Āśv*, KātyŚr.; *āśvamedhāśvara*, m., N. of a king, MBh. ii, 1066. -**medha** (*dīva*-), m., N. of a descendant of Bharata, RV. v, 27, 4-6. -**medhaka**, m. (= *āśvamedha*-ja) above N. of a king, BhP. -**medhika**, mfn. relating to the *Āśvamedha*, MBh. i, 354 & 605; (cf. *āśvamedhika*); (*as*), m. a horse fit for the *Āśv*, L. -**medhin**, mfn. engaged in an *Āśv*, PBr. -**medhya**, m. = *medhika* (q.v.), m., L. -**mohaka**, m. = *ghna*, q.v., L. -**yajña**, m. a sacrifice offered for the benefit of one's horses, Gobh. -**yāj**, mfn. harnessing horses, RV. v, 54, 2; having horses put to (as a carriage), R. v, 27, 14; born under the constellation *Āśvayuj*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 36 (cf. *āśvayuja*); (k), f. sg., N. of a constellation (the head of Aries), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 36; VarBrS. &c.; (-*yājya*), f. du. id., AV. xix, 7, 5; TBr.; (k), m. the month *Āśvina* (Sept.-Oct.), VarBrS. -**yujā**, m. the month *Āśvina*, Kauś.; VarBrS. -**yūpā**, m. the post to which the sacrificial horse is bound, RV. i, 162, 6. -**yoga** (*dīva*-), m(f)(ā)n. 'having horses put to', reaching quickly, RV. i, 186, 7. -**raṇaka**, m. a groom, L. -**raṇā**, m. a carriage drawn by horses, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; (mfn.) driving in such a carriage, PBr.; (ā), f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 11681. -**rāja**, m. 'king of horses', N. of the horse *Uccaiṣravas* (q.v.), MBh. i, 1097; N. of Śākyaṃ, Lalit. -**rādhā** (*dīva*-), mfn. equipping or furnishing horses, RV. v, 10, 4; x, 21, 2. -**ripu**, m. 'enemy of horses', a buffalo, Bhpr. -**rodhaka**, m. = *ghna*, q.v., L. -**lālita**, n. a species of the Vikṛit metre. -**lālī**, f. a kind of snake, L. -**loman**, m. horse-hair, L. -**vaktra**, m. (= *mukha*, q.v.) a Kimpnara, L. -**vaḍava**, *am*, n. sg. or *au*, m. du. a horse and a mare, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 12; (*ās*), m. pl. horses and mares, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 27, Kāś. -**vat** (*dīva*-), mfn. rich in horses, AV. vi, 68, 3; (f), n. 'consisting of horses', possession of horses, RV. viii, 46, 5; ix, 105, 4; AV. xviii, 3, 61; (cf. *dīva-vat*); (mfn.) containing the word *vaṣa*, PBr.; (f), f., N. of a river, MBh. xiii, 7651; of an Apsaras, VP. -**vaḍana**, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. -**vaha**, m. a horseman, L. -**vāra**, m. (= *vāld*, q.v.) Saccharum Spontaneum, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 18, Comm.; (cf. *āśvavāra*). -**vāra**, m. a horseman, R.; Śis. iii, 66, &c.; a groom, L. -**vāraka**, m. a groom, L. -**vārāṇa**, m. = *ripu*, q.v., L. -**vālā**, m. hair from the tail of a horse, KātyŚr.; the reed *Saccharum Spontaneum*, ŚBr. iii. -**vāha**, m. a horseman, L. -**vikrayin**, m. a horse-dealer, L. -**vid**, m. (√1. *vid*), 'skilled in training horses', N. of Nala, L. -**vid**, mfn. (√3. *vid*), procuring horses, RV. ix, 55, 3; 61, 3. -**vṛishā**, m. a stallion, ŚBr. xiv. -**valdyā**, m. a veterinary surgeon. -**vratā**, n., N. of a Sāman. -**śakā**, n. excrements of a horse, ŚBr. vi. -**śakṛit**, n. id., KātyŚr.; f., N. of a river, Hariv. 6445. -**śākhū**, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2531. -**śātra**, m. = *ripu*, q.v., L. -**śaphā**, m. a horse's hoof, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; (*āśvaphā*)-*budhna*, mfn. having ground shaped like a horse's hoof, ĀpŚr. -**mātrā**, having the measure of a horse's hoof, ŚBr. i. -**śākhota**, m., N. of a plant. -**śālī**, f. a stable for horses, MBh. -**śāva**, m. a foal. -**śāstra**, n. a text-book of veterinary science; N. of a work of Nakula. -**śiras**, n. a horse's head, MBh.; (mfn.) having the head of a horse (N. of Nārāyaṇa), MBh. xii, 13100 seqq.; (*ās*), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv.; of a king (named in connection with Nārāyaṇa), VāP. -**śirsha**, m. 'having the head of a

horse', a form of Vishnu, AgP. -**śāndra** (*dīva*-), brilliant with horses, RV. vi, 35, 4. -**śhaḍgava**, n. a set or team of six horses, Pāṇ. v, 2, 29, Comm. -**shā**, mfn. (Ved.) = *śā*, q.v., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 110, Pat. -**śāni**, mfn. gaining or procuring horses, VS. viii, 12; (cf. *gaṇa savanāddī*, q.v.). -**śā**, mfn. id., RV. -**śāda**, m. a horseman, VS. xxx, 13. -**śāda**, m. id., Ragh. vii, 44. -**śāṛthya**, n. management of horses and cars, horsemanship and driving, Mn. x, 47. -**śūktā**, n., N. of a Sāman. -**śūktin**, m., N. of the author of the hymns RV. viii, 14 & 15. -**sūtra**, n. a text-book on the management of horses, MBh. ii, 255. -**sūnṛita**, m(f)(ā)n. pleased with horses, RV. v, 79, 1-10 (voc.). -**śrīgālikā**, f. the natural enmity between the horse and the jackal, L. -**sona**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 803, 8237; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; of the father of the twenty-third Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. -**stomīya**, n. 'relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse', N. of the hymn RV. i, 162, ŚBr. xiii; (*as*), m. (sc. *homa*), N. of an oblation, ĀpŚr. -**sthāna**, n. a stable for horses, Yājñ. i, 278; (mfn.) born in a stable, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 35, Sch. -**hana**, m. = *ghna*, q.v., Car. -**hanu**, m., N. of a man, Hariv. 1943. -**hantri**, m. = *ghna*, q.v., Suśr. -**hayā**, mfn. driving horses, RV. ix, 96, 2; x, 26, 5. -**havis**, n., N. of a sacrificial ceremony, MaitrS. -**hāraka**, m. a horse-stealer, Mn. xi, 51. -**hriḍaya**, n. horsemanship, L.; (ā), f. N. of the Apsaras Rāmbhā, Kād. -**Āśvāksha**, m., N. of a plant, L. -**Āśvājani**, f. a whip, RV. v, 62, 7; vi, 75, 13. -**Āśvāddī**, two gaṇas of Pāṇ. (iv, 1, 110 & v, 1, 39). -**Āśvādika**, mfn. superior in horses, strong in cavalry. -**Āśvādhyaksha**, m. a guardian of horses, N.; Pañcat. -**Āśvānika**, n. cavalry, Mālav. -**Āśvāntaka**, m. = *āśva-ghna*, q.v., L. -**Āśvābhīdhānī**, f. a halter, AV.; ŚBr.; *āśvābhīdhānī-kṛita*, mfn. having the halter put on, ŚBr. vi. -**Āśvāmagha**, mfn. rich in horses, RV. vii, 71, 1. -**Āśvāyurveda**, m. veterinary science. -**Āśvāyus**, m., N. of a king, MatsyaP. -**Āśvāri**, m. = *āśva-ripu*, q.v., L. -**Āśvārūḍha**, mfn. mounted, sitting on horseback, Kathās. -**Āśvāroha**, m. a horseman, Kathās.; (ā), f. = *āśva-gandhā*, q.v., L. -**Āśvāvat**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 131) furnished with horses, together with a horse or horses, RV.; consisting of horses, RV.; (f), n. (= *āśva-vat*, q.v.) possession of horses, RV.; (f), f., N. of a river, ŚivaP. Rev. -**Āśvāvatāna**, m., N. of a man, (*gaṇa gopavānāddī* and *vidāddī*, q.v.). -**Āśvāvarohaka**, m. or *hika*, f. = *āśva-gandhā*, q.v. -**Āśvēshita**, mfn. driven by horses, RV. viii, 46, 28. -**Āśvōra**, n. a principal horse, Pāṇ. v, 4, 93, Sch. 2. **Āśva**, Nom. P. *āśvati*, to behave like a horse, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 11, Sch. **Āśvakā**, *as*, m. a small or bad horse, VS. xxiii, 18; a sparrow, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 351, &c. (cf. *āimaka*); (*ikā*), f. a little mare, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46. **Āśvakini**, f. the Nakshatra *Āśvinī*, L. **Āśvatarā**, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 91) a mule, AV. iv, 4, 8; ŚBr. &c.; (compar. of *āśva*) a better horse, Pat.; a male calf, L.; one of the chiefs of the Nāgas, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Gandharva, L.; (ā), f. a better mare, Pat.; (f), f. a she-mule, AV. viii, 8, 22; MBh. &c. **Āśvatarāśva**, m., N. of a man, Comm. on ChUp.; (cf. *āśvatarāśvi*). **Āśvatariratha**, m. a car drawn by a she-mule, AitBr.; ChUp.; KātyŚr. **Āśvatthā**, *as*, m. (*ttha* = *stha*, 'under which horses stand') the holy fig tree, *Ficus Religiosa*, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; a vessel made of its wood, RV. i, 135, 8; x, 97, 5; the upper (or male) *arāṇi* made of its wood, AV. vi, 11, 1; ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr.; the plant *Thespesia Populneoides*, L.; N. of a Nakshatra (also called *Śrōṇā*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 5 & 22; a N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 151; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; (ā), f. day of full moon in the month *Āśvina* (in which month the fruit of the *Ficus Religiosa* generally becomes ripe); (f), f. the small Pippala tree, L.; (mfn.) 'relating to the Nakshatra *Āśvatthā*' (with *muhūrta*) the moment in which the moon enters that Nakshatra, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 5, Sch. -**kupa**, m. the fruit season of the holy fig tree, (*gaṇa pīlv-ādī*, q.v.). -**bheda**, m. the tree *Ficus Benjaminia*. **Āśvatthaka**, mfn. to be done (as paying debts) when the *Āśvatthā* tree bears, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 48; (*ikā*), f. = *āśvatthī*, q.v., L. **Āśvatthāma**, mfn. (for *āśva-sth*) having the strength of a horse, Pat.

Āśvathāman, mfn. id., Pān. iv, 1, 85, Siddh.; (ā), m., N. of a son of Drona, MBh.; of one of the seven Rishis of the period of Manu Sāvarni, Hariv. 453.

Āśvathika, m(f)ṛn., °tthila, °tthiya, mfn. (gaṇas *parpādi*, *kumuddādi*, *kāśādi*, and *utkarādi*; qq. vv.)

Āśvathā, as, m., N. of a man, RV. vi, 47, 24; **Āśvaya**, Nom. A. °yate = *āśvataram āśhate*, L. **Āśvayā**, f. desire to get horses, RV. viii, 46, 10; ix, 64, 4.

Āśvayū, mfn. desiring horses, RV. **Āśvalā**, as, m., N. of the Hotri-priest of Janaka king of Valdeha, ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *āśvalāyana*).

Āśvarya, Nom. P. °yati, to wish for the stallion, Pān. vii, 1, 51.

Āśvāya, Nom. P. (°yāt) to wish for horses, RV.; (cf. Pān. vii, 4, 37.)

Āśvika, m(f)ṛn. (gaṇas *parpādi* and *kumuddādi*, qq. vv.)

Āśvin, mfn. possessed of horses, consisting of horses, RV.; mounted on horseback, MārK. P.; (i), m. a cavalier; horse-tamer, RV.; (īnā or īnau), m. du. 'the two charioteers,' N. of two divinities (who appear in the sky before the dawn in a golden carriage drawn by horses or birds; they bring treasures to men and avert misfortune and sickness; they are considered as the physicians of heaven), RV. &c.; a N. of the Nakshatra presided over by the Āśvins, VarBrS.; the number 'two,' ib.; Sūryas.; (for *āśvi-sutau*) the two sons of the Āśvins, viz. Nakula and Sahadeva, MBh. v, 1816; (īnī), f., N. of the wife of the two Āśvins (who in later times was considered as their mother; cf. *āśvini-putra* below), RV. v, 46, 8; the head of Aries or the first of the 28 Nakshatras, Jyot.; VarBrS.; (*āśvini*, shortened for the sake of metre) Sūryas.; (ā), n. (= *āśva-vat*, n., q.v.) richness in horses, RV. i, 53, 4. **Āśvi-devatāka**, mfn. whose divinities are the Āśvins, L. **Āśvina-kṛita**, mfn. (irreg. for *āśvi-kṛ*) done by the Āśvins, VS. xx, 35. **Āśvini-kumāra**, m. the son of Āśvinī (said to be the father of the first physician), BrahmanP. i. **Āśvini-putra** or *-sautau*, m. du. the twin sons of Āśvinī, L. **Āśvi-mat**, mfn. (any Mantra) containing the word Āśvin, Pān. iv, 4, 126.

Āśviyā, ā, Ved. u. pl. troops of horses, RV. iv, 17, 11.

Āśviya, Nom. P. °yati, to desire horses, Pān. vii, 1, 51, Sch.: Desid. *āśviyiyishati* or *āśviyiyishati*, Pān. vi, 1, 3, Comm.

2. **Āśviya**, mfn. (gaṇa *apūpādi*, q.v.) conducive to horses, L.; (Pān. iv, 2, 48) a number of horses or horsemen with horses, Kād.; Kathās.

1. **Āśvya** (3, rarely 2), mfn. (gaṇa *apūpādi*, q.v.) belonging to or coming from horses, RV.; ŚBr. xiv; consisting of horses, RV.; (am), n. a number of horses, possession of horses, RV.

2. **Āśvyā** (3), as, m. 'son of Āśva,' N. of Vaśa, RV. i, 112, 10; viii, 46, 21 & 33; N. of another man, RV. viii, 24, 14.

अश्वन *āśvanta*, v. l. for *āśmanta*, q.v.

अश्वस्तन *aśvastana*, m(f)ṛn. not for to-morrow, not provided for to-morrow, PBr.; Yājñ. i, 128; MBh. — **vid**, mfn. ignorant of the future, BhP. — **vidhātṛi**, mfn. not providing for the future, MBh. xii, 8920. — **vidhāna**, n. non-provision for the future, Mn. xi, 16 (= MBh. xii, 6050).

Aśvastianika, mfn. = *aśvastana*, Mn. iv, 7.

अश *ash*, cl. i. P. ā. *ashati*, °te, to go, move, L.; to shine, L.; to take or receive, L.; (cf. √3.as.)

अशक्षीय *a-shakshīya*, mfn. (fr. *shash*, *akshī*), not seen by six eyes, i.e. known by two persons only, secret, Pān. v, 4, 7.

अशतर *āshatara*, mfn. (compar. fr. 'āsha' fr. √1. aś?) more acceptable, RV. i, 173, 4.

अश्वत *aśvathā* (or in RV. *aśvāthā*), mfn. not to be overcome, invincible, RV.; VS.; born under the Nakshatra Āśhādhā, Pān. iv, 3, 34; (as), m. the month (generally called) Āśhādhā, L.; a staff made of Palāśa wood (carried by the student during the performance of certain vows), L.; N. of a teacher, Kāth.; ŚBr. i; (cf. *āśhādhī*); (ā), f., N. of a brick (used for the sacrificial altar), ŚBr.; (ā or āś), f. sg. or pl., N. of two lunar mansions (distinguished as *pūrva* and *uttara*, 'the former' and 'the latter,' and

reckoned either as the eighteenth and nineteenth [TBr.] or as the twentieth and twenty-first [VP. &c.], AV. xix, 7, 4, &c.

Āśhādhaka, as, m. the month Āśhādhā, L. **Āśhādhin**, mfn. wearing the staff (of Palāśa wood) called Āśhādhā, Kād.

अश 1. *ashṭa*, mfn. (√*aksh*; cf. *nir-√aksh*) 'marked, branded,' only in comp. with 1. *-karṇa*, mfn. branded on the ear, Pān. vi, 3, 115; (i), f. a cow branded on the ear, RV. x, 62, 7.

अश 2. *ashṭa*, fr. √1. aś. See *aśmashṭa-k*°.

अष्टन (*ashṭan*), *ashṭau* [RV.; AV. &c.] or *ashṭā* [RV. viii, 2, 41] or *ashṭā* [RV. x, 27, 15; AV. &c.], pl. eight (other forms are: gen. *ashṭānām*, Mn. &c.; instr. *ashṭabhiḥ*, RV. ii, 18, 4; ŚBr. &c.; loc. *ashṭāsi*, ŚBr. &c.); [Lat. *octo*; Gk. *ὀκτώ*; Goth. *ahtau*; Mod. Germ. *acht*; Engl. *eight*; Lith. *astūni*; Slav. *osmī*.]

3. **Āśhṭa** (in comp. for *ashṭan*). — **kapāla**, mfn. = *ashṭā-kap*°, q.v., Pān. vi, 3, 46, Comm. — 2. *-karṇa*, m. 'eight-eared,' N. of Brahman (who is supposed to have four heads), L. — **kṛitvas**, ind. eight times, AV. xi, 2, 9; KātyŚr.; (cf. *ashṭau kṛitvas*, id., ŚB.). — **kṛṇa**, m. an octagon, L. — **khaṇḍa**, m., N. of a collection of different passages of the RV. — **gava**, n. a flock of eight cows, Pān. vi, 3, 46, Comm., (cf. *ashṭā-gava*); (mfn.) drawn by eight oxen, MBh. viii, 799. — **gupa**, mfn. eightfold, Mn. viii, 400; (am), n. 'eight qualities,' in comp., e.g. *ashṭagundāraya*, mfn. endowed with the eight qualities (as a king), L. — **grīhita**, mfn. = *ashṭā-grīh*°, q.v., KātyŚr. — **catvāriṇśa**, mfn. the forty-eight.

— **catvāriṇśat**, f. = *ashṭā-catv*°, q.v., Pān. vi, 3, 49. — **taya**, n. (in later language for *ashṭā-taya*, q.v.) a collection of eight different things. — **triṇśa**, mfn. the thirty-eight, MBh. — **triṇśat**, f. = *ashṭā-trī*°, q.v., MBh. — **tva**, n. condition of eight, Pān. vii, 2, 84, Sch. — **daṇḍakṣa**, m. (= *ashṭā-d*°, q.v.) N. of a Dānava, Hariv. i, 2935. — **dala**, mfn. having a flower of eight leaves, Sāh.; (am), n. a lotus flower with eight leaves. — **diś**, f. pl. the eight cardinal points of the compass collectively, L.; (*ashṭa-dik*)-**pāla**, ās, m. pl. the eight regents of the cardinal points, as Indra of the East, &c.; (see *dik-pati* and *-pāla*). — **dṛḥā**, ind. (Pān. v, 3, 42 seq.) eightfold, in eight parts or sections, AV. xiii, 3, 19; VS. &c.; (*ashṭadhā*)-**vihīta**, mfn. divided into eight parts, ŚBr. vi. — **dhātū**, m. pl. the eight metals collectively (as gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, brass, iron, and steel). — **navata**, mfn. the ninety-eight. — **navati**, f. = *ashṭā-n*°, q.v. — **navatitama**, mfn. = *navata*, q.v. — **pañcāśa**, mfn. the fifty-eight. — **pañcāśat**, f. = *ashṭā-p*°, q.v. — **pañcāśattama**, mfn. = *pañcāśa*, q.v. — **pati** (*ashṭā*), m(f)-*patnī* (-*pat*), having eight husbands, TĀr. — **pattra**, mfn. and (am), n. = *dala*, q.v. — **pad**, m. (nom. *-pād*) 'having eight legs,' a spider, L.; the fabulous animal generally called Śarabha, L. — **pada**, m(f)ṛn. having eight Padas (as a metre), RPrāt. — **padikā**, f. the plant Vallaris Dichotomus Wall., MBh. xiii, 2831, ed. Bomb.; v. l. *-padikā*, ed. Calc. — **pāda**, mfn. having eight legs, MBh. iii, 10665; (as), m. a kind of spider, L.; the fabulous animal Śarabha, L. — **pādikā**, see *-padikā* above. — **putra** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight sons, AV. viii, 9, 21; TĀr. — **purusha** (*ashṭā*), mfn. consisting of eight persons, TĀr. — **pūshpikā**, f. a wreath made with eight different kinds of flowers, Kād. — **maṅgala**, n. a collection of eight lucky things (for certain great occasions, such as a coronation &c.), e.g. a lion, a bull, an elephant, a water-jar, a fan, a flag, a trumpet, and a lamp; (or, according to others, a Brahman, a cow, fire, gold, ghee, the sun, water, and a king); (as), m. a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast, and hoofs, L. — **māna**, n. a measure (one *kudava*, q.v.), Śārng. — **mūrti**, m. 'eight-formed,' a N. of Śiva (as identified with the five elements, mind, egotism, and Prakṛiti [matter]; or, according to the opening of the Śakuntalā, with the five elements, the sun and moon and the sacrificing priest), MBh. iii, 1939; Ragh. &c. — **mūrti-dhara**, m. 'possessing eight forms,' a N. of Śiva. — **mūli**, f. a collection of eight forms from different plants, VarBrS. — **yoni** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight places of origin, AV. viii, 9, 21; TĀr. — **ratna**, n. 'the eight jewels,' N. of a collection of eight Ślokas on ethics. — **rasāśraya**, mfn. endowed with the eight rasas (or sentiments of poetry). — **rcā**, m. (fr. *ric*), m. a

hymn consisting of eight verses, ŚBr. ix. — **loha**, n. = *-dhātu*, q.v., Hcat. — **varga**, mfn. being in rows of eight each, KātyŚr.; (as), m. a class of eight principal medicaments (viz. Rishabha, Jivaka, Medā, Mahāmēdā, Riddhi, Vṛiddhi, Kākoli, and Kshirākākoli), L. — **varsha**, m(f)ṛn. eight years old, Ma. ix, 94. — **vikalpa**, mfn. of eight kinds, Sākhya. — **vi-dha**, mfn. eightfold, of eight kinds, Mn. vii, 154, &c. — **vṛishā**, mfn. having eight bulls (?), AV. v, 16, 8. — **sata**, n. a hundred and eight, VarBrS.; Jain.; eight hundred, Yājñ. i, 302; (i), f. id., Sūryas.; (*ashṭata*)-**sahasra**, mfn. consisting of eight hundred thousand, MBh. iv, 288. — **sataka**, n. a hundred and eight, MBh. iii, 158. — **śravana** or *-śravas*, n. (= *-karṇa*, q.v.) 'eight-eared,' N. of Brahman, L. — **shashṭi**, mfn. the sixty-eighth. — **shashṭi**, f. sixty-eight, Kathās. — **shashṭitama**, mfn. = *shashṭa*, q.v. — **saptati**, f. seventy-eight. — **saptatitama**, mfn. the seventy-eighth. — **sāhasaraka**, m(f)ṛn. consisting of eight thousand (i.e. ślokas, as one of the Buddhist Prajñāpāramitās). — **stanā** [MaitrS.] or *ashṭa-stanā* [ŚBr.], f. (a cow) whose udder has eight teats; (cf. *ashṭa-stanā*).

Ashṭā (in comp. for *ashṭan*). — **kapāla** (*ashṭā*), mfn. (an oblation) prepared or offered in eight pans, VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr. — **gava**, mfn. (a car) drawn by eight oxen, Pān. vi, 3, 46, Comm. — **grīhita**, mfn. (said of ghee) drawn eight times, ŚBr. vi. — **akra** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight wheels, AV. — **catvāriṇśa**, mfn. the forty-eighth, VS.; ŚBr.; consisting of forty-eight verses, N. of a Stoma. — **catvāriṇśa**, mfn. lasting forty-eight years, PārGr.; = *catvāriṇśin*, q.v., Pān. v, 1, 94, Comm. — **catvāriṇśat** (*ashṭā*), f. forty-eight, ŚBr.; (*ashṭācatvāriṇśat*)-**akshara**, m(f)ṛn. consisting of forty-eight syllables, ŚBr.; (*ashṭācatvāriṇśat*)-**ishṭaka**, mfn. consisting of forty-eight Ishṭakas, ŚBr. — **catvāriṇśin**, mfn. performing a vow that lasts forty-eight years, Pān. v, 1, 94, Comm. — **taya**, āni, n. pl. eight different things, AitBr. — **triṇśat**, mfn. 'the thirty-eighth,' with *śatā*, a hundred augmented by thirty-eight, ŚBr. x. — **triṇśat**, f. thirty-eight, KātyŚr. — **daṇḍakṣa**, mfn. having eight tusks, APrāt.; N. of a son of Virūpa, author of the hymn RV. x, 111, RAnukr.; ĀśvŚr. — **daśa**, mfn. the eighteenth, VS.; ŚBr.; connected with an eighteen-fold Stoma, PBr. — **daśan** (*ashṭā*), mfn. eighteen, ŚBr. &c.; (*ashṭādaśa*)-**dṛḥā**, ind. in eighteen parts, Sākhya. — **hnuṣṭā**, f. 'having eighteen arms,' a N. of Durgā, L.; — **rcā**, n. (*ric*), a hymn consisting of eighteen verses or lines, AV. xii, 23, 15. — **daśama**, mfn. the eighteenth. — **diś**, f. pl. = *ashṭā-dī*, q.v., Hcat. — **navati** (*ashṭā*), f. ninety-eight, ŚBr. x; Rājāt. — **paksha** (*ashṭā*), m(f)ṛn. having eight side-pillars, AV. ix, 3, 21. — **pañcāśat** (*ashṭā*), f. fifty-eight, ŚBr. vi. — **pad** (*ashṭā*), mfn., only f. *-pādī* (a verse) having eight lines, eightfold (as speech or verses), RV.; AV.; (in ritual language) a pregnant animal, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. (also neg. *an-ashṭāpadi*, 'not a pregnant animal,' ŚBr.); a wild sort of jasmīn, L. — **pada**, m. 'having eight legs,' a spider, L.; a worm, L.; the fabulous animal Śarabha, L.; a wild sort of jasmīn, L.; a pig or bolt, L.; the mountain Kailāsa, L.; (as or am), m. n. (gaṇa *ardharāddi*, q.v.) a kind of chequered cloth or board for drafts, dice, &c., Hariv.; R. &c.; (= *-prush*, q.v.) gold, MBh. xii, 10983; Kum. vii, 10; (ā), f. (i.e. *ric*) a verse consisting of eight Padas. — **parṇa**, mfn. having eight leaves, APrāt. — **pādya**, mfn. eightfold, Mn. viii, 337; Gaut. — **prush** (*ashṭā*), mfn. (noni. n. *-prūti*!) having (i.e. marked by a sign similar to) eight drops (as a golden coin, cf. *ashṭā-pada*), TS. — **yogā**, m. a carriage and eight, AV. vi, 91, 1. — **ratha**, m., N. of a son of Bhīmaratha, Hariv. 1744. — **vakra**, m., N. of a Brahman (a son of Kaḥodā), MBh. iii, 10599 seqq. &c.; of another man, Kathās. — **vandhura** (*ashṭā*), mfn. having eight seats (as a cart), RV. x, 53, 7. — **viṇśā**, mfn. the twenty-eight, AV. xix, 8, 2; consisting of twenty-eight, VarBrS.; consisting of twenty-eight verses (as a certain Stoma). — **viṇśati** (*ashṭā*), f. twenty-eight, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; (*ashṭāviṇśati*)-**dṛḥā**, ind. twenty-eightfold, Kap.; — **sata**, n. a hundred and twenty-eight, PBr. — **sata** (*ashṭā*), n. a hundred and eight, ŚBr. x. — **śapha** (*ashṭā*), mfn. having eight hoofs or claws, ŚBr. vi. — **shashṭi**, f. sixty-eight, RPrāt. — **saptati** (*ashṭā*), f. seventy-eight, ŚBr. xiii. — **stanā** (*ashṭā*), f. = *ashṭa-stanā*, q.v. TS

Ashta or **ashtā** with the final *ā* blended in comp. **Ashtākshara**, mf(ā)n. containing eight syllables, VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of an author. **Ashtāṅga**, mf(ā)n. consisting of eight parts or members (as medical science [MBh. ii, 224 & 442] or a kingdom [MBh. xv, 177] &c.); (in comp.) the eight parts (as of an army [MBh. ii, 197]; or of a court, viz. the law, the judge, assessors, scribe, and astrologer, gold, fire, and water, L.); (*ashtāṅga*)-*naya* or -*pāta* [see *sāshāṅga-pātam*] or -*pranāma*, m. prostration of the eight parts of the body (in performing very profound obeisance; the eight parts are the hands, breast, forehead, eyes, throat, and middle of the back; or the first four, with the knees and feet; or these six, with the speech and mind), L.; -*hri-daya*, n., N. of a medical work of Vagbhata; *ashtāṅga-grhya*, n. an offering of eight articles (water, milk, Kusa grass, curds, ghee, rice, barley, and mustard; or honey, red oleander flowers, and sandal are substituted for the last three). **Ashtādhyāyī**, f. 'a collection of eight books or chapters', N. of ŚBr. xi; also of Pāṇini's grammar. **Ashtāra**, mfn. having eight spokes, NrisUp.; (*ashtāra*)-*cakra-vat*, mfn. 'having a wheel with eight spokes', a N. of Mañjuśrī, Buddh. **Ashtāṣṭī**, f. eighty-eight; (*ashtāṣṭī*)-*jata*, *āni*, n. pl. a hundred and eighty-eight, BhP. **Ashtāṣṭī**, mfn. having eight corners, ŚBr. **Ashtāśrī**, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 10665. **Ashtāṣṭā**, mfn. last eight days (as a certain Soma sacrifice), KātyŚr. **Ashtaka**, mf(ā) or *ikā*, Śulb.; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 45; Comm. jn. consisting of eight parts, ŚBr.; RPrāt. &c.; one who is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 65, Sch.; (as), m., N. of a son of Viśvāmitra (author of the hymn RV. x, 104), AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; (*ā*), f. the eighth day after full moon (especially that in the months Hemanta and Śiśira, on which the progenitors or manes are worshipped, ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.; *ashtakā* is therefore also a N. of the worship itself or the oblations offered on those days, Kauś. &c.), AV. xv, 16, 2; ŚBr. &c.; (*ā*), f. a N. of the Acochodā river, Matsya-P.; (am), n. a whole consisting of eight parts (as each of the eight Ashtakas of the RV., or as TS. i, or as Pāṇini's grammar &c.). **Ashtakāṅga**, n. a kind of dice-board having eight divisions, L. **Ashtakin**, mfn. one who performs an Ashtakā, (gaṇa *vrīhy-ādi*, q. v.)

Ashtakya, mfn. relating to an Ashtakā, (gaṇa *gav-ādi*, q. v.)

Ashtamā, mf(ā)n. the eighth, RV. ii, 5, 2; x, 114, 9; AV. &c.; (as), m. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 5 seq.) the eighth part, Mn. x, 120; (mfn.) forming the eighth part of (gen.), Gaut.; Śulb.; (*ā*), f. (i. e. *rātri*) the eighth day (night) in a half-month, ĀśvGr.; Mn. iv, 128, &c. - **Eklika**, mfn. one who omitting seven meals partakes only of the eighth, Mn. vi, 19.

Ashtamaka, mfn. the eighth, Yājñ. ii, 244; (*ikā*), f. a śukti or weight of four tolas.

1. **Ashtī**, f., N. of a metre consisting of sixty-four syllables (like that in RV. ii, 22, 1, RPrāt.); the number 'sixteen', Sūryas.

Ashtin, mfn. consisting of eight members or syllables, RPrāt.

अष्टि 2. *ashtī*, is, f. (✓1. *as*), reaching, AV. vi, 54, 1; (cf. *jardā-ashtī*, *vyāśhtī*, *samashhtī*).

अष्टि 3. *ashtī*, is, f. (= *asthi*, q. v.) the kernel or stone of a fruit, BhP.

Ashthi, is, f. id., L. **Ashthi-vāt**, -*vāntau*, m. du. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12) 'bony', the knees, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (cf. *urū-ashtihūd*); (*ashtihūd*)-*dagh-nā*, mfn. reaching up to the knee, ŚBr. xiii.

Ashthila, f. id., MBh. iii, 10629; v, 2758; a round pebble or stone, Suśr.; a ball, globe, MBh. i, 4494 seqq. (cf. *arkashtihila*); (= *vātashthila*, q. v.) a globular swelling below the navel, produced by wind, Suśr.; (*ashtihila*, m. or n.) Heat.

Ashthiliḥ, f. a kind of abscess, Suśr.

Ashthi-vāt. See *ashthi*.

अष्टी *ashtī*, f. a prick or goad for driving cattle (regarded as the badge of the agriculturist, Kauś.), RV.; [Zd. *asṭrā*; Lith. *akstinas*.] - **vin**, mfn. obeying the goad (as a bull), RV. x, 102, 8.

अस 1. *as*, cl. 2. P. *āstī* (2. sg. *āsi*, 1. sg. *asmi*; pl. *smāsī* or *smās*, *sthā*, *santi*; (rarely *ā*, e. g. I. *smāhe*, MBh. xiii, 13); Subj. *āsāt*; Imper. *astu*, 2. sg. *edhi* (fr. *as-ūhi*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 119); Pot. *syāt*; impf. *āsīt*, rarely *ās* [only in RV. x; cf.

Pāṇ. vii, 3, 97]; perf. 1. & 3. sg. *āsa*, 2. sg. *āsitha*, 3. pl. *āsīh*; p. m. *sdt*, f. *sati*] to be, live, exist, be present; to take place, happen; to abide, dwell, stay; to belong to (gen. or dat.); to fall to the share of, happen to any one (gen.); to be equal to (dat.), ŚBr. xiv; Mn. xi, 85; to turn out, tend towards any result, prove (with dat.); to become, BṛArUp. &c., (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 51-55); to be (i. e. used as copula, but not only with adj., but also with adv. [e. g. *tūsh-ṇīm āsīt*, MBh. iii, 4041], and often with part., [e. g. perf. Pass. p. *prasthitāh sma*, N.; fut. p. p. *kantavyo 'smi*, N.; fut. p. especially with Pot., and only in ŚBr., as *yādi dāsyān-t-syāt*, 'if he should intend to give']; the pf. *āsa* helps to form the periphrastic perf., and *asmi* &c. the fut.); [cf. Gk. *ēstī*; Lat. *es-t*; Goth. *is-t*; Lith. *es-ti*.]

अस 2. *as*, cl. 4. P. *āsyati* (p. *āsyat*; impf. *āsyāt*, AV. [cf. *parās* and *vy-as*]; fut. p. *asishyāt*; aor. *āsthar* [Nir. ii, 2; Pāṇ. vii, 4, 17; cf. *vy-as*]; perf. P. *āsa* [cf. *parās*], *ā. āse* [cf. *vy-as*]; Ved. Inf. *āstave*, VS.; to throw, cast, shoot at (loc., dat., or gen.), RV. &c.; to drive or frighten away, Nalod. iv, 36; see also 1. *astā* s. v.

1. **Asana**, am, n. (✓2. *as*), throwing, sending, a shot, RV. i, 112, 21; 130, 4; AV.; (mfn.) one who throws or discharges, L.; (*ā*), f. a missile, an arrow, RV.

अस 3. *as*, *asati*, °te = ✓*ash*, q. v.

अस *a-sa*, as, (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 132) not he, Śiā. i, 69; (cf. *a-tad*).

असंयत *a-samyat*, mfn. (✓*si*), 'not entering (into)', i. e. not pleasing (to one's mind), AV. xviii, 1, 14.

असंयत *a-samyata*, mfn. not kept together, TS. v; not shut (as a door), R. ii, 71, 34; unbridled, MBh. xiii, 2261; recited intently, Up. **Asamyatātman**, mfn. having the soul uncontrolled. **A-samyama**, as, m. non-restraint (as of one's senses), Hit.

असंयत *a-samyatta*, mfn. unopposed, RV. i, 83, 3.

असंयज्य *a-samyājya*, mfn. one with whom nobody is allowed to sacrifice, Mn. ix, 248.

असंयुक्त *a-samyukta*, mfn. unconnected, Jaim.; uncombined (as vowels in hiatus), RPrāt.

A-samyoga, as, m. absence of union or connection, Jaim.; for *a-samyāga*, q. v., MBh. xii, 2797; not a conjunct consonant, Pāṇ. i, 2, 5; iv, 1, 54; (mfn.) one with whom intercourse is forbidden, Āp.

असंयुत *a-samyuta*, mfn. not combined, unmixed, BhP.; not put together (as the hands), PSarv.; (as), m. a N. of Vishnu, L.

असंरोध *a-samroha*, as, m. non-injury, (ena), instr. ind. without injury to (with gen.), MBh. xiv, 1282.

असंरोह *a-samroha*, as, m. non-junction (as of roads), TS. ii.

असंलक्ष्य *a-samlakshya*, mfn. not perceptible, Sāh.

असंवत्सर *a-samvatsara*, as, m. 'not one year, not a whole year', in comp. with -*bhṛīta* (*ds*), mfn. not maintained a whole year (as a sacred fire), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. - **bhṛītin**, mfn. one who does not maintain (a fire) a whole year, KātyŚr. - **vāsin**, mfn. not staying a whole year (with the teacher), AitAr.

असंवर *a-samvara*, mfn. not to be concealed, Naish. i, 53.

A-samvārya, mfn. not to be warded off, MBh. **A-samvrita**, mfn. uncovered, unconcealed, ŚBr. xiv; bare (as the ground), R.; (am), n., N. of a hell, Mn. iv, 81.

असंविज्ञात *a-samvijñāta*, mfn. not agreeing with, Gaut.

A-samvijñāna, am, n. unintelligible, Mear.

असंविद *a-samvidā*, mfn. unconscious, ŚBr.

A-samvidāna, mfn. not agreeing together, ŚBr. x (ChUp.)

असंवृत *a-samvrita*. See *a-samvara*.

असंवृति *a-samvṛitti*, is, f. non-completion.

असंयवहाय *a-samyavahārya*, mfn. with whom intercourse is forbidden, Kām.

असंयवहितम् *a-samyavahitam*, ind. without interval, immediately, BhP.

असंन्याय *a-samyānāha*, as, m. absence of disarrangement or irregular order, PBh.

असंन्याहारिन् *a-samyāhārin*, mfn. (gaṇa *grāhy-ādi*, q. v.)

असंनुय *a-samnuaya*, as, m. the not sinking down, TBh.

असंशब्द *a-samśabdya*, mfn. not worth mentioning, MBh. iii, 10695.

असंशय *a-samśaya*, as, m. absence of doubt, certainty, R. v, 23, 25; (am), ind. without doubt, Mn.; N. &c.

असंश्रव *a-samśrava*, as, m. the being out of hearing, (e), loc. out of the hearing of (gen.), Mn. ii, 203.

A-samśravapo, iod. = *a-samśrave*, ĀśvŚr.

A-samśravam, ind. id. (with gen.), VPrāt. (v. l. *vyam*).

असंक्षिप्त *a-samśkṣhṣṭa*, mfn. not in close contact, PBh.; (as), m. a N. of Śiva.

A-samślesha, as, m. non-contact, Comm. on BṛArUp.

असंसक्त *a-samsakta*, mfn. unconnected, incoherent, Bhpr.; (said of the eyebrows) not joining, VarBṛS.; not attached to, indifferent to (loc.), R. vii, 3, 2; Hariv.; (am), ind. unconnectedly, separately, MānŚr.; MānGr.

असंसृक्तगिल *a-samsukta-gild*, mfn. swallow without chewing (as Rudra's dogs), AV. xi, 2, 30.

असंसृति *a-samsṛiti*, is, f. not passing through a new course of existence.

असंसृष्ट *a-samsṛishṭa*, mfn. having no connection with, unacquainted, MBh. xii, 3841; not mixed with (instr.), KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; unadulterated, undefiled (as food, Jain.; or as the mind by bad qualities, VP.)

A-samsṛishṭi, is, f. non-mixture, MaitrS.

असंस्कार *a-samskāra*, as, m. non-consecration, PārGr.; want of embellishment or care, natural state, Śak.; Kād.

A-samskrīta, mfn. not prepared, ŚākhGr.; not consecrated, Mn.; Yājñ.; unadorned, Pāñcat.; unpolished, rude (as speech). **A-samskrītalakṣin**, mfn. having unadorned curls, Kād.

असंस्तव *a-samstava*, mfn. unknown, unacquainted, not terms of friendship, Śak. (v. l.)

A-samstata, mfn. id., Vātsy.; Śak.; Kir.; Kād.

असंस्थान *a-samsthāna*, mfn. disfigured, R.

A-samsthita, mfn. not being fixed, moving continually, AitBr.; ŚBr.; not arrayed in one place, not collected, scattered, Kām.; Hit.; unaccomplished, AV. vi, 50, 2; ŚBr.; AitBr.

असंस्तादम् *a-samsvādam*, ind. without tasting, Gobh.

असंहत *a-samhata*, mfn. not coagulated (as blood), Suśr.; not formed into a ball (as faeces), Bhpr.; unconnected, BhP.; having no acquaintances or relations, not living in common, MBh. xiii, 5207; disagreeing, disunited, Pāñcat.; (as), m. a form of array (loose or open order of troops), Kām.

असंहार्य *a-samhārya*, mfn. irresistible, insuperable, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; not to be diverted (from an opinion or purpose), not to be misled, unbribeable, MBh.; R.

असंहित *a-samhita*, mfn. unconnected, Prāt.

असकल *a-sakala*, mfn. not all, not entire, Kauś.; Megh.; VarBṛS.

असकृत *a-sakṛit*, ind. not (only) once, often, repeatedly, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; with *samvatsarasya*, oftener than once a year, PārGr. - **samā-dhi**, m. repeated meditation, Buddh. **A-sakṛid-garbha-vāsa**, m. repeated birth. **A-sakṛid-bha-va**, m. 'produced more than once', a tooth, VarBṛS.

असको *asakau*, m. f. = *asau* (see s. v. *adās*),

only used in connection with *yakāḥ* and *yakā* (for *yāḥ* and *yā*), VS. xxiii, 22 & 23; (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 107.)

असक्त *a-sakta*, mfn. not stopped or intercepted by or at (loc.); said of arrows and of a sword, MBh. iii, 1602; xiv, 2189; (in the same sense *a-saṅga*, Ragh. iii, 63); free from ties, independent, Sāṅkhyak.; detached from worldly feelings or passions, unattached or indifferent to (loc.), Mn. ii, 13; Ragh. &c.; (*am*), ind. without obstacle or resistance, Hariv. 9741; R. iii, 75, 6; uninterruptedly, Kir. iv, 31; Kām.; immediately, at once, Daś.
A-sakti, *is*, f. the being detached from worldly feelings or passions, Bhag. xiii, 9.

असक्थ *a-saktha* or *a-sakthi*, mfn. without thighs, Pāṇ. v, 4, 121.

असक्त *a-sakra*, mfn. (√*saś*), not ceasing to flow or drying up, RV. vi, 63, 8; (Nir. vi, 29.)

असखि *a-sakhi*, ā, m. an untrustworthy friend, Comm. on Up.

असगोत्र *a-sagatra*, mf(ā)n. not belonging to the same family with (gen.), Gobh.; Mn. iii, 5; MBh.

असंकर *a-saṅkara*, as, m. non-mixture of caste, Gaut.; (mfn.) with *dharma*, id., MBh. xiv, 2777; (*as*), m. absence of confusion, Nyāyad.

असंकल्प *a-saṅkalpa*, as, m. absence of desire, BhP.; (*am*), n. id., R. i, 67, 15.

A-saṅkalpaniya, mfn. not to be desired, ChUp.

A-saṅkalpayat, mfn. having no desire, Kauś.

A-saṅkalpita, mfn. not determined, R. ii, 22, 24.

असंकुक्क *a-saṅkasuka*, mfn. not undetermined, firm, steady, Mn. vi, 43.

असंकीर्ण *a-saṅkirṇa*, mfn. unmixed; not unclean, Suśr.

असंकुल *a-saṅkula*, mfn. not crowded; (*as*), m. a broad road, L.

असंकेतित *a-saṅketita*, mfn. one with whom nothing has been concerted, Daś. - *tva*, n. the not being settled by agreement, Sāh.

असंक्रान्त *a-saṅkrānta*, as, m. an intercalary month, Hcat.

A-saṅkrānti-māsa, as, m. id.

असंख्य *a-saṅkhyā*, mf(ā)n. innumerable, exceedingly numerous, Mā.; Suśr. &c.

A-saṅkhyaka, mfn. id., AGP.

A-saṅkhyāta, mfn. uncounted, innumerable, AV. xii, 3, 28; VS.; ŚBr.; Kauś.

A-saṅkhyeya, mfn. innumerable, MBh.; BhP. &c.; (*as*), m. a N. of Śiva, L.; (*am*), n. an innumerable multitude, AV. x, 8, 24; an exceedingly large number, Buddh. - *guṇa*, mfn. innumerable multiplied, unnumbered. - *tā*, f. innumerable, Suśr.

असङ्ग *a-saṅga* or *a-saṅgā*, mfn. free from ties, independent, ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.); NṛisUp.; moving without obstacle (as a cart, a vessel, a flag, &c.), MBh. ii, 944; Hariv. &c.; having no attachment or inclination for or interest in; (see also *a-sakta*); (*as*), m. non-attachment, non-inclination, Mn. vi, 75; Bh.; N. of a son of Yuyudhāna, Hariv. 9207; VP.; a N. of Vasubandhu, Buddh.; 'non-impediment, generally (*ena*), instr. ind. without obstacle, Hariv. 10187; R.; (*ā*), abl. ind. unobstructedly, at pleasure, Bālar. - *cārin*, mfn. moving without obstacle, R. v, 42, 4. - *vat*, mfn. 'not attached to' (loc.), R. iii, 37, 23 [according to NBD. a mistake for *saṅga-vat*].

A-saṅgin, mfn. not attached to the world, BhP.; free from worldly desire, MārK. **A-saṅgi-tva**, n. non-attachment to the world, MBh. xii. - *sattva*, ās, m. pl., N. of certain deities, Buddh.

A-saṅgamāna, mfn. not hesitating, MBh. v, 1532. **A-saṅgātman**, mfn. having a soul free from attachments, BhP.

असंगत *a-saṅgata*, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 121) ununited, unassociated with, BhP.; uneven, unequal, Pañcat. (Hit.); unpreferred, disesteemed, L.; unbecoming, unpolished, rude, L.

A-saṅgati, *is*, f. 'incongruity, improbability,' N. of a rhetorical figure, Sāh.; Kpr. &c.; non-association with, MBh. xii.

A-saṅgama, as, m. not associating with; (for *a-saṅga*, m., q. v.) = *vairāgya*, no attachment to (loc.), BhP.

असंघट्ट *a-saṅghaṭṭa*, as, m. non-collision, Ragh. xiv, 56.

असंचिद्रिप *a-saṅca-drish*, mfn. hating or persecuting the non-worshippers [BR.; Gmn.] or not persecuting worshippers [NBD.], RV. viii, 20, 24 (voc.)

असञ्छाखा *asac-chākhā* and *-chāstra*. See *d-sat*.

असंजात *a-sajāta*, mfn. not related by blood, VS. v, 23.

A-sajātyā, mf(ā)n. without consanguinity, RV. x, 39, 6.

असञ्जन *asaj-jana*. See *d-sat*.

असंचय *a-saṅcaya*, mfn. having no provisions, MBh. xii, 2018. - *vat*, mfn. id., TĀr.

A-saṅcayika, mfn. id., Mn. vi, 43 (v. l.)

A-saṅcāta, mfn. not piled, not completely arranged (as the sacrificial altar), ŚBr. ii.

असंचर *a-saṅcara*, as, m. not a passage which is frequented or accessible, KātyŚr.

A-saṅcarat, mfn. (pr. p.) not moving about (said of a Prāṇa), ŚBr. xiv.

A-saṅcāra, as, m. no disarrangement (as of verses), Lāṭy.

A-saṅcārya, mfn. inaccessible to (instr.), Hariv. 3637.

असंछन्न *a-saṅchanna*, mfn. not covered, ŚBr.

असंज्ञ *a-saṅjña*, mfn. senseless, Bhpr.; not having full consciousness, R.; (*d-saṅjñā*), f. disunion, discord, AV. xii, 5, 34; ŚBr.; not a name, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 149. - *tva*, n. the not having full consciousness, MBh. xiv, 1001 (ed. Bomb.)

A-saṅjñāpta, mfn. not suffocated (as a victim), ŚBr. xiii.

A-saṅjñāna, *am*, n. discord with (instr.), TS. v.

A-saṅjñi-sattva, ās, m. pl. = *asaṅgi-s*, q. v.

असञ्जर *a-saṅjvara*, mfn. feeling no (heat of) anger or grief, Mn. iv, 185.

असत् *d-sat*, mf(ā)satī)n. [in RV. seven times *dsat* and five times *dsat* with lengthening of the accentuated vowel] not being, not existing, unreal, RV. vii, 134, 8; AV. i, 1; Kum. iv, 12; untrue, wrong, RV.; bad, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*n*), m. Indra, L.; (*t*), f., see s. v. below; (*n*), n. non-existence, nonentity, RV.; AV. &c.; (*n*), n. falsehood, RV. vii, 104, 8; evil, Ragh. i, 10; (*ntas*), m. pl. bad or contemptible men, MBh. &c. - *kara-tva*, n. incapability of effecting anything, Kap. - *kalpanā*, f. a wrong supposition, Śak. - *kāra*, m. doing injury, offence, MBh. i, 6355. - *kārya*, n. bad or illicit occupation, Mn. xii, 32; (*asatkārya*)-*vādin*, m. one who (like a Naiyāyika) holds that an effect is non-existent in its cause before production. - *kṛta*, mfn. badly treated, MBh. iii, 2755 & 2918; (*am*), n. offence, ib. 2981. - *1. kṛitya*, ind. p. not taking notice of (acc.), MBh. xiii, 2766. - *2. kṛitya*, mfn. one who does evil actions, L. - *tā*, f. non-existence, L. - *1. tva*, n. id., NṛisUp.; non-presence, absence, Nyāyam. - *patna*, m. a bad road, L.; (mfn.) not being on the right path, BhP. - *parigrāha*, mfn. receiving unfit presents, or from improper persons, Mn. xi, 194; xii, 32. - *putra*, mfn. having no son, Mn. ix, 154. - *pramudita*, n. (in Sāṅkhyā phil.) one of the eight Asiddhis. - *samsarga*, m. evil company. - *saṅga*, m. 'attached to evil,' N. of a doorkeeper (in the Prabhāhacandrodāya).

Asac (in comp. for *asat*). - **chākhā**, f. an unreal branch (?), AV. x, 7, 21. - **chāstra**, n. heretical doctrine, Mn. xi, 65.

Asaj (in comp. for *asat*). - **jana**, m. a bad or wicked man, R.; Ragh. xii, 46, &c.; a malignant man, Kād. - **jāti-māra**, m., N. of a person (in the Dhūrtasamgraha).

Asati, f. an unfaithful or unchaste wife, MBh.; R. &c. - **suta**, m. the son of an unchaste wife, L.

2. A-sattva, mfn. strengthless, without energy, R.

A-satyā, mfn. untrue, false, lying, RV. iv, 5, 5; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. untruth, falsehood, Mn. &c.

- **tā**, f. untruth, Sāh. - **vāda**, m. a lie, Daś. - **vādin**, mfn. speaking falsely, a liar. - **āla**, mf(ā)n. having an inclination to falsehood, R. - **sandha**, mfn. treacherous, base, R. iii, 57, 20; Hit. - **sannibha**, mfn. improbable, unlikely, L.

Asad (in comp. for *asat*). - **adhyetṛi**, m. a

Brāhman who reads heterodox works, L. - **Āgraha**, mfn. = *-graha*, mfn., BhP. - **Ācāra**, mfn. following evil practices, wicked; (*as*), m. evil practice. - **Ācārin**, mfn. = *-ācāra*, mfn. - **graha**, mfn. performing mischievous or malignant tricks, BhP.; (*as*), m. caprice, idle or childish desire, BhP.; VP. &c. - **grāha**, mfn. = *-graha*, mfn., Hariv. 15479; R.; BhP.; (*as*), m. = *-graha*, m., ib. - **grāhin**, mfn. = *-graha*, mfn., R. ii, 1, 18 (v. l. *-grahin*). - **dris**, mfn. evil-eyed, L. - **dharma**, m. evil practice or custom, MBh. xii, 2215. - **buddhi**, mfn. foolish, BhP. - **bhāva**, m. non-existence, absence, Vedāntas. &c.; an evil temperament or disposition, L. - **vāc**, mfn. whose speech is untrue, a liar, BhP. - **vāda**, m. heterodoxy, BhP. - **vṛitti**, f. low or degrading occupation or profession; (mfn.) following evil practices, BhP. - **vyavahāra**, mfn. and (*as*), m. = *-ācāra*, mfn. and m. - **vyavahārin**, mfn. = *-ācārin*.

1. Asan (in comp. for *asat*). - **mati**, f. a wrong opinion, BhP.; 'no intention,' acc. *tiṃ* with √ *i. kri*, not to care for (loc.), BhP. - **mantrā**, m. untrue speech, AV. iv, 9, 6. - **māna**, m. for *a-sammāna*, q. v.

असदृश *a-sadṛśa*, mf(ī)n. (*gaṇa cāru-ādi*, q. v.) unlike, dissimilar; improper, MBh. iii, 16061; Mṛicch.; (*as*), m., N. of a Prākṛit poet. - **tva**, n. dissimilarity, VarBṛS. - **vyavahārin**, mfn. behaving improperly. - **Asadṛśōpama**, n. (in rhetoric) a dissimilar simile.

असद्यस् *a-sadyas*, ind. not on the same day, not immediately, KātyŚr.

असन (2. *asān*), n. Ved. the base of some cases (viz. instr. *asān*, gen. abl. *asān*, gen. pl. *asānām*) of *dsri*, q. v., AV.; VS.; MaitrS. &c.

असन 2. *asana*, as, m. the tree Terminalia Tomentosa, Jain.; Suśr.; (cf. 3. *āsana*). - **parā**, f. the plant Marsilea Quadrifolia, L. (For 1. *asana* see √ 2. *as*.)

असनाभि *a-sanābhi* = *a-sajāta*, q. v., KapS.

असनि *asani* and *asanika*, mfn. ? (*gaṇa pi-tyādi*, q. v.)

असंतत *a-saṅtata*, mfn. interrupted, ŚBr.

असंताप *a-saṅtāpa*, mf(ā)n. not suffering pain or sorrow, AV. xvi, 3, 6; Comm. on Mn. iv, 185; not causing pain or sorrow, AV. iv, 26, 3; viii, 2, 14.

असंतुष्ट *a-saṅtushṭa*, mfn. discontented, displeased, Hit.

A-saṅtoṣha, as, m. displeasure, Śak.; Mālatim. - **vat**, mfn. discontented, Pañcat.

असंत्याग *a-saṅtyāga*, as, m. not giving up or renouncing (intercourse with; gen.), MBh. v, 1164.

A-saṅtyāgin, mfn. not giving up or abandoning, R.

A-saṅtyājya, mfn. not to be abandoned, MBh. i, 8349; not to be avoided, MBh. xii, 9950; not to be neglected or forgotten, MBh. iii, 1053.

असंदिग्ध *a-saṅdigdha*, mfn. not indistinct, MBh. xii; undoubted, unsuspected, certain, Jain. (Prākṛit *didhda*); Pat.; (*am*), ind. without any doubt, certainly, Pañcat.; MārK.

असंदिह *a-saṅdita*, mfn. unbound, unrestrained, RV. iv, 4, 2; Mn. viii, 342.

A-saṅdina, mfn. id., RV. viii, 104, 14.

असंदृश्य *a-saṅdṛśya*, mfn. invisible to (gen.), Uttarar.

असंधान *a-saṅdhāna*, am, n. want of aim or object; disjunction.

A-saṅdhi, *is*, m. want of union or connection.

A-saṅdhita, mfn. for *a-saṅdita*, q. v. [NBD.]

A-saṅdhya, mfn. not to be made peace with, MBh. xii, 6268; Hit.; for which no amends can be made, not to be redressed, AitBr. - **tā**, f. the state of one with whom no peace is to be made, Venṭs.

असन्न *a-sanna*, mfn. restless, ŚBr.

असंनद्ध *a-saṅnaddha*, mfn. not put on (as a mail-coat), MBh. xii, 3541; not yet appertaining to (as a quality), Kāvyād.; pretending to knowledge, concealed (as a Paṇḍit or teacher), L.; proud, L.

असंनिकर्षे *a-saṃnikarsha*, as, m. want of nearness or proximity, remoteness of objects (so as to render them imperceptible), L.

A-saṃnikarṣiṣṭa, mfn. not near, remote.

असंनिधान *a-saṃnidhāna*, am, n. non-proximity, absence, Kāvyaḍ.; Kathās. &c.; wanting, (āt), abl. inst. through want of (gen.), Rājat.

A-saṃnidhi, is, m. (generally loc. °dhau) absence, Mn.; Gaut. &c.; wanting, Jaim.

असन्मति *qsan-mati & mantrā*. See *ā-sat*.

असपत्न *ā-sapatna*, as, m. not a rival, AV. i, 19, 4; (*ā-sapatnā*), m(f)ān. (chiefly Ved.) without a rival or adversary, undisturbed, RV. x, 159, 4 & 5; 174, 4 & 5; AV. &c.; (ā), f., N. of a certain sacrificial brick, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ām), n. undisturbed condition, peace, AV.

असपिण्ड *a-sapiṇḍa*, mfn. related more distantly than a *sa-piṇḍa*, q.v., Mn.; Yājñ. &c.

असप्तशङ्ख *ā-saptaśapha*, m(f)ān. not having seven hoofs (or claws), TS. vi; ŚBr.

असवन्धु *ā-sabandhu*, mfn. not related, VS. v, 23; AV.

असभ *a-sabha*, mfn. without company, TS.

A-sabhya, mfn. unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, Nir.; Bhp. &c.

असम *a-sama*, mfn. uneven, unequal (either by birth or in surface or number), Mn. x, 73; Kir. v, 7, &c.; odd; (*ā-sama*), m(f)ān. unequalled, without a fellow or equal, RV.; AV. &c. = *tā*, f. the being unequalled, Naish. — *tvā*, n. unfair or ungracious behaviour, MaitrUp. — *bāṇa*, m. 'having an odd number of (i.e. five) arrows', Kāma, Git. — *ratha* (*dsama-*), mfn. possessed of an unequalled chariot, VS. xv, 17. — *sāra*, m. = *bāṇa*, q.v., Naish. — *sama*, mfn. unequalled, Lalit. — *śāyaka*, m. = *bāṇa*, q.v., Kathās. **Asamāśuga**, m. id., Naish. **Asamāśhu**, m. id., L. **Asamāśjas**, m., N. of a man, Hariv. 2038 seq.

A-samanā, m(f)ān. not remaining united, going in different directions, RV. i, 140, 4; vii, 5, 3; uneven (as a path), RV. vi, 46, 13.

A-samāti, mfn. having none equal, unparalleled, RV. x, 60, 2 & 5 (AV. vi, 79, 1 for *ā-samati*?, NBD.); (ī), m., N. of a king (with the patron. Rāthaprosṭha), RAnukr. **Asamāty-oja** (6), mfn. of unequalled strength, RV. vi, 29, 6.

A-samāna, m(f)ān. unequal (by birth or in qualities), different, VS. v, 23, &c.; incomparable, Daś.; (am), n. not a similar or corresponding condition, Mfich. — *kāraṇa*, mfn. not having the same cause, RPrāt. — *grāma*, mfn. not belonging to or being born in the same village, Gaut.

असमक्षम् *a-samaksham*, ind. not visibly, behind one's back, Bhp.

असमग्र *a-samagra*, mfn. incomplete, unentire, partial, MBh. &c.; (am), [Ragh. iii, 64] or in comp. *asamagra-* [Mālav.], ind. incompletely.

असमञ्ज *a-samañja*, as, or °ñjas, ās, m., N. of a descendant of Ikshvāku (a son of Sagara by Keśinī and father of Apṣumat), MBh.; Hariv. &c.

A-samañjasa, mfn. unfit, unbecoming, MBh. &c.; (as), m. a good-for-nothing fellow, Bhp.; (am), n. unconformity, impropriety, unbecomingness, Bhp.; Pañcat. &c.; (am), ind. unbecomingly, Kathās. &c.

असमद् *ā-samad*, t, f. non-conflict, concord, ŚBr.

असमन *a-samand*. See *a-sama*.

असमय *a-samaya*, as, m. non-obligation, absence of contract or agreement, Āp.; unseasonableness; unfit or unfavourable time, Kathās.; Vepīs.

असमर्थ *a-samartha*, m(f)ān. unable to (Inf., dat., loc., or in comp.); not having the intended meaning, Kpr. — *tvā*, n. incapability of (in comp.), Rājat.

असमर्पण *a-samarpaṇa*, am, n. not committing or not intrusting; non-delivery, Heat.

A-samarpita, mfn. unconsigned, not intrusted; undelivered.

असमवहितम् *ā-samavahitam*, ind. so as not to touch each other, ŚBr. ix.

असमवायिन *a-samavāyin*, mfn. not inherent, not inseparably connected with, accidental, Tarkas.

A-samavēta, mfn. id. ib.; (pl.) not all assembled, Gaut.

असमष्टकाय *ā-samaṣṭa-kāya* (7), mfn. (✓ 1. aṣṭ), of unattainable wisdom, RV. ii, 21, 4; ix, 76, 4.

असमस्त *a-samasta*, mfn. uncompounded, Kāvyaḍ. &c.; uncollected, L.; incomplete, L.

असमाति *d-samāti*. See *a-sama*.

A-samāna. See ib.

असमाप्त *a-samāpta*, mfn. unfinished, unaccomplished, incomplete.

A-samāpti, is, f. non-completion, KātyŚr.

असमायुत *a-samāyuta*, mfn. unconnected, Tār.

असमावर्तक *a-samāvartaka*, as, m. a religious student who has not yet completed the period of his residence with his teacher and who therefore has not yet returned home, Mn. xi, 157.

A-samāvṛttika and °ttika, as, m. id., ib. (v. 1.)

असमिध्य *a-samidhya*, ind. p. not having kindled, Mn. ii, 187.

असमीक्षित *a-samikṣita*, mfn. not perceived or ascertained, R. v, 81, 8.

A-samikṣhya, ind. p. not having considered. — *kārin*, mfn. acting inconsiderately, Hit.

असमीचीन *a-samicīna*, mfn. incorrect.

असमृद्ध *ā-samṛiddha*, mfn. not successful or prosperous, AV. i, 27, 2 & 3; not fulfilled (as wishes &c.), unaccomplished, failing, ŚBr.; R. ii, 92, 16.

A-samṛiddhi, is, f. (often *ayas*, f. pl.) non-accomplishment, ill-success, failure, AV.; Mn. iv, 137, &c.

असमेत *a-samēta*, mfn. 'not arrived, absent,' missing, Ragh. ix, 70.

असंपत्ति *a-sampatti*, is, f. ill-luck, want of success, failure, Mn. xii, 36; the not being sufficient, Heat.

A-sampanna, mfn. unaccomplished, KaushBr.; Bhp.

असंपर्क *a-samparka*, mfn. destitute of contact, without connection or relation.

असंपाठ्य *a-sampāṭhya*, mfn. not to be studied with, one with whom it is forbidden to read or study, Mn. ix, 238.

असंपात *a-sampāta*, m(f)ān. not present or at hand, Kauś.

असंपूर्ण *a-sampūrṇa*, mfn. incomplete.

असंपृचान *ā-sampṛicāna*, mfn. (pr. p. Ā.) not being in contact, ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr.

असंप्रति *ā-samprati*, ind. (gana *tishṭhadgṛ-ādi*, q.v.; Pān. ii, 1, 6) not according to the moment or to present circumstances, ŚBr. ix.

असंप्रत्त *ā-sampṛatta*, mfn. not delivered or handed over, TS. ii.

A-sampṛadatta, mfn. not willingly given (as a girl into marriage), Hariv. 10106.

असंप्रमाद *a-sampṛamāda*, as, m. absence of carelessness, Bhp.

असंप्रमोष *a-sampṛamoshā*, as, m. 'the not allowing to be carried off,' not letting drop (as from memory), Yogas.

असंप्राप्त *a-sampṛāpta*, mfn. not arrived at, not having reached the aim, MBh. xiv, 2188; not reached or attained (as an object or anything desired), MBh.; Pān. ii, 3, 12, Comm.

A-sampṛāpya, ind. p. without reaching.

असंबद्ध *a-sambaddha*, mfn. unconnected, separate, R. iii, 31, 20; not closely associated, distant, not related, Mn. vii, 163; Śak.; incoherent (as words or speech), unmeaning, absurd, Vepīs. &c.; (also said of an action) Kād.; speaking unmeaningly, Mfich.

A-sambandha, mfn. not related, Mn. ii, 129; Kād.; (as), m. non-connection, Jaim.

असंबाध *a-sambādha*, m(f)ān. unconfinned, spacious, wide, large, AV. xii, 1, 2; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; unobstructed, unimpeded, L.; 'not crowded,' scarcely frequented, Kād.; (ā), f., N. of a metre; (ām), n. non-confinement, open space, AV. xviii, 2, 20.

असंबोध *a-sambodha*, as, m. non-knowledge, ignorance, MBh. xii, 11289.

असंभव *ā-sambhava*, as, m. 'non-existence,' destruction, VS. xl, 10; non-happening, cessation, interruption, Mn. xi, 27; absence of, want, Mn.; MBh. &c.; impropriety, inconsistency, impossibility, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (mfn.) 'non-happening,' inconsistent, impossible.

A-sambhavyām, ind. so as to prevent any restoration, AV. v, 18, 12 & 19, 11.

A-sambhavanā, f. not regarding possible, Kād.; impossibility of comprehending, L.; want of respect, Bālar.

A-sambhāvaniya, mfn. inconceivable, incomprehensible, impossible, Mfich.

A-sambhāvita, mfn. id., Kād.; unworthy of (gen.), ib. **Asambhāvitōpamā**, f. a simile that implies an impossibility, Kāvyaḍ.

A-sambhāvya, mfn. = °bhāvaniya, q.v., MBh. xiii, 272, &c.; (am), ind. = *a-sambhavyām*, q.v., AitBr.

A-sambhūti, is, f. 'non-existence,' destruction, VS. xl, 9; ŚBr. xiv.

असंभाषा *a-sambhāṣhā*, f. absence of conversation with (instr.), PārGṛ.

A-sambhāṣhya, mfn. one with whom one ought not to converse, MBh.; Bhp.; unfit (as a place) for conversation, Mn. viii, 55.

असंभिन्दत् *ā-sambhindat*, mfn. not damaging, PBr.; not bringing into contact, not mingling, TBr.

A-sambhinna, mfn. not broken or passed (as barriers or bounds), MBh.; not being in contact, separated, separate, ŚBr.

A-sambheda, as, m. non-contact, the being separate, ŚBr.

A-sambhedyā, mfn. not to be brought into contact, Hariv. 4504.

असंभोग *a-sambhoga*, as, m. non-enjoyment, Hit.; absence of sexual union, MBh. v, 1524.

A-sambhojya, mfn. one with whom one ought not to eat, Mn. ix, 238; MBh. xii, 4046.

असंभ्रम *a-sambhrama*, mfn. free from flurry, composed, cool, MBh. &c.; (am), ind. coolly, ib.

A-sambhṛantam, ind. = *a-sambhramam*, q.v., Mfich.

असंमत *a-sammata*, mfn. not respected, despised, Kum. iii, 5; Rājat.; unauthorized, without the consent of (in comp.), Mn. viii, 197. **A-sammataśāyina**, mfn. taking without the consent (of the owner), MBh. xii, 5909.

A-sammati, is, f. dishonour, Pān. iii, 1, 128.

A-sammāna, as, m. id., Pañcat. (v. 1. *a-sann*°).

असंमित *ā-sammita*, mfn. not measured, immeasurable, ŚBr.

असंमुख *a-sammukha*, m(f)ān. having the face turned away from, Kathās.

असंमुग्ध *a-sammugdha*, mfn. one who has lost his way, KaushBr.

A-sammūḍha, mfn. not confused, deliberate, MBh.

A-sammoha, as, m. calmness, composure, deliberateness, R.; Suśr.

असंमृष्ट *ā-sammṛiṣṭa*, mfn. uncleansed, RV. v, 11, 3; Kāvyaḍ.; (am), n. incomplete cleansing (of the sacrificial fire), ŚBr. ii; KātyŚr.

असंमोष *a-sammoshā*, as, m. = ? *a-sampṛamoshā*, q.v., Buddh.

असम्यक् *a-samyak*, ind. incorrectly, wrongly, MārKp. — *kārin*, mfn. acting improperly, Mn. ix, 259. — *kṛta-kārin*, mfn. not doing one's work or duty well, MBh. i, 5551 = xii, 5307. — *prayoga*, m. incorrect application, Car.

असरण *a-saraṇa*, am, n. not proceeding, not going, KātyŚr.

असर *asaru*, *us*, m. the medicinal plant *Bhumea Lacera*, L.

असरूप *a-sarūpa*, mfn. not having the same form, Pāp. iii, 1, 94.

असर्व *a-sarva*, mfn. not complete, ŚBr.; AitBr. — *kratu* (*d-sarva*), m. not a general sacrifice, not an optional sacrifice, ŚBr. xi. — *jāa*, mfn. not knowing everything. — *vibhakti*, mfn. not taking every case-termination, defective (e.g. *ya-tah*, *yatra*, and *yadā*, considered as abl., loc., and instr. respectively), Pāp. i, 1, 38. — *vira* (*d-sarva*), mfn. not surrounded by all (his) men, AV. ix, 2, 14. — *sas*, ind. not generally, not as a rule, RPrāt.

असवर्ग *a-savarṇa*, mf(ā)n. of a different caste, Śak.; not homogeneous (as sounds), TPrāt.

असव्य *a-savya*, mfn. not left, VarBṛS.; (e), ind. on the right, L.; (cf. *apa-savya*.)

असद्यत् *a-saścāt*, mf(ā)n. eight times as adj.; or *d-saścantī*, thrice) a. not sticking; not ceasing; not drying up, RV.; (*a-saścāt*), f. pl. (i.e. *dhārās*) inexhaustible streams, RV.; (*a-saścātā*), instr. f. ind. in an inexhaustible manner, RV. x, 69, 8. — *asāścāna*, mf(ā)n. not ceasing, RV. ix, 86, 18.

असत् *a-sat*, mfn. not sleeping, RV. i, 143, 3.

असह *a-saha*, mfn. incapable of bearing (or producing young ones), Pāp. i; not bearing or enduring (ifc. or with gen.), Mudr.; Kathās.; not able to, not capable of (Inf. or in comp.), Kathās.; intolerant, impatient, ib.; (*am*), n. the middle of the breast, L. — *tva*, n. inability to endure, Sarvad.; not tolerating, Śāh.; not being at hand, Bhpr.

असहान, mf(ā)n. not able to endure, unenduring (ifc.), Kathās.; envious, jealous, Megh.; Vikr. &c.; (*as*), m. an enemy, L.; (*am*), n. not tolerating, Śāh. — *tā*, f. weakness, Kād.

असहमना, mfn. not tolerating, Mudr. — *asahishnu*, mfn. unable to endure (with acc., loc. or ifc.), Suśr.; Rājat. &c.; impatient, unenduring, envious, quarrelsome, Kathās. &c. — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. inability to endure, Suśr. &c.; impatience, envy, Kathās. &c.

असह्य, mf(ā)n. unbearable, insufferable, insuperable, SV.; MBh.; impracticable, impossible, MBh. iii, 1225 seq.; with *drashṭum*, 'impossible to be seen', i.e. invisible, Up. — *piḍa*, mfn. causing intolerable pain, Ragh. i, 71.

असहाय *a-sahāya*, mfn. without companions, friendless, Mn. vii, 30 & 55; Śārng.; solitary (as a house), Pāp. Sch. — *tā*, f. loneliness, solitude, the life of a hermit, Mn. vi, 44. — *vat*, mfn. without companions, Mn. vi, 42.

असाक्षात् *a-sākṣāt*, ind. not before the eyes, invisible; not present.

असक्शिका, mfn. unattested, unwitnessed, Mn. viii, 109. — *hata*, mfn. beaten (in law) without witnesses, Yājñ. ii, 212.

असक्शिन, mfn. incompetent as a witness, not an eye-witness, Yājñ. ii, 71; Vishṇu. — *a-sākṣhi-tva*, n. the not being an eye-witness, Kap.

असक्श्या, *am*, n. want of evidence.

असत्प *a-satmya*, mfn. unwholesome, disagreeing (as food), Car.; Suśr.

असद *a-sādā*, mfn. not mounted on horseback, AV. xi, 10, 24; not becoming tired, unwearied, Rājat.

असाधन *a-sādhana*, mfn. without means, destitute of resources or materials or instruments or implements, MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. not a means, anything not effective of an object, Kap.

असद्भु, mfn. (Pāp. vi, 2, 160) not good, wicked, bad, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; wrong, Comm. on TPrāt.; (*as*), m. not an honest man, a wicked man, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*u*), n. anything bad, evil, ŚBr. (*sādhv-asādhv*), 'good and evil'; MBh. &c.; disfavour, disgrace, only *ūnā*, instr. ind. disfavouredly, ŚBr. ii; ChUp. (cf. 3. *a-sāman*); (*u*), ind. (used as an interjection of disapproval) bad! shame! Rājat. &c. — *tva*, n. wickedness, Kām. &c.; the not being approvable, VarBṛS. — *vāda*, m. disapproval, BhP. — *vṛitta*, mf(ā)n. having bad manners, Mn. ix, 80.

A-sādhya, mfn. not to be effected or completed, not proper or able to be accomplished, Yājñ. ii, 196; Hariv. &c.; incurable, irremediable, MBh. iv, 395; Suśr. &c.; not to be overpowered or mastered, Pāñcat.; Kām.; not susceptible of proof, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. — *tā*, f. incurableness, Suśr.; the state of one not to be mastered, Pāñcat. — *tva*, n. incurableness, Suśr.

असाधारण *a-sādhāraṇa*, mf(i)n. not common, special, specific, Tarkas.; quite uncommon, extraordinary, Daś.; Kathās. &c.; (*am*), n. special property, L.

असानाय *a-sānāthya*, n. want of help or assistance, Kathās.

असातापिका *a-sāntāpika*, mfn., Pāp. vi, 2, 155, Sch.

असानिध *a-sānnidhya*, *am*, n. 'non-nearness', absence, MBh. iii, 610; R.; Śak.

असामन्त्र्य *a-sāmanjasya*, *am*, n. incorrectness, Comm. on Vedāntas.; impropriety, unbecomingness, Bād.

असामन् 1. *a-sāman*, *a*, n. (fr. 1. *sāman*), want, deficiency, ChUp.

असामन् 2. *a-sāmāna*, mfn. (fr. 2. *sāman*), without a song or *Sāman*, ŚBr. i; not acquainted with the *Sāma-veda*, MBh. xii, 231 2.

असामन् 3. *a-sāman*, *a*, n. only *omnā*, instr. ind. (= *a-sādhinā* s. v. *a-sādhū*, q. v.) in an unfriendly way, unfavourably, ChUp.

A-sāmanya, mfn. unfavourable, AitBr.

असामयिक *a-sāmayika*, mfn. unseasonable, Kir. ii, 40.

असामर्थ्य *a-sāmarthya*, *am*, n. weakness, Pāñcat.; Sarvad.; (mfn.) weak, decaying (as a tree), MBh. xiii, 281.

असामान्य *a-sāmānya*, mfn. not common, special, Sāṅkhyak.; uncommon, peculiar, MBh. i, 5308; Kathās. &c.; special property, L.

असामि *a-sāmi*, mfn. not half, entire, complete, RV.; (i), ind. completely, RV. — *śavas* (*dsā-mi*), mfn. having complete strength, RV. v, 52, 5.

असंप्रत *a-sāmpratā*, mfn. not becoming, improper, MBh. i, 6371, &c.; unseasonable, Daś.; not belonging to the present time (as Brahman), MārKp.; (*am*), ind. unfitly, improperly, MBh. v, 3255, &c.

A-sāmpratika-tā, f. improper behaviour, Bālar.

असंप्रदायिक *a-sāmpradāyika*, mfn. not traditional, not sanctioned by tradition, Uttarar.; Comm. on Mn. iii, 127, &c.

असाम्य *a-sāmya*, *am*, n. (fr. *a-sama*), difference, dissimilarity, MBh. ii, 679; BhP.

असार *a-sāra*, mfn. sapless, without strength or value, without vigour, spoiled, unfit, unprofitable, Mn. viii, 203; Suśr. &c.; (*as*), m. 'worthlessness', see *sārāsāra*; Ricinus Communis (castor-oil tree), L.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Musa Paradisiaca*, L.; (*am*), n. Aloe wood, L. — *tā*, f. saplessness, unfitness, worthlessness, fragility, Yājñ. ii, 60; Ragh. viii, 50.

असावधान *a-sāvadhāna*, mfn. careless, inadvertent. — *tā*, f. carelessness.

असाहस *a-sāhasa*, *am*, n. absence of violence; absence of boldness or inconsiderate hastiness.

A-sāhasika, mf(i)n. not acting boldly or inconsiderately, Śis. ix, 59.

असाहाय्य *a-sāhāyya*, *am*, n. want of assistance or co-operation.

असि *asī*, *is*, m. (√ 2. *as*), a sword, cimeter, knife (used for killing animals), RV.; AV. &c.; (*is*), f., N. of a river (near Benares), VāmP. (cf. *asī*); [Lat. *ensi*-s.] — *gapda*, m. = *kshudrōpadhāna* (for *kshurōp*?), L. — *caryā*, f. exercise or practice of arms, MBh. i, 5239. — *daṇḍashtra* or *daṇḍashtraka*, m. 'having swords for fangs', the marine monster Makara (painted on the banner of Kāmadeva), L. — *dhara*, m., N. of a man, Rājat. — *dhārā*, f. the blade of a sword, Ragh. &c.; (*asidhārā*)-*patha*, m. = *asi-pathā*, q.v., Śārng.; — *vrata*, n. an exceedingly difficult task, Pāñcat. &c. — *dhāva* or *-dhāvaka*, m. a sword or tool-cleaner, armourer, L. — *dhenu*, f. a (small) knife, Daś.; Kathās. — *dhē-*

nukā, f. id., Kathās. — *pattra*, n. the blade of a sword, L.; (*as*), m. 'having sword-shaped leaves', the sugar-cane (*Scirpus Kysoor* Roxb.), L.; 'paved with swords', N. of a hell, L.; (*asipattra*)-*vana*, n., N. of a hell, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; — *viksha*, m. a kind of tree in the lower world [Comm.], Ragh. xiv, 48; — *vrata*, n. = *asidhārā-vrata*, q.v. — *pattra*, m. the sugar-cane, L. — *pathā*, m. the course of the sword or knife that kills, ŚBr. xiii. — *pāṇi*, mfn. having a sword in one's hand, MBh. xii, 3737. — *pucchaka*, m. the Gangetic porpoise (*Delphinus Gangeticus*). — *putrikā* or *-putrī*, f. 'daughter of a sword', a (small) knife, Hcat. — *māt*, mfn. furnished with knives or daggers, VS. xvi, 21. — *moda*, m. the fetid Mimosa (*Vachellia Farnesiana*), L.; (cf. *ahi-māra*, &c.). — *yashṭi*, f. = *-latā*, q.v., VarBṛS.; (Prākṛit *asi-latṭhi*) Jain. — *latā*, f. the blade of a sword, Śis. vi, 51. — *loman*, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2531; Hariv. — *śimbi*, f., N. of a vegetable, L. — *hatya*, n. fighting with swords (or knives), (*gana anuśatikāddi*, q.v.). — *hetī*, m. a swordsman or soldier armed with a sword, L. — *Asy-asī*, ind. sword against sword, L. — *Asy-udyata*, mfn. (for *udyatāsi*) having the sword raised, Pāp. ii, 2, 36, Comm.

असिक *a-sika*, *am*, n. the part of the face between the underlip and the chin, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. (v. 1. *aśika*).

असिकी *āsiknī*, Ved. f. of 2. *āsita*, q.v.

असित 1. *a-sita*, mfn. unbound, TS. vii; ŚBr. xiv.

असित 2. *āsita*, mf(ā); Ved. *āsiknī* n. (*sita*, 'white,' appears to have been formed from this word, which is probably original, and not a compound of *a* and *sita*; cf. *asura* and *sura*), dark-coloured, black, RV. &c.; (*as*), m. the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; a poisonous animal (said to be a kind of mouse), L.; N. of the lord of darkness and magic, AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; of a descendant of Kaśyapa (composer of RV. ix, 5-24), named also Devala [RANUKR.] or Asita Devala [MBh.; Hariv.]; N. of a man (with the patron. Vārshagana), ŚBr. xiv; of a son of Bharata, R.; of a Rishi, Buddh.; of a mountain, MBh. iii, 8364; Kathās.; (*ās*), m. a black snake, AV.; a Mantra (saving from snakes), MBh. i, 2188; (*ā*), f. a girl attending in the women's apartments (whose hair is not whitened by age), L.; the indigo plant, L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 4819; Hariv. 12472; (*āsiknī*), f. 'the dark one', the night, RV. iv, 17, 15; x, 3, 1; a girl attending in the women's apartments, L.; N. of a wife of Daksha, Hariv.; N. of the river Akeshines (afterwards called Candra-bhāgā) in the Pāñjāb, RV. viii, 20, 25 & (*āsiknī*) x, 75, 5. — *keśānta*, mfn. having black locks, N. — *grīva* (*āsita*), mfn. having a black neck, VS. xxiii, 13; (ŚBr. xiii); (*as*), m. a peacock, MBh. xii, 4303. — *jānu*, mfn. having black knees, ĀpŚr. — *jū*, mfn. (nom. -*jūś*) n. id., AV. xii, 1, 21. — *druma*, m. the tree *Xanthochymus Pictorius*, L. — *nayana*, mfn. black-eyed. — *pucchaka*, m. 'having a black tail', N. of an animal, Car.; (cf. *kāla-pucchaka*). — *bhrū*, mfn. having black eyelids. — *mushkaka*, m. the plant *Schrebera Swietenoides*, Suśr. — *mṛiga*, m., N. of a Rishi of the SV., ShadvBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants, AitBr. — *varṇa* (*āsita*), mfn. dark-coloured, TS. — *vartman*, m. 'having a black path (of smoke)', Agni, Hcat. — *Asitāksha*, mf(i)n. = *āsita-nayana*, q.v., Vishṇu. — *Asitānga*, m. a form of Śiva (especially mentioned in Tantras), Brahmap. &c. — *Asitābhra-śekhara*, m., N. of a Buddha, L. — *Asitāmburūha*, m. the black lotus, L. — *Asitārcis*, m. fire, L. — *Asitāla*, m., N. of a plant, L. — *Asitāśman*, m. the lapis lazuli, Kir. v, 48. — *Asitōtpala*, m. the blue lotus, Pāñcat. — *Asitōda*, n. (i.e. *saras*) N. of a mythical lake, VP. — *Asitōpala*, m. = *asitāśman*, q.v., L.

Asiknikā, f. (= *āsiknī*, q.v.) a girl attending in the women's apartments, Pāp. iv, 1, 39, Kād.

असिद्ध *a-siddha*, mfn. imperfect, incomplete, NṛisUp.; unaccomplished, uneffected; unproved; (regarded as) not existing or (as) not having taken effect (as a rule or operation taught in grammar), Pāp.; not possessed of magic power. — **A-siddhānta**, m. not an incontestable dogma, Suśr. — **A-siddhārtha**, mfn. who has not effected his aim, R. iii, 55, 20; BhP.

A-siddhi, *is*, f. imperfect accomplishment, failure,

TBr.; Gaut.; (in logic) want of proof, conclusion not warranted by the premises; (in Sāṅkhya phil.) incompleteness (eight forms of it are enumerated).

-**da**, mfn. not giving success, BrahmanvP.

असिन्व *a-sinvā*, mf(ā)n. insatiable, RV. v, 32, 8; x, 89, 12.

अ-सिन्वत, mfn. id., RV.

असिर *āsira*, as, m. (√2. *as*), 'an arrow,' a beam, ray, RV. ix, 76, 4.

असिहता, mfn. (superl.) most skilful in shooting (arrows, &c.), AV. iv, 28, 2.

असी *asī*, f. (= *asi*, f., q. v.) N. of a river (near Benares), MBh. vi, 338.

असीमन् *a-sīman*, mfn. unlimited, Bālar. **Asīma-kṛishṇa**, m., N. of a prince, BhP.

असु *asu*, us, m. (√1. *as*), Ved. breath, life, RV.; AV. &c.; life of the spiritual world or departed spirits, RV. x, 15, 1; (in astron.) 'respiration,' = four seconds of sidereal time or one minute of arc, Sūryas.; = *prajñā*, Naigh.; (in later language only *śivas*), m. pl. the vital breaths or airs of the body, animal life, AV.; Mn. iii, 217, &c.; (*asu*), n. grief, L.; (= *citta*) the spirit, L. - **त्रिप**, mfn. enjoying or profiting by (another's) life, bringing it into one's possession, RV., (cf. *paśu-trip*); enjoying one's life, devoted to worldly pleasures, BhP. (once *asu-tripa* in the same sense). - **त्रिपा**, mfn., see before. - **त्यागा**, m. giving up one's life, BhP. - **धाराणा**, n. life, L. - **नित** (*asu-*), n. 'the world of spirits,' or m. 'the lord of spirits (i.e. Yama),' AV. xviii, 2, 56. - **नित** (*asu-*), f. the world of spirits, RV. x, 12, 4; 15, 14; 16, 2; personified as a female deity (invoked for the preservation of life, RV. x, 59, 5 & 6), or as Yama (lord of the dead, AV. xviii, 3, 59; Naigh.). - **भङ्गा**, m. breaking of life, L.; fear about life, danger of life, L. - **भ्रित**, m. a living being, a creature, man, BhP. - **मत** (*asu-*), mfn. living, TBr.; (*ān*), m. life, the principle of vitality, the portion of the spirit connected with the attributes of existence, L. - **म-भारा**, mf(ā)n. only (supporting, i.e.) caring for one's life, BhP. - **विलासा**, m., N. of a metre (of four times eleven syllables). - **सामा**, m. 'dear as life,' a husband, lover, L. - **सु**, mfn. 'exciting life (as Kāma's arrows),' an arrow, Kir. xv, 5. - **स्थिरादारा**, mfn. continually solicitous about one's life, Rājat. **Asv-anta**, see *asvanta*.

आसुरा, mfn. (√2. *as*, Up.), spiritual, incorporeal, divine, RV.; AV.; VS.; (*as*), m. a spirit, good spirit, supreme spirit (said of Varuṇa), RV.; VS.; the chief of the evil spirits, RV. ii, 30, 4 & vii, 99, 5; an evil spirit, demon, ghost, opponent of the gods, RV. viii, 96, 9; x; AV. &c. [these Asuras are often regarded as the children of Diti by Kāśyapa, see *daitya*]; as such they are demons of the first order in perpetual hostility with the gods, and must not be confounded with the Rākshasas or imps who animate dead bodies and disturb sacrifices; a N. of Rāhu, VarBṛS. &c.; the sun, L.; a cloud, Naigh. (cf. RV. v, 83, 6); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, (gāṇa *parvū-ādī*, q. v.); of a Vedic school; (*ā*), f. night, L.; a zodiacal sign, L.; (*f*), f. a female demon, the wife of an Asura, KaushBr.; (cf. *āsurī* and *mahāsurī*); the plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb., L. [In later Sanskrit *sura* has been formed from *asura*, as *sita* from *asita*, q. v.] - **kumāra**, ās, m. pl. the first of the ten classes of Bhavanavāsīn deities, Jain. - **kshāyapa**, mfn. destroying the Asuras, AV. x, 10, 10; 12 & 13. - **kshiti** (*asura-*), mfn. id., AV. x, 6, 22 & 28. - **guru**, m. 'teacher of the Asuras,' the planet Venus (or Śukra), Kād.; (cf. *amarā-rāri-pūjya*). - **tamasā**, n. the darkness of the (world of the) demons, ŚBr. iv. - **tvā**, n. spirituality, divine dignity, RV. iii, 55, 1; x, 55, 4 & 99, 2; the being an Asura or opponent of the gods, MaitrS.; Kathās. - **druh**, m. 'enemy of the Asuras,' a god, ŚiS. ii, 35. - **dvish**, m. 'enemy of the Asuras,' a N. of Viṣṇu, L. - **brahmā**, m. a priest of the Asuras, ŚBr. i. - **māyā**, f. demoniacal magic, AV. iii, 9, 4; ŚBr.; KaushBr.; PBr. - **yonī**, m. or f. the womb of Asuras, TS. - **rakshasā**, n. a demoniacal being having the qualities of an Asura as well as of a Rakshas, ŚBr.; (*ān*), n. pl. Asuras and Rakshasas, ŚBr. - **rāj**, m. king of the Asuras (N. of the Asura Baka), MBh. i, 6208. - **ripu**, m. = *dvish*, q. v., L. - **loka**, m. the world of the demons, Kāth. - **sūdana**, m. = *dvish*, q. v., L. - **hān**, mf(ā)n. destroying the Asuras, RV.; ŚBr. **Asurācārya**, m. = *asura-guru*,

q. v., L. **Asurādhīpa**, m. (= *asura-rāj*) a N. of Bali Vairocana, R. i, 31, 6; of Māyādhara, Kathās. **Asurāri**, m. = *asura-dvish*, q. v., Kād. **Asurāhva**, n. 'named after an Asura (i.e. after Kapsa, cf. *kāṇṣya*), bell-metal, L. **Asurējya**, m. = *asura-guru*, q. v., VarBṛ. **Asurēndra**, m. lord of the Asuras, VP.

1. **Asuryā** (4), mfn. incorporeal, spiritual, divine, RV.; (Pān. iv, 4, 123) demoniacal, belonging or relating to the Asuras, AitBr.; ŚBr.; (*ās*), m. (= *asura*, m., q. v.) the supreme spirit, RV. ii, 35, 2.

2. **Asuryā** (3), am, n. spirituality, divine nature, RV.; the incorporeal, the collective body of spiritual beings, RV. [Gmn. accentuates *asuryā* in accordance with similar cases, as 2. *samaryā* (3), n. compared with 1. *samaryā* (4), mfn.]

असुकर *a-sukara*, mfn. not easy to be done, difficult, arduous, MBh. viii, 99, &c.

असुकस् *asukas*, nom. sg. = *asakaū*, q. v., Pān. vii, 2, 107, Comm.; (cf. *amuka*.)

असुख *a-sukha*, mf(ā)n. unhappy, sorrowful, MBh. &c.; painful, N.; not easy to (Inf.), Kir. v, 49; (*am*), n. sorrow, pain, affliction, Mn.; MBh. &c. - **पिडाता**, mfn. pained with grief, N. - **साम-पिडाता**, mf(ā)n. (a place) on which it is not easy or safe to dwell, Kām. **Asukhāvaha**, mf(ā)n. producing unhappiness, MBh. i, 4732. **Asukhāvish-ṭa**, mfn. afflicted with grief or pain. **Asukhōdaya**, mfn. causing or ending in unhappiness, Mn. iv, 70. **Asukhōdārka**, mfn. id., Mn.

A-sukhita, mfn. unhappy, sorrowful, R. &c.

असुगन्ध *a-sugandha*, as, m. a bad smell, BhP.; (mfn.) not fragrant, R.

असुगम *a-sugama*, mfn. not easily passable (as a way), BhP.; difficult to be understood, Comm.

असुत *a-suta*, mfn. (√3. *su*), not pressed out, not ready (as the Soma juice), RV.; VS.

A-sunvā, mf(ā)n. 'not pressing out the Soma juice,' not worshipping the gods, RV. viii, 14, 15.

A-sunvat, mfn. id., RV.

A-sushvi, mfn. id., RV. iv, 24, 5; 25, 6; vi, 44, 11.

असुतर *a-sutara*, mfn. (√*tri*), not to be easily passed, Kir. v, 18.

असुतृप *asu-trīp* and *asu-trīpa*. See *asu*.

असुन्दर *a-sundara*, mfn. not good or right, improper, Comm. on Mn. iv, 222.

असुप्त *a-supta*, mfn. not asleep, ŚBr. xiv. - **द्रिप्त**, mfn. never closing the eyes in sleep, ever-seeing, L.

असुप्त *a-sumna*, mfn. contrary, adverse, VS. xxxv, 1.

असुर *āsura*. See *asu*.

असुरक्ष *a-suraksha*, mf(ā)n. difficult to guard or preserve, perishable, Kir. ii, 39.

असुरसा *a-surasā*, f. the plant Basilicum Pilosum Benth., L.

असुलभ *a-sulabha*, mf(ā)n. difficult of attainment, rare, Śak.; Vikr. &c.

असुवर्ग *a-suvargya*, mfn. for *a-svargyā*, q. v., TS. v.

असुपिर *a-sushira*, mfn. not hollow, ĀpŚr. - **त्वा** (*ds*), n. the not being hollow, MaitrS.

असुपुम *a-sushupta*, mfn. not fast asleep, NṛisUp.

असुप्ति *a-sushvi*. See *a-suta*.

असुप्तमात्र *a-susamāpta*, mfn. imperfect, Nir. vi, 9 & 28.

असुसू *asu-sū*. See *asu*.

असुस्थ *a-sustha*, mfn. unwell, indisposed, uncomfortable, Śak. - **त**, f. indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *a-suhṛid*, t, m. not a friend, N.; an enemy, R. v, 76, 5; (mfn.) having no friend, MBh. xii, 6485.

असू *a-sū*, mfn. (√3. *sū*), not bringing forth, barren, RV. & AV. (acc. f. *a-svām*); VS. (acc. f. *a-sīnu*).

A-sūta-jarati, f. (a woman) who grows old without having brought forth a child, Pān. vi, 2, 42.

A-sūti, īs, f. non-production, obstruction, removal, Kir. ii, 56.

A-sūtikā, f. barren (as a woman), AV. vi, 83, 3.

A-sūti, mfn. = *a-sū*, q. v., AV. x, 10, 23.

असूक्ष्म *a-sūkṣhma*, mfn. not fine or minute, thick, gross.

असूय 1. *asūya*, Nom. P. *oyati*, rarely *Ā. oyate* (pr. p. *oyāt*, RV. x, 135, 2; ŚBr.; aor. *āsūyit*, ŚBr. iii; 3. pl. *asūyishuh*, Rājat.) to murmur at, be displeased or discontented with (dat. [Mumbr.; Pān. i, 4, 37, &c.] or acc. [MBh.; R. &c.]); Caus. (ind. p. *asūyayitva*) to cause to be displeased, irritate, MBh. iii, 2624 (N.).

2. **Asūya**, mfn. grumbling at, displeased with (loc.), MBh. xiii, 513; (*ā*), f. displeasure, indignation (especially at the merits or the happiness of another), envy, jealousy, Nir.; Ap.; Mn. &c.

Asūyaka, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 146) discontented, displeased, envious, calumnious, Nir.; Mn. &c.

Asūyitri, mfn. displeased, envious, MBh. ii, 2545; (an-neg.) i, 5611.

Asūya, mfn. id.; (see *an-asūya*.)

असूर *a-sūrā*, am, n. 'absence of sunlight,' only (*ā*), loc. ind. in the night, RV. viii, 10, 4.

असूयण *asūrkaṣaṇa*, am, n. disrespect, L.

असूर्त *a-sūrta*, mfn. (said of *rājas*) 'unilluminated, enveloped in darkness' [Gmn.] or 'unvisited, unknown, remote' [Nir.; Pān.; BR.], RV. x, 82, 4; AV. x, 3, 9; (cf. *sūrta* and *a-sūryā*). - **राजसा**, m., v. l. for *amūrta-r*, q. v.

असूर्य *a-sūryā*, mfn. (said of *tamas*) sunless, RV. v, 32, 6 [(v. l. for 1. *asūryā* in ŚBr. xiv) 'demoniacal,' ĪśaUp.; 'inaccessible, unknown,' (fr. *√sri*, cf. *a-sūrta*) NBD.]; (*am*), ind. at night, ShadvBr. - **म-पाय**, f. the wife of a king (who being shut up in the inner apartments never sees the sun), Pān. iii, 2, 36.

असृज *asṛij*, k (once *d*, TS. vii), n. (m. or f. only Hariv. 9296) blood, RV. i, 164, 4; AV. &c. [for the weak cases, see *asṛu*; besides, in later language, forms like instr. *asṛijā* (R. iii, 8, 4) and gen. *asṛijas* (Suśr.) are found; saffron, L.; (*k*), m. the planet Mars; a kind of religious abstraction, L.

Asṛik (in comp. for *asṛij*). - **kara**, m. 'forming blood,' lymph, chyle, L. - **tvā**, n. the state of blood, MaitrS. - **pa**, m. 'drinking blood,' a Rākshasa, L. - **pāta**, m. the falling of blood, Yājñ. iii, 293; (*ā*), m. pl. drops of blood (as from a wound), Mn. viii, 44; (cf. *asṛi-pāta*). - **pāvan**, mfn. drinking blood, AV. ii, 25, 30. - **srāva**, mfn. bleeding, letting blood, L. - **srāvin**, mfn. bleeding, taking away blood, L.

Asṛig (in comp. for *asṛij*). - **graha**, m. 'the blood-planet,' Mars, VarBṛS. - **dara**, m. irregular or excessive menstruation, moonorthagia, Suśr. - **do**, mfn. shedding blood, bleeding, L. - **dhārā**, f. the skin, L. - **dhārā**, f. a stream of blood, Kathās.; = *dhārā*, q. v., L. - *vahā*, f. a blood-vessel, L. - **vimokṣhaṇa**, n. blood-letting, bleeding, L.

Asṛiñ (in comp. for *asṛij*). - **maya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of blood, ŚiS. xviii, 71. - **mīra**, mfn. mixed or covered with blood, L. - **mukha** (*asṛi-*), mfn. whose face is bloody, AV. xi, 9, 17.

असृणि *a-sṛiṇi*, mfn. unrestrained, BhP.

असृपाट *asṛi-pāṭa*, as, m. (corrupt form) for *asṛik-pāta*, q. v., L.; (*f*), f. id., L.

असृष्ट *a-sṛishṭa*, mfn. uncreated; undistributed; continued. **Asṛishṭānna**, mfn. who does not distribute food.

असेचन *a-secana*, mfn. (also *ā-sec*, q. v.) charming, lovely, L.

A-secanaka [L.] or **a-secanīya** [Lalit.], mfn. id.

असेत्य *a-senyā* (4), mfn. not striking or wounding, not hurting (as words), RV. x, 108, 6.

असेवा *a-sevā*, f. not following or practising, Mn. ii, 96; disregard, inattention.

A-sevita, mfn. neglected, unattended to; abstained from. **Asevitāśvara-dvāra**, mfn. not waiting at the doors of the great, Hit.

A-sevya, mfn. not to be served or attended to,

Pañcat.; Kathās.; not to be visited by (gen.), Pañcat.; not to be used or practised, not to be eaten, drunk, &c.

असोट a-soḍha, mfn. not to be endured or mastered, Pāṇ. i, 4, 26; (cf. *a-shāḍha*.)

असोम a-soma, as, m. not Soma juice, Kāty-Śr.; not a Soma sacrifice, ih.; (mfn.) without Soma juice, MBh. xiii, 1793. — **पा**, mfn. one who does not drink or is not admitted to drink the Soma juice, AitBr. &c.; Mn. xi, 12. — **पिथा**, mfn. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. — **पिथिन**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. — **यज्ञिन** (*a-soma*), mfn. one who has not offered a Soma sacrifice, ŚBr. i.

असौ असाँ (nom.) and असौ (voc.); see *addās* and *amū*. — **अ**, 1. **अ**, to do such and such a thing, (gaṇa *sākhāḍ-ādi*, q. v.) — **नमान**, mfn. having such and such a name, ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.). — **यज्ञ**, m., N. of a Praisha (with the address *amuka yaja*), ŚāṅkhŚr.

असौन्दर्य a-saundarya, am, n. ugliness.

असौम्य a-saumya, mfn. unlovely, disagreeable, displeasing, VP.; unpropitious, R. i, 74, 10.

असौवर्ण a-sauvarṇa, mfn. not consisting of gold, Mṛicch.

असौख्य a-saushṭhava, am, n. want of lightness or suppleness (of body), Sāh.

असौहृद a-sauhṛida, am, n. enmity, MBh. xv, 895.

अस्कन्द a-skanda, as, m. the non-spilling (as of the semen virile), TS.; ŚBr. — **त्वा** (*a-skanda*), n. id., MaitrS.

अस्कन्दयत्, mfn. not spilling, Āp.; not neglecting, Mn. vi, 9.

अस्कन्दित, mfn. not neglected or forgotten (as time or a vow), MBh. xii, 7002; BhP.

अस्कन्दिन, mfn. not coagulating, Suśr.

अस्कान्ना, mfn. not spilt (as an oblation), VS. ii, 8; ŚBr.; MBh. xii, 2318; not covered (as a cow), AitBr. — **त्वा** (*a-skanna*), n. the not being spilt, MaitrS.

अस्कम्भन a-skambhand, am, n. no pillar or support ('having no pillar or support', the ether, Gmn.), RV. x, 149, 1.

अस्कृष्यु a-skṛidhoyu, mfn. (cf. *kṛidhū*), not deficient, abundant, RV. vi, 22, 3; 67, 11 & vii, 53, 3.

अस्खल a-skhalā, as, m. 'not shaking or slipping', N. of an Agni, PārGr.

अस्खलित, mfn. unshaken, unyielding, firm; not stumbling or slipping, undeviating; uninterrupted, unimpeded, undisturbed, Ragh. v, 20; xviii, 14; BhP. &c. — **प्रयज्ञा**, mfn. not stumbling in progress, with unfaltering step, Hit.

अस्त 1. asta, mfn. (perf. Pass. p. √2. *as*), thrown, cast, Ragh. xii, 91; (*an-*, neg.) ŚBr. iii; (only in comp.) thrown off, left off, set aside, given up (as grief, anger, a vow, &c.), VP.; Kathās. &c.; (*ā*), f. a missile, an arrow, AV. — **कोपा**, mfn. one whose anger is laid aside, Comm. on Megh. — **तन्द्री**, mfn. who has laid aside sloth, Kir. i, 9. — **धृि**, mfn. 'out of one's mind', foolish. — **व्यस्ता**, mfn. scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered, Sūryapr. 18. — **सम्ख्या**, mfn. innumerable, L.

अस्त्रि, mfn. (fut. p.) one who is about or intends to throw, RV. i, 61, 7; x, 133, 3; (*tā*), m. a thrower, shooter, RV.; AV.; (with *a-pād*) ŚBr.

अस्त 2. āsta, am, n. home, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (*as*), m. setting (as of the sun or of luminaries), VarBrS.; Sūryas.; 'end, death', see *asta-samaya* below; the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set), MBh.; R. &c.; (in astron.) the seventh lunar mansion, VarBr.; (*dstam*), ind. at home, home, RV. &c., especially used with verbs, e.g. *dstam-āi* [*dstam āti*; pr. p. *astam-yāti*, AV.; ŚBr.; fut. p. *astam-eshyāt*, AV.; perf. p. *dstam-ita*, see below s. v.] or *dstam-āgam* [*dstam gāc-chati*, AV. &c.] or perf. p. *astam-gata*, MBh. &c., once in reversed order *gata astam*, R. i, 33, 21] or *astam-āyā* [pr. p. *yāt*, Mn. iv, 37] to go down, set, RV.; AV. &c.; *astam-āi*, *astam-āgam* (also Caus., see *astam-gamita* below), or *ā-prāp* [Kathās.], to go to one's eternal home, cease, vanish, perish, die, ŚBr. xiv; MBh. &c.; *astam-āni* [*nayati*], to lead to setting, cause to set, MBh. iii, 17330;

(*dstā*), ind. v. l. for *dstam*, SV. — **म-यत** and **म-यत**, see *dstam* before s. v. *dsta*. — **कश्तिभृत्**, m. 'the mountain Asta', the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set), Ratnāv. — **gamana**, n. setting (of the sun), MBh. i, 6058. — **giri**, m. = *kshitiḥ*, q. v., Śi. ix, 1. — **gamita**, mfn. (Caus. perf. Pass. p.) brought to an end, destroyed, Megh. — **tāti** (*dsta*), f. home, RV. v, 7, 6. — **nimagna**, mfn. set (as the sun), Ragh. xvi, 11. — **bhavana**, n. the seventh lunar mansion, VarBr. — **म-यत**, m. setting (of the sun), ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; disappearance, vanishing, perishing, KathUp. (said of the senses); Ragh. — **म-याना**, n. setting of the sun, ŚBr. xiii. — **mastaka**, m. n. (the head, i. e.) the top of the mountain Asta, Ratnāv. — **m-ita** (*dst*), set (as the sun), AV. &c.; come to an end, ceased, dead, R.; Ragh. &c.; (e), loc. ind. after sunset, ĀśvGr. — **m-ikē**, loc. ind. (fr. 2. *āst*, cf. *samikhā*, &c.) at home, RV. i, 129, 9. — **mūrdhan**, m. = *mastaka*, q. v., R. iii, 67, 24. — **m-eshyāt**, see *dstam* before s. v. *dsta*. — **rāsi**, m. = *bhavana*, q. v., VarBr. — **śikhara**, m. = *mastaka*, q. v., Śak.; Kathās. — **samaya**, m. 'the moment of sunset' and 'the moment of end or death', Śi. ix, 5. — **astācala**, m. = *asta-kshitiḥ*, q. v., Hit. — **astādri**, m. id. — **astāvalambin**, mfn. reclining on the western mountain, about to set.

Astaka, am, n. home, AV. ii, 26, 5 (cf. *sv-astakā*); (*as*), m. going to one's eternal home, L.

Astamana, am, n. (a corruption of *astam-dyana*, q. v.), setting, MBh.; R. &c.

Astyā, am, n. (v. l. for *dsta*) a house, Naigh.

अस्तम a-stabha, mfn. 'not fixed', moving, agile (as a bird), R. iii, 79, 22; not arrogant or obstinate, unassuming, modest, MBh. v, 1360; xii, 2709. — **tā**, f. unassumingness, Kām. — **त्वा**, n. id., Hit.

A-stambha, mf(ā)n. without pillars, Ragh. i, 41; unassuming, Rājāt.

अस्ताय a-stāgha, mfn. 'not shallow', very deep, Jain. (only in Prakṛit *atthāha*).

अस्ति 1. asti, ind. (3. sg. pr. √1. *as*: gaṇa *ādi* and *svār-ādi*, q. v.) sometimes used as a mere particle at the beginning of fables, Pañcat.; Kathās.; existent, present, L. — **kāya**, m. an ontological category (of which five are distinguished, viz. *jīvāstikāya*, *ajīvāst*, *dharmāst*, *adharmaśt*, *puṇyāst*), Jain. — **kshirā**, f. having milk (as a cow), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 24, Comm. — **tā**, f. existence, reality, Comm. on Bād.; Sarvad. — **त्वा**, n. id., ib. — **nāsti**, ind. partly true and partly not, doubtful, L. — **pravāda**, m., N. of the fourth of the fourteen Pūrvas or older writings of the Jainas. — **mat**, mfn. possessed of property, opulent, L.

2. **Asti**, is, f. (*as-ti* = *s-ti*, q. v.), N. of a sister of Prāpti (daughter of Jarāsandhas and wife of Kaṇsa), MBh. ii, 595; Hariv. 4955; BhP.

Astu (3. sg. Imper.), let it be, be it so; there must be or should be (implying an order). — **m-kāra**, mfn. 'one who says *astu*', conceding, assenting unwillingly, or 'ordering', Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70, Comm. — **vid**, mfn. knowing that anything must be done, Rājāt.

अस्तुत a-stuta, mfn. not praised (by a hymn), AitBr.; not recited (as a hymn), ib.; not liked, not popular, RV. v, 61, 8; 67, 5.

A-stuti, mfn. not praising anybody, MBh. xii.

A-stutya, mfn. not to be praised, Pañcat.

A-stotri, mfn. = *a-stuti*, q. v., MBh. i, 3314; Kum. vi, 83.

अस्तु अस्त्रि. See 1. *asta*.

अस्तुत a-stṛita, mfn. not overcome, invincible, indestructible, RV.; AV. xix, 46; (said of the gold) KaushUp. & ĀśvGr. [v. l. *a-srutā*, ŚBr. xiv & PārGr.]; (*a-stṛita*), mfn. id., AV. i, 20, 4 & v, 9, 7. — **yajvan** (*dstṛita*), mfn. sacrificing indefatigably or invincibly, RV. viii, 43, 1.

A-stṛiti, is, f. invincibility, PBr. (ed. *a-stiti*).

अस्तेन a-stena, as, m. not a thief, ŚBr. xiv. — **mānin**, mfn. not believing one's self to be a thief, Mn. viii, 197.

A-steya, am, n. not stealing, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.

अस्तोक a-stoka, mfn. not slight or little, Mālatim.

अस्तोतु a-statṛi. See *a-stuta*.

अस्तोभ a-stabha, mfn. without stoppage or

pause, Lalit.; without the interjection of the sound called *stobha* (in the Sāman), Lāṭy.

अस्त्य astya. See 2. *dsta*.

अस्त्यान a-styāna, am, n. disregard, L.

अस्त्र astrā, am, n. (exceptionally *as*, m., Hariv. 10703, &c.), (√2. *as*), a missile weapon, bolt, arrow, AV. xi, 10, 16; MuṇUp. &c.; a weapon in general, L.; a sword, L.; a bow, L.; N. of a Mantra (pronounced, for instance, before reading a book or while kindling a fire &c.), BhavP. &c.; N. of the mystical syllable *phat*, RāmUp. [cf. Gk. *δσρρ* and *δσρρ*, 'that which throws out or emits rays of light' (?)]. — **kapṭaka**, m. an arrow, L. — **kāra** or **kāraka**, m. a maker of weapons, armourer, L. — **kārin**, m. id., L. — **kshepaka**, mfn. shooting arrows, L. — **grāma**, m. a heap or collection of different missile weapons, Vepiś. — **oikitsaka**, m. a surgeon, L. — **oikitsā**, f. surgery, L. — **jit**, n., N. of a plant, L. — **jīva**, m. 'living on arms', a soldier, L. — **dhārāṇa**, n. the bearing of arms, L. — **dhārin**, mfn. 'bearing arms', a soldier, L. — **nivārāṇa**, n. warding off a blow. — **bandha**, m. an uninterrupted series of arrows, R. — **bhṛit**, m. a shooter, R. v, 43, 2. — **mantra**, m. a Mantra used to charm arrows, Ragh. v, 59. — **mārja**, m. a sword-polisher or tool-cleaner, armourer, L. — **vid**, mfn. skilled in shooting, a good marksman, Ragh. v, 59. — **vidyā**, f. the military science, L. — **vṛiṣṭi**, f. a shower of arrows, Ragh. iii, 58. — **āstra**, ānī, n. pl. all sorts of arms (as arrows and swords), R. i, 23, 14. — **śikshā**, f. military exercise, L. — **sāyaka**, m. an iron arrow, L. — **hina**, mfn. unarmed, defenceless. — **Astrāgrā**, n. an arsenal, armoury, Vepiś. (quoted in Sāh.). — **MatsyaP. Astrāghāta**, n. a wound, cut. — **Astrāhata**, mfn. wounded, killed. — **Astrōpanishad**, f. science of arms, Mear.

Astrāya, Nom. A. *yate* (perf. p. *yita*, mfn.) to become or turn into a weapon, Bālār.

Astrin, ī, m. an archer, BhP.; Śi. xviii, 71.

अस्त्री a-stṛī, f. not a woman, MBh. ii, 1694; (with lexicographers) 'not feminine', i. e. the masculine and neuter genders. — **jita**, mfn. not wife-subdued, Rājāt. — **sambhogin**, mfn. not enjoying women (by sexual intercourse), Comm. on Mn. vi, 26. — **Astry-upāyin**, mfn. id., KātyŚr.

A-straiṇa, mfn. without wives, AV. viii, 6, 16.

अस्थ astha, only ifc. for *asthi*, q. v., e. g. *an-asthā*, *ūrv-asthā*, *purushāsthā*, q. v.

Asthān, the base of the weak cases of *asthi*, q. v., e. g. instr. *asthānā*, &c. (Ved. also instr. pl. *asthābhis*, RV. i, 84, 13; and n. pl. *asthāni*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 76). — **vāt**, mfn. having bones, bony, RV. i, 164, 4; ŚBr. vi; vertebrate (as an animal), Gaut.

अस्या asthā, ind.(?) at once, RV. x, 48, 10.

अस्थाप a-sthāgha, mfn. = *a-stāgha*, q. v., L.

अस्थान a-sthāna, am, n. non-permanency, inconstancy (as of a sound), Jain.; not a (fit) place for (gen.), Kād.; (e), loc. ind. (PBr.; R. &c.) or in comp. *asthāna* [Megh.; Daś.], in a wrong place; in wrong time, unseasonably, unsuitably, (*a-sthāne*) R.; MārKp. &c.; (*a-sthāna*) R. iv, 32, 6; Sāh. — **yukta**, mfn. applied in the wrong place, Sāh. — **stha-pada**, mfn. having a word in the wrong place, Kpr. — **stha-samāsa**, mfn. having a compound in the wrong place, ib.

A-sthānin, mfn. not being in one's proper place or order, ĀśvGr.

A-sthāyin, mfn. not permanent, transient, Rājāt.; Śārng. &c. — **Asthāyi-tva**, n. non-permanency, inconstancy, Suśr.

A-sthāvāra, mfn. not fixed, moving, movable; (in law, said of) movable (property, viz. money, cattle &c., as opposed to land), L.

A-sthānu, mfn. impatient, Kathās.

A-sthita, mfn. not lasting, RPrāt.

A-sthiti, is, f. want of order, Kād.

अस्थि asthi, ī, n. (see *asthān*), a bone, AV.; VS. &c.; the kernel of a fruit, Suśr. (cf. 3. *asthi*); [Lat. *os*, *ossis* assimilated fr. *ostis*; Gk. *ὀστέον*]. — **kuṇḍa**, n. a hole filled with bones (part of the hell), BrahmapP. — **kṛit**, n. marrow, L. — **ketu**, m., N. of a Ketu, VarBrS. — **cohallita**, n. a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr. — **jā**, mfn. produced in the bones, AV. i, 23, 4; (*as*), m. marrow, L.; (= *sambhava* below) the thunderbolt, L. (cf. *aksha*

ja). — *tuṇḍa*, m. 'whose mouth or beak consists of bone', a bird, L. — *tejas*, m. marrow, L. — *toda*, m. pain in the bones, L. — *tvac*, f. the periosteum, L. — *danta-maya*, mfn. made of bones or ivory, Mn. v, 121. — *ghanvan*, m. a N. of Śiva, L. — *pañjara*, m. 'cage of bones', a skeleton, L. — *bandhana*, n. a sinew, R. v, 42, 20. — *bhākṣha*, m. 'eating bones', a dog, L. — *bhaṅga*, m. fracture of the bones; the plant *Vitis Quadrangularis*, L. — *bhuṅj*, m. = *bhaṅga*, q. v., L. — *bhūyas* (*dṣṭhi*), mfn. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up, AV. v, 18, 13. — *bheda*, m. fracturing or wounding a bone; a sort of bone. — *mat*, mfn. having bones, vertebrate, Mn.; Yājñ. iii, 269. — *maya*, mf(i)n. bony, consisting of bones, full of bones, Rājāt. &c. — *mālā*, f. 'necklace of bones', N. of a work. — *mālin*, m. 'having a necklace of bones, i. e. of skulls', Śiva. — *yajña*, m. bone-sacrifice (part of a funeral ceremony), KātyŚr. — *yuj*, m. the plant *Vitis Quadrangularis*, L. — *vilaya*, m. the dissolving of bones (in a sacred stream). — *śrīṅ-khalā*, f. id., L. — *samhāra*, m. or *ri*, f. id., L. — *samhāra*, m. id., Bhpr.; 'bone-seizer', the adjutant bird, L. — *samcaya*, m. or *samcayana*, n. the ceremony of collecting the bones (after burning a corpse), Comm. on KātyŚr. — *sandhi*, m. a joint, Car. — *samarpaṇa*, n. throwing the bones of a dead body into the Ganges, L. — *sambhava*, mfn. consisting of bones (said of the Vajra or thunderbolt), MBh. i, 1514; 'produced in the bones', marrow, L. — *sāra*, m. marrow, L. — *sthūna*, mfn. having the bones for its pillars (as the body), Mn. vi, 76. — *sneha* or *snehaka*, m. marrow, L. — *sraṇsā*, mfn. causing the bones to fall asunder, AV. vi, 14, 1.

Asthika, am, n. (gaṇa *yāvādī*, q. v.) a bone [generally only life, f. ā, e. g. R.; Yājñ. iii, 89; cf. *an-asthika* v. *an-asthā*].

अस्थिर *a-sthira*, mfn. unsteady, trembling, shaking, ŚBr. &c.; not permanent, transient, R.; uncertain, unascertained, doubtful, Mn. viii, 71; MBh. ii, 1965; not steady (in character), changeable, not deserving confidence, R. ii, 21, 19; Pañcat. — *tva*, n. the not being hard, Suśr.; unsteadiness, fickleness, MBh.; inconstancy, MaitrUp.; Mn. viii, 77. *Asthiri* — *bbhū*, to become weak, decrease, Suśr.

A-sthūri or *ā-sthūri* [only TS. vii], mfn. not single-horsed, RV. vi, 15, 19; VS. &c.

A-sthūla, mf(ā)n. not gross or bulky, delicate, ŚBr. xiv; Pañcat. &c.

A-stheyas, mfn. (compar.) not firmer, TS. v; not firm, RV. x, 159, 5.

A-sthāirya, am, n. instability, unsteadiness, Rājāt.; Sarvad. &c.

अस्नात *a-snāta*, mfn. not bathed, BhP.

A-snātrī, mfn. not fond of bathing, fearing the water, not a swimmer, RV. ii, 15, 5; iv, 30, 17; x, 4, 5.

A-snāna, am, n. not bathing, (= *naishṭhika-brahmacarya*, Comm.) MBh. xiv, 1353.

A-snāyin, mfn. one who has not bathed, Hcat.

अस्नावक *a-snāvaka*, mfn. without sinews, TS. vii.

A-snāvira, mfn. id., VS. xl, 8.

अस्निग्ध *a-snigdha*, mfn. not smooth, harsh, hard. — *dārūka*, m. a kind of pine tree, L.

A-snehā, mfn. without unctuousness, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ.; Ragh. iv, 75; without affection, unkind, L.; (as), m. want of affection, L. — *vat*, mfn. without affection, Pañcat. (v. l.)

A-snehana, as, m. 'without affection', a N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1203.

A-sneha, mfn. not to be made unctuous, Suśr.

अस्पन्द *a-spanda*, mfn. not quivering or moving, fixed, Uttarar.; Rājāt.; unvariable (as love), BhP. *Aspanḍāsu*, mfn. having motionless or suppressed breath, BhP.

A-spandana, mfn. not quivering or moving, Suśr.; (cf. *garbhāspandana*).

A-spandamāna, mfn. id., v. l. for *ā-syand°*, q. v.

A-spandayat, mfn. not causing to move, ĀśvŚr.

अस्पृश *a-sparśa*, mfn. not having the faculty of perception by touch, ŚBr. xiv; intangible, Āp.; NṛisUp.; (as), m. non-contact with (instr.), MBh. iii, 11087. — *para*, mfn. not followed by a letter called *sparśa*, q. v., VPāt.

A-sparśana, am, n. non-contact, avoiding the contact of anything (especially of one who is impure).

A-sprīṣat, mfn. not touching, Śārng.

A-sprīṣya, mfn. not to be touched, Hariv.; BhP. &c.; not tangible, MBh. xiv, 610; (am), n. intangibility, BhP. — *tva*, n. intangibility, imperceptibility, Comm. on Jaim.; intangibility, Comm. on Mn. v, 62.

A-sprīṣhṭa, mfn. untouched, not brought into contact, BhP.; Kāvyaḍ.; not touched or referred to (as by a word), Kum. vi, 75; not touched by the organs of articulation (as the vowels, the Anusvara, and the sibilants), RPrāt.; VPrāt. — *maithunā*, f. a virgin, MānGr. — *rajas-tamaśa*, mfn. perfectly pure, BhP.

A-sprīṣhṭi, is, f. not touching, avoiding contact.

A-sprāṣhṭri, mfn. one who does not touch, MaitrUp.

अस्पृष्ट *a-sprāṣhṭ*, mfn. indistinct, BhP.; Suśr. &c. — *kīrti*, mfn. not famous, unknown, BhP.

अस्पृत *a-sprīta*, mfn. not forcibly carried off (as the Soma), RV. viii, 82, 9 & ix, 3, 8.

अस्पृशात् *a-sprīṣat*, &c. See *A-sparśa*.

अस्पृह *a-sprīha*, mfn. undesirous, Mn. vi, 96; (ā), f. no desire, Gaut.; BhavP. i. — *tva*, n. id., Hcat.

A-sprīhaṇīya, mfn. undesirable.

अस्पृष्ट *a-sphṛṣṭa*, mf(ā)n. indistinct, BhP.; Kathās. &c.; not quite correct, approximate (as a number), Sūryas.; (am), n. (in rhetoric) indistinct speech. — *phala*, n. approximate result (as the gross area of a triangle &c.) *A-sphṛṣṭāṃkāra*, m. an indistinct embellishment of speech, Sāh.

अस्म *asma* (fr. *a-sma*), a pronom. base from which some forms (dat. *asmāi* or *asmāt*, abl. *asmāt*, loc. *asmīn*) of *idam* (q. v.) are formed; also the base of the first person plur., acc. *asmān* [= *ṛmās*], instr. *asmābhis*, dat. *asmābhyam*, abl. *asmāt*, in later language also *asmāt-tas* [MBh. &c.], gen. *asmākam* [exceptionally *asmāka*, RV. i, 173, 10; AV.], loc. *asmāsu*; dat. loc. *asmē* (only RV.; AV.; VS.). — *trā*, ind. (for *asmāt-trā* by defective spelling), to us, with us, among us, RV.; *asmātrān*, mfn. turned towards us, RV. vi, 44, 19. — *drūh* (nom. *-dhrūk*), mfn. (for *asmad-drūh* by defective spelling), forming a plot against us, inimical to us, RV. i, 36, 16; 170, 3; viii, 60, 7. *Asmēhiti*, f. errand or message for us, RV. x, 108, 1.

Asmat (in comp. for *asmad* below). — *prēshita* (*asmāt*), mfn. sent or driven towards us, ŚBr. vi. — *sakhi* (*asmāt*), m(nom. *°khā*)fn. having us as friends, RV. vi, 47, 26.

Asmad, base of the first person plur., as used in comp.; also by native grammarians considered to be the base of the cases *asmān* &c. (see above). — *devatya*, mfn. having us as deities, PBr. — *rāta* (*asmād*), mfn. given by us, VS. vii, 46. — *vat*, ind. like us, Kathās. — *vidha*, mfn. one similar to or like us, one of us, MBh.; &c.

Asmādiya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 1) our, ours, MBh. &c.

Asmadryāṇo (4), mfn. turned towards us, RV. vii, 19, 10; (*°dṛyāk*), ind. towards us, RV.

Asmaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to desire us, Pat.

Amaya, mfn. endeavouring to attain us, desiring us, liking us, RV.

Asmāka, mfn. (fr. *asma* + *āñc*, cf. *āpāka* &c.) our, ours, RV.; (cf. *āsmākā*).

अस्मरण *a-smaraṇa*, am, n. not remembering (with gen.), MBh. iii, 10811, &c.

A-smarat, mfn. not remembering, Lāṭy.

A-smartavya, mfn. not to be recollected.

A-smārta, mfn. not traditional, illegal.

A-smṛita, mfn. forgotten, L.; not mentioned in authoritative texts, not traditional, Comm. on KātyŚr. — *dhrū* (*d-smṛita*), m(nom. du. *-dhrū*)fn. (for *-druh*, NBD.) not thinking of or caring for enemies, RV. x, 61, 4.

A-smṛiti, is, f. non-remembrance, forgetting, KātyŚr.; MBh.; want of memory, forgetfulness, MBh. xiv, 999; the not being part of the institutes of law, L.; (*d-smṛiti*), ind. inattentively, AV. vii, 106, 1.

अस्मि *asmi*, 'I am', √1. *as*, q. v. — *tā*, f. egoism, Yogas.; Comm. on Śiṣ. iv, 55, &c. — *māna*, m. self-conceit, L.

अस्मेर *a-smera*, mf(ā)n. not bashful or con-

fused, confiding, RV. ii, 35, 4; not smiling, not merry, Bālar.

अस्मेहित *asmē-hiti*. See *asma*.

अस्यन्दमान *ā-syandamāna* (or *a-spand°*), mfn. not gliding away, RV. iv, 3, 10.

अस्यवामीय *asyavāmiya*, am, n. the hymn beginning with the words *asyā vāmāya* (RV. i, 164), Mn. xi, 250; Pāṇ. v, 2, 59, Sch.

अस्यहत्य *asya-hatyā* (or *-hatya*), gaṇa *anustupikādi*, q. v.; (see *āsyahatya*).

A-sya-heti, ib.; (see *āsyahaitika*).

अस 1. *asrā*, mfn. (√2. *as*), throwing, TBr.; (am), n. a tear, Mn.; R. &c. (often spelt *atra*).

अस 2. *asra*, am, n. blood, Ragh. xvi, 15; (cf. *asrij*). — *khadira*, m. a red Mimosa, L. — *ja* or *-janman*, n. 'formed by blood', flesh, L. — *pa*, m. (= *asrik-pa*, q. v.) a Rākṣhasa, Mcar.; (ā), f. a leech, L.; a Pākini or female imp, L. — *patrakā*, m. the plant *Abelmoschus Esculentus*, L. — *pitta*, n. = *rakta-pitta*, q. v., L. — *phalā*, f. the plant *Boswellia Thurifera* Roxb., L. — *bindu-cohadā*, f., N. of a tuberous plant. — *mātri* or *-mātrika*, f. (= *asrik-kara*, q. v.) chyle, L. — *rodhinī*, f. the plant *Mimosa Pudica*, L. *Asrārjaka*, m. the white Tulasi plant, L.

Asrāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to shed tears, (gaṇa *sukkhādi*, q. v.)

Asrāyamāṇaka, mfn. shedding tears, MBh. iii, 16834.

Asrin, mfn. id. (gaṇa *sukkhādi*, q. v.)

अस 3. *asra*, as, m. hair of the head, L.

असवत् *a-sravat*, mfn. 'not flowing,' not leaky (as a ship), RV. x, 63, 10; VS. xxi, 7.

A-arutā, mfn. 'inexhaustible,' v. l. for *d-sritā*, q. v.

A-sruva, am, n. granulation (of a running sore), L.

असाम *d-srāma*, mf(ā)n. not lame, AV. i, 31, 3; not withered, Gobh.

असिध *a-srīdh*, mfn. not failing, not erring, RV.

A-sridhāna, mfn. (2or. p. A.) id., RV. vii, 69, 7.

A-sredhat, mfn. (pr. p. P.) id., RV.

असीवयस् *asrī-vāyas*, n. (fr. *i. vāyas*?), VS. xiv, 18; ŚBr. viii.

Asrī-vī, is, m. (cf. *rāja-vi*)?, TS. iv.

Asrī-vī, is, m. (cf. *vī* = 2. *vī*), MaitrS.

अस्मेन् *a-sremān*, mfn. (said of Agni) faultless, perfect, RV. iii, 29, 13 & x, 8, 2.

अस्व *a-sva*, mfn. having no property, MBh. — *ga* (*d-sva*), mfn. not going to one's own home, homeless, AV. xii, 5, 45; (*asvaga*)-*tā*, f. homelessness, AV. ix, 2, 3; xii, 5, 40. — *cchanda*, mfn. not self-willed, dependant, L.; docile, L. — *jāti*, mfn. of a different caste, Mn. ix, 86. — *tantra*, mf(ā)n. not self-willed, dependant, subject, Mn. ix, 2; Gaut.; BhP.; (*asvatantra*)-*tā*, f. the not being master of one's feelings or passions, Kād. — *tā*, f. the having no property, L. — *tva*, n. id., Kathās. — *āpī*, mfn. not seeing one's self or soul, BhP. — *dharma*, m. neglect of one's duty, Daś. — *bhāva*, m. unnatural or unusual character or temperament; (mfn.) of a different nature, L. — *rūpa*, mfn. essentially different, L.; shapeless (opposed to *rūpa-val*), BhP. — *vsā* (*d-sva*), mfn. having no home of one's own, RV. vii, 37, 7. — *stha*, mf(ā)n. not in good health, sick, feeling uneasy, Mn. vii, 226; MBh. &c.; not being firm in itself, MBh. xii, 276 (Hit.); (*asvastha*)-*tā*, f. illness, Ratnāv. (Prākṛit *assasthādā*); *-sarīra*, mfn. ill, Kād. *A-svāṅga-pūrva-pada*, mfn. (a compound) the first part of which is not (a word denoting) part of the body, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 53. *A-svādhina*, mfn. = *a-svatantra* above, R. iii, 33, 5 (ed. Bomb.); not independent, not doing one's own will, R. ii, 30, 33. *A-svādhyāya*, mfn. (a Brahman) who has not performed his repetition of the Veda, who has not repeated or does not repeat the Vedas, L.; (as), m. interruption or interval of repetition (prohibited on certain days of the moon, at eclipses, &c.), L.; (*a-svādhyāya*)-*para*, mfn. not devoted to the repetition of the Vedas, MBh. xiii, 4563. *A-svārtha*, mfn. not fit for a proper object, useless, BhP.; unselfish, disinterested, L. *A-svikāra*, m. non-acquiescence, dissent, L. *A-svikṛita*, mfn. refused, L.

A-svaka, mf(akā or ikā, Pāp. vii, 3, 47)n. = *a-sva*, q. v., L.

A-svāntanrya, *am*, n. dependence, MaitrUp.

A-svāsthya, *am*, n. indisposition, sickness, discomfort, BhP.; Kathās.

अस्वदित *a-svadita*, mfn. not made agreeable to the taste or sweet, ŚBr. i.

A-svādu, mfn. tasteless, AitBr.; MBh.

अस्वन *a-svana*, mfn. not having a clear sound, VarBrS.

अस्वन्त *a-svanta*, mfn. (*sv-anta*), ending ill, having an unfavourable issue; (see also *asv-anta* s. v. *avanta*.)

अस्वपत् *a-svapāt*, mfn. not sleeping, Suparṇ.

A-svapna, *as*, m. sleeplessness, ŚBr. iii; ŚhaṅvBr. (*am*, n.); VarBrS.; (*a-svapnd*), mfn. (= *dūrsvor*) not sleeping, watchful, AV.; not dreaming, NṛisUp.; (*as*), m. 'sleepless', a god, L.

A-svapnāj, mfn. not sleepy, sleepless, RV. ii, 27, 9; iv, 4, 12; VS.

अस्वर *a-svara*, mfn. not loud (as the voice), indistinct, R. ii, 42, 26; having no vowel, Up.; having no accent, APrāt. Sch.; having a bad or croaking voice, L.; (*dm*), ind. in low tone, indistinctly, ŚBr. xi. **A-svarādi**, mfn. not beginning with a vowel.

A-svaraka, mfn. unaccentuated, Pat.

A-svarita, mfn. not having the accent called *Svanita*, Pāp. Sch.

अस्वर्ग्य *a-svargyā*, mfn. not leading to heaven, ŚBr. x; Mn.; Bhag. &c.

अस्वस्थ *a-svastha*. See *a-sva*.

अस्वादु *a-svādu*. See *a-svadita*.

अस्वाधीन *a-svādhiṇa*. See *a-sva*.

अस्वामिक *a-svāmika*, mf(ā, Kāraṇḍ.)n. having no possessor, unowned, MBh. xiii, 2633; Gaut. &c.

A-svāmin, *i*, m. not an owner, not the owner, Mn. viii, 4.

अस्वार्थ *a-svārtha*, *a-svāsthya*. See *a-sva*.

अस्वाहाकृत *a-svāhākṛta*, mfn. not dedicated to the gods by the exclamation *Svāhā*, ŚBr.

अस्विन्न *a-svinna*, mfn. not thoroughly boiled, MārKp.; (*am*), n. non-application of sudorifics, Suśr.

A-sveda, mfn. not perspiring, L.; (*as*), m. suppressed perspiration, L.

A-svedana, mfn. not perspiring (as feet), VarBrS.

A-svedya, mfn. where the application of sudorifics is prohibited, Car.

अह *i. ah* (defect. verh. only perf. 3. sg. *āha* & 3. pl. *āhūh*, RV.; AV. &c.; 2. sg. *āttha*, ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.); N.; Ragh. iii, 48; 3. du. *āhatuh*, Pāp. viii, 2, 35) to say, speak, RV. &c.; (*with* lexicographers) to express, signify; to call (by name, *nāmān*), MBh. iii, 16065; to call, hold, consider, regard as (with two acc., for one of which may be substituted a phrase with *iti*), RV. &c.; to state or declare with reference to (acc.), BrĀrUp.; Śak.; Megh.; to acknowledge, accept, state, AitBr.; Mn. &c.; to adjudge anything (acc.) to any one (gen.), Mn. ix, 44. [Cf. Hīb. *ag-all*, 'speech'; *eiġ-im*, 'I call'; Goth. *af-aiġa*, 'I deny'; Lat. *nego* for *n'ego*, 'to say no'; *ad-ag-ium*, *ajo*, &c.]

अह 2. *ah*, cl. 5. P. *ahnoti*, to pervade or occupy, L.

अह 1. *dha*, ind. (as a particle implying ascertainment, affirmation, certainty, &c.) surely, certainly, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (as explaining, defining) namely, ŚBr.; (as admitting, limiting, &c.) it is true, I grant, granted, indeed, at least, ŚBr. [For the rules of accentuation necessitated in a phrase by the particle *dha*, cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 24 seqq.]

अह 2. *āha*, *am*, n. (only Ved.; nom. pl. *āhā*, RV.; AV.; gen. pl. *āhānām*, RV. viii, 22, 13) = *dhar*, q. v., a day; often *itc. āhā*, m. (e.g. *dvā-dishā*, try-*āhā*, *śhaṅ-āhā*, &c.) or n. (e.g. *pun-yāhā*, *bhadrāhā*, and *sudināhā*); see also *ahna* s. v.

अहयाति *aham-yāti*, -*yū*, &c. See *ahām*.

अहःपति *ahah-pati*, &c. See s. v. *dhar*.

अहकम् *ahakam*. See *ahām*.

अहंकरण *aham-karapa*, &c. See *ahām*.

अहन *a-hanta*, mfn. unburnt, uninjured, AV. xii, 1, 11; VS.; not beaten (as a drum), AdbhBr.; unbeaten (as clothes in washing), unwashed, new, ŚBr. &c.; unblemished, unsoiled, BhP.; (*am*), n. unwashed or new clothes. - **tā**, f. uninjured condition, GopBr. - **vāsa** (*dhatā*-), mfn. wearing new clothes, ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.

A-hanti, *i*, f. = *ahatu-tā*, q. v., RV. ix, 96, 4.

A-hanti, *i*, f. id., VS. xvi, 18 [v. ll. *d-hantya*, mfn. 'indestructible', TS. iv, and *d-hantva*, mfn. id., MaitrS.; Kāth.]

A-hantya, *a-hantva*. See the preceding.

A-hanyamāna, mfn. (Pass. p.) not being struck, Āp.

अहन *ahan*, the base of the weak and some other cases of *dhar*, q. v., e.g. instr. *dhnā* (once *ahanā*, RV. i, 123, 4); dat. *dhne*; loc. *dhan* (Ved.) or *dhanī* or *ahni*, &c.; nom. du. *dhanī* (see also s. v. *dhar*) and pl. *dhanī*; only Ved. are the middle cases of the pl. *dhabhyas* [RV.], *dhabhis* [RV., nine times], and *dhasu* [RV. i, 124, 9], while the later language forms them fr. the base *dhas*, q. v. **Ahni-jā**, mfn. originating or appearing during the day, VarBrS.

Ahanā, instr. with an earlier form of accentuation for *dhnā*. See before.

Ahanā (4), mfn. daily, RV. i, 168, 5; 190, 3; v, 48, 3.

1. **Ahina**, *ahna*. See ss. vv.

अहभूत *ahabhūta*, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi, TS. iv.

अहम् *ahām*, nom. sg. 'I', RV. &c.; = *aham-karapa*, q. v., (hence declinable, gen. *ahamas*, &c.) BhP. [Zd. *azem*; Gk. *ἐγώ*; Goth. *ik*; Mod. Germ. *ich*; Lith. *az*; Slav. *az*]. - **agrikā**, f. = *aham-ireshthikā* below, L. - **ahamikā**, f. (*gaṇa mayi-ravayansakddi*, q. v.) assertion or conceit of superiority, Pañcat. - **uttarā**, n. id., AV. iv, 22, 1 & xii, 4, 50; (*aham-uttarā*)-*tod*, n. id., AV. iii, 8, 3.

- **pūrvā**, mfn. desirous of being first, RV. i, 181, 3; R. ii, 12, 92. - **pūrvikā**, f. emulation, desire of being first, Kir. xiv, 32. - **prathamikā**, f. id., Kathās. - **buddhi**, f. = *aham-karapa* below, BhP.; pride, haughtiness, (*an*-, neg., mfn. 'free from pride') MBh. xiii, 5354. - **bhadrā**, n. = *aham-sreyas* below, ŚBr. i. - **bhāva**, m. = *buddhi* before, BhP.

- **mati**, f. id., ib. - **mama-tā**, f. id., ib. - **mamā-bhimāna**, m. id., Comm. on ŚBr. xiv. - **māna**, m. id., ib.; egotism, VP.; (mfn.) having the conceit of individuality, VP.; MārKp.

Aham (in comp. for *ahām*). - **yāti**, m., N. of a son of Saṃyāti, MBh. i, 3767 seq.; VP. - **yū**, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 140) proud, haughty, RV. i, 167, 7.

- **vādin**, mfn. 'speaking of one's self, presumptuous,' see *an-aham*. - **sreyas**, n. claiming superiority for one's self, ChUp.; ŚākhŚr. - **sreyasa**, n. id., ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.); KaushUp. - **sreshthikā**, f. id., L. - **sana**, mfn. obtaining or claiming for one's self, RV. (v, 72, 2 voc. du. incorrectly written in two words *ahām sādā*) & viii, 61, 9 (voc. sg.)

- **karapa**, n. conceit or conception of individuality, BhP. - **kartavya**, mfn. 'to be done by self,' being the object of *Ahamkāra*, PāraUp. - **kāra**, m. conception of one's individuality, self-consciousness, ChUp. &c.; the making of self, thinking of self, egotism, MBh. &c.; pride, haughtiness, R. &c.; (in Śāṅkhya phil.) the third of the eight producers or sources of creation, viz. the conceit or conception of individuality, individualization; (*ahamkāra*)-*vat*, mfn. selfish, proud, L. - **kārin**, mfn. proud, Kathās.; Daśar. - **kārya**, mfn. = *kartavya*, q. v., Vedāntas.; (*am*), n. 'that which is to be done by one's self,' any personal object or business, MBh. iii, 11206. - **√ i. kṛt**, (Pot. -*kuryāt*) to have the conceit of individuality, BhP. - **kṛita**, mfn. conscious of one's individuality, Yājñ. iii, 15; egotistic, Bhag. xviii, 17; VP. &c.; proud, haughty, MBh. i, 8252, &c. - **kṛiti**, f. = *karapa*, q. v., Bh. (*an*-, neg., adj. 'free from the conceit of individuality').

- **kriyā**, see *nir-ahamkriya*. - **candrasūri**, m., N. of an author, Sarvad. - **juṣh**, mfn. thinking only of one's self, Kum. xv, 51. - **tā**, f. self-consciousness, Comm. on BhP. - **tva**, n. the being a self or an individuality, NṛisUp. - **dhi**, f. = *karapa*, q. v., BhP. - **nāman**, mfn. named 'self,' ŚBr. xiv. - **pūrvā**, &c., see s. v. *ahām*.

Ahakam, dimin. for *ahām*, 'I', Pāp. i, 1, 29, Pat.

अह *dhar*, n. (the weak cases come fr. *dhan*, q. v., the middle ones fr. *dhas* [see below] or in RV. also fr. *dhan*, q. v.) a day, RV. &c.; a sacrificial or festival day, portion of a sacrifice appointed for one day's performance, AitBr. &c. (often *itc.*, as *dvādaśāhā*, &c., see s. v. 2. *dha*); day personified as one of the eight Vasus, MBh. i, 2582 seqq.; N. of an Āṅgīrasa, KāthAnukr.; of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6070; (*dhan*), nom. du. day and night, RV.; AV. xiii, 2, 3; (cf. *dhas* ca *kṛishyām dhar dṛjanam* ca, 'the black and the white day,' i.e. night and day, RV. vi, 9, 1); *tād dhar*, acc. ind. on that very day, ŚBr.; *yād dhar*, acc. ind. on which day, ŚBr. - **ahar** (*dhar*-), ind. day by day, daily, RV. &c.; (*aharakah*)-*karmān*, n. daily work, ŚBr. ix. - **āga-ma**, m. the approach of the day, Bhag. viii, 18 seq. - **ādi**, a *gaṇa*, Comm. on Pāp. viii, 2, 70. - **gaṇa**, m. a series of sacrificial days, KātyŚr. &c.; a series of days, BhP.; Jaim.; any calculated term, L.; a month, L. - **jaram**, ind. 'so that the days become old,' by and by, MantraBr.; TUp. - **jāta** (*dhar*-), mfn. born in the day or from day, not belonging to night or to the spirit of darkness, AV. - **dala**, n. midday, Sūryas. - **divā** (*dhar*-), mfn. (Pāp. v, 4, 77) daily, VS. xxxviii, 12; (*am*), ind. day by day, Śis. i, 51; Pāp. v, 4, 77, Sch. - **divi** (*dhar*-), ind. day by day, RV. ix, 86, 41; AV. v, 21, 6. - **dr̥ṣṭā**, mfn. beholding the day, living, RV. viii, 66, 10 (Nir. vi, 26). - **nīsa**, n. day and night, a whole day, Mn. i, 74; iv, 97; (*am*), ind. day and night, continually, Mn. iv, 126; Pañcat. &c. - **pāti**, m. (Pāp. viii, 2, 70, Comm.) lord of the day, VS.; MaitrS.; the sun, Ragh. x, 55; a N. of Śiva, L. - **bāndhava**, m. the sun, L. - **bhāḥ**, mfn. (said of a sacrificial brick) partaking of the day, ŚBr. x. - **maṇi**, m. 'the jewel of the day,' the sun, L. - **mukha**, n. commencement of the day, dawn, L. - **lokā** (*dhar*-), f., N. of a sacrificial brick, ŚBr. x; (cf. *bhāḥ* before.) - **vid**, mfn. knowing the (right) days or the fit season, RV. - **vyatyāssam**, ind. so that the order of the days is reversed, KātyŚr.

Ahaḥ (in comp. for *dhar*). - **pati**, m. = *ahar-pāti*, q. v., Pāp. viii, 2, 70, Comm. - **śeṣa**, m. the remaining part of the day, Mn. xi, 204. - **samathā**, f. completion of the day, TBr. iii; Lāty. - **sahasra**, n. a thousand days, ŚBr. x. - **sāmān**, n. a liturgy that is to be sung during the day, ŚBr. xi.

Ahaḥ (in comp. for *dhar*). - **cara**, mfn. wandering during the day, ŚāṅkhGr. - **śas**, ind. day by day, AitBr.

Ahas, the base of the middle cases of *dhar*, instr. pl. *dhabhis* [RV. (twice)]; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; dat. abl. *dhabhyas* [VS. &c.], loc. *dhasu* [ŚBr. x; AitBr. &c.]. - **kara**, m. (Pāp. iii, 2, 21; *gaṇa kaskāddi*, q. v.) 'producing the day,' the sun, Rājāt.; Bālar. - **tri-yāma**, n. day and night, Ragh. vii, 21.

1. **Aho** (instead of *ahā* [= *dhar*]) in comp. before the letter *r*. - **ratna**, n. = *ahar-maṇi* above, Pāp. viii, 2, 68, Kāś. - **rathanatara**, n., Pāp. viii, 2, 68, Comm. - **rātrā**, m. [pl., VS.; du., AV. & PBr.; sg. or pl., MBh. &c.] or n. [pl., RV. x, 190, 2; VS. &c.; du., AV.; VS. &c.; sg. or du. or pl., Mn.; MBh. &c.] = *ahar-nīsa* (q. v.), a day and night, *ρυχθήμερον*, (having twenty-four hours or thirty *Muhūrtas*); (*am*), ind. day and night, continually, L. - **rūpa**, n., Pāp. viii, 2, 68, Comm.

अह *a-hara*, *as*, m., N. of an Asura, MBh. i, 2660 (v. l. *su-hara*); Hariv.; of a son of Mannu, Hariv. 484 (v. l. *a-dūra*).

A-haraniya, mfn. not to be taken away.

A-harayat, mfn. (Caus. p.) not losing (in play), Kathās.

A-harin, mfn., *gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, q. v.

A-hārya, mfn. not to be stolen, not to be removed, Mn. ix, 189; unalterable (as a resolution or the mind &c.), MBh. v, 953; Kum. v, 8; Daś. &c.; not to be bribed, Mn. vii, 217; MBh.; (*as*), m. a mountain, L.; N. of a king, VP. - **tva**, n. the state of not being liable to be taken away, Hit.

अहरित *a-harita*, mfn. not yellow, AV.

A-harita, *am*, n., N. of a Sāman.

अहर्ष *a-harsha*, mfn. unhappy, gloomy,

sorrowful. - **māya**, mfn. not consisting of joy, ŚBr. xiv.

अहल *a-hala*, mfn. unploughed, unfurrowed, Pāp. v, 4, 121; (cf. AV. xx, 131, 9.)

A-hali, mfn. id., ib.

A-halyā, f., N. of the wife of Gautama or Śaradvat, ŚBr. iii, 8c.; MBh. 8c.; N. of an Asparas, L.; of a lake (cf. MBh. iii, 8087), L. — **jāra**, m. 'lover of Ahalyā (cf. R. i, 48, 15 seqq.)', Indra, Balar. — **pati**, m. id., ib. — **hrada**, m. N. of a lake, SkandaP.; (cf. MBh. iii, 8087.) **Ahalyāśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

अहल्लिका *ahallika*, as, m. a talker(?), ŚBr. xiv.

अहविस् *a-havis*, mfn. not offering oblations, RV. i, 182, 3. **A-havir-yajin**, mfn. offering a sacrifice without oblations, Āp.

A-havishya, as or am, m. or n. objects that are not fit to be offered as an oblation, Āp.

A-havya-vah, m (nom. -*vā*) mfn. not offering a sacrifice, ŚBr. i.

अहश्चर *ahas-cara* & *ahas-śas*. See *āhar*.

Ahas, *ahas-kara*, & *ahas-triśama*. See ib.

अहस्त *a-hastā*, mf(ā)n. handless, RV.; Mn.

अह *ahaka*, ind. an interjection, as Ah! Ahā! &c. (implying surprise, fatigue, pain, sorrow, pleasure, calling), Vikr.; Hit. &c. **Ahahāre**, ind. id., ChUp.

Ahahā, ind. id., L.

अहारयत् *a-hārayat*, &c. See *a-hara*.

अहावस् *ahāvās*, ind. an interjection said to sound like a flourish at the end of a Sāman verse, ŚBr. iv.

अहि *ahi*, is, m. (√*agh*), a snake, RV. &c.; the serpent of the sky, the demon Vṛitra, RV.; (see also *āhīrbudhnyās* below); a cloud, Naigh.; water, ib.; the sun, L.; a N. of Rāhu, L.; a traveller, L.; the navel, L.; lead, L.; (in arithm.) the number eight; N. of a Rishi (with the patron. *auśanasa*) and of another (with the patron. *paidva*). [Zd. *āti*; Lat. *angui-s*; Gk. *ἔχιν*, *ἔχιδνα*, *ἔχιδνα*, and *ἔχιδνα*; Lith. *ungury-s*; Russ. *zgorj*; Armen. *z*; Germ. *unc*.] — **kānta**, m. 'liked by snakes (which are supposed to feed upon air)', wind, air, L. — **kośa**, m. the slough or cast-off skin of a snake, L. — **kshatra**, m. (= *-chattrā*, q. v.) N. of a country, MBh. iii, 15244. — **gopā** (*dhi-*), mfn. guarded by a serpent, RV. i, 32, 11. — **ghna** (*dhi-*), n. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vṛitra, RV. vi, 18, 14 (loc. *-ghne*); (see *-hān* below). — **cakra**, n. a certain Tantric diagram. — **cumbaka**, m., N. of a man, and *ahicumbakīyanti*, is, m. a descendant of his, Pat. — **cohattrā**, m. a kind of vegetable poison, L.; the plant *Odina Pennata*, L.; N. of a country, MBh. i, 5515; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. sugar, L.; the city of Ahicchattrā, MBh. i, 5516; Kathās. — **cohattraka**, n. a mushroom, Nir. v, 16. — **jit**, m. 'conquering the serpent', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; of Indra, L. — **tupdika**, m. (= *āhitundika*, q. v.) a snake-catcher, snake-exhibitor, L. — **dat** or *-danta*, mfn. having the teeth of a serpent, Pāṇ. v, 4, 145, Sch. — **deva** or *-daivata*, n. 'having serpents as deities', N. of the Nakshatra *Āśleṣhā*, VarBṛS. — **dvish**, m. 'enemy of serpents', an ichneumon, L.; a peacock, L.; 'enemy of Vṛitra', Garuḍa, L.; Indra, L. (cf. *-jit* above). — **nakulika**, f. the natural enmity between a snake and an ichneumon, Pat. — **nas**, mfn. having a nose like a snake, Pāṇ. v, 4, 118, Comm. — **nāman** (*dhi-*), n. any animal named snake, RV. ix, 88, 4; (*ahināma*) *-bhrit*, m. 'bearing the name snake', N. of Baladeva (as identified with Śeṣha), L. — **nirvlayani**, f. the cast-off skin of a snake, ŚBr. xiv (Br. ĀrUp.). — **patika**, m. a kind of snake (not venomous), Suśr. — **pati**, m. 'sovereign of the snakes', N. of Śeṣha, Vāsuki, and others, L. — **putraka**, m. a kind of boat, L. — **pushpa**, m. the plant *Mesua Roxburghii*, L. — **pūtana**, m. or n. 'sores on the hinder part of the body (of children)', Suśr. — **phena**, n. (= *a-phena*, q. v.) 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium, L. — **bradhna**, m. (corrupted for *āhīrbudhnyā*, see below) N. of Śiva, L.; one of the Rudras, L. — **bhaya**, n. 'fear of a lurking snake', a king's apprehension of treachery, L.; (*āhībhyā*) *-dā*, f. the plant *Flacourtia Cataphracta* Roxb., L. — **bhānu**, mfn. shining like serpents (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 172, 1 (voc.). — **bhuj**, m. 'eating snakes', a peacock, L.; the ichneumon plant, L.; a N. of Garuḍa, L. — **bhrit**, m. 'carrying serpents', Śiva, L. — **mat**, mfn. 'possessed of snakes', the base of *āhimata*, q. v. — **manya** (*dhi-*), mfn. enraged like serpents (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 64, 8 & 9. — **mardani**, f. 'killing snakes', the ichneumon plant,

L. — **māya** (*dhi-*), mfn. multiform or versatile like a snake, showing the same variety of colour and shape, RV. — **māra** or *-māra*, m. (= *asi-meda*, q. v.) the plant *Vachellia Farnesiana*, L. — **meda** or *-madaka*, m. id., L. — **ripu**, m. (= *-avish*, q. v.) a peacock, L. — **latā**, f. = *-mardani*, L.; the plant *Betel*, L. — **locana**, m. N. of a servant of Śiva, L. — **loika**, f. = *āhībhyā* *-dā* above, L. — **valli**, f. the plant *Betel*, L. — **vidvish**, m. (= *-dvish*, q. v.) Garuḍa, L.; Indra, L. — **vishāpāhā**, f. 'neutralizing the poison of snakes', the ichneumon plant, L. — **śuśma-sātvan**, m. one whose attendants (the Maruts) hiss like serpents (N. of Indra), RV. v, 33, 5 [the Pada as well as the Sāṃhitā Text takes *āhīśushma* as a voc. by itself, and Śāy. translates accordingly]. — **hātya**, n. = *-ghna* above, RV. — **hān**, m (dat. -*ghn*) f (ghn), killing serpents or Vṛitra, RV.; AV. x, 4, 7. — **hrada**, m. N. of a mythical lake (named in connection with Śālivāhana). **Ahinda**, m. 'lord of the snakes', Patañjali (mentioned under this name in Mahip's *Anekārthatilaka*). **Ahivati**, f. 'filled with snakes', N. of a river (?), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 120. **Ahīśvara**, m. 'lord of the serpents', i. e. Śeṣha, L. **Ahy-ārānu**, mfn. gliding or shooting like a snake (perhaps N. of a bird), RV. ii, 38, 3.

Ahīrbudhnyās, nom. sg. m. (instr. *āhinā budhnyāna*, RV. iv, 55, 6) = *śeṣa* *śūdrav*, the serpent of the deep (enumerated in Naigh. v, 4 and Nir. x, 44 among the divinities of the middle region, the abyss in which he lives being that of the region of mist), RV.; VS. x, 19; allegorically identified with Agni Gārhapatya, VS. v, 33; TBr.; AitBr.; in later times:

Ahīrbudhnyā, as, m. (considered as one word and therefore declinable as follows, dat. *āhīrbudhnyāya*, PāṇGr.; instr. pl. *āhīrbudhnyaiḥ*, MBh. v, 3899; often incorrectly written *āhīrbudhna* or *-bradhna*) N. of a Rudra, PāṇGr.; MBh.; Hariv.; (ās), m. pl., N. of the Rudras, MBh. v, 3899 (see before); (am), n., N. of a hymn of the RV. (i, 186, 5 or vi, 50, 14), KaushBr. — **devatā**, ās, f. pl. or *-devatya*, n. 'having Ahīrbudhnyā as deity', the Nakshatra *Uttara-Bhadrāpadā*, L.

Ahī, m. (only gen. sg., nom. and acc. pl. *ahyās*; gen. pl. *ahīnām*) a snake, RV. ix, 77, 3; x, 139, 6; N. of a demon conquered by Indra and his companions, RV. x, 138, 1 & 144, 4; (cf. *ahīśūva* s. v.). (f), f. a cow, Naigh.; (f), f. du. heaven and earth, Naigh. — **nara**, m., N. of a prince, VP.

अहिंसक *a-hinsaka*, mfn. not hurting, harmless, innocuous, Mn. v, 45; MBh.; R.

A-hinsat, mfn. not hurting, RV. x, 22, 13; VS.; AV.

A-hinsā, f. not injuring anything, harmlessness (one of the cardinal virtues of most Hindū sects, but particularly of the Buddhists and Jains; also personified as the wife of Dharma, VāmP.), ChUp.; Nir.; Mn. &c.; security, safeness, ŚBr.; AitBr. — **nirata**, mfn. devoted to harmlessness or gentleness, MBh. iii, 2248.

A-hinsāna, mfn. not hurting, RV. v, 64, 3.

A-hinsya, mfn. not to be hurt, MBh. xii, 13088; Ragh. ii, 57.

A-hinsyamāna, mfn. being unharmed, RV. i, 141, 5.

A-hinsra, mfn. innocuous, harmless, Kauś.; KātyŚr. &c.; (am), n. harmless behaviour, Mn. i, 29; (ā), f. the plant *Momordica Cochinchinensis* Spreng. (commonly called *Kūrkavāli*), L.; the plant *Capparis Separia*, L.; *Cactus Opuntia*, Bhpr.

अहिका *ahikā*, f. the silk-cotton tree (Sal-malia Malabarica), L.

अहिरुका *a-hirukā*, f. a kind of small venomous animal, Suśr.

अहित *a-hita*, mfn. unfit, improper, RV. vii, 62, 3; unadvantageous, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. iii, 20, &c.; noxious, hostile, Kathās.; (as), m. an enemy, Bhag. ii, 36; Ragh.; (am), n. damage, disadvantage, evil, Āp.; R. &c.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 328; N. of certain veins (cf. also *hitā*), Yājñ. iii, 108. — **kārin**, mfn. adverse, inimical, noxious, Sāh. — **nāman** (*d-hita*), mfn. having as yet no name, ŚBr. — **manas**, mfn. not friendly-minded, inimical. **Ahitēchna**, mfn. wishing evil, malevolent.

अहिम *a-hima*, mf(ā)n. without cold, not cold, ŚBr. xiv. — **kara**, m. 'having hot rays', the

sun, L. — **kiraṇa**, m. id., VarBṛS. — **tvish**, m. id. — **didhiti**, m. id., Śiṣ. vi, 41. — **mayūkha**, m. id., Kir. vii, 9. — **rāsmi**, m. id., Śiṣ. xi, 64. — **rucl**, m. id. **Ahimāṇan**, m. id., Kir. xii, 15.

अहिरण्य *a-hiranya*, mfn. without gold, Āp. — **vat** (*d-h*), mfn. having no gold, AV. xx, 128, 6.

अहिर्युध *ahir-budhnyā*. See *āhi*.

Ahī. See ib.

अहीन 1. *āhina*, as, m. (fr. *āhan*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 145) 'lasting several days', a sacrifice lasting several days, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; (am), n. id., Comm. on Mn. xi, 197; (mfn.) only ifc. with numerals (cf. Pāṇ. v, 1, 87 & vi, 4, 145), e. g. *try-ahina*, *doy-ahina*, qq. vv.

अहीन 2. *d-hina*, mfn. unimpaired, whole, entire, full, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; 'not deprived of', not withdrawing from (instr.), Mn. ii, 183; not defective or inferior, excellent, VarBṛS.; Ragh. xviii, 13; (as), m., N. of a prince, VP. — **karmān**, mfn. 'not devoted to inferior or vile work' (or 'not neglecting one's regular actions'), Gaut. — **gru**, m., N. of a prince (son of Devānīka), Hariv. 825; Ragh. xviii, 13. — **vādin**, mfn. a witness capable of giving evidence, L.

अहीनार *ahī-nara*. See *āhi* s. v. *āhi*.

अहीरा *ahira*, as, m. (= *abhira*) a cowherd, L.

अहीराणि *ahirāṇi*, is, m. (cf. *āhi* and *āhi*) a two-headed snake, L.

Ahī-vati. See *āhi*.

Ahīśūva, as, m., N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV. viii, 32, 2 & 26; 77, 2; x, 144, 3.

अहु *ahu*, mfn. only in *parā-hu*, q. v.

अहुत *a-huta*, mfn. unoffered, not yet offered (as a sacrificial oblation), AV. xii, 4, 53; ŚBr.; Mn. xii, 68; one who has not received any sacrifice, AV. vii, 97, 7; (the fire) through or in which no sacrificial oblation has been offered, Āp.; not obtained by sacrifice, AV. vi, 71, 2; (as), m., religious meditation, prayer (considered as one of the five great sacraments, otherwise called *Brahma-yajña*), Mn. iii, 73 seq. **Ahūtā**, mfn. not eating or not allowed to partake of a sacrifice, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. **A-hutāsa**, m. not a fire, VarBṛS.

अहुरा *ahura*, as, m. the fire in the stomach, MantraBr.; Gobh.

अहुत *a-hūta*, mfn. uncalled, unsummoned, RV. x, 107, 9.

अहृणान *a-hṛināna*, mfn. not being angry, friendly, RV. vii, 86, 2; x, 116, 7.

A-hṛipīyamāna, mfn. id., RV. v, 62, 6; x, 109, 2; AV.; (am), ind. willingly, TBr. iii.

अहृत *a-hṛita*, mfn. not captivated or carried away by (instr.), Ragh. viii, 68.

अहृदय *a-hṛidaya*, mfn. without a heart, ŚBr. xiv. — **jāna**, mfn. not pleasing to the heart, ChUp.

A-hṛīdya, mfn. not pleasing, not being to one's taste (as food), Suśr.

अहे *ahe*, ind. a particle (implying reproach, rejection, separation, L.), TS. iii (only in a sacrificial formula beginning with *āhe daidhishavya* and re-occurring in several other texts).

अहेतु *a-hetu*, us, m. absence of cause or reason, MBh. xii, 10511; not a real or sound argument, Nyāyad.; (in rhetoric) a certain figure of speech. — **tva**, n. (in Buddhist terminology) absence of cause or necessity, Sarvad. — **sama**, m. a particular sophism tending to prove an argument to be untenable, Nyāyad.; Sarvad.

A-hetuka, mf(ā), Naish. iv, 105) n. groundless.

A-haituka, mf(ā)n. id., Bhag. xviii, 22; causeless, unexpected (as *samriddhi*), BhP.; having no motive, disinterested, BhP.; (am), ind. without extraneous aid, through one's own ability or power, BhP.

अहेरु *aheru*, us, m. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*, L.

अहेक्यत् *a-helayat*, mfn. not angry, not displeased, favourable, RV.; VS.

A-helamāna, mfn. id., RV. i, 24, 11; 138, 3 & 4; vi, 41, 1.

A-helayat, mfn. id., RV. x, 37, 5.

अहो 2. aho, ind. a particle (implying joy-ful or painful surprise) Ah! (of enjoyment or satisfaction) Oh! (of fatigue, discontent, compassion, sorrow, regret) Alas! Ah! (of praise, cf. Pān. viii, 1, 40 seq.) Bravo! (of reproach) Fie! (of calling, Kum. iii, 20) Ho! Halo! (of contempt) Pshaw! Often combined with other particles of similar signification, as *aho dhik ordhig aho bata*, &c. — **purushikā**, f. for *āho-pur*, q. v., L. — **bala**, m., N. of a commentator; N. of a place. — **virya**, m., N. of a man, MBh. xii, 8900.

अहोतृ a-hotri, mfn. not sacrificing, not competent to sacrifice, AV. ix, 6, 52; ŚBr.

A-homa, as, m. no oblation, ŚBr. xii.

अहोपुरुषिका aho-purushikā, &c. See 2. aho.

अहोरात्र aho-ratna, &c. See dhar.

Aho-rātrā and aho-rūpa. See ib.

अहोवीर्य aho-virya. See 2. aho.

अह aha, only (like *ahā*) ifc. for *dhan* (or *dhar*), q. v., e.g. *aty-ahna*, *aparādhā*, *pūrvadhā*, &c., qq. vv.; (*āya*), dat. ind. formerly, Naigh.; instantly, speedily, MBh.; Kum.; Ragh.

अहवाय ahanvāyā (5), mfn. (✓*hnu*), not to be denied or set aside, RV. viii, 45, 27.

अहिनि ahi-ni. See dhan.

Ahnya, am, n. daily course (of the sun), PBr.; BrArUp.; (cf. *rathāhnyā*); (see also *tīrā-ahnya*).

अहर्ष ahy-drshu. See āhi.

अहय ā-hraya, mfn. (✓*hri*), not bashful, bold, conscious of one's power, RV.; abundant; RV.

A-hrayāna, mī(ā)n. bold, keen, RV. i, 62, 10; iv, 4, 14; vii, 80, 2.

A-hri, mfn. id., RV.

A-hri, mfn. shameless (as a beggar), ŚBr. xi; (f), f. shamelessness, MBh. iii, 8494.

A-hrika, mfn. 'shameless beggar,' a Buddhist meadicator, L.

अहृत ā-hruta, mfn. not fluctuating, not stumbling, going in a straight line, RV.; VS. i, 9; not crooked, straight, AV. vi, 120, 3; VS. viii, 29. — **psu** (*dhṛ*), mfn. of straight or upright appearance (N. of the Maruts), RV. i, 52, 4; viii, 20, 7.

अहलā ā-hvalā, f. not fluctuating, not stumbling, firmness, ŚBr.; the plant *Semecarpus Anacardium*, L.

आ A.

आ 1. ā, the second vowel of the alphabet corresponding to the *a* in far.

आ 2. ā, ind. a particle of reminiscence, Pān. i, 1, 14, Pat.; also of compassion or pain [more correctly written 1. *ā*, q. v.], and of assent, L. [This particle remains unaltered in orthography even before vowels (which causes it to be sometimes confounded with 1. *ā*), Pān. i, 1, 14.]

आ 3. ā, ās, m., N. of Śiva, L.; grandfather, L.; (*ās*), f., N. of Lakṣmī, L.

आ 4. ā, (as a prefix to verbs, especially of motion, and their derivatives) near, near to, towards (see *ā-√kram* &c.); in the Veda, of course, the prefix is separable from the verb; in a few cases, RV. i, 10, 11 & v, 64, 5, a verb in the imperative is to be supplied; with roots like *gam*, *yā*, and *i*, 'to go,' and 1. *dā*, 'to give,' it reverses the action; e.g. *ā-gacchati*, 'he comes'; *ā-datte*, 'he takes'.

(As a prep. with a preceding acc.) near to, towards, to, RV.; (with a preceding noun in the acc., as *jā-sham* or *vāram*) for, RV.; (with a following acc.) up to . . . exclusively, AitBr.; (with a preceding abl.) from, RV.; AV.; out of, from among (e.g. *bahubhaya ā*, 'from among many'), RV.; towards (only in *asmā ā*, 'towards us'), RV.; (with a following abl., cf. Pān. ii, 1, 13 & 3, 10) up to, to, as far as, RV.; AV. &c.; from, RV. i, 30, 21; (with a preceding loc.) in, at, on, RV.; AV.

(As an adv. after words expressing a number or degree) fully, really, indeed (e.g. *trīr ā divās*, 'quite or fully three times a day'; *mahimā vām Indragñī pñishtha ā*, 'your greatness, O Indra and Agni, is most praiseworthy indeed,' &c.), RV.; (after a

subst. or adj.) 'as, like,' (or it simply strengthens the sense of the preceding word), RV., (after a verb) RV. v, 7, 7 & KenaUp.; (as a conjunctive particle) moreover, further, and (it is placed either between the two words connected [rarely after the second, RV. x, 16, 11, or after both, RV. x, 92, 8] or, if there are more, after the last [RV. iv, 57, 1 & x, 75, 5]; see also *ātat ca* s. v.)

In classical Sanskrit it may denote the limit 'to,' 'until,' 'as far as,' 'from,' either not including the object named or including it (sometimes with acc. or abl. or forming an adv.), e.g. *ā-maraṇam* or *ā-maraṇāt*, 'till death,' Pañcat. (cf. *ā-maraṇānta* &c.); *ā-gopālā dvijātayah*, 'the twice-born including the cowherds,' MBh. ii, 531; *ā-samudram* or *ā-samudrāt*, 'as far as the ocean' or 'from the ocean' (but not including it); *ā-kumāram*, 'from a child' or 'from childhood' or 'to a child' (cf. Lat. *a puero*), MBh. iii, 1403; *ā-kumāram yasaḥ Pāninih*, 'the fame of Pānini extends even to children'; *ājānu-bāhu*, mfn. 'one whose arms reach down to the knees,' R. i, 1, 12; (see also *ākarna*- and *ājanma*-); (cf. *ā-jarasām*, *ā-ryushām*, *ā-saptama*, *ātsūryām*.)

Prefixed to adj. [rarely to subst.; cf. *ā-kopa*] it implies diminution, Pān. ii, 2, 18, Comm. 'a little,' e.g. *ā-piñjara*, mfn. a little red, reddish, Ragh. xvi, 51; (see also *ā-pakva*, *āshya*, &c.) Some commentaries (e.g. Comm. on Ragh. iii, 8) occasionally give to *ā* in this application the meaning *samantāt*, 'all through, completely,' as *ā-nīla*, 'blue all round.'

Ā-√1, -√*indh*, -√*inv*, -√*ish*. See *ī*, *ēndh*, *īnu*, *īsh*.

Ā-√1ksh, -√*ir*, -√*ish*. See *īksh*, *ēr*, *īsh*.

Ā-√1 uksh, -√*irpu*. See *īksh*, *īrpu*.

Ā-√1rī, -√*rīṣ*, -√*rīdh*. See *ār*, *ārīṣ*, *ār-dh*.

आश āśa, as, m. a descendant of Anṣa, Comm. on Up. v, 21.

Āśya, mfn. relating to *āśa* (q. v.), (gaṇa *sam-kāśiddi*, q. v.)

आहस्पत्य āhaspatya, mfn. belonging to the dominion of Anhaspati (as the intercalary month), Gobh.

आकच् ā-√kac, Ā. (perf. -*cakace*) to tie or fasten on, Bhāṭṭ.

आकरोम ā-karōm, ind. up to the throat. **Ākroṣa** (in comp. for *ā-karōṣam*). — **tripta**, mfn. satiated up to the throat, MBh. iii, 15551.

आकरोयन ā-karōyana, mfn. boasting, swaggering, R. vi, 3, 28.

आकृत ākatya, am, n. the being *a-kata*, Pān. v, 1, 121.

आकृन् ā-√kan, Intens. (Impv. 2. sg. -*cūkandhi*) to be pleased with (loc.), RV. x, 147, 3; (cf. *ā-√kā*.)

आकपिल ā-kapila, mfn. brownish, Kād.

आकम्प्य ā-√kamp, Ā. (perf. -*cakampe*) to tremble (as the earth), Kād.; Caus. P. Ā. -*kampayate* (p. -*kampayat*, MBh. i, 1165, &c.) to cause to tremble, ChUp. &c.

Ā-kampa, as, m. trembling motion, shaking, R. iii, 62, 31; Vikr.

Ā-kampāna, am, n. id., Car.; (as), m., N. of a Daitya, Kathās.

Ā-kampita, mfn. caused to tremble, shaken, agitated, VarBrS.; Ragh. ii, 13.

आकर ā-karā, ākarika, &c. See *ā-√1 kṛ*.

आकरोन ā-karōna, am, n. (fr. *ā-karōyana* below) hearing, Kathās.

Ā-karṇam, ind. 'up to the ear' or 'from the ear' (generally said of an arrow reaching to or being discharged from the ear in drawing a bow).

Ākarṇa (in comp. for *ā-karṇam*). — **rukta**, mfn. discharged from the ear (as an arrow), R. iii, 69, 16.

Ā-karṇamūlam, ind. up to the ear, R. iv, 9, 106.

Ā-karṇaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, (ind. p. *ā-karṇya*) to give ear to, listen to, hear, R.; BhP.; Śak. &c.

Ākarṇin, mfn. ifc. hearing, Naish. i, 28.

आकष्य ā-karṣya, *°rshaka*, &c. See *ā-√kṛ*.

आकल्य ā-√3. kal, (impf. *ākalayati*) to tie,

fasten, Śis. ix, 45; (ind. p. -*kalayya*) to surrender, transfer, BhP.; to observe, notice, examine, take into consideration, reckon, consider, suppose, take for, BhP.; Śis. iii, 73; Kathās. &c.

Ā-kalana, am, n. fasting, Śis. v, 42; reckoning, L.; wish, desire, L.

Ā-kalita, mfn. shaken, MBh. i, 2853; laid hold of, seized, MBh. iv, 762; Śis. vii, 21 & ix, 72; tied, fastened, Śis. i, 6; Kathās.; reckoned, L.; observed, examined, considered, L.

आकल्प 1. ā-kalpa, as, m. = *kalpana*, q. v., L.; ornament, decoration, MBh. iii, 13373; BhP.; Ragh. &c.

Ā-kalpaka, as, m. (= *utkaṇṭhā* or *utkalikā*) remembering with regret, missing, Kād.; (= *mud*) joy, L.; (= *maha*) loss of sense or perception, L.; (= *tamas*) darkness, L.; (= *granthi*) a knot or joint, L.

Ā-kalpsam, ind. till the end of the world (lit. of a Kalpa), BhP.; Kathās. &c.

2. Ākalpa (in comp. for *ā-kalpam*). — **sthāyin**, mfn. lasting till the end of the world, Kād.

Ā-kalpāntam, ind. = *ā-kalpam*, q. v., Ratnāv.

आकल्य ākalya, am, n. (fr. *a-kalya*) sickness, L.

आकल ākalla, as, m. the plant *Anthemis Pyrethrum*, L.; (cf. *ākula-kṛit*.)

आकशापेय ākaśāpeya, as, m. a descendant of Akāśapa, (gaṇa *subhrādi*, q. v.)

आकष ā-kasha, as, m. (✓*kash*, 'to rub'), a touchstone, L.; (v. l. for *ākarsa*, Pān. iv, 4, 9, Siddh. & v, 2, 64, Siddh.)

Ā-kashaka and *°shika*, mfn. vv. ll. for *ā-karshaka* and *°rshika*, q. v., s. v. *ā-√kṛ*.

आकस्मिक ākasmika, mī(ī)n. (fr. *a-kasmāt*, gaṇa *vinayadi*, q. v.), causeless, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; accidental, casual, BhP.; Sarvad.

आका ā-√kā, (perf. Ā. 1. & 3. sg. -*caké*) to endeavour to obtain, desire, love, RV.: Intens. (Impv. 3. pl. -*cakantu*; cf. *ā-√kan*) to be pleased with (loc.), RV. i, 122, 14.

Ā-kārya (4), mfn. desirable, RV. iv, 29, 5.

आकाङ्क्ष ā-√kāṅksh, P. Ā. -*kāṅkshati*, *°te*, to desire, long for, endeavour to gain (with acc.), AitBr.; Mn. x, 121, &c., (rarely with gen.) Mn. ii, 162; (perf. -*cakāṅksha*, R.; Ragh.) to expect, wait for or till, Lāṭy.; MBh. xiv, 1279, &c.; to endeavour to reach a place, turn to (acc.), Mn. iii, 258; (in Gr.) to require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense, Pān. Sch.

Ā-kāṅksha, mfn. (in Gr.) requiring a word or words to complete the sense, Pān. viii, 2, 96 & 104; (*ā*), f. desire, wish, Suśr.; Śah. &c.; (in Gr.) need of supplying a word or period for the completion of the sense, Śah. &c.

Ākākṣhin, mfn. ifc. wishing, desirous, hoping, expecting, MBh. xii, 4289; R.; Ragh. xix, 57; (see *a-phalākāṅkshin*.)

Ā-kāṅkshya, mfn. ifc. 'desirable.' See *drīṣṭā-kāṅkshya*.

आकाय ā-kāya, as, m. See *ā-√1 ci*.

आकाय्य ā-kāyāyā, mfn. See *ā-√kā*.

आकार ā-kāra, *°raṇa*, &c. See *ā-√1 kṛ*.

आकाल ā-kālā, as, m. 'the right time,' see *ān-āk*; (*ē*), loc. just at the time of (gen.), TS. ii.

Ā-kālam, ind. until the same time on the following day, Ap.; Gobh. &c.

1. Ākālika, mfn. (fr. *ā-kālam*) lasting until the same time on the following day, Mn. iv, 103 seq.; Gaut.; (fr. *ā-kālā* [Pān.] or perhaps = 2. *ākālika*) momentary, instantaneous (as lightning), Pān. v, 1, 114 (f. f; also *ā*, Comm.); (*ī*), f. lightning, L.

आकालिक 2. ākālika, mī(ī)n. (fr. *a-kāla*) not happening in the right time, unexpected, Mricch.; Kum. iii, 34, &c.

आकालिकातीरम् ā-kālikā-tīram, ind. as far as the bank of the Kālikā river, Rājat.

आकाश ā-√kāś (ind. p. -*kāśya*) to view, recognize, ŚBr. vii.

Ā-kāśā, as, m. (Ved.) or (later) *am*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*)

a free or open space, vacuity, *ĀtBr.*; *ŚBr.*; *MBh.* &c.; the ether, sky or atmosphere, *Naigh.*; *ŚBr.*; *Mn.* &c.; (*am*), n. (in philos.) the subtle and ethereal fluid (supposed to fill and pervade the universe and to be the peculiar vehicle of life and of sound), *Vedāntas.* &c.; *Brahma* (as identical with ether), *L.*; *ākāśa-bhāṣita* below, *Comm.* on *Sāk.*; (*e*), loc. ind. in the air (a stage direction implying something said by or to a person out of sight), *Mṛicch.*; *Sāk.* &c. — *kakṣā*, f. 'girdle of the sky', the horizon, *L.* — *ga*, mf(ā)n. going through the atmosphere (as the Gaṅgā; see *-gaṅgā*), *R.*; (*as*), m. a bird, *MBh.* v, 7287. — *gaṅgā*, f. the Gaṅgā flowing down from the sky, *MBh.* iii, 10909; *R.*; *Ragh.* i, 78. — *gata*, mfn. coming from the air (as a voice), *Kāthās.* — *gati*, f. going through the atmosphere, *Pañcat.* — *gamana*, n. id. — *garbhi*, m. N. of a Bodhisattva, *Buddh.* — *camana*, m. 'a cup or vessel with ether', the moon, *L.* — *carin*, mfn. = *-ga*, mfn. above, *Kāthās.*; (*r*), m. a bird, *MBh.* i, 8384. — *ja*, mfn. produced in the sky. — *janani*, f. a loophole, casement, embrasure, *SāntiP.* 2638. — *dīpa*, m. a lamp or torch lighted in honour of Lakṣmī or Viṣṇu and elevated on a pole in the air at the Divālī (Dīpāvalī) festival, in the month Kārtika, *L.*; any lantern on a pole, *L.* — *deśa*, m. an open place, *N.* — *patha*, m. a way or road through the atmosphere, *Kāthās.* — *pathika*, m. 'sky-traveller', the sun, *Kāthās.* — *poli*, m. N. of a poet, *Sārṅg.* — *pratishṭhita*, m. N. of a Buddha. — *pradīpa*, m. = *dīpa*, q. v., *L.* — *baddha-lakṣa*, m. (in theatrical language) fixing the gaze on some object out of sight of the audience, *Vikr.* — *bhāṣita*, n. (in theatrical language) speaking off the stage (to one out of sight), *Comm.* on *Mṛicch.* — *māya*, mfn. consisting of ether, *ŚBr.* xiv (BrĀrUp.). — *māṅgā*, f. the plant *Nardostachys jatāmāṇsi*, *L.* — *mukhin*, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect (the adherents of which keep their faces turned towards the sky). — *muṣṭi-hananāya*, Nom. *Ā.* °yatt, to be foolish like one who beats the air with his fist, *Sarvad.*; (cf. *MBh.* v, 1334). — *mūli*, f. the plant *Pistia Stratiotes*, *L.* — *yāna*, n. a car moving through the air, *Sāk.* — *yoginī*, f. N. of a goddess. — *rakṣin*, m. a watchman on the outer battlements, *L.* — *vat*, mfo. spacious, extensive, *ChUp.*; (said of the fingers) extended, *ĀpŚr.* — *vartman*, n. = *-patha* above, *Hit.* — *valli*, f. the creeper *Cassia Fijiformis*, *L.* — *vāpi*, f. a voice from the air or from heaven, *L.*; (*is*), m., N. of the author of a *Hanumat-stotra*. — *sayana*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) sleeping in open air, *R.* iii, 16, 12. — *salila*, n. 'water from the atmosphere', rain, *L.* — *stha*, mfn. abiding in the sky, aerial. — *sphaṭika*, m. a kind of crystal (supposed to be formed in the atmosphere and of two kinds, *Sūrya-kānta* and *Candra-kānta*, q. v.) *Ākṣātman*, mfn. having the nature of air, aerial, *ŚBr.* x. *Ākṣāśāntyaśyatana*, n. 'abode of infinity or of infinite space', N. of a world, *Buddh.* *Ākṣāśatikāya*, m. the ontologic category of space, *Jain.* *Ākṣāśa*, mfn. 'who has no other possession than the air', helpless (as a child, woman, panper, or invalid), *Mn.* iv, 184; (*as*), m. 'lord of the sky', *Indra*, *L.* *Ākṣāśodaka*, n. = *ākāśa-satila*, q. v., *L.*

Ākṣāśa, mfn. relating to the ethereal fluid, *Suśr.*; atmospheric, aerial.

Ākṣāśa, mfn. being in the air, (*gaṇa dig-ādi* and *vargyādi*, q. v.)

आकिञ्चन ākimcanya, am, n. (fr. *a-kiñcana*; *gaṇa prithu-ādi*, q. v.) want of any possession, utter destitution, *MBh.* iii, 13994; xii, 6571 seq.; 11901. *Ākimcanyāyatana*, n. 'abode of absolute want of any existence', 'non-existence', N. of a world with Buddhists, *Lalit.*

आकिदन्ति ākidanti, *is*, m., N. of a prince [or °nti, f. of a princess, *Kāś.*], (*gaṇa dāmany-ādi*, q. v.)

Ākidantiya, *ās*, m. pl., N. of the tribe governed by the above prince (or princess), *ib.*

आकीम् ā-kim, ind. from (with *abl.*), *RV.* i, 14, 9.

आकीर्ण ā-kirṇa. See *ā-√i. kṛi*.

आकुञ्च ā-kuñc, Caus. (Pot. *-kuñcayet*; ind. p. *-kuñcya*) to bend (as a limb), *Suśr.*

Ākuñcāna, am, n. bending (of a limb), *Suśr.*

Ākuñcita, mfn. bent (as the arm or the knee, &c.), *Suśr.*; *Kum.* iii, 70; *Ragh.* &c.; contracted

(as the lips), *R.* iii, 31, 21; curled (as the hair), *MBh.* xiii, 882.

आकुण्ठित ā-kunṭhita, mfn. confounded, abashed, *L.*

आकुमारम् ā-kumāram. See s. v. 3. ā.

आकुर्वती ā-kurvati. See *ā-√i. kṛi*.

आकुल ā-kula, mf(ā)n. (fr. *ā-√i. kṛi*) confounded, confused, agitated, flurried, *MBh.* &c.; confused (in order), disordered, *ib.*; filled, full, overburdened with (instr. or generally in comp.), eagerly occupied, *ib.*; (*am*), n. a place crowded with people, *R.* iii, 43, 34; 'confusion', see *sākula*. — *kr̥it*, mfn. 'making confused', the plant *Anthemis Pyrethrum* (see *ākala*), *Bhpr.* — *tā*, f. perplexity, confusion, *MBh.* iii, 401; *Sāh.* &c. — *tva*, n. id., *Śiś.* ix, 42; *Kāthās.* &c.; multitude, crowd, *MBh.* iii, 13711. *Ākuli-karapa*, &c., see below s. v. *ākuli*. *Ākulīndriya*, mfn. confused in mind, *R.*

Ākulaya, Nom. P. (p. °yat) to make disordered, *Pañcat.*

Ākuli, *is*, m., 'N. of an Asura priest', see *kilāta*.

Ākulita, mfn. confounded, bewildered, perplexed, *MBh.* &c.; made muddy (as water), *R.* iii, 22, 18.

Ākuli (for *ākula* in comp. with *√i. kṛi* and *bhū* and their derivatives). — *karapa*, n. confounding, *Pāp.* vii, 2, 54, Sch. — *√i. kṛi*, Pass. (p. *-kriyamāna*; aor. *ākulya-akāri*) to be confounded or bewildered, *Kād.*; *Śiś.* v, 59. — *kr̥ita*, mfn. confounded, perplexed, *Pañcat.*; *Kāthās.*; filled with (instr. or in comp.), *R.*; *VarBrS.* — *bhāva*, m. the becoming perplexed, *Sāh.* — *bhūta*, mfn. perplexed, *Sāk.*

आकुञ्च ā-√kū, *Ā.* -*kuvate*, to intend, *ŚBr.* iii.

Ā-kūta, am, n. intention, purpose, wish, *VS.*; *ŚBr.* &c. (see *cittākdūtā* and *sākūta*); incitement to activity, *Sāṅkhyak.*

Ā-kūti, *is*, f. intention, wish, *RV.*; *AV.* &c.; (personified) *AV.* vi, 131, 2; N. of a daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and of Satarūpā, *VS.*; N. of the wife of Pṛithushenja, *BhP.*; N. of a Kalpa, *Vāyup.* ii. — *prā*, mfn. accomplishing the wishes, *AV.* iii, 29, 2.

आकुञ्ज ā-√kūj (p. *-kūjat*) to coo (as pigeons), lament, *Suśr.*

आकृत ā-kūta and *ā-kūti*. See *ā-√kū*.

आकूपार ākūpāra, am, n. (fr. *ā-kūp*°, q. v.), N. of different Śāman verses, *PBr.*; *Laty.*

Ā-kūvāra, as, m. (= *ā-kūp*°, q. v.) the sea, *L.*

आकुञ्च ā-√i. kṛi, -*kr̥inoti* (Impv. 2. sg. P. *-kr̥idhi* and *Ā.* *-kr̥inushva*; perf. *Ā.* *-cakre*) to bring near or towards, *RV.*: *Ā.* (Subj. 1. pl. *-karāmahe*; impf. *-akṛinūta*; perf. *-cakre*, p. *-cakrind*) to drive near or together (as cows or cattle), *RV.* x; P. (Impv. 2. sg. *-kr̥idhi*; ind. p. *-kr̥itya*) to drive near, *AV.*; (perf. 1. pl. *-cakrīmā*) to serve or prepare a sacrifice to (dat.), *RV.* iv, 17, 18; (impf. *ākarat*) to call near (a deity), *MBh.* v, 426; Caus. *-kārayati*, to call near, invite to a place, *MBh.* iii, 15546 seq.; *Pañcat.*; *Daś.*; to ask any one (acc.) for anything (acc.), *R.* ii, 13, 2; Des. *-cikr̥ishati*, to intend to accomplish, *Daś.*: Intens. p. *-cikr̥ishat*, attracting repeatedly towards one's self, *AV.* xi, 5, 6.

1. *Ā-kāra*, as, m. (ifc. f. *ā*, *R.* i, 28, 24; *Ragh.* xii, 41) form, figure, shape, stature, appearance, external gesture or aspect of the body, expression of the face (as furnishing a clue to the disposition of mind), *Mn.*; *MBh.* &c. — *gupti*, f. or *-gūhana* or *-gopana*, n. concealing or suppressing (any expression of the face or any gesture that might show) one's feelings, dissimulation, *L.* — *mat*, mfn. with *√vah*, 'to behave with a particular behaviour,' affect a gesture or appearance, *Rājat.* — *vat*, mfn. having a shape, embodied, *Kāthās.*; well-formed, handsome, *N.* — *varpa-suslakṣṇa*, mfn. delicate in shape and colour.

Ā-kāraṇa, am, n. calling, summoning, *Pañcat.*; (*ā*), f. id., *L.*

Ā-kāraṇīya, mfn. to be called, *Pañcat.*

Ā-kārita, mfn. ifc. having the shape of, *Vedāntas.*

Ā-kurvati, mfn. (pr. p. f.), N. of a particular rocky hill, *R.* ii, 71, 3.

Ā-kṛita, mfn. arranged, built (as a house), *RV.* viii, 10, 1; done (as evil or good) to any one, *VarBrS.*

Ā-kṛiti, *is*, f. a constituent part, *RV.* x, 85, 5 (cf. *dvādaśīkṛiti*); form, figure, shape, appearance, aspect, *KātyŚr.*; *SvetUp.*; *Mn.* &c.; a well-formed

shape, *VarBrS.*; *Mṛicch.*; kind, species, *Suśr.*; specimen, *RPrāt.*; a metre (consisting of four lines with twenty-two syllables each), *RPrāt.* &c.; (hence in arithm.) the number twenty-two; (*is*), m., N. of a prince, *MBh.* ii, 126 & 1165 (v. l. *ām-kṛiti*). — *gaṇa*, m. a list of specimens, collection of words belonging to a particular grammatical rule (not exhibiting every word belonging to that rule but only specimens, whereas a simple *Gaṇa* exhibits every word), *Pāp.* *Kāś.* [Examples of *Ākṛiti-gaṇas* are *arisa-ādi*, *ady-ādi*, *kanḍu-ādi*, &c.] — *oohatṛā*, f. the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*, *L.* — *mat*, mfn. (= *ākāra-vat*, q. v.) having a shape, embodied, *Kāthās.* — *yoga*, m. a certain class of constellations, *VarBrS.*

Ā-kṛiti, f. (metrically for *ākṛiti*) form, shape, *MBh.* xv, 698.

Ā-cakri, mfn. changing one thing (acc.) into another (acc.), *RV.* vi, 24, 5.

आकुप ā-√krish, -*krashati* (ind. p. *-krishya*; Inf. *-krashṭum*, *Kum.* ii, 59) to draw towards one's self, attract, draw away with one's self, *MBh.* &c.; to draw (a sword), *Mṛicch.*; *Vet.* &c.; to bend (a bow), *Daś.*; *Śiś.* ix, 40; to take off (as a garment, &c.), *MBh.* ii, 2291; *Mṛicch.*; to draw out of (abl.), *Vet.* &c.; to withdraw, deprive of, take away, *MBh.* i, 6348; *Bhāṭṭ.* (fut. 1. sg. *-karkṣhyāmi*); *Kāthās.*; to borrow from (abl.), *Hit.*; *Pāp.* iii, 1, 106; *Siddh.*; Caus. (p. f. *-karshayanti*) to draw near to one's self.

Ā-karsha, as, m. drawing towards one's self (as of a rope), *BhP.*; attraction, fascination or an object used for it, *KātyŚr.*; *MBh.* v, 1541; dragging (as of a stone), *Car.*; bending (of a bow), *L.*; spasm, *L.*; playing with dice, *MBh.* ii, 2116; a die (cf. *ākarsa-phalaka* below), *L.*; a play-board, *L.*; an organ of sense, *L.*; a magnet, *L.*; N. of a prince, *MBh.* ii, 1270, ed. *Calc.*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, *ib.*, ed. *Bomb.* — *kārikā*, f. N. of a plant, *L.* — *kṛi-dā*, f. N. of a play, *Vātsy.* — *śva*, m. (fr. *śvan*) = *ākarsaḥ śvewa*, *Pāp.* v, 4, 97, Sch. *Ākarṣhādī*, a *gaṇa* of *Pāp.* (v, 2, 64).

Ā-karshaka, mfn. = *ākarshe kuśala*, *Pāp.* v, 2, 64; (*as*), m. a magnet, *VP.*; (*ikā*), f. N. of a town, *Kāthās.*

Ā-karshana, am, n. pulling, drawing near, attracting, *MBh.*; *Mṛicch.* &c.; (in Tantric texts) attracting an absent person into one's presence by magic formulas; tearing by (as by the hairs; in comp.), *MārKP.*; *Venīs.* (quoted in *Sāh.*); bending (of a bow), *Car.*; (*i*), f. a crooked stick for pulling down fruit &c., *L.*

Ākarṣhika, mf(ī)n. = *ākarsheṇa carat*, *Pāp.* iv, 4, 9.

Ā-karshita, mfn. drawn near to one's self, *Pañcat.*

Ā-karshin, mfn. removing, attracting, see *ma-lāk*°, (*imī*), f. = *ā-karṣhāṇī* above, *L.*

Ā-kṛiṣṭa, mfn. drawn, pulled, attracted.

Ā-kṛiṣṭi, *is*, f. attracting, drawing towards one's self (as of the bow-string in bending the bow), *Kap.* &c.; (in Tantric texts) attracting of an absent person into one's presence (by a magic formula), also the formula (*mantra*) used for this purpose. — *mantra*, m. the above formula, *Hit.*

Ākṛiṣṭīman, *ā*, m. the being *ā-kṛiṣṭa*, (*gaṇa dṛiḍhādī* [*Kāś.*], q. v.)

Ākṛiṣṭya, am, n. id., *ib.*

Ā-kṛaṣṭavya, mfn. to be dragged towards (acc.), *Pat.*

आकुञ्च ā-√i. kṛi (2. sg. Subj. *-kirāsi* and Impv. *-kirā*; p. f. *-kirānti*) to scatter or sprinkle over, give abundantly, *RV.* viii, 49, 4 & ix, 81, 3; *AV.* iv, 38, 2.

Ā-karā, as, m. one who scatters, i. e. distributes abundantly, *RV.* iii, 51, 3; v, 34, 4; viii, 33, 5; accumulation, plenty, multitude, *R.*; *Suśr.* &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*, *MBh.* iii, 1657; 16215) a mine, *Mn.*; *Yājñ.* &c.; a rich source of anything, *Sāh.*; place of origin, origin; N. of a country (the modern *Khandesh*), *VarBrS.*; N. of a work (quoted in *Kamalakara's Śūdradharmatattva*); (mfn.) best, excellent, *L.* — *ja*, mfn. produced in a mine, mineral; (*am*), n. 2 jewel, *L.* — *tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha.

Ākarika, as, m. (*Pāp.* iv, 4, 69, *Kāś.*) a miner, *VarBrS.*

Ākarin, mfn. produced in a mine, *Kir.* v, 7.

Ā-kirpa, mfn. scattered, *Hit.*; overspread, filled, crowded, surrounded, *Mn.* vi, 51; *MBh.* &c.; (*e*),

loc. ind. in a place filled or crowded with people, Kāvyaḍ. — **ātā**, f. or — **tva**, n. fulness, crowd, multitude.

आके *ākē*, loc. ind. (fr. 2. *añc* with *ā*, cf. *apāka*, &c.) 'hitherward,' near, RV. ii, 1, 10, (Naigh. ii, 16); far, Naigh. iii, 26. — **ānīpā**, mfn. (said of the horses of the Āśvins) protecting in the vicinity, RV. iv, 45, 6; (= *ā + kenīpā*, q. v., 'wise,' Naigh. iii, 15.)

आकेकर *ā-kekara*, mfn. squinting slightly, Kir. viii, 53; Kād.; Kathās.

आकोकर *ākokerā*, as, m. = *Aiýokepōs*, the constellation Capricornus.

आकोप *ā-kopa*, as, m. a slight anger, Kathās. — **vāt**, mfn. slightly angry with (loc.), Śiś. ii, 99.

आकाशल *ākāśala*, am, n. (fr. *a-kāśala*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30) inexperience, want of skill, Śiś. xvi, 30.

आक्त *ākta*, mfn. (fr. *āñj*) anointed, AV. x, 1, 25; (cf. *sv-ākta*). — **kha** (*ākta*), mfn. in whose nave the hole is smeared, TĀR. **Āktāksha**, mfn. whose eyes are anointed, AV. xx, 128, 7 & (*an-ākē*, neg.) 6.

Āktākshya, as, m. (fr. *āktāksha*), N. of a man, ŚBr. vi.

आकु *ākua* (fr. *āc*). See *jāuv-āknā*.

आक्रन्द *ā-√krand*, P. *-krandati* (aor. 3. pl. *ākrandishuh*, Bhāṭṭ.) to shout out, Pāṇ. Gr.; MBh. iii, 11461; to invoke, call for help, Kād.; Kathās.: P. *Ā*. to cry with sorrow, lament, weep, MBh. iii, 2388; BHP. &c.: Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. *-krandaya*) to inspire (courage) by its sound (as a drum), RV. vi, 47, 30; (p. *-krandīyat*) to shout at, roar at, AV. ii, 36, 6; VS. xvi, 19; ŚBr.; to cry without interruption, L.; to cause to lament or weep, BHP.

Ākrandā, as, m. crying, crying out, Ma. viii, 292; R.; war-cry, AV. xii, 1, 41; lamenting, weeping, MBh. &c.; 'a friend or protector' [only neg. *an-ākrandā*, mf(ā)n. 'not having on whom to call for help,' without a protector, MBh. i, 6568; iii, 13859]; a king who is the friend of a neighbouring king and checks the attack made on him by another king (called *pārshni-grāha*, q. v.), Ma. vii, 207; VarBṛS.; Kām.; (= *saṃgrāma*) war, battle, Naigh.

Ākrandana, am, n. lamentation, Pañcat.

Ākrandaniya, mfn. to be called for help, Kathās.

Ākrandika, mf(ā)n. running to where cries for help are heard, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 38.

Ākrandita, mfn. invoked, Mṛicch.; (am), n. a cry, roar, Ragh. ii, 28; lamentation, BHP.; Vikr.

Ākrandīn, mfn. ifc. invoking in a weeping tone, Kum. v, 26.

आक्रम *ā-√kram*, P. *Ā*. (p. P. *-krāmat*, MBh. i, 5018; p. *Ā*. *-krāmamāna*, TS.; aor. *-akramīt*, RV.; perf. p. *Ā*. *-cakramāṇ*, RV. vi, 62, 2; ind. p. *-krāmya*, AV. &c.) to step or go near to, come towards, approach, visit, RV.; AV. &c.; to step or tread upon (acc. [RV. x, 166, 5; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.] or loc. [MBh.; BHP.]); (ind. p. *-krāmya*) to hold fast with the hands, seize, MBh. i, 5936; R.; to attack, invade, Mṛicch. (inf. *-krāmītum*); Mārkaṇḍ.; Hit.; (in astron.) to eclipse, VarBṛS.; to undertake, begin (with Inf.), R. iii, 4, 5; *Ā*. *-kramate* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 40; fut. p. *-kramāsyāmāna*) to rise, mount, ascend, AV. ix, 5, 1 & 8; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *-kramayati*, to cause to come or step near, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; to cause any one (instr.) to enter into (acc.), Kum. vi, 52; Desid. *-cikraṇsate*, to wish to ascend, Pāṇ. i, 3, 62, Sch.

Ākramā, as, m. approaching, attaining, obtaining, overcoming, VS. xv, 9; ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *dur-ākṛ*.)

Ākramāṇa, mfn. approaching, stepping upon, VS. xxv, 3 & 6; (am), n. stepping upon, ascending, mounting, AV.; TS. &c.; marching against, invading, subduing, Kathās.; Comm. on Mn. vii, 207; spreading or extending over (loc., *dikshu*), Kathās.

Ākramāṇiya, mfn. *an-*, neg., not to be ascended.

Ākramya, mfn. *an-*, neg., id.

Ākrānta, mfn. approached, frequented, visited, Mn.; R.; on which anything lies heavily, pressed by (instr. or in comp.), Mṛicch.; Pañcat. &c.; overcome, overrun, attacked, in the possession of (instr. or in comp.), Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; overcome or agitated (as by feelings or passions), R.; Kathās. &c.;

overspread with (instr.), Hit. &c. — **nāyaks**, f. (in theatrical language) whose lover is won or kept in obedience, Sāh. — **mati**, mfn. mentally overcome, having the mind engrossed or deeply impressed.

Ākrānti, īs, f. stepping upon, mounting, Kum. iii, 11; rising, Kathās.; 'overpowering, violence,' — *tas*, ind. from violence, Śiś. v, 41.

आक्रय *ā-krayā* and *ā-krayā*. See *ā-√krī*.

आक्रष्टव्य *ā-krashṭavya*. See *ā-√krish*.

आक्री *ā-kri* (Pass. 3. pl. *-kriyante*) to purchase, obtain, Kām. (v. l. *ā-hāryante*, Pañcat.)

Ākrayā, as, m. trade, commerce, TS. iii; (*ā*), f. id., VS. xxx, 5.

Ākrita, mfn. purchased, Daś.

आक्रीड *ā-√kriḍ*, Ā. (Pāṇ. i, 3, 21; p. *-kriḍamāna*) to play, sport, MBh. iii, 11095.

Ākrīḍa, as, am, n. a playing-place, pleasure-grove, garden, MBh.; R.; (as), m. N. of a son of Kurūthāma, Hariv. 1835. — **giri**, m. a pleasure-hill, Daś. — **parvata**, n. id., Kum. ii, 43. — **bhūmi**, f. a playing-place, MBh. i, 4649.

Ākrīḍin, mfn. sporting, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 142.

आकुश *ā-√kruś* (p. *-krośat*) to cry out at, call out to; — *-krośati* (perf. 3. pl. *-cukruśuh*, R. ii, 20, 6; ind. p. *-kruśīya*) to call to any one in an abusive manner, assail with angry and menacing words, scold at, curse, revile, TS.; ŚBr. &c.

Ākruśita, mfn. scolded, abused, calumniated, Mn. vi, 48; MBh.; (am), n. calling out, crying, Suśr.

Ākrośa, as, m. (Nir.; Pāṇ. vi, 2, 158) assailing with harsh language, scolding, reviling, abuse, Yājñ.; Gaut.; Āp. &c.; N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 1188.

Ākrośaka, mfn. abusing, MBh. v, 1369.

Ākrośana, am, n. scolding &c., L.

Ākrośayitṛi, mfn. id., Vishṇus.

Ākrośin, mfn. one who abuses or reviles, MBh. v, 1265.

Ākrośitṛi, fā, m. id., MBh. i, 3557; xiii, 2196.

आक्लिन्न *ā-kliṇna*, mfn. 'wet,' i. e. touched with pity (as the mind), BHP.

Ākleda, as, m. moistening, L.

आक्ली *ā-kli*, ind. joined to *√1*. as, 1. *kṛi*, *bhū*, (gāṇa *ūry-ādi*, q. v.); (cf. *vi-kli*.)

आक्ष *āksha*, mfn. (fr. 1. *āksha*) belonging or referring to terrestrial latitude, Comm. on Sūryas.; (am), n. (fr. 2. *akshā*) = *ākshakī*, L.

Ākshakī, f. a kind of spirituous liquor prepared from the seeds of Terminalia Bellerica, Car.

Ākshadyūtika, mfn. (fr. *āksha-dyūta* s. v. 2. *akshā*) effected by gambling, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 19.

Ākshapaṭalika, as, m. (fr. *āksha-paṭala* s. v. 3. *aksha*) a keeper of archives or records.

Ākshapāṭika, as, m. (= *aksh*° s. v. 3. *aksha*) a judge, L.

Ākshapāda, as, m. (fr. *aksh*° s. v. 4. *aksha*) a follower of Akshapāda's (i. e. Gautama's) Nyāya doctrine, L.

Ākshabhārika, mfn. (fr. *āksha-bhāra* s. v. 2. [not 1.] *aksha*)? laden with a burden of Myrobalan fruits, (gāṇa *vaṇṣiddi*, q. v.)

Ākshika, mfn. (fr. 2. *akshā*) relating or belonging to a die or to gambling &c., playing or winning or won at dice, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 2; contracted at dice (as a debt), Mn. viii, 159; made of the fruits of Terminalia Bellerica, Suśr.; = *ākshabhārika* above, (gāṇa *vaṇṣiddi*, q. v.); (as), m. the tree Morinda Tinctoria, L.; (ī), f. = *ākshakī* above, Car. (v. l.) &c. — **papa**, m. a stake, bet, L.

आक्षर *ā-√kshar*, Caus. *-ksharayati*, (only for the expl. of *ā-kshāra* below) = *ā-seccayati* ('to besprinkle'), PBr.; (p. *-ksharayati*) to calumniate, accuse (of any great crime), Mn. viii, 275.

Ākshāra, am, n., N. of a Sāman, PBr. **Ākshārānta**, mfn. 'ending with a calumination or accusation' (said of a Yaudhājaya Sāman).

Ākshārānta, f. calumnious accusation (especially of adultery), L.

Ākshārīta, mfn. calumniated, accused (especially of adultery or fornication), Mn. viii, 354 & (*an-*, neg.) 355.

आक्षरसमाप्तायिक *āksharasamāpnāyika*, mfn. (fr. *aksh*° *pnāyika*, q. v.) belonging to the alphabet (as a letter), Pat.

आक्षाय *ākshāṇā*, mfn. perf. p. *√aksh*, q. v.

आक्षि *ā-√2. kshi*, cl. 2. *-ksheti* (3. pl. *-kshiyanti* and impf. *ākshiyān*; Pot. 1. pl. *-kshiyema*) to abide, dwell in (acc.), inhabit, RV.; AV.; *-ksheti*, to possess, take possession of (acc.), RV.: cl. 6. *-kshiyāti*, to exist, AV. x, 5, 45.

Ākshīt, mfn. dwelling, RV. iii, 55, 5; (cf. *an-ākshīti*.)

आक्षिक *ākshika*. See *āksha*.

आक्षिप *ā-√kship*, *-kshipati* (ind. p. *-kshipyā*) to throw down upon (loc.) or towards (dat.), MBh. &c.; to strike with a bolt, R. vi, 78, 5; to convulse, cause to tremble, Suśr.; to draw or take off or away, withdraw from (abl.), MBh. &c.; to chase or drive out of a place (abl.), disperse, MBh. iii, 539; BHP.; to put into (loc.), Suśr.; to point to, refer to, hint, indicate, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 34; Siddh.; Sāh. &c.; to refuse, object to (acc.), MBh. iii, 16117; Kāvyaḍ. &c.; to insult, deride, Mn. iv, 141; MBh. &c.; to excel so as to put to shame; (perf. *-cikshepa*) to challenge, call to a dispute &c. (dat.), Kathās.; Caus. (perf. *-kshēpayām* *āsa*) to cause to throw down, MBh. iii, 15733.

Ākshipta, mfn. cast, thrown down; thrown on the beach (by the sea), Pañcat.; caught, seized, overcome (as the mind, *citta*, *ceṭas* or *hridaya*) by beauty, curiosity, &c., charmed, transported, BHP.; Kād.; Kathās. &c.; hung out or exposed to view (as flags &c.); put into (loc.), MBh. iii, 3094; pointed or referred to, indicated, Sāh. &c.; refused, left (as the right path), Kām.; insulted, reviled, abused; challenged, called to a dispute (dat.), Kathās.; caused, effected, produced, Kathās.; Comm. on Bād.; (am), n. 'absence of mind,' see *sākshiptam*.

Ākshiptikā, f. a particular air or song sung by an actor on approaching the stage, Vikr.

Ākshēpa, as, m. drawing together, convulsion, palpitation, Suśr.; Kum. vii, 95; Kād.; applying, laying (as a colour), Kum. vii, 17; throwing away, giving up, removing, Kum. i, 14, &c.; 'shaking about the hands' or 'turning the hand' (in pronouncing the Svarita), RPrāt.; charming, transporting, Kād. &c.; (in rhetoric) pointing to (in comp.), hinting, Sāh.; Daśar. &c.; (see also *ākshēpāpamā* below); reviling, abuse, harsh speech, BHP. &c.; (cf. *sākshēpam*); objection (especially to rectify a statement of one's own), Suśr.; Kāvyaḍ.; Sāh. &c.; challenge, Kathās.; N. of a man, VP. — **rūpaka**, n. a simile, in which the object compared is only hinted at, Kāvyaḍ. **Ākshēpāpamā**, f. id., Sāh.

Ākshēpaka, mfn. pointing to, hinting at, Nyāyam.; reviling, L.; (as), m. convulsion, spasm, Suśr.

Ākshēpāṇa, mf(ā)n. charming, transporting, Mālatim.; (am), n. throwing, tossing, Suśr.; reviling, Vishṇus.; objecting, Car.

Ākshēpin, mfn. ifc. applying to, concerning, Yogas.; hinting at, Sāh.

Ākshēptṛi, mfn. one who refuses, Kathās.

Ākshēpya, mfn. to be objected to, Kāvyaḍ.; to be challenged (at play &c.), Kathās.

आक्षीव *ākshīva*, as, m. (= *aksh*°, q. v.) the plant Hyperbanthera Moringa, L.

आक्षील *ākshila*, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

आक्षैत्रस्य *ākshaitrajñya*, am, n. = *aksh*°, q. v., Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30; (gāṇa *brāhmaṇādi*, q. v.)

आक्षोत *ākshaṭa*, as, m. = *aksh*°, q. v., L.

आक्षोदन *ā-kshadana*, v. l. for *ā-cchad*°, q. v.

आक्षु *ā-√kshu*, *-kshuṇti*, to rub up, polish up, KātyŚr.

आक्षय *ākshyat* [AitBr.] or *ārkschyati* [ŚBr. xii], mfn. (fut. p.) only nom. pl. *°anti* with *dhāni*, certain days for the completion of the ceremony Ayana (performed for the Ādityas and Āṅgirasas).

आक्ष *ā-kha*, as, m. (√*khan*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 125, Comm.) 'a pitfall' [Comm.], TS. vi (perhaps = *ā-khana* below).

Ākhapa, as, m. butt, target, ChUp.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy.

Ākhana, as, m.?, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 125.

Ākhanika, as, m. (= *ā-kha* above, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 125, Comm.) a digger, ditcher, a miner, underminer, thief, L.; a bog, L.; a mouse, L. — **baka**, m. 'a stork in

relation to a mouse,' (metaphorically) a man who behaves as an oppressor towards a weak person, (gaṇa *pātresamīdādi* and *yuktārohy-ādi*, q. v.)

Ā-khara, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 125, Comm.) the hole or lair of an animal, RV. x, 94, 5; AV. ii, 36, 4; N. of an Agni, ŚāṅkhGr. **Ākhare-shthā**, mfn. abiding or dwelling in a hole, VS. ii, 1 (quoted in Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 20).

Ā-khā, mfn. or f.?, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 101.

Ā-khāna, *as*, m. = *ā-khana*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 125.

Ā-khū, *us*, m. a mole, RV. ix, 67, 30; VS. &c.; a mouse, rat; a hog, L.; a thief, L.; the grass *Lipeocercis serrata*, L.; (*us*), f. a she-mole or she-mouse, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 44, Sch. — **karishā**, n. a mole-hill, ŚBr.; TB. — **karna-parṇikā**, f. 'Myosotis', the plant *Salvinia cucullata*, L. — **karni**, f. id. L. — **kiri**, m. = *karishā* above, MaitrS. — **ga**, m. 'riding on a rat', N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **ghāta**, m. 'a rat-catcher', a man of low caste and profession, L. — **parṇikā** or **-parṇi**, f. = *karni* above, L. — **pāshāna**, m. a load-stone, L. — **bhuṇi**, m. 'mouse-eater', a cat, L. — **ratha**, m. = *ga* above, L. — **viśa-hā** or **-viśāpahā**, f. (= *ākhu*, q. v.) 'destroying a rat's venom', the grass *Lipeocercis serrata* and the grass *Andropogon Serratum* (both considered as remedies for a rat's bite), L. — **śruti**, f. = *karni* above, L. **Ākhūt-karā**, m. a mole-hill, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Ākhūt-tha**, m. the rising up or appearance of rats or moles, a swarm of rats or moles, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 4.

आखरयितृ ā-khaṇḍayitṛi, *tā*, m. a breaker, destroyer, Nir. iii, 10.

Ā-khaṇḍala, *as*, m. id. (said of Indra), RV. viii, 17, 12 (voc.); (Nir. iii, 10); N. of Indra, Mṛicch.; Śak. &c.; N. of Śiva, SkandaP.; (*ā*), f., i. e. *diś*, 'Indra's region', the east, VarBṛS. — **cāpa**, m. 'Indra's bow', the rainbow, Kād. — **dhana**, n. id. — **sūnu**, m. 'Indra's son', Arjuna, Kir. i, 24.

Ā-khaṇḍi, *is*, m. a kind of artisan, (gaṇa *chāt-try-ādi*, q. v.) — **śālā**, f. the workshop of the above artisan, ib.

आखाटीश्वरतीर्थ ākhāṭīśvara-tirtha, *am*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

आखाद् ā-√khād, P. (perf. *-cakhāda*) to eat, consume, RV. vi, 61, 1; ŚBr. iii.

आखान ā-khāna. See *ā-kha*.

आखिद् ā-√khiḍ, P. *-khiḍāti* (1. sg. *-khi-dāmi*; Impv. 2. sg. *-khiḍā*) to take away, draw to one's self, RV. iv, 25, 7; AV.; ŚBr.

Ā-khiḍā [MaitrS.] or **Ā-khiḍāt** [VS. xvi, 46], mfn. one who draws to himself.

आखित्य ākhiṭya, *am*, n. (fr. *a-khila*), the whole, L.

आखु ā-khū. See *ā-kha*.

आखुवग्राम ākhuva-grāma, *as*, m., N. of a village, Rājat.

आखेट ā-kheṭa, *as*, m. (√*khet*?) chase, hunting, Kathās. — **bhūmi**, f. hunting-ground, ib. — **śir-shaka**, v. l. for *ākhoṭa*-3, q. v.

Ākhetaka, *as*, m. = *ā-kheṭa*, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Vet.; a hunter, ib. **Ākhetakāṭavi**, f. a hunting-forest, Kathās.

Ākhetika, *as*, m. (also *akh*°, q. v.) a hound, L.; a hunter, L.

आखोट ākhaṭa, *as*, m. (= *akhoṭa*, q. v.) the walnut tree, L. — **śirshaka**, n. a kind of pavement, L.

Ākhetaka-tirtha, *am*, n., N. of a Tirtha, VarP.

आख्यस् ā-khyas. See 1. *ā-√khyā*.

आख्या 1. ā-√khyā, P. (impf. *-akhyat*) to behold, RV. iv, 2, 18; (fut. p. *-khyasyat*); perf. 3. pl. *-cakhyaḥ*) to tell, communicate, inform, declare, announce, ŚBr. xiii, xiv; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to call (with two acc.), Ragh. x, 22: Pass. *-khyāyate*, to be named or enumerated, ŚBr.; to be called, ŚBr. x, xiv; Caus. P. (2. sg. *-khyāpayasi*) to make known, declare, MBh. i, 7485; Ā. (Pot. *-khyāpayeta*) to cause to tell, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Ā-khyas, *as*, m. a N. of Prajāpati, L.

2. **Ā-khyā**, f. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās.; Sāmkyak.) appellation, name, Prāt.; Pāṇ.; Mn. vii, 157, &c.; (= *samkhyā*) total amount, Mn. ii, 134; MBh. iii, 12831 (cf. Hariv. 515) & xv, 671; appearance, as-

pect, R. vii, 60, 12; (*ayā*), instr. ind. 'with the name', named, Kathās.

Ā-khyāta, mfn. said, told, declared, made known, KātyŚr. (*an-*, neg.) &c.; called, Mn. iv, 6; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. a verb, Nir. i, 1; Prāt.; (gaṇa *mayūrayan-sakādi*, q. v.)

Ā-khyātavya, mfn. to be told, Mn. xi, 17; MBh. **Ā-khyāti**, *is*, f. telling, communication, publication of a report, Kathās.; name, appellation, ib.

Ākhyātika, mif(ī)n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 72) verbal, Comm. on Jain. and on Nyāyad.

Ā-khyātri, *tā*, n. one who tells or communicates, AitBr.; Pāṇ. i, 4, 29, &c.

Ā-khyāna, *am*, n. telling, communication, Pāṇ.; Kap.; Kathās. &c.; the communication of a previous event (in a drama), Sāh.; a tale, story, legend, ŚBr.; Nir.; Pāṇ. &c.

Ā-khyānaka, *am*, n. a short narrative, Pañcat.; Kād.; (ī), f., N. of a metre (being a combination of the *Indravajrā* and *Pendravajrā*).

Ākhyānaya, Nom. P. (ind. p. *ⁿayitvā*) to communicate, MBh. xii, 2452.

Ā-khyāpaka, mfn. making known, L.

Ā-khyāpana, *am*, n. causing to tell, R. v, 72 (colophon).

Ā-khyāpita, mfn. made known, MBh. iii, 11285.

Ā-khyāyikā, f. a short narrative, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Comm.; Sāmkyak. &c.; (*ⁿyika*, metrically shortened in comp.) MBh. ii, 453.

Ā-khyāyin, mfn. telling, relating, Mn. vii, 223; Śak.

Ā-khyeya, mfn. to be told or related, to be said or confessed, MBh.; Yājñ. iii, 43, &c.

Ā-cikhyāśā, f. (fr. Desid.) intention of telling or expressing, Nir. vii, 3; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 21.

आग āga = *āgas* in *ān-āga*, q. v.

आगरद् ā-gaṇḍa, ind. (in comp. for *ā-gaṇḍam*) as far as the cheeks, Śak.; Megh.

आगम् ā-√gam, P. *-gacchati* (Impv. *-gacchatāt*, ŚBr. xiv, 2. sg. *-gahi* [frequently in RV.], once *-gadhi* [RV. viii, 98, 4]; perf. *-jagāma*, RV. &c.; Pot. *-jagamyaṭ*, RV.; Subj. *-gamat*; aor. 3. sg. *-agami*, RV. vi, 16, 19; Subj. 2. du. *-gamishām*, RV.) to come, make one's appearance, come near from (abl.) or to (acc. or loc.), arrive at, attain, reach, RV.; AV. &c.; (generally with *pūnar*) to return, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to fall into (any state of mind), have recourse to, R.; Pañcat.; to meet with (instr.), MBh. iii, 2688; Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. *-gamaya*) to cause to come near, AV. vi, 81, 2; *-gamayati*, to announce the arrival of (acc.), Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 26; (Pot. *Ā. -gamayeta*; perf. P. *-gamayām-āsa*) to obtain information about (acc.), ascertain, Gobh.; MBh. v, 132, &c.; to learn from (abl.), MBh. v, 1247; Pāṇ. i, 4, 29, Kās.; Ragh. x, 72: *Ā. -gamayate* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 21, Comm.) to wait for (acc.), have patience, Lāṭy.; Intens. *-ganiganti*, to approach repeatedly (acc.), RV. vi, 75, 3; Desid. (p. *-jagamishat*) to be about to come, ĀsvGr.

Ā-gata, mfn. come, arrived, RV.; AV. &c.; come to or into (acc. [Mn. iii, 113, &c.] or loc. [Pañcat.; Daś. &c.] or in comp. [Mo. vi, 7; Ragh. iii, 11, &c.]); come from (in comp.), Yājñ. ii, 154; come into existence, born, R. ii, 85, 19; coming from (abl.), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 74; returned, ŚBr.; (with *pūnar*) Mn. xi, 195 & Hit.; meeting with an obstacle, pushed against (in comp.), Mn. viii, 291; occurred, happened, risen, Mn. ii, 152; MBh. &c.; entered (into any state or condition of mind), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; resulting (from calculation), Sūryas.; walked through (as a path), ŚBr. vi; (*as*), m. a new comer, guest, ŚBr. iii; (*am*), n. anything that has taken place or has fallen to one's share (opposed to *ādā*, 'anything still expected or hoped for'), ŚBr. ii; (cf. *ān-āgata* and *sv-āgata*) — **ksobha**, mfn. confounded, perplexed. — **tva**, n. origin, Daś. — **nandin** [or *-nardin*, Kās.], mfn., (gaṇa *yuktārohy-ādi*, q. v.) — **prahārin**, mfn. ib. — **matasya**, mfn. (Kās. *-matayā*), ib. — **yodhin**, mfn. ib. — **rohin**, mfn. ib. — **vañcin**, mfn. ib. — **sādhvasa**, mfn. terrified. **Āgatāgama**, mfn. one who has obtained knowledge of (gen.), MBh.

Ā-gati, *is*, f. arrival, coming, return, RV. ii, 5, 6; VS. &c.; origin, Daś.; rise, origination (as of the world), R. ii, 110, 1.

Ā-gatya, ind. p. having arrived or come.

Ā-gantavya, *am*, n. impers. to be come to (acc. or loc. or adv. of place), R.; Pañcat. &c.

Ā-gantu, mfn. anything added or adhering, VPṛāt.; KātyŚr.; adventitious, incidental, accidental, Nir.; Kaus.; Suśr.; (*us*), m. 'arriving', a new comer, stranger, guest, Ragh. v, 62; Pañcat. &c. — **ja**, mfn. arising accidentally, Suśr.

Āgantuka, mfn. anything added or adhering, Āsv-Śr.; incidental, accidental, adventitious (as pleasure, pain, ornament, &c.), Suśr.; Vishnu.; arriving of one's own accord, stray (as cattle), Yājñ. ii, 163; interpolated (said of a various reading which has crept into the text without authority), Comm. on Kum. vi, 46; (*as*), m. a new comer, stranger, guest, Kathās.; Hit. &c.

Ā-gantṛi, mfn. (fut. p.) about or intending to come, ŚBr. i.

Ā-gantus, Ved. Inf. 'to return', ŚBr. xii.

Ā-gama, mif(ā)n. coming near, approaching, AV. vi, 81, 2; xix, 35, 3; (*as*), m. (ifc. f. *ā*) arrival, coming, approach, R. &c.; origin, Mn. viii, 401; R. &c.; appearance or reappearance, MBh. ii, 547; course (of a fluid), issue (e.g. of blood), Mn. vii, 252; Suśr.; income, lawful acquisition (of property, *artha*, *dhana*, *vitta*, *draviṇa*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; reading, studying, Pat.; acquisition of knowledge, science, MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; a traditional doctrine or precept, collection of such doctrines, sacred work, Brāhmaṇa, Mn. xii, 105; MBh. &c.; anything handed down and fixed by tradition (as the reading of a text or a record, title-deed, &c.); addition, Nir. i, 4; a grammatical augment, a meaningless syllable or letter inserted in any part of the radical word, Prāt.; Pāṇ. Comm.; N. of a rhetorical figure; (*am*), n. a Tantra or work inculcating the mystical worship of Śiva and Śakti.

— **kṛisara**, m. Kṛisara as offered at the arrival (of a guest), Kaus. — **nirapēksha**, mfn. independent of a written voucher or title. — **vat**, mfn. approaching for sexual intercourse, MBh. i, 3025; having an augment or addition of any kind, Comm. on VPṛāt. — **śaṣkullī**, f. Śaṣkullī as offered on the arrival (of a guest), Kaus. — **śāstra**, n. 'a supplementary manual', N. of a supplement to the Māṇḍūkyaopaniṣad (composed by Gauḍa-pāda). — **śruti**, f. tradition, Kathās.

Āgamāpāyin, mfn. 'coming and going', transient, Bhag. ii, 14.

Ā-gamana, *am*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās.) coming, approaching, arriving, returning, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; arising, R. iv, 9, 29; confirmation (as of the sense), Sāh. — **tas**, ind. on account of the arrival, MBh. iii, 1839.

Ā-gamita, mfn. learnt from or taught by (in comp.), Śis. ix, 79; read over, perused, studied, L.; ascertained, learnt, MBh. i, 5434.

Āgamin, mfn. receiving a grammatical augment, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 73, Sch.

Ā-gamishtha, mfn. (superl.) coming with pleasure or quickly, RV.; approaching any one (acc.) with great willingness or rapidity, TB.

Ā-gamya, ind. p. having arrived or come, N.

Ā-gantu, *us*, m. (= *ā-gantu*) a guest, L.

Āgāmika, mif(ā)n. relating to the future, Jain. **Ā-gāmin**, mfn. coming, approaching, Nir.; (gaṇa *gamy-ādi*, q. v.); impending, future, MBh. xii, 8244; Kathās. &c.; (with auguries) accidental, changeable (opposed to *sthiṛa*, 'fix'), VarBṛS.

Ā-gāmuka, mfn. (Kās. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69 and iii, 2, 154) coming to or in the habit of, coming to (acc.), MaitrS.; Kāth.; ShadvBr.

Ā-jagamishu, mfn. intending to come (with neg. *an-*), Pat.

आगर ā-garā. See *ā-√1. grī*.

आगरव āgarava, mfn. (fr. *a-garu*), coming from or formed of Agallochum or Aloe wood, Har.

Āgurava, mif(ī)n. (fr. *a-guru*), id., Śis. iv, 52.

आगरिन् āgarin, ī, m., N. of a mixed caste, BrahmapV.

आगलित ā-galita, mfn. sinking down, drooping (as a flower), falling or flowing down, MBh.; R.; Kād.

आगचीन āgachina, mfn. (fr. *ā-go*), (a servant) who works until the cow (promised as his wages) is given to him, Pāṇ. v, 2, 14.

आगस् āgas, n. transgression, offence, injury, sin, fault, RV.; AV. &c.; [Gk. *ἀγος*] — **kārin**, mfn. evil-doing (with gen.), MBh. i, 4451. — **kṛita**, mfn. id.,

MBh. iii, 13701. **Āgo-mūc**, mfn. liberating from crimes or sins, MaitrS.

आगस्ती āgastī, f. of *āgastya*, q. v.

Āgastya, mfn. relating to Agastya, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 149, Comm.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of Agastya, ib.

Āgastya, mf(ī)n. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 114 & *gaga saṃkīṣṭī*) referring to the Rishi Agastya or Agasti, MBh. &c.; coming from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum, Suśr.; (as), m. (*gaga gargādi*, q. v.) a descendant of Agasti, AitBr. &c.; (ās), m. pl. (cf. *gaga kanyādi*) the descendants of Agasti, MBh. iii, 971; (*āgastī*), f. a female descendant of Agastya, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 149, Comm.

आगा 1. ā-√1. gā, -*jigāti* (Impv. -*jigātu*; aor. -*gāt*, 3, pl. -*gūh*) to come towards or into (acc.), approach, RV. &c.; to attain, Śiṣ. v, 41; to overcome, visit (as fear or evil), MBh.

आगाध ā-gādha, mfn. 'a little deep,' = *a-gādha*, q. v., L.

आगानु ā-gāntu. See *ā-√gam*.

Āgāmika, ā-gāmin, ā-gāmaka. See ib.

आगार āgāra, am, n. (= *ag*°, q. v.) apartment, dwelling, house, Mn. vi, 41 & 51; Suśr. &c. - *godhika*, f. a small house-lizard, Suśr. - *dhika*, m. setting a house on fire, L. - *dāhina*, m. an incendiary, L. - *dhūma*, m., N. of a plant, Suśr.; (cf. *griha-dh*°).

आगावीय āgāvīya, am, n. the hymn (RV. vi, 28) which begins with the words *ā gāvaḥ*, ĀsvGr.

आगुशित ā-guṣhita, mfn. wrapped up or enveloped in (acc.), R. vii, 59, 23.

आगुर 1. ā-√gur, Ā. -*gurate* (Impv. 2. sg. -*gurata*) to approve, agree or assent to (acc.), RV. iii, 52, 2; AV. v, 20, 4; TBṛ.; (Pot. -*gureta*) to pronounce the Āgura (see the next), AitBr.

2. **Ā-gur**, ūr, f., N. of applauding or approving exclamations or formulae (used by the priests at sacrificial rites), AitBr.; ĀsvŚr.

Ā-gurapa, am, n. pronouncing the Āgura, Comm. on ĀsvŚr.

Āgūh-karapa, am, n. id., Say. on AitBr.

Ā-gūrpa, am, n. id., KātyŚr.

Ā-gūrtā, am, n. id., Say. on ŚBr.

Āgūrtin, mfn. one who pronounces the Āgura, ŚBr. xi, xii.

Ā-gūrya, ind. p. having pronounced the Āgura, AitBr.; ŚākhŚr.; KātyŚr.

आगुरव āgurava. See *āgarava*.

आगृ-√1. grī (3. pl. -*grīnānti*) to praise, RV.

Ā-garā, as, m. f. = *prati-krośā*, q. v.; (cf. also *amā-vāsyā*).

आगै ā-√gai (aor. Ā. 1. sg. -*gāstī*) to sing to, address or praise in singing, RV. viii, 27, 2; (Impf. *āgāyat*) to sing in order to obtain anything, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; (p. -*gāyat*) to sing in a low voice, TāṇḍyaBr.

2. **Ā-gā**, f. intonation; singing in a low voice, TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚhaṅBr.

Ā-gātrī, tā, m. one who sings to obtain anything, ChUp.

Ā-gāna, am, n. obtaining by song, ChUp.

Ā-geya, mfn. to be sung or intoned in a low voice, TāṇḍyaBr.

आगोपाल ā-gopāla, mfn. See s. v. 3. ā.

आगोमुच āgo-mūc. See *āgas*.

आगनापौषा āgnāpausha, mfn. belonging to Agni and Pūshan, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.

Āgnāvaiṣṇavā, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28, Comm.) belonging to Agni and Viṣṇu, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; referring to Agni and Viṣṇu (as a chapter or a series of hymns), (*gaga vimukhādi*, q. v.)

Āgnika, mf(ī)n. belonging to the preparation of the sacrificial fire, KātyŚr.; ĀpŚr.

Āgnidatteya, mfn. relating to Agnidatta, (*gaga sakhyādi*, q. v.; not in Kāś.)

Āgnipada, mfn., (*gaga vyushādi*, q. v.)

Āgnipātni-vatī, f. (scil. *ric*) the verse containing the words *agne pātnir* (i. e. RV. i, 22, 9), KāshBr.

Āgnipāvamāni, f. (scil. *ric*) the verse containing the words *agne pavase* (i. e. RV. ix, 66, 19), TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *āgneya-pāv*°).

Āgnimārutā, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28; vii, 3, 21) belonging or referring to Agni and the Maruts, VS. xxiv, 7; Nir.; (as), m. (= *agni-māruti*, q. v.) a patron. N. of Agastya, L.; (am), n. (i. e. *śāstram*) a litany addressed to Agni and the Maruts, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

Āgnivārūṇā, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28; vii, 3, 23) belonging or referring to Agni and Varuṇa, MaitrS.

Āgniveśī, īs, m. a descendant of Agniveśa, RV. v, 34, 9.

Āgniveśyā, mfn. (*gaga gargādi*, q. v.) belonging or referring to Agniveśa; (as), m., N. of a teacher (descendant of Agniveśa), ŚBr. xiv (BrĀrUp.); TUP.; MBh. xiv, 1903.

Āgniveśyāyana, mfn. descending from Agniveśa (as a family), BhP.; (as), m., N. of a grammarian, TPṛāt.

Āgnisarmāyana, as, m. a descendant of Agnisarma, (*gagas naḍādi* and *bāhu-ādi*, qq. vv.)

Āgnisarmi, īs, m. id., ib.

Āgnisarmiya, mfn. belonging or referring to Agnisarmi, (*gaga gahādi*, q. v.)

Āgnishōmika, mf(ī), Pāṇ. v, 1, 95, Comm.) n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 68, Comm.) belonging to the Agnishōma sacrifice, ŚBr. v.; studying or knowing the ceremonies of the Agnishōma, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Comm.

Āgnishōmiya, mfn. belonging to the Agnishōma, ĀpŚr.

Āgnishōmya, am, n. the state or condition of the Agnishōma, Lāty.

Āgnihotrīka, mfn. belonging to the Agnihotra, Comm. on ĀpŚr.

Āgnidhra, mfn. coming from or belonging to the Agnidra (i. e. to the priest who kindles the fire), RV. ii, 36, 4; KātyŚr.; (as), m. (= *agnidh*) the priest who kindles the fire, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; fire, BhP.; N. of a son of Manu Svāyambhuva, Hariv. 415; of a son of Priyavrata, BhP.; (ā), f. care of the sacred fire, L.; (am), n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 120, Comm.; v, 4, 37, Comm.) the place where a sacrificial fire is kindled, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; the function of the priest who kindles the sacred fire, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Āgnidhraka, as, m., N. of one of the seven Rishis in the twelfth Manvantara, BhP.

Āgnidhriya, as, m. 'being within the Āgnidhra or the place where a sacrificial fire is kindled,' the fire (*agni*) within the Āgnidhra, AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; the fire-place (*dhishnya*) within the Āgnidhra, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.

Āgnidhrya, mf(ī)n. belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire, Kāth. (quoted in Comm. on KātyŚr.)

Āgnindra, mfn. consecrated to Agni and Indra, ManGr.

Āgnendra, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 28; vii, 3, 22) id., AitBr.

Āgneyā, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 8, Comm.) belonging or relating or consecrated to fire or its deity Agni, VS. xxiv, 6; AitBr.; [with *kīla*, m. an insect which flies into the fire (applied to a thief who breaks into a room and extinguishes the lamp), Mfich.]; belonging or consecrated to Agnīyī (wife of Agni), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 35, Comm.; south-eastern, VarBṛS.; (as), m., N. of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14630; of Agastya (cf. *āgnimārutā* above), L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. iii, 15256 (v. l. *āgreya*); (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Agni and wife of Ūru, Hariv.; VP.; (= *agnīyī*) the wife of Agni, L.; the south-east quarter (of which Agni is the regent), VarBṛS.; (am), n. blood, L.; ghee or clarified butter, L.; gold, L.; the Nakshatra Kṛttikā, VarBṛS.; Sūryas; N. of a Saman. - *pāvamāni*, f. = *āgnīpāvamāni*, q. v., MaitrS. - *purāṇa*, n. = *agni-purāṇa*, q. v., Sāh. **Āgneyāstra**, n. 'fiery weapon,' N. of a Tāntric formula. **Āgneyāndra**, mfn. belonging to Agni and Indra, DaivBr.; f. *āgneyy-āindrī*, i. e. *ric*, a verse addressed to Agni and Indra, TāṇḍyaBr.

Āgneyy-āindrī, f. See *āgneyyāndra* above.

Āgnyādheya, mf(ī)n. belonging to the Agnyādheya (q. v.), KātyŚr.

आग्रन्थ ā-√granth, P. to twine round.

Ā-grantham, ind. p. twining round, AitBr. v, 15, 10.

आग्रभोजनिक āgrabhojanika, mfn. (fr. *agra-bhojana*), one to whom food is first offered, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 66, Comm.

Āgrayaṇā, as, m. (fr. *āgra*), the first Soma liba-

tion at the Agnishōma sacrifice (see *grāha*), VS.; TS. &c.; a form of Agni, MBh. iii, 14188 seqq.; (ī), f. (scil. *ishṭī*) an oblation consisting of first-fruits, Comm. on ŚākhGr.; (am), n. oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; Mn. vi, 10, &c. - *pātrā*, o. the vessel used for the Āgrayaṇa libation, ŚBr. iv. - *sthānī*, f. id., TBṛ.; ĀpŚr. **Āgrayaṇāgrā**, mfn. beginning with the Āgrayaṇa libation, ŚBr. iv. **Āgrayaṇēṣṭī**, f. oblation of the first-fruits (in harvest), ŚBr.; Yājñ. i, 125.

Āgrayaṇaka, am, n. oblation consisting of the first-fruits, KātyŚr.; (īc.) R. iii, 6, 16.

Āgrahāyana, as, m. = *agra-hāyana* (q. v.), Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Comm.; (ī), f. (*gaga gaurādi*, q. v.; scil. *paurṇamāsī*) the day of full moon in the month Āgrahāyana, ŚākhŚr. &c.; (īc. ind. *ni* or *nam*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 110); a kind of Paka-yajña, Gaut.; Bhav. P. i, &c.; N. of the constellation Mṛiga-siras, L.

Āgrahāyaka, mfn. to be paid (as a debt) on the day of full moon of the month Āgrahāyana, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 50.

Āgrahāyika, mfn. id., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 50; containing a full moon of Āgrahāyana (as a month or half a month or a year), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 22.

Āgrahārika, mfn. one who appropriates to himself an Āgra-hāra or an endowment of lands or villages conferred upon Brāhmins, L.

1. **Āgrayaṇa**, as, m. (*gaga naḍādi*, q. v.) 'descendant of Āgra,' N. of a grammarian, Nir.; of a Dārḍhāyana, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 102.

2. **Āgrayaṇa**, am, n. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Comm.) = *āgrayaṇa*, n. above, Kāth.; ĀpŚr.; (v. l. for *āgray*°, R.; Yājñ. i, 125, &c.)

आग्रस् ā-√gras, to devour, BhP.

Ā-grasta, mfn. bored, perforated by (in comp.), Comm. on KātyŚr.

आग्रह ā-√grah (1. sg. Ā. -*grāhṇe*; Impv. 2. du. -*grāhntam*) to hold in (as horses), RV. viii, 45, 39; AV.

Ā-graha, as, m. insisting on, strong or obstinate inclination for, obstinacy, whim, Kathās.; Śārng.; (= *grahana*) seizing, taking, L.; favour, affection, L.; (ā, *ena*), abl. instr. ind. obstinately, Kathās.

Ā-jighṛiksha, mfn. intending to seize, Kāś.

आग्रहायण āgrahāyana, &c. See above.

आग्रेय āgreya, v. l. for *āgneya* (N. of a people), q. v.

आग्राग्लā, f. (√*glai*), languor?, GopBr. i, 2, 21.

आघट ā-√ghaṭ, Caus. -*ghaṭṭayati*, to touch on (as in speaking), Kām.

Ā-ghaṭṭaka, as, m. 'causing friction,' the plant *Desmodium Atropurpurea*, L.

Ā-ghaṭṭana, am, n. friction, rubbing, contact, L.; (ā), f. id., Śiṣ. i, 10.

Ā-ghaṭṭā, as, m. a musical instrument (used for accompanying a dance), cymbal or rattle, AV. iv, 37, 4; boundary, L.; the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.; īc. for *ā-ghāta* (see *cāru-āghāta* and *dāru-āghā*°), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 49, Comm.

Ā-ghaṭṭī, īs, m. f. (= *ōḍ* above) a cymbal or rattle, RV. x, 146, 2.

आघमयेण āghamarshaṇa, as, m. a descendant of Agha-marshaṇa (q. v.)

आघर्षेण ā-gharshaṇa, am, n. (√*ghṛish*), rubbing, friction, L.; (ī), f. a brush, rubber, L.

आघट ā-ghāṭa and *ōḍ*. See *ā-√ghaṭ*.

आघात ā-ghāta, as, m. (ā-√*han*), īc. 'a striker, beater' (see *ādambarāgh*° and *dundubh-āgh*°); striking; a stroke, blow with or on (in comp.), MBh.; killing, Yājñ. iii, 275; retention (of urine &c.), Suśr. (cf. *mūtrāgh*°); misfortune, pain, L.; place of execution, BhP.; Hit.; a slaughter-house, Mfich. = *sthāna*, n. a slaughter-house, VarBṛS.

Ā-ghātana, am, n. a slaughter-house, Suśr.; place of execution, Buddh.

Ā-ghnat, mfn. (p. P.), Pāṇ. iii, i, 108, Pat.

Ā-ghnāna, mfn. (p. ā.) beating (as with the wings); brandishing (a fire-brand), Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-ghniya. See *ā-√han*.

आघार ā-ghārā. See *ā-√ghṛ*.

आघुष् ā-√ghush, P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*ghōśhān*;

p. -ghoshat) to listen to (acc. or gen.), RV.; (Subj. -ghoshāt) to make one's self audible, RV. v, 37, 3; to cry aloud, proclaim, RV. (also ā. -ghoshate, i, 83, 6); VS.: Caus. -ghoshayati, to proclaim aloud, Pat.; to complain continually, L.; see also ā-ghoshāyat, &c.

Ā-ghosha, as, m. calling out to, invocation, Nir.; proclaiming, boastful statement, Sarvad.

Ā-ghoshanā, f. public announcement, Pañcat.

Ā-ghoshāyat, mfn. (Caus. p.) causing to sound, RV. x, 76, 6; 94, 4; causing to proclaim aloud, Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-ghoshita, mfn. proclaimed aloud, MBh. iii, 647.

आघूर्ण ā-ghūrṇ, -ghūrṇati (perf. 3. pl. -ju-ghūrṇuh, Bhāṭṭ.) to fluctuate, whirl, Mṛicch.; Sāh.

Ā-ghūrṇa, mfn. fluctuating, whirling round, BhP.

Ā-ghūrṇana, am, n. fluctuating.

Ā-ghūrṇita, mfn. whirled round, fluctuating, MBh. i, 2850; Hariv.; BhP. &c.

आघृ ā-ghrī, -jighartī (1. sg. -jigharmi)

to sprinkle (with fat), RV.; VS.: to throw towards (loc.), RV. iv, 17, 14; v, 48, 3; Caus. -ghārdyati, to sprinkle, TS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.

Ā-ghārā, as, m. sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; clarified butter, L.

आघृणि ā-ghrīṇi, mfn. glowing with heat

(N. of Pūshan), RV. Āghrīṇi-vaan, mfn. rich with heat (N. of Agni), RV. viii, 60, 20 (voc.)

आद्योप ā-ghosha, &c. See ā-ghush.

आघ्नत ā-ghnat. See ā-ghātā.

Ā-ghāna. See ib.

आघ्रा ā-ghrā, -jighrati (p. -jighrat; ind. p. -ghrāya; Impv. 2. sg. -jighra; impf. ā. -jighrata, MBh.; perf. 3. pl. -jighruḥ, Bhāṭṭ.) to smell anything (acc.), ĀitUp.; ĀsvGr.; Mn. &c.; to smell at (acc.), VS.; MBh. &c.; to kiss, kiss on (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. -ghrāpayati, to cause to smell, KātyŚr.

Ā-ghrāna, am, n. smelling (the scent of), Gaut.; Kathās.; satiety, L.; (mfn.) satiated, L.

Ā-ghrāta, mfn. smelled at, Sak. (also an-, neg.); Hit. &c.; smelling (a scent), Hariv.; smelled, scented, Suśr.; satiated, L.; = krānta or ākrānta, L.; = grastā-sandhi, L.; (am), n. (in astron.) one of the ten kinds of eclipses, VarBṛ.

Ā-ghreya, mfn. to be smelled at, MBh. xiv, 610.

आकुशायन ānkuṣāyana, mfn., (gaṇa pak-

shādi, q. v.; not in Kāś.)

आंकृति ān-kṛti, is, m., N. of a prince, v. l.

for ā-kṛti, q. v.

आङ्गी ānṅkī, f. a musical instrument, L.

आङ्ग ānga, mfn. (in Gr.) relating to the base (ānga) of a word, Pāṇ. i, 1, 63, Comm.; (as), m. a prince of the country Āṅga, (gaṇa pailādi, q. v.); (f), f. a princess of that country, MBh. i, 3772; (am), n. a soft delicate form or body, L.

Āṅgaka, mfn. relating to the country Āṅga &c., Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125 & 3, 100.

Āṅgadi, f., N. of the capital of Āṅgā's kingdom, VP.

Āṅgavidya, mfn. familiar with chiromancy (āṅga-vidyā, q. v.), (gaṇa rīgayanādi, q. v.)

Āṅgi, is, m. a descendant of Āṅga, N. of Havir-

dhāna, RAnukr.

Āṅhika, mfn. expressed by bodily action or attitude or gesture &c. (as dramatic sentiment, passion, &c.), Sāh. &c.; a player on a tabor or drum, L.

Āṅheya, as, m. (= āṅga, m.) a prince of Āṅga, L.; (f), f. a princess of Āṅga, MBh. i, 3777.

Āṅhya, mfn., (gaṇa samkāsādi, q. v.)

आङ्गार āṅgarishṭha, as, m., N. of a man,

MBh. xii, 4534 seq.

आङ्गार āṅgāra, am, n. (fr. āṅgāra), a heap

of charcoal, (gaṇa bhikshādi, q. v.)

Āṅgarika, as, m. a charcoal-burner, MBh. xii,

2734.

आङ्ग āṅgi, āṅhika. See āṅga.

आङ्गिरस āṅgirasā, mf(ī)n. descended from

or belonging to or referring to the Āṅgirasas or to Āṅ-

giras (as Brihatsāman [AV.], Cyavana [ŚBr. iv],

Āyāya [ŚBr. xiv], &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; especially

N. of Brihaspati, RV.; AV. &c.; the planet Brihaspati, i. e. Jupiter; (f), f. a female descendant of Āṅgiras, MBh. i, 6908; n. id., 14128. — pavitra, n., N. of the verse RV. iv, 40, 5, Ap. Āṅgirasasava-tīrtha, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

Āṅgirasā, mf(ī)n. descended from the Āṅgirasas or from an Āṅgiras, TBr.

आङ्गुलिक āṅgulika, mfn. (fr. āṅguli), 'like

a finger', Pāṇ. v, 3, 108.

आङ्गुष āṅgūṣhā, as, m. praising aloud, a

hymn, RV.; (dm), n. id., RV. i, 117, 10; vi, 34, 5.

Āṅgūṣhā (4), mfn. praising aloud, sounding,

RV. i, 62, 2; ix, 97, 8; (cf. āṅgūṣhā.)

आङ्गेय āṅgeya, āṅgya. See āṅga.

आच āc (ā-√ac). See ākna, ācya, and āñc.

आच āca, as, m., N. of a man, Rājat.; see

āca-parāca and ācōpaca ss. vv. Ācōśvara, n., N.

of a temple built by Āca, Rājat.

आचक्रि ā-cakrī. See ā-√I. kṛi.

आचक्ष् ā-√caksh, ā. -cakhṣe (Pot. 2. sg.

-cakhṣhīhās; perf. -cakhṣhe) to look at, inspect,

RV. vii, 34, 10; to tell, relate, make a communica-

tion about (acc.), announce, declare, make known,

confess, TS. vii; ŚBr. &c.; to acquaint, introduce to

(acc.), MBh. xiii, 1986; R.; to address anyone (acc.),

Daś.; to call, name, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; to signify,

Pāṇ. Sch.

Ā-cakshus, mfn. learned, Up. Comm.

आचतुरम् ā-caturām, ind. (Pāṇ. viii, 1, 15,

Comm.) till the fourth generation, MaitrS.

आचतुर्य ācaturya, am, n. (fr. a-catura,

Pāṇ. v, 1, 121), clumsiness, stupidity, L.

आचन्द्राकम् ā-candra-tārakam, ind. as

long as there are moon and stars, Kathās.

Ā-candram, ind. as long as there is a moon.

आचपराच āca-parāca, mf(ā)n. (fr. ā ca

pārā ca [cf. e. g. RV. x, 17, 6]; gaṇa mayūravaya-

sakādi, q. v.) moving towards and away from, Tāṇḍya-

Br.; (cf. ācōpaca.)

आचम ā-√cam, -cāmāti (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 75) to

sip (water) from the palm of the hand for purification

(with instr., Mn. ii, 61), ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (perf. 3. p. -cemuḥ) to lap up, lick up, absorb, cause to

disappear (as the winds lick up moisture, Ragh. ix,

68; xii, 20); Caus. (ind. p. -camayya) to cause to

sip (water) for purification, ŚāṅkhGr.; (Pot. -cā-

mayet; p. -cāmāyat) to cause to sip water, Mn.

Ā-camana, am, n. sipping water from the palm

of the hand (before religious ceremonies, before meals,

&c.) for purification, Ap. &c.; [it is not the custom

to spit the water out again; the ceremony is often

followed by touching the body in various parts];

the water used for that ceremony, Yājñ.; (f), f. id.,

Hariv. (v. l.)

Ācamana, am, n. a vessel for ā-camana, Hcar.

Ācamaniya, as, m. a vessel used for ā-camana,

ĀsvGr.; (am), n. water used for ā-camana, ĀsvGr.;

Kaus.; MBh. &c.

Ācamaniyaka, am, n. water used for ā-camana,

AgP.; Hcar.

Ā-camya, ind. p. having sipped water, Mn.; R.;

BhP.

Ā-cānta, mfn. one who has sipped water, ĀsvGr.;

Gobh.; Mn.; Yājñ. Ācāntōdaka, mfn. one who

has sipped water (and purified his mouth), Gobh.

Ā-cānti, is, f. sipping (water) for purifying the

mouth, Bālar.

Ā-cāma, as, m. id., L.; the water in which rice

has been boiled, KātyŚr.; Yājñ. iii, 322; (mentioned

as drunk by Jain ascetics; Prakṛit āyāma) Jain.

Ā-cāmaka, mfn. one who sips water, Pāṇ. vii, 3,

34; Sch.

Ācāmanaka, as, m. = ācam² above, L.

Ā-cāmya, mfn. (impers.) to be sipped, Pāṇ. iii,

1, 126; (am), n. = ā-cānti above, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 65.

आचय ā-caya, as, m. (√I. ci), (gaṇa ākar-

shādi, q. v.) collection, plenty, Nir.

आचया, mfn. = acaye kusala, (gaṇa ākarshā-

TS. ii; to address, apply to (acc.), Pañcat.; to proceed, manage, behave one's self, RPrāt.; Mn. ii, 110, &c.; to use, apply, Ap.; RPrāt.; to examine (a witness), Mn. viii, 102, &c.; (with or without saha) to have intercourse with, ChUp.; Mn. xi, 180; to act, undertake, do, exercise, practise, perform, MuṇḍUp.; Mn. (v, 22, impf. ācarat, 'has done it'); MBh. &c.; to throw into the fire, KātyŚr.

Ā-cara. See dur-ācra.

Ā-cārāpa, am, n. approaching, arrival (as of the dawn), RV. i, 48, 3; undertaking, practising, performing, Kād.; Sāh.; conduct, behaviour, Vedāntas., (cf. sv-āc²); a cart, carriage, ChUp. (m., Comm.)

Ā-carāṇīya, mfn. to be done or performed, Pañcat.; Śāring.

Ā-carita, mfn. passed or wandered through, frequented by, MBh. iii, 2654; R.; BhP. &c.; observed, exercised, practised, MBh. i, 7259, &c.; (in Gr.) enjoined, fixed by rule, RPrāt.; Pāṇ. i, 4, 51, Comm.; (am), n. approaching, arrival, PārGr.; conduct, behaviour, BhP.; the usual way (of calling in debts), Mn. viii, 49. — tva, n. custom, usage, PārGr.

Ā-caritavya, mfn. = ā-carāṇīya, q. v., MBh.

iii, 15120; (impers.) to be acted in a customary

manner, Sak. 304, 8.

Ā-carya, mfn. to be approached, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 100,

Comm.; = ā-carāṇīya, q. v., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 147, Sch.

Ā-cāra, as, m. (i. f. f. Yājñ. i, 87, &c.) conduct, manner of action, behaviour, good behaviour,

good conduct, Mn.; MBh. &c.; custom, practice,

usage, traditional or immemorial usage (as the foundation of law), ib.; an established rule of conduct,

ordinance, institute, precept; a rule or line, MBh.

iii, 166; = ācārika below, Suśr.; (with Buddhists)

agreeing with what is taught by the teacher, Sarvad.;

(f), f. the plant Hingstha Repens, L. — cākriṇ, mas,

m. pl., N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. — candrikā, f., N.

of a work on the religious customs of the Śūtras.

— tantra, n. one of the four classes of Tantras,

Buddh. — dīpa, m. 'lamp of religious customs,' N.

of a work. — bheda, m. breaking the rules of tradi-

tional usage, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 60, Sch. — bhraṣṭa, mfn.

(= bhrashtācāra, R. iii, 37, 5) fallen from estab-

lished usage. — mayūkha, m. 'ray of religious

customs,' N. of a work. — vat, mfn. well-conducted,

virtuous, Mn. xii, 126; R. — varjita, mfn. out of

rule, irregular, outcast. — viruddha, mfn. contrary

to custom. — vedī, f. 'altar of religious customs,' N.

of Āryāvarta, L. — vyapēta, mfn. deviating from

established custom, Yājñ. ii, 5. — hīna, mfn. deprived

of established ordinances, outcast, Mn. iii, 165.

Ā-cārāṅga, n., N. of the first of the twelve sacred

books (āṅga) of the Jains. Ācārādāra, m. 'look-

ing-glass of religious customs,' N. of a work. Āo-

rāka, m. 'sun of religious customs,' N. of a work.

Ā-cārōllāsa, m., N. of the first part of the Para-

surāma-prakāśa.

Ācārika, am, n. habit of life, regimen, diet, Suśr.

Ācārin, mfn. following established practice, L.

Ācārya, as, m. 'knowing or teaching the ācāra

or rules,' a spiritual guide or teacher (especially one

who invests the student with the sacrificial thread, and

instructs him in the Vedas, in the law of sacrifice and

religious mysteries [Mn. ii, 140; 171], AV.; ŚBr.

&c.; a N. of Droṇa (the teacher of the Pāṇḍavas),

Bhag. i, 2; (ā), f. a spiritual preceptress, Pāṇ. iv, 1,

49, Siddh. [The title ācārya affixed to names of

learned men is rather like our 'Dr.']; e. g. Rāghavā-

cārya, &c.] — karāṇa, n. acting as teacher, Pāṇ. i,

3, 36. — jayā, f. a teacher's wife, ŚBr. xi. — tē, f.

the office or profession of a teacher, MBh. i, 5092;

VarBṛS. — tva, n. id., Yājñ. i, 275. — deva, mfn.

worshipping one's teacher like a deity, TUp. — de-

śīya, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 67) 'somewhat inferior to

an Ācārya' (a title applied by commentators to

scholars or disputants whose statements contain only

a part of the truth and are not entirely correct; the

term is opposed to 'Ācārya' and 'Siddhāntin'),

Kaiyaṭa and Nāyājibhāṭṭa on Pat. — bhogīna, mfn.

being advantageous or agreeable to a teacher, (gaṇa

kshubhnādi, q. v.) — mīra, mfn. venerable, hon-

ourable, (cf. gaṇa mataikādi). — vacasā, n. the

word of the holy teacher, ŚBr. xi. — vat (ācārya-),

mfn. one who has a teacher, ŚBr. xiv; Vedāntas.

— sava, m., N. of an Ekāha sacrifice. Ācāryō-

pāsana, n. waiting upon or serving a spiritual pre-

ceptor.

Ācāryaka, am, n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Comm.) the

office or profession of a teacher, Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.

Ācāryānī, f. (with dental *n*, Vārt. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49) the wife of an Ācārya, Mcar. 40, 15 (with cerebral *n*).

Ācāryi-√*t. kṛi* (p. *-kurvat*) to make (one's self, *ātmānam*) a teacher, Pāṇ. i, 3, 36, Comm.

Ācārya, mfn. (another, perf. pass. p.) practised (as Dharma), MBh. xiii, 6454; xiv, 1473; devoured, eaten into, BhP. vii, 13, 15.

आचार्य ā-caranya, Nom. P. (Subj. *-caranyāt*) to move or extend towards (acc.), AV. vii, 29, 1 (v. l. Pot. *nyet*, TS. i).

आचल ā-*cal*, Caus. *-cālayati*, to remove, move or draw away (from its place, abl.), Kauś.; MBh. xii, 5814; Hariv. 3036; to stir up.

आचान ā-cānta, &c. See ā-√*cam*.

Ā-cāma, &c. See ib.

आचार ā-cāra, &c. See ā-√*car*.

Ācārya, **Ācāryaka**, &c. See ib.

आचि ā-√*t. ci*, P. *-cinati* [KātyŚr.], **Ā. -cinate** [BhP.] to accumulate; (perf. *-ciyā*, 2. du. *Ā. -ciyāte*) to cover with (instr.), Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-cāya, as, m. a funeral pile, L.; (am), ind. so as to pile up (the wood), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 41, Comm.

Ā-cita, mfn. collected, AV. iv, 7, 5; accumulated, heaped, Hariv. 12085; filled, loaded with (instr. or in comp.; see *yavācīd*), covered, over-spread, larded with, MBh. &c.; inlaid, set, see *aradhita*; (as or am), m. n. (ifc. f. ā, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 22) a cart-load (= twenty Tulas), Gobh. **Ācītādi**, a gāṇa of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 146).

Ācītika, mf(ī)n. holding or being equal to an Ācita (or cart-load), Pāṇ. v, 1, 53; (also ifc. with numerals, e. g. *dry-ācītika*) 54.

Ācītina, mf(ā)n. id., ib.

आचिख्यासा ā-cikhyāsā. See ā-√*khyā*.

आचित 1. ā-√*cit* (Impv. 2. sg. *-cikiddhi*; perf. 3. sg. *-ciketa*) to attend to, keep in mind, RV.; (Subj. 1. sg. *-ciketaṃ*; perf. 3. sg. *-ciketa*, p. m. nom. *-cikitvān*) to comprehend, understand, know, RV.; AV. v, 1, 2; to invent, RV. viii, 9, 7; (Subj. *-cetāt* or *-ciketaṃ*; perf. 3. pl. *-cikitre* or *-cikitrire*) to appear, become visible, distinguish one's self, RV.; Desid. (1. pl. *-cikitsāmas*) to wait for, watch clandestinely, lurk, RV. viii, 91, 3.

2. **Ā-cit**, *t*, f. attention to (gen.), RV. vii, 65, 1.

आचीर्ण ā-cīrṇa. See ā-√*car*.

आचूष ā-cūṣha, am, n. suction, sucking out (also said of the application of cupping-glasses to the skin), Sūtr.

आचूत ā-√*crit* (Impv. *-cṛitatu*) to fasten, tie, affix, AV. v, 28, 12; Kauś.

आचेश्वर ā-cēśvara. See āca.

आचेष्ट ā-√*cesht*, *-ceshtate*, to do, perform, Kathās.; Caus. *-ceshtayati* (v. l. *-vesht*) to cause to move, set in motion, TBr. i.

Ā-ceshtita, mfn. undertaken, done, Daś.

आचोप ācōpaca, mfn. (fr. āca upaca; gāṇa *mayūravayansakādi*, q. v.) 'moving towards and upwards', fluctuating, Kath.; (cf. āca-parāca.)

आच्छाद 1. ā-cchad (√*chad*), *-cchādāyati*, to cover, hide, MBh.; R. &c.; to clothe, dress, Kauś.; Gobh.; to present with clothes, MBh.; Mn. &c.; P. Ā. to put on (as clothes), ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; MBh.; R. Ā. to put on clothes, MBh. ii, 1736; to conceal, Hit.; Sarvad.

2. **Ā-cchād**, *t*, f. a cover, VS. xv, 4 & 5. — **vi-dhāna** (*ācchād*), n. an arrangement made for defence, means of covering, RV. x, 85, 4.

Ā-cchāna, mfn. clothed, MBh. iii, 2632.

Ā-cchāda, as, m. garment, clothes, Mn. vii, 126; R.; Pañcat.

Ā-cchādaka, mfn. concealing, hiding, Say. (on RV.); protecting, defending, Vishṇu. — **tva**, n. hiding, Vedāntas.

Ā-cchādāna, am, n. covering, concealing, hiding, KātyŚr.; cloth, clothes, mantle, cloak, Pāṇ.; Āp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a cover for a bed, R. vii, 37, 11; the wooden frame of a roof, L. — **vastra**, n. the lower garment, Pañcat.

Ā-cchādita, mfn. covered, MBh.; R. &c.; clothed, MBh. iii, 1002.

Ā-cchādīn, mfn. ifc. covering, concealing, Śāk.

Ā-cchādya (and irr. **Ā-cchādāyitr**), MBh. iv, 2183; ind. p. having covered, having clothed &c.; covering, clothing &c.

आच्छिद् ā-cchid (ā-√*chid*), *-cchinatti* (Impv. 2. sg. *-cchindhi*, AV.; fut. 1. sg. *-cchetsyāmi*, MBh.; to tear or cut off, cut or break into pieces, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to take out of, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Daś.; to cut off, exclude or remove from (abl.), MBh. iii, 14710; Comm. on Mn. iv, 219; to snatch away, tear from, rob, MBh. &c.

Ā-cchidya, ind. p. cutting off &c.; interrupting (e. g. a tale, *kathām*), Kathās.; setting aside; in spite of (acc.), notwithstanding, R. ii, 24, 33; 57, 20.

Ā-cchinna, mfn. cut off &c.; removed, destroyed (as darkness), MBh. xiii, 7362.

Ā-cchettrī, tā, m. one who cuts off, TS. i; TBr. iii.

Ā-ccheda, as, m. cutting, cutting off, excision, L.

Ā-cchedana, am, n. id., L.; exclusion, L.; (ī), f., N. of the passage in TBr. (iii, 7, 4, 9, *apām me-dhyam*, -10, *śaradaḥ śatani*) in which the word *ā-cchettrī* occurs, ĀpŚr. (by Say. called *chedana-mantra*).

आचुक ācchuka, as, m. (= *ākshika*, m.) the plant Morinda Tinctoria, L.

आचुरित ā-cchurita, mfn. (√*chur*), covered, clothed with (instr.), Kathās.; (am), n. making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another, L.; a horse-laugh, L.

Ācchurita, am, n. a scratch with a finger-nail, L.; a horse-laugh, L.

आचृद् ā-cchrid (ā-√*chrid*), *-cchṛinatti* (Impv. 3. pl. *-cchṛindantu*) to pour upon, fill, VS. xi, 65; TS.; ŚBr.; (cf. *ān-āchṛinṇa*).

आचैत्र ā-cchettrī, &c. See ā-cchid.

आच्छो ā-ccho (ā-√*cho*), *-cchayati* (Impv. 3. sg. *-cchayatāt*, 3. pl. *-cchayantu*) to skin, flay, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

आच्छोडित ā-cchoḍita, mfn. pulled, torn, Jain.; Kād.

आच्छोदन ā-cchodana, am, n. hunting, the chase, L. (v. l. *ā-kshod*), q. v.

आच्य ācya, ind. p. (fr. āc), bending (the knee), ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.

Ācya, Ved. ind. p. id., RV. x, 15, 6. — **doha**, n. 'milking while kneeling', N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. (vv. ll. *āci-d* and *ājyā-d*), ĀrshBr.

आच्यु ā-√*cyu*, Caus. P. (1. pl. *-cyāvayāmas* or *-masi*; 2. sg. *-cyāvayasi* and Impv. *ya*) to cause or induce to come near, RV.; AV. iii, 3, 2; TS. ii; ŚBr.: Intens. P. (impf. *-acyavayit*, 3. pl. *-cyavuh*) to cause to flow over, pour out, RV.; TS. iii; P. and Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *-acyavayuh*: Ā. t. pl. *-cyuvimāhi*, 3. pl. *-cyuvavirata*) to cause or induce to come near, RV.

आच्युतन्ति ācyutadanti and *ōtiya*, v. l. for *ācyutanti* and *ōtiya* below.

Ācyutanti, ayas, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe (see *acyuta-danta*), (gāṇa *dāmany-ādi*, q. v.)

Ācyutantiya, as, m. a prince of the above tribe, ib.

Ācyutika, mf(ī)n. relating to Ācyuta, (gāṇa *kāty-ādi*, q. v.)

Ācyudanti and *ōdantiya*, v. l. for *ōtanti* and *ōtantiya*.

आज āj (ā-√*aj*), *-ājati* (Subj. *ājāti*; Impv. 2. sg. *-aja* or *ājā*, 2. pl. *Ā. -ajadhvam*) to drive towards (as cattle or enemies), RV.; VS.; AitBr.

Ājani, is, f. a stick for driving, AV. iii, 25, 5.

आज āja, mfn. (fr. 1. *ājā*), coming from or belonging to goats, produced by goats, ĀśvGr.; R.; Sūtr.; (as), m. a vulture, L.; a descendant of Āja; (ā), f. (only used for the etym. of *ājā*) = *ājā*, a she-goat, ŚBr. iii; (am), n. the lunar mansion Pūrva-Bhādrapadā (presided over by Āja Ekapād), VarBrS.; clarified butter, L.

Ājaka, am, n. a flock of goats, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39. — **ropa**, m., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 78, Kāś.

Ājakrandaka, mfn. belonging to the Ājakranda people, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.

Ājakrandi, is, n. a descendant of an Ājakranda man or prince, ib., Pat.

Ājagara, mf(ī)n. (fr. *nja-gara*), treating of the boar or large serpent (as a chapter of the MBh.);

belonging to a boar, MBh. iii, 12533; Kathās.; proper to a boar, MBh. xii, 6677 seqq.; acting like a boar, BhP.

Ājadenavi, is, m. (fr. *āja-dhenu*), a patronymic, (gāṇa *bāhu-ādi*, q. v.)

Ājapathika, mfn. fr. *āja-patha* (q. v.), Pāṇ. v, 1, 77, Comm.

Ājapāda, am, n. (= *āja*, n.) the lunar mansion Pūrva-Bhādrapadā, VarYogay.

Ājabandhavi, is, m. (fr. *āja-bandhu*), a patronymic, (gāṇa *bāhu-ādi* in Kāś., q. v.)

Ājamāyava, am, n. (fr. *ājā-māya*), N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Ājamārya, as, m. a descendant of Āja-māra, (gāṇa *kurv-ādi*, q. v.)

Ājamīdhā or *ōmīdhā*, as, m. a descendant of Āja-mīdhā, RV. iv, 44, 6; ĀśvŚr.; N. of a famous king, MBh.

Ājamīdhaka, mfn. belonging or referring to Āja-mīdhā, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.

Ājamīdhi, is, m. a descendant of A., ib., Pat.

Ājavasteya, as, m. a descendant of an Āja-vasti man or prince, (gāṇa *grishṭy-ādi* and *śubhrādi*, q. v.)

Ājavāha or *ōhaka*, mfn. fr. *āja-vāha*, q. v., (gāṇa *kacchādi*, q. v.)

Ājādyā, as, m. a man or chief of the warrior-tribe called *Ājāda*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 171.

Ājāyana, as, m. a descendant of Āja, (gāṇa *na-ādi*, q. v.)

Ājāvika, mfn. made from the hairs of (*ājāvi*, q. v.) goats and sheep, Kauś.

1. **Ājya**, as, m. a descendant of Āja, (gāṇa *gargādi*, q. v.)

आजकार ājakāra, as, m. Śiva's bull, L.

Ājagava, am, n. = *aj*, q. v., MBh. iii, 10436.

Ājagkva, as, m., v. l. for *aj*, q. v.

आजक्रन्द ājakrandaka, &c. See āja.

आजन् ā-√*jan*, *Ā. -jāyate* (Impv. *-jāyātām* [VS.; AV.; ĀśvGr.]; aor. 2. sg. *-janishṭhās*; 3. sg. *-janishṭa* or *ñjani*; Prec. *-janishṭha*) to be born, RV. &c.; Caus. (Subj. 2. du. *Ā. -janayāvahat*) to beget, generate, AV. xiv, 2, 71; (Impv. *-janayatu*) to cause to be born, RV. x, 85, 43; (Impv. 2. sg. *-janaya*) to render prolific, RV. i, 113, 19.

Ā-janana, am, n. birth, origin, MBh. i, 3756 & 4561.

Ā-jāta, mfn. born, RV.

Ā-jāti, is, f. birth, Mn. iv, 166; viii, 82.

Ā-jāna, am, n. birth, descent, VS.; ŚBr. iii; birth-place, Comm. on VS. xxxiii, 72; (ā), f. place of conception (as a mother), AitBr. — **ja**, mfn. ['born in the world of the gods', Comm. j. i. e. *deva* = *ājāna-deva* below, TUp. — **deva** (*ājāna*), m. a god by birth (as opposed to *karma-deva*, q. v.), ŚBr. xiv (BrArUp.)

Ā-jāni, is, f. birth, descent, RV. iii, 17, 3; noble birth, Comm. on KaushBr. xxx, 5.

Ājāneya, mf(ī)n. of noble origin, of good breed (as a horse), KātyŚr.; MBh.; originating or descending from (in comp.), Buddh.; (as), m. a well-bred horse, MBh. iii, 15704.

Ājāneyya, mfn. of noble birth, KaushBr. xxx, 5.

आजन्म ā-janma, ind. (generally in comp.) from birth, since birth, Ragh. i, 5; Kathās. &c. — **surabhi-pattra**, m., N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance), L.

आजप ā-√*ja*p, to mutter or whisper into (the ear, *kārṇe*), ŚBr. iv; xiii.

आजपथिक ājapathika, &c. See āja.

आजयन ā-jayana. See 2. ā-√*ji*.

आजरस्म ā-jarasām, ind. till old age, ŚBr. i; AitBr.

Ā-jarasāya, (dat.) ind. id., RV. x, 85, 43.

आजर्जरित ā-jarjarita, mfn. (fr. *jarjara*), torn into pieces, Kād.

आजवन ā-javana, am, n. (√*ju*), only for the etymol. of *ājī*, q. v., Nir. ix, 23.

आजवस्तेप ājavasteya, &c. See āja.

आजस्रिक ājasrika, mfn. (fr. *ā-jasra*), perpetual, occurring every day.

आजातशत्रव ājātaśatrava, as, m. 'a descendant of Ājāta-satru', N. of Bhadrāsena, ŚBr. v.

Ājātaśātrava, mf(i)n. belonging to or ruled over by (Ājāta-śātrū) Yudhishtira, Śis. ii, 114.

आजाति ā-jāti. See *ā-jan*.

आजाद्य ājādyā. See *āja*.

आजान ājāna, ājāni. See *ā-jan*.

आजानिक ājanika, am, n. (fr. *a-jānika*), the not possessing a wife, (gaṇa *purohitādi*, q. v.)

आजानु ā-jānu, ind. (generally in comp.) as far as the knee. — *bāhu*, mfn.; see s. v. 3. *ā-jam-bin*, mfn. reaching down to the knee, Kād. — *sama*, mfn. as high as the knee, Suśr.

आजानेय ājāneya and ʹneyya. See *ā-jan*.

आजायन ājāyana and ājātika. See *āja*.

आजि 1. āji, m., rarely f., only once in RV. i, 116, 15, (✓*aj*), a running-match; a fighting-match, prize-fight, combat, RV.; AV. &c.; [*ājim* ✓*aj* or ✓*i* or ✓*dhāv* or ✓*sri*, to run with or against any one for a prize, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.]; war, battle (*ājau*, in battle, MBh.; R.; Ragh. xii, 45, &c.); place for running, race-course, RV. iv, 24, 8; AV. xiii, 2, 4; (= *ākṣhepa*) abuse, L.; (= *kṣhapa*) an instant, L. — *krīti*, mfn. fighting or running for a prize, RV. viii, 45, 7. — *ga*, n., N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; LāṭySr. — *jityā*, f. victory in a running-match, TāṇḍyaBr. — *tūr*, mfn. victorious in battles, RV. viii, 53, 6. — *pati*, m. lord of the battle, RV. viii, 54, 6 (voc.). — *mukha*, n. the front or first line in a battle, Ratnāv. — *śiras*, n. id., MBh. iii, 16479; = *ājy-anta* below, Comm. on TS. — *spit*, mfn. = *krīti*, q. v., ŚBr. — *hīna*, m. 'defeated in battle,' N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants. **Ājy-anta**, m. the goal in a race-course, Nir. ii, 15.

आजि 2. ā-jī (p. *-jāyat*; impf. 3. du. *ājayātām*) to conquer, win, RV. ii, 27, 15; AitBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Desid. p. *jigīṣhamāṇa*, trying or desiring to win, RV. i, 163, 7.

Ā-jayana, am, n. (only for the etym. of 1. *āji*) 'conquering,' Nir. ix, 23.

Ā-jigīṣhu, mfn. wishing to excel or overcome, L.

आजिगमिषु ā-jigamishu. See *ā-jam*.

आजिघृक्षु ā-jighṛikshu. See *ā-jrah*.

आजिज्ञासेन्या ā-jijñāsenyā. See *ā-jñā*.

आजिन्व ā-jino (2. du. *-jinvathas*) to refresh, RV. iv, 45, 3.

आजिरि ājirī, mfn. fr. *ojira*, (gaṇa *sutaṅ-gamādi*, q. v.)

Ājireya, as, m. a descendant of Ajira, (gaṇa *subhrādi*, q. v.)

आजिहीषु ā-jihirshu. See *ā-jhri*.

आजीकूल ājī-kūla, v. l. for *ājñī-k^o*, q. v.

आजीगर्त ājigarta, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

Ājigarti, is, m. (gaṇa *bāhu-ādi*, q. v.) a descendant of Ajigarta (q. v.), Śunaḥsepa, TS. v; AitBr.

आजीव ā-jiv, P. (3. pl. *-jivanti*; ind. p. *-jivya*) to live by (acc.), subsist through (acc.), MBh. v, 4536; BhP.; (p. *-jivat*; Pass. p. *-jivayamāna*) to use, have the enjoyment of (acc.), Yājñ. ii, 67; MārKp.

Ā-jiva, as, m. livelihood, ŚvetUp.; Mn. xi, 63; MBh. &c.; = *ājivika*, q. v., L.

Ājivaka, as, m. = *vika* below, Lalit.

Ā-jivana, am, n. livelihood, Mn. x, 79; Pañcat.

Ājivanika, mfn. looking for a livelihood, Kād.

Ā-jivam, ind. for life, Kathās.

Ājivika, as, m. 'following special rules with regard to livelihood,' a religious mendicant of the sect founded by Gośāla (Makkhaliputra), Jain.; VarBr.

Ā-jivātāntam, ind. for life, Vcar. (Śārng.)

Ājivin, ī, m. = *ājivika*, VarBr.

Ājivya, mfn. affording a livelihood, Yājñ. i, 320; MBh. xiv, 1330; (am), n. means of living, MBh. iii, 8452; BhP.; (cf. *sv-ājy*).

आजुर ā-jur, ūr, f. (✓*ajrī*) = *viṣhī*, L.

आज्ञा 1. ā-jñā, *-jānāti* (Impv. 2. pl. *-jānā*; perf. *-jānau*; p. *-jāndt*) to mind, perceive, notice, understand, RV. i, 94, 8; 156, 3; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *dn-ājanāt*); Caus. *-jñāpayati*, °te (Ind. *-jñāpam*, R. iv, 40, 8) to order, command, direct, MBh. &c.; to assure, R. vi, 103, 10.

Ā-jijñāsenyā, ās, f. pl. (fr. Desid.) scil. *ṛicas*, 'liable to investigation,' N. of some of the Kuntāpa hymns (of the AV.), AitBr.

Ā-jāpta, mfn. ordered, commanded, Mn. ii, 245; R. &c.

Ā-jāpti, is, f. command, Comm. on AitUp.

2. **Ā-jñā**, f. order, command, Mn. x, 56; MBh. &c.; authority, unlimited power, Bālār.; N. of the tenth lunar mansion, VarBr.; permission (neg. *an-ājñāyā*, instr. ind. without permission of (gen.), Mn. ix, 199). — *kara*, m. 'executing an order,' a servant, R. iv, 9, 4, &c.; (f), f. a female servant, Śak.; (*ā-jñākara*)-*tva*, n. the office of a servant, Vikr. — *kārin*, mfn. one who executes orders, a minister, L. — *ca-kra*, n. a mystical circle or diagram (one of the six described by the Tantras). — *dāna*, n. giving an order, Rājat. — *pattra*, n. a written order, edict, L. — *parigraha*, m. receiving an order, Rājat. — *pālana*, n. 'guarding,' i. e. executing the orders, VP. — *pratighāta*, m. disobedience, insubordination, L. — *bhaṅga*, m. 'breaking,' i. e. not executing an order, Hit.; (*ājñābhaṅga*)-*kara* [Hit.] or *-kārīn* [VP.], mfn. not executing an order. — *vaha*, mfn. one who obeys orders, a minister, L. — *sampādīn*, mfn. executing orders, submissive, Yājñ. i, 76.

Ā-jñāta, mfn.; see *an-ājñā*. — *kaundinya*, m., N. of one of the first five pupils of Śākyamuni.

Ā-jñātrī, tā, m. one who directs, RV. x, 54, 5.

Ā-jñāna, am, n. noticing, perceiving, AitUp.

Ā-jñāpaka, mf(ikā)n. giving orders, commanding, Hariv. 6518 (v. l. *jñāpaka*).

Ā-jñāpana, am, n. ordering, commanding.

Ā-jñāpita, mfn. ordered, commanded, MBh. i, 6310 (loc. *asane*, 'to eat'); R. &c.

Ā-jñāpya, mfn. to be directed or commanded by (gen.), expecting an order from (gen.), R. i, 66, 3.

Ā-jñāya, ind. p. having noticed or perceived; having heard, MBh.; BhP.; R. &c.

Ā-jñāyin, mfn. perceiving.

आज्य 2. ājya, am, n. (✓*añj*, Vārtt. on Pān. iii, 1, 109), melted or clarified butter (used for oblations, or for pouring into the holy fire at the sacrifice, or for anointing anything sacrificed or offered), RV. x; AV.; VS. &c.; (in a wider sense) oil and milk used instead of clarified butter at a sacrifice; N. of a sort of chant (*śāstra*) connected with the morning sacrifice, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KaushBr.; N. of the Śūktā contained in the aforesaid *śāstra*, KaushBr.; N. of a Stotra connected with that *śāstra*, TāṇḍyaBr. — *graha*, m. a vessel of clarified butter, KāṭyŚr.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of certain formulae, ĀpŚr. — *doha*, n., v. l. for *ācyā-d^o*, q. v. — *dhanvan*, mfn. having the clarified butter for its bow, AitBr. — *dhāni*, f. receptacle of clarified butter, Kauś. — *pā*, mfn. drinking the clarified butter, VS.; ŚBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of Manes (who are the sons of Pulastya [Mn. iii, 197 seq.] or of Kardama [VP.] and the ancestors of the Vaiśya order). — *pātra*, n. a vessel for clarified butter. — *bhāga* (*ājya*), m. a portion of clarified butter, ŚBr.; (*au*), m. du. the two portions of clarified butter belonging to Agni and Soma, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr. &c.; MBh. xiv, 722; (mf(ā)n.) partaking of the clarified butter, TS. ii. — *bhuḥ*, m. 'consumer of clarified butter,' Agni, R. iii, 20, 38. — *lipa* (*ājya*), mfn. anointed with clarified butter, ŚBr. — *lepa*, m. an unguent made of clarified butter, ŚākhGr. — *vārī*, m. 'sea of clarified butter,' one of the seven mythical seas, L. — *vilāpanī*, f. the vessel containing the clarified butter, ŚBr. — *sthālī*, f. = *pātra* above, MānŚr.; MāoGr. — *ha-vis* (*ājya*), mfn. having an oblation consisting of clarified butter, ŚBr.; AitBr. — *homa*, m. an oblation consisting of clarified butter, Gaut. **Ājyā-doha**, n., v. l. for *ācyā-d^o*, q. v. **Ājyāntī**, f. = *ājya-homa* above, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

आञ्च āñc (ā-✓*añc*), (Impv. *āñcatu*) to bend, curve, AV. xi, 10, 16; (cf. *āc*).

आञ्च āñch, *āñchati* (Pot. *āñchet*; perf. *āñcha* or *anāñcha*, Pān. Siddh.) to stretch, draw into the right position, set (a bone or leg), Suśr.

Āñchana, am, n. stretching, drawing, setting (a bone or leg), Suśr.; Bālār.

आञ्ज āñj (ā-✓*añj*), (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-ākshva*; ind. p. *ājya*; Impv. *-anaktu*; impf. 3. pl. *ā-ñjan*) to anoint, AV. xix, 45, 5; ĀśvGr.; to polish, prepare, RV. vii, 44, 5; to honour, receive respectfully, RV. vi, 63, 3; vii, 43, 3; viii, 60, 1; (cf. *ākta*).

Āñjana, am, n. ointment (especially for the eyes), AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; fat, RV. x, 18, 7; (mfn.) having the colour of the collyrium used for the eyes, MBh. v, 1708; (f), f. collyrium for the eyes or a box filled with that ointment, R. ii, 91, 70. — *gandhi* (*āñjana*), mf(acc.)m. n. smelling of ointment, RV. x, 146, 6. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain, Kāth.; (cf. *añjana*). **Āñjanābhyañjana**, e, n. du. ointment for the eyes and for the feet, KāṭyŚr.; (*ās*), f. pl., N. of a Sattrā (which lasts for forty-nine days), Lāṭy. **Āñjanābhyañjanīya**, am, n. sg. [KāṭyŚr.] or *ñīya*, ās, f. pl. [KāṭyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.] another N. of the above Sattrā. **Āñjanī-kārī**, f. a woman who anoints or makes ointments, VS. xxx, 14.

Āñjanya, mfn. one whose eyes are to be anointed with ointment, TBṛ.

आञ्जनेय āñjaneya, as, m. 'son of Āñjanā,' N. of the monkey Hanumat, Mear.

आञ्जलिक āñjalikya, am, n. fr. *añjalika*, (gaṇa *purohitādi*, q. v.)

आञ्जस āñjasa, mf(i)n. (fr. *añjasā*, q. v.), immediate, direct, Comm. on Bād.

Āñjasya, am, n. (*āt, ena*) abl. instr. immediately, unhesitatingly, Kap.

आञ्जिक āñjika, as, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 216.

Āñjiga, as, m., N. of a Dānava, ĀrshBr.

आञ्जिनेय āñjineya, as, m. a kind of lizard, L.; (cf. *añjanikā*).

आञ्जीकूल āñjī-kūla, am, n. (v. l. *ājñī-k^o*) N. of a country, (gaṇa *dhūmādi*, q. v.)

Āñjīkūlaka, mfn. (v. l. *ājñīk^o*), ib.

आट āṭ, ind. a croak (imitation of the sound uttered by a frog), TāṇḍyaBr.

आट āṭa, mfn. (✓*at*), going, going after, only ifc., e. g. *kanyāṭa*, *kṣhapāṭa*, *patny-āṭa* &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga demon, TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *ātaka*).

Āṭaka, mf(ikā)n. going. See *kāraskarāṭikā*.

आटरूप āṭarūsha, as, m. = *at^o*, q. v., L.

आटविक āṭavika, as, m. (fr. *atavī*), the inhabitant of a forest, Mn. ix, 257; MBh. &c.; a forester, Sāh.; (mfn.) consisting of inhabitants of the forest (as an army), Kām.

Āṭavin, ī, m., N. of a teacher, VāyUp.

Āṭavi, f, N. of a town, MBh. ii, 1175.

Āṭavya, as, m., v. l. for *āṭavin*, q. v.

आटि āṭi, is, f., N. of the bird *Turdus* *Ginnianus*, ParGr.; (cf. *āṭi* and *āṭi*). **Āṭi-mukha**, n. 'the top of which is like the peak of the *āṭi*,' a surgical instrument employed in blood-letting, Suśr.

Āṭi-medā, m., N. of a bird, L.

आटिकी āṭikī, f., N. of the wife of Ushasti, ChUp. ['marriageable' or 'strolling about (fr. ✓*at*), Comm.]

आटीकन ā-ṭikana, am, n. (✓*ṭik*), the leaping motion of a calf, L.; (cf. *āṭilaka* and *āḍhīl^o*).

आटीकर āṭikara, as, m. a bull, L.

आटीमुख āṭi-mukha, &c. See *āṭi*.

आटीलक āṭilaka, am, n. = *ā-ṭikana*, q. v., L.

आटोप āṭopa, as, m. puffing, swelling, MBh. iii, 11587; Pañcat. &c.; a multitude, redundancy, BhP.; flatulence, borborygmi, Suśr.; pride, self-conceit, Mīch. &c.; (cf. *ślōpata*).

आटस्थलीक āṭasthalika, mfn. fr. *āṭa-sthālī*, (gaṇa *dhūmādi*, q. v., not in Kāś.)

आट्टार āṭṭār, as, m. a descendant of Āṭṭārā, N. of Para, TS. v; ŚBr. xiii; TāṇḍyaBr.; = *ātana-sīla*, 'fond of wandering' (Comm.), Nir. i, 14.

आडम्बर āḍambara, as, m. a kind of drum, ŚBr. xiv; MBh.; R.; a great noise, Śārng.; noisy behaviour, speaking loud or much, bombast, Kathās.; Sāh. &c.; the roaring of elephants, Kād.; the sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack, L.; ifc. lumen-sity, sublimity, the highest degree of, Uttarar.; Kathās.; Bālār.; pleasure, L.; the eyelid; (the war-drum personified) N. of a being in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2542. — *vat*, mfn. making much noise,

Śārng. **Ādambārāghātā**, m. one who beats a drum, VS. xxx, 19.

Ādambarin, mfn. arrogant, proud, L.

आडारक *ādāraka*, as, m. (v. l. *andār*) N. of a man, (gaṇa *upakādi*, q. v.)

आडि *ādi*, is, f. (= *ātī*, q. v.) N. of an aquatic bird, MārKp. — **baka**, mfn. (the combat) fought by the birds Ādi and Baka (into which Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra had been transformed respectively), MārKp.

Ādi, f. = *ādi*, q. v. — **baka**, mfn. = *ādi-baka*, q. v., Hariv. 11100.

आडोपिन *ā-dōvin*, ī, m., N. of a crow, Kathās.

आडु *ādu*. See *ādhyādu*.

आडू *ādū*, ūs, m. or f. a raft, Up.

आटक *ādhaka*, as, am, m. n. (gaṇa *ardharādī*, q. v.; ifc. f. ī, Pān. iv, 1, 22 & v, 1, 54, Comm.) a measure of grain (= ½ dropa = 4 praṣṭhas = 16 kudavas = 64 palas = 256 karṣas = 4096 māśas; = nearly 7 lbs. ± 1 ozs. avoirdupois; in Bengal = two mans or 164 lbs. avd.); (ī), f. the pulse Cajanus Indicus Spreng., Suśr.; a kind of fragrant earth, Bhpr. — **jambuka**, mfn. Pān. iv, 2, 120, Sch.

Ādhakika, m(f) n. holding or containing an Ādhaka, sown with an Ādhaka of seed (as a field), &c., Pān. v, 1, 53 seq.

Ādhakina, m(f) n. id., ib.

आटीलक *ādhilaka* v. l. for *āṭil*, q. v.

आद्य *ādhyā*, m(f) n. (ī fr. *ārdhya*, √*ridh*; or fr. *ārthya*, NBD.), opulent, wealthy, rich, ŚBr. ix; xiv; Mn. &c.; rich or abounding in, richly endowed or filled or mixed with (instr. or in comp.), R.; Pañcat. &c.; (in arithm.) augmented by (instr.) — **kulīna**, mfn. descended from a rich family, Pān. iv, 1, 139, Sch. — **m-karapa**, m(f) n. enriching, Pān. iii, 2, 56; iv, 1, 15, Pat. — **cara**, mfn. once opulent, Pān. v, 3, 53, Sch. — **tā**, f. opulence, wealth, BhP. — **padī**, ind., (gaṇa *dvidandya-ādi*, q. v.) — **pārva**, mfn. formerly rich, Pat. on Pān. i, 1, 29. — **m-bhaviṣṭhu** or **m-bhāvuka**, mfn. becoming rich, Pān. iii, 2, 57; (cf. *an-ādhya-m-bhaviṣṭhu*). — **roga**, m. rheumatism, gout, — **rogin**, mfn. ill with rheumatism or with gout, Car.; Suśr. — **vāta**, m. a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins, Suśr.

Ādhyaka, am, n. wealth, (gaṇa *manojñādi*.)

Ādhyādu, mfn. (with affix *ādu* = *ālu* in *dayālu* &c.) wishing to become rich, Nir. xii, 14.

आणक *āṇaka*, mfn. = *an*, q. v., Vet.

Āpava, mfn. (fr. *āpu*, ī, fine, minute, Up.; = *āpavina*, q. v., L.; (am), n. exceeding smallness, (gaṇa *prithv-ādi*, q. v.)

Āpavina, mfn. bearing or fit to bear Panicum Miliaceum, Pān. v, 2, 4.

Āpi, īs, m. (cf. *āpi*) the pin of the axle of a cart, RV. i, 35, 6; 63, 3 [‘battle,’ Naigh. ii, 17] & v, 43, 8; the part of the leg just above the knee, Suśr.; (īs), m. f. a lynch-pin, L.; the corner of a house, L.; a boundary, L.

Āniveya, as, m. a descendant of Āniva, (gaṇa *subhṛādi*, q. v.)

आण्ड *āṇḍā*, am, n. (fr. *āṇḍa*), an egg, RV.; AV. &c.; (*au*), m. du. the testicles, AV. ix, 7, 13; VS. &c.; (*āṇḍyau*), f. du. (fr. sg. *āṇḍī*) id., AV. vi, 138, 2. — **kapāla**, n. an egg-shell, ChUp. — **kośa**, m. an egg, BhP. — **ja** (*āṇḍ-*), mfn. born from an egg, ChUp.; AitUp.; (as), m. a bird, Suparṇ. **Āṇḍād**, n. ‘eating eggs,’ N. of a demon, AV. viii, 6, 25. **Āṇḍī-vat**, mfn., (gaṇa *karnādi*, q. v.)

Āṇḍyana, mfn. fr. *āṇḍa*, (gaṇa *pakṣhādi*.)

Āṇḍika, mfn. bearing eggs (i. e. egg-shaped fruits or bulbs), AV. iv, 34, 5; v, 17, 16; Kauś.

Āṇḍivatāyana, fr. *āṇḍī-vat* above, (gaṇa *karnādi*, q. v.)

आत *āt*, ind. (abl. of 4. a) afterwards, then (often used in a concluding paragraph anathetically to *yād*, *yadā*, *yadi*, and sometimes strengthened by the particles *dha*, *id*, *im*, *u*), RV.; AV.; then, further, also, and, RV.; AV. It is sometimes used after an interrogative pronoun (like *u*, *nū*, *ahā*) to give emphasis to the pronoun, RV.

आत *ā-ta*, instr. pl. *ā-tais*. See *ā-tā* under *ā-√tan*.

आतंस *ā-√taps*, Caus. (2. du. *Ā-tansayethe*) to bring near, furnish with (acc.), RV. x, 106, 1.

आतक *ātaka*, as, m., N. of a Nāga demon, MBh. i, 2154.

आतक्ष *ā-√taksh* (Impv. 2. pl. *-takshata*, 3. pl. *-takshantu*) to procure, RV.

आतक्ष *ā-√tañc*, *-tanakti* (KātyŚr.; 1. sg. *-tanacmi*, VS. i, 4; Pot. *-tañcyādi*, TS. ii; ind. p. *-tācyā*, SBr.) to cause coagulation (by casting one liquid into another).

Ā-taṅka, as, m. disease or sickness of body, Suśr.; fever, L.; (ifc. f. *ā*, MBh. ii, 285) pain or affliction of mind, disquietude, apprehension, fear, Vikr.; Ragh. i, 63, &c.; the sound of a drum, L.; (cf. *nir-ā-*).

Ā-taṅka, mfn. See *īritātāṅkyā*.

Ā-tāṇḍana, am, n. that which causes coagulation (as butter-milk which is thrown into fresh milk to turn it), runnet, TS. ii; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; = *prativāpa*, q. v., L.; = *ā-pyāyana*, q. v., L.; = *javana*, q. v., L.

आतन *ā-√tan*, P. (2. sg. *-tanoshi*; impf. *ātanot*; perf. *-tāṇa*; p. m. pl. *-tanvntas*; perf. p. m. sg. *-tatanvān*) to extend or stretch over, penetrate, spread, overspread (said of the light), illuminate, RV.; (perf. 2. sg. *-tāṇtha*) to seek to reach, RV. x, 1, 7; to be ready for, wait on (acc.), RV. v, 79, 3; (aor. Subj. *-tanat*) to stop any one, RV. i, 91, 23; P. Ā. (3. pl. *-tanvate*; perf. 1. sg. *-tātane*) to extend (a texture), spread, stretch (a bow for shooting), RV.; AV. &c.; P. to diffuse; to bestow upon, RV.; BhP. &c.; to effect, produce, Hariv. 4635; BhP. &c.; Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. *-tāṇayā*) to stretch, AV.

Ā-tata, mfn. spread, extended, stretched or drawn (as a bow or bow-string), RV.; long (as a way), ChUp.; fixed on, clinging to (loc.), RV. i, 22, 20; 105, 9; PraśnaUp.; (cf. *ān-āt*). **Ātati-karapa**, n. drawing (a bow-string), BhP.

Ātātāyin, mfn. having one's bow drawn, VS. xvi, 18; ‘one whose bow is drawn to take another's life,’ endeavouring to kill some one, a murderer, Mn. viii, 350 seq.; MBh. &c. (in later texts also incendiaries, ravishers, thieves &c. are reckoned among *ātātāyinas*).

Ātātāvin, mfn., v. l. for *ātāyin* (of VS.), TS. iv.

Ā-tāni, mfn. penetrating, RV. i, 10.

Ā-tā, m. f. the frame of a door, RV. ix, 5, 5 [instr. pl. *ā-tāis*; v. l. *ā-tāhis*, Comm. on Nir. iv, 18] & VS. xxix, 5 (instr. pl. *ā-tāis*); ‘the frame,’ i. e. a quarter of the sky, RV. (nom. pl. *ā-tās*; loc. pl. *ā-tāsu*).

Ā-tāna, as, m. an extended cord, string, &c., VS. vi, 12 (voc.); AitBr.; (cf. *ekāhātānā*).

Ā-tāyin, ī, m. a falcon, kite, L.; (cf. *ātāpin*.)

आतप *ā-√tap*, *-tāpati* (Impv. *-tapatu*; see *ā-tāpat* and *ā-tāpas* ss. vv.) to radiate heat, AV.; VS.; Kauś.: Pass. (p. *-tāpyamāna*) to suffer pain, be afflicted, BhP.; (with *tapas*) to inflict (austerities) upon one's self, BhP.

Ā-tapā, mfn. causing pain or affliction, RV. i, 55, 1; (as), m. (ifc. f. *ā*, R.; Śāk.) heat (especially of the sun), sunshine, KathUp.; Mn. &c. — **tra**, n. ‘heat-protector’ (ifc. f. *ā*, Megh.; Kathās.), a large umbrella (of silk or leaves), MBh. &c.; *ātapatrāyita*, mfn. forming an umbrella (as the branches of a tree), BhP. — **vat**, mfn. irradiated by the sun, Kum. i, 6. — **varshya**, m(f) n. (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine, AitBr.; KātyŚr. — **vārāpa**, n. ‘heat-protector,’ a parasol, Ragh. iii, 70; ix, 15. — **śuṣhka**, mfn. dried by the sun. **Ātapātyaya**, m. passing away of the heat, coolness of the evening, Ragh. i, 52. **Ātapāpāya**, m. passing away of the hot season, beginning of the rainy season, R.

Ā-tāpat, mfn. (pr. p.) shining (as the sun), loc. *ā-tāpati*, while the sun is shining, ŚBr. v; xiv.

Ā-tapana, as, m. ‘causing heat,’ N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10374.

Ā-tāpas, Ved. Inf. (abl.) from burning or singeing, RV. v, 73, 5 & viii, 73, 8.

Ātapāya, Nom. Ā. *°yate*, to become hot like sunshine, Kād.

Ātapya, mfn., (gaṇa *utkarādi*, q. v.)

Ā-tapta, mfn. refined by heat (as gold), Hariv. 15769.

Ātāpya, mfn. being in the sunshine, VS.

Ātāpin, mfn. zealous, Lalit.; (ī), m., N. of a Daitya, Kathās.; v. l. for *ā-tāyin*, q. v.

आतम् *ā-√tam* (p. Ā. *-tāmyamāna* and P.

-tāmyat) to faint, become senseless, R. ii, 63, 50; Kād.; to become stiff, Bālar.

आतमाम *ā-tamām*, a superl. form fr. 3. *ā* (used with *√khyā*), ŚBr. x.

आतर *ā-tara*, &c. See *ā-√trī*.

आतर्जे *ā-√tarj*, Caus. (impf. *ātarijayat*; Pass. *-tarjyamāna*) to scold, abuse, MBh. vii, 7176; Kād.

आतर्दे *ā-tarda* and *°rdana*. See *ā-√trid*.

आतर्पण *ā-tarpaṇa*. See *ā-√trip*.

आतव *ātava*, as, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *as-vādi*, q. v.)

Ātavāyana, as, m. a descendant of Ātava, ib.

आतय *ātāsa* ca, and this for the following reason (used to introduce an argument), Pat.

आता *ā-tā* and *ā-tāna*. See *ā-√tan*.

आतापिन *ātāpin*. See *ā-√tap*.

आताश्च *ā-tāmra*, m(f) n. reddish, slightly copper-coloured, Kāvya; Ratnāv.

आतार *ā-tāra* and *ā-tāryā*. See *ā-√trī*.

आताली *ātālī*, ind. in comp. with *√i*, as, *√bhū*, and *√i*, *kṛi*, (gaṇa *ūry-ādi*, q. v.)

आति *ātī*, is, f. (√*at*, Pān. iii, 3, 108, Comm.) an aquatic bird, RV. x, 95, 9; VS. xxiv, 34 (v. l. *ātī*, TS. v); ŚBr. xi; [cf. *ādi* and Lat. *anas*, *anati*]; = *āpi*, q. v. the bird Turdus Gignianus, L.

आतिच्छन्दस *āticchandasa*, am, n. (fr. *āticchandasa*), N. of the last of the six days of the Prishṭhya ceremony, MaitrS.; KauśBr.

आतिथयव *ātithyod* (5), as, m. a descendant of *Atithi-god*, RV. viii, 68, 16 seq.

Ātithya, m(f) n. Kum. v, 31 n. Pān. iv, 4, 104 (fr. *ātithi*), proper for or attentive to a guest, hospitable, Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. a descendant of *Atithi*, (gaṇa *subhṛādi*, q. v.); (ī), f. hospitality, Bālar.; (am), n. id., Mn. iii, 18.

Ātithya, mfn. (Pān. v, 4, 26) proper for a guest, hospitable, AitBr.; (as), m. a guest, L.; (ā), f. (i. e. *ishṭi*) the reception of the Soma when it is brought to the place of sacrifice, KātyŚr.; (am), n. hospitable reception, hospitality, RV.; VS. &c.; the rite also called *ātithyā* (see before), ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. — **rūpā**, mfn. being in the place of the *Ātithya* rite, VS. xix, 14. — **vat**, mfn. mentioning hospitality, AitBr. — **satkāra**, m. [R. iii, 2, 6] or *-satkriyā*, f. [Kathās.] the rites of hospitality. **Ātithyāśāṭi**, f. = *ātithyā* before, Comm. on VS. xix, 14.

आतिदेशिक *ātidesika*, mfn. resulting from an *ātidesa* or substitution, Pān. iv, 1, 151, Comm.

आतिरेच्य *ā-tiraścina*, mfn. a little transverse or across, Dās.

आतिरेक्य *ātiraikeya*, am, n. (fr. *ati-reka*), superfluity, redundancy (as of limbs), Mn. xi, 50.

आतिवाहिक *ātipāhika*, mfn. (fr. *ati-vāha*), ‘fleece than wind,’ (in Vedānta phil.) N. of the subtle body (or *linga-jarira*), Kap.; Bād. &c.

आतिविशान्य *ātipūjānya*, mfn. (fr. *ati-vijñāna*), surpassing the understanding, ŚBr. i.

आतिशयिक *ātishayika*, mfn. (fr. *ati-śaya*), superabundant, Śiṣ. x, 23.

Ātisāya, am, n. excess, quantity, L.

Ātīśāyanika, as, m. (in rhetoric) an affix that expresses gradation in an ascending series.

Ātīśāyika, mfn. expressing ascending gradation, Pat.

आतिष्ठ *ātishṭha*, am, n. (fr. *ati-shṭhā*), superiority, AitBr.

आतिष्ठु *ā-tishṭhad-gu*, ind. till the cows stand to be milked or after sunset, Bhāṭṭ. iv, 14.

आतिस्वायन *ātiśvāyana*, mfn. (fr. *ati-svan*), (gaṇa *pakṣhādi*, q. v.)

आती *ātī*. See *ātī*.

आतीवादीय *ātishādiya*, am, n., N. of a Sāman, TāpdyBr.; Lāṭy.

आतु *ātu*, us, m. = *ādū*, q. v., L.

आतुच् ā-tuc (loc. °ci), f. growing dusk, evening, RV. viii, 27, 21.

आतुजि ā-tujī, mfn. (✓*tuj*), rushing on, RV. vii, 66, 18.

आ-तुजे, Ved. Inf. to bring near, RV. vii, 32, 9.

आतुद् ā-tud (p. -*tudd*; perf. -*tutōda*; ind. p. -*tudya*) to strike, push, spur on, stir up, RV. x; Mn. iv, 68; MBh. i, 195.

आ-तुद्, mfn. struck, ŚBr. xiv (v. l. ā-*trīṇṇa*).

आ-तुद्, mfn. striking, AV. vii, 95, 3.

आ-तुद्, am, n. 'to be struck,' a musical instrument, Jain. (Prākṛit *āḍḍa*); Ragh.; Kathās.

आतुर ā-tura, mf(ā)n. suffering, sick (in body or mind), RV. viii; AV. xi, 101, 2, &c.; diseased or pained by (in comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; desirous of (Inf.); (cf. *an-āturā*).

आतुल् ā-tul (Inf. -*tolayitum*) to lift up, raise, R. i, 34, 10 (v. l.).

आतुद् ā-tul, P. -*trīṇṇā*, to divide, pierce (as the ear), Nir.: ā-*trīṇṇā*, to sever one's self, ŚBr. vii.

आ-तुद्, as, m. an opening, hole, Comm. on TS.

आ-तुद्, am, n. See *alam-āl*.

आ-तुद्, mfn. pierced, TS. v; ŚBr.; Kauś.; wounded, BrArUp. (v. l. ā-*tunna*, q. v.)

आ-तुद्, Ved. Inf. (abl.) (Pāp. iii, 4, 17) with *purā*, 'without piercing,' RV. viii, 1, 12.

आतुप् ā-tup, P. (Subj. 3.pl. -*tripān*, Padap. 3. sg. *ṣṭi*) to be satisfied, RV. vii, 56, 10; Caus. (Impv. 2. du. -*tarpayethām*) to satisfy, RV. i, 17, 3.

आ-तुप्, am, n. (= *prīṇana*) satisfying, L.; whitening the wall or floor or seat on festive occasions, pigment used for this purpose, L.

आ-तुप्, as, m. 'to be enjoyed,' the custard apple tree (*Anona Reticulata*) and (am), n. its fruit, L.

आतु ā-tu, P. (Impf. *ātirat*, 2. sg. °ras) to overcome, RV.; (Impf. *ātirat*, 2. sg. °ras, 3. pl. ā-*ṛanta*) to increase, make prosperous, glorify, RV.: Intens. ā- (3. pl. -*lārushante*) to pass through or over, RV. v, 59, 1.

आ-तु, as, m. crossing over a river, Rājāt.; fare for being ferried over a river, Śukasampeṣa 10; Buddh.

आ-तु, as, m. (= ā-*tara*) fare, L.

आ-तु, mfn. relating to landing, TS. iv.

आतोद् ā-todā and ā-todya. See ā-tud.

आत् ā-ta. See ā-√1. dā.

आत्, aor. 3. du. fr. ā-√1. dā, q. v. (or fr. ✓*ad*?).

आत् ā-ta, 2. sg. pf. of the defect. ✓1. ah, q. v.

आत्मन् ātmān, ā, m. (variously derived fr. *am*, to breathe; *at*, to move; *vā*, to blow; cf. *tmān*) the breath, RV.; the soul, principle of life and sensation, RV.; AV. &c.; the individual soul, self, abstract individual [e. g. *ātmān* (Ved. loc.) *dhātte* or *karoti*, 'he places in himself,' makes his own, TS. v; ŚBr.; *ātmānā* *akarot*, 'he did it himself,' Kād.; *ātmānā* *vi-√yuj*, 'to lose one's life,' Mn. vii, 46; *ātmān* in the sg. is used as reflexive pronoun for all three persons and all three genders, e. g. *ātmānam* *sā* *hanti*, 'she strikes herself'; *putram* *ātmānaḥ* *ṣṛiṣṭvā* *nipe-tatuh*, 'they two having touched their son fell down,' R. ii, 64, 28; see also below s. v. *ātmānā*; essence, nature, character, peculiarity (often ifc., e. g. *kar-mātmā*, &c.), RV. x, 97, 11, &c.; the person or whole body considered as one and opposed to the separate members of the body, VS.; ŚBr.; the body, Ragh. i, 14; RāmUp.; (ifc.) 'the understanding, intellect, mind,' see *nashātman*, *mandā*; the highest personal principle of life, Brahma (cf. *para-mātmān*), AV. x, 8, 44; VS. xxxii, 11; ŚBr. xiv, &c.; effort, L.; (= *dhṛiti*) firmness, L.; the sun, L.; fire, L.; a son, L.; [Old Germ. *ātm*; Angl. Sax. *adhm*; Mod. Germ. *Athem*, *Odem*; Gk. *dō-tmōn*, *dōmōs* (?).] = *vāt*, mfn. animated, having a soul, RV.; AV.; TS. = *vān*, mfn. id., ŚBr. x, xiv.

Ātma (in comp. for *ātmān*; also rarely ifc., e. g. *adyā-ātma*, *adyā-ātmān*). = *karmān*, n. one's own act. = *kāma* (ātmā-), mf(ā)n. loving one's self, possessed of self-conc. R. ii, 70, 10; loving the supreme spirit, ŚBr. xiv (BrArUp.). = *kāmeya*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, (gām *rājānyādī*, q. v.); *ṛyaka*, mfn. inhabited by the Ātmakāmeyas, ib. = *kārya*, n. one's own business, private affairs.

= *kṛita* (ātmā-), mfn. done or committed against one's self, VS. viii, 13; done of one's self, self-executed, R. ii, 46, 23. = *kṛida*, mfn. playing with the supreme spirit, NṛisUp. = *gata*, mfn. being on itself, MBh. xi, 566 (ed. Bomb.; see *ruha* below); (am), ind. 'gone to one's self,' (in dram.) aside (to denote that the words which follow are supposed to be heard by the audience only), Śak.; Mālav.; Mṛich. &c. = *gati*, f. one's own way, R. i, 76, 24; 'course of the soul's existence,' life of the spirit, Nir.; ('*tyā*'), instr. ind. by one's own act (without the intervention of another), Śak. = *gupa*, n. virtue of the soul, Gaut. = *guptā*, f. the plant *Macuna Prurius* Hook, Suśr. = *guptā*, f. the hiding-place of an animal, L. = *grāhin*, mfn. taking for one's self, selfish, L. = *ghāta*, m. suicide, L. = *ghātaka*, m. a suicide. = *ghātin*, m. id., Yājñ. iii, 21; Kād. = *ghoṣha*, m. 'uttering one's own name,' a crow, L.; a cock, L. = *caturtha*, mfn. being one's self the fourth one with three others (N. of Janārḍana respecting his four heads?), Pāp. vi, 3, 6. = *ochanda-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandP. = *ja*, mfn. self-originated, MBh. xii, 12449; (ar), m. (ifc. f. ā, R.) 'born from or begotten by one's self,' a son, Nir.; Mn. &c.; N. of the fifth lunar mansion, VarYogay.; (ā), f. a daughter, MBh.; R. &c.; 'originating from intellect,' the reasoning faculty, L. = *janman*, n. the birth (or re-birth) of one's self, i. e. the birth of a son, Kum. vi, 28; (ā), m. (= *ja*, m.) a son, Ragh. i, 33; v, 36. = *jñā*, mfn. knowing one's self, MBh. xii, 12440; knowing the supreme spirit, Vedāntas. = *jñāna*, n. self-knowledge, MBh. v, 990 & 1167; knowledge of the soul or supreme spirit, Mn. xii, 85 & 92; MBh.; Vedāntas. = *vyotis*, n. the light of the soul or supreme spirit, MBh. xii, 6509; (ātmā-*vyotis*), mfn. receiving light from one's self, ŚBr. xiv; MBh. xii, 783. = *tattva*, n. the true nature of the soul or of the supreme spirit, SvetUp.; (ātmā-*tattva*) = *jñā*, mfn. knowing or versed in the Vedānta doctrines, L. = *tantra*, n. the basis of self, MBh. xiii, 4399; (mfn.) depending only on one's self, independent, BhP.; (cf. *sva-tantra*). = *tā*, f. essence, nature, BhP. = *tripta*, mfn. self-satisfied, Bhag. iii, 17. = *tyāga*, m. self-forgetfulness, absence of mind, Suśr.; suicide, Dāś. = *tyāgin*, mfn. committing suicide, Yājñ. iii, 6 [ātmānas *tyāgin*, Mn. v, 89]; MBh. iii, 15156. = *trāṇa*, n. a means of saving one's self, BhP.; (ātmā-*trāṇa*) = *parigraha*, m. a body-guard, R. v, 47, 27. = *tva*, n. essence, nature, Sāh. = *dakṣiṇa*, mfn. (a sacrifice) in which one offers one's self as Dakṣiṇā, Tāpdyabr. = *darśa*, m. 'self-shower,' a mirror, Ragh. vii, 65. = *darśana*, n. seeing the soul or of (in comp.), Yājñ. iii, 157; (cf. Mn. xii, 91). = *dā*, mfn. granting breath or life, RV. x, 121, 2. = *dāna*, n. gift of self, self-sacrifice, Kathās. = *dūshi*, mfn. corrupting the soul, AV. xvi, 1, 3. = *devatā*, f. a tutelary deity, Hcat. = *drohin*, mfn. self-tormenting, fretful, L. = *nitya*, mfn. constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to one's self, MBh. i, 6080 [= *sva-vatā*, Comm.]. = *mindā*, f. self-reproach, MBh. ii, 1542. = *nivedana*, n. offering one's self to a deity, BhP. = *nishkrāya*, mfn. ransoming one's self, ŚBr. xi; KaushBr. = *pa*, mfn. guarding one's self, BhP. = *pakṣa*, m. one's own party, Hit. = *pañcama*, mfn. being one's self the fifth one with four others, Pāp. vi, 3, 5; Pat. Comm. = *parājita*, mfn. one who has lost himself (at play), AV. v, 18, 2. = *parityāga*, m. self-sacrifice, Hit. = *pāta*, m. 'descent of the soul,' re-birth, BhP. = *pūjā*, f. self-praise, MBh. ii, 1542; Pañcat. = *prākāśa*, mfn. self-shining, self-luminous, NṛisUp.; (ar), m., N. of a commentary on VP. = *pratikṛiti*, f. one's own reflection or image, MBh. v, 2222; BhavP. ii. = *prabodha*, m. 'cognition of soul or supreme spirit,' N. of an Upanishad. = *prabha*, mfn. shining by one's own light, self-illuminated, MBh. (Nalā). = *prayojana*, mfn. selfish, Ap. = *pravidā*, m. 'dogmas about the soul or supreme spirit,' N. of the seventh of the fourteen Pūrvas or most ancient sacred writings of the Jainas; (ās), m. pl. 'those who assert the dogmas about the supreme spirit,' N. of a philosophical school, Nir. xiii, 9. = *prāśaṅga*, mfn. self-praising, boasting, MBh. xii, 5400. = *prāśaṅgā*, f. self-applause, Ap.; R. = *prāśaṅgin*, mfn. = *prāśaṅga*, q. v., R. = *prīti*, f. strong desire to enjoy anything, Pāp. vii, 1, 51. = *bandha*, m. 'one's own kinsman,' a first cousin or father's sister's son, mother's brother's son, mother's sister's son, L. = *buddhi*, f. self-knowledge, L. = *bodha*, m. 'knowledge of soul or supreme spirit,' N. of a

work of Śāṅkarācārya; of one of the Upanishads of the Atharva-veda; the possession of a knowledge of soul or the supreme spirit. = *bhava*, m. becoming or existing of one's self; 'mind-born,' N. of Kāma, Mcar.; (mfn.) produced in or caused by one's self, R. ii, 64, 69. = *bhāvayana*, m., N. of Nārāyaṇa, Hariv. 8819 & 12608. = *bhāva*, m. existence of the soul, SvetUp.; the self, proper or peculiar nature, Buddh.; the body, ib. = *bhū*, m. 'self-born,' N. of Brahmā, Śak.; Kum. ii, 53; of Viṣṇu, Ragh. x, 21; of Śiva, Śak.; a Brahman, Blām.; 'mind-born,' N. of Kāma, BhP. = *bhūta*, mfn. 'become another's self,' attached to, faithful, Mn. vii, 217; R. vii, 83, 5. = *bhūya*, n. peculiarity, own nature, AitUp. = *māya*, mf(ā)n. issued out from one's own self, Nir. vi, 12. = *māna*, n. the regarding one's self as (e. g. learned &c.), Pāp. iii, 2, 83. = *mūrti*, mfn. one whose body is the soul, RāmUp. = *mūli*, f. 'striking root in self,' self-existent, the plant *Alhagi Maurorum*, L. = *m-bhari*, mfn. self-nourishing, taking care only for one's own person, selfish, Pañcat.; Hit.; *ri-tva*, n. selfishness, Kathās. = *yājñ*, mfn. sacrificing for one's self, ŚBr. xi; one who sacrifices himself, Mn. xii, 91. = *yoga*, m. union with the supreme spirit, MBh. iii, 11245. = *yonī*, m. (= *bhū*, q. v.) a N. of Brahmā, SvetUp.; of Śiva, L.; of Viṣṇu, Mudr.; of Kāma, Kum. iii, 70. = *ra-kṣaka*, mfn. 'body-guard,' protector, Jain. [Prākṛit *āya-rakkhaya*]. = *rakṣhaṇa*, n. taking care of one's self, MBh. xii, 5092. = *rakṣha*, f. the plant *Trichosanthes Bracteata* (a creeper with poisonous fruit), L. = *raṭi*, mfn. rejoicing in the supreme spirit, NṛisUp. = *ruha*, mfn. growing on itself, MBh. xi, 556 (ed. Calc.). = *lābha*, m. one's own profit, Kāvyaḍ.; acquisition (of the knowledge) of the supreme spirit, Ap.; coming into existence, Comm. on Nyāyad.; birth, Kād. = *vañcaka*, mfn. deceiving one's self, BhP. = *vañcana*, f. self-delusion. = *vat*, mfn. having a soul, NṛisUp.; self-possessed, composed, prudent, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; ind. like one's self, Hit.; (ātmā-*vat*) = *lā*, f. self-possession, self-regard, prudence, Mn. xi, 86; Ragh. viii, 83; self-resemblance, proportion, analogy, L. = *vadha*, m. suicide, MBh. i, 6228. = *vadhya*, f. id., ib. 6227. = *vaśa*, mfn. dependent on one's own will, Mn. iv, 159 seq. = *vikraya*, m. sale of one's self, i. e. of one's liberty, Mn. xi, 59. = *vid*, mfn. knowing the nature of the soul or supreme spirit, ŚBr. xiv; Up.; MBh.; (ātmā-*vid*) = *ātmā-vidyā* below, Ragh. viii, 10. = *vidyā*, f. knowledge of soul or the supreme spirit, ŚBr. x; Mn. vii, 43. = *vidhita*, f. selfishness, MBh. v, 1343. = *vivṛiddhi*, f. self-advantage, L. = *vira*, m. (= *bala-vat*) a mighty man, L.; (= *prāṇa-vat*) a living being, L.; a son, L.; a wife's brother, L.; the jester in a play, L. = *vrīṭtānta*, m. one's own story, autobiography, L. = *vrīṭti*, f. one's own circumstances, Ragh. ii, 33. = *vṛiddhi*, f. = *vivṛiddhi*, q. v. = *sakti*, f. one's own power or effort, Pañcat. (Hit.). = *śalya*, f. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus* Willd., L. = *śuddhi*, f. self-purification, Mn. xi, 164; Bhag. v, 11. = *śāgha*, mfn. self-praising, boasting, Venṛs.; (ā), f. *an*-neg. in comp. with *-kara*, mfn. 'not boasting,' Śāh. = *śāghin*, mfn. self-praising, BhP. = *samyama*, m. self-restraint, Bhag. iv, 27. = *samastha*, mf(ā)n. based on or connected with the person, Mālav. = *sād*, mfn. dwelling in (my-)self, AV. v, 9, 8. = *sāni*, mfn. granting the breath of life, VS. xix, 48. = *sam-tāna*, m. 'one's own offspring,' a son, Mn. iii, 185. = *sampadeha*, m. personal risk, Hit. = *sama*, m. equal to one's self; (ātmā-*sama*) = *lām* ✓*nī*, to render any one (acc.) equal to one's self, Ratnāv. = *samar-papa*, n. = *nivedana* above, BhP. = *sambha-va*, m. (= *ja*) a son, MBh. i, 6651; R.; Ragh.; N. of Kāma, Kād.; (ā), f. a daughter, R. = *sam-bhāvanā*, f. self-conceit, Kād. = *sammīta* (ā-*ṣṭā*), mfn. corresponding to the person, ŚBr. vi-x; resembling the soul or supreme spirit, ChUp. = *sā-oin*, m. one's own companion, Supārṇ. = *sāt*, ind. with ✓1. *kṛi* (ind. p. -*kṛitvā*) to place upon one's self, Yājñ. iii, 54; -*karoti* (ind. p. -*kṛitvā*, MBh. iii, 493 & 496; -*kṛitya*, BhP.) to make one's own, attract, turn to one's self, acquire or gain for one's self; to cause to become one with the supreme spirit, NṛisUp. = *sukha*, m., N. of a man. = *stava*, m. self-praise, R. iii, 35, 22. = *stuti*, f. id.; (cf. *stutir* [acc. pl.] *ātmānaḥ*, Rājāt.). = *spāraṇa*, mfn. saving the person, TS. vi; TB. ii. = *hatyā*, f. suicide, Prab. = *han*, mfn. one who kills his soul, i. e. does not care about the welfare of his soul, ĪśaUp.; BhP.; (ā), m. a suicide, MBh. i, 6839; a priest in

a temple attendant upon an idol (the priest subsisting by appropriating to himself offerings to deities for which future punishment is assigned), L. — **hanana**, n. suicide, L. — **hita**, mfn. beneficial to one's self; (*am*), n. one's own profit, L. — **hitāyana**, m. = *bhāvāyana*, q. v., Hariv. 12608. **Ātmā-dīkṣa**, m. 'self-dictated', a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself, L. **Ātmādhika**, mf(ā)n. 'more than one's self', dearer than one's self, Kathās. **Ātmādhina**, mfn. depending on one's own will, Ap.; Śārng.; one whose existence depends on the breath or on the principle of animal life, sentient, L.; (*as*), m. a son, L.; a wife's brother, L.; the jester in a play, L.; (cf. *ātma-vīra* and *ātma-nina*). **Ātmānanda**, mfn. rejoicing in the soul or supreme spirit, NṛisUp. **Ātmānapeksha**, mfn. not regarding one's self, not selfish, Kathās. **Ātmāpārādhā**, m. one's own offence, personal transgression, R. v. 79, 5; Hit. **Ātmāpāhāra**, m. 'taking away self', concealing of self, dissimulation, see *apa-hāra*; — *ka*, mfn. self-concealing, dissembling, pretending to belong to a higher class than one's own, Mn. iv, 255. **Ātmāpāhārin**, mfn. self-deceiving, self-concealing, dissembling, MBh. i, 3014 (= v, 1611). **Ātmābhīmānī-tā**, f. self-respect, MBh. iii, 17379. **Ātmābhīkṣha**, m. the soul's desire, Megh. **Ātmāmīsha**, m. a peace made after having sacrificed one's own army, Kām. **Ātmārāma**, mfn. rejoicing in one's self or in the supreme spirit, BhP. &c. **Ātmārtham**, ind. for the sake of one's self, Kathās. **Ātmārthe**, ind. id., MBh. **Ātmāsāin**, m. 'self-eater', a fish (supposed to eat its young), L. **Ātmāsraya**, m. dependance on self or on the supreme spirit; *ātmā-śrayopaniṣad*, f., N. of an Upanishad. **Ātmāśvara**, m. master of one's self, Kum. iii, 40. **Ātmāśodaya**, m. self-advantage or elevation, L. **Ātmāśobhava**, m. (= *ātma-sambhava*) a son, Ragh. xviii, 11; (*ā*), f. a daughter, L.; the plant Glycine Debilis Roxb., L. **Ātmāpajivin**, mfn. living by one's own labour, Mn. vii, 138; viii, 362 [*'one who lives by his wife'*, Comm.]; Gaut. **Ātmopaniṣad**, f., N. of an Upanishad. **Ātmopama**, mfn. like one's self. **Ātmāpamāya**, n. 'likeness to self', instr. *omyena*, by analogy to one's self, Hit. **Ātmaka**, mf(ikā)n. belonging to or forming the nature of (gen.), MBh. xv, 926; having or consisting of the nature or character of (in comp.), ChUp. [cf. *saṃkalpātma*]; consisting or composed of, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (cf. *pañcātma* &c.).

Ātmakiya, mfn. one's own, MBh. i, 4712. **Ātmanā**, instr. of *ātman*, in comp. [but not in a Bahuvrīhi] with ordinals, Pān. vi, 3, 6; (cf. the Bahuvrīhi compounds *ātma-caturtha* and *pañcama*). — **tritiya**, mfn. 'third with one's self', being one's self the third, Śak.; Kathās. — **daśama**, mfn. being one's self the tenth, Pat. — **dvitiya**, mfn. being one's self the second, i. e. together with some one else, Hit. — **pañcama**, mfn. being one's self the fifth, R. — **saptama**, mfn. being one's self the seventh, MBh. xvii, 25.

Ātmanina, mf(ā)n. (Pān. v, 1, 9 & vi, 4, 169) appropriate or good or fit for one's self, Prab.; Bhāt.; (= *ātmādhina*, q. v.) sentient, L.; (*as*), m. a son, L.; a wife's brother, L.; the jester in a play, L. **Ātmaniya**, mf(ā)n. one's own, Lalit.

Ātmane, dat. in comp. for *ātman*, Pān. vi, 3, 7 & 8. — **pada**, n. 'word to one's self' form for one's self, i. e. that form of the verb which implies an action belonging or reverting to self, the terminations of the middle voice, Pān. i, 4, 100 & 3, 12. — **padin**, mfn. taking the terminations of the middle voice, Pān. Comm. — **bhāṣha**, mfn. id., Pat.; (*ā*), f. = *pada*, q. v., Pān. vi, 3, 7, Kāś.

Ātmanya, mf(ā)n. being connected with one's self, TāṇḍyaBr.

Ātmī-√i. kṛi, to make one's own, take possession of, Kād.

Ātmī-bhāva, m. becoming part of the supreme spirit.

Ātmīya, mf(ā)n. one's own, Yājñ. ii, 85; R. &c. **Ātmeya**, ās, m. pl. a class of divinities also called *Ātmīya* (and named together with the *Āpyā*), MaitrS. **Ātmyā**, ās, m. pl. id., Tīr.; (cf. *an-* and *etad-*).

आत्यन्तिक *ātyantika*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *aty-anta*), continual, uninterrupted, infinite, endless, Mn. ii, 242 seq.; Bhag. &c.; entire, universal (as the world's destruction &c.), BhP.; Sarvad.

आत्ययिक *ātyayika*, mfn. (fr. *aty-aya*; *gaṇa*

vinayaddi, q. v.), 'having a rapid course,' not suffering delay, urgent, Mn. vii, 165; MBh. &c.; requiring immediate help (as a disease), Sutr.

आत्र *ātra*, am, n. (fr. *ātri*), N. of different Sāmans.

Ātreya, as, m. (Pān. iv, 1, 122, Comm.) a descendant of Atri, ŚBr. xiv, &c.; N. of a physician, BhPr.; a priest who is closely related to the Śadasya (perhaps because this office was generally held by a descendant of Atri), ŚBr. iv; AitBr.; N. of Śiva, L.; chyle, L.; (*i*), f. a female descendant of Atri, Pān. ii, 4, 65; (with *śākā*) the Śākā of the Ātreya; a woman who has bathed after her courses, ŚBr. i; Mn. xi, 87; Yājñ. iii, 251; N. of a river in the north of Bengal (otherwise called Tistā), MBh. ii, 374; (*am*), n., N. of two Sāmans, ĀśvGr. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a tribe, MBh. vi, 376; (for *atrayas*, m. pl. of *ātri*, q. v.) the descendants of Atri, MBh. iii, 971. **Ātreya-pūtra**, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

Ātreyaṇa, as, m. a descendant of an Ātreya, (*gaṇa āvaddi*, q. v.)

Ātreyaikā, f. a woman in her courses, L.

Ātreyaia, mfn. fr. *ātreya*, Pān. iv, 1, 89, Kāś.

आथर्वण *ātharvaṇa*, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iv, 3, 133) originating from or belonging or relating to Atharvan or the Atharvans, AV.; Āp. &c.; (*ās*), m. a descendant of Atharvan or the Atharvans (as Da-dhyāc), RV.; AV.; TS. v, &c.; a priest or Brahman whose ritual is comprised in the Atharva-veda, a conjurer, MBh. v, 1391, &c.; the Atharva-veda, ChUp. &c.; N. of a text belonging to the Atharva-veda, Comm. on KātyŚr.; (*am*), n., N. of different Sāmans; = *atharvaṇam samūha*, (*gaṇa bhikṣhā-dī*, q. v.); an apartment (in which the sacrificer is informed by the officiating Brahman of the happy termination of the sacrifice), L. — **rahasya**, n., N. of a work. — **śiras**, n., N. of an Upanishad (belonging to the Atharva-veda).

Ātharvanika, mf(ā)n. belonging or relating to the Atharva-veda, Daś. &c.; (*as*), m. (Pān. iv, 3, 133; vi, 4, 174; *gaṇa vasantāddi*, q. v.) a Brahman versed in the Atharva-veda.

Ātharvaniya-rudrōpanishad, f, f., N. of an Upanishad.

Ātharvika, mfn. relating to the Atharva-veda, Vāyup. ii.

आट *ā-da*. See *ā-√1. dā*.

आदंश *ā-√daṣ* (impf. *ādaṣat*) to bite (as one's lips), BhP.

Ādaṣa, as, m. a bite, wound caused by biting, Sutr.

Ādaṣṭa, mfn. nibbled, pecked at, MBh. ii, 704; xi, 638.

आदृष *ā-√dagh*, P. (Subj. *-daghat*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-dhak*) to hurt, injure, RV. vi, 61, 14; TS. i; to frustrate (a wish), RV. i, 178, 1; (aor. Subj. 3. sg. *-dhak*) to happen to, befall any one (loc., as misfortune), RV. vii, 1, 21.

आदम् *ā-daghnā*, mfn. (for *ās-d*) reaching up to the mouth (as water), RV. x, 71, 7.

आदत् *ādat*, impf. fr. *ā-√1. dā*, q. v.

Ādadī. See ib.

आदभ *ā-√dabh*, P. (Subj. *-dabhat*; 3. pl. *-dabhuvānti*, Subj. *-dabhan* and aor. *-dabhūh*; Ved. Inf. *-dābhe*, RV. viii, 21, 16) to harm, hurt, injure, RV.

आदम् *ā-√dam*. See *dāṣu-patnī*.

आदर *ā-dara*, °raṇa, &c. See *ā-√dri*.

आददिर *ā-dardir*. See *ā-√dri*.

आदर्श *ā-darśa*, &c. See *ā-√driś*.

आदशस्य *ā-daśasya*, Nom. P. (Impv. 2. sg. *-daśasya*, 2. pl. *-syata*) to honour, be favourable to (acc.), RV. v, 50, 3; vii, 43, 5; (Pot. 2. sg. *-syas*) to present any one with (gen.), RV. vii, 37, 5; viii, 97, 15.

आदृ *ā-√daḥ*, Caus. Pass. (Pot. *-dāhyeta*) to be burnt, ChUp.

Ā-dāhana, am, n. a place where anything is burnt, AV. xii, 5, 48; ĀśvGr.; Kauś.

आदा *ā-√1. dā*, Ā. *-datte* (Pān. i, 3, 20), ep. also rarely P. (e.g. 1. sg. *-dadmi* or *-dadāmi*), Ved.

generally Ā. [Pot. 1. pl. *-dadīmahi*; impf. 3. sg. *-dadatta*; perf. 1. & 3. sg. *-dada*; perf. p. *-dadāna*, RV. iv, 19, 9, or *-dadāna*, RV. x, 18, 9; AV.], but also P. (impf. sg. *-ādami*, *-ādas*, *-ādat*, and 1. pl. *-ādāma*, aor. 3. du. *-ādām*, VS. xxi, 43) 'to give to one's self', take, accept, receive from (loc., instr. or abl.), RV. &c.; to seize, take away, carry off, rob, ib.; to take back, reclaim, Mn. viii, 222 seq.; to take off or out from (abl.), separate from (abl.), RV. i, 139, 2, &c.; to take or carry away with one's self, KenaUp. (Pot. P. 1. sg. *-dadiyam*); Mn. ix, 92; MBh.; to seize, grasp, take or catch hold of, RV. &c.; to put on (clothes), RV. ix, 96, 1; SvetUp.; to take as food or drink (with gen.), RV. viii, 72, 17 & (perf. Pass. 3. sg. *-dada*) 19, 31; (with acc.) Ragh. ii, 6; to undertake, begin, BhP. &c.; to choose (a path), R.; Ragh. iii, 46; (with *vacanam* &c.) to begin to speak, MBh. &c.; to begin to speak or recite, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāṭy. (cf. *puṇar-ādāyam*); to offer (as oblations), MuṇḍUp. (irreg. pr. p. *-dadāyat*); to perceive, notice, feel, MBh.; Rājāt.; to keep in mind, N.; to accept, approve of, MBh. v, 7324; R.; Mālav.; Caus. (ind. p. *-dāpya*) to cause one to take, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Desid. Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *-ādīt-santa*) to be on the point of taking or carrying away from (gen.), TS. i; to be on the point of taking (the hand of), Daś.; to be about to take to one's self, Ilcar.

Ā-tta, mfn. (Pān. vii, 4, 47) taken, obtained, ChUp.; Kathās.; taken away or off, withdrawn from, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; seized, grasped, ChUp.; Lāṭy. &c.; perceived, felt, Mālav.; undertaken, begun, MBh. xiii, 3567. — **gandha**, mfn. having the pride taken down (according to some = *ārta-kan-ṣha*), Śak.; Ragh. xiii, 7. — **garva**, mfn. whose pride has been taken down, humiliated, L. — **manas** or **manas-ka**, mfn. whose mind is transported (with joy), Buddh. — **lakshmi**, mfn. stripped of wealth, MBh. iii, 15671. — **vacas** (*ātta-*), mfn. destitute of speech, ŚBr. iii.

Ā-dā, mfn. ifc. taking, receiving; (cf. *dāyaddi*). **Ā-datta**, mfn. = *ā-tta*, q. v., Hariv. 11811.

Ā-dadi, mfn. procuring, RV. viii, 46, 8; obtaining, recovering, RV. i, 127, 6; ii, 24, 13.

Ā-dātavya, mfn. seizable; to be taken.

Ā-dātri, tā, m. a receiver, Mn.; Yājñ.

1. **Ā-dāna**, am, n. taking, seizing; receipt, Hit. iv, 94, &c.; receiving, taking for one's self, drawing near to one's self, Ragh. iv, 86; taking away or off; a cause of disease, L.; (for 2. *ā-dāna* see below). — **vat**, mfn. receiving, obtaining, MBh. — **samiti**, f. a method of (cautious) seizing (so that no creature be hurt), Jain.

Ā-dāni, f., N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L.

Ā-dāpāna, am, n. causing to seize, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

1. **Ā-dāya**, mfn. ifc. taking, seizing.

2. **Ā-dāya**, ind. p. having taken; with, along with, AV. &c. — **oara**, mf(ā)n. one who goes away after having taken, Pān. iii, 2, 17.

1. **Ā-dāyamāna** (= *ā-dadāna*), mfn. taking, seizing, MBh.; (for 2. see *ā-√dai*).

Ā-dāyin, mfn. a receiver, inclined to receive, AitBr.; (ifc.) Mn.; v. l. *ā-dāyin*, q. v.

Ā-ditā, f. (fr. Desid.) the wish to take.

Ā-ditsu, mfn. (fr. id.) wishing to take or obtain; greedy of gain, Kād.; Hit.; Kum. &c.

Ā-deya, mfn. to be appropriated; to be received; to be taken away; v. l. for *ā-dheya*, q. v.

आदा *ā-√4. dā*, P. *ā-dyati*, to bind on, fasten to, AV.

2. **Ā-dāna**, am, n. binding on or to, fettering, AV.; horse-trappings, L.; (for 3. *ā-dāna* see below under *ā-√do*).

आदादिक *ādādika*, mfn. belonging to the *gaṇa ad-ādi* of the Dhātupātha, or to the second class of roots of which the first is *√ad*.

आदि 1. *ādi*, is, m. beginning, commencement; a firstling, first-fruits; ifc. beginning with, et cetera, and so on (e.g. *indrādityaḥ surāḥ*, the gods beginning with Indra, i. e. Indra &c.); *grihādī-yukta*, possessed of houses &c.; *evamādīni vastūni*, such things and others of the same kind; *śayyā kṣatvādh* [Comm. on Pān. iii, 3, 99], *śayyā* means a bed &c.; often with *-ka* at the end, e.g. *dānadharādīkam* [Hit.], liberality, justice, &c.; *ādau*, ind. in the beginning, at first. — **kara**, m. the first maker, the creator; N. of Brahman, L. — **karpī**, f. a species of plant, L. — **kartṛi**, m. (cf. *-kara*) the creator, Bhag.; R. — **karman**, n. the

beginning of an action (in Gr.) — **kavi**, m. 'the first poet', N. of Brahman; of Vālmiki, L. — **kāṇḍa**, n. 'first part', N. of the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. — **kāraṇa**, n. a primary cause; analysis, algebra. — **kāla**, m. primitive time, R. — **kālīna**, mfn. belonging to primitive time. — **kāvya**, n. 'the first poem', N. of the Rāmāyaṇa. — **kṛit** (= **kṛti**, q. v.), VP. — **keśava**, m. 'the first long-haired one', N. of Viṣṇu, Rājāt. — **gadā-dhara**, m. 'the first club-bearer', N. of an image of Viṣṇu, VP. — **jina**, m., N. of Rishabha, Jain; L. — **tas**, ind. from the beginning, from the first, at first, at the head of (with √ *t*, *kṛi*, to put at the beginning, Pat. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 9; ifc. beginning with). — **tāla**, m. a kind of measure (in music). — **tva**, n. priority, precedence. — **dīpa-** **kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a figure in rhetoric (the verb standing at the beginning of the sentence), Bhaṭṭ. x, 22. — **deva**, m. 'the first god', N. of Brahman, Viṣṇu, Śiva, Gaṇeśa, the sun. — **daitya**, m., N. of Hiraṇyakaśipu, MBh. — **nātha**, m., N. of Ādibuddha; of a Jina; of an author. — **parvata**, m. a principal mountain, Kād. 117, 20. — **parvan**, n. 'the first book', N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. — **purāṇa**, n. 'the primitive Purāṇa', N. of the Brahma-purāṇa; of a Jaina religious book. — **puruṣa** or **pūruṣa**, m. 'first man', N. of Hiraṇyakaśipu, MBh.; of Viṣṇu, Ragh. x, 6; Śiṣ.; of Brahman, L. — **pluta**, mfn. (a word) whose first vowel is prolated, Gr. — **balā**, n. 'the primal vigour', generative power, Suśr. — **buddha**, mfn. 'perceived in the beginning', m., N. of the chief deity of the northern Buddhists. — **bharata-prastāra**, m., N. of a work. — **bhava**, mfn. 'being at first', Ragh. &c. — **bhūta**, mfn. being the first of (gen.), VP. iii, 5, 23. — **mat**, mfn. having a beginning, Yājñ. &c. — **tva**, n. the state of having a beginning, Nyāyad. — **mūla**, n. primitive cause. — **yogācārya**, m. 'first teacher of Yoga', N. of Śiva. — **rasa-śloka**, ās, m. pl. 'stanzas illustrating the chief sentiment', N. of a poem supposed to be written by Kālidāsa. — **rāja**, m. [Pāṇ. v, 4, 91] 'first king', N. of Manu, R.; of Pṛithu, BhP. iv, 15, 4. — **rūpa**, n. 'first appearance', symptom (of disease). — **lupta**, mfn. (a word) having the first letter cut off, Nir. x, 34. — **vaṇṣa**, m. primeval race, primitive family, MBh.; R. — **varāha**, m. 'the first boar', N. of Viṣṇu, Kād.; Hariv.; N. of a poet. — **vārāha**, mfn. relating to the first boar; — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **vipulā**, f., N. of an Ārya metre. — **śakti**, f. the primeval power, N. of Māyā, L. — **śarīra**, n. the primitive body, MBh.; (in phil. = *sūkṣma*°, L.) — **śābhdika** [NBD.], m. an old grammarian. — **sarga**, m. primitive creation, MBh.; cf. BhP. iv, 10, 12 seqq. — **sūra**, m., N. of a prince. — **Ādiśvara**, m., N. of a prince. — **Ādy-anta**, n. or **au**, du. pl. beginning and end, Vedāntas, 200; Lāty. &c.; ifc. mfn. beginning and ending with, Mn. iii, 205; — **yamaka**, n. 'homophony in the beginning and end of a stanza', N. of a figure in poetry (occurring in Bhaṭṭ. x, 21; Śiṣ.; Kir. &c.). — **i. vat**, mfn. 'having beginning and end', finite, Bhag. v, 22; — **2. vat**, ind. as if it were the beginning and the end, Pāṇ. i, 1, 21. — **Ādy-ādi**, m., N. of a *gana*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 44. — **Ādy-udātta**, mfn. having the Udātta accent on the first syllable, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 3; — **tva**, n. the condition of having the Udātta accent on the first syllable, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 63.

Ādima, mf(ā)n. first, prior, primitive, original, Pāṇ.; Pat.; L. — **tva**, n. the state of being first, &c.

1. **Ādyā**, mf(ā)n. [Pāṇ. iv, 3, 54] being at the beginning, first, primitive, KātyŚr.; Hit.; Śak. &c.; ifc. mfn. (= *ādi*, q. v.), Mn. i, 50, 63, &c.; immediately preceding (e.g. *ekādaśīdyā*, immediately before the eleventh, i. e. the tenth), earlier, older; being at the head, unparalleled, unprecedented, excellent, AV. xix, 22, 1; MBh.; (ās), m. pl. a class of deities, VP. iii, 1, 27; Hariv.; (ā), f., N. of Durgā the earth, L.; (for 2. *ādyā* see s. v.) — **kavi**, m. 'the first poet', N. of Vālmiki (cf. *ādi-kavi* above), L.; cf. Ragh. xv, 41. — **gaṇḍā**, f., N. of a river. — **bija**, n. a primeval cause, L. — **māśhaka**, m., N. of a weight equal to five guṇjās, L. — **°rtvij** (*-rtvij*), m. chief-priest.

आदि 2. ādi, mfn. beginning with ā, Rāmat-Up.

आदिगध ā-digdha. See under ā-√*dih*.

आदितेय ā-diteya, as, m. 'son of Aditi,' the sun, RV. x, 88, 11; Nir.; a god, deity, L.

1. **Ādityā** (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 85), mfn. belonging to

or coming from Aditi, TS. ii, 2, 6, 1; ŚBr. &c.; m. 'son of Aditi', (ās), m. pl., N. of seven deities of the heavenly sphere, RV. ix, 114, 3, &c.; ŚBr. iii, 1, 3, 3 (the chief is Varuṇa, to whom the N. Āditya is especially applicable; the succeeding five are Mitra, Aryaman, Bhaga, Dakṣha, Aṇśa; that of the seventh is probably Sūrya or Savitṛ; as a class of deities they are distinct from the *viśve devāḥ*, ChUp.; sometimes their number is supposed to be eight, TS.; Śāy.; and in the period of the Brāhmaṇas twelve, as representing the sun in the twelve months of the year, ŚBr. iv, 5, 7, 2, &c.); N. of a god in general, especially of Sūrya (the sun), RV.; AV.; ĀitBr.; ŚBr.; Śiṣ. &c.; N. of Viṣṇu in his Vāmana or dwarf *avatāra* (as son of Kaśyapa and Aditi), ChUp.; the plant Calotropis Gigantea, L.; (au), m. du., N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion, L.; (ā), f. (?) the sun, VS. iv, 21; (am), n. = *au* (cf. *punarvasu*); N. of a Sāman, ChUp. — **kāntā**, f. Polanisia Icosandra (a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the water), L. — **ketu**, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. — **keśava**, m., N. of an image of Viṣṇu. — **gati**, f. course of the sun, MBh. — **garbha**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva, L. — **grahā**, m. a particular ladle-full of Soma in the evening-oblation, ŚBr. iv, 3, 5, 16 & 23. — **candrau**, m. du. sun and moon. — **jyā** (*ādityā*), (fr. √*j*), mfn. urged by the Ādityas, RV. viii, 46, 5. — **jyotiḥ** (*ādityā*), mfn. having the light of the sun, ŚBr. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **tejas**, m. or f. Polanisia Icosandra, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being the sun, MaitrUp. — **darśana**, n. 'showing the sun' (to a child of four months), one of the rites called Samskāra, q. v., Viṣṇus. xxvii, 10. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a man. — **deva**, m. id. — **devatā** (*ādityā*), mfn. one whose (special) deity is the sun, ŚBr. — **nāman**, n., N. of the sun, ib. — **pattra**, m. Calotropis Gigantea, L. — **parnikā**, f. [L.], — **par-** **pin**, m. and — **parini**, f. [Suśr.] Polanisia Icosandra. — **pāka**, mfn. boiled in the sun. — **pātrā**, n. a vessel for drawing off the *āditya-grahā* (q. v.), ŚBr. iv, 3, 5, 6, &c. — **purāṇa**, n., N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — **pushpikā**, f. = *pattra*, L. — **prabha**, m. 'having the splendour of the sun', N. of a king, Kathās. — **bandhu**, m. 'the sun's friend', N. of Śak-yamuni. — **bhaktā**, f. = *parnikā*, L. — **maṇḍalā**, n. the disc or orb of the sun, ŚBr.; Vedāntas. 67. — **yaśas**, m., N. of a man. — **loka**, m. pl. the sun's worlds, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 6, 1. — **1. vat**, ind. like the sun, MBh. — **2. vat** (*ādityā*), mfn. surrounded by the Ādityas, AV. xix, 18, 4; VS.; KātyŚr. — **vāni**, mfn. winning (the favour of) the Ādityas, VS. — **varṇa**, mfn. 'having the sun's colour', ib.; m., N. of a man. — **varman**, m. 'having the sun (the Ādityas?) as protector', N. of a king, Kathās. — **vallabhā**, f. = *parnikā*, L. — **vrata**, n. 'a vow or rite relating to the sun', Gobh. iii, 1, 28; N. of a Sāman. — **vratika**, mfn. performing the above rite, Kāty. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 94. — **śayana**, n. the sun's sleep; — **vrata**, n. a particular vow or religious observance. — **samvatsara**, m. a solar year. — **sūkta**, n. a particular hymn. — **sūnu**, m. 'the sun's son', N. of Sugriva (the monkey king), of Yama, of Manu, &c., L. — **sena**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. — **stotra**, n., N. of a Stotra. — **sthālī**, f. a receptacle from which the *āditya-grahā* is drawn, ŚBr. — **svāmin**, m., N. of a man. — **hridaya**, n., N. of a Stotra. — **Ādityācārya**, m., N. of an author. — **Ādityānu-** **vartin**, mfn. following the sun, Suśr.

2. **Ādityā**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 85) relating or belonging to or coming from the Ādityas, RV. i, 105, 16; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; relating to the god of the sun.

आदित्सा ā-ditsā, ā-ditsu. See under ā-√*1. dā*, p. 136, col. 3.

आदिन् ādin (√*ad*), mfn. ifc. eating, devouring, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 48; R.; Mn. &c.

आदिनव ādinavā, (probably n.) misfortune, want of luck in dice, AV. vii, 109, 4; (cf. *ādinava*). — **daxas**, mfn. having in view (another's) misfortune, VS. xxx, 18.

आदिश 1. ā-√dis, P. -*dideshīti* [Subj. 3. sg. -*dideshati*, AV. vi, 6, 2, &c.], -*didāti* [3. pl. -*di-* *santi*, Impv. 2. sg. -*dita*, impf. 1. sg. -*diṣam*, &c.], rarely -*diṣate* [BhP. viii, 24, 51], inf. -*dīṣe* [RV. ix, 21, 5] and -*deṣhum* (aor. 3. sg. -*dikṣhat* [Bhaṭṭ. iii, 3, see Pāṇ. iii, 1, 45], fut. 1. pl. -*deksh-* *yāmah*, perit. -*dideta*) to aim at, have in view; to

threaten, RV. ix, 21, 5, &c.; AV.; to hit, RV. ix, 56, 1; to assign, RV. ii, 41, 17, &c.; AV.; BhP.; R.; Ragh. &c.; to point out, indicate; to report, announce, teach, ChUp. iii, 18, 1; BhP.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; to determine, specify, denominate, ŚBr. iii, 5, 8; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; BhP.; ĀitBr. &c.; to declare, foretell, Ratnāv.; Mālav. &c.; to order, direct, command, Gobh.; ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; to refer any one to (loc.). — to banish, MBh.; Śak.; Kathās. &c.; to undertake, try, MBh.; to profess as one's aim or duty, RV.; Yājñ.: Caus. -*deśayati*, to show, indicate, announce, Ratnāv.; MBh.; Śak.; Mṛcch.: Intens. (p. -*ddīṣāna*) to have in view, aim at (acc.), RV. ix, 70, 5.

2. **Ā-diś**, k, f. aiming at, design, intention, RV. x, 61, 3, &c.; N. of a particular direction or point of the compass (enumerated with *dis*, *prāḍ*, *vi*, and *ud*°), VS. vi, 19; (cf. inf. *ā-dīṣe* = dat.)

Ā-diāya, ind. p. aiming at, MBh.; announcing, teaching, Ragh. xii, 68; having said, L.

Ā-diśta, mfn. directed, assigned, ŚBr. i, 1, 4, 24; announced, ChUp. iii, 18, 1; mentioned, ŚBr.; enjoined, ordered, advised, Śak.; (am), n. command, order, instruction, Comm. on Mn. v, 88; N. of a particular kind of treaty (in making peace); fragments or leavings of a meal, L.

Ā-diśtīn, i, m. one who receives (religious) instruction, a student, Brāhman in the first order of his life, Mn. v, 88; MBh.; one who gives instruction, L.

Ā-dśa, as, m. advice, instruction, ŚBr. x, 4, 5, 1, &c.; KātyŚr.; ChUp.; TUp.; RPrāt. &c.; account, information, declaration, Mn. ix, 258; Yājñ.; foretelling, soothsaying, Ratnāv.; Mṛcch.; a precept; rule, command, order, R.; Hit.; Pāṇicāt; Ragh. &c.; a substitute, substituted form or letter, Pāṇ. i, 1, 49; 52, &c.; APrāt. i, 63; Ragh. xii, 58; result or consequence of stellar conjunction, VarBr. — **kārin**, mfn. obeying orders.

Ā-dśaka, as, m. one who commands, a guide, Kād. — **Ā-dśana**, am, n. the act of pointing out, commanding, instructing, Mn. ii, 173.

Ā-dśin, mfn. ifc. assigning; commanding, directing, Ragh. iv, 68; that (form or letter) for which something is substituted (= *sthānin*, q. v.), Kāty. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 56; (i), m. a fortune-teller, L.

Ā-dśya, mfn. to be said or ordered or commanded, Pāṇicāt.

Ā-dśhṛi, tā, m. one who orders, a teacher, VarBr.; an employer of priests, L.

आदिह ā-√dih, only p. p.

Ā-digdha, mfn. ifc. besmeared, anointed, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.

आदी ā-√2. di (3. sg. impf. *ādīdet*, RV. i, 149, 3; 3. sg. aor. *ā-dīdayat*, RV. ii, 4, 3) to shine upon, enlighten.

आदीदि ā-√didi. See ā-√2. di.

आदीधि ā-didhi. See 2. ā-√dhi.

आदीनव ādinava, as, m. mistress, pain, uneasiness; fault, L.

आदीप ā-√dip, Caus. P. -*dipayati* (2. sg. Subj. *ā-dīpayas*, RV. vi, 22, 8) to cause to blaze, kindle, set on fire, illuminate, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c.

Ā-dipaka, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 133) setting on fire, L.; (as), m. an incendiary, MBh.

Ā-dipana, am, n. setting on fire, inflaming, Kaus.; BhP.; embellishing, L.; whitening a wall or floor or seat &c. upon festival occasions, L.

Ā-dipta, mfn. inflamed, R.

Ā-dipta, mfn. set on fire, blazing up, MBh. &c.

Ā-dīpya, ind. p. having set on fire, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

आदीर्घ ā-dīrgha, mfn. somewhat long, oval, Bhartṛ. i, 86.

आदु ā-√1. du (Ā. 2. sg. Impv. -*dunvasva*, MBh. i, 3289) to feel pain, be consumed by grief.

Ā-dūna, mfn. (Pat. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 44).

आदुरि āduri. See under ā-√*dri* below.

आदुह ā-√duh, P. (3. pl. impf. *ādūhās*, RV. ix, 72, 2) Ā. (1. sg. pr. *ā-duhe*, RV. ix, 10, 8) to milk near or out.

आदु ā-√dri (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 28), **Ā. -driyate**, rarely poet. P. [*ādriyat*, Bhp. iv, 4, 7] to regard with attention, attend to, be careful about (acc.), ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to respect, honour, reverence, Pañcat.; Bhp.; Ragh.

Ā-dara, as, m. respect, regard, notice; care, trouble, Pañcat.; Hit.; Ragh.; Kir. &c.; **ādarāṃ-√1. kri**, to exert or interest one's self for; **ādarēna** and **ādarāt**, adv. respectfully; carefully, zealously. —**vat**, mfn. showing respect, solicitous, Kād.

Ā-darapa, am, n. showing respect or regard.

Ā-darapiya, mf(ā)n. to be attended to or regarded, venerable, respectable. —**tva**, n. the state of being venerable.

Ā-dartavya, mfn. = **ā-darapiya** above.

Ā-duri, mfn. attentive, NBD. (according to Sāy. on RV. i, 30, 24 belonging to **ā-√dri** below).

Ā-drita, mf(ā)n. attentive, careful, zealous, diligent, R.; Pañcat.; Bhp.; Ragh. &c.; respected, honoured, worshipped, Mn.; Kathās. &c.

1. **Ā-dṛitya**, mf(ā)n. venerable, respectable, R.; Bhaṭṭ.

2. **Ā-dṛitya**, ind. p. having respected, having honoured.

आदृश ā-√driś, **Ā.** (3. sg. perf. Pass. **-dd-driśe**, RV. x, 111, 7) to appear, be seen; Caus. **-darśayati**, to show, exhibit.

Ā-darśā, as, m. the act of perceiving by the eyes; a looking-glass, mirror, ŚBr.; BṛĀrUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; 'illustrating,' a commentary (often = **darpaṇa**); ideal perfection; a copy, Comm. on VarBṛ.; N. of a son of the eleventh Manu, Hariv.; N. of a country, Comm. on Pāṇ.; of a species of Soma, L.; of a mountain. —**bimba**, n. a round mirror, Kum. vii, 22. —**maṇḍala**, m. 'having mirror-like spots,' N. of a species of serpent, Suśr.; a round mirror, L. —**maya**, mfn. being a mirror, Kād.

Ā-darśaka, mfn. (Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 124) belonging to the country Ādarśa; (**as**), m. a mirror, R.

Ā-darśita, mfn. shown, pointed out, Ragh. iv, 38.

Ā-dṛiṣṭi, f. sight; a glance, look, Das. —**go-caram**, ind. within range of sight, Kathās. —**pra-saram**, ind. id., Amar. 74.

आदु ā-√dri, P. **Ā.** (2. sg. Subj. **ā-darshi**, RV. viii, 6, 23, &c.; 3. sg. Subj. aor. **ā-darshate**, RV. x, 120, 6; 2. sg. Subj. Intens. **ā-dardarshi**, RV. ii, 12, 15) to crush, force or split open; to make accessible, bring to light; Intens. (2. sg. Impv. **ā-dardṛihi**, RV. iii, 20, 24) to crack, split open.

Ā-dardirā, mfn. crushing, splitting, RV. x, 78, 16.

Ā-dārā, as, m. (according to Sāy. on RV. i, 46, 5 = **ā-dara** fr. **ā-√dri** above), N. of a plant that can be substituted for the Soma. —**bimbī**, f. a plant.

Ā-dārīn, mfn. breaking open, RV. viii, 45, 13. —**bimbī** (**ā-dārī-**), f., N. of a plant, Suśr.

Ā-dīrya, ind. p. having cracked, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 2, 12.

Ā-duri, m. 'destroyer (of enemies),' N. of Indra, RV. iv, 30, 24 [Sāy.; see also under **ā-√dri** above].

आदेय ā-deya, am. See under **ā-√1. dā** above.

आदेव 1. ādeva, mf(ā)n. v. l. **adeva**, q. v.

आदेव 2. ā-deva, as, m. (scil. **jana**) 'all creatures including the gods' (Sāy. on RV. ii, 4, 1); mf(ā)n. devoted to the gods [NBD.]

आदेवक ā-devaka, mf(ā)n. (**√div**), one who sports or plays, L.

Ā-devana, am, n. a place for playing, ĀśvGr. i, 5, 5; Gobh.; a means of playing, L.; gain in playing, L.

आदे ā-√dai, **Ā.** only p. pr.

2. **Ā-dāyamāna**, mfn. (for 1. see **ā-√1. dā**) examining, proving, MBh.

आदो ā-√do, P. **-dāti**, **-dyāti** (Subj. 1. pl. **ā-dyāmasi**, &c.) to reduce to small pieces, to crush, AV.

3. **Ā-dāna**, am, n. reducing to small pieces, crushing, Jaim.; a part; (for 1. and 2. **ādāna** see **ā-√1. dā** and **ā-√4. dā**.)

आद्य 2. ādya, mf(ā)n. (**√ad**), to be eaten, edible, AV. viii, 2, 19; (**am**), n. food; grain, L.

आद्युत ā-√2. dyut, **Ā.** (pf. 3. sg. **-didyōta**) to grow rotten, AV. vi, 24, 2.

आद्यून ādyūna, mf(ā)n. [etym. doubtful], shamelessly voracious, greedy, MBh.; Rājat.

आद्योत ā-dyōta, as, m. (fr. **√1. dyut**), light, brilliance, L.

आद्रिसार ādriśāra, mf(ā)n. (fr. **adri-s**^o), made of iron, iron, R.

आदु ā-√1. dru, P. **-dravati**, to run towards, hasten towards, approach running, ŚBr.; VS.; AitBr.; MBh.

Ā-drava (?), as, m., N. of a man, Vāyup.

आद्वादशम् ā-dvādaśm, ind. up to twelve, RV. x, 114, 6.

आद्दारम् ā-dvāram, ind. up to the gate or door, Mārkaṇḍ.

आधमन ā-dhamana, am, n. (fr. **ā-√dhā**), pledging, Mu. viii, 165.

आधमरये ādhamarṇya, am, n. (fr. **adhamar-ṇa**), the state of being a debtor, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70, &c.

आधर ā-dhara. See under **ā-√dhrī**.

आधर्मिक ādharmika, mf(ā)n. (fr. **a-dharma**), unjust, unrighteous, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 41.

आधर्य ādharya, am, n. (fr. **adhara**), the state of being inferior or of losing a cause (in law), Vishnu.

आधर्य ā-dharsha, &c. See under **ā-√dhrish**.

आधव ā-dhava, &c. See under **ā-√dhu**.

आधा ā-√dhā, P. **Ā.** **-dadhāti**, **-dhatte** (in the later language usually **Ā.**), [1. sg. **ā-dadhāmi**, AV. ii, 10, 5, &c.; Impv. 2. sg. **ā-dhehi**, AV. vi, 26, 1, &c.; pf. 3. pl. **-dadhis**, RV. viii, 103, 1, &c.; aor. 3. pl. **ā-dhus**, RV. iv, 6, 6, &c.; p. **-dadhāna**, p. Pass. **-dhiyamāna** (in comp., e. g. **ā-dhiyamāna-citta**, Rājat. v, 164); perf. **-dadhau**, &c.; see under **√1. dhā**], (P. and **Ā.**) to place on, put down, deposit, put; to impregnate, instil (e. g. good sentiments), impress, direct; to apply, appoint; RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to add (fuel to fire), RV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; PārGr. &c.; to give or deposit in pledge, stake (money), RV.; to give, supply, lend, deliver, RV.; AV.; PārGr.; Bhp. &c.; to accept, receive, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Bhp. &c.; to make, constitute, effect, Ragh.; Mālav.; Rājat. &c.; (only **Ā.**) to keep, preserve, appropriate to one's self, hold, possess, take; to conceive (as a woman), get children, RV. &c.; Caus. **-dhāpayati**, to cause to put; Desid. **Ā.** **-dhitsate**, to wish to kindle (a fire), TBr.; P. (p. **-dhitsat**) to be about to take up (a stick for punishing), MBh. xii, 3170.

Ā-dhātavya, mfn. to be distributed or assigned, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ā-dhātṛi, m. one who has kindled the sacred fire, Nyāyam; the giver (of knowledge), a teacher, Mālav.

Ā-dhāna, am, n. putting near or upon, depositing, placing, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; lighting, kindling, placing a fire (especially the sacred fire, cf. **agny-ā**^o above), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr. &c.; impregnating (cf. **garbhā**^o), Megh. iii, &c.; a ceremony performed before coition; adding, Vām.; causing, effecting, MBh.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; pledging, depositing, Yājñ.; taking, having, receiving; assigning, attributing, employing; containing, being in possession of; the place in which anything is deposited or rests, ŚBr.; the bit of a bridle, TS. —**kṛika**, f., N. of a work. —**paddhati**, f. id. —**vidhi**, m. id.

Ādhānika, am, n. a ceremony performed before conception, L.

Ā-dhāya, ind. p. having placed, Mṛicch.; having given; having delivered, MBh.; having received.

Ā-dhāyaka, mf(ā)n. [Pāṇ. iii, 3, 10] i. e. bestowing, giving; causing, effecting, Sāh. —**tva**, n. the state of giving &c., ib.

Ā-dhāyin, mfn. i. e. = **ā-dhāyaka** above, Rājat.

1. **Ā-dhi**, is, m. (for 2. see p. 139, col. 2) a receptacle, Bhp. xi, 13, 33; place, situation, L.; foundation, Nyāyam; a pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage,

RV.; Mn.; Yājñ.; hire, rent, Āp.; an attribute, title, epithet (cf. **upādhi**), L. —**tā**, f. the nature or circumstance of a pledge, Comm. on Yājñ. —**bhoga**, m. enjoyment or use of a deposit (use of a horse, cow, &c. when pledged), Gaut. xii, 35.

Ā-dhitsu, mfn. (fr. the Desid.), wishing to receive, Comm. on TBr. i, 58, 3.

Ādhi-√1. kṛi, to pledge, mortgage, pawn, make a deposit, Comm. on Yājñ. —**karapa** (**ādhi-**), n. pledging, mortgaging. —**kṛita**, mfn. pledged, pawned, mortgaged. —**kṛitya**, ind. p. having pledged, &c.

Ā-dhēya, mf(ā)n. to be kindled or placed (as a fire), Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69; to be deposited or placed; to be pledged or mortgaged, Yājñ.; to be assigned or attributed or given or conceded, Pañcat. &c.; being contained, comprehended, included, Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 4; Bālar.; being imputed, Bālar.; (**am**), n. putting on, placing (cf. **agnya**^o above), ĀśvGr. &c.; an attribute, predicate, Sāh. &c.; to be effected; to be fixed, T.

Ā-dhita, mfn. placed on, placed, deposited, put on, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 8; RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; added (as fuel to the fire); one who has added; deposited, pledged, pawned, Comm. on Yājñ. &c.; given, delivered; conceived; performed, done, effected, MBh.; entertained, felt, L.; comprising, containing. —**klama**, mfn. overcome with fatigue, exhausted. —**lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. noted or known for good qualities (= **ā-hata**^o, q. v.), L.; one who has laid down his banner, T. —**samit-ka**, mfn. one who has added fuel to the fire or who keeps up a fire. **Āhitāgni**, mfn. one who has placed the sacred fire upon the altar; (**is**), m. sacrificer, a Brāhman who maintains a perpetual sacred fire in a family &c., TS.; ŚBr. &c.; **āhitāgny-ādī**, m. a gaṇa (Pāṇ. ii, 2, 37). **Āhitāśka**, mfn. marked, spotted, stained.

आधार ā-dhāra, &c. See under **ā-√dhrī**.

आधाव ā-√dhāv, P. **ā-dhāvati** (**Ā.** only p. **-dhāvamāna**, MBh.) to flow towards, run near, RV. ix, 17, 4 and ix, 67, 14; to come running, run or hasten towards; to return, RV.; Lāṭy.; ŚBr.; Hariv.

आधि ā-dhi. See under **ā-√dhā** and **ā-√dhyai**.

आधिकारिक ādhikarāṇika, as, m. (fr. **adhikarāṇa**), a judge, government official, Mṛicch. (see **adhi**^o).

Ādhikārika, mf(ā)n. (fr. **adhi-kāra**), belonging to a chief matter or principal person, Sāh. &c.; belonging to particular sections or head chapters (**adhikāra**), ŚākhGr.; official, relating to any office or duty, Bādar.; (**as**), m. the supreme ruler, the supreme spirit, Bādar.

आधिक्य ādhikya, am, n. (fr. **adhika**), excess, abundance, superabundance, high degree; overweight, preponderance; superiority, R.; Mn.; Suśr.; Comm. on Pāṇ. &c.

आधिदैविक ādhidainika, mf(ā)n. (fr. **adhi-deva**), relating to or proceeding from gods or from spirits, Mn.; Suśr.; proceeding from the influence of the atmosphere or planets, proceeding from divine or supernatural agencies.

Ādhidainvata, mfn. id. ib.

आधिपत्य ādhipatyā, am, n. [Pāṇ. v, 1, 124] (fr. **adhi-pati**), supremacy, sovereignty, power, RV. x, 124, 5; AV. xviii, 4, 54; VS.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.

आधिवन्ध ādhi-bandha. See under **ā-√dhyai**.

आधिभौतिक ādhibhautika, mf(ā)n. (fr. **adhi-bhūta**), belonging or relating to created beings, Suśr.; elementary, derived or produced from the primitive elements, material.

आधिमन्यु ādhimanyu, avas, m. pl. (fr. **adhi-manyu**), febrile heat, L.

आधिरथि ādhirathi, is, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 95) 'son of Adhi ratha,' N. of Karṇa, MBh.

आधिराज्य ādhirājya, am, n. (fr. **adhi-rāja**), royalty, royal government, supreme sway, Ragh.; Bālar.

आधिवेदनिक ādhivedanika, mfn. (fr. **adhi-vedana**), belonging to a second marriage, T.; (**am**),

n. (scil. *dānam*) property (gifts &c.) given to a first wife upon marrying a second, Yājñ.; Viṣṇus.

आधी १. ā-√dhī (cf. ā-dhyai; according to Dhātup. xxiv, 68; Pāṇ. vi, 1, 6, &c., -*didhī*), P. (Subj. 3. pl. ā-*didhayan*) to mind, care for, RV. vii, 7, 6; Ā. (Subj. 2. sg. ā-*didhithās*) to meditate on, think about, care for, wish for, AV. viii, 1, 8, &c.; (p. aor. -*dhīsha-māna*, mfn., RV. x, 26, 6) to wish for, long for.

2. **Ā-dhī**, f. (for 1. ā-dhī see under ā-√dhā), eagerness, longing, care, RV.; AV. &c. = **parpa**, mī(ā)n. 'winged with longing', AV. iii, 25, 2.

Ā-dhīta, mfn. reflected or meditated upon; (*am*), n. the object of thought, anything intended or hoped for, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MaitrS. = **yajūs**, n. a sacrificial prayer which is meditated upon.

Ā-dhīti, is, f. thinking about, intending, MaitrS.

आधीन ādhina = **adhina**, q. v., MBh.

आधु ā-√dhu or **√dhū**, P. (-*dhunoti* [ŚBr.] 1. sg. ā-*dhūnomi* [VS.], Pot. 3. sg. -*dhūnyat* [TB.]), Ā. (3. pl. ā-*dhunvate* [RV.], &c.) to stir, agitate.

Ā-dhava, as, m. one who stirs up or agitates, RV.; that which is agitated, mixture, ib.

Ā-dhavana, mfn. stirring, ĀpŚr.; (*am*), n. agitating, moving, L.

Ā-dhavanīya, as, m. a vessel in which the Soma plant is stirred and cleansed, VS.; TS.; AitBr. &c.

Ā-dhāvā, ās, m. pl. that which is agitated or cleansed by stirring, TS.

Ā-dhuta, mī(ā) & ī [T.] n. = the next.

Ā-dhūta, mī(ā)n. shaken, agitated, Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; disturbed, trembling, R.

Ā-dhūya, ind. p. having shaken or agitated, TS.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.

आधुनय ā-dhunaya, Nom. (fr. *dhūni*), Ā. (Impv. 3. pl. ā-*dhunayantām*) to rush towards with violence, RV. iii, 55, 16.

आधुनिक ādhunika, mī(i)n. (fr. *adhunā*), new, recent, of the present moment.

आधूपय ā-dhūpayā, Nom. (fr. *dhūpa*), P. (Impv. 3. sg. -*dhūpayatu*) to envelop in smoke, TĀr.

Ā-dhūpana, am, n. enveloping in smoke or mist, VBr.

आधूमय ā-dhūmaya, Nom. (fr. *dhūma*), P. to envelop in smoke.

Ā-dhūmana, am, n. = ā-dhūpana above, VBr.

Ā-dhūmita, mfn. enveloped in mist, ib.

Ā-dhūmra, mfn. smoke-coloured, ib.

आधु ā-√dhri, P. (-*dharati*) to hold, keep, support, R.; Kathās.: Caus. P. (impf. 2. sg. ā-*dhārayas*) to bring, supply, RV. i, 52, 8; ix, 12, 9: Pass. (-*dhriyate*) to be contained, exist in anything (loc.).

Ā-dhara, mfn. ifc. supportable, tenable (cf. *dur*°).

Ā-dhāra, as, m. support, prop, stay, substratum; the power of sustaining, or the support given, aid, patronage, AV. xii, 3, 48; MBh.; Śuśr.; Vedāntas. &c.; that which contains (a fluid &c.), a vessel, receptacle, Yājñ.; Śuśr.; Pañcat. &c.; a dike, dam, Ragh.; a basin round the foot of a tree, L.; a reservoir, pond, L.; (in phil. and Gr.) comprehension, location, the sense of the locative case; ifc. belonging or relating to; the subject in a sentence (of which qualities &c. are affirmed); N. of a lake; of an author. — **kārikā**, f., N. of a Kārikā. — **cakra**, n., N. of a mystical circle on the posterior part of the body, Rasik. — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. the state of being a support, &c. — **rūpā**, f. an ornament for the neck. **Ādhārādhyaya-bhāva**, m. the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received (as of a mirror and the object reflected), Hit.

Ādhāraka, ifc. a substratum, Śuśr.

Ā-dhārāna, am, n. bearing, boding, supporting.

1. **Ā-dhārya**, mī(ā)n. to be located, that to which a location is to be assigned, L.; contained, included, Śāh.

2. **Ā-dhārya**, ind. p. keeping, holding, R.

Ā-dhārita, mī(ā)n. contained (with loc.).

आधु १. ā-√dhriṣh, P. (perf. 3. sg. ā-*dhārisha*, Pot. ā-*dadharishī*, Subj. aor. 3. sg. -*dadharishat*, &c.) to assail, attack, injure, overcome, RV.; AV.

Ā-dharsha, mfn. ifc. attackable, assailable (cf. *dur*°); (*as*), m. insulting, assailing, T.

Ā-dharshana, am, n. = ā-dharsha, T.; conviction of crime or error, L.; refutation, ib.

Ā-dharshita, mī(ā)n. convicted, sentenced; refuted in argument, disproved; injured, aggrieved, Yājñ.; Hariv.; MBh.; R.

Ā-dharshya, mfn. to be injured or insulted, assailable, T.; weak, T.; (*am*), n. the state of being assailable, &c.; weakness, ib. (cf. *an*°).

2. **Ā-dhriṣh** (only dat. [° used as Inf., RV.; AV. vi, 33, 2] and abl. [° as, RV. ii, 1, 9]), assault, attack.

Ā-dhriṣhiya, mfn. 'including the √dhriṣh,' Dhātup.

Ā-dhriṣhta, mī(ā)n. checked, overcome, T. (cf. *an*°).

Ā-dhriṣhti, is, f. assailing, attacking (cf. *an*°).

आधेनव ādhenava, am, n. (fr. ā-dhenu), want of cows, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आधोरण ādhorāṇa, as, m. the rider or driver of an elephant, Ragh.; Kathās. &c.

आध्मा ā-√dhmā, P. -*dhamati* (Impv. 2. sg. -*dhamā*) to inflate, fill with air, blow, Hariv.; to cry out, utter with a loud voice; to sound, TĀr.: Pass. (-*dhmāyati* [irr.], ŚBr. xiv, 6, 2, 12) to swell with wind, puff up, MBh.; Śuśr. (in the latter sense sometimes [Śuśr. 290, 10] P.): Caus. to blow, inflate.

Ā-dhamana. See a. v.

Ā-dhmāta, mī(ā)n. inflated, blown, puffed up; sounded, sounding; heated, burnt.

Ā-dhmāna, am, n. blowing, inflation, puffing; Śuśr.; boasting; a bellows, L.; intumescence, swelling of the body; N. of certain diseases, Śuśr.; N. of a species of sound, T.; (ē), f., N. of a fragrant bark.

Ā-dhmāpana, am, n. inflating, blowing upon; a method of healing particular wounds (cf. *śalya*), Śuśr.; sounding, T.

आध्यक्ष ādhyaksha, am, n. (fr. *adhy-aksha*), superintendence, VS.

आध्यक्ष ādhyakṣi, is, m. (fr. *adhy-aśva*), N. of a place, (gaṇa *gahādī* on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138.)

Ādhyakṣīya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138) belonging to the place *Ādhyakṣi*.

आध्या ādhyā. See under ā-√dhyai.

आध्यात्मिक ādhyātmika, mī(ā) & ī n. (fr. *adhy-ātma*), relating to self or to the soul; proceeding from bodily and mental causes within one's self; relating to the supreme spirit, Mn. &c.; spiritual, holy; (*am*), n. (scil. *duḥkham*), N. of a class of diseases, Śuśr.

आध्यान ā-dhyāna. See under ā-√dhyai.

आध्यापक ādhyāpaka, as, m. a teacher, a religious preceptor (= *adhyāpaka*, q. v.), L.

आध्यायिक ādhyāyika, as, m. (fr. *adhy-āya*), occupied or employed in reading or studying, TUP; MBh.

आध्यासिक ādhyāsika, mfn. (fr. *adhy-āsa*, q. v.), (in phil.) belonging to or effected by erroneous attribution, T.

आधौ ā-√dhyai (cf. ā-√dhī), P. (p. -*dhyāyat* [BhP. ix, 14, 43]; Impv. 2. sg. -*dhyāhi* [MBh.]) to meditate on; to wish or pray for anything for another.

2. **Ā-dhī**, is, m. thought, care, anxious reflection, mental agony, anxiety, pain, TS.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; reflection on religion or duty, L.; hope, expectation, L.; misfortune, L.; a man solicitous for his family's livelihood, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced by anxiety or pain &c., L. — **jāna**, mfn. suffering pain, L. — **bandha**, m. the tie of anxiety (said of a king in relation to his care of his subjects), MBh. — **māna**, mī(ā)n. withered with anxiety, L.; (for 1. ā-dhī see ā-√dhā.)

Ā-dhī and **Ā-dhīta**. See under 1. ā-√dhī.

Ā-dhyā, f. = the next, L.

Ā-dhyāna, am, n. meditating upon, reflecting on, remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection.

आध्म ādhra, mī(ā)n. (according to Sāy. on RV. i, 31, 14 fr. √*dhrai* [?], according to T. fr. ā-√*dhri*), poor, destitute, indigent, weak, RV.

आध्वंस् ā-√dhvans, p. p.

Ā-dhvasta, mfn. covered, Nir. iv, 3.

आध्वनिक ādhvanika, mī(i)n. (fr. *adhvan*), being on a journey, MBh.

आध्वर ādhvara, as, m., N. of a man.

आध्वरायण ādhvarāyaṇa, as, m. a descendant of *Adhvara* (= the second *Vasu*), gaṇa *naḍādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99].

Ādhvarika, mī(i)n. (fr. *adhvara*), belonging to the Soma sacrifice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m. (scil. *grantha*) a book explaining the *Adhvara* sacrifice, L.; a man acquainted with the *Adhvara* sacrifice, L.

Ādhvaryava, mī(i)n. (fr. *adhvaryu*), belonging to the *Adhvaryu* (= *Yajur-veda*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123; VP.; (*am*), n. the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest, RV. x, 52, 2; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

आध्वस्त ā-dhvasta. See under ā-√*dhvans*.

आन āna, as, m. (fr. √*an*), face [NBD.]; mouth; nose [Sāy.], RV. i, 52, 15; exhaling the breath through the nose, T.; inhalation, breath inspired, breathing, blowing, L.

Ānana, am, n. the mouth; the face, R.; Ragh. &c.; entrance, door, L. **Ānanānta**, m. the angle of the mouth, BhP. **Ānanābja**, n. face-lotus (i. e. lotus-like face).

आनक ānaka, as, m. (etym. doubtful), a large military drum beaten at one end; a double drum; a small drum or tabor, Bhag.; Hariv.; a thunder-cloud or a cloud to which the thunder is ascribed, L.; (mfn.) energetic, T. — **dandubhi**, m. = *anaka*°, q. v.; (*is*), m. or (*ē*), f. a large drum beaten at one end, a kettle-drum, L. — **sthala**, mfn. belonging to *Ānaka-sthali*. — **sthali**, f., N. of a country.

Ānakāyani, gaṇa *karnādi* (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80).

आनक्ष ā-√naksh, to approach, obtain, reach, present, L.

आनुहु ānaḍuḥa, mī(i)n. (fr. *anaḍuh*), coming from or belonging to a bull, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of a Tirtha, Hariv.

Ānaḍuhaka, mfn. coming from or belonging to a bull [T.], gaṇa *kulādi* (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 118).

Ānaḍuhya, as, m. a descendant of the Muni *Anaḍuh* [T.].

Ānaḍuhyaṇa (gaṇa *aśvādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110]) and **ni** (gaṇa *karnādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80]), belonging to *Āna-ḍuhya*.

आनत ā-nata, &c. See under ā-√*nam* next page.

आनद् ā-√nad, Caus. P. (p. -*nādayat*) to make resonant, cause to sound, MBh.

आनद्ध ā-naddha, &c. See under ā-√*nah*.

आनन ānana. See under *ānā* above.

आनन्तर्य ānantarya, am, n. (fr. *an-antara*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124), immediate sequence or succession, KātyŚr.; Āp.; Mn. &c.; proximity, absence of interval, MBh. &c. — **tritiyā**, f. the third day (of a religious rite), BhP.

आनन्त्य ānantya, mfn. (fr. *an-anta*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 23), infinite, eternal, MBh. &c.; bestowing infinite reward, ArshBr.; (*am*), n. infinity, eternity, ŚBr.; Ma.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; immortality, future happiness, MBh. &c.

आनन्द ā-√nand, P. -*nandati*, to rejoice, be delighted, Gīt.; Bhāṭṭ.: Caus. P. -*nandayati*, to gladden; to bless, TUP; Yājñ. &c.: **Ā-nandayate**, to amuse one's self.

Ā-nandā, as, m. happiness, joy, enjoyment, sensual pleasure, RV.; AV.; VS.; R.; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m. and (*am*), n. 'pure happiness,' one of the three attributes of *Ātman* or *Brahman* in the *Vedānta* philosophy, Vedāntas. &c.; (*as*), m. (in dram.) the thing wished for, the end of the drama [e.g. the Vith Act in the *Venis*.], Śāh. 399; a kind of flute; the sixteenth *Muhūrta*; N. of *Śiva*; of a *Lokeshvara* (Buddh.); of a *Bala* (Jain.); L.; of several men; of a country; m. and (*am*), n., N. of the forty-eighth year of the cycle of *Jupiter*; (*ā* and *ī*), f., N. of two plants, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of *Gauri*, L.; (*am*), n. a kind of house; (often at the beginning and end of proper names.) — **kanda**, m. 'the root of joy,' N. of an author; of a medical work; of a country. — **kara**, mfn. exhilar-

ating, delighting. — **kalikā**, f., N. of a work. — **kānana-māhātmya**, n., N. of a section of the Vāyu-purāṇa. — **kāvya**, n., N. of a work. — **kośa**, m., N. of a play. — **giri**, m., N. of a pupil of and annotator on Śaṅkarācārya. — **ghana**, mfn. consisting of pure joy, NṛisUp. — **caturdaśī-vrata**, n., N. of a religious rite, BhavP. — **caula**, m., N. of a teacher. — **ja**, mfn. proceeding from joy, T.; (as), m., N. of a teacher; (am), n. semen virile, L. — **jala**, n. tears of joy, BhP. — **jāṇa**, m. = **giri** above; — **giri**, m. id. — **tā**, f. joyfulness, joy, ŚBr. — **tāṇḍava-pura**, n., N. of a town. — **tīrtha**, m., N. of Madhva, the founder of a Vaiṣṇava school of philosophy; = **ānanda-giri**(?), — **da**, mfn. = **kara**, q. v., L. — **datta**, m. membrum virile, L. — **dīpikā**, f., N. of a work. — **deva**, m., N. of a poet. — **nātha**, m., N. of a man. — **nidhi**, m., N. of a commentary. — **pāṭa**, m. a bridal garment, L. — **pura**, n., N. of a town. — **pūṣa**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **prabhava**, m. the seminal fluid, L.; the universe (as proceeding from Ānanda = Brahman, T.). — **prabhā**, f., N. of a celestial woman. — **bāṣpa**, n. = **jala** above. — **bodhendra**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **bhuj**, mfn. enjoying happiness, MaṇḍUp.; Vedāntas. — **bhairava**, mfn. causing both enjoyment and fear; (as), m., N. of Śiva; N. of a teacher; (ī), f., N. of Gaurī, T. — **maya**, m(f)n. blissful, made up or consisting of happiness, TUp.; MaṇḍUp.; Vedāntas.; Kathās.; (am), n. (scil. *brahman*) the supreme spirit (as consisting of pure happiness, cf. *ānanda* above). — **kośa**, m. the innermost case of the body, the causal frame enshrining the soul. — **mālā**, f., N. of a work. — **yoga**, m. (in astron.) N. of a particular Yoga. — **rāya**, m., N. of a man. — **rūpa**, mfn. consisting of happiness, NṛisUp. — **lahari** or **ri**, f. 'wave of enjoyment,' N. of a hymn by Śaṅkarācārya addressed to Pārvatī. — **laharī-stotra**, n., N. of a poem. — **vana**, m., N. of a scholiast; (am), n., N. of Kāśī. — **vardhana**, mfn. enhancing enjoyment, R.; (as), m., N. of a poet, Rājat. — **valli**, f., N. of the second part of the Taittirīya-Upaniṣad. — **vimāla**, m., N. of a man. — **veda**, m., N. of several men. — **sambhava**, mfn. = **prabhava**, q. v. — **ānandācala**, m. = **giri**, q. v. — **Ānandātman**, mfn. one whose essence consists in happiness, ŚBr.; (ā), m., N. of a teacher. — **Ānandāmṛita**, n. 'joy-nectar,' happiness, NṛisUp. — **rūpa**, mfn. consisting of happiness, ib. — **Ānandārama**, m., N. of a scholar. — **Ānandāśru**, n. = **ānanda-jala** above. — **Ānandāśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **Ānandotsava**, m. a festival.

Ā-nandaka, mf(ā)n. gladdening, rejoicing, Hit.; Kād.; (am), n., N. of a lake.

Ā-nandathu, mfn. happy, joyful, L.; (us), m. happiness, joy, Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-nandana, am, n. delighting, making happy, Hit.; civility, courtesy, courteous treatment of a friend or guest at meeting and parting, L.

Ā-nandayitavya, mfn. to be enjoyed.

Ā-nandayitṛi, ā, m. a gladdener, one who makes joyful, Ragh.

Ā-nandi, īs, m. happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, L.

Ā-nandita, mf(ā)n. rejoiced, delighted, happy, Hariv. &c.; N. of a man.

Ā-nandin, mfn. delightful, blissful, happy, cheerful, Kathās.; gladdening, making happy; N. of a man.

आनपत्य ānapatyā, mfn. (fr. *an-apatya*), proceeding from childlessness, BhP.

आनभिप्रात ānabhimlāta, as, m. a descendant of An-abhimlāta, BrĀrUp.

आनभिप्रात ānabhimlāna, as, m. a descendant of An-abhimlāna, Pāṇ.

आनम् ā-nam, P. (3. pl. *ā-namanti*, RV. &c.; inf. *nānam*, RV. iv, 8, 3). *Ā*. (Impv. 3. pl. *ā-namanti*, RV. vi, 49, 4) to bend down, bend, bow, incline, R.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.; to do homage, salute reverently, BhP.; ŚBr. &c.; to condescend; to be propitious (as gods to men), RV. vi, 50, 4; to bring near; to bend towards or near; to subdue, RV.: Caus. — *nāmayati* and *namayati*, to infect, bend (a bow), cause to bend, subdue, MBh.; Mālav.; Hariv.

Ā-nata, mfn. bending, stooping, bowed, Ragh.; Kathās.; humbled, submissive, obedient, MBh. &c.; bent or curved inwards (as a bow), ŚBr.; flat, sunk (not elevated), MBh.; R.; pacified, conciliated; sa-

luted reverently. — *ja*, ās, m. pl. a class of divine beings (Jain.)

Ā-nati, f. bending, bowing, stooping, VS.; Kathās.; submission, obedience, inferiority, Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.; contentedness, T.; saluting, L.

Ā-nama, as, m. bending, stretching (a bow), L.; ifc. to be bent (cf. *dur*).

Ā-namana, am, n. = *ā-nati*, q. v., T.

Ā-namam. See under *ā-nam*.

Ā-namita and **ā-nāmīta**, mfn. (p. of Caus.) bent or bowed down, caused to bend, Bhāṭṭ.; Mālav.

1. **Ā-namya** and **ā-nāmya**, mfn. to be bent.

2. **Ā-namya** and **ā-natyā**, ind. p. having bent.

1. **Ā-namra**, mfn. bent; propitious.

Ā-nāmāna, am, n. propitiation, gaining (a god's) favour, conciliation.

आनस 2. ā-namra, mfn. a little bent.

आनय ā-naya, &c. See under *ā-ni*.

आनते ā-narta, &c. See under *ā-nṛit*.

आनपय ānarthakya, am, n. (fr. *an-arthaka*),

uselessness, unprofitableness, KātyŚr.; Pāṇ. &c.; unfit, impropriety, L.

आनद् ā-nard, to roar.

Ā-nardam, ind. p. roaring, MBh.

Ā-nardita, am, n. roaring, R.

आनल ānala, am, n. (fr. *anala*), 'belonging to Agni,' N. of the constellation Kṛittikā, VarBṛS.

आनलवि ānalavi, is, m., N. of a man.

आनव ānava, mf(ī)n. (fr. *2. anu*, BRD.), kind to men, RV.; humane, ib.; a foreign man, RV. vii, 18, 13 (according to T. [fr. *anu* = man], 'belonging to living men').

आनव्य ānava, mfn. = *ānava*, T.

आनस ānasā, mfn. (fr. *anas*), belonging to a waggon, ŚBr.; belonging to a father, T.

आनह ā-nah, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-nahya*) to bind to or on, AV. vi, 67, 3; MBh.: *Ā-nahyate*, to be stopped up, become stopped, Suśr.

Ā-naddha, mfn. bound to or on, bound, tied, MBh.; costive, Suśr.; (am), n. a drum in general, L.; putting on clothes or ornaments, L. — *tvā*, n. state of being bound, obstruction. — *vasti-tā*, f. suppression of urine; state of having the bladder obstructed.

Ā-nāha, as, m. epistasis, suppression of urine; constipation, Suśr.; MBh.; length, L.

Ā-nāhika, mf(ī)n. to be used in epistasis, Suśr.

आनाकरथवर्त्तन् ā-nāka-ratha-vartman, mfn. one the path of whose chariot reaches to the sky, Ragh. i, 5.

आनाथ ānātha, am, n. (fr. *a-nātha*), state of being unprotected or without a guardian, orphanage, Kathās.

आनिषेय ānicēya, mf(ī)[Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73] n. (according to T. [fr. *ā-ni-√ci*], to be gathered from every side; more probably) a descendant of Anicēya [NBD.], L.

आनिष्य āniṣya, am, n. (fr. *an* with *√iṣ*), immovableness.

आनिधन ānidhana, am, n. (scil. *sāman*) N. of a Sāman.

आनिधेय ānidheya, mf(ī)[Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73] n. a descendant of A-nidheya [NBD.], L.

आनिरुद्ध āniruddha, as, m. a descendant of A-niruddha, L.

आनिर्हता ānirhata, mf(ī)n. (fr. *a-nirhata*), of indestructible nature, ŚBr.; VS.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of principal gods [T.]

आनिल ānila, mf(ī)n. (fr. *anila*), proceeding from or produced by wind, windy, L.; belonging to Vāyu or Anila, T.; (ās), m., N. of Hanumat; of Bhīma, L.; (ī), f. and (aw), n., N. of the constellation Svātī.

Ānila, īs, m. 'a descendant of Anila,' N. of Hanumat; of Bhīma, L.

आनिशम् ā-nisam, ind. till night.

आनी ā-ni, P. *nayati* (1. pl. *ā-nayāmasi*, AV. v, 25, 8; Impv. 2. sg. *ā-naya*, 3. sg. *ā-nayatu*;

pf. *ā-nināya*, AV. v, 17, 2, and *ā-nināya*, RV. viii, 21, 9; inf. *-netaval*, ŚBr. ii, 1, 14, 16), *Ā*. (1. sg. *-naye*, R.) to lead towards or near; to bring, carry to a place (acc. or loc.); to fetch, RV.; AV.; SV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; (perf. periphr. *-nayāmasi*, MBh. iii, 2282) to cause to bring or fetch; to bring back or take back, MBh.; R.; to pour in, mix in, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; to bring any one to, reduce to any state, MBh.; to deduce, calculate; to use, employ, prove: Caus. P. *-nāyayati*, to cause to be brought or fetched or led near, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; Desid. *-ninishati*, to intend or wish to bring near, BhP. x, 89, 42.

Ā-naya, as, m. leading to, T.; leading to a teacher = *upanayana*, q. v.), L.

Ā-nayana, am, n. bringing, leading near, VP.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; R. &c.; producing, working; calculating.

Ā-nayitavya, mfn. to be brought nr led near, MBh.; to be calculated, Comm. on VarBṛ.

Ā-nāya, as, m. a fisherman's net, Pāṇ.

Ānāyā, Nom. *Ā*. (*-nāyāyate*) to become a net, form or represent a net.

Ānāyin, ī, m. a fisherman, fisher, Ragh.

1. **Ā-nāyya**, mfn. to be brought near; (as), m. consecrated fire (taken from the Gārhapatya or household fire, and placed on the south side, where it is called *dakṣiṇāgni*, q. v.)

2. **Ā-nāyya**, ind. p. (of the Caus.) having caused to be brought, having caused to be introduced, having brought together.

Ā-nīta, mfn. taken, brought near, &c.

Ā-nīti, īs, f. the act of leading near, R.

Ā-netaval. See under *ā-ni*.

Ā-netavya, mfn. = 1. *ā-nāyya*, q. v.

Ā-netṛi, mfn. one who leads or brings near, a bringer, bringing, Kathās.

आनीकवत ānikavat, mfn. (fr. *ānikavat* [= Agni]), relating to Agni, Comm. on KātyŚr.

आनील ā-nīla, mf(ā)n. darkish, Ragh.; Vikr.; slightly dark or blue; (as), m. a black horse, L.; (ī), f. a black mare, T.; tin, L.

आनु 1. ā-ni, nu, *Ā*. (aor. 3. pl. *ānūshata*, RV. i, 151, 6 & ix, 65, 14) to sound, roar towards or near; (p. *-nuvāna*, Bhāṭṭ.) to cry; to twitter (as birds): Intens. (*ā-navinot*, RV. vii, 87, 2) to roar towards.

आनु 2. ānu, mfn. (fr. *√2. an*), living, human, T.

आनुकल्पिक ānukalpika, mfn. (fr. *anu-kalpa*, q. v., *gāṇa ukhādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60), one who knows or studies the alternative rules; obtained by alternative rules, T.; (am), n. a substitute, T.

आनुकूलिक ānukūlika, mfn. (fr. *anu-kūla*), conformable, favourable, inclined to help, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 28.

Ānukūliya, am, n. conformity, suitableness, Kathās.; MBh.; Yājñ.; favour, kindness, humouring, Rājat.; agreement of minds, friendliness. — *taa*, ind. conformable to one's wishes, Vātsy.

आनुकृष्ट ānukṛiṣṭa, mfn. (= *anu-kṛiṣṭa*, q. v.), Vārtt. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 36.

आनुखड्ग ānukhaḍgya, mfn. (fr. *anu-khaḍga*), being along the sword, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुगङ्गा ānugaṅgya, mfn. (fr. *anu-gaṅga*), being along the Gaṅgā, ib.

आनुगतिक ānugatika, mfn. (fr. *anu-gata*), relating to or proceeding from, following, Pāṇ.

Ānugatyā, am, n. following; acquaintance, familiarity, L.

आनुगादिक ānugādika, mfn. (fr. *anu-gādin*), belonging to one who repeats another's words, repeating another's words, Pāṇ.

आनुगुणिक ānugūṇika, mfn. (fr. *anu-guṇa*), knowing or studying the Anu-guṇa (i. e. according to T. a manual of the art of keeping within the bounds of one's faculties?), ib.

Ānugūṇya, am, n. homogeneity, Sāh.

आनुग्रामिक ānugrāmika, mfn. (fr. *anu-grāma*), belonging or conformable to a village, rustic, rural, Pāṇ.

आनुचारक ānucāraka, mfn. (fr. *anu-cāraka*), belonging to an attendant, ib.

आनुजावर ānujāvara, mfn. (fr. *anu* and *√jan*), posthumous [BRD.]; common, TS.; TBr.

आनुकुह ānukuha, am, n., v. 1. for ānaḍuḥa, q. v.

आनुतिल्य ānutilya, mfn. (fr. *anu-tila*), belonging or conformable to grains of Sesamum, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुदृष्टिनेय ānudṛṣṭīneya, m. f. a descendant of Anu-dṛṣṭi, q. v., ib.

आनुदृष्टेय ānudṛṣṭeya, mfn. id., Pāṇ.

आनुदेशिक ānudeśika, mfn. belonging to an Anu-deśa (q. v.) rule, L.

आनुनाश्य ānunāśya, mfn. (fr. *anu-nāśa*), belonging or conformable to destruction, Pāṇ.

आनुनासिक्य ānunāsikya, am, n. (fr. *anu-nā-sika*), nasality (of a sound), RPrāt.

आनुपथ्य ānupathya, mfn. (fr. *anu-patha*), along the way, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुपदिक ānupadika, mfn. (fr. *anu-pada*), following, pursuing, tracking; knowing or studying the *anupada* (q. v.) song, ib.

आनुपाद्या, mfn. being behind any one's steps, ib.

आनुपूर्व ānupūrva, am, n. and i, f. (fr. *anu-pūrva*), order, series, succession, MBh.; R. &c.; (in law) direct order of the castes, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (generally only instr. -*ena* and -*ya*, one after the other, in due order.)

आनुपूर्व्या, am, n. order, succession, KātyŚr.; Ma.; Yājñ. &c.; (generally abl. -*āt*, in due order.)

आनुमत ānumatā, mf(i)n. belonging to the goddess Anu-matī (q. v.), TBr.

आनुमानिक ānumānika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anu-māna*), relating to a conclusion, derived from inference, subject to inference, inferable, inferred, Āp.; ŚākhŚr.; making conclusions, BhP. - *tva*, n. the state of being inferable, KātyŚr.

आनुमाष्य ānumāśhya, mfn. (fr. *anu-māsha*), belonging or conformable to kidney-beans, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुयय्य ānuvayya, mfn. (fr. *anu-yava*), belonging to barley, ib.

आनुयात्रिक ānuyātrika, mfn. (fr. *anu-yātra*), belonging to a servant; belonging to a retinue; a servant, ib.

आनुयूय्य ānuyūpya, mfn. (fr. *anu-yūpa*), being along or belonging to a sacrificial post, ib.

आनुरक्ति ānurakti, is, f. (= *anu-rukti*, q. v.), passion, affection, L.

आनुराहति ānurāhati, is, m. f. a descendant of Anu-rahāt, Pāṇ. (cf. ānuhārati).

आनुरूप्य ānurūpya, am, n. (fr. *anu-rūpa*), conformity, suitability, Sāh.

आनुरोहति ānurohati, is, m. f. a descendant of Anu-rohat (according to T., v. 1. for *hārati*, q. v.)

आनुरोहिण्य ānurohiṇya, mf(i)n. belonging to the constellation Rohiṇī.

आनुलोमिक ānulomika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anu-lo-ma*), in the direction of the hair, in natural or regular order, in due course; conformable, favourable, benevolent, L.

Ānulomya, mf(i)n. in the direction of the hair, produced in natural or direct order; (*am*), n. a direction similar to that of hairs, natural or direct order, Mn.; Yājñ.; Pāṇ.; the state of being prosperous, doing well, Suśr.; Pāṇ.; bringing to one's right place, Suśr.; favourable direction, fit disposition, favourableness, L.; regular series or succession, L.

आनुवंश्य ānuvaṇśya, mfn. (fr. *anu-vaṇśa*), belonging to a race, conformable to a genealogical list (according to T., 'behind a bamboo'), L.

आनुवासनिक ānuvāsānika, mfn. (fr. *anu-vāsana*), suitable for an oily enema.

आनुविधित्ता ānuvidhittā, f. (probably for

an-anuvi°, fr. *anu-vi-* and the Desid. of *√dhā*, ingratitude, L.

आनुवेश्य ānuveśya, mfn. (fr. *anu-veśa*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 59), a neighbour living on the same side, Mn.

आनुशतिक ānuśatika, mfn. (fr. *anu-śatika*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 20), belonging to a person or thing accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

आनुशासनिक ānuśāsānika, mfn. (fr. *anu-śāsana*), relating to or treating of instruction, MBh.

आनुशूक ānuśūka, mfn. (fr. *anu-śūka*), being with or within the awas (as rice).

आनुश्रव ānuśrava, mfn. according to hearing, resting on tradition, derived from the Veda or tradition, BhP.

Ānuśravika and **Ānuśrāvika**, mfn. id.

आनुषक ānuśhak, ind. (fr. *anu-√sañj* [gaṇa *svarādi*]), in continuous order, uninterrupted, one after the other, RV. v, 16, 2, &c. (cf. *anushak*).

Ānuśaṅgika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anu-shaṅga*), closely adherent, following, concomitant, inherent, implied, BhP.; Pañcat.; consistent; lasting, enduring, Rājāt.; necessarily following, necessary as a result or consequence, inevitable; occasional, unimportant, secondary, Sāh.; (in Gr.) elliptical, including or agreeing with words not comprised in the sentence. - *tva*, am, n. the being occasional, secondary, Siddh. on Pāṇ. ii, 2, 29 (p. 430).

आनुषण्ड ānuśhaṇḍa, mfn. belonging to the country Anu-shaṇḍa (q. v.), L.

आनुषूक ānuśhūkā, mfn. (probably fr. *anu-shūka*, 'after-shoot of rice' [according to native interpretation from *anu-√sūj*], 'in the manner of the after-shoot of rice,' i. e. shot after, TS. ii, 3, 4, 2.

आनुशुभ ānuśhubha, mf(i)n. consisting of Anu-shūbh; formed like the Anu-shūbh metre (e.g. composed of four divisions), RV. x, 151, 1; VS.; ŚBr.; RPrāt.

Ānuśhubhāśhāshpiha, mfn. consisting of the two metres Anu-shūbh and Ushpih, RPrāt.

आनुसाय्य ānusāyya, mfn. (fr. *anu-sāya*), being every evening, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आनुसीत्य ānusītya, mfn. (fr. *anu-sīta*), being along the furrow, ib.

आनुसीये ānusīrya, mfn. (fr. *anu-sīra*), being along the plough, ib.

आनुसुक ānusuka, mfn. studying or knowing the work Anusū (q. v.), L.

आनुसूक ānusūka = ānuśhūka (?), q. v.

आनुसूय ānusūya, mfn. given by Anu-sūyā (Atri's wife), Ragh. xiv, 14.

आनुसृतिनेय ānusṛitineya, m. f. a descendant of Anu-sṛiti, Pāṇ.

आनुसृष्टिनेय ānusṛiṣṭīneya, m. f. a descendant of Anu-sṛiṣṭi, ib.

आनुहारति ānuhārati, m. f. a descendant of Anu-harat, ib.

आनूक ānūkā, am, n. (fr. *anr-añc*), 'lying close to,' ornament, jewels, RV. v, 33, 9 [according to NBD. *ānūkam*, ind. subsequently; but Śāy. explains the word by *ābharaṇa*].

आनूप ānūpa, mfn. (fr. *anūpa*, gaṇa *kacchādi* [Pāṇ. iv, 2, 133]), belonging to a watery place; wet, watery, marshy, Suśr.; (*as*), m. any animal frequenting watery or marshy places, as fishes, buffaloes, &c. (cf. *anūpa*), ib.; a descendant of Anūpa; (*am*). n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty. iv, 6, 1. - *māṇsa*, am, n. the flesh or meat of animals frequenting watery or marshy places.

Ānūpaka, mfn. living in marshy places, Pāṇ.

आनुष्य ānuṣya, am, n. (fr. *an-ṛiṇa*), acquittance of debt or obligation, the not being indebted to (gen.), Mn.; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.

आनृत ā-n-ṛit, P. (aor. 3. pl. *ṛit*, RV. v, 52, 12; p. -*ṛit*tyat, AV. iv, 37, 7) to dance towards, hasten near, jump near: Caus. (impf. 3. pl. -*narṛayan*) to agitate gently, Ritus.; Ragh.

Ā-narta, as, m. dancing-room, dancing academy,

T.; a stage, theatre, L.; war, L.; N. of a king (son of Śaryāti), Hariv.; N. of a country (northern Kāthiavād), ib.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of the inhabitants of the above country; of the kings of that country; (*am*), n. the empire of the Ānartas; water, L.; dancing, T. - **pura**, n. the capital of Ānarta, i. e. Dvāravati, L.

Ānartaka, mfn. dancing towards, T.; belonging to the inhabitants of Ānarta, (gaṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127.)

Ā-nartana, am, n. the act of dancing towards or near, dancing, ŚākhGr. i, 11, 5.

Ā-nartita, mfn. agitated gently, Bhartṛ.

Ānartīya, mfn. belonging to the country (and the people of) Ānarta.

आनृत ānṛita, mf(i)n. (fr. *an-ṛita*, gaṇa *chattrādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 62), untruthful, lying, false.

Ānṛitaka, mfn. belonging to or occupied by liars, L.

आनुशंस ānuśaṇsa, am, n. (fr. *a-śaṇsa*), absence of cruelty or harm, absence of injury, mildness, kindness, benevolence, MBh.; Gaut. v, 45.

Ānuśaṇsal, m. f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 95) the descendant of a benevolent person, T.; a benevolent person, L.

Ānuśaṇsiya, mfn. belonging to a benevolent person, (gaṇa *gahādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138.)

Ānuśaṇsiya, mf(i)n. merciful, mild, kind, MBh.; (*am*), n. absence of cruelty or harm, kindness, mercy, compassion, benevolence, MBh.; Mn.; Āp. - *tas*, ind. from harmless, through kindness.

आनेमिग्न ā-nemi-magna, mfn. sunk up to the rim or fellow (as a wheel).

आनैपुण्य ānaipunya, um, n. (fr. *a-nipunya*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30), unskilfulness, clumsiness (cf. *a-naipunya*).

आनैश्वर्य ānaiśvarya, am, n. (fr. *an-iśvara* [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 30]), absence of power or supremacy (cf. *an-aishvarya*).

आन 1. *ānta*. See under 3. *am* (p. 80).

आन 2. *ānta*, mfn. final, terminal, relating to the end.

Āntya, as, m. one who finishes, personified as Bhauvana, VS.; TS.

Āntyāyana, as, m. a descendant of the above, TS.

आनःपुरिक āntaḥpurika, mfn. (fr. *antaḥ-pura*), belonging to the women's apartments; (*am*), n. anything done in the women's apartment.

आनम् āntam, ind. (for *ā-antam*), to the end, completely, from head to foot, ŚBr.; TS.; Gaut.

आनर āntara, mfn. (fr. *antara*), interior, internal, inward, Bhartṛ.; native, indigenous, MBh.; being inside, within (a palace &c.), MBh.; (*as*), m. an intimate friend; (*am*), n. the heart, Naish. - **prapañca**, m. (in phil.) 'the inward expansion,' the fantasies of the soul produced by ignorance.

Āntaratama, am, n. (fr. *antara-tama*), nearest or closest relationship (as of two letters), Siddh.

Āntarya, am, n. near relationship (of two letters).

आनरागारिक āntarāgarika, mfn. (fr. *antarāgāra*), belonging to the inner or women's apartments; (*as*), m. the keeper of a king's wives; (*am*), n. the office of the above.

आनरायिक āntarāyika, mfn. (fr. *antar-āya*), returning at intervals, repeated from time to time.

आनराल āntarāla, mfn. (fr. *antar-āla*), (in phil.) 'those who know the condition of the soul within the body,' N. of a philosophical sect.

आनरिक्ष āntarikṣā or āntarikṣha, mf(i)n. (fr. *antarikṣha*), belonging to the intermediate space between heaven and earth, atmospheric, proceeding from or produced in the atmosphere, VS.; TS.; MBh.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; (*am*), n. rain-water.

आनरीपक āntarīpaka, mfn. (fr. *antar-īpa*, gaṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127, where [in Böhlingk's edition] *antariṇa* is to be read instead of *antariya*), belonging to or being in an island.

आनर्गेहिक āntargehika, mf(i)n. (fr. *antar-greha*), being inside a house, ib.

आन्तरवैदिक āntarvedika, mfn. (fr. *antarvedika*), being within the place of sacrifice, Comm. on KātyŚr.

आन्तरवैश्विक āntarveśmika, mf(i)n. (fr. *antar-veśma*), produced or occurring within a house, L.

आनिका āntikā, f. (= *antikā*, q. v. [under 2. *anti*]) an elder sister, L.

आन्त्र 1. āntrā, am, n. (fr. *antra*), the bowels, entrails, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. — **तन्त्र**, f. a string made from an animal's intestines, gut. — **प्लान्त्र**, m. id. **आन्त्रानुवर्तिन**, mfn. being in the bowels, Man-trabr.

आन्त्रिका, mf(i)n. visceral, within or relating to the bowels, L.

आन्त्र 2. āntra, am, n. (fr. *√am*), a kind of pipe (for smoking), T.

आन्द āndā, as, m. (*√and*, Comm. on VS. xxx, 16), one who makes fetters, VS.

आन्दोल āndola, as, m. swinging; fanning; a swing, L.

आन्दोला, as, m. a see-saw, swing.

आन्दोलना, am, n. swinging, a swing; trembling, oscillation, L.; investigation, T.

आन्दोलाया, Nom. P. *āndolayati*, to swing, agitate, Bālar.

आन्दोलिता, mfn. agitated, shaken, swung, Kāvyaḍ.

आन्धसिक āndhasika, mfn. (fr. 2. *andhas*), cooking; (as), m. a cook, L.

आन्धयोग्य āndhigaya, am, n. (fr. *andhi-gu*), 'seen, i. e. composed by the Rishi Andhigu,' N. of several Sāmans, Lāty. iv, 5, 27; TāndyaBr.; Nyāyam.

आन्ध्य āndhya, am, n. (fr. *andha*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124), blindness, Suśr.; darkness, Vet.

आन्ध्र āndhra, mf(i)n. (fr. *andhra*), belonging to the Andhra people; (as), m. the Andhra country; a king of that country; (ā), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, MBh.; BhP. &c.; (ī), f. an Andhra wife.

आन्न ānna, as, mfn. (fr. *anna*), having food, one who gets food, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 85; relating to food.

आन्यतरेय ānyatāreya, as, m. (fr. *anya-tara*, *gaṇa śubhrādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123), N. of a grammarian, APrat. iii, 74; RPrat. iii, 13 [BRD.], (perhaps rather) belonging to the school [and family] of another [teacher] ?

आन्यभाष्य ānyabhāṣya, am, n. (fr. *anya-bhāṣa*, *gaṇa brāhmaṇādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 24), the being another thing.

आन्यविक ānvayika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anv-aya*), of a good family, well born, L.

आन्वाहिक ānvāhika, mf(i)n. (fr. *anv-aha*), daily, Mn.

आन्वेषिकी ānvīkshikī, f. (fr. *anv-īkshā*), logic, logical philosophy, metaphysics, MBh.; Mn.; Gaut. &c.

आन्वेषिक ānvīpika, mfn. (fr. *anv-īpa*), being along (the water); conformable(?), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 28.

आप् 1. āp, cl. 5. P. *āpnōti* [AV. ix, 5, 22, &c.], (perf. *āpa*, aor. *āpat*, fut. *āp-syati*, inf. *āptum*), Ā. (perf. 3. pl. *āpīr*, RV. ix, 168, 4, p. pf. *āpānd*, RV. ii, 34, 7, but also per. *āpāna*, RV. x, 114, 7) to reach, overtake, meet with, fall upon, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to obtain, gain, take possession of, RV.; AV. &c.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to undergo, suffer, Mn.; to fall, come to any one; to enter, pervade, occupy; to equal: Pass. *āpyate*, to be reached or found or met with or obtained; to arrive at one's aim or end, become filled, TS. &c.; Caus. P. *āpayati*, to cause to reach or obtain or gain, ChUp. &c.; to cause any one to suffer; to hit, Kathās: Desid. P. and Ā. *īpsati* and *īpsate* [Pāṇ. vii, 4, 55] to strive to reach or obtain, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; Desid. of the Caus. *āpiyishati*, to strive to reach, ŚBr.; [probably connected with 1. *ap*; cf. *apna*; Gk. *ἀποφω*, *ἀφωεύς*; Lat. *apiscor*, *aptus*, *ops*; Old Germ. *uoban*; Mod. Germ. *üben*.]

1. **Āpa**, as, m. obtaining; (mfn.) i. c. to be obtained (cf. *dur*°).

Āpaka, mf(i)n. one who obtains, L.

Āpana, am, n. obtaining, reaching, coming to, BhP.; pepper, L.

Āpaneya, mfn. to be reached or obtained, Kāth-Up.

Āpayitṛi, mfn. one who procures, procuring.

1. **Āpānk**, mfn. one who has reached; (for 2. see *ā-√1. pā*.)

Āpi, is, m. an ally, a friend, an acquaintance, RV.; VS. (according to Śay. on RV. ii, 29, 4, from the Caus.), causing to obtain [wealth &c.]; (mfn.) i. c. reaching to, entering. — **tvā**, n. confederation, friendship, RV. viii, 4, 3; 20, 22.

Āptā, mfn. reached, overtaken, met, ŚBr.; received, got, gained, obtained, ŚBr.; Mn.; Hit.; Kathās.; filled up, taken, ŚBr.; come to, Naish.; reaching to, extending; abundant, full, complete; apt, fit, true, exact, clever, trusted, trustworthy, confidential, Mn.; R.; Ragh. &c.; respected; intimate, related, acquainted, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; appointed; divided, Sūryas.; connected, L.; accused, prosecuted, L.; (as), m. a fit person, a credible or authoritative person, warranter, guarantee; a friend; an Arhat, Jain.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; (ā), f. = *jaṭā*, q. v., L.; (am), n. a quotient; equation of a degree, L. — **kāma**, mfn. one who has gained his wish, satisfied; (in phil.) one who knows the identity of Brahman and Ātman; (as), m. the supreme soul, T. — **kārin**, mfn. managing affairs in a fit or confidential manner; (ī), m. a trusty agent, a confidential servant, MBh.; Mn. &c. — **garbhā**, f. a pregnant woman. — **garva**, mfn. possessing pride, proud. — **dakṣhiṇa**, mfn. having proper gifts or furnished with abundant gifts, Mn.; R. — **bhāva**, m. the state of being trustworthy, MBh. — **vacana**, n. speech or word of an authoritative person, Ragh. xi, 42. — **vajra-sūci**, f. N. of an Upanishad. — **varga**, m. 'collection of intimate persons,' intimate persons, friends, Mālav. — **vākyā**, am, n. = *āpta-vacana*, q. v.; a correct sentence. — **vāo**, f. a credible assertion or the assertion of a credible person, true affirmation, trustworthy testimony; the Veda; the Smritis, Itihāsas, Purāṇas, &c., T.; (mfn.) one whose assertion is credible, a Muni, Ragh. — **śrutī**, f. a credible tradition; the Veda; the Smritis, &c., T.

Āptāgama = *āpta-truti*. **Āptādhīna**, mfn. dependent on credible or trustworthy persons. **Āptōkti**, f. = *āpta-vacana*, q. v.; a word of received acceptance and established by usage only. **Āptōpadeśa**, m. a credible or trusty instruction, Sāh.

Āptavya, mfn. to be reached, obtainable.

Āpti, is, f. reaching, meeting with, TS.; ŚBr.; BrĀrUp.; obtaining, gain, acquisition, ŚBr.; R.; MBh. &c.; abundance, fortune, ŚBr.; quotient; binding, connection, L.; sexual intercourse, L.; relation, fitness, aptitude, L.; (*ayas*), f. pl., N. of twelve invocations (VS. ix, 20) the first of which is *āpaye svāhā*.

1. **Āptyā** = *āptavya*, q. v., RV. v, 41, 9; (for 2. *āptya* see below.)

Āpnāna (cf. *√1. āp*), am, n. (scil. *tīrtha*) the passage to the place of sacrifice.

1. **Āpya**, mfn. to be reached, obtainable, ŚBr.; (am), n. confederation, alliance, relationship, friendship, RV. ii, 29, 3, &c.; a friend, RV. vii, 15, 1; (for 2. *āpya* see p. 144, col. 1.)

आप् 2. āp (*ā-√āp*), pf. *āpa*, to arrive at, come towards, RV. x, 32, 8.

आप् 2. āpa, as, m., N. of one of the eight demigods called Vasus, VP.; Hariv.; MBh.; (ī), f., N. of a constellation, L.

आप् 3. āpa, am, n. (fr. 2. *ap*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 37), a quantity of water, Mallinātha on Śiṣ. iii, 72.

आपकर āpakara, mf(i)n. coming from or native of the (country?) Apakara, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 33.

आपकृ āpakṛ, mfn. (*√pac*), half-baked, nearly crude or raw; nearly ripe, not quite ripe; undressed, what is eaten without further preparation (as bread &c.), L.

आपगा āpagā, f. (according to Mallinātha on Śiṣ. iii, 72, fr. 3. *āpa* and *√gā*), a river, a stream, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śiṣ.; N. of a river, MBh.

Āpageya, as, m. 'a descendant of the river Āpagā,' N. of Bhīṣma, MBh.

आपद् ā-√paṭ, Caus. *-pāṭayati*, to cause to split, Suśr.

आपटव āpaṭava, v. l. for *apāṭava*, q. v.

आपण āpaṇa, as, m. a market, a shop, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; waves, MBh.; commerce, trade, L. — **devatā**, f. image of a deity placed in the market, R. — **vithika**, m. and n. a row of stalls (in a market), R. — **vedikā**, f. a shop-counter, R.

Ā-pāṇika, mfn. (Up. ii, 45) mercantile, relating to traffic or to a market &c.; (as), m. a merchant, dealer, shop-keeper, L.; tax on markets or shops; assize, market-rate, L.

आपत् ā-√1. paṭ, P. *-patati* (p. acc. *-patantam*, AV. xii, 4, 47; aor. *ā-patāta*, RV. i, 88, 1 [Pāṇ. vii, 4, 19]; Pot. perf. *ā-papatyāt*, AV. vi, 29, 3) to fly towards, come flying; to hasten towards, rush in or on, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; to fall towards or on, Kathās.; to approach; to assail; to fall out, happen; to appear, appear suddenly; to fall to one's share, to befall, MBh.; R.; Rājāt.; BhP.; Pāṇat.; Kād. &c.; Caus. P. (3. pl. *-pāṭayati*, RV. x, 64, 2) to fly towards; *-pāṭayati*, to throw down, let fall, cut down; to shed, BhP.; Hariv.; Mn.

Ā-patana, am, n. happening, appearing, Sāh.; coming, approaching; reaching; unexpected appearance (as from fate), L.

Ā-pati, is, m. incessantly moving (as the wind), VS. v, 5 [Comm.]

Āpatika, mfn. accidental, unforeseen, coming from fate, Comm. on Up. ii, 45; (as), m. a hawk, a falcon, ib.

Ā-patita, mfn. happened, befallen; alighted, descended.

Ā-pāta, as, m. the falling, descending; rushing upon, pressing against, Mn.; Kum.; Ragh. &c.; forwardness, Kathās.; happening, becoming apparent, (unexpected) appearance, Ragh.; Sāh. &c.; the instant, current moment, Kir.; throwing down, causing to descend, L. — **tas**, ind. unexpectedly; instantly, suddenly, just now, Sāh. — **mātra**, mfn. being only momentary.

Āpātika, mfn. rushing upon, being at hand; (as), m., N. of a kind of demigod.

Ā-pātita, mfn. caused to fall down, thrown down, killed, Hariv.

Ā-pātina, mfn. i. c. falling on, happening, Kathās.

Ā-pātya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 4, 68) approaching in order to assault or attack, rushing on, assailing, Śiṣ. v, 15; to be assaulted or attacked, L.

आपत्काल āpat-kāla, &c. See under 1. *ā-√pad* below.

आपत्य āpatya, mfn. (fr. *apatya*), relating to the formation of patronymic nouns, L.

आपथि ā-pathi, is, m. (fr. *pathin* with *ā*), travelling hither or near, RV. v, 52, 10.

Āpathī, f. any impediment in one's way (e. g. a stone, tree, &c.) [?], RV. i, 64, 11.

आपद् 1. ā-√pad, Ā. *-padyate* (pf. *-pede*, aor. *āpādi*, &c.) to come, walk near, approach, BhP.; to enter, get in, arrive at, go into, ŚBr.; Lāty.; R. &c.; to fall in or into; to be changed into, be reduced to any state; to get into trouble, fall into misfortune, AV. viii, 8, 18; xi, 1, 30; ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to get, attain, take possession; to happen, occur, ŚBr.; Mālav. &c.; Caus. *-pāṭayati* (aor. 1. pl. *ā-pāṭadāma*, AV. x, 5, 42) to cause to enter, bring on, ŚBr.; to bring to any state, Ragh.; to bring into trouble or misfortune, R. &c.; to bring near or towards, fetch, procure, produce, cause, effect, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; to procure for one's self, obtain, take possession, BhP.; to change, transform.

Āpat (in comp. for 2. *āpad* below). — **kāpa**, m. rule of practice in misfortune (cf. *āpad-dharma*), Gaut.; Mn. — **kāla**, m. season or time of distress, Mn.; Pāṇat. — **kālika**, mfn. occurring in a time of calamity, belonging to such a time, *gaṇa kāty-ādī* (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 116).

Ā-patti, is, f. happening, occurring; entering into a state or condition, entering into relationship with, changing into, KātyŚr.; APrat. &c.; incurring, misfortune, calamity, Yājñ.; fault, transgression, L.

2. **Āpad**, f. misfortune, calamity, distress, Mn.; Hit.; Ragh. &c.; (*āpadā*, instr.), through mistake

or error, unintentionally. — *uddharana*, n. bringing out of trouble, Hit. — *gata*, mfn. fallen into misfortune, unhappy. — *grasta*, mfn. seized by misfortune, unfortunate, in misfortune. — *dharma*, m. a practice only allowable in time of distress, Mn.; misfortune, MBh. [NBD.] — *vināta*, mfn. disciplined or humbled by misfortune, Bālar. 193, 17.

Ā-pāda, f. misfortune, calamity, L.

Ā-panna, mfn. entered, got in, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; afflicted, unfortunate, Śāk.; Kathās. &c.; gained, obtained, acquired; having gained or obtained or acquired. — *jivika*, mfn. having obtained a livelihood, Comm. on Pāp. i, 2, 44. — *sattva*, f. a pregnant woman, Ragh. x, 60; Śāk. *Āpannārti-prasama-phala*, m(f)ān. having as result the relieving of the pains of the afflicted, Megh. 54.

1. *Ā-pāda*, as, m. reward, remuneration, ChUp.; arriving at, L.; (for 2. *ā-pāda* see below.)

Ā-pādaka, mfn. causing, effecting.

Ā-pādana, am, n. causing to arrive at; bringing any one to any state; producing, effecting, Siddh.

आपदेव āpadeva, as, m. (fr. 2. *ap*), N. of the god of water (Varuṇa), T.; N. of an author; (f), f., N. of a book written by the above (the Mīmāṃsānyāya-prakāśa).

आपन् ā-√pan, Ā. (*ā-pananta*, RV. x, 74, 4), P. (pf. *ā-pāpana*, RV. viii, 2, 17) to admire, praise.

आपन āpana, &c. See under *√1. āp*.

आपभट्ट āpa-bhaṭṭa, as, m., N. of an author (= *Āpa-deva*).

आपमित्यक āpamityaka, mfn. (fr. *apa-mitya* [Pāp. iv, 4, 21], ind. p. of *apa-√mā*), received by barter; (am), n. property &c. obtained by barter, L.

आपया āpayā (fr. 3. *āpa* and *√yā*; cf. *āpagā*), a river, L.; N. of a river, RV. iii, 23, 4.

आपरपक्षीय āparapakṣhiya, mfn. (fr. *apara-pakṣha*), belonging to the second half (of a month), BhP.

आपराधय्य āparādhayya, am, n. (fr. *aparādhaya*, gaṇa *brāhmaṇādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 124), wrongdoing, offending, L.

आपराह्निक āparāhṇika, mfn. (fr. *aparāhṇa*), belonging to or occurring in the afternoon, Pāp.; KātyŚr.

आपतुक āpartuka, mfn. (fr. *apartu* = *apartu*), not corresponding to the season.

आपल āpala, am, n., N. of a Sāman (cf. *āpālu*).

आपव āpava, as, m., N. of Vasishṭha, MBh.; Hariv. (said to be a patron, fr. *āpu* = Varuṇa?).

आपवर्गिक āpavargika, mfn. (fr. *apa-varga*), conferring final beatitude, BhP.

Āpavargya, mfn. id., ib.

आपश् ā-√paś, P. *ā-paśyati* [AV. iv, 20, 1], to look at.

आपस् 1. āpas, n. (connected with 1. *ap*), a religious ceremony, RV.

आपस् 2. āpas, n. (fr. 2. *ap*), water, ChUp.

3. *Āpas*, Nom. (rarely acc.) pl. of 2. *ap*, q.v.

Āpo (in comp. for 2. & 3. *āpas*). — *devata*, mfn. having the water as deity, ĀśvŚr. — *devatya*, mfn. id., ŚākhŚr. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of water, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. — *mātrā*, f. the subtle elementary principle of water. — *mūrti*, m., N. of a son of Manu Svārocīsha, Hariv.; N. of one of the seven Rishis of the tenth Manvantara. — *śāna*, mfn. 'taking water' [*āpas* being a rare form of the acc. for *apas*], i. e. sipping water; (am), n. sipping water before and after eating. — *hishṭhiya*, mfn. belonging to the hymn x, 9 of the RV. (which begins with *āpo hi shṭhā*); (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

आपस्तम्ब āpastamba, as, m., N. of a renowned sage and writer on ritual; (as, f), m. f. a descendant of Āpastamba, gaṇa *śriddhi* [Pāp. iv, 1, 104]; (ās), m. pl. the pupils of Āpastamba. — *grīhya*, n., — *dharma*, m., — *śrauta*, n., — *sūtra*, n., &c., N. of works by Āpastamba and his school.

Āpastambi, is, m. a descendant of the above.

Āpastambīya, mfn. belonging to or descended from Āpastamba.

आपस्तम्ब āpastambha, as, m., v. l. for *āpastamba*.

Āpastambhini, f., N. of a plant, L.

आपा ā-√1. pā, P. — *pibati* (Impv. 2. du. *ā-pibatam*, RV. ii, 36, 6; pf. — *pāpau*: Pass. — *pīyate*, &c.) to drink in, suck in or up; to sip, RV.; MBh.; Ragh.; to drink in with ears or eyes, i. e. to hear or see with attention, hang on, BhP.; Ragh.; to absorb, take away: Caus. — *pāyayati*, to cause to drink or suck in, BhP.

2. *Ā-pāna*, am, n. the act of drinking, a drinking-party, banquet, MBh.; (for 1. *āpāna* see p. 142, col. 2.) — *goshṭhi*, f. a banquet, carouse, Kathās. — *bhūmi*, f. a place for drinking in company, Ragh.; Kum. — *śālā*, f. a tavern, liquor shop, R.

Ā-pānaka, am, n. a drinking-bout; drinking liquor, Kād.

Ā-pānta-manya, mfn. giving zeal or courage when drunk (said of the Soma juice), RV. x, 89, 5.

Ā-pāya, mfn. food of drinking, AitBr.

1. *Ā-pīta*, mfn. drunk up, exhausted.

Ā-pīya, ind. p. having drunk in, Hariv.

आपाक 1. āpāka, as, m. (*√pac*), a baking-oven, potter's kiln; baking, T.; = *puṭapāka*, q.v., T. *Āpāke-sthā*, mfn. standing in an oven, AV. viii, 6, 14.

आपाक 2. ā-pāka, as, m. slight baking, T.

आपाङ्ग्य āpāṅgya, am, n. (fr. *apāṅga*), anointing the corners of the eyes, Suśr.

आपाटल ā-pāṭala, m(f)ān. reddish, Kād.

आपाटलिपुत्रम् ā-pāṭaliputram, ind. as far as or to Pāṭaliputra, L.

आपाण्डु ā-pāṇḍu, mfn. slightly pale, palish, pale, VarBṢ. — *tā*, f. paleness.

Ā-pāṇḍura, mfn. palish, pale, white. — *°rī-√bhū*, to become pale, Kum.

आपात ā-pāta. See under *ā-√1. pat*.

आपातलिका āpātālikā, f., N. of a Vaitāliya metre.

आपाद ā-pāda, &c. See under 1. *ā-√pad*.

आपाल āpāla, am, n., N. of a Sāman (cf. *āpāla*).

आपालि āpālī, is, m. a louse, L.

आपि āpi, &c. See under *√1. āp*.

आपिङ्ग ā-piṅga, mfn. reddish-brown, Bhāṭṭ.

आपिञ्जर ā-piñjara, mfn. somewhat red, reddish, Ragh.; Kād.; (am), n. gold, L.

आपिष्ट ā-√piṣṭ, p. *ā-piṣṭamā*, making a noise, crackling, RV. x, 102, 11 [Sāy.]

आपिश ā-√piś, P. (Impv. 2. pl. *ā-piśata*, RV. x, 53, 7), Ā. (p. — *piśāntā*, RV. vii, 57, 3) to decorate, ornament, colour.

आपिशङ्ग ā-piśaṅga, mfn. slightly tawny, gold-coloured, Kād.

आपिशर्वर āpīśarvāra, mfn. (fr. *apī-śarvāra*), nightly, nocturnal, TS.

आपिशलि āpīśali, is, m., N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāp. [vi, 1, 92], &c.

Āpīśala, m(f)ān. belonging to or coming from Āpīśali; (as), m. a pupil of the same.

आपिष् ā-√piśh, P. (*ā-piśhānti*, AV. xx, 133, 1; pf. — *piśhānti*, VS. ix, 11) to press or rub against, to touch.

Ā-pīśham, ind. p. having pressed or rubbed against, touching, ŚBr.

आपी ā-√pi, &c. See under *ā-√pyai*.

आपीड ā-√pid, Caus. — *pīdayati*, to press against or out; to press, crush, ĀśvGr.; R. &c.; to press hard, give pain, perplex, MBh.

Ā-pīḍa, as, m. (i.e. m(f)ān., L.) compressing, squeezing, Suśr.; giving pain, hurting, L.; a chaplet tied on the crown of the head, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; N. of a metre.

Ā-pīḍana, am, n. the act of compressing, squeez-

ing, drawing tightly; embracing, clasping; hurting, giving pain, L.

Ā-pīḍita, mfn. compressed, squeezed, R.; Śāk.; Prabh. &c.; bound tightly, embraced, overlaid, covered, Rājat.; hurt; decorated with chaplets, MBh.

आपीत 2. ā-pīta, mfn. yellowish, R.; (as), m., N. of a species of tree, Comm.; (am), n. filament of the lotus, ib.; a pyritic mineral, L.; (for 1. *ā-pīta* see under *ā-√pā*, and for 3. *ā-pīta* under *ā-√pyai*.)

Ā-pītaya, Nom. P. to make yellowish, dye with any yellow substance, Kād.

आपीन ā-pīna. See under *ā-√pyai*.

आपुय ā-√puṭh, Caus. — *pathayati*.

Ā-pothya, ind. p. having squeezed or compressed, Suśr.

आपू ā-√pū, Ā. (Impv. *ā-pavasva*, RV. ix, 70, 10; once P. *ā-pava*, RV. ix, 49, 3; p. — *punāna*) to be pure; to flow towards after purification; to carry towards in its course (as a stream), RV.; VS.

आपूपिक āpūpika, mfn. (fr. *apūpa*), relating to cakes (as selling or eating or making cakes), Comm. on Pāp.; (as), m. a baker, confectioner, L.; (am), n. a multitude of cakes, L.

Āpūpya, am, n. meal, flour, L.

आपूय ā-√pūy, P. (impf. *āpūyat*) to purify, ŚBr.

Āpūyita, mfn. stinking. See *an-ā-pūyita*.

आपूर ā-pūra, &c. See under *ā-√prī*.

आपूष āpūsha, am, n. tin, L.

आपू 1. ā-√1. prī, P. (aor. Subj. 2. du. — *parashathas*, RV. x, 143, 4) to give aid, protect.

आपू 2. ā-√2. prī, P. (— *prīṇoti*) to employ one's self, to be occupied, BhP.

Ā-prīta, mfn. occupied, engaged, BhP.

आपूय ā-√prīc, P. (Impv. *ā-prīnaktu*; pf. — *prīc*; Inf. — *prīce*, RV. v, 50, 2, and — *prīcas*, RV. viii, 40, 9) to fill, pervade; to satiate, RV. i, 84, 1; TBṛ.; to mix with, AitBr.: Ā. (aor. Pot. *ā-prīc-mahi*) to satiate one's self, RV. i, 129, 7.

Ā-prīk, ind. in a mixed manner, in contact with, RV. x, 89, 14.

आपूञ्छ ā-prīcchā. See under *ā-√prach*.

आपू ā-√prī, P. — *pīpartī*, — *prīṇātī*, and — *prīṇātī*, to fill up, fulfil, fill, RV.; AV.; VS.; to do any one's desire, satisfy any one's wish, RV.: Ā. — *prīṇate*, to surfeit one's self, satiate or satisfy one's self, RV.: Pass. — *pūryate*, to be filled, become full, increase; to be satiated, satisfied, RV.; ŚBr.; BhP.; MBh.; Kathās. &c. Caus. — *pūryati*, to fill up, fulfil, fill, ŚBr.; Hariv.; Rājat. &c.; to fill with noise, MBh.; R.; to fill with air, to inflate, R.; to cover; to load anything with, MBh.; R.; Ritus.; Kathās.

Ā-pūra, as, m. flood, flooding, excess, abundance, Kathās.; Śis. &c.; filling up, making full, L.; filling a little, T.

Ā-pūraṇa, mfn. making full, filling up, Hit.; (as), m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.; (am), n. filling, making full, satiating; drawing a bow; flooding.

Ā-pūrta, mfn. filled up, full.

Ā-pūrta, am, n. fulfilling; a meritorious work, Kād.

Ā-pūrya, ind. p. having filled, filling.

Ā-pūryamāṇa, mfn. becoming full, increasing. — *pakṣha*, m. [scil. *candra*] the moon in her increase, the waxing moon, ĀśvGr.; ParGr.; ŚākhGr. &c.

आपेक्षिक āpekṣhika, mfn. (fr. *apekṣhā*), relative, having relation or reference to, Siddh. (p. 418, l. 10). — *tva*, am, n. the state of being relative, Nyāyad.

आपेय āpeya, ās, m. pl. (fr. 1. *ap*?), a particular class of gods. — *tva*, am, n. the being of this class, MaitrS.; (cf. *āpyeya*.)

आपेयम् āpeyam. See under *ā-√pish*.

आपोक्लिम āpoklima, am, n. (in astron.) = *ἀπόκλιμα*.

आपोदेवत āpo-devata, āpo-maya, &c. See p. 143, col. 1.

आप्त āpta, &c. See under √ap.

आप्त्य 2. āptyā, as, m., N. of Trita, RV.; N. of Indra, RV. x, 120, 6; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of deities, RV. (ib.); AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (for 1. āptya see under √āp).

आप्तवान् āpnavāna, as, m. a descendant of Apnavāna, ĀśvŚr.

आप्त्य 2. āpya, mfn. (fr. 2. ap), belonging or relating to water, watery, liquid, Suśr.; consisting of water; living in water; (as), m., N. of several asterisms, VarBr.; N. of a Vasi; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of deities, Bhp.; Hariv.; (am), n., N. of a constellation; (for 1. āpya see under √āp).

आप्त्य 3. āpya, am, n., N. of a plant, a kind of Costus, L.; (cf. vāpya.)

आप्त्ये āpyeya, ās, m. pl. (fr. 1. ap?), N. of a class of deities (= āpyea), KapS. -vta, am, n. = āpyea-tva, ib.

आप्त्ये ā-pyā, ā. -pyāyate (Impv. ā-pyāyasya, AV. vii, 81, 5; aor. Subj. 1. pl. ā-pyāyishimahi, AV. vii, 81, 5) to swell, increase; to grow larger or fat or comfortable; to thrive; to become full or strong; to abound, RV.; AV.; VS.; AitBr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; to make full; to enlarge, strengthen, MBh.; Caus. ā-pyāyati (AV. iv, 11, 4; aor. Subj. ā-pyāyati, RV. i, 152, 6) to cause to swell; to make full, fill up; to enlarge; to cause to grow, increase; to make fat or strong or comfortable; to confirm, ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; R.; Megh. &c.; to help forward; to cause to increase or get the upper hand (e. g. a disease), Suśr. &c.

आप्त्ये, mfn. fat, enlarged, increased, T.

3. ā-pīta, mfn. swollen out, puffed up, distended, full, stout, fat, RV. viii, 9, 19; (for 2. āpīta see s. v.)

आप्त्ये, mfn. id., AV. ix, 1, 9; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (as), m. a well, T.; (am), n. an udder, Ragh. -vat, mfn. containing a form of ā-pyāi (as the verse RV. i, 91, 16), AitBr. i, 17, 4; (cf. āpyāna-vat.)

आप्त्ये, mfn. stout, robust, increased; glad, T.; (am), n. increasing; stoutness; gladness, T. -vat = ā-pīna-vat, ŚBr. vii, 3, 1, 12, &c.

आप्त्ये, as, m. becoming full, increasing, Kathās.

आप्त्ये, mfn. causing fullness or stoutness, Suśr.; increasing welfare, gladdening, L.; (ī), f. an umbilical vein, MärkP.; (am), n. the act of making full or fat, Suśr.; satiating; satisfying, refreshing, pleasing, Mn.; increasing, causing to thrive, MBh.; causing to swell (the Soma), ŚBr. &c.; satiety, satisfaction; advancing; anything which causes corpulency or good condition; strengthening medicine, Suśr.; corpulency, growing or being fat or stout; gladness, L. -vat, mfn. causing or effecting welfare, increase, MaitrUp. -āla, mfn. capable of satisfying.

आप्त्ये, mfn. satisfied, increased, improved, pleased, gratified; stout, fat; grown, spread out (as a disease).

आप्त्ये, mfn. causing welfare or increase, Kathās.; (inī), f., N. of a Śakti, L.

आप्त्ये, mfn. to be satisfied or pleased, MBh.

आप्त्ये 1. āprā, mfn. (fr. √1. āp, Sāy. on RV. i, 132, 2), getting at [enemies in order to kill them] (?); (for 2. āpra see under ā-√prī.)

आप्त्ये ā-√prach, ā. -pricchate, rarely P. (Impv. -priccha, MBh.) to take leave, bid farewell; to salute on receiving or parting with a visitor, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to call (on a god), implore, Suśr.; to ask, inquire for, Bhp.; to extol, L.

आप्त्ये, f. conversation, speaking to or with; address; bidding farewell, saluting on receiving a visitor, asking, inquiring, L.

1. ā-pricchya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 123) to be inquired for; to be respected, RV. i, 60, 2; to be praised, laudable, commendable, RV.

2. ā-pricchya, ind. p. having saluted or asked or inquired.

आप्त्ये, mfn. welcomed, saluted, MBh.; asked for, L.

आप्त्ये, (irr.) = 2. ā-pricchya, R. i, 72, 20.

आप्त्ये, am, n. expression of civility on

receiving or parting with a visitor, welcome, bidding farewell &c.

आप्त्ये, mfn. to be saluted; to be asked, Sāy.

आप्त्ये, ā-prati-ni-√vrit, to cease completely.

आप्त्ये, ā-prati-nivṛtta-guṇḍarmi-cakra, mfn. (scil. jñāna, knowledge) through which the whole circle of wave-like qualities (of passion &c.) subside or cease completely, Bhp. ii, 3, 12.

आप्त्ये ā-prati (ā-prati-√), P. (Impv. 2. pl. ātana, RV. vi, 42, 2) to go towards any one to meet him.

आप्त्ये ā-√prath, Caus. (aor. Subj. 3. pl. -paprāthan, RV. viii, 94, 9) to spread, extend.

आप्त्ये ā-pradivām, ind. for ever, ŚBr.

आप्त्ये ā-prapadam, ind. to the end or fore part of the foot, Pān. iv, 2, 8.

आप्त्ये, mfn. reaching to the fore part of the foot (as a dress), Kād.

आप्त्ये, mfn. id.; (am), n. a dress reaching to the end of the foot.

आप्त्ये ā-pra-√yam, P. (Impv. -prāyacha, AV. vii, 26, 8) to hand over, to reach.

आप्त्ये ā-pravaṇa, mfn. a little precipitous.

आप्त्ये ā-√prā, P. (pf. ā-paprau, AV. xix, 49, 1 & RV.; aor. 2. sg. āprās, RV. i, 62, 13, &c.), ā. (pf. ā-papre, AV. xi, 2, 27; aor. āprāyī, AV. xix, 47, 1, &c.) to fulfil; to accomplish any one's desire (kāma).

आप्त्ये ā-prāvisham, ind. until the rainy season, ŚBr.

आप्त्ये 1. ā-√prī, P. (-prīṇati, AitBr. ii, 4; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -pīrāyas, RV. ii, 6, 8) to satisfy, conciliate, propitiate, please, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; to address or invoke with the Āpri (see below) verses, AitBr.; ŚBr.: ā. (impf. āprīṇita) to amuse one's self, be delighted or pleased, TS.; Lāṭy.

2. āpra, mfn. belonging to or being an Āpri (see below), RAnukr.

2. ā-prī, f. gaining one's favour, conciliation, propitiation; (-pīryas [AV. xi, 7, 19] and -pīryas [Nārāy.]), f. pl., N. of particular invocations spoken previous to the offering of oblations (according to ĀśvŚr. iii, 2, 5 seq. they are different in different schools; e. g. sāmidhho agnir, RV. v, 28, 1, in the school of Śunaka; jushāsya nah, RV. vii, 2, 1, in that of Vasiṣṭha; sāmidhho adyā, RV. x, 110, 1, in that of others; Nārāyaṇa on this passage gives ten hymns belonging to different schools; see also Sāy. on RV. i, 13 [sāmidhho na āvaha, the Āpri-hymn of the school of Kaṇva], who enumerates twelve Āpris and explains that twelve deities are propitiated; those deities are personified objects belonging to the fire-sacrifice, viz. the fuel, the sacred grass, the enclosure, &c., all regarded as different forms of Agni; hence the objects are also called Āpris, or, according to others, the objects are the real Āpris, whence the hymns received their names), AV.; TS.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

आप्त्ये, mfn. gladdened, joyous, Bhp. x, 62, 27.

-pā, m. [according to the Comm. on VS. viii, 57, 'guarding those who are propitiated'] guarding when gladdened or propitiated, N. of Vishnu, VS.; ŚBr.

आप्त्ये, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib.)

आप्त्ये ā-√pru (√pru = √plu), ā. -pravate, to spring up, jump up.

आप्त्ये ā-prushāya, Nom. P. ā-prushāyati, to besprinkle, bespinkle, RV. x, 26, 3; 68, 4: ā. (impf. 3. pl. -prushāyanta) id., RV. i, 186, 9.

आप्त्ये ā-√plu, ā. -plavate (Pot. -pluvita, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 12, 31 [v. l.], and -plavet) to spring or jump towards or over, dance towards or over, AV. xx, 129, 1; AitBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to bathe, wash, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. & Śr.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Bhp.; MBh. &c.; to immerse one's self, MBh. &c.; to bathe, wash another, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to water, bedew, inundate; to overrun, MBh.; Hariv. Pāncat. &c.; Caus. P. -plāvayati, to wash or bathe any person or thing, cause to be bathed or washed, ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; MBh. &c.; to bathe (one's self), MBh.; to

inundate, overwhelm, set in commotion, MBh.; Hariv.; Mn. &c.; to dip, steep, Suśr.; VarBrS.: ā. -plāvayate, id.

आप्त्ये, as, m. ablution, bathing, Pān.; Bhp.; R.; sprinkling with water, L. -vratin, m. one whose duty is to perform the Samāvartana ablution (on returning home after completing his studies), an initiated householder, L.

आप्त्ये, am, n. immersing, bathing, KātyŚr.; Bhp.; MBh.; sprinkling with water, L.

आप्त्ये, as, m. (= ā-plava, Pān. iii, 3, 50), submerging, wetting; flood, inundation, L.

आप्त्ये, mfn. inundated, overflowed, Hariv.; Rājat.; Pāncat.

1. ā-plāvya, mfn. to be used as a bath, serving for bathing, MBh.; bathing (any one), to be washed, bathed; (am), n. washing, bathing, Pān.; L.

2. ā-plāvya, ind. p. having washed, wetted or sprinkled.

आप्त्ये, mfn. one who has bathed (himself), bathed, MBh.; Bhp.; wetted, sprinkled, overflowed, MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; ifc. (used fig.) overrun; afflicted, distressed (vyasand); one who has sprung or jumped near, Hariv.; MBh.; (as), m. (= ā-plava-vratin), an initiated householder, L.; (am), n. bathing, MBh.; jumping, springing towards, MBh.; Hariv. -vratin, m. = ā-plava-vratin, q. v., L. ā-plutāṅga, m(f)ṛn. bathed all over, MBh.

आप्त्ये, is, f. bathing, a bath, L.

आप्त्ये, ind. p. having bathed or washed; having jumped up.

आप्त्ये ā-plushṭa, mfn. a little singed or burnt, Kum. v, 48.

आप्त्ये āprā, nom. of āpvan, m.? (according to Siddh. ii, p. 393, l. 21, fr. √āp) wind, air (according to Comm. on Up. i, 154 = kaṇṭha-sthāna).

आप्त्ये āpsara, mfn. (fr. āpsaras), belonging to the Apsaras.

आप्त्ये, m(f)ṛn. a descendant of an Apsaras, Bhp. vi, 4, 16; (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

आप्त्ये āpsava, as, m. (fr. āpsu, loc. pl. of ap), N. of a Manu.

आप्त्ये ā-√phaṇ, Intens. -pānīphaṇa (Pān. vii, 4, 65) to skip, jump, RV. iv, 40, 4.

आप्त्ये ā-phalaka, as, m. enclosure, pali-sade, R. i, 70, 3.

आप्त्ये ā-phalodaya-karman, mfn. persevering in a work until it bears fruit, Ragh. i, 5.

आप्त्ये āphalya, am, n. (fr. ā-phala), fruitlessness, Nyāyad.

आप्त्ये āphina, am, n. and āphūka, am, n. opium, L.; (Hindi āphim and āphū, cf. ā-phena.)

आप्त्ये ā-√badh, See ā-√vadh.

आप्त्ये ā-√bandh, P. -badhnāti (impf. ā-badhnāt, AV. vi, 81, 3; pf. -babandha), ā. (pf. -badhē, AV. v, 28, 11; Inf. ā-bādhe, AV. v, 28, 11) to bind or tie on, tie to one's self, AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; Lāṭy.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to join, bind together, combine, resume, MBh.; Daś.; Kād.; to take hold of, seize, Mn.; to adhere closely to, be constant, Kād.; to fix one's eye or mind on, Kathās.; Ragh.; to effect, produce; to bring to light, show, Megh. &c.

आप्त्ये, mfn. tied on, bound; joined; fixed, effected, produced, shown (cf. the comps.); (as), m. affection, L.; (am), n. binding fastly, a binding, a yoke, L.; an ornament, cloth, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 1, 25 (L. as, m.) -āpishṭi, mfn. having the eyes fixed on, Ragh. -maṇḍala, mfn. forming a circle, sitting in a circle, Kād. -māla, mfn. forming a wreath, Megh. ā-baddhāñjali, mfn. (= kṛitāñjali) joining the palms of the hands, Daś.

आप्त्ये, f. binding (cf. Inf. ā-bādhe = dat.)

आप्त्ये, as, m. a tie or bond; the tie of a yoke (that which fastens the axle to the yoke, or the latter to the plough), L.; ornament, decoration, L.; affection, L.

आप्त्ये, am, n. tying or binding on or round, R.

आप्त्ये ā-bandhura, mfn. a little deep.

आबयु ābayu, us, m. (only voc. ābayo and ābayo) N. of a plant, AV. vi, 16, 1.

आबर्ह ā-barha, &c. See under ā-√brih.

आबल्य ābalya, am, n. (fr. ā-bala), weakness, KaushUp.

आबाप ā-√bādā, Ā. -bādāte, to oppress, press on, press hard; to molest, check; to pain or torment, TS. &c.; to suspend, annul, BhP.

Ā-bādā, as, m. pressing towards, RV. viii, 23, 3; molestation, trouble; m. and (ā), f. pain, distress, MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Kir. &c.; (ā), f. (in math.) segment of the base of a triangle; (mfn.) distressed, tormented, T.

आबालम् ā-bālam, ind. down to or including children, beginning with infants, Kathās.

Ā-bālyam, ind. id., ib. & R.

आबिल ābila, mfn. (fr. √bil, 'to split,' T.; cf. āvila), turbid, dirty; confounded, embarrassed, L.; (ām), ind. confusedly, ŚBr. -kanda, as, m. a species of bulbous plant, L.

आबुन ābutta, as, m. (in dram.) a sister's husband (probably a Prakṛit word).

आबुध ā-budh, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -bōdhā) to attend to, mind, RV. vii, 22, 3.

आबुध्य ābudhya, am, n. (fr. ā-budha), want of discernment, foolishness, L.

आबृह ā-√brih, P. -brihatt (cf. ā-√brih) to tear up or off or away; to pull off, RV. x, 61, 5; TS.; ŚBr. &c.

Ā-barha, ifc. mfn. tearing out; (as), m. tearing out or away; hurting, violating, L.; (ām), ind. so as to tear up, Kāth.

Ā-barhaya, am, n. the act of tearing off or out, L.

Ā-barhita, mfn. torn out, L.

Ā-barhin, mfn. fit for tearing out, ib.

Ā-briḍha, mfn. torn out or away, ŚBr. ii, 1, 2, 16.

आन्दम् ādam, ind. (for ā-abdam), during a year, BhP.

Ādika, mfn. annual, yearly, Mn.

आब्रह्म ā-brahma, ind. up to or including Brahman, BhP.

Ā-brahma-sabham, ind. to Brahman's court, Ragh. xviii, 27.

आब्रू ā-brū, Ā. -bruvate, to converse with, Hariv.

आभङ्गिन ā-bhaṅgin, mfn. (√bhaṅj), a little curved, Kād.

आभज् ā-√bhaj, P. (Impv. 2. sg. ā-bhaja; pf. ā-babhāja; aor. Subj. 2. sg. ā-bhāg; RV. viii, 69, 8), Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. ā-bhajasva, &c.) to cause to share or partake; to help any one to anything, let any one have anything, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; to revere, respect, BhP.; Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -bhājayasva) to cause to partake, Comm. on Bṛ-ĀrUp. i, 3, 18.

Ā-bhaga, as, m. one who is to be honoured by a share, RV. i, 136, 4, &c.; AV. iv, 23, 3.

Ā-bhajanīya, mfn. id., Say. on RV.

आभण्डन ā-bhaṇḍana, am, n. defining, determining, L.

आभयजय ābhayajātya, mf(i)n. descended from Abhaya-jāta, gaṇa gurgādī (Pāp. iv, 1, 105).

Ābhayajāta, mf(i)n. belonging to Ābhayajātya, gaṇa karvādī (Pāp. iv, 2, 111).

आभर ā-bhara, &c. See under ā-√bhrī.

आभा 1. ā-√bhā, P. -bhāti (Impv. 2. sg. ā-bhāhi, RV.; pf. -babhau) to shine or blaze towards, RV.; AV.; to irradiate, outshine, illumine, RV.; AV.; TB.; BhP.; to appear, become visible or apparent, BhP.; MBh.; Hariv.; Rājat. &c.; to look like, Kathās.; MBh. &c.

2. Ā-bhā, f. splendour, light; a flash; colour, appearance, beauty, MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; a reflected image, outline; likeness, resemblance, MBh.; R.; (mfn.) ifc. like, resembling, appearing, R.; Kāvyaḍ.; Śiś. &c. (e.g. hemābha, shining like gold); [cf. Hib. avibh, 'likeness, similitude'; avibh, 'neatness, elegance'; avibhcal, 'a spark of fire?']

Ā-bhāta, mfn. shining, blazing; appearing, visible, MBh.; Mn. &c.

Ā-bhāti, is, f. splendour, light; shade, L.

आभाणक ā-bhāṇaka, as, m. (√bhaṇ), a saying, proverb.

आभाप् ā-√bhāsh, Ā. -bhāshate, to address, speak to, MBh.; R. &c.; to talk, converse with, MBh.; Kathās.; Hariv.; to talk, speak; to communicate; to call, shout, MBh.; Ragh.; to name, Suśr.; to promise, Kathās.

Ā-bhāsha, as, m. speech, talking; addressing; R.; a saying, proverb; introduction, preface, L.

Ā-bhāshana, am, n. addressing, speaking to, conversing with, entertainment, Ragh.

Ā-bhāshita, mfn. addressed; spoken, told, Hariv.

1. Ā-bhāshya, mfn. to be addressed, worthy of being spoken to or conversed with, MBh.; Ragh.

2. Ā-bhāshya, ind. p. having addressed, having spoken to.

आभास् ā-√bhās, Ā. (pf. -bābhāse) to appear, look like, MBh.; Ragh. vii, 40, &c.; Kum.; Kathās.; Caus. P. -bhāsayati, to shine upon, illuminate, Nir.; MārK.P.; to throw light upon, exhibit the falsity of anything, Comm. on Bādar.

Ā-bhāsa, as, m. splendour, light, R.; Vedāntas. 195; colour, appearance, R.; Suśr.; Bhag.; semblance, phantom; mere appearance, fallacious appearance, Vedāntas.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; reflection; intention, purpose; (in log.) fallacy, semblance of a reason, sophism, an erroneous though plausible argument (regarded by logicians as of various kind); ifc. looking like, having the mere appearance of a thing, Gaut.; Sāh. &c. -tā, f. or -tva, n. the being a mere appearance, Sāh. &c.

Ā-bhāsana, am, n. illuminating, making apparent or clear.

Ābhāsin, mfn. ifc. shining like, having the appearance of, Hariv.

Ā-bhāsura, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 161) shining, bright, L.; (as), m., N. of a class of deities, L.

Ā-bhāsvara, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 175) shining, bright, L.; (as), m., N. of a class of deities, sixty-four in number; N. of a particular set of twelve subjects (ātmā jñātā dāmo dāntaḥ śāntir jñānam śamas tapaḥ kāmah krodho mado moho dvādaśābhāsvara ime || T.)

आभिकामिक ābhikāmika, mfn. (fr. abhi-kāma), wished for, agreeable, MBh.

आभिरणिक ābhīcarāṇika, mf(i)n. (fr. abhi-carāṇa), maledictory, imprecatory, serving for incantation or cursing or enchantment, KātyŚr.

Ābhīcārika, mf(i)n. id.; (am), n. spell, enchantment, magic.

आभिजन ābhijana, mfn. (fr. abhi-jana), relating to descent or family, Kum.; (am), n. loftiness of birth.

Ābhijātya, am, n. (fr. abhi-jāta), noble birth, nobility, R.; BhP.; learning, scholarship, L.; beauty, T.

आभिजित ābhijita, mfn. born under the constellation Abhi-jit, Pāp.; a descendant of Abhi-jit, ib.

Ābhijitya, mfn. a descendant of Abhi-jit, Pāp.

आभिद् ā-√bhid, Pass. -bhidyate, to be divided or torn or cleft.

आभिधा ābhidhā, f. (for abhi-dhā, q. v.), word, name, appellation, L.

Ābhidhātaka, am, n. word, name, L.

Ābhidhānika, mfn. (fr. abhi-dhāna), belonging to or contained in a dictionary, lexicographical; (as), m. a lexicographer, Comm. on Mn. viii, 275.

Ābhidhāniyaka, am, n. (fr. abhi-dhāniya), the characteristic of a noun, L.

आभिप्रतारिण ābhīpratāriṇa, as, m. a descendant of Abhi-pratārin, AitBr.

आभिप्रायिक ābhīprāyika, mfn. (fr. abhi-prāya), voluntary, optional.

आभिप्रायिक ābhīprāyika, mfn. relating to the religious ceremony called Abhi-plava, ĀsvŚr.; Lāty.; (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

आभिमन्यव ābhīmanyava, as, m. a descendant of Abhi-manyu, L.

आभिमानीक ābhīmānika, mfn. (in Sāmkyha phil.) belonging to Abhi-māna or self-conceit.

आभिमुख्य ābhīmukhya, am, n. (fr. abhi-mukha), direction towards; being in front of or face to face, presence, Pāp.; Pañcat.; Sāh.; wish or desire directed towards anything; the state of being about to do anything.

आभियोगिक ābhīyogika, mfn. (fr. abhi-yoga), done with skill or dexterity.

आभिरूपक ābhīrūpaka, am, n. (fr. abhi-rūpa), suitability; beauty, gaṇa māṇjñādī, Pāp. v, 1, 133.

Ābhīrūpya, am, n. suitability, Lāty.; beauty, L.

आभिशस्य ābhīśasya, am, n. (fr. abhi-śas), a sin or offence through which one becomes disgraced, Ap.

आभिशेक ābhīśheka, mfn. (fr. abhi-śheka), relating to the inauguration of a king; serving for it, VarYogay.

Ābhīśhecanika, mfn. id., MBh.; R.

आभिराहिक ābhīhārika, mfn. (fr. abhi-hāra), to be presented (especially to a king); (am), n. a respectful present or offering.

आभीक ābhīka, am, n. (fr. abhīka, N. of a Rishi?), 'composed by Abhīka' [T.], N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr.

आभीक्ष्ण ābhīkṣhṇa, mfn. (fr. abhīkṣhṇa), repeated, frequent, L.; (am), n. continued repetition.

Ābhīkṣhṇya, am, n. continued repetition, L.

आभीर ābhīra, as, m., N. of a people, MBh.; R.; VP.; a cowherd (being of a mixed tribe as the son of a Brahman and an Ambashṭha woman), Mn. x, 15, &c.; (ī), f. a cowherd's wife or a woman of the Ābhīra tribe, L.; the language of the Ābhīras; (ī), f. and (am), n., N. of a metre; (mfn.) belonging to the Ābhīra people. -pallī or -pallī, f. a station of herdsmen, village inhabited by cowherds only, abode of cowherds &c., L.

Ābhīraka or ābhīrika, mf(i)n. belonging to the Ābhīra people, L.; (as), m. the Ābhīra people.

आभील ā-bhīla, mfn. (√bhi), formidable, fearful, MBh.; suffering pain, L.; (am), n. bodily pain, misfortune, L.; [cf. Hib. abhīl, 'terrible, dreadful,']

आभीशव ābhīśava, am, n. (fr. abhīśu), 'composed by Abhīśu', N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr. xxv, 14, 15.

Ābhīśavādyā and ābhīśavōttara, am, n. id.

आभु ābhū, mfn. empty, void, RV. x, 129, 3 ('pervading, reaching, Say.); VS.; one whose hands are empty, stingy, RV. x, 27, 1; 4.

Ābhūka, mfn. empty, having no contents; powerless.

आभुग्न ā-bhugna, mfn. (√i. bhuj), a little curved or bent, Ragh.

आभुज् ā-√i. bhuj, P. -bhujati, to bend in, bend down, (paryāṇam ā-bhujya, bending down in the Paryāṇa (q. v.) posture.)

1. Ā-bhoga, as, m. winding, curving, curve, crease, MBh.; R. &c.; a serpent, RV. vii, 94, 12; the expanded hood of the Cobra Capella (used by Varuna as his umbrella), MBh.; Hariv.; circuit, circumference, environs, extension, fulness, expanse, Sak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; variety, multifariousness, Bhartṛ.; effort, pains, L.; (for 2. ā-bhoga see s. v.)

1. Ābhogin, mfn. curved, bent, Hariv.

आभू 1. ā-√bhū, -bhāvati (Impf. 2. sg. ā-bhavas; pf. ā-babhuva, &c.) to be present or near at hand; to assist; to exist, be, RV.; AV.; VS.; to continue one's existence, MBh.; to originate, be produced, begin to exist, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

2. Ā-bhū, mfn. present, being near at hand, assisting, helping, RV.; approaching, turning one's self towards (as a worshipper towards the deity), RV. i, 51, 9; (ī), m. a helper, assistant.

Ā-bhūta, mfn. produced, existing.

Ā-bhūti, is, f. reaching, attaining; superhuman power or strength, RV. x, 84, 6; (ī), m. N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

आभूतसंभवम् ā-bhūta-samplavam, ind. down to the dissolution or destruction of created things or of the universe, VP.

आभूमिपाल ā-bhūmipāla, mfn. up to the king inclusively, Hariv. 2023.

आभूष १. ã- $\sqrt{bhūṣh}$, P. - $\bar{bhūṣh}atī$, to spread over, reach, AV. vii, 11, 1; xviii, 1, 24; to pass one's existence, pass, RV. x, 11, 7; to go by; to act according to (loc.), obey; to cultivate; to honour or serve, RV.

Ā-bhūṣhanya, mfn. to be obeyed or praised or honoured, RV. v, 55, 4.

आभू ã- $\sqrt{bhṛs}$, P. - $\bar{bhārati}$ (pf. $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{jabhāra}$, RV.; aor. P. sg. $\bar{ābhārsham}$, RV. &c.) to bring towards or near; to carry or fetch; to effect, produce, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; to fill up, fill, attract (one's attention), BhP.

Ā-bhara, am, n., N. of several Sāmāns.

Ā-bharapa, am, n. decorating; ornament, decoration (as jewels &c.), Mn.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; N. of several works (especially life).

Ābharād-vasu, mfn. bringing property or goods, RV. v, 79, 3; (us), m., N. of a man. (*Ābharād-vasava*, am, n. 'composed by Ābharād-vasu,' N. of a Sāman.)

Ābharita, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhara}), ornamented, decorated, Hariv. 855.

Ā-bhṛta, mfn. brought or carried near, procured, produced, caused to exist, BhP. &c.; filled up, full; firmly fixed, BhP. **Ābhṛtātman**, mfn. one whose soul is filled with, having the attention fixed or fastened on.

आभेरी $\bar{ābherī}$, f., N. of one of the Rāginiṣ or modes of music (personified as a female), L.

आभोग २. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhoga} , as, m. ($\sqrt{2}$. \bar{bhuj}), enjoyment, satiety, fullness, completion, L.; N. of a work; (mfn.) ifc. enjoying, eating, TĀr.; (for 1. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhoga} see $\bar{ā}$ - $\sqrt{1}$. \bar{bhuj} .)

Ā-bhogāya, mfn. to be enjoyed, RV. i, 110, 2; [(as), m. food, nourishment, NBD.]

Ā-bhogī, is, f. food, nourishment, RV. i, 113, 5. २. **Ābhogin**, mfn. enjoying, eating, T.; (for 1. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhogin} see $\bar{ā}$ - $\sqrt{1}$. \bar{bhuj} .)

Ā-bhojin, mfn. ifc. eating, consuming, L.

आभ्यन्तर $\bar{ābhyantara}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhy} - \bar{anta} - \bar{ra}), being inside, interior, inner, MBh.; Suśr.; (am), ind. inside. — **prayatna**, m. internal effort (of the mouth in producing articulate utterance), Comm. on Pān. i, 1, 9; Siddh. p. 10.

Ābhyantarika, mfn. = $\bar{ābhyantara}$.

आभ्यवकाशिक $\bar{ābhyavakāśika}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhy} - $\bar{avakāśa}$), living in the open air, Buddh.

आभ्यवहारिक $\bar{ābhyavahārika}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhy} - $\bar{avahāra}$), supporting life, belonging to livelihood, T.

आभ्यागारिक $\bar{ābhyāgārika}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhy} - $\bar{āgāra}$), belonging to the support of a family, L.

आभ्याशिक $\bar{ābhyāśika}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhy} - $\bar{āśa}$), being near to each other, neighbouring, MBh. (less correctly in this sense written $\bar{ābhyāśika}$).

आभ्यासिक $\bar{ābhyāsika}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhy} - $\bar{āśa}$), resulting from practice, practising, repeating, L.

आभ्युदयिक $\bar{ābhyudayika}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhy} - \bar{udaya}), connected with the beginning or rising of anything, Mn.; relating to or granting prosperity, Mṛicch.; Uttar. &c.; (am), n., N. of a Śrāddha or offering to ancestors on occasions of rejoicing, ĀśvŚr.; Gaut.; Gobh. &c.

आभ्र $\bar{ābhra}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{bhra}), made or consisting of tale, Naish.

Ābhrya, m. f. a descendant of Abhra [NBD.], belonging to or being in the air [T.], L.

आभ्राज $\bar{ābhrāja}$, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

आभ्रिक $\bar{ābhrika}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{bhṛs}$), one who digs with a wooden spade or hoe, L.

आम् $\bar{ām}$, ind. an interjection of assent or recollection, Mṛicch.; Śak.; Vikr. &c.; (a vocative following this particle is anudatta, Pāp. viii, 1, 55.)

आम १. $\bar{āmā}$, mf(ā)n. raw, uncooked (opposed to \bar{pakva} , q.v.), RV.; AV.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; N. of the cow (considered as the raw material which produces the prepared milk). RV. iii, 30, 14, &c.; uncooked, unannealed, AV.; MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; undressed; unripe, immature, Suśr. &c.; undigested, Suśr.; fine, soft, tender (as a skin), BhP. iii, 31, 27; (as), m., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, VP.;

of a son of Ghṛita-prishṭha, BhP. v, 20, 21; (as), m. or (am), n. constipation, passing hard and unhealthy excretions, Suśr.; (am), n. state or condition of being raw, Suśr.; grain not yet freed from chaff; [cf. Gk. $\bar{amūs}$; Lat. $\bar{amārus}$; Hib. \bar{amh} , 'raw, unsodden, crude, unripe;' Old Germ. \bar{ampher} ; Mod. Germ. (*Sauer-*) \bar{amper} .] — **kumbha**, m. a water-jar of unbaked clay. — **gandhi**, mfn. smelling like raw meat or smelling musty, L. — **gandhika** and **gandhin**, mfn. id. ib. — **garbha**, m. an embryo, BhP. — **jvara**, m. fever produced by indigestion, Sū. ii, 54. — **tā**, f. rawness; unpreparedness, Suśr. — **pāka**, m. a method of mellowing or ripening a tumour or swelling, Suśr. — **pācin**, mfn. assisting or causing digestion, BhP. — **pātrā**, n. an unannealed vessel, AV. viii, 10, 28; ŚBr. — **posha**, ās, m. pl. grains pounded in a raw (i.e. uncooked) condition, MaitrŚr.; ĀpŚr. — **bhṛishṭa**, mfn. a little broiled, KātyŚr. v, 3, 2. — **pīnasa**, m. running at the nose, defluxion, Suśr. — **māṣa**, n. raw flesh. *Āma-māṣdīn*, m. eater of raw flesh, a cannibal. — **rakta**, m. dysentery. — **rasa**, m. imperfect chyme. — **rākshaś**, f. a particular remedy against dysentery. — **vāta**, m. constipation or torpor of the bowels with flatulence and intumescence, Suśr. — **śūla**, n. cholic pains arising from indigestion, BhP. — **śrāddha**, n. a particular Śrāddha offering (of raw flesh). **Āmātsīra**, m. dysentery or diarrhoea produced by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being mixed with hard and fetid matter), Suśr. **Āmātsīra**, mfn. afflicted with the above disease. **Āmāś**, mfn. eating raw flesh or food, RV. x, 87, 7; AV. xi, 10, 8; VS.; ŚBr. (*Āmāśya*, n. the state of eating raw flesh). — **Āmānna**, n. undressed rice. **Āmāśraya**, m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the belly as far as the navel, stomach, MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr.

Āmaka, mfn. raw, uncooked, &c., Suśr.

Āmisha. See s. v.

आम २. $\bar{āma}$, m. (probably identical with १. $\bar{āma}$), sickness, disease, L.

१. **Āmana**, am, n. sickness, disease; (for २. $\bar{āmana}$ see $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{man} .)

Āmaya, as, m. sickness, disease, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Yājñ.; R. &c.; indigestion, L.; (am), n. the medicinal plant *Costus Speciosus*, BhP.

Āmayāvin, mfn. sick, diseased, TS.; KātyŚr.; affected with indigestion, dyspeptic, Mn.; Yājñ. — **vi-tva**, n. indigestion, dyspepsia, Mn.

आमग्न $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{magna} , mfn. (p. p. of $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{majj}) wholly sunk or submerged, Prab.; Kād.

आमन्त्रु $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{manṭru}$, mfn. charming, pleasant, Uttarar.

आमण्ड $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{maṇḍa}$, as, m. and $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{maṇḍaka}$, am, n. the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus Communis*, L.; (cf. $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{maṇḍa}$ and $\bar{maṇḍa}$.)

आमथ $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{math} or $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{manth} , P. (pf. \bar{ma} - \bar{mantha}) to whirl round or stir with velocity, agitate, shake about, R.

Ā-mathya or **Ā-manthya**, ind. p. having shaken, having twirled or whirled, MBh.

आमथ्याहम् $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{madhyāham}$, ind. to midday.

आमन् $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{man} , Ā. (Impv. २. du. $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{manyethām}$) to long to be at, wish one's self at, RV. iii, 58, 4 & viii, 26, 5.

२. **Ā-mana**, am, n. friendly disposition, inclination, affection, TS. ii, 3, 9, 1 & 2; MaitrŚr.; (for १. $\bar{āmana}$ see under २. $\bar{āma}$.) — **homa**, m. an offering at which the above two verses of the TS. are spoken, Nyāyam. iv, 4, 6.

Ā-manas, mfn. friendly disposed, kind, favourable, AV. ii, 36, 6; TS.; MaitrŚr.

आमनस्य $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{manasya}$ and $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{manasya}$, am, n. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{manas}), pain, suffering, L.

आमन्त्र $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{mantr} , Ā. — **mantrayate** (pf. \bar{ma} - $\bar{mantrayām}$ - $\bar{āśa}$ &c.) to address, speak to; to summon, TBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to call, ask, invite, MBh.; BhP.; Uttarar. &c.; to salute, welcome, R.; MBh. &c.; to bid farewell, take leave, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.; Rājāt.; Kathās. &c.

Ā-māntrapa, am, n. addressing, speaking to, calling or calling to, ŚBr.; Śāh. &c.; summoning; inviting, invitation, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; deliberation, interrogation, AV. viii, 10, 7; KātyŚr.; greeting,

courtesy, welcome; bidding adieu, taking leave, L.; the vocative case; ($\bar{ā}$), f. addressing, calling, L.

Ā-mantrapīya, mfn. to be addressed or asked, to be asked for advice or consulted, AV. viii, 10, 7; ŚBr.

Ā-mantrayitavya, mfn. to be taken leave of, Venis.

Ā-mantrayitṛi, mfn. asking, inviting, calling; ($\bar{ā}$), m. an inviter, entertainer (especially of Brāhmanas), L.

Ā-mantrita, mfn. addressed, spoken to; called, invited, summoned, MBh.; BhP.; asked; one of whom leave is taken, MBh.; Rājāt. &c.; (am), n. addressing, summoning; the vocative case, L.

१. **Ā-mantrya**, mfn. to be addressed or called to; to be invited; standing in the vocative case (as a word), L.

२. **Ā-mantrya**, ind. having addressed or saluted; having taken leave; bidding farewell.

आमन्त्र $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{manth} . See $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{math} , col. 2.

आमन्त्र $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{mandra} , mfn. having a slightly deep tone, making a low muttering sound (as thunder), Megh.; Kathās. &c.

आमरणम् $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{maraṇam}$, ind. till death, Pañcat.

Ā-marapānta or **Ā-marapāntika**, mfn. having death as the limit, continuing till death, lasting for life, Hit.; Mn.; MBh.

आमरीतृ $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{maritṛi}$, tā, m. ($\sqrt{mṛi}$), one who hurts or destroys, a destroyer, RV. iv, 20, 7.

आमर्दे $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{marda} , &c. See $\bar{ā}$ - $\sqrt{mṛid}$.

आमर्श $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{marśa}$. See $\bar{ā}$ - $\sqrt{mṛiś}$.

आमर्ष $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{marśa}$, as, m. (for $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{marśa}$, q. v., T., with reference to Pāp. vi, 3, 137), impatience, anger, wrath, L.

Āmarashapa, am, n. (for $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{m}^o , q. v.), id. ib.

आमलक $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{malaka} , as, m. and ī, f. ($\bar{gaṇa}$ *gaurādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 41) Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gaertn.; (am), n. the fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan, MBh.; Suśr.; ChUp. &c.; (as), m. another plant, *Gendarussa Vulgaris*, L.

Āmalaki-pattra, n. Pinus Webbiana. — **phala**, n. the fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan, Kād.

आमह $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{mah} , Ā. (3. sg. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{mahe} , RV. vii, 97, 2 [= $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{mahat} , $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{datte} , Say.]) to give, grant (?) to take (?).

आमहीया $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{mahīyā}$, f. (scil. \bar{ric}), N. of the verse $\bar{d}pāma$ $\bar{sōmam}$ (RV. viii, 48, 3), KātyŚr. x, 9, 7.

Āmahīyava, as, m. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{mahīyā}$), N. of a Rishi; (am), n., N. of several Sāmāns.

आमा $\bar{ā}$ - $\sqrt{2}$. $\bar{mā}$, P. (Pot. $\bar{mimiyāt}$, Kāth. xix, 13) to bleat at.

आमात्य $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{mātya}$, as, m. (= $\bar{amātya}$, q. v.), a minister, counsellor, L.

आमावास्य $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{māvāsya}$, mfn. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{māvāsya}$, $\bar{gaṇa}$ *saṃdhivēlādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 16), belonging to the new moon or its festival, ŚBr.; ĀitBr.; born at the time of new moon, Pān. iv, 3, 30; (am), n. the new moon oblation. — **vidha**, mfn. belonging to the new moon, occurring at the time of new moon, ŚBr.

आमि $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{mi} . See $\bar{ā}$ - \sqrt{mi} .

आमिक्षा $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{mīkṣā}$, f. a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk, curd, AV. x, 9, 13; TS.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

Āmīkshavat, mfn. having the above mixture, TBr. i, 6, 2, 5.

Āmīkshīya and **Āmīkshya**, mfn. suitable for the preparation of Āmīkṣā, L.; Bhāṭṭ.

आमित्रौजि $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{mitrōji}$, is, m. a descendant of Amitaujas, ($\bar{gaṇa}$ *bāhva-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96.)

आमित्र $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{mitra} , mf(ī)n. (fr. $\bar{ā}$ - \bar{mitra}), caused or produced by an enemy, inimical, odious, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Āmitrāyapa, as, m. **Āmitrāyapi**, is, m. and **Āmitri**, is, m. a descendant of Ā-mitra, Pāp.

Āmitriya, mfn. belonging to Āmitri, Pāp.

आमित्र $\bar{ā}$ - $\bar{miṣṭra}$, mfn. mixed, mingled, Pat.

-tva, n. mixedness, ib. — **bhūta** (āmīśrī-), mfn. mixed, mingled; -tva, n. mixedness.

आमिश्र ā-miśra, mfn. having a tendency to mix; **āmiśra-tama** (superl.), mfn. readily mixing, RV. vi, 29, 4.

आमिष āmiśa, am, n. (probably connected with 1. āma; fr. √2. miśh, 'to wet,' T.), flesh, MBh.; Mn.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Ragh. &c.; food, meat, prey; an object of enjoyment, a pleasing or beautiful object &c., Mn.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; coveting, longing for; lust, desire; a gift, boon, fee, L.; (f), f, N. of a plant, L. — **tā**, f. and -tva, n. the state of being a prey or preyed upon, Hit. &c.; — **priya**, mfn. fond of flesh-meat, carnivorous; (as), m. a heron, L. — **bhuj**, mfn. carnivorous. **Amishāsīn**, mfn. carnivorous, eating flesh and fish, Kathās.

Āmis, n. raw flesh, meat; a dead body, RV. vi, 46, 14 [āmīśrī].

आमी ā-mī, P. -**mināti** (RV. vi, 30, 2, &c.) to destroy, neutralize, curtail, RV.; to put aside or away, cause to disappear or vanish, displace, to exchange, RV. i, 92, 10, &c.; to put or push out of place, TBr.: Ā. (impf. āminanta) to vanish, disappear, RV. i, 79, 2: Intens. (p. -**mēnyāna**) to change, alter, RV. i, 96, 5.

आमीक्षा āmikshā, f. = **amikshā**, q. v.

आमील ā-mīl, Caus. P. -**mīlayati**, to close the eyes, Kāvya.; BhP.; Daś.

Ā-mīlana, am, n. the act of closing the eyes, Kād.; Amar.

आमीव ā-mīv, P. -**mīvati**, to press, push, open by pressure, TBr.; ŚBr.

Ā-mīvat-kā, mfn. pushing, pressing, TS. iv, 5, 9, 2.

Ā-mīvita, mfn. pressed, opened by pressure, TBr.

आमुकुलित ā-mukulita, mfn. (fr. **mukalaya**, Nom. with ā), a little open (as a blossom), Kād.

आमुख ā-mukha, am, n. commencement, L.: prelude, prologue, Sāh.; (am), ind. to the face.

Ā-mukhi-√kṛi, to make visible. — **√bhū**, to become visible.

आमुच ā-muc, P. -**muṅcatī**, to put on (a garment or ornament &c.), Ragh.; Mālav.; Hariv. &c.; to put off (clothes &c.), to undress, R.; to let go; to throw, sling, cast, MBh.; Megh. &c.

Ā-mukta, mfn. put on (as a garment &c.), dressed, accounted, MBh.; Rājat.; Śiś. &c.; put off, left off, undressed; let go, discharged, cast, shot off; (am), n. armour, L.

Ā-mukti, f. putting on; cloth, armour, L.

Ā-moka, as, m. putting or tying on, T.

Ā-mocana, am, n. putting or tying on, R.; emitting, shedding, &c., L.

आमुप āmupa, as, m. the cane Bambusa Spinosa Hamilt. Roxb., L.

आमुर ā-mūr and **ā-mūri**, m. (√**mṛi**), destroying, hurting; destroyer, RV.

आमुष ā-muśh, P. (impf. āmushnāt, RV. x, 67, 6) to draw or pull towards one's self; to take away, RV.

Ā-mośhā, as, m. robbing, stealing, ŚBr. xii.

Ā-mośhin, mfn. stealing, a thief, Pāṇ.

आमुष्मिक āmushmika, mf(ī)n. (fr. **amush-min**, loc. of **adas**), of that state; being there, belonging to the other world, Suśr.; Sāh.; Daś. &c. — **tva**, n. the state of being there or belonging to the other world, Nyāyam.

Āmushyakulikā, f. (fr. **amushya-kula**), the being of that family, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 21, Kāś.

Āmushyaputrikā, f. (fr. **amushya-putra**), the being the son of that one, ib.

Āmushyāyana, mf(ī)n. (gana **naḍḍi**, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99), a descendant of such a one, AV.; ŚBr.; Śākh-Gṛ. &c.; (as), m. a son or descendant of an illustrious person, L.

आमूर्तरयस āmūrtarayasa, as, m. a descendant of Amūrta-rayas, MBh.

आमूर्धनम् ā-mūrdhāntam, ind up to the crown of the head, Kathās.

आमूलम् ā-mūlam, ind. to the root, by the root, entirely, radically, Kathās.; from the beginning.

आमृज् ā-mṛij, P. -**mṛijati**, to wipe away or off; to rub, clean, MBh.; Śāk.; BhP. &c.: Intens. (p. -**mārmṛijāt**, RV. x, 26, 6) to smooth, polish, clean.

Ā-mṛijya, ind. p. having wiped away or off.

1. **Ā-mṛiṣṭa**, mfn. wiped off, clean; (for 2. **ā-mṛiṣṭa** see under **ā-√mṛiṣ**.)

आमृण ā-mṛiṇa, mfn. (√**mṛiṇ**), violating, hurting; eneniy; (cf. **an-ā**.)

आमृत ā-mṛita, mfn. (√**mṛi**), killed, struck by death; (cf. **an-ā**.)

आमृद् ā-mṛid, P. -**mṛidnāti**, to crush by rubbing; to crumple; to mix together, R.; Suśr.

Ā-marda, as, m. crushing, handling roughly, Śāk.; MBh.; pressing, squeezing, Kathās.; N. of a town.

Ā-mardaka, as, m., N. of Kālabhairava.

Ā-mardin, mfn. crushing, pressing, handling roughly, R.

आमृश ā-mṛiś, P. -**mṛiśati**, to touch, MBh.; Śiś.; to touch, taste, enjoy (a woman); to consider, reflect upon, MBh.; Śāk.; Kum.; (p. -**mṛiśati**) to rub off, wipe away, remove, Śiś. vi, 3: Pass. -**mṛiśyate**, to be eaten, Ragh. v, 9 [Mall. **bhākshyate**]: Caus. -**māriśyati**, to consider, reflect upon.

Ā-marśa, as, m. touching, L.; contact; nearness, similarity, ĀśvŚr. ii, 2, 13, 32.

Ā-marśana, am, n. touching, wiping off, L.

आमृष ā-mṛiṣh, Ā. -**mṛiṣhyate**, to bear patiently, MBh.: Caus. -**mārshayati**, id., MBh.; R. (for **āmarsha** see s. v.)

आमेखलम् ā-mekhalam, ind. to the edge (of a mountain), Kum. i, 5.

आमेय āmenyā, mfn. to be measured from all sides [Sāy.], RV. v, 48, 1.

आमोक्षण ā-mokshaṇa, am, n. fastening or tying on or to, R.

आमोचन ā-mocana. See under **ā-√muc**.

आमोद ā-mōda, mf(ā)n. (√**mud**), gladdening, cheering up, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (as), m. joy, serenity, pleasure, R.; fragrant, a diffusive perfume; strong smell, smell, Ragh.; Megh.; Śiś.; Kathās. &c.; Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **janani**, f. 'causing a strong smell,' betel, ib.

Ā-modana, am, n. rejoicing, delighting, L.

Ā-modita, mfn. perfumed, Ritus.; BhP. &c.

Āmodin, mfn. fragrant; ifc. fragrant or perfumed with, e.g. **Kadambāmodin**, perfumed with Kadambas; (f), m. a perfume for the mouth made up in the form of a camphor pill &c.

आमोष ā-mośha, &c. See under **ā-√mush**.

आमोहनिका āmohanikā, f. (√**muh**, Caus.), a particular fragrant odour, Suśr. ii, 163, 14.

आप्ता ā-√mnā, P. -**manati**, to utter, mention, allege; to cite, quote; to commit to memory, hand down in sacred texts; to celebrate, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; BhP.; Mālav.; Kum. &c.

Ā-mnāta, mfn. mentioned, quoted, committed to memory, handed down in sacred texts; taught; celebrated, KātyŚr.; BhP.; Knn. &c.

Ā-mnātavya, mfn. to be mentioned or quoted, Aprāt.

Āmnātin, ī, m. (fr. **ā-mnāta**), one who has mentioned or quoted, Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 36.

Ā-mnāna, am, n. mention, handing down by sacred texts, KātyŚr.; study of the sacred texts, T.

Ā-mnāya, as, m. sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by repetition; that which is to be remembered or studied or learnt by heart; a Veda or the Vedas in the aggregate; received doctrine, VPrāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; traditional usage, family or national customs; advice, instruction in past and present usage; a Tantra; a family, series of families, L.

— **rahasya**, n., N. of a work. — **sārin**, mfn. observing the Vedas and traditional customs; pious; containing the essence of the Veda, L.

Āmnāyin, ī, m. an orthodox Vaishṇava, L.

आम्ब āmbā, as, m. a species of grain, TS.; Kāth.

आम्बरीषपुत्रक āmbarishaputraka, mfn. belonging to or inhabited by the Ambarisha-putras, (gana **rājanyādi**, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53.)

आम्बश āmbashṭha, as, m. a man belonging to the Ambashṭha people, Pāṇ.

Āmbashṭhya, as, m. a king of the Ambashṭhas, AitBr. viii, 21, 6; (ā), f, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 74.

आम्बिकेय āmbikeya, as, m. (gana **śubhrādi**, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123), a descendant of Ambikā; N. of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of Kārttikeya, L.; of a mountain, VP. ii, 4, 63.

आम्बुद āmbuda, mfn. (fr. **ambu-da**), coming from a cloud, Naish.

आम्भस āmbhasa, mfn. (fr. **ambhas**), consisting of water, being watery, fluid, MBh.

Āmbhasika, mfn. living in water, aquatic; (as), m. a fish, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 27.

Āmbhi, mfn. a descendant of Ambhas, (gana **bāhuv-ādi**, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96.)

आम्बृणी āmbṛṇī, f. daughter of Ambhṛiṇa, N. of Vāc; (see **ambhṛiṇa**.)

आम्यक्ष ā-myaksh, P. (pf. -**mimikshús**) to be contained or possessed by (loc.), RV. vi, 29, 2 & 3.

आम āma, as, m. the mango tree, Mangifera Indica, MBh.; R.; Śāk. &c.; (am), n. the fruit of the mango tree, Suśr.; ŚBr. &c.; a particular weight. — **kūṭa**, m., N. of a mountain, Megh. 17.

— **gandhaka**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **gandhi-haridrā**, f. Curcuma Reclinata, Bhpr. — **gupta**, m., N. of a man, Pāṇ. (**Āmrāguptāyāni** and **gupti**, m. a descendant of Āma-gupta, ib.) — **talla**, n. mango oil, L. — **xiśā**, f. Curcuma Reclinata, L.

— **pañcama**, m. a particular Rāga (in music). — **pāla**, m., N. of a king; (f), f, N. of a woman. — **peśi**, f. a portion of dried mango fruit, L. — **phala-pra-pānaka**, n. a cooling drink made of mangoes, Bhpr.

— **maya**, mfn. made of mangoes (as sauce), L. — **va-ṇa** (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 5), n. a mango forest, R.; Daś. &c. — **vāṭa**, -**vāṭaka**, and -**vāṭika**, m. the hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera, L. — **Āmrāvarta**, m. inspissated mango juice, L. — **Āmrāsthī**, n. kernel of the mango fruit, Bhpr.

Āmrāta, as, m. the hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera, Suśr.

Āmrātaka, as, m. the hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; inspissated mango juice, L.; N. of a mountain, R.; (f), f. a kind of climbing plant, L. — **Āmrātakēśvara**, n., N. of a Liṅga.

Āmrāvati, f, N. of a town, R.

Āmrīn, mfn. containing mango trees. Comm. on Pāṇ.

Āmrīman, ā, m. the state of being a mango tree (?), Pāṇ. v, 1, 123, (gana **dṛiḥhādī**.)

Āmrya, am, n. id.

आम्रेद् ā-mred, Caus. P. -**mredayati**, to repeat, MBh.

Ā-mreda, as, m. repetition, Bālar.

Ā-mredana, am, n. tautology, reiteration of words and sounds, L.

Ā-mredita, mfn. reiterated, repeated; (am), n. repetition of a sound or word; (in Gr.) reduplication, reiteration, the second word in a reiteration, Pāṇ.; Aprāt. &c.

आम्ल āmla, as, ā, m. f. (fr. **amla**), the tamarind tree, Tamarindus Indica, L.; (am), n. sourness, acidity, L. — **vallī**, f. a species of plant, L. — **vetasa**, m. the plant Rumex Vesicarius (= **amla**?).

Āmlikā and **āmlikā**, f. the tamarind tree; sourness in the mouth, acidity of stomach (= **āmlikā**), L.

आम्लान ā-mlāna, mfn., v. l. for **a-mlāna**, q. v., Ragh. xvi, 75.

आय āyā, as, m. (fr. **ā-√i**), arrival, approach, RV. ii, 38, 10; ChUp.; income, revenue; gain, profit, Pāṇ.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Hit. &c.; the eleventh lunar mansion, VarBhS.; a die, Jyot.; the number four, ib.; N. of a kind of formulas inserted at particular occasions of a sacrifice, ŚākhŚr. Comm.;

L 2

the guard of the women's apartments, L. — **darśin**, mfn. seeing (i.e. having) revenues, Mṛicch. — **dvāra**, n. the place where revenues are collected. — **vyaya** (am), n. or (au), m. du. receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. — **sthāna**, n. a place where revenues are collected, Pān.

1. **Āyat**, mfn. (p. pres.) coming near to. **Āyādvāsu**, mfn. one to whom wealth or property comes, AV. xiii, 4, 54.

1. **Ā-yati**, f. of the p. — **gavam**, ind. at the time when the cows come home, (gava) *tishthad-gv-ādi*, Pān. ii, 1, 17, Bhāṭṭ. — **samam**, ind. id., ib.

1. **Āyana**, am, n. coming, approaching, RV.; AV.; VS.; (for 2. āyana see s. v.)

Āyin, mfn. coming or hastening near, TS. ii, 4, 7, 1.

आयःशूलिक āyāḥśūlika, m(f) n. (fr. *ayāḥśūla*, Pān. v, 2, 76), acting violently, using violence, using forcible means (e.g. a beggar holding a lance to your breast in asking for alms), L.

आयःस्थूण āyāḥsthūṇa, as, m. (gāṇa *śicēdi*, Pān. iv, 1, 112), a descendant of Ayāḥsthūṇa, ŚBr.

आयक āyaka, mfn. (fr. √i), going (?), Comm. on Pān. vi, 4, 81.

आयज् ā-yaj, P. (ā-yajati) and **Ā**. (ā-yajate) to make oblations or offer (to gods), RV.; AV.; to do homage, honour, RV.; VS.; to receive or procure through offerings, gain, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.

Ā-yajī and **Ā-yajin** [TBr.], mfn. procuring or bringing near through offerings, RV. i, 28, 7; viii, 23, 17.

Ā-yajishtha, mfn. procuring most or best (superlative of the above), RV. ii, 9, 6; x, 2, 1.

Ā-yajiyas, mfn. procuring more or better, procuring very much or very well (compar. of ā-yajī), TBr.

Ā-yajrū, mfn. = ā-yajin, RV. ix, 97, 26.

Ā-yāga, as, m. a gift given at a sacrifice, R. — **bhūta**, mfn. obtained by sacrifice.

1. **Ēshṭa** (ā + ishṭa), mfn. obtained by offerings or oblations, VS. v, 7; (for 2. *eshṭa* see under *ēsh* = ā-√2. ish.)

आयज् 2. ā-yat, P. (2. du. ā-yatathas) **Ā**. (3. pl. ā-yatante) to arrive, enter; to adhere, abide; to attain to, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to rest on, depend on; to be at the disposition of, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Megh. &c.; to make efforts, R.; BhP.; Caus. -yā-tayati, to cause to arrive at or reach, ŚBr.; AitBr.

Ā-yātana, am, n. resting-place, support, seat, place, home, house, abode, TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; AitBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Kum. &c.; the place of the sacred fire (= *agny-āyatana*), KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr. & Gr.; an altar; a shed for sacrifices; a sanctuary, ChUp.; R.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; a plot of ground, the site of a house; a barn, Yājñ. ii, 154; the cause of a disease, Suśr.; (with Buddhists) the five senses and Manas (considered as the inner seats or Āyatanas) and the qualities perceived by the above (the outer Āyatanas). — **tva**, n. the state of being the site of, &c., Vedāntas. &c. — **vat**, mfn. having a seat or home, TS.; (ān), m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahman, ChUp. iv, 8, 4.

Ā-yatta, mfn. adhering, resting on, depending on; being at the disposition of, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; exerting one's self, making efforts, BhP.; cautious, circumspect, R.; being ready or prepared, R. — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. dependence, Sāh. — **mūla**, mfn. having taken root, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 16, 1.

Ā-yatti, is, f. dependence, subjection, subjecting; affection; power, strength; day; boundary, limit; sleeping; length; majesty, dignity; future time; continuance in the right way, steadiness of conduct, L.

आयथातय्य āyāthātathya, am, n. (= a-yāthātathya, q. v., Pān. vii, 3, 31), the not being as it should be, wrong application, incorrectness, Śis. ii, 56.

आयथापुर्ष्य āyāthāpurya, am, n. (= a-yāthāpurya, q. v., Pān. vii, 3, 31), the state of being not as formerly.

Āyāthāpūrvya, am, n. ib., Daś.

आयन् 2. āyana, mfn. (fr. *ayana*), belonging to the solstice, Comm. on Sūryas.; (for 1. āyana see under āya.)

आयम् ā-yam, P. -yacchati and (Ved.)

-yamali, to stretch, lengthen out, extend, RV.; AV.; Lāṭy.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; to stretch (a bow); to put on (an arrow &c.); to draw near, bring hither; to fetch, procure, RV.; to keep, stop, hold in, draw back, restrain, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; to produce, Bhāṭṭ. : **Ā**. -yacchate (cf. Pān. i, 3, 28 & 75) to stretch one's self or be stretched or strained; to grow long, L.; to grasp, possess, L.; Caus. -yā-mayati, to bring near, draw near; to carry, fetch, RV.; to lengthen, extend, Suśr.; to produce or make visible; to show, MBh.

Ā-yata, mfn. stretched, lengthened, put on (as an arrow); stretching, extending, extended, spread over; directed towards, aiming at; extended, long, future, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Śis.; Kirāt. &c.; (as), m. an oblong figure (in geometry); (ā), f. a particular interval (in music); (am) and (aya), ind. without delay, on the spot, quickly, ŚBr. — **catuṣasra**, mfn. oblong, ĀsvGr. &c.; (as), m. an oblong. — **ochadā**, f. 'having long leaves,' the plantain tree, Musa Paradisiaca Lin., L. — **dirgha-caturasra**, m. = catuṣasra. — **stū**, m. a panegyrist, Kāty. on Pān. iv, 2, 178. **Āyatāksha**, m(f) n. having longish eyes, Bhāṭṭ. &c. **Āyatāpāṅga**, m(f) n. having long-cornered eyes. **Āyatāyati**, f. long continuance, remote futurity, Śis. **Āyatārtha**, m. (in geom.) half an oblong. **Āyatekshana**, mfn. long-eyed, having long or large eyes.

Ā-yati, is, f. stretching, extending, RV. i, 139, 9; extension, length, Kād.; following or future time; the future, 'the long run,' MBh.; R.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; posterity, lineage; descendant, son, Daś.; expectation, hope, Kathās.; Kād.; majesty, dignity, L.; restraint of mind, L.; N. of a daughter of Men, VP. — **kshama**, mfn. fit or useful for future time, Mn. — **mat**, mfn. long, extended; stately, dignified, L.; self-restrained, L.

2. **Ā-yati**, f. v. l. for āyati; (for 1. see col. 1.) **Ā-yantī**, tā, m. restrainer, ruler (?); one who approaches [Sāy.], RV. viii, 32, 14.

Ā-yamana, am, n. stretching (a bow), ChUp.

1. **Ā-yamya**, mfn. to be stretched; to be restrained.

2. **Ā-yamya**, ind. p. having stretched or restrained, MBh. &c.

Ā-yāma, as, m. stretching, extending, RPrāt.; Suśr. &c.; restraining, restrained, stopping, Mn.; MBh.; Bhag. &c.; expansion, length (either in space or time), breadth (in mensuration), Suśr.; ĀsvGr.; R.; Megh. &c. — **vat**, mfn. extended, long.

Ā-yāmīta, mfn. lengthened out, extended; made visible, shown, MBh.

Ā-yāmin, mfn. long in space or time, Kād.; ifc. restraining, stopping, VP.; Yājñ. &c.

आयल्लक āyallaka, am, n. (etym. doubtful), impatience; longing for; missing, regretting, L.

आयव āyava, am, n. (fr. āyu), N. of a Sāman.

आयवन् āyavan, ā, m. the dark half of the month, MaitrS.; (cf. *ayava*.)

आयवन् ā-yāvana. See under ā-√2. yu.

आयवस् āyavas, n. = āyavan above.

आयवस् āyavasa, as, m., N. of a king [Sāy.], RV. i, 122, 15.

आयस ā-yas, P. -yasyati, to work hard, exert one's self, weary one's self, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Hariv. &c.; to become exhausted, Hariv.; R. &c.; Caus. P. -yāsayati, to weary, worry; to give pain, torment, Suśr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; Pass. of Caus. -yāsyate, to pine away; to consume by grief, R. &c.

Ā-yasta, mfn. exerted, managed or effected with difficulty; labouring, toiling, making effort or exertion, MBh.; R.; Hariv. &c.; pained, distressed; wearied, vexed, angry, ib.; sharpened, whetted; thrown, cast, L.

Ā-yāsa, as, m. effort, exertion (of bodily or mental power), trouble, labour, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Śak.; Kathās. &c.; fatigue, weariness, MBh.; R.; Daś.

Ā-yāsaka, mfn. causing effort, causing fatigue or weariness, Bhāṭṭ.

Ā-yāsin, mfn. making exertion, active, laborious; exhausted by labour, wearied.

आयस āyasā, m(f) n. (fr. *ayas*), of iron, made

of iron or metal, metallic, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; iron-coloured, MBh. v, 1709; armed with an iron weapon, L.; (f), f. armour for the body, a breastplate, coat of mail, L.; (am), n. iron; anything made of iron, Ragh.; Kum. &c.; a wind-instrument, KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 7. — **maya**, mfn. made of iron, Kād.

Āyasiya, mfn. (fr. *ayas*), belonging to or made of iron, (gāṇa) *kṛitāśvādi*, Pān. iv, 2, 80.)

आयस्कार āyaskāra, as, m. the upper part of the thigh of an elephant; (see also *ayas-kāra*.)

Āyaskāri, is, m. a descendant of Ayas-kāra, L.

आया ā-yā, P. -yāti, to come near or towards; to arrive, approach, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to reach, attain, enter, BhP. &c.; to get or fall into any state or condition; to be reduced to, become anything (with the acc. of an abstr. noun), Hariv.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.

Ā-yāta, mfn. come, arrived, attained, MBh.; Śak.; Kathās. &c.; (am), n. abundance, superabundance, Kirāt.

Ā-yāti, is, f. coming near, arrival; (is), m., N. of a son of Nahusha, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.

Ā-yāna, am, n. coming, arrival, RV. viii, 22, 18; MBh. &c.; the natural temperament or disposition, L.; (cf. *ayāna*.)

Ā-yāna, am, n. causing to come near, inviting; fetching.

आयाच् ā-yāc, P. (p. -yācat) **Ā**. (p. -yācamāna) to supplicate, implore, R.

Ā-yācīta, mfn. urgently requested or desired; (am), n. prayer, R.

आयु 1. ā-√2. yu, **Ā**. (ā-yuvate, RV. ix, 77, 2; pl. -yuyuvā, RV. i, 138, 1; p. -yuvdmāna, RV. i, 582, and -yuvāna, ŚBr. ix, 4, 1, 8) to draw or pull towards one's self; to seize, take possession of, RV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; to procure, provide, produce, TS.; to stir up, agitate, mingle, MānŚr. & Gr.; Intens. (p. -ydyuvāna, RV. iv, 1, 11) to meddle with.

Ā-yāvana, am, n. a spoon (or similar instrument) for stirring, AV. ix, 6, 17, &c.

Ā-yuta, mfn. melted, mixed, mingled; ifc. combined with, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (ā-yutam), n. half-melted butter, MaitrS.; AitBr.

आयु 2. āyū, mfn. (fr. √i, Up. i, 2), living, movable, RV.; VS.; (us), m. a living being, man; living beings collectively, mankind, RV.; son, descendant, offspring; family, lineage, RV.; a divine personification presiding over life, RV. x, 17, 4; N. of fire (as the son of Purūravas and Urvaśi), VS.; MBh.; Hariv.; (cf. āyus), N. of a man persecuted by Indra, RV.; N. of several other men, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a king of frogs, MBh.; (u), n. [and (us), m., L.] life, duration of life, RV. iii, 3, 7; ix, 100, 1. — **kṛit**, mfn. making or giving long life, ĀpŚr. — **patni**, f. ruling over mankind, TāṇḍyaBr. i, 5, 17. — **shāk**, ind. (fr. √sac), with the co-operation of men, RV. ix, 25, 5; 63, 22.

Āyuh- (in comp. for āyus below). — **jāṇa**, n., N. of a work. — **dād** or **-dāvan**, mfn. giving life, giving longevity, AV.; VS.; TS. &c. — **dāya**, m. predicting the length of a man's life from the aspect of the stars. — **dravya**, n. a medicament, L. — **mahādādhi**, m., N. of a work. — **yūdh**, mfn. struggling for one's life, VS. xvi, 60. — **yoga**, m. a conjunction of planets enabling an astrologer to predict the course of a man's life. — **veda**, m. the science of health or medicine (it is classed among sacred sciences, and considered as a supplement of the Atharva-veda; it contains eight departments: 1. Śālya or (removal of) any substance which has entered the body (as extraction of darts, of splinters, &c.). 2. Śālākya or cure of diseases of the eye or ear &c. by Śālākya or sharp instruments; 3. Kāya-cikitsā or cure of diseases affecting the whole body; 4. Bhūtavidyā or treatment of mental diseases supposed to be produced by demoniacal influence; 5. Kaumāra-

bhṛitya or treatment of children; 6. Agada-tantra or doctrine of antidotes; 7. Rāsāyana-tantra or doctrine of elixirs; 8. Vajikarṇa-tantra or doctrine of aphrodisiacs, Suśr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; -*drīṣi*, m. a physician; -*māya*, mfn. acquainted with medical sciences, R.; -*rasāyana*, n., -*sarvasva*, n., -*saukhyā*, n., N. of works. -*vedika*, m. acquainted or familiar with medical science, a physician, L. -*vedin*, m. id. -*hṛit*, mfn. taking away health, obnoxious to health.

Āyush- (in comp. for *āyus* below). -*kāra*, mfn. causing or creating long life, Kād. -*kāma*, mfn. wishing for long life or health, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Āp. &c. -*kāraṇa*, n. cause of longevity, Śāh. -*kṛit*, mfn. producing or creating long life, AV. -*ṣoma*, m. for *āyuh-śtoma*, q. v., a particular ceremony. -*pati*, mī(ṇ) n. ruling over long life, AV. -*pā*, mfn. preserving life, VS.; TS. -*prāṭarāṇa*, mfn. prolonging life, AV. iv, 10, 4. -*mat* (*āyush-*), mfn. possessed of vital power, healthy, long-lived; alive, living, AV.; VS.; MBh.; R.; Śāk. &c.; lasting, AV. vi, 98, 2; old, aged, ĀśvGr.; (*ān*), m. 'life-possessing', often applied as a kind of honorific title (especially to royal personages and Buddhist monks); the third of the twenty-seven Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic; the Yuga star in the third lunar mansion; N. of a son of Uttānapāda; of Saṃhṛāda, VP.; -*purushaka*, mfn. giving long life to men, -*Pat*.

Āyusha, *am*, n. ifc. = *āyus*, duration of life, ŚBr.; Pañcat. &c.

Āyushaya, Nom. to wish long life to any one, L. **Āyushka**, *am*, n. the being fond of or depending on life, Jain.

Āyushyā, mfn. giving long life, vital, preservative of life, for the sake of life, relating or belonging to it, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; R.; (*ām*), o. vital power, abundance of life, longevity, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; a medicament, L.; 'vivifying', N. of a ceremony performed after a child's birth, PārGr. -*vat*, mfn. long-lived, BHP. -*homa*, m., N. of a kind of oblation, MānGr.

Āyus, n. life, vital power, vigour, health, duration of life, long life, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; active power, efficacy, RV.; VS.; the totality of living beings (food, Sāy. I, RV. ii, 38, 5 & vii, 90, 6; N. of a particular ceremony (= *āyuh-śtoma*, q. v.); N. of a Sāman; of the eighth lunar mansion; food, L.; (*us*), m. the son of Purūravas and Urvaśi (cf. *āyu*), MBh.; Vikr.; VP.; [cf. Dor. *alēs*; perhaps also *alāv*]. -*śaśas*, m., N. of a Buddha.

आयुज् 1. *ā-yuj*, P. (1. sg. *ā-yunajmi*, RV. iii, 50, 2). (ā. pf. 3. pl. *-yuyujrē*, RV. v, 58, 7) to yoke or join to, RV.; to join, fasten, Śāk.; to accommodate with; to appoint, BHP. : Caus. -*yojayati*, to join together; to form, constitute, BHP.; Kum.

Ā-yukta, mfn. joined with, united, applied to; appointed, charged with, L.; burdened with, slightly joined, L.; (*as*), m. a minister, an agent or deputy.

Āyuktaka, *as*, m. an official.

Āyuktin, mfn. a fit official, L.

2. **Ā-yuj**, mfn. uniting, joining, AV. xi, 8, 25. **Ā-yoga**, *as*, m. a yoke or team of draft animals, ŚākhŚr.; Kāth.; appointment, action, the performance of an action, L.; ornament, decoration, R.; Hariv.; swarm, R. v, 17, 5; presenting or offering flowers, perfumes &c., L.; a shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached, L.

Ā-yojana, *am*, n. junction, combination; collecting; bringing or carrying near, fetching, L.; N. of particular Mantras, Kauś.

Ā-yojita, mfn. collected together, brought into connexion, Kum.

आयुध-ā-yudh, P. -*yudhyati* (fut. -*yotsyati*, MBh. iii, 15645) to war against, attack, oppose: Caus. -*yodhayati*, id., MBh.; Uttarar. &c.

Ā-yudha, *am*, n. a weapon, RV.; AV.; VS.; R.; Mn.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; implement, AV. x, 10, 18; ĀitBr.; Kauś.; gold used for ornaments, L.; (*āni*), n. pl. water, L. -*jivin*, mfn. living by one's weapons; (*i*), m. a warrior, Pān. iv, 3, 81. -**dharmī**, f. the plant Sesbania Aegyptiaca (commonly called Jayanti), L. -**pāla**, m. the governor of an arsenal, Hariv. -**bhṛit**, mfn. bearing arms; (*i*), m. a warrior, VarBṛS. -**śālī**, f. an armoury, arsenal, Kād. -**sahāya**, mfn. armed, Venṭs. -**sāvaya**, m., N. of a plant, Suśr. ii, 104, 10. **Āyudhāgāra**, m., an armoury, arsenal, Mn.; MBh.; Venṭs.; -*nara*,

m. governor of an arsenal, Hariv. **Āyudhāgārika**, m. governor of an arsenal, Hariv.

Āyudhika, mfn. relating to arms; living by one's weapons; (*as*), m. a warrior, soldier, Pān. iv, 4, 14; MBh.

Āyudhin, m. bearing weapons; (*i*), m. a warrior, VS. xvi, 36; Kauś.; R.

Āyudhiya, mfn. relating to or living by arms; (*as*), m. a warrior, soldier, Pān. iv, 4, 14; Mn.; Comm. on Yājñi.

Ā-yodhana, *am*, n. war, battle, MBh.; Ragh.; battle-field, MBh.; R.; killing, slaughter, L.

Ā-yodhita, mfn. attacked, MBh.

आयुष-ā-yuṣ, Caus. P. (1. pl. *ā-yopayāmasi*, RV. x, 134, 7) to blot out, disturb; to sin against.

आयुस् *yuṣ*. See col. 1.

आये *āye* = *aye*, q. v., L.

आयोग ā-yoga. See under 1. *ā-yuj*.

आयोगव āyogava, m. (= *ayogava*, q. v.), a man of mixed tribe (sprung from a Śūdra man and Vaiśya woman; his business is carpentry &c.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Yājñi.; (*i*), f. a woman of this tribe.

आयोजनम् ā-yojanam, ind. at the distance of a Yojana, MBh.

आयोद āyoda, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh.

आयोधक āyodhyaka, mfn. belonging to or native of Ayodhyā, VarBṛS.

Āyodhyika, mfn. id., Uttarar. 1, 14.

आर 1. *ār*, cl. iv, P. *āryanti*, to praise, RV. viii, 16, 6 & x, 48, 3 (perhaps connected with *āri*).

Ārita, mfn. praised, RV. i, 101, 4, &c.

आर 2. ār (*ā-rī*), P. (Subj. 2. sg. -*riṇōs*, RV. i, 30, 14 & 15; *ā-rinvaṭi*, RV. i, 144, 5; but also Impv. 2. pl. -*lyarta*, RV. viii, 7, 13; aor. *ārātām*, &c.) *Ā*. (3. sg. *ā-rinve*, RV. v, 74, 5) to insert, place in, RV.; to excite; to bring near, fetch, RV.; to come; to reach, obtain, fall into (misfortune), RV.; ŚBr.; ĀitBr. &c.; to inflict, ĀitBr. : Caus. *ārpayati*, to cause to partake of, ŚBr. iv, 5, 7, 7; to fix, settle, annex; to inflict, injure.

Ārakāt, ind. (with abl.) far from, ŚBr.

Ārāt and Ārē. See s. vv.

Ārta, mfn. (optionally also written *ārtta*, whence erroneously derived fr. *ārit* or even regarded as irreg. formation fr. *ārad*; see also Weber in ŚBr. p. 339, l. 20 ff.) fallen into (misfortune), struck by calamity, afflicted, pained, disturbed; injured; oppressed, suffering, sick, unhappy, ŚBr.; TS.; Mn.; R.; Śāk.; Ragh. &c. -**gala**, m. the plant Barleria Cærulea, Suśr. -**tara**, mfn. extremely pained, disturbed, confounded, R. ii, 77, 19, &c. -**tā**, f. state of affliction, pain, R. ii, 59, 17. -**nāda**, m. and -**svara**, m. a cry of pain, Śāk. -**bandha**, m. friend of the distressed.

1. **Ārti**, *is*, f. painful occurrence, pain, injury, mischief; sickness, AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; R.; Megh. &c.; (for 2. *ārti* see s. v.) -**mat**, mfn. having or suffering pain, Suśr.; (*ān*), m. a Mantra or spell (against snakes), MBh. i, 21, 88. -**han** or -**hara**, mfn. destroying pain. **Ārty-apaharapa**, n. the relieving of distress or pain &c.

Ārpayitrī, *tā*, m. one who inflicts, injures, ŚBr.

Ārṣita, mfn. fastened to, annexed; dependent on, RV.; AV.

आर 1. āra, *am*, u. brass, BHP. x, 41, 20; iron, L.; a sting, Comm. on TS.; an angle; a corner; (*as*), m. cavity, Śīryas.; N. of a tree, L.; N. of a lake, KauśUp.; the planet Mars, *Āraps*; the planet Saturn, L.; (*ā*), f. a shoemaker's awl or knife; a bore; a probe, RV.; Suśr. &c.; an aquatic bird. -**kūṭa**, m. n. a kind of brass. **Ārāgra**, n. the point of an awl, SvetUp.; the iron thong at the end (of a whip); the edge of a semicircular arrow-head, L.; (mfn.) sharpened, sharp at the top and broad at the bottom like an awl, TS. **Ārā-mukha**, *am*, n. an arrow-head shaped like an awl. **Ārāvalli**, f. 'row of awl-shaped hills', N. of a chain of mountains (commonly called Aravalli, running for 300 miles in a north-easterly direction through Rājputāna &c., the highest point being Mount Abu 5650 feet high).

आर 2. āra, n., v. l. for *ara*, q. v., a spoke, MBh. i, 1498 (ed. Bomb. i, 33, 4 reads *ara*).

आरक्त ā-rakta, mfn. reddish, Suśr.; Vikr.; (*am*), n. red sandal-wood, L. -**pushpī**, f., N. of a plant, L.

Arakti-√bhā, to become or get reddish.

आरक्ष् ā-roksh, P. -*rakshati*, to watch over, defend; to protect from, RV. vii, 50, 1.

Ā-raksha, mfn. preserved, defended, proper or worthy to be defended, L.; (*as*), m. protection, guard, preservation, Mn.; R. &c.; the junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant, L.; the part of the forehead below this junction, Śiś. v, 5; (*ā*), f. protection, guard.

Ā-rakshaka or **ā-rakshika**, mfn. who or what guards or protects; (*as*), m. a watchman, patrol; a village or police magistrate, Pañcat.; Daś. &c.

Ā-rakshita, mfn. guarded, protected, MBh.; R.

Ā-rakshin, mfn. guarding, watching, MBh.

Ā-rakshya, mfn. to be preserved or guarded, R.

आरग्वध ārag-vadha, *as*, m. the tree *Cathartocarpus* (Cassia) *Fistula*, Bhpr.; Suśr.; (*am*), n. its fruit, Suśr.

आरङ्गर āraṅgarā, *as*, m. (√*rañj*? [Gmn.]), a bee, RV. x, 106, 10.

आरच् ā-rac, Caus. to arrange.

Ā-racayya, ind. p. having prepared or composed; having furnished or provided, Pañcat.

Ā-racita, mfn. arranged, prepared; put on, Daś.

आरट् ā-raṭ, P. (p. -*raṭat*) to shriek, screech, Kāthās.; Bhāṭṭ.

Āraṭa, mī(ṇ) *gaurāddi*, Pān. iv, 1, 41] n. crying, making a noise; (*as*), m. a mime, T. (?)

Ā-raṭi, *is*, f. (?) noise, roaring (in *muktārati*, 'having uttered a roaring'), Kāthās. 52, 123.

Ā-raṭita, *am*, n. a cry, noise, Daś.

आरट् āraṭa, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people and country in Pāñca-nada or the Pāñjāb, MBh.; (*as*), m. the ancestor of this people, ib. -**ja**, mfn. born in this country, MBh.; R.

Āraṭtaka, mfn. belonging to or coming from the country or people of Arāṭja.

आरडव āraḍava, mfn. belonging to or made of Arāḍu tree, Comm. on Pān. iv, 2, 71.

आरण āraṇa, *am*, n. (probably connected with *arāṇa*) depth, abyss, precipice, RV. i, 112, 6 & viii, 70, 8. -**ja**, m. pl., N. of a class of deities (Jain.)

आरणि āraṇi, *is*, m. an eddy, L.

आरण्य āraṇya, mfn. (fr. *araṇi*, q. v.), made of or relating to the Arāṇis or two pieces of wood by the attrition of which sacred fire is kindled; (*as*), m., N. of Śuka (as born from Arāṇi), MBh.; (*am*), n. a box for Arāṇis, MBh. -**parvan**, n., N. of the last section (Adhyāyas 311-314) of the third book of the Mahā-bhārata.

आरण्य āraṇya, mī(ṇ) *ān*. (fr. *aranyā*), being in or relating to a forest, forest-born, wild, RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. a wild animal, ChUp. -**kāṇḍa**, n., N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana. -**kukkuṭa**, m. a wild cock, Bhpr. -**gāṇa**, n. one of the four Gānas or hymn-books of the Sāma-veda. -**parvan**, n. the first section (Adhyāyas 1-10) of the third book of the Mahā-bhārata (= *aranyā*). -**paṇu**, n. a wild or forest animal (as a buffalo, monkey &c.), Mn. &c. -**mudga**, f. a kind of bean, *Phaseolus Trilobus* Ait., L. -**rāśi**, m. (in the Zodiac) the sign Leo; Aries and Taurus; the former half of Capricorn, L. **Āraṇyopāla**, m. dry cow-dung, Bhpr.

Āraṇyaka, mfn. forest, wild, forest-born, produced in a forest, relating to a forest or a forest animal, (the *āraṇyakam parva* of the Mahā-bhārata is either the whole third book or only the first section of it); (*as*), m. a forester, an inhabitant of the woods, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of a class of religious and philosophical writings closely connected with the Brāhmaṇas and called *Āraṇyakas* because either composed in forests or studied there, (the Upanishads are considered to be attached to them.) -**kāṇḍa**, n. N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana and of the fourteenth book

of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa. — *gāna*, n. = *āraṇyaka-gāna*, q. v.

आरत *ā-rata*, &c. See *ā-√ram*.

आरद्ध *āraddha* as, m., N. of a man, (gāṇa *tikāḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 154.)

आरद्धायन्ति, *is*, m. a descendant of the above.

आरद्धत् *āraddat*, ān, m., N. of a king, VP.

आरनाल *āranāla*, am, n. sour gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice, Suśr.

आरनाला, *am*, n. id., L.

आरप *ā-√rap*, P. (p. *-rāpat*) to whisper towards, VS. xx, 2.

आरभ *ā-√rabh*, P. (only pf. 1. pl. *-rara-bhmi*, RV. viii, 45, 20) *Ā-√rabhate* (pf. *-rabbhe*, &c.; Inf. *-rābham* and *-rābhe*, RV.) to lay or take hold of, keep fast, cling to, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to gain a footing; to enter, reach, attain, RV.; to undertake, commence, begin, TBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to make, produce; to form, compose, BhP. &c.; Intens. (pf. *ā-rārabhe*) to cling to, RV. i, 168, 3.

आरब्ध, mfn. begun, commenced, undertaken, AitBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; one who has begun or commenced, beginning, commencing, R.; BhP.; (as), m., N. of a king.

आरब्धव्या, mfn. to be begun or undertaken, MBh.

आरब्धि, *is*, f. beginning, commencement, Rājat.

आरब्धा, *as*, m. an enterprising man, courageous man, L.; (f), f. boldness, confidence, heroism, Rājat.; (in dram.) the representation of supernatural and horrible events on the stage.

आरब्धमणा, mfn. beginning, commencing resolutely (with a determination to finish).

1. *Ā-rabhya*, mfn. ifc. = *ā-rabdhavya*, q. v.

2. *Ā-rabhya*, ind. p. having begun; beginning with.

आरब्धमणा, mfn. being commenced.

आरम्भ, *as*, m. undertaking, beginning, Mn.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; a thing begun; beginning, origin, commencement, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Megh. &c.; (in dram.) the commencement of the action which awakens an interest in the progress of the principal plot, Śāh. 324 & 325; haste, speed; effort, exertion; pride; killing, slaughter (erroneous for *ārambha*, see Zachariz, Beitrage, p. 20, l. 9), L. — *tā*, f. the condition of beginning or commencing, Kathās. — *ruet*, mfn. enjoying new undertakings; enterprising; — *tā*, f. spirit of enterprise, Mn. xii, 32. — *āddhi*, f., N. of a work.

आरम्भका, mfn. causing to begin or commence; ifc. commencing, beginning, BhP. &c.

आरम्भाना, *am*, n. the act of taking hold of, seizing, using; the place of seizing, a handle, ChUp.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; beginning, undertaking, commencement. — *vat*, mfn. seizable, ŚBr. iv, 6, 1, 2.

आरम्भान्या, mfn. to be undertaken; that with which one must begin, forming the commencement, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.

आरम्भिता, mfn. begun, undertaken.

आरम्भिन, mfn. enterprising, one who makes many new projects, Yājñ.

आरिपान, mfn. (fr. Desid.), intending to undertake, Nyāyam.

आरम् *ā-√ram*, P. *-ramati* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 83), to pause, stop; to leave off, AitBr.; ĀsvGr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to delight in; to enjoy one's self, take pleasure, Mn.; Daś.; Kathās. &c.

आरता, mfn. ceased, quiet, gentle; (am), n. a kind of coitus, Mall. on Kirāt. v, 23.

आरति, *is*, f. stopping, ceasing, L.

आरामा, *am*, n. pleasure, delight, enjoyment, TS.; ŚBr.; sexual pleasure, Gaut. xxiv, 4; cessation, pause; resting-place, L.

आरामा, *as*, m. delight, pleasure, ŚBr.; TUp.; Bhag.; Bhartṛ.; place of pleasure, a garden, grove, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; Mfich.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a particular Daṇḍaka metre; [cf. ḥpāma and ḥpūmor.]

— *ātala*, f., N. of a plant with fragrant leaves, L.

आरामिका, *as*, m. a gardener, Rājat.

आराम्य *ā-rāmaṇa* (for *ā-lambana*), *am*, n. ifc. support, ChUp.

आरव *ā-ava*. See 1. *ā-√ru*.

आरस् *ā-√ras*, P. *-rasati*, to roar towards, shout to, Nalod.

आरसा, *as*, m. a scream, shout, Mālav.

आरसिता, *am*, n. roaring, screaming, Hariv.

आरस्य *ārasya*, am, n. (fr. *a-rasa*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121), insipidity; want of flavour or spirit.

आरा *ārā*, *ārā-mukha*, &c. See 2. *āra*.

आराग *ā-rāga*, *as*, m. (v. l. for *ā-roga*, q. v.), Comm. on VP. vi, 3.

आराज्ञी *ā-rājñī*, f. (fr. *rōjan* with 3. *ā*), N. of a region, (gāṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127.)

आराज्ञका, mfn. belonging to the above region, ib.

आराड *ārāḍa*, *as*, m., N. of a teacher of Śākya-muni, Lalit.

आराटि *ārāṭhi* or *ārāṭhi*, *is*, m. a patronymic of a teacher named Saujāta, AitBr. vii, 22, 1.

आरात् *ārāt*, ind. (abl. of an ideal base *āra* fr. *ā-√ri*; cf. *ārd*) from a distant place; distant; to a distant place; far from (with abl.), RV.; AV.; Āp.; MBh.; Kathās.; near, Gaut.; Ragh.; directly, immediately, Prabh.; Kathās.; Śāk. 131a; (f), m., N. of a village, L.

आराति, mfn. remote; near, proximate, L.

आरात्का, mfn. belonging to the village *Ārāt*, L.

आरात-तत, ind. from a distant place, RV.

आराति *ārāti*, *is*, m. enemy (= *ārati*, q. v.), MaitrS.

आरात्रिक *ā-rātrika*, *am*, n. the light (or the vessel containing it) which is waved at night before an idol; N. of this ceremony.

आरात्रि-विवसाम, ind. 'till night's departure,' till daybreak, L.

आराध *ā-√rād*, Caus. P. *-rādhayati*, to conciliate, propitiate; to strive to obtain the favour of or gain a boon from; to solicit; to honour, worship; to deserve, merit, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Śāk.; Kathās. &c.; Pass. *-rādhyate*, to be effected or accomplished, Daś.

आरद्धा, *as*, m. gratification, paying homage.

आरद्धा, mfn. worshipping, a worshipper, L.

आरद्धाना, mfn. propitiating, rendering favourable to one's self, Kum.; Kathās.; (am), n. gratifying, propitiating, homage, worship, adoration, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Kum. &c.; effecting, accomplishment, Śāk.; acquirement, attainment, L.; cooking, L.; (ā), f. worship, adoration, propitiation of the deities, L. — *prakāra*, m., N. of a work.

आरद्धान्या, mfn. to be worshipped or adored; to be propitiated or conciliated, Ragh.; Kād.

आरद्धाया, mfn. propitiating, doing homage, (gāṇa *brāhmaṇādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124.)

आरद्धायित्री, mfn. one who propitiates or conciliates, doing homage, Śāk. 125, 6.

आरद्धायिष्णु, mfn. wishing or endeavouring to conciliate, propitiatory, R.

आरद्धाया, *am*, n. the act of conciliating or propitiating, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124.

आरद्धिता, mfn. propitiated, pleased, solicited for a boon; worshipped, honoured, revered; accomplished, effected.

आरद्ध्या, mfn. to be made favourable; to be worshipped, Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; to be accomplished, Śāh.; Kpr.

आरद्ध्यामणा, mfn. being worshipped, receiving worship; being in course of fulfilment, being accomplished.

आरिद्धायिषु, mfn. endeavouring to gain one's favour, desirous of worshipping, MBh.

आराल *ārāla*, mfn. (gāṇa *tārakādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 36), a little curved or crooked, T. (?)

आरालिता, mfn. (ib.) id., T.

आरालिक *ārālika*, *as*, m. (fr. *ārāla*, 'crooked, deceitful,' T.), a cook, MBh. xv, 19.

आराव *ā-rāva*. See 1. *ā-√ru*.

आरावली *ārāvalī*. See 2. *āra*.

आरिच *ā-√ric*, P. (Subj. 3. sg. *ā-riṇak*, RV. ii, 19, 5; pf. *ā-ricea*, AV. xviii, 3, 41) to give or make over to.

आरेका, *as*, m. emptying; doubt, L.

आ-*recita*, mfn. emptied; contracted, mixed. — *bhrū*, mfn. having contracted eye-brows, Kun.; Daś.

आ-*recin*, mfn. emptying.

आरितिक *āritrika*, mfn. (ā and ī) n. (fr. *aritra*, gāṇa *kāyā-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 116), belonging to or being on an oar.

आरिदमिक *ārimdamika*, mfn. (ā and ī) n. (fr. *arim-dama*, gāṇa *kāyā-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 116), belonging to or being on *Arim-dama*.

आरिफ *ā-√riph*, P. (p. *-rephat*) to snore, ŚākhBr. xvii, 19.

आरिष *ā-√riṣ*, *Ā*. (1. pl. *-riṣāmahe*) to eat up (grass as a cow in grazing), RV. i, 187, 8 & x, 169, 1; (cf. *ā-liṣ*.)

आरिष *ā-√riṣ*, Caus. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *ā-ririshas*) to hurt, destroy, RV. i, 104, 6.

आरिह *ā-√rih*, P. *-rēḍhi*, to lick up, RV. x, 162, 4; (cf. *ā-lih*.)

आ-*rēhapa*, *am*, n. licking, kissing, AV. vi, 9, 3.

आरी *ā-√ri*, P. (*ā-riṇanti*, RV. ix, 71, 6) to pour, let drop; *Ā-ā-riyate*, to trickle or flow upon; to flow over, RV.

आरु 1. *ā-√ru*, P. *-rauti* or *-raviti* (Impv. *ā-ruva*, RV. i, 10, 4) to shout or cry towards; to cry out, VarBṛS.; R.; Bhartṛ.; to praise, L.; Intens. *-roraviti*, to roar towards or against, RV.

आ-*rava*, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 50) cry, crying, howling; crash, sound, R. &c.; noise; thundering, Śis. vi, 38; Kathās.; (ā), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. — *diṇḍima*, *as*, m. a kind of drum, Git. xi, 7.

आ-*rāva*, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 50) cry, crying out, howling; crash, sound; humming (as bees &c.), N.; MBh.; Hit. &c.

आ-*rāvin*, mfn. ifc. tinkling or sounding with, Mālav.; (f), m., N. of a son of Jaya-sena, VP.

आ-*ruta*, *am*, n. cry, crying, R.

आरु 2. *āru*, *us*, m. a hog; a crab; the tree *Lagerstroemia Regina*, L.; (*us*), f. a pitcher, L.

आरुक *āruka*, mfn. hurting, injuring, TĀr. i, 5, 2; (*am*), n. the fruit of a medicinal plant growing on the Himalaya mountains, L.

आरुच *ā-√ruc*, *Ā*. (Subj. 3. pl. *ā-rucayanta*, RV. iii, 6, 7) to shine near or towards.

आ-*rokā*, *as*, m. shining through; small points of light (appearing through the threads of worn cloth &c.), RV.; ŚBr.; an interstice (as between the teeth &c.), MantraBr.

आ-*rocana*, mfn. shining, bright, Nir.

आरुज 1. *ā-√ruj*, P. *-rujati* (Inf. *-ruje*, RV. iv, 31, 2) to break up, loosen; to pull down, tear out; to shatter, demolish, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R. &c.

2. *Ā-ruj*, mfn. ifc. breaking, destroying.

आ-*rujā*, mfn. breaking, destroying, RV. viii, 45, 13; (*as*), m., N. of a Rākshasa attendant on Ravana, MBh.

आ-*rujatnā*, mfn. breaking, RV. i, 6, 5.

आ-*roga*, *as*, m. one of the seven suns at the end of a period of the world, TĀr.; AitĀr.; (cf. *ā-rāga*.)

आरुण *ārūṇa*, mfn. (ā and ī) n. coming from or belonging to Aruṇa; (f), f. a reddish mare [Say.], RV. i, 64, 7. — *ketuka*, mfn. belonging to the Aruṇa Ketavaḥ (see under *arūṇa*), TĀr. — *parājina*, f, m., N. of an ancient Kalpa work on the ritual of the Brāhmaṇas.

आरुणा, mfn. belonging to the country Aruṇa, (gāṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127.)

आरुप, *is*, m. (fr. *ārūṇa*), N. of Uddālaka (a renowned Brāhmaṇa teacher, son of Aruṇa Aupa-vesi and father of Śveta-ketu), ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; N. of Uddālaka (= Śveta-ketu), KathUp.; N. of Suparṇeya, a son of Prajāpati, TĀr.; of Vainateya, MBh.; of Taṭṭayū, Balar. — *hotṛi*, mfn. having Aruṇa as Hotṛi priest, TāpdyāBr. xxiii, 1, 5.

आरुपिन, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a school derived from Vaiśampāyana Aruṇi, L.

आरुपिया, mfn. belonging to Aruṇi.

आरुप्या, mfn. id.; (*as*), m., N. of Śvetaketu as Aruṇi's son, ŚBr. — *paḍa*, n., N. of an Aranyaka.

आरुप्या, *am*, n. redness, Comm. on Nyāyam.

आरुप्या, mfn. belonging to the Aruṇas.

आरुह्य ā-√2. *rudh*, P. -*ruṇadddhi* and *Ā*. (Impv. 3. sg. *ā-ruṇadddhām*, AV. iii, 20, 10; pf. *ā-rurudhve*, AV. iv, 31, 3) to shut up, lock in, BhP.; to blockade, besiege, Hariv.; to keep off, ward off, RV.; AV.; SBr.: Caus. -*rodhayati*, to obstruct, impede, MBh.; R.; Hariv.

Ā-rodha, as, m. siege, Hit.

Ā-rōdhana, am, n. innermost part, secret place [Sāy.]; (fr. √1. *rudh* = √*ruk*), mounting, ascent [Pischel and NBD.], RV.

आरुपित ārupita, mfn. = *ā-ropita* [Sāy. ?], RV. iv, 5, 7.

आरुष ā-√*rush*, Caus. to make furious.

Ā-roshita, mfn. made furious, Hariv.

आरुषी āruṣī, f. (fr. √*rush*?), hitting, killing [Sāy.], RV. x, 155, 2; N. of a daughter of Manu and mother of Aurva, MBh.

आरुषीय āruṣīya, mfn. (fr. *arus*), belonging to a wound, (gaṇa *krīṣṭāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.)

Ārushkara, am, n. the fruit of the Semecarpus Anacardium, Suśr.; (cf. *arush*?).

आरुह 1. ā-√*ruh*, P. -*rohati* (aor. -*rukshat* and Ved. -*ruhat* [Pāṇ. iii, 1, 59]; Inf. -*ruham*, RV. x, 44, 6), *Ā*. (2. sg. *ā-rohate*, RV. i, 51, 12) to ascend, mount, bestride, rise up, RV.; AV.; SBr.; MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Sak.; Kathās. &c.; to arise, come off, result, Kathās.; Kum. &c.; to venture upon, undertake; to attain, gain, RV.; MBh.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; Caus. -*rohayati* & -*ropayati*, to cause to mount or ascend; to raise, RV.; KātyŚr.; R.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; to string (a bow), MBh.; Hariv.; Kum.; Sak. &c.; to cause to grow; to plant, Kathās. &c.; to place, deposit, fasten, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Yājñ.; to produce, cause, effect, Kathās.; Prab.; MārkP.; to attribute, BhP.; Vedāntas.; Sāh. &c.; Desid. P. -*rukshati*, to wish to ascend or mount, RV.; BhP.; MBh.

Ā-rurukshu, mfn. desirous to rise or ascend or advance, MBh.; Ragh.; Bhag.; Kād.

2. **Ā-rūh**, mfn. i. f. ascending, RV. i, 124, 7; (k), f. excrecence, shoot (of a plant), AV. xiii, 1, 9.

Ā-ruha, i. f. mfn. leaping up, mounting, ascending.

Ā-ruhya, ind. p. having mounted or ascended.

Ā-rūḍha, mfn. mounted, ascended, bestridden (as a horse &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; risen; raised up, elevated on high, VarBrS.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; undertaken; reached, brought to (often used in compounds, e. g. *indriyārūḍha*, brought under the cognizance of the senses, perceived), BhP.; having reached or attained, come into (a state), BhP.; Prab.; Sak.; Kathās. &c.; (am), n. the mounting, arising. - *vat*, mfn. mounting, rising, N. of a Sāman.

Ā-rūḍhi, i. f. ascent, mounting, Sak.

Ā-rōdhavya, mfn. to be ascended or mounted, MBh.; Kathās.; Pañcat.

Ā-rōḍhī, *dhā*, m. one who ascends or rises, Yājñ.

Ā-ropa, as, m. imposing (as a burden), burdening with, charging with; placing in or on; assigning or attributing to; superimposition, Vedānt.; Sāh. &c.

Ā-ropaka, mfn. i. f. planting, Mn.; fixing; causing to ascend, L.

Ā-ropana, am, n. causing to mount or ascend, Kathās.; raising up, elevating, Kathās.; the act of placing or fixing in or on, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; the stringing of a bow, R.; assigning, attribution, imposition, substitution, Sāh.; planting, L.; trusting, delivering, L.

Ā-ropaniya, mfn. to be made to ascend; to be raised or placed, Kathās.; to be planted, L.; to be strung, Pras.; to be inserted or supplied, Comm. on TPraṭ. xiv, 9.

Ā-ropita, mfn. raised, elevated, Kum.; fixed, placed, Kād.; made; charged with; strung (as a bow); deposited, intrusted; interposed, supplied; accidental, adventitious, L.

1. **Ā-ropya**, mfn. to be placed or fixed in or on; to be planted, VarBrS.; to be strung (as a bow), Hariv.; to be attributed, interposed, supplied, Sarvad.

2. **Ā-ropya**, ind. p. having made to ascend or mount &c.

Ā-ropyamāna, mfn. being strung (MBh. i, 703a in the sense of trying to string [Comm.]; perhaps straining at or making great exertions with?).

Ā-roha, as, m. one who mounts or ascends, a rider (on a horse &c.), one who is seated in a carriage, R.; ascent, rising, creeping up, mounting, Sak.; Kathās.; R.; haughtiness, pride, Kathās.; elevation, elevated place, altitude, R.; a heap, mountain, R.; increase, Sāh.; a woman's waist, the swell of the body, R.; BrahmapP.; Śiṣ.; length, L.; a particular measure, L.; descending (= *ava-roha*?), L.

Ā-rohaka, mfn. ascending, rising; raising up; (as), m. a rider, Pañcat.; a tree, L.

Ā-rōhana, mf(i)n. arising, ascending, MārkP.; (am), n. the act of rising, ascending, SBr.; KātyŚr.; Sak.; MBh. &c.; a carriage, SBr.; KātyŚr.; an elevated stage for dancing, MBh.; a ladder, staircase, L.; the rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants), L.; a particular measure, L. - *vāhā*, mfn. drawing a carriage, TS.

Ārohanika, mfn. relating to ascent or mounting, MBh.

Ārohaniya, mfn. (gaṇa *anupravacanddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 111) helping to ascend or mount.

Ārohin, mfn. ascending, mounting; one who mounts, rides, Pañcat.; VarBr.; leading to, helping to attain, Pañcat.

आरु ārū, mfn. (√*ri* [Up. i, 87]), tawny; (*ās*), m. tawny (the colour), L.

आरे āre, ind. (loc.; see *ārāt*) far, far from, outside, without, RV.; AV.; near, L. - *agha*, mfn. having evil far removed, RV. vi, 1, 12; 56, 6. - *avadya*, mfn. one from whom blame or insult is far removed, RV. x, 99, 5. - *śatru*, mfn. one whose enemies are driven far away, AV. vii, 8.

आरेहण ā-rehaṇa. See ā-√*rih*.

आरोक ā-roka. See ā-√*ruc*.

आरोग ā-roga. See ā-√*ruj*.

आरोग्य ārogya, am, n. (fr. *a-roga*), freedom from disease, health, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Mn.; Gaut.; Āp.; a particular ceremony; (*ā*), f. N. of Dākṣhāyāni; (mfn.) healthy; giving health, L. - *cintā-maṇi*, m., N. of a work. - *tā*, f. health, R. - *pañcaka*, n. a remedy against fever, BhPr. - *pratipad-vrata*, n. a ceremony for gaining health. - *mālā*, f., N. of a work. - *vat*, mfn. healthy, L. - *vrata*, n. an observance for procuring health. - *śālā*, f. a hospital, L. **Ārogyāmbu**, n. healthful water, BhPr.

Ārogya, Nom. to wish health.

आरोचक ā-rochaka. See ā-√*ruc*.

आरोध ā-rodha, &c. See ā-√2. *rudh*.

आरोप ā-ropa, ā-raha, &c. See ā-√*ruh*.

आर्क ārka, mfn. (fr. *arka*), belonging or relating to the sun, BhP.; coming from the plant Calotropis Gigantea, VarBrS.

Ārkalūsha, as, m. (fr. *ārkalūsha*, gaṇa *vidādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 104), a descendant of Ārkalūsha.

Ārkalūshāyana, as, m. (gaṇa *haritādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 100) a descendant of Ārkalūsha.

Ārkalūshāyāni, m. f. (gaṇa *karnādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80) a descendant of Ārkalūsha.

Ārkāyana, mfn. (fr. *arka*, gaṇa *āsvādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110) and **Ārkāyāni**, mfn. (gaṇa *karnādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80) coming from or relating to Ārka or the sun; (as), m. a ceremony, MBh.

Ārki, i. s. m. a son or descendant of Ārka or the sun; N. of the planet Saturn, VarBrS.; of Yama, T.; of a Manu, T.; of Sugrīva, T.; of Karna, T.

आर्कम् ārkam (for *ā-arkam*), ind. as far as the sun, even to the sun inclusively, BhP. x, 14, 40.

आर्क्ष ārkshā, mf(i)n. (fr. *riksha*), stellar, belonging to or regulated by the stars or constellations; (as), m. a son or descendant of Riksha, RV. viii, 68, 10; MBh. - *varsha*, m. a stellar year or revolution of a constellation, L.

Ārkshya, as, m. and **Ārkshyāyāni**, f. (fr. *riksha*, gaṇa *gargādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105), a descendant of Riksha.

आर्क्षोद ārkshoda, mfn. (fr. *rikshoda*), coming from or inhabiting the mountain Rikshoda, L.

आर्गयन ārgayana (fr. *rigayana*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 73) or *ārgayana* (gaṇa *giriṇady-ādi*, Kāty. on

Pāṇ. viii, 4, 10) contained in or explanatory of the book Rīgayana, T.

आर्गल ārgala, as, m. and i, f. a bolt or bar (= *argala*, q. v.), L.

आर्गवध ārgvadhā = *āragvadhā*, q. v.

आर्गवैदिक ārgvaidika, mfn. belonging to the Rīg-veda, Comm. on KātyŚr. v, 1, 5, &c.

आर्घा ārghā, f. a sort of yellow bee, L.

Ārghya, mfn. relating to or coming from the above bee, Suśr.; (am), n. its honey, L.

आर्च 1. *ārca*, mfn. (fr. *arcā*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 101) = *arcavat* (q. v.), worshipping, doing homage.

आर्च 2. *ārca*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ric*), relating to the Rīc or Rīg-veda.

Ārcāyana, as, m. (fr. *ric*, gaṇa *naḍādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99), a descendant of Rīc; (mfn.) belonging to the Rīg-veda [T.]

Ārcika, mfn. relating to the Rīg-veda or connected with a Rīc-verse; (am), n., N. of the Sāma-veda.

आर्चक ārcatkā, as, m. (fr. *ricatka*, Sāy.), N. of Śara, RV. i, 116, 22.

आर्चाभिन ārcābhīn, i. nas, m. pl., N. of a school founded by Rīcābha (a pupil of Vaiśampāyana), (gaṇa *kārtakaujapādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 37), Nir. &c.

आर्चाकपर्वत ārcika-parvata, as, m., N. of a mountain, MBh.

आर्च ārch (ā-√*rich*), P. *ārcchati*, to fall into (calamity or mischief), AV. ii, 12, 5; SBr. i; AitBr.; to obtain, partake of, SBr.; MBh.

आर्जव ārjaya, mfn. (fr. *riju*, gaṇa *prithvādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 122), straight; honest, sincere, Kathās.; (as), m., N. of a teacher, VP.; (am), n. straightness, straight direction, Sāh.; rectitude, propriety of act or observance; honesty, frankness, sincerity, ChUp.; Āp.; Gaut.; MBh.; R.; Mn. &c.

Ārjavaka, mfn. straight, direct; (as), m., N. of the ninth Sarga or creation, MBh. xii, 11566.

Ārjavin, mfn. having or showing honest behaviour, MBh.

आर्जिक ārjikā, mfn. (fr. *rijika* [Sāy.], q. v.), belonging to the country Rījika; (as), m. a particular Soma vessel [NBD.], RV.

Ārjikiya, as, m., N. of a country [Sāy.]; a Soma vessel [NBD.], RV. viii, 64, 11; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, RV. x, 75, 5.

आर्जुन ārjuna, as, m., N. of Indra (= *arjuna*, q. v.), Kāth. 34, 3.

Ārjunāyana, as, m. (gaṇa *āsvādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110) a descendant of Arjuna; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.

Ārjunāyana, mfn. (gaṇa *rājanyādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53) inhabited by the Arjunāyanas.

Ārjuni, i. s. m. (fr. *arjuna*, gaṇa *bāhuv-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96), a descendant of Arjuna, MBh.

Ārjuneyā, as, m. (fr. *ārjuni*), N. of Kutsa, RV.

आर्ज ārj (ā-√*riñj*), *Ā*. (only irr. aor. 1. sg. *ā-riñjase*, RV. v, 13, 6 & x, 76, 1) to strive after, endeavour to obtain, wish to possess.

आर्त ārta, &c. See 2. *ār* (ā-√*ri*).

आर्तना ārtanā, f. [connected with *ārta*, Sāy.] a destructive battle, or *ārtana*, mfn. [connected with *ārāt* and *ārē*, BRD.] uncultivated, waste, desert, RV. i, 127, 6.

आर्तपण ārtapaṇa, as, m. the son of Rīta-paṇa, N. of Sudāsa, Hariv.

आर्तभाग ārtabhāga, as, m. and i, f. (fr. *rita-bhāga*, gaṇa *vidādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 104), a descendant of Rītabhāga, SBr. - *putra*, m., N. of a teacher, SBr. xiv.

आर्तव ārtavā, mf(i)n. (fr. *ritu*), belonging or conforming to the seasons or periods of time, seasonable, R.; Kum.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge, Suśr.; (as), m. a section of the year, a combination of several seasons, AV.; TS.; VS. &c.; (*ī*), f. a mare, L.; (am), n. the menstrual discharge, SBr.; Suśr.; Mn.; the ten days after the menstrual discharge fit for genera-

tion, Mu.; Suśr.; fluid discharged by the female of an animal at the time of rut, Suśr.; a flower, L.

Ārtveyī, f. a woman during her courses, L.

आर्तुपरि *ārtuparī* (fr. *ritu-parṇa*), v. l. for *ārtaparṇa*, q. v.

आर्त्त *ārtā*, f. the end of a bow, the place where the string or sinew is fastened (*κοπάνη*), RV.; VS.; ŚBr.

आर्त्तिनी *ārtejinā*, mfn. (fr. *ritu-ij*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 71), fit for the office of a priest, ŚBr.

Ārtīya, am, n. the office or business of a Ritv-ij or sacrificing priest, his rank or order, RV.; AV.; ChUp.; ŚBr. &c.

आर्षे *ārṣē*, as, m., N. of the Asura Dvimiṇḍhan, AV. viii, 10, 22.

आर्षे *ārṣa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *artha*), relating to a thing or object; material, significant (opposed to *śabda*, q. v.), Sāh.; resulting from or based on the possession of a thing, Pat. -*tva*, n. significance.

Ārthapatya, am, n. (fr. *artha-pati*), power or possession of a thing.

Ārthika, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 4, 40) significant; wise; rich; substantial, real, pertaining to the true substance of a thing; derivable from the sense of a word, being contained implicitly (not said explicitly), Nyāyam.

आर्दे *ārda*, mf(i) [gāṇa *gaurādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41] n. (*√rid*), pressing hard, tormenting exceedingly, T.

आर्द्र *ārdra*, mf(ā)n. (*√ard*, Uṇ. ii, 18) wet, moist, damp, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; fresh, not dry, succulent, green (as a plant), living, AV.; ŚBr.; R.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; fresh, new, Kathās.; soft, tender, full of feeling, warm; loose, flaccid, Kathās.; Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; (as), m., N. of a grandson of Pīthū, Hariv.; VP.; (ā), f. the fourth or sixth Nakṣatra or lunar mansion, AV.; MBh.; VarBṛS.; (am), n. fresh ginger, Vishnū.; dampness, moisture, Hariv. - *kāśhṭha*, am, n. green wood, timber not dry. - *ja*, n. dry ginger, L. - *tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. wetness, moisture; freshness, greenness; softness, tenderness. - *āru*, mfn. granting or having moisture, AV.; VS.; Kāth. - *naṇa*, mfn. moist-eyed, weeping, suffused with tears. - *pa-ṭi*, f. a kind of magic ceremony (performed to destroy an enemy), L. - *pattra*, m. bamboo, L. - *paḍa*, mf(i)n. moist-footed, L. - *pavi*, mfn. having moist or dripping fellies (as a carriage), AV. xvi, 3, 4. - *pavitra*, mfn. having a wet strainer (said of the Soma), AV. ix, 6, 27. - *bhāva*, m. wetness, dampness, Kum.; tenderness of heart, Ragh. ii, 11; Kathās. - *maṣṭjari*, f. a cluster of fresh blossoms, Comm. on Gobh. - *māshā*, f. a leguminous shrub, Glycine Debilis, L. - *mīla*, mf(ā)n. having damp roots, ŚBr. i, 3, 3, 4. - *vastra-tā*, f. the state of having or standing in wet clothes, Gaut. xix, 15. - *śāka*, n. fresh ginger, L. - *hastā*, mf(ā)n. moist-handed, AV. xii, 3, 13. - *Ārdra-lubdhaka*, m. the dragon's tail or descending node, L. - *Ārdra-dhāgni*, m. a fire maintained by wet wood, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 4, 10.

Ādraka, mf(i)kā)n. wet, moist, Bhpr.; VarBṛS.; (born under the constellation Ārdra, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 28; (as), m., N. of a king, VP.; (am), n. [and *ikā*, f., L.] ginger in its undried state, Suśr.

Ādraya, Nom. P. *ādrayati*, to make wet, moisten, Bhartṛ.; to soften, move, Kād.; Bālar.

Ādri-√kṛi, to make wet, moisten; to refresh, Kād.; to soften, move, Kād.

Ādraya, am, n. wetness, dampness, GopBr. i, 1, 1.

आर्षे *ārṣa* (*ā-√ridh*), P. (Pot. 2. sg. *ā-ri-dhyās*, RV. iii, 50, 1) to satisfy, fulfil (a wish): Desid. p. *Ārṣamāna*, AV. vi, 118, 2) to wish to obtain or to collect.

Ārdha, am, n. abundance, Bālar. v, 40.

Ārdhuka, mfn. conducive to success, useful, beneficial, ŚāṅkhBr.; Kāth.

आर्षे *ārṣa*, in comp. optionally for *ardha* (q. v.), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 26. - *kaṣṭika*, mfn. measuring half a kaṣṭa, Comm. on Pāṇ. - *kandavika*, mfn. measuring half a kuḍava, ib. - *krośika*, mfn. measuring half a krośa, ib. - *draupika*, mfn. measuring or bought with half a droṇa, ib. - *prasthika*, mfn. weighing half a prastha, ib.

Ārdhadhātuka, mf(ā)n. (fr. *ardha-dhātu*), 'applicable to the shorter form of the verbal base,' a technical N. given to the terminations of the pf. and bened. and to any Pratyaya (q. v.) except the personal terminations of the conjugational tenses in P. & Ā., and except the Pratyayas which have the Anubandha j, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 114-117; ii, 4, 36, &c.

Ārdhadhātukīya, mfn. belonging or relating to an Ārdhadhātuka, Pat.

Ārdhanārīśvara, am, n. (fr. *ardha-nārīśvara*, q. v.), the story of the lord (Śiva) in his form as half female (and half male), Bālar.

Ārdhamāsika, mfn. (fr. *ardha-māsa*), lasting &c. for half a month, Pat.; observing or practising (contenance &c.) for a fortnight.

Ārdharātrika, mfn. (fr. *ardha-rātra*), happening at midnight, midnight, Sūryas.; (ās), m. pl., N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

Ārdhika, mfn. sharing half, an equal partner; relating to half; (as), m. one who ploughs the ground for half the crop (cf. *ardha-sirin*), Mn.

आर्षेयितृ *ārpayitṛi*. See 2. *ār* (*ā-√ri*).

आर्बुदि *ārbudi*, is, m. (fr. *arbuda*), N. of a Vedic Ṛishi.

आर्भवे *ārbhava*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ribhu*), belonging or sacred to the Ribhus, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; AitBr.; Lāṭy.; (as), m., N. of a Vedic Ṛishi.

आर्षे *ārṣa*, as, m. (fr. *arṣa*, *√ri*), a respectable or honourable or faithful man, an inhabitant of Āryāvarta; one who is faithful to the religion of his country; N. of the race which immigrated from Central Asia into Āryāvarta (opposed to *an-ārṣa*, *dasyu*, *dāsa*); in later times N. of the first three castes (opposed to *śūdra*), RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; a man highly esteemed, a respectable, honourable man, Pañcat.; Śak. &c.; a master, an owner, L.; a friend, L.; a Vaiśya, L.; Buddha; (with Buddhists [Pāli *arayo* or *ariyo*]) a man who has thought on the four chief truths of Buddhism (see next col.) and lives accordingly, a Buddhist priest; a son of Manu Sāvārṇa, Hariv.; (mf(ā) and *ārī*) Āryan, favourable to the Āryan people, RV. &c.; behaving like an Āryan, worthy of one, honourable, respectable, noble, R.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; of a good family; excellent; wise; suitable; (ā), f. a name of Pārvatī, Hariv.; a kind of metre of two lines (each line consisting of seven and a half feet; each foot containing four instants, except the sixth of the second line, which contains only one, and is therefore a single short syllable; hence there are thirty instants in the first line and twenty-seven in the second); [cf. Old Germ. *ēra*; Mod. Germ. *Ehre*; Irish *Erin*.] - *kumāra*, m. a noble prince, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 58. - *kulyā*, f., N. of a river, VP. - *kṛita*, mfn. made by a man of the first three castes, Pāṇ.; KātyŚr.; MaitS. - *gana*, m. (Pāli *ayagana*) the whole body of (Buddhist) priests. - *gṛīhya*, mfn. taking the side or adhering to the party of the noble ones, Ragh. ii, 33. - *cetas*, mfn. noble-minded, Śiś. xvi, 30. - *jana*, m. Āryans; honest people, Gaut.; Vait. - *juṣṭa*, mfn. liked by or agreeable to noble ones, MBh. - *tā*, f. and -*tva*, n. honourable behaviour, Mn.; Rājat. - *duhitṛi*, f. a noble one's daughter (honourable designation of a female friend), Kathās. - *deva*, m., N. of a pupil of Nāgārjuna. - *deśa*, m. a region inhabited by Āryans or followers of the Āryan laws, Rājat. - *deśya*, mfn. belonging to or originated from such a region, ib. - *nivāsa*, m. an abode of Āryans, Pat. - *patha*, m. the path of the honest ones, R. - *putra*, m. (Prākṛit *ajja-utta*) son of an Āryan or honourable man (honourable designation of the son of an elder brother or of any person of rank); designation of a husband by his wife (in dram.); of a king by his subjects. - *pravṛtta*, mfn. proceeding in an honest mode or manner, R. - *prāya*, mfn. inhabited for the most part by Āryan people, Mn. vii, 69. - *bala*, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. - *brāhmaṇa*, m. a noble Brāhmaṇ, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 58. - *bhaṭa* (or less correctly *bhaṭṭa*), m., N. of two renowned astronomers and authors. - *bhaṭiya*, n., N. of a work on astronomy by Āryabhaṭa. - *bhāva*, m. honourable character or behaviour, R. - *mārga*, m. the way of the honourable ones. - *mīra*, mfn.

distinguished, respectable; (as), m. an honourable person, a gentleman, R.; Prabh.; Mricch. - *yuvan*, m. an Āryan youth, Kāty. on Pāṇ. - *rāja*, m., N. of a king, Rājat. - *rūpa*, mfn. having only the form or appearance of an Āryan or honest one, Mn. x, 57. - *lingin*, mfn. bearing the external semblance of an Āryan or honourable man, Mn. ix, 260. - *varman*, m., N. of a king, Kathās. - *vāc*, mfn. speaking the Āryan language, Mn. x, 45. - *vṛtta*, n. the behaviour of an Āryan or noble man, Mn.; (mfn.) behaving like an Āryan, honest, virtuous, Mn.; Gaut. - *veśa*, mfn. dressed like an Āryan or honest person. - *vṛata*, mfn. observing the laws and ordinances of the Āryans or honourable men, behaving like Āryans, MBh. - *śila*, mfn. having an honest character, MBh. - *samgha*, m. the whole body of (Buddhist) priests; N. of a renowned philosopher (founder of the school of the Yogācāras). - *satya*, n. (Pāli *ariyasaccam*) sublime truth; (with Buddhists the *calari ariyasaccāni* or 'four great truths' are, 1. life is suffering, 2. desire of life is the cause of suffering, 3. extinction of that desire is the cessation of suffering, 4. the eightfold path (see below) leads to that extinction). - *samaya*, m. the law of Āryans or honest men, Āp. - *siṃha*, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch. - *siddhānta*, m., N. of a work of Āryabhaṭa. - *suta* (= *putra*), mfn. a husband, Kathās. - *stri*, f. an Āryan woman or a woman of the first three castes, Āp.; Gaut. - *svāmin*, m., N. of a man. - *halam*, ind. an interjection ('murder!'), *gaya svar-ādi*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 37. - *hri-dya*, mfn. beloved by noble ones, L. - *Āryāgama*, m. the approaching an Āryan woman sexually, Yājñ. ii, 294. - *Ārya-gṛīti*, f. a variety of the Ārya metre (containing eight equal feet or thirty-two syllabic instants in each verse of the couplet). - *Ārya-candī-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. - *Ārya-dhishṭhita*, mfn. being under the superintendence of men of the first three castes, Āp. ii, 3, 4. - *Āryāvarta*, m. 'abode of the noble or excellent ones,' the sacred land of the Āryans (N. of Northern and Central India, extending from the eastern to the western sea and bounded on the north and south by the Himalāya and Vindhya mountains), Mn.; Rājat. &c.; (ā), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country. - *Ārya-vilāsa*, m., N. of a work. - *Āryashtānta*, n., N. of a work of Āryabhaṭa, consisting of 108 distichs. - *Āryashtānga-mārga*, m. (Pāli *ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo*) 'the holy eightfold path' pointed out by Buddha for escape from the misery of existence: 1. right views, 2. right thoughts, 3. right words, 4. right actions, 5. right living, 6. right exertion, 7. right recollection, 8. right meditation.

Āryaka, as, m. an honourable or respectable man, R.; a grandfather, MBh.; N. of a cowherd who became king, Mricch.; of a Nāga, MBh.; (*ārṣakā* or *ārṣikā*), f. a respectable woman, L.; N. of a river, BhP.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a Nakṣatra, L.; (*akam*), n. a ceremony performed to the manes, the vessel &c. used in sacrifices made to the manes, L.

Āryāya, am, n. honourable behaviour, honesty, Āp.

Āryānaka, as, m., N. of a country.

आर्षेय *ārṣēya*, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Āryaman; (i), f., N. of the Yamunā, Bālar.

Āryamṇa, am, n., N. of the Nakṣatra Uttara-phalgunī (which is presided over by Āryaman), VarBṛS.

आर्शे *ārśa*, mfn. (fr. *riśya*), belonging to the antelope, AV. iv, 4, 5.

आर्षे *ārṣa*, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to or derived from Ṛishis (i. e. the poets of the Vedic and other old hymns), archaistic, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. a form of marriage derived from the Ṛishis (the father of the bride receiving one or two pairs of kine from the bridegroom), ĀśvGr. i, 6, 4; Mn. iii, 21; Yājñ. i, 58; (cf. *vivāha*); (i), f. a wife married by the above form of marriage, Vishnū. xxiv, 31; (am), n. the speech of a Ṛishi, the holy text, the Vedas, Nir.; RPrāt.; Mn.; sacred descent, Comm. on Lāṭy., Yājñ.; the derivation (of a poem) from a Ṛishi author. - *m-dhara*, n., N. of a Sāman. - *Ārshāḍṣa*, f. a wife married according to the Ārsha form, L.

Ārshēya, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to or

derived from a Rishi, of sacred descent; venerable, respectable, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (as), m., N. of Agni; (am), n. sacred descent, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚBr. &c.; N. of several Sāmans. — **vat**, mfn. connected with sacred descent, ŚBr.

आर्षभ *ārshabha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ārshabha*), coming from or produced by a bull, ŚBr.; MBh.; (as), m. a descendant of Rishabha, BhP.; (ā), f., N. of several constellations, VP.; Comm. on BhP.; (am), n., N. of a Sāman; a particular metre.

आर्षभ *ārshabhi*, is, m. a descendant of Rishabha Tirtha-kṛt; N. of the first Cakra-vartin in Bhārata, L.

आर्षभ्या, mfn. (Pāp. v, 1, 14) to be regarded or used as a full-grown steer; to be castrated, L.

आर्षिक *ārshika*, am, n. (fr. *ārshika*, gaṇa *purohitādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 128), the condition of being a Rishika, q. v.

आर्षिणेश *ārshīṇeśa*, as, m., N. of a king, VP. iv, 31.

आर्षिणेश *ārshīṇeśa*, os, m. (fr. *ārshī-ṇeśa*, Pāp. iv, 1, 112 & 104), a descendant of Rishī-ṇeśa, N. of Devāpi, RV. x, 98, 5; 6; 8; N. of a man, MBh.; Hariv.; Comm. on KātyŚr.

आर्ष्यशृङ्ग *ārshyaśṛṅga*, as, m. a descendant of Rishya-śṛṅga, MBh.

आर्हत *ārhatā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ārhat*), belonging to an Arhat or Jaina saint, Prab.; (as), m. a Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines, Prab.; VP.; a Buddhist, AgniP.; (am), n. the Jaina doctrine, Jainism.

आर्हत्या, am, o. (gaṇa *brāhmaṇādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 124), the state or practice of an Arhat or Jaina saint.

आर्हायण *ārhyāṇa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ārha*, gaṇa *āsvādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 110), a descendant of Arha.

आल *āla*, am, n. spawn; any discharge of poisonous matter from venomous animals, Suśr.; Kaus.; yellow arsenic, orpiment, Suśr.; (as), m., N. of an ape, Kathās. 57, 136; (mfn.) not little or insignificant, excellent, L. **आलङ्क** *ālāṅka*, mf(i)n. anointed with poison (as an arrow), RV. vi, 75, 5. **आलस्य**, m. 'poison-mouthed,' a crocodile, L.

आलक्ष *ālākṣ*, *Ā-lakṣhate*, to descry, behold, see, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.

आलक्षणा, am, n. perceiving, beholding, observing.

आलक्षी, mf(i)n. beholding, seeing, (gaṇa *gaurādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 41).

आलक्षिता, mfn. beheld, descried, perceived, BhP.; R.

1. **आलक्ष्या**, mfn. to be observed, visible, apparent, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.

2. **आलक्ष्या**, ind. p. having observed or beheld, beholding, observing, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.

आलक्ष्य 3. *ālākṣhya*, mfn. scarcely visible, just visible, Śak. 181 a.

आलग *ālaga*, P. *lagati*, to adhere, cling to, Kāvya.; Caus. *lagayati*, to affix, Comm. on KātyŚr.

आलग्ना, mfn. adhered, clung to, Amar.

आलगद *ālagurda* and *ālagardha* = *ala°*, q. v.

आलजि *ālaji*, mf(i)n. speaking to, addressing [T. ?], gaṇa *gaurādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 41.

आलप *ālapa*, to address, speak to, converse, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Rājat. &c.

आलपाना, am, n. speaking to, conversation, Kād.

आलपितव्या, mfn. to be addressed or spoken to, Kād.

आलप्या, ind. p. having addressed, Kathās.

आलपा, as, m. speaking to, addressing; speech; conversation, communication, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās.; Śak. &c.; the singing or twittering of birds, Kathās.; statement of the question in an arithmetical or algebraic sum; question; a lesson, Jain.; (ā), f. (in music) a particular Mīrochana or melody. — **vat**, mfn. speaking, addressing, Amar.

आलपाना, am, n. speaking to or with, conversation; a benediction, R. i, 77, 12.

आलपानिया or **आलप्या**, mfn. to be said or spoken; to be spoken to or addressed.

आलपिका-वाण, as, m. a kind of flute.

आलपिन, mfn. speaking or conversing with, Bhartr.; (inī), f. a lute made of a gourd; (in music) a particular interval.

आलभ *ālaba*, *Ā-labhate*, to take hold of, touch, handle, RV.; TS.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to kill, sacrifice, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to commence, undertake, TS.; to reach, obtain; to conciliate, BhP.; MBh.; Megh. &c.; Caus. *-lam-bhayati*, to cause to touch, Kaus.; KātyŚr.; to cause to begin, TBr.; Desid. *-lipsate*, to intend or wish to touch, KātyŚr.; to intend to kill or sacrifice, ŚBr.

आलब्धा, mfn. touched, MBh.; killed, sacrificed; gained, conciliated, BhP.

आलब्हा, as, m. touching, grasping.

आलभाना, am, n. touching, handling, BhP.; VarBr.; killing, sacrificing, BhP.

1. **आलभ्या**, mfn. to be killed or sacrificed, TS.

2. **आलभ्या**, ind. p. having grasped or touched, MBh.; having killed or sacrificed, Yājñ.; MBh.; having received or obtained.

आलम्बा, as, m. taking hold of, seizing, touching, ĀsvGr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; tearing off, rooting out (plants), Mn.; killing, sacrificing, AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Megh.

आलम्बाना, am, n. seizure; taking hold of, touching, KātyŚr.; Gaut.; killing, sacrificing, KātyŚr.

आलम्बानिया, mfn. to be taken hold of or handled; to be touched, R.

आलम्बाम, ind. p. touching, taking hold of (with acc.), TāṇḍyaBr.

आलम्भित, mfn. ifc. touching, taking hold of.

आलम्भ्या, mfn. to be killed or sacrificed, TBr.

आलमर्थ *ālamartha*, am, n. (fr. *alam* and *artha*), the condition of having the sense of *alam*, Pat.

आलम्ब *ālamb*, *Ā-lambate*, to hang from, Vikr.; to lay hold of, seize, cling to; to rest or lean upon, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to support, hold, R.; Ragh. &c.; to take up; to appropriate; to bring near; to get; to give one's self up to, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; BhP. &c.; to depend, Śah.

आलम्बा, mfn. hanging down, R.; (as), m. that on which one rests or leans, support, prop; receptacle; asylum, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.; depending on or from; a perpendicular, L.; N. of a Muni, MBh.; (ā), f. a species of plant with poisonous leaves, Suśr.; (am), ind. holding, supporting, Kāth.

आलम्बाना, am, n. depending on or resting upon; hanging from, Pāp.; supporting, sustaining, Megh.; foundation, base, Prab.; KathUp.; reason, cause; (in rhetoric) the natural and necessary connection of a sensation with the cause which excites it, Śah.; the mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to realize the gross form of the Eternal, VP.; silent repetition of a prayer [W.]; (with Buddhists) the five attributes of things (apprehended by or connected with the five senses, viz. form, sound, smell, taste, and touch; also *dharma* or law belonging to *manas*). — **परिक्लेश**, mfn., N. of a work. — **vat**, mfn. devoted to the mental exercise called *Ālambana*, VP.

आलम्बायाना, mf(i)n. a descendant of *Ālamba*; (as), m., N. of a man, MBh. — **पुत्र**, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

आलम्बायानिया, mfn. belonging to *Ālambāyana*.

आलम्बी, mf(i) (gaṇa *gaurādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 41) n.; (is), m., N. of a pupil of Vaiśampāyana. — **पुत्र**, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr.

आलम्बिता, mfn. pendent, suspended; hanging from or on; supported, upheld; protected.

आलम्बित, mfn. hanging from, resting or leaning upon; depending on or from, Pañcat.; MBh.; Ragh.; laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, Hit.; wearing, Kum.; (inas), m. pl. the school of *Ālambī*, L.

आलम्ब्या, ind. p. having supported; supporting, sustaining; taking by the hand, MBh.; R. &c.

आलय *ālaya*. See *ā-lī*.

आलर्क *ālarka*, mfn. (fr. *alarka*), caused by or relating to a mad dog, Suśr.

आलव *ālava*. See *ā-lū*.

आलवण *ālavāṇa*, am, n. (fr. *a-lavāṇa*, Pāp. v, 1, 121), saltlessness; insipidity; ugliness.

आलवाल *ālavāla*, as, m. a basin for water round the root of a tree, Ragh.; Vikr.; Śiś. &c.

आलष *ālāṣ*, *Ā-lashate*, to desire, lust after, BhP. v, 13, 6.

आलस *ālāsa*, mfn. = *a-lasa*, idle, L. [or fr. *lasa* with 4. *ā* in the sense of diminution, T.] a little active; (fr. *a-lasa*, gaṇa *vidādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 104), a descendant of *A-lasa*.

आलस्याना, as, m. (gaṇa *haritādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 100), a descendant of *Ālāsa*.

आलस्या, am, n. idleness, sloth, want of energy, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; (mfn.) idle, slothful, L.

आलक्त *ālākta*. See *āla*.

आलक्ष्य *ālākṣya*, as, m. (fr. *√laṭ* = *√raṭ*?), to be cried down, N. of the ocean (?), TS. iv, 5, 8, 2.

आलान *ālāna*, am, n. = *alāna*; q. v., L.

आलान *ālāna*, am, n. (fr. *ā-lā*, T. ?), the post to which an elephant is tied, Mṛicch.; Ragh. &c.; the rope that ties him; a fetter, tie, rope or string, Ragh.; Kād.; binding, tying, L.; (as), m., N. of a minister of Śiva, L.

आलानिका, mfn. serving as a post to which an elephant is tied, Ragh. xiv, 38.

आलानिता, mfn. tied to (as an elephant), Bālar.

आलाप *ālāpa*, &c. See *ā-lap*.

आलाबु *ālābu*, us, f. the pumpkin gourd, Cucurbita Pepo, L.

आलावर्त *ālāvarta*, as, m. a fan made of cloth, L.

आलि *ālī*, is, m. (cf. *alī*), a scorpion; Scorpio in the Zodiac, VarBrS.; a bee, L.; (is and ī), f. a woman's female friend, Kum.; Śah.; Amar.; Śiś. &c.; a row, range, continuous line, a swarm (cf. *āvalī*), Amar.; Kum.; Ragh.; a ridge or mound of earth crossing ditches or dividing fields &c., L.; a dike, L.; a ditch, L.; a line, race, family, L.; (mfn.) useless, idle, unmeaning, L.; pure, honest, secure, L. — **क्रमा**, m. a kind of musical composition. — **जना**, m. a lady's female friends, Amar.; Prasamar.

आलिन, ī, m. a scorpion, L.; (cf. *alin*).

आलिख *ālīkṣ*, P. *likhati*, to make a scratch on; to delineate by scratches; to scratch, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to mark, draw, write, delineate, paint, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; VarBrS.; Ragh.; Megh.; Mālav. &c.

आलिखत, mfn. scratching; (an), m., N. of an evil spirit, PārGr. i, 16, 23.

आलिखिता, mfn. delineated by scratches, scratched, ŚBr.; drawn, written, delineated, painted, VarBrS.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.

आलिख्या, ind. p. portraying, delineating, sketching.

आलिखाना, am, n. scratching, scraping; marking out by scratches; painting; (as), m., N. of a teacher, ĀsvGr.; (ī), f. a brush, pencil, L.

आलिखानि, is, m., N. of a teacher.

आलिख्या, mfn. to be written or delineated or painted; (am), n. writing, painting; a picture, portrait, R.; Śak.; Vikr. — **देवत**, f. a painted deity. — **पुरुषा**, m. an image or drawing of a man, Kathās. — **लेख**, f. painting. — **शेष**, mfn. one of whom there is nothing left but a painting, deceased, Ragh. xiv, 15. — **समारपिता**, mfn. fixed on a picture, painted, Ragh. iii, 15.

आलिगय *āligavya*, as, m. and *āliḡavyāyānī* (Pāp. iv, 1, 18), f. (fr. *āligu*, Pāp. iv, 1, 105), a descendant of *Āligu*.

आलिगी *āligī*, f. a kind of serpent [NBD. ?], AV. v, 13, 7.

आलिङ्ग *ālīṅga*, P. *liṅgati* and *liṅgayati*, *Ā-liṅgate*, to clasp, join the limbs closely; to encircle, embrace, MBh.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; to spread out, extend, VarBrS.

आलिङ्गा, as, m. a kind of drum, L.

आलिङ्गाना, am, n. clasping, embracing; an embrace, MBh.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; (ā), f. id., Naish.

आलिङ्गिता, mfn. embraced, Rājat.; Śah. &c.;

occupied; (*am*), n. an embrace, Megh. — *vat*, mfn. one who has embraced.

आलिङ्गित *ālīṅgita*, mfn. embracing; (*ṛ*), m. a small drum shaped like a barleycorn and carried upon the breast, L.

1. **आ-लिङ्ग्या**, mfn. to be embraced; (*as*), m. a kind of drum, L.

2. **आ-लिङ्ग्या**, ind. p. having embraced.
आलिङ्ग्याना, *as*, m. [?], N. of a village or town, (*gaṇa varanādi* on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 82.)

आलिञ्जर *ālīñjara*, *as*, m. a large clay water-jar, L.; (cf. *ālīñjara*.)

आलिन्द *ālinda*, *as*, m. a terrace before a house, a raised place or terrace for sleeping upon, L.; (cf. *ālinda*.)

आलिप *ā-līp*, P. *-līpati* (aor. *ālīpat*) to besmear, anoint, ŚBr.; Hariv.; Suśr.; MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.: Caus. *-līpayati* and *-lepaya*, to besmear, anoint, Kauś.; Suśr.

आलिप्ता, mfn. anointed, smeared, plastered, Mṛicch.; Kathās. &c.

आलिप्या, ind. p. having besmeared or anointed, MBh.; Kathās. &c.

आलिप्याना, *am*, n. whitening or painting (the floor, wall &c. on festal occasions), L.

आलेपा, *as*, m. the act of smearing, plastering, anointing; liniment; ointment, Suśr.; Kathās.

आलेपाना, *am*, n. smearing, plastering, anointing; liniment; ointment, Suśr.; BhP.

आलिह *ā-līh*, P. *-līhati*, to apply the tongue to; to lick, lap, BhP.; Intens. (p. *-leliḥāna*) to lick up (as fire), BhP. v, 6, 9.

आलिहना, mfn. licked, lapped by the tongue; licked upon, eaten, R.; MBh.; Ragh.; scraped, polished; (*as*), m., N. of a man, (*gaṇa śubhrādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123); (*am*), n. a particular attitude in shooting (the right knee advanced, the left leg drawn back), Comm. on Kum.; Ragh.

आलिहेया, *as*, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123) a descendant of Alīha.

आली *ā-lī*, *Ā. -liyate*, to come close to; to settle down upon; to stoop, crouch, MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.

आलाया, *as*, m. and *am*, n. a house, dwelling; a receptacle, asylum, R.; Yājñ.; Kathās. &c.; (often ifc., e.g. *himalāya*, 'the abode of snow.')

आलिना, mfn. having come close to, Kathās.; Hariv.; Ragh.; dwelling or abiding in, Kathās.; crouched, stooped, MBh.; R.

आलिनाका, *am*, n. tin, (from its close adherence to other metals?), L.

आलु *ālu*, *us*, m. (✓*ri*, Comm. on Up. i, 5), an owl, L.; ebony, black ebony, L.; (*us* and *ās*), f. a pitcher, a small water-jar, L.; (*u*), n. a raft, a float; an esculent root, *Arum Campanulatum*, L.; (in modern dialects applied to the yam, potatoe, &c.)

आलुका, *as*, m. a kind of ebony, L.; N. of Śeṣha (the chief of the Nāgas or serpent race); (*ṛ*), f. a species of root, BhPr.; (*am*), n. a particular fruit (= *ārūka*, q.v.), L.; the esculent root of *Amorpha phallus Campanulatus*.

आलुञ्च *ā-luñc*, P. *-luñcati*, to tear in pieces, Suśr.

आलुञ्चाना, *am*, n. tearing in pieces, rending, Mṛicch.

आलुड *ā-luḍ*, Caus. P. *-loḍayati*, to stir up, mix; to agitate.

आलोदना, *am*, n. mixing, blending, Suśr.; stirring, shaking, agitating.

आलोदिता, mfn. stirred up, mixed, blended; shaken, agitated, Suśr.; R.

आलोद्या, ind. p. having stirred up or mixed; having agitated, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.

आलुप *ā-lup*, P. *-lumpati*, to tear out or asunder; to dissolve, separate, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀitBr.: Pass. *-lūpyate*, to be interrupted, Megh.

आलोपा, *as*, m. a morsel, bit, L.

आलुभ *ā-lubh*, P. *-lubhyati*, to become disturbed or disordered, ŚBr.: Desid. of Caus. (Subj. 3. sg. *-lulobhayishāt*) to wish to disturb or trouble.

आलुलित *ā-lulita*, mfn. (✓*lul*), a little moved or agitated, Mālav.

आ-लोल, mfn. moving gently; trembling slightly; rolling (as an eye), Amar.; Megh.; Śiś.; Kathās.; Kir.; (*as*), m. trembling, agitation; swinging, rocking.

आ-लोलिता, mfn. a little shaken or agitated.

आलू *ā-lū*, P. *-lunāti*, to cut, cut off; to pluck off.

आ-लवा, *as*, m. stubble, Comm. on TS.

आ-लुना, mfn. cut off, Kum.

आलेखन *ā-lekhana*. See *ā-likh*.

आलेश *ā-leśa*, *as*, m. (✓*liś* = ✓*riś*), grazing, TS. v, 1, 5, 9.

आलोक *ā-lak*, *Ā. -lokate*, to look at, Hit.; Sāh.; Kathās.; to descry, behold, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. *-lo-kayati*, to see, look at or upon, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; to consider; to prove, R.; Mn. &c.; to descry, behold, perceive; to know, MBh.; R.; Hit.; Pāṇicāt. &c.

आ-लोका, *as*, m. looking, seeing, beholding; sight, aspect, vision, Kathās.; Megh.; Mṛicch.; Śak.; Ragh. &c.; light, lustre, splendour; glimmer, R.; MBh.; flattery, praise, complimentary language; pterygic, Ragh.; section, chapter; N. of a work. — *karā*, mfn. spreading or causing light, VarBṛS. — *gadā-dhārī*, f. N. of a commentary on the above work called *Āloka*. — *patha*, m. and *-mārga*, m. line of sight, range of vision, Ragh. — *vat*, mfn. having light or lustre.

आलोकका, *as*, m. a spectator, Naish.

आ-लोकाना, mfn. looking at; contemplating; (*am*), n. seeing, looking; sight, beholding, Yājñ.; Ragh.; Kum.; Kathās.; Sāh. &c.

आ-लोकानिया, mfn. to be looked at; visible; to be considered, regarded, R. — *tā*, f. the state or condition of being visible, Kum.

आ-लोकित, mfn. seen, beheld.

आ-लोकित, mfn. seeing, beholding; contemplating, Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās.

आ-लोका, ind. p. having seen or looked at, beholding.

आलोच *ā-lōc*, *Ā. -locate*, to consider, reflect upon; Caus. P. *Ā. -locayati*, *-te*, to make visible, show, MBh.; to behold, view, perceive; to consider, reflect, MBh.; Pāṇicāt.; Kathās.; Hit. &c.

आ-लोकका, mfn. causing to see, Suśr.

आ-लोकाना, *am*, n. seeing, perceiving, Pāṇ.; (*ā*, *am*), f. n. considering, reflecting, reflection, R.; Sāh.

आ-लोकानिया and 1. **आ-लोका**, mfn. to be considered or reflected upon, Vedāntas.

आ-लोकित, mfn. considered, reflected upon, Kathās.; Hit.; Pāṇicāt.

2. **आ-लोका**, ind. p. having considered, reflecting, MārKṛ.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.

आलोक्षी *āloṣhī*, ind. hurting (?), *gaṇa ūry-ādi*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 61.

आलोहवत् *ā-lohavat*, mfn. a little reddish, ĀśvGr. iv, 8, 6.

आ-लोहिता, mfn. reddish, Kathās. — *ī-✓kṛi*, to make reddish, Kād.

आलोहायन *ālohāyana*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa naḍādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99), a descendant of Aloha.

आलोल *ā-lola*. See above.

आव *āvā*, the base of the dual cases of the pronoun of the 1st person; Nom. Acc. *āvām* (Ved. *āvām*); Inst. Dat. Abl. *āvābhyām* (Ved. Abl. also *āvāt*); Gen. Loc. *āvāyos*.

आवच् *ā-✓vac*, *Ā. (aor. 1. sg. ā-voce*, RV. vii, 32, 2) to address, invoke.

ओक्ता (*ā-ukta*), mfn. addressed, invoked, RV. i, 63, 9.

आवच् *ā-✓vac*, Pass. (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-vacya-sva*) to gush or flow towards or near, RV. ix, 2, 2, &c.

आवटिक *āvāṭika*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a school.

आवट्या *āvāṭya* (fr. *avāṭa*, *gaṇa gargaḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105), *as*, m., *ā* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 75) and *āvāṭya-ni* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 17), f. a descendant of Avāṭa.

आवत् *ā-vāt*, f. proximity, AV. v, 30, 1 (opposed to *parā-vāt*).

आवत्सरम् *āvatsaram*, ind. for a year, during a year, MārKṛ.

आ-वत्सरान्तम्, ind. to the end of the year, Kathās.

आवद् *ā-✓vad*, P. *-vadati*, to speak to, address; to shout out; to invoke, celebrate, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.

आवदानिक *āvadānika*, mfn. (fr. *ava-dāna*), offered after being divided into pieces, Vait.

आवध *ā-✓vadh*, P. (aor. 3. sg. *āvadhī*, RV. viii, 72, 4 & viii, 75, 9) to shatter, crush.

आवन् *ā-✓van*, *Ā. (2. sg. ā-vanase*, RV. i, 140, 11; pf. 3. sg. *āvavne*, RV. v, 74, 7; aor. 3. sg. *-dvanishishā*, RV. i, 127, 7) to wish, desire, crave for; to procure.

आवन्तीय *āvāntiya*, mfn. (fr. *ava-nata*, *gaṇa kṛishāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.)

आवनेय *āvaneya*, *as*, m. (fr. *avanti*), 'son of the earth,' N. of the planet Mars.

आवन्त *āvanta*, *as*, m. (fr. *avanti*), a king of Avanti (the district of Ujain), VarBṛS.; N. of a son of Dhṛiṣṭa, Hariv. (cf. *āvanta*); (*ṛ*), f. the language of Avanti.

आवन्ता, mfn. belonging to or coming from Avanti; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of Avanti, VarBṛS.

आवन्तिका, mfn. belonging to or coming from Avanti, VarBṛS.; (*ās*), m., N. of a Buddhist school; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Kathās.

आवन्त्या, mfn. coming from or being in the country Avanti, Suśr.; (*as*), m. a king or inhabitant of Avanti, MBh.; Hariv. (according to Manu x, 21 the Avāntyas are offsprings of degraded Brāhmanas.)

आवन्दन *āvandana*, *am*, n. (✓*vand*), salute, L.

आवप *ā-✓2. vap*, P. *-vapati*, to throw or scatter into; to mix with; to put together, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; MārKṛ.; to insert, ĀitBr.; ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; to pour out; to fill up, VarBṛS.; to present, afford, supply; to offer, MBh.: Caus. P. *-vāpayati*, to mix with, Suśr.; to comb, smooth; to shave, MBh.

आ-वपाना, *am*, n. the act of sowing, throwing, scattering, placing upon, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Gaut.; instilling, inserting, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; capacity, MBh.; a vessel, jar, ewer, MaitrS.; BhP.; sowing seed, weaving, L.; a hempen cloth, L.; (*ṛ*), f. a vessel, jar, AV. xii, 1, 61.

आ-वपानका, mf(*ikā*)n. scattering, AV. xii, 2, 63.

आ-वप, *as*, m. scattering, throwing; sowing seed, MBh.; Comm. on Yājñ.; insertion, Subh.; casting, directing; (in med.) throwing additional ingredients into any mixture in course of preparation; mixing, inserting; setting out or arranging vessels, jars, &c., L.; a kind of drink, L.; a bracelet, L.; a basin for water round the root of a tree, L.; uneven ground, L.; hostile purpose, intention of going to war, Sāh.; Śiś. &c.; a vessel; principal oblation to fire, Gobh.

आ-वपका, *as*, m. a bracelet of gold &c., L.

आ-वपाना, *am*, n. a loom, an implement for weaving; a reel or frame for winding thread, L.

आ-वपिका, mfn. additional, inserted, supplementary, Nir.

आवभृत् *āvabhṛtya*, *as*, m. a king of Avabhṛti; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a dynasty of kings, BhP.

आवभृथ *āvabhṛtha*, mfn. belonging to Avabhṛti, q.v., BhP.

आवय *āvaya*, *am*, n. (fr. 2. a-*vī*, cf. *āvī*), pangs of childbirth, painful childbirth (?), AV. viii, 6, 26; (*as*), m. arrival, T.; one who arrives, T.; N. of a country, L.

आवयका, mfn. belonging to the country Avaya, L.

आवयस् *ā-vayas*, *ās*, m. perhaps 'the youthful one' (cf. *abhi-vayas*), RV. i, 162, 5.

आवयास् *āvayās*, m. (f.?) pl. water, Nigh. i, 12.

आवरक *ā-varaka*, &c. See 1. *ā-✓vri*.

आवरसमक *āvarasamaka*, mfn. (fr. *āvāra*-

sama, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 49), to be paid in the following year (as a debt).

आवर्जक ā-varjaka, &c. See ā-√vrij.

आवर्त ā-varta, &c. See ā-√vrit.

आवर्ष ā-varsha. See ā-√vriṣh.

आवर्ह ā-varha, &c. See ā-√vrih.

आवर्त āvali, is and ī, f. (√val, T.), a row, range; a continuous line; a series; dynasty, lineage, Vikr.; BhP.; Prabh.; Hit. &c. — **ā-kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L.

आवर्त āvali, f. = āvali, q. v., coriander, L.

आवर्त्त ā-√valg, Ā. -valgate, to spring, jump, leap up, MBh.

आ-√valgita, mfn. springing, jumping, MBh.; Hariv.

आ-√valgita, mfn. id.

आवर्त्त āvalguja, mfn. (fr. a-valgu-ja), coming or produced from the plant Vernonia Anthelmintica, Suśr.

आवर्त्त āvasira, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

आवश्यक āvasyaka, mfn. (fr. āvasya), necessary, inevitable, Comm. on Kum. and Ragh.; (am), n. necessity, inevitable act or conclusion, Pāṇ.; religious duty, Jain.; a call of nature, Mn. — **tā**, f. necessity, inevitability, Hit. — **brīhad-vṛtta**, am, n., N. of a Jain work.

आवस् ā-√5. vas, P. -vasati, to abide, dwell; to spend (time), RV.; MBh.; MārKp.; to enter, inhabit; to take possession of, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; VarBrS. &c.; to sleep with, Mn.: Caus. -vāsayati, to cause or allow any one to dwell or abide; to receive hospitably, R.; Rājāt.; to inhabit, settle in a place, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Kathās. &c.

आ-vasati, īs, f. shelter, night's lodging, TBr.; night (i. e. the time during which one rests).

आ-vasathā, as, m. (Up. iii, 114) dwelling-place, abode, habitation, night's lodging, AV. ix, 6, 7; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; R.; Hit.; Ragh. &c.; a dwelling for pupils and ascetics; a village; a particular religious observance, L.; a treatise on Aryā metres, T.

आ-vasathika, mf(ī)n. dwelling in a house; household, domestic, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 74; (as), m. a householder (who keeps a domestic fire), T.

आ-vasathya and ā-vasathīya [TBr. iii, 7, 4, 6], mfn. being in a house; (as), m. [scil. agni] a domestic fire, MBh.; Vait.; m. and (am), n. a night's lodging, dwelling for pupils and ascetics, L.; (am), n. establishing or keeping a domestic fire, L. — **ā-vasathyaśāhāna**, n. establishing a domestic fire, PārGr.

आ-vasā, as, m. abode, residence, dwelling, house, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.

आ-vasita, mfn. i. e. abiding or dwelling in.

आ-vasya, mfn. i. e. to be inhabited by, full of, BhP. viii, 1, 10.

आवासन āva-sāna, mf(ī)n. (fr. āva-sāna, gāṇa takshatīlādī, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93), dwelling or living on the boundaries of a village &c., T.

आवासनिका, mf(ī)n. being at the end, L.

आवसायिन् āvasāyin, mfn. (fr. āvasa and āyin), going after or procuring a livelihood, AitBr. vii, 29, 2.

आवसित āvasita = āvasita (q. v.), L.

आवस्थिक āvasthika, mfn. (fr. 2. āva-sthā), being in accordance with or adapted to the circumstances; suitable, Suśr.

आवह ā-√vah, P. Ā. -vahati, -te, to drive or lead near or towards; to bring; to fetch, procure, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; to bring home (a bride), MBh.; Hariv.; to pay, Yājñ. ii, 193; to carry away, MBh.; to bear, R.; Hariv.; to use, MārKp.: Caus. -vāhayati, to cause to drive or come near; to invite, invoke, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; R. &c.

आ-vaṇa, mf(ā)n. bringing, bringing to pass, producing; what bears or conveys, Mb.; Bhag.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; (as), m., N. of one of the seven winds or bands of air (that which is usually assigned to the bhūvar-loka or atmospheric region between the bhūr-loka and svar-loka), Hariv.; one of the seven tongues of fire.

आ-vaṇa, am, n. bringing near.

आ-vaṇamāna, mfn. bringing near, bearing along, followed or succeeded by, bringing in succession.

आ-vaṇa, as, m. inviting, invitation, MBh.; marrying, L.; N. of a son of Svapalka, Hariv.

आ-vaṇana, am, n. sending for, inviting, calling, Yājñ.; VP.; VarBrS.; invocation, invitation; (ī), f. a particular position of the hands (the palms being placed together, and the thumbs turned towards the root of the ring-finger), L.

आ-vaṇita, mfn. invoked, invited.

आ-vaṇiya, mfn. to be invoked or invited, Nyāyam.

आवा ā-√vā, P. -vāti, to blow towards or upon, RV.; TBr.; BhP.; Kirāt.; Bhag.

आवाधा ā-vādhā. See ā-bādhā.

आवाप ā-vāpa, &c. See ā-√vap.

आवार ā-vāra, &c. See 1. ā-√vri.

आवाल āvāla, as, m. a basin of water round the foot of a tree (= ālavāla, q. v.), L.

आवास ā-√vās, Caus. -vāsayati, to perfume, R. ii, 103, 40.

आवास ā-vāsa. See ā-√5. vas, col. 1.

आवि āvi, is and ī, f. (perhaps √vī), pain, suffering, Suśr.; TS.; (yas), f. pl. pangs of childbirth, Suśr.

आविक āvika, mf(ī)n. (fr. avi), relating to or coming from sheep, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Gaut.; Suśr.; woollen, Mu.; Suśr.; (ī), f. and (am), n. a sheepskin, R.; Āp.; (am), n. [and (as), m., L.] a woollen cloth or blanket, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c. — **saṇṭrika**, mfn. made of woollen threads, Mn.

आ-vikya, am, n. (gāṇa purohitādī, Pāṇ. v, 1, 128), the state of being or belonging to a sheep.

आविक्षित āvikṣitā, as, m. a descendant of A-vikṣit, N. of Marutta, ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Hariv.

आविन 1. āvigna = avigna, q. v.

आविज् ā-√vij, Caus. -vejayati, to stir up, confuse, R.

2. ā-vigna, mfn. agitated, confused, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.

आविज्ञान्य āvijñānya, mfn. (fr. a-vijñāna), undistinguishable, ŚBr. i, 6, 3, 39.

आवितन् ā-vi-√tan, Ā. (p. -tanvāna) to spread over (as rays of light), BhP. v, 20, 37.

आविद् 1. ā-√1. vid, P. (pf. ā-veda, RV. x, 114, 9) to know well or thoroughly; Caus. (1. sg. -vedayāmi) to address, invite, RV.; ŚBr.; to make known, report, declare, announce, MBh.; Hariv.; Śak.; Vikr.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; to offer, present, MBh.; Kathās.

2. ā-vid, ī, f. knowledge, the being or becoming known, ŚBr.; TS.

आ-vidvās, mfn. acquainted with, knowing thoroughly, skilled in, RV. iv, 19, 10.

आ-vedaka, mfn. i. e. making known, reporting, announcing; (as), m. an appellant, a suitor; one who makes known, an informer.

आ-vedana, am, n. announcing, informing, AitBr.; stating a complaint; addressing or apprising respectfully.

आ-vedaniya, mfn. to be declared or reported or announced, Kād.; Pañcat.

आ-vedita, mfn. made known, communicated, represented, Ragh.; Comm. on Yājñ. &c.

आ-vedin, mfn. i. e. announcing, declaring.

1. ā-vedya, mfn. = ā-vedaniya above.

2. ā-vedya, ind. p. having made known &c.

आ-vedyamāna, mfn. being made known, being stated or represented.

आविद् 3. ā-√2. vid, P. (Subj. 1. sg. ā-vi-dam, RV. ii, 27, 17; Inf. -vilde, RV. x, 113, 3) Ā. (Subj. 1. sg. ā-vide, RV. viii, 45, 36; 2or. 1. sg. ā-viṣi, RV. x, 15, 3; 97, 7) to reach, obtain; to get into: Pass. -vidyate, to exist, RV. iii, 54, 4.

आ-vidita, mfn. existing, being, VS. x, 9.

4. ā-vid, ī, f. technical designation of the formulas (in VS. x, 9) beginning with āvi and āvita, ŚBr.

आ-vinna, mfn. existing, being, TBr. i, 7, 6, 6.

आविदूय āvidūrya, am, n. (fr. a-vidūra), proximity, Pāṇ.

आविद्ध ā-viddha. See ā-√vyadh.

आविभā ā-vi-√bhā, P. ā-vi-bhāti, to shine near or towards [Gmn.]; to kindle on all sides [Sāy.], RV. i, 71, 6.

आविर् āvir-. See āvis below.

आविल āvila, mfn. (also written ā-bila, q. v.) turbid (as a fluid), foul, not clear, Suśr.; Ragh.; Kum.; MBh. &c.; confused; (ifc.) polluted by or mixed with. — **kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L.; (for āvali-kanda, q. v.)

आविला, Nom. P. āvilayati, to make turbid; to blot, Śak. 122 a.

आविश ā-√viṣ, P. Ā. -viṣati, -te (inf. ā-viṣam, RV. ii, 24, 6) to go or drive in or towards; to approach, enter; to take possession of, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; BhP.; R.; Mn. &c.; to sit down, settle, MBh.; to get or fall into; to reach, obtain; to become, RV.; MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.: Caus. -veṣayati, to cause to enter or approach; to cause to reach or obtain; to deliver, offer, present; to make known, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh.; BhP.; Ragh.; Bhag. &c.

आ-viṣta, mfn. entered, BhP.; Kathās. &c.; being on or in, BhP.; R.; intent on, L.; possessed (by a demon &c.); subject to, burdened with; possessed, engrossed; filled (by any sentiment or feeling), MBh.; AitBr.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c. — **tva**, n. the state of being possessed or burdened, Vām. — **liṅga**, mfn. 'having a fixed gender' (in Gr.) a word which does not change its gender.

आ-veṣa, as, m. joining one's self, KātyŚr.; entering, entrance, taking possession of, MBh.; Śak.; Prabh. &c.; absorption of the faculties in one wish or idea, intentness, devotedness to an object, BhP.; demoniacal frenzy, possession, anger, wrath, Balar.; Kād.; pride, arrogance, L.; indistinctness of idea, apoplectic or epileptic giddiness, L.

आ-veṣana, am, n. entering, entrance, L.; possession by devils &c., Sāh.; passion, anger, fury, L.; a house in which work is carried on, a workshop, manufactory, &c., Mn.; the disk of the sun or moon, L.; (for ā-veṣhaṇa.)

आ-veṣika, mfn. own, peculiar; inherent; (as), m. a guest, a visitor; (am), n. entering into; hospitable reception, hospitality, L.

आविष् āviṣh-. See āvis.

आविष्ट ā-viṣṭa. See ā-√veshṭ.

आविस् āvis, ind. (said to be connected with vāhis and ava; or fr. ā-vid, BRD.; cf. Gk. ἔξ; Lat. ex?), before the eyes, openly, manifestly, evidently, RV.; AV.; VS. — **tarām**, ind. in a more manifest or very manifest way, ŚBr. (very often joined to the roots as, bhū, and 1. kṛi).

आ-ir- (in comp. for āvis). — **ṛijika**, mfn. having manifest means [Sāy.], RV. iv, 38, 4. — **bhāva**, m. manifestation, becoming visible, presence, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Sāh. — **√bhū**, to be or become apparent or visible; to appear, become manifest, be present before the eyes, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak.; Megh. &c. — **bhūta**, mfn. become apparent, visible, manifest. — **bhūti**, f. = **bhāva**, q. v. — **maṇḍala**, mfn. manifesting the form of a circle, Kir. xiv, 65. — **mukha**, mfn. having a visible or manifest aperture; (ī), f. an eye, BhP. — **mūla**, mfn. having the root laid bare, eradicated (as a tree), AitBr. ii, 3, 6, 10. — **hita** (√dhā), mfn. made visible, BhP. — **hotra**, m., N. of a man, BhP.

आ-ir- (in comp. for āvis). — **karapa**, n. and -**kāra**, m. making visible, manifestation, Sāh. — **√1. kṛi**, to make apparent; to reveal, uncover; to show, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Sāh. &c. — **kṛita**, mfn. made visible, revealed; uncovered; evident, manifest; known, Mn.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.

आ-ir- (in comp. for āvis). — **vishtya**, mfn. apparent, manifest, RV.

आविहन् ā-vi-√han, P. -hanti, to hew at, MBh. iii, 10654.

आवी ā-√vi, P. -vīṣi (but also -vīyati, Nigh. ii, 8; pf. -vivāya, &c.) to undertake; to hasten near, approach, RV.; to grasp, seize, AitUp.; to drive on or near, RV.: Intens. (Pot. 3. pl. ā-vevīran, TS. iii, 2, 9, 5) to tremble, be agitated; (for the noun āvi see āvi, and for āvi, f. see āvya.)

आवीत् ā-√vij, Caus. -vijayati, to fan, Hariv. 4444.

आवीत ā-vīta and āvitin. See ā-√vye.

आवीरचूर्ण āvira-cūrṇa, *am*, n. a kind of red powder, *L.*

आवुक āvuka, *as*, m. (in dram.) father, *L.*

आवृ 1. ā-√*i*. *vrī*, *P.* -*vrīṇoti*, to cover, hide, conceal; to surround, enclose, shut, comprehend, hem in; to keep off, MBh.; *R.*; BhP.; Śāk.; Kathās. &c.: Caus. -*vaīrayati*, to cover, enclose; to ward off, keep off, MBh.; *R.*; BhP.; VarBṛS.

आ-*varaka*, mfn. covering, concealing, darkening, Sāh.; Sarvad.

आ-*varapa*, mfn. covering, hiding, concealing, Ragh.; (*am*), n. the act of covering, concealing, hiding, Suśr.; Ragh.; shutting, enclosing; an obstruction, interruption, Mn.; Suśr.; Ragh.; a covering, garment, cloth, MBh.; Kirāt.; Śāk.; Ragh.; anything that protects, an outer bar or fence; a wall; a shield; a bolt, lock, MBh.; *R.*; Ragh. &c.; (in phil.) mental blindness, Jain. -*śakti*, f. the power of illusion (that which veils the real nature of things), Vedāntas.

आ-*varanin*, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a Buddhist sect.

आ-*varāṇi*, mfn. belonging to Āvaraṇa or mental blindness, Jain.

आ-*varikā*, f. a shop, stall, *L.*

आ-*vāra*, *as*, m. shelter, defence; ifc. enclosing, keeping out.

आ-*vāri*, *is*, f. a shop, stall, *L.*

आ-*vārya*, ind. p. having covered or concealed, BhP.; MBh.; *R.*; warding off, keeping off, MBh.

आ-*vrīta*, mfn. covered, concealed, hid; screened, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kathās.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; enclosed, encompassed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall, &c.), Mn.; *R.*; Rājāt.; Pañcat. &c.; invested, involved; spread, overpread, overcast; filled with, abounding with; (*as*), m. a man of mixed origin (the son of a Brāhman by a woman of the Ugra caste), Mn. x, 15.

आ-*vrīti*, *is*, f. covering, closing, hiding.

1. आ-*vrītya*, ind. p. having covered &c., Śāk.; MBh. &c.

आवृ 2. ā-√*2*. *vrī*, *Ā.* (*ā-vrīṇe*, RV. i, 17, 1, &c.; 1. pl. -*vrīṇīmhe*) *P.* (*-vārat*, RV. i, 143, 6, &c.) to choose, desire, prefer, RV.; AV.; to fulfil, grant (a wish), RV.; MBh.

आवृञ् ā-√*vrīj*, *Ā.* -*vrīṅkte* (Subj. -*vārijate*, RV. i, 33, 1; aor. *āvriktā*, RV. viii, 90, 16; also *P.* aor. 1. sg. *āvriksam*, RV. x, 159, 5) to turn or bring into the possession of, procure for, bestow, give, RV.; to turn or bring into one's own possession; to appropriate, RV.; ŚBr.; BhP.; to be propitiated, favour, BhP.; Caus. *P.* -*varjayati*, to turn over, incline, bend, Hariv.; Śāk.; Vikr.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; to pour out, Ragh.; Kum.; to deliver, BhP.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to yield, overcome; to gain one's favour, propitiate, attract, Kathās.; Daś. &c.

आ-*varjaka*, mfn. attracting, propitiating, Rājāt.

आ-*varjana*, *am*, n. attracting, propitiating, Sāh.; overcoming, victory; bending or bringing down, Lalit. -*ī-√1*. *kṛi*, to bring down, humble, Lalit.

आ-*varita*, mfn. inclined, bent down, prone, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; poured out, made to flow downwards, Kum.; overcome, humbled, Kathās. &c.; (*am*), n. a particular position of the moon, VarBṛS.

आ-*varjya*, ind. p. bending, turning down, &c.

आवृत् 1. ā-√*vrīt*, *P.* (only pf. in RV. -*varīta*) *Ā.* -*varīte* (aor. 3. sg. *āvritsata*, RV. viii, 1, 29; Inf. -*vrīte*, RV. iii, 42, 3) to turn or draw round or back or near, RV.; ŚākhŚr.; to turn or go towards; to turn round or back, return, revolve, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; Kathās.; *R.* &c.: Caus. *P.* -*varīyati* (Ved. Subj. -*vaṇdrīti*, Pot. -*vaṇdrīyāt*, &c.), *Ā.* -*varīyate* (Ved. Pot. -*vaṇdrīyāt*, &c.) to cause to turn, roll; to draw or turn towards; to lead near or towards; to bring back; to turn round or back, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; to repeat, recite, say repeatedly; to pray, ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kathās.; *R.*; Hariv. &c.: Intens. -*varīvarīti*, RV. i, 164, 31; AV. ix, 10, 11, &c., to move quickly or repeatedly.

आ-*varta*, *as*, m. turning, winding, turning round, revolving, *R.*; Sāh.; Suśr.; whirl, gulf, whirlpool, ŚBr.; Megh.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; deliberation, revolving (in the mind), *L.*; a lock of hair that curls backwards (especially on a horse considered lucky),

a curl, *R.*; Śis. &c.; the two depressions of the forehead above the eyebrows, Suśr.; a crowded place where many men live close together; a kind of jewel, *L.*; N. of a form of cloud personified; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, *L.*; (*am*), n. a mineral substance, pyrites, marcasite, *L.*

आ-*vartaka*, *as*, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; N. of a form of cloud personified, Kum.; Ragh.; a depression above the frontal ridge or over the eyebrows; whirlpool; revolution; excitement of the mind from the influence of the senses; a curl of hair; (*ī*), f., N. of a creeping plant, *L.*

आ-*vartana*, nfn. turning round or towards; revolving, TS.; (*am*), n. turning, turning round, returning, RV. x, 19, 4; 5; circular motion, gyration, churning, stirring anything in fusion; melting metals together, alligation, *L.*; the time when the sun begins to cast shadows towards the east or when shadows are cast in an opposite direction, noon; year, MBh.; repeating, doing over again; study, practising, *L.*; (*as*), m., N. of an Upa-dvīpa in Jambu-dvīpa, BhP.; (*ī*), f. a crucible, *L.*; a magic art, *R.* -*manī*, m. a gem of secondary order (generally known as Rājā-varita), *L.*

आ-*vartaniya*, mfn. to be turned round or whirled; to be reversed; to be repeated, Comm. on Nyāyam.

आ-*vartamāna*, mfn. going round, revolving; advancing, proceeding.

आ-*vartita*, mfn. turned round, stirred round, Hariv.; BhP. &c.

आ-*vartin*, mfn. whirling or turning upon itself; returning; (*ī*), n. a horse having curls of hair on various parts of his body (considered as a lucky mark); (*inī*), f. a whirlpool; N. of the plant *Odina Pinnata* &c.; (*ī*), n., N. of particular *Stotras*, Lāṭy.

2. आ-*vrīt*, f. turning towards or home, entering, RV.; turn of path or way, course, process, direction, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; progress of an action, occurrence, a series of actions, ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; doing an act without speaking or silently (cf. *agnihotra-vrīt*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; order, method, ŚBr. -*vat*, mfn. turning or turned towards, RV. viii, 45, 36.

आ-*vrīta*, mfn. turned round, stirred, whirled; reverted, averted; retreated, fled; (*am*), n. addressing a prayer or songs to a god.

आ-*vrītti*, *is*, f. turning towards, entering, turning back or from, reversion, retreat, flight; recurrence to the same point, TS.; ŚBr.; Bhag.; Kathās. &c.; repetition, KātyŚr.; repetition (as a figure of rhetoric), Kāvyaḍ; turn of a way, course, direction; occurrence; revolving, going round, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; worldly existence, the revolution of births, Kap.; use, employment, application. -*dīpaka*, n. (in rhetoric) enforcing a statement by repeating it, Kuval.

2. आ-*vrītya*, ind. p. having turned, turning towards, &c.

आवृध् ā-√*vrīdh*, *Ā.* (Subj. 3. pl. *ā-var-dhanta*; pf. -*vāvriidhe*) *P.* (pf. 3. pl. -*vāvriidhūs*) to grow up, increase, RV.

आ-*vriddha-bālaka*, ind. from childhood to old age.

आवृष ā-√*vrīsh*, *P.* (pf. -*vavarsha*) to pour over; to cover (with arrows), MBh. iv, 1688: *Ā.* -*varshate*, to pour in for one's self, RV.

आ-*varsha*, *as*, m. pouring, raining.

आ-*vrīṣṭi*, *is*, f. id. (both only in comp. with *nī*).

आवृह् ā-√*vrīh*, *P.* -*vrīhati*, to pull or tear out or off; to eradicate.

आ-*varhā*, *as*, m. tearing out or off, cutting out, AV. iii, 9, 2; (*as*), m. tearing out, *L.*

आ-*varham*, ind. p. tearing up, Kāth.

आ-*varhita*, mfn. eradicated, plucked up by the roots, *L.*

आ-*varhin*, mfn. fit to be torn out, *L.*

आवे 1. ā-√*ve*, *P.* -*vayati*, to weave on to; to interweave, string; to sew loosely, AV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

ॐ*ta* (*ā-uta*), mfn. interwoven, BhP.; MundUp. -*prōta*, mfn. sewn lengthwise and crosswise, MBh. v, 1789.

आवे 2. ā-√*ve* (*ā-ava-√i*), *P.* (3. pl. *āva-yanti*, RV. v, 41, 13) to rush down upon (acc.)

आवेग ā-*vega*, *as*, m. (√*vij*), hurry or haste

produced by excitement; flurry, agitation, Śāk.; Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Kirāt. &c.; (*ī*), f., N. of the plant *Argyrea Speciosa*, *L.*

आवेणिक ā-*veṇika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *a-veṇi*), not connected with anything else, independent, Buddh.

आवेदक ā-*vedaka*, &c. See ā-√*i*. *vid*.

आवेध ā-*vedha*, &c. See ā-√*vyadh*.

आवेश ā-*veśa*, &c. See ā-√*viś*.

आवेष्ट ā-√*vesh*, *Ā.* -*veshate*, to spread over, ŚBr.; Caus. -*veshāyati*, to envelop, cover, ŚBr.; Suśr.; to keep together; to close (the hand), MBh.; Pass. -*veshtyate*, to be twisted (as a rope), Hit.

आ-*viśṭita* (p. p. from an earlier form of the root), mfn. enveloped, surrounded, covered, RV. x, 51, 1; AV. v, 18, 3 & 28, 1; TS. iii, 4, 1, 4.

आ-*veshta*, *as*, m. surrounding, covering with (clothes); to strangle, throttle, Yājñ. ii, 217.

आ-*veshtaka*, *as*, m. a snare, Comm. on KātyŚr. vi, 5, 19; a wall, fence; an enclosure, *L.*

आ-*veshtana*, *am*, n. wrapping round; binding, tying; a wrapper, bandage, envelope, enclosure, Kaut.; Pañcat.

आ-*veshita*, mfn. surrounded, enveloped, &c.

आ-*veshṭya*, ind. p. having surrounded &c.

आव्य ā-*vyā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *avi*), belonging to sheep, TS.; woollen, ĀśvGr.

आ-*vī-sūtra*, *am*, n. a woollen thread, Āp.; HlrGr.

आव्यक्तिक ā-*vyaktika* (fr. *a-vyakta*), mfn. not perceivable, immaterial, Comm. on Nyāyas.

आव्यञ्ज ā-*vy-*√*añj*.

आ-*vy-akta*, mfn. quite clear or intelligible, *R.* vii, 88, 20.

आवृष ā-√*vyadh*, *P.* -*vidhyati*, to throw in, fling away, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to drive or scare away; to push away or out, *R.*; Mārkaṇḍ.; to shoot at, wound, TS.; ŚBr.; Lāṭy. &c.; to hit, pierce, break; to pin on, *R.*; Ragh. &c.; to swing, MBh.; BhP.; Hariv. &c.; to stir up, excite, agitate, BhP.

आ-*viddha*, mfn. cast, thrown, sent, Mn.; pierced, wounded, TS.; Ragh.; swung, whirled, Suśr.; disappointed, *L.*; crooked; false, fallacious, *L.*; stupid, foolish, *L.*; (*am*), n. swinging; a particular manner of fencing, Hariv. -*karna*, mfn. having the ears pierced; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant, *L.*

आ-*vidha*, *as*, m. an awl, a drill; a kind of gimlet worked by a string, *L.*

आ-*vidhya*, ind. p. having pierced &c.

आ-*vedha*, *as*, m. swinging, shaking, MBh.

आ-*vedhya*, mfn. to be pierced or pinned on; to be put on.

आ-*vyādhā*, *as*, m. the act of piercing or making an incision; breaking into for the first time, TBr.

आ-*vyādhin*, mfn. shooting, attacking, wounding, VS.; ŚBr.; (*inyas*), f. pl. a band of robbers, MaitrS.

आव्याप्त ā-*vyāpta* (√*i*. *dā*), mfn. a little open, VarBṛS.

आवृषम् ā-*vyusham*, ind. till the dawn, AV. iv, 5, 7.

आव्ये ā-√*vyē*, *P.* (Pot. 1. sg. *ā-vyayeyam*, RV. ii, 29, 6; aor. 2. pl. -*āvayata*, RV. i, 166, 4) *Ā.* (aor. 3. sg. -*āvayata*, RV. ix, 101, 14; 107, 13) to cover or hide one's self; to take refuge.

आ-*vīta*, mfn. covered, invested (especially with the sacred thread).

आ-*vītin*, *ī*, m. (a Brāhman) who has the sacred thread on (in the usual manner over the left shoulder and under the right arm, cf. *prācināvitin*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; ŚākhGr. &c.

आवृज् ā-√*vraj*, *P.* -*vrajati*, to come near, proceed to, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to come back or home, return, *R.*; BhP.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.

आ-*vrajita*, mfn. come near, come home.

आवृश् ā-√*vraśc*, *P.* -*vrīṣcati*, to tear off, cut off, to separate, remove, ŚBr.; Kāth.; TBr.: *Ā.* -*vrīṣate*, AV. xii, 4, 6, &c. (aor. 1. sg. -*vrīṣkshi*, RV. i, 27, 13; TS.; ŚākhŚr.) to cut off, take away; Pass. -*vrīṣyate*, to be torn or cut off, RV.; AV.; TBr.

आ-*vraścana*, *am*, n. the stump of a tree, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Nyāyam.

Ā-vrasaka, *as*, m. (cf. *an*^o), the being torn off or dropping down.

आव्रीडक āvriḍaka, mfn. (fr. *a-vriḍa*, *gaṇa rājanyāddi*, Pān. iv, 2, 53), inhabited by shameless people.

आश āś (ā-√1. *āś*), P. (aor. 3. sg. -*ānaṭ*, RV. i, 71, 8) to reach, obtain.

1. **Āśa**, *as*, m. (√1. *āś*), reaching, obtaining; (cf. *dur*^o).

Āśinā, mfn. aged (having reached old age), RV. i, 27, 13 [eating, T.]

आश 2. āśa, *as*, m. (√2. *āś*), food; eating; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; (cf. *prātara-āśa*, *sāyam-āśa*, &c.; *hūḍāśa*, *āśrayāśa*, &c.)

Āśaka, mfn. eating; (cf. *an*^o).

Āśayitṛi (fr. the Caus. of √2. *āś*), mfn. feeding; protecting; (*āś*), m. a feeder, protector.

1. **Āśi**, *is*, f. eating, Kauś.

Āśita, mfn. (p. p. of the Caus. of √2. *āś*) fed, boarded, satiated, RV.; KātyŚr.; HirGr.; R. &c.; given to eat (as food); (*am*), n. food, RV. -**ṃ-gavina**, mfn. (a meadow &c.) where cattle have been fed, Pāp. v, 4, 7. -**ṃ-bhava**, mfn. (rice &c.) by which one can be fed, satiating, Pān. iii, 2, 45; (*am*), n. and (*as*), m. satiety, L.

Āśittmān, *ā*, m. satiety, TS. vii, 1, 17, 1.

Āśitrī, mfn. eating greedily, voracious, gluttonous, L.

Āśin, mfn. ifc. eating, consuming.

1. **Āśira**, *as*, m. (Un. i, 53) fire; a Rākshasa; (mfn.) eating, voracious, L.; (for 2. *āśira* see *āśtr*).

आशंस ā-śaṃs, P. -*śaṃsati* (aor. 1. sg. -*śaṃsisham*, RV. x, 44, 5), *Ā-śaṃsate*, to hope for, expect; to wish to attain, desire; to suspect, fear, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; R.; MBh.; Kathās.; Śāk.; Bhp.; Mn. &c.; to ask, MBh.; Bhp.; to praise, extol, Bhp.; to tell, speak, recite; to announce, Śāk.; Kum.; Bhp.; Daś.: Caus. (Impv. *ā-śaṃsaya*, RV. i, 29, 1 & [with Wh. and Ro.] AV. xix, 64, 4) to excite, hope for.

Ā-śaṃsana, *am*, n. wishing for another, wishing, Sāh.

Ā-śaṃsā, f. hope, expectation, desire, wish, Pān.; Ragh.; Vikr.; Sāh.

Ā-śaṃsita, mfn. hoped, expected; suspected, feared; told, announced, R.; Kīr.; Bhp.; Ragh.

Ā-śaṃsitṛi, mfn. one who wishes or expects, L.; (*āś*), m. one who announces, an announcer.

Ā-śaṃsin, mfn. ifc. announcing, promising, R.; Śāk.; ĀśvGr.

Ā-śaṃsu, mfn. wishing, hoping, desiring, Pān.; Kauś.; Bhatt.

Ā-śās, f. (earlier form for 1. *āśā*) wish, desire, hope (praise [Sāy.]), RV.; AV. vii, 57, 1.

Ā-śasta. See *an*^o.

1. **Ā-śāś**, f. wish, desire, hope, expectation, prospect, AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; R.; Śāk.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; Hope personified as the wife of a Vasu, Hariv.; as the daughter-in-law of Manas, Prab.; (for 2. *āśā* see s. v.) -**ṃ-kṛita**, mfn. 'formed into expectation,' attended with the expectation (of being gratified) or with hope of success, R. -**ṃ-nvita** (*āśānvita*), mfn. having hope. -**ṃ-piāśolkā**, f. fallacious hopes, Pañcat. -**ṃ-prāpta**, mfn. successful, possessing the object hoped for. -**ṃ-bandha**, m. band of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; a spider's web, Megh. 10. -**ṃ-bhaṅga**, m. disappointment. -**ṃ-vat**, mfn. hoping, having hope, trusting, Hit.; Mn.; Suśr. -**ṃ-vaha**, m. bringing hope; N. of the sun, MBh.; of a Vṛiṣṇi, MBh. -**ṃ-vibhinna**, mfn. disappointed in expectation. -**ṃ-hina**, mfn. one who has lost all hope, desponding, despairing.

आशक ā-śak, P. (only RV.; aor. Subj. *ā-śakat*, viii, 32, 12; pf. 3. pl. *ā-śekus*, x, 88, 17, &c.) to stimulate; to bring near, invite; to aid, help; to give a share of, let partake; Desid. *Ā-śikshate*, to let partake; to give, bestow, confer, RV. & TBr.

Ā-śakta, mfn. very powerful or mighty, able, L.

Ā-śakti, *is*, f. might, power, ability, L.

Ā-śikshā, f. desire of learning, VS. xxx, 10.

आशङ्क ā-śaṅk, *Ā-śaṅkate* (seldom P. -*śaṅkati*) to suspect, fear, doubt, hesitate, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Hit. &c.; to expect, suppose, conjecture, think, imagine, Ragh.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.;

(in grammatical and philosophical discussions) to object, state a possible objection; to mistrust, Bhatt.

Ā-śaṅkaniya, mfn. to be suspected or doubted; to be feared, Vedāntas.; questionable.

Ā-śaṅkā, f. fear, apprehension; doubt, uncertainty; distrust, suspicion; danger; objection, Kathās.; R.; Śis. &c. (often ifc., e.g. *vigatāśaṅka*, mfn. 'fearless; doubtless'; *buddhāśaṅka*, mfn. 'filled with anxiety'); (*am*), n. (as the last word of a Tatpuruṣa compound, Pān. vi, 2, 21, e.g. *vacandāśaṅkam*, 'fear of speaking,' &c.) **Āśaṅkavita**, mfn. apprehensive, doubting; uncertain; afraid.

Ā-śaṅkita, mfn. feared, dreaded; doubted &c.

Ā-śaṅkitavya, mfn. = *ā-śaṅkaniya*, q. v.

Āśaṅkin, mfn. fearing, R.; Ragh.; Prab. &c.; suspecting, Kathās.; imagining to be, thinking, Kād.; doubting, hesitating.

Ā-śaṅkya, ind. p. having suspected &c.

आशद् ā-śad, to go, Vop. on Dhātup.

xx, 25.

आशन 1. āśana, *as*, m. (fr. *āśanī*, *gaṇa pārśvādī*, Pān. v, 3, 117), a king of the Āśanis.

आशन 2. āśana = 2. *asana*, Terminalia Tomentosa, L.

आशय āśaya, &c. See 3. *ā-śi*.

आशर ā-śara, *as*, m. (√*śri*), fire, L.; a Rākshasa, L.

Ā-śarika, *am*, n. rheumatic pains, AV. xix, 34, 10.

आशरोरम् ā-śariram, ind. to or as far as the body, (all things) including the body, Kathās. 90, 18.

आशव āśava. See p. 158, col. 1.

आशसन ā-śāsana, *am*, n. (√*śas*), cutting up (a killed animal), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

आशा 2. āśā, f. (√1. *āś*; for 1. *āśā* see *ā-śaṃs*), space, region, quarter of the heavens, RV.; AV.; TS.; R.; MBh.; Ragh. &c. -**ṃ-gaja**, m. elephant of the quarter; (one of the supposed four [or eight] mythical elephants which support the world, standing in the quarters [and intermediate points] of the compass), R. -**ṃ-cakravāla**, n. the whole horizon, Kād. -**ṃ-dāman**, m., N. of a king. -**ṃ-ditya** (*āśā-ditya*), m., N. of a commentator. -**ṃ-pati**, m. (Naish.) and -**ṃ-pālā**, m. guardian or lord of the regions or quarters, AV.; TS.; VS.; ŚBr. &c. -**ṃ-parā**, f., N. of a goddess. -**ṃ-pura**, n., N. of a town; -*guggulu* and -*sambhava*, m. a kind of bdellium, L. -**ṃ-vāśa**, mfn. having the sky's regions as a garment = naked, Bhatt. -**ṃ-vijaya**, m. conquering the world, Kād. -**ṃ-samāta** (√*śi*), mfn. sharpened by the quarters of the sky, AV. x, 5, 29.

आशाद् āśādhā = *āśādhā*, q. v., L.

आशार ā-śāra, *as*, m. (√*śri*), shelter, refuge.

Āśārāśhin, mfn. seeking shelter, AV. iv, 15, 6.

आशास् ā-śāś, *Ā-śāste* (aor. 1. pl. *ā-śi-shāmahi*, RV. viii, 24, 1) to desire, wish, ask, pray for; to hope, expect, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Bhp.; MBh. &c.; to instruct, order, command, Kathās.; Bhatt.; to subdue, RV. ii, 28, 9 [*ā-śādhi* = 'anūśiṣṭān kuru', Sāy.]

Ā-śāsana, *am*, n. asking, praying or craving for, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ā-śāsaniya, mfn. to be wished or craved for, Comm. on Nyāyas.

Ā-śāśya, mfn. to be wished, desirable, Comm. on Kum.; Mālav.; (*am*), n. wish, benediction, Ragh.

1. **Āśis**, *is*, f. asking for, prayer, wish, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; blessing, benediction; wishing for any other, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; Śāk. &c.; a particular medicament; (for 2. *āśis* see s. v.)

1. **Āśi**, f. = 1. *āśis*, L.; (for 2. *āśi* see 2. *āśis*).

Āśir (in comp. for 1. *āśis*). -**ṃ-ukti**, f. benediction, Prasamar. -**ṃ-geya**, n. song together with benediction, R. -**ṃ-grahana**, n. accepting a benediction. -**ṃ-dā** and -**ṃ-dāyā**, f. fulfilment of a benediction or wish, VS.; TS. -**ṃ-vacana**, n. a blessing, benediction; *āśir-vacandśhepa*, m. a deprecatory benediction [e.g. if a wife wishes 'a happy journey' to her departing husband though deprecating his departure], Kāvyaḍ. -**ṃ-vācaka**, mfn. expressing a wish, Comm. on Mn. -**ṃ-vāda** (*āśirvāda*, Nir.), m. benediction, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; *āśirvādābhi-dhāna-vat*, mfn. containing a word which expresses benediction (as a name), Mn. ii, 33.

आशि 2. ā-śi, P. (Impv. *ā-śiśi*) to sharpen [Sāy.], i. e. to make zealous, RV. vii, 16, 6; viii, 21, 8 [to bestow, let partake, BRD.]; (for 1. *āśi* see 2. *āśa*).

आशिषा ā-śikshā. See *ā-śak*.

आशिक्षम् ā-sikham, ind. as far as the top lock of hair inclusively, Hariv.

आशिञ् ā-śiñj.

Ā-śiñjita, mfn. tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet), Kum.; (*am*), n. tinkling, R.; Viddh.

आशित āśita, &c. See 2. *āśa*, col. 1.

आशिन āśind. See *āś*, col. 1.

आशिमन् āśiman. See p. 158, col. 1.

आशिर āśir, f. See *ā-śri*, p. 158, col. 3.

आशिरःपदम् ā-śiraḥ-padam, ind. from the foot up to the head, Kathās.

आशिर 2. āśis, f. a serpent's fang; (for 1. *āśis* see *ā-śāś*). **Āśir-visha**, m. a venomous snake, L.

2. **Āśi**, f. = 2. *āśir*, L. -**ṃ-visha**, m. a kind of venomous snake, BHP.

आशी 3. ā-śi, *Ā*. (irr. -*śāye* [3. sg.], RV.; AV.: Impv. 3. sg. *ā-śayām*, AV. v, 25, 9; 3. pl. -*śerate*, Vikr.) to lie or rest on or round; P. (impf. 3. pl. *āśayan*) to wish, BHP. ix, 1, 37 [perhaps this form is rather a Nom. from 1. *āśā*?] Caus. (impf. *āśīyāt*) to lay or put upon, R.

Ā-śāya, *as*, m. resting-place, bed; seat, place; an asylum, abode or retreat, ŚBr.; MBh.; Pañcat.; Bhag. &c.; a receptacle; any recipient; any vessel of the body (e.g. *raktāśaya*, 'the receptacle of blood,' i. e. the heart; *āśāśaya*, the stomach &c.); Suśr.; the stomach; the abdomen, Suśr.; the seat of feelings and thoughts, the mind, heart, soul, Yājñ. R.; Kathās. &c.; thought, meaning, intention, Prab.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; disposition of mind, mode of thinking; (in Yoga phil.) 'stock' or 'the balance of the fruits of previous works, which lie stored up in the mind in the form of mental deposits of merit or demerit, until they ripen in the individual soul's own experience into rank, years, and enjoyment' (Cowell's translation of Sarvad. 168, 16ff.); the will; pleasure; virtue; vice; fate; fortune; property; a miser, niggard, L.; N. of the plant *Artocarpus integrifolia*, L. **Āśāyāgni**, m. the fire of digestion, Daś. **Āśāyāśa**, m. fire, L.; (v. l. for *āśrayāśa*, q. v.)

Ā-śāyāna, mfn. lying round, surrounding, RV. i, 21, 11, &c. (said of Vjitra, who surrounds the water = *ṃ-keavūr*; see Kaegi, Der Rīgveda, p. 177, l. 28 ff.)

आशु āśu, mfn. (√1. *āś*, Un. i, 1), fast, quick, going quickly, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*us*), m. Ved. the quick one, a horse, RV.; AV.; (*us* or *u*), m. n. rice ripening quickly in the rainy season, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; L.; (*u*), n., N. of a Sāman; (*u*), ind. quickly, quick, immediately, directly, Suśr.; Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; [cf. Gk. *ṃkūr*, *ṃkuros*; Lat. *acu* in *acupediis*, *ḃeissimus*: of the same origin may be the Lat. *aquila* and *accipiter*.] -**ṃ-kārin**, mfn. doing anything quickly, smart, active, Kād.; (in med.) operating speedily, Suśr.; (*ṃ*), m. a kind of fever, Bhp. -**ṃ-kopin**, mfn. easily provoked, irritable. -**ṃ-kriyā**, f. quick procedure, ŚBr. -**ṃ-klānta**, mfn. quickly faded, Ragh. 71 a. -**ṃ-gā**, mfn. (*ṃ*) n. going or moving quickly, swift, fleet, TBr. i, 2, 1, 26; Mn.; MBh.; R.; (*as*), m. the wind, L.; the sun, L.; an arrow, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; N. of one of the first five followers of Śākya-muni, L. -**ṃ-gati-tva**, n. the going or moving quickly, Nyāyas. -**ṃ-gāmin**, mfn. going or moving quickly; (*ṃ*), m., N. of the sun, MBh. -**ṃ-m-ga**, m., N. of an animal, perhaps a bird [BRD.] AV. vi, 14, 3. -**ṃ-tosha**, mfn. easily pleased or appeased, Bhp.; (*as*), m., N. of Siva. -**ṃ-tva**, n. quickness. -**ṃ-patrī**, f. a tree which yields frankincense, Boswellia serrata, L. -**ṃ-pātvān**, m. flying quickly, RV. -**ṃ-phala**, m. a kind of weapon, l. -**ṃ-bodha**, m. 'easily understood,' 'teaching quickly,' N. of a grammar. -**ṃ-bhāvin**, mfn. proceeding quickly, Sāh. -**ṃ-mat**, mfn. quick; (*ṃ*), ind. quickly, AV. vi, 105, 1; 2; 3. -**ṃ-ratha**, mfn. possessing a fast chariot, VS. -**ṃ-rathīya**, n., N. of a Sāman. -**ṃ-vikrama**, mfn. having a quick step, R. -**ṃ-vṛitti-tva**, n. the proceeding quickly, Comm. on Nyāyas. -**ṃ-vrīhi**, m. rice ripening quickly in the

rainy season. — *śushka-tva*, n. getting dry quickly, Kām. — *śravas*, m., N. of a mythical horse, Kāthās. — *śhepa*, mfn. having swift arrows, VS.; MaitrS. — *samdhoya*, mfn. easy to be joined together or reconciled, Hit.; Pañcat. — *homan*, m. urged to fast course, running on quickly; inciting his horses (N. of Agni, especially when regarded as Apām-napāt), RV.; TS. — *heshas*, mfn. having neighing horses; having quick horses or quickly praised [Say.]; N. of the Āsvins, RV. viii, 10, 12. — *Āśv-āpas*, mfn. acting quickly, RV. — *Āśv-āśva*, mfn. possessed of quick horses; N. of the Maruts, RV. (*Āśvāśva*, am, n. possession of quick horses, RV.)

Āśva, am, n. (*gaṇa prithu-ādi*, Pān. v, 1, 122) quickness, rapidity.

Āśman, ā, m. (ib. v, 1, 123), id.

Āśhītha, mfn. (superl.) quickest, very quick, RV.

Āśīyas, mfn. (compar.) quicker, very quick, RV.

Āśīyā, ind. (Ved. instr. of the fem.) quickly, RV. iv, 4, 2; vi, 46, 14.

आशु *ā-śuc*, P. (Impv. *ā-śusugdhi*, RV. i, 97, 1) to procure or bestow by shining forth.

Ā-śusukshāpi, mfn. gleaming or shining forth or round (said of fire), RV. ii, 1, 1; (īr), m. fire, Kād.; Bālar.; wind, air, L.

आशु *ā-śush* (*śush* = *śvas* [BRD.]) = *√i. āś*, (Say.), Ā. (1. sg. *ā-śushe*, RV. viii, 93, 16) to strive after [BRD.]; to incite, stimulate [Gmā.]; to reach, obtain [Say.]

Ā-śushkṣā, mfn. striving after [BRD.]; inciting, stimulating [Gmā.]; reaching, obtaining [Say.], RV.

आशुत *ā-śrīta*, mfn. (*√śrā*), slightly cooked, Śākhṣr. iv, 3, 7.

आशुकुटिन् *āśekufin*, i, m., N. of a mountain, L.

आशोका *āśokā*, f., N. of a woman, (*gaṇa śubhrādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 123.)

1. *Āśokeya*, mf(ī), a descendant of Āśokā, ib.

आशोकेय 2, *āśokeya*, mfn. (fr. *ā-śoka*, *gaṇa śakhy-ādi*, Pān. iv, 2, 80), belonging to or coming from the Āśoka tree.

आशौच *āśauca*, am, n. (fr. *ā-śuci*, Pān. vii, 3, 30), impurity, Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. — *nirpaya*, m., N. of a work.

Āśaucin, mfn. impure.

आश्चर्य 1. *āścarya*, mfn. (said to be fr. *√car* with *ā* and a sibilant inserted, Pān. vi, 1, 147), appearing rarely, curious, marvellous, astonishing, wonderful, extraordinary, KathUp.; Prab.; Śak.; Ragh.; (am), ind. rarely, wonderfully, Nir.; (am), n. strange appearance; a wonder, miracle, marvel, prodigy; wonder, surprise, astonishment, R.; Bhag.; Śak. &c. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. wonderfulness, wonder, astonishment. — *bhūta*, mfn. having a marvellous appearance, wonderful, R. — *maya*, mfn. wonderful, marvellous, miraculous, Kathās.; Bhag. — *ratna-mālā*, f., N. of a work. — *rūpa*, mfn. being of marvellous appearance, strange, wonderful, NṛisUp.

2. *Āścarya*, Nom. P. *āścaryati*, to be marvellous or strange, L.

आशुत *ā-ścut* (or *-ścyut*), Caus. (inf. *-ścotayitaval*, ŚBr. ii, 3, 1, 16) to sprinkle, let drop on. — *ā-śoutita*, mfn. trickled, dripped, ŚBr.

Ā-śotana (or *Ā-śoyotana*), am, n. aspersion, sprinkling; applying (ghee &c.) to the eyelids, Suśr.

आश्म *āśma*, mfn. (fr. *āśman*, Kāty. on Pān. vi, 6, 144), stony, made of stone.

Āśmana, mfn. stony, Bhāṭṭ.; (as), m., N. of Aruṇa (the sun's charioteer), L.

Āśmabhṛaka, mf(īkṣā) n. (fr. *āśma-bhāra*), belonging to or burdened with a mass of stones, Pān.

Āśmarathya, as, m. (fr. *āśma-ratha*), N. of a teacher, Śākhṣr.; (*āśma-ratha*, mf(ī), a descendant of Āśmarathya, Pān.)

Āśmarika, mfn. (fr. *āśmari*), suffering from gravel (in the bladder), Suśr.

Āśmāyana, as, m. a descendant of Āśman, Pān.

Āśmika, mfn. stony, ib.

Āśmeya, as, m. a descendant of Āśman, ib.

आश्ये *ā-śyai*, Ā. *-śyāyate*, to become dry, dry up, shrink in drying, Ragh.

Ā-śyāna, mfn. dried up, shrunk in drying, Ragh.; Kum.; almost dried or shrunk up, Kād.

आश्रय *ā-śrapaṇa*, am, n. (*√śrā*), cooking slightly, Nir.

आश्रम *ā-śrama*, as, am, m. n. (*√śram*), a hermitage, the abode of ascetics, the cell of a hermit or of retired saints or sages, Mn.; R.; Daś.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; a stage in the life of a Brāhman (of which there are four corresponding to four different periods or conditions, viz. 1st, Brahmācārin, 'student of the Veda'; 2nd, Griha-stha, 'householder'; 3rd, Vānaprastha, 'anchorite'; and 4th, Saṃnyāsīn, 'abandoner of all worldly concerns, or sometimes Bhikṣu, 'religious beggar'; in some places the law-givers mention only three such periods of religious life, the first being then omitted), Mn.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a hut built on festival occasions, VarBṛS.; a college, school; a wood or thicket, L.; (as), m., N. of a pupil of Prithvi-dhara. — *guru*, m. the head of a religious order, a principal preceptor. — *dharma*, m. the special duty of each period of life. — *pada*, n. a hermitage; a period in the life of a Brāhman, R.; Śak.; Vikr. — *parvan*, n. the first section of the fifteenth book of the Mahā-bhārata. — *bhrashta*, mfn. fallen or apostatizing from a religious order. — *maṇḍala*, n. a group or assemblage of hermitages, R.; BhP. — *vāṣṭika*, mfn. relating to residence in a hermitage; (*āśramavāṣṭikam parva*, the fifteenth book of the Mahā-bhārata). — *vāsin* or *-sad*, m. an inhabitant of a hermitage, an ascetic, Śak. — *sthāna*, n. the abode of hermits, a hermitage, R. — *Āśramālaya*, m. an inhabitant of a hermitage, an ascetic, Ragh. — *Āśramopaniṣad*, f., N. of an Upaniṣad.

Āśramika or *Āśramin*, mfn. belonging to one of the four periods of religious life; belonging to a hermitage, a hermit, anchorite, &c., Mn.; Kathās.

आश्रय *āśraya*, &c. See *ā-śrī*.

आश्रव *ā-śrava*. See *ā-śru*.

आश्रवस्य *ā-śravasya*, Nom. P. (fr. 2. *śravos*), to approach with haste, hasten towards, RV. v, 37, 3.

आश्रि 1. *ā-śrī*, P. *-śrayati*, to affix; to apply anything, AV. xi, 10, 10; Ā. *-śrayate*, to attach one's self to; to join, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to adhere, rest on, Mn.; MBh.; to betake one's self to, resort to; to depend on; to choose, prefer; to be subject to, keep in mind; to seek refuge in, enter, inhabit; to refer or appeal to, MBh.; Kathās.; Śak.; Ragh.; Prab.; R. &c.

Ā-śraya, as, m. that to which anything is annexed or with which anything is closely connected or on which anything depends or rests, Pān.; R.; Ragh.; Suśr.; a recipient, the person or thing in which any quality or article is inherent or retained or received; seat, resting-place, R.; Kathās.; Suśr. &c.; dwelling, asylum, place of refuge, shelter, R.; Śiś. &c.; depending on, having recourse to; help, assistance, protection, Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; authority, sanction, warrant; a plea, excuse, L.; the being inclined or addicted to, following, practising; attaching to, choosing, taking; joining, union, attachment; dependance, contiguity, vicinity, RPrāt.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; relation; connection; appropriate act or one consistent with the character of the agent; (in Gr.) the subject, that to which the predicate is annexed; (with Buddhists) the five organs of sense with *manas* or mind (the six together being the recipients of the *āśrīta* or objects which enter them by way of their *ālabana* or qualities); source, origin; ifc. depending on, resting on, endowed or furnished with (e.g. *āśhṭa-guṇḍāśraya*, see under *āśhṭa*). — *tas*, ind. in consequence of the proximity. — *tva*, n. the state of *ā-śraya* above, Suśr.; Comm. on Nyāyam. — *bhūj*, m. fire; see *āśrayāśa*. — *bhūta*, mfn. one who is the refuge or support of another person, protecting, supporting, Hit.; Nyāyam. &c. — *liṅga*, mfn. (a word) the gender of which must agree with the gender of the word to which it refers, an adjective. — *vat*, mfn. having help or support, MBh.; Comm. on Nyāyam. — *Āśrayāśa*, m. 'consuming everything with which it comes in contact,' fire, Hit.; Mn. &c.; a forfeiter of an

asylum, one who by misconduct &c. loses patronage or protection. — *Āśrayāsiddha*, mfn. (an argument) in which the existence of the subject is not established, Tarkas.

Ā-śrayapa, mf(ī)n. having recourse to, resorting or applying to, seeking refuge or shelter from, Kum.; relating to, concerning, Vikr.; (am), n. betaking one's self or applying to; joining, accepting, choosing; refuge, asylum, means of protection or security, SvetUp.; TS. &c.

Āśrayapīya, mfn. to be applied or resorted to, Hit.; to be followed or practised, Sarvad. — *tva*, n. the state of being a refuge, Ragh. xvii, 60.

Ā-śrayitavya, mfn. to be applied to, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Āśrayin, mfn. joining, attaching one's self to; following, Suśr.; Jaim.; dwelling in, resting on, inhabiting, Ragh.; Śak.; Ratnāv.; Śāh.

Ā-śrīta, mfn. attaching one's self to, joining; having recourse to, resorting to as a retreat or asylum, seeking refuge or shelter from; subject to, depending on, MBh.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Kum. &c.; relating or belonging to, concerning, R.; Hariv.; BhP.; MārkaP. &c.; inhabiting, dwelling in, resting on, being anywhere, taking one's station at, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; VarBṛS. &c.; following, practising, observing; using, employing; receiving anything as an inherent or integral part, Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; regarding, respecting, Bhag.; R.; taken or sought as a refuge or shelter, Kathās.; BhP.; Rājat.; inhabited, occupied, Kathās.; Pañcat.; Ragh.; BhP.; chosen, preferred, taken as rule, Kathās.; Rājat.; (as), m. a dependant, subject, servant, follower, Kum.; Hit.; Yājñ. &c.; (am), n. (with Buddhists) an object perceived by the senses and *manas* or mind. — *tva*, n. dependance.

Ā-śrītya, ind. p. having sought or obtained an asylum; having recourse to, employing, practising, &c.

आश्रि 2. *āśrī*, is, f. the edge of a sword (= *āśrī*, q.v.), L.; (= *ā-āśrī*, a very sharp edge, T.)

आश्री *ā-śrī*, P. (3. pl. *-śrīṇanti*, RV. ix, 71, 4) Ā. (Imp. *āśrīṇīta*, RV. x, 61, 3) to mix, shuffle; to boil.

Ā-śīr, f. mixing, a mixture; especially the milk which is mixed with the Soma juice to purify it, RV.; AV.; TS.; KātyŚr. &c. — *Āśīr-vat*, mfn. mixed with milk (as the Soma), RV.; KātyŚr.

2. *Āśīra* (= *āśīr*), n. (?) the milk mixed with the Soma. — *dugh*, mfn. milking for a mixture with Soma, ĀśvŚr.

आश्रु *ā-śru*, P. *-śrīṇoti*, Ā. *-śrīṇute*, to listen to; to hear; to perceive (with the ear), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.; to accept, promise, Pān. i, 4, 40; R.; Yājñ.; L.: Caus. *-śrāvayati* [but *ā-śravayata*, RV. vii, 62, 5; aor. *-āśrutavus*, RV. x, 94, 12], to cause to hear; to announce, make known, tell, RV.; ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; to address, speak to, call to (especially at particular rites), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; TUp.; KātyŚr. &c.; Desid. *-śrīṣhātī* [only P., Pān. i, 3, 59], to wish to hear; to listen.

1. *Ā-śrava*, mfn. listening to, obedient, compliant, Ragh.; Daś.; L.; (as), m. promise, engagement, L.

Ā-śrāvāna, am, n. causing to listen, calling out (especially with the words *om*, *svadhā*, &c.), ŚBr.

Ā-śrāvya, as, m., N. of a Munī, MBh.

Ā-śrut, mfn. listening. — *karna*, mfn. having listening ears, listening attentively, RV. i, 10, 9.

Ā-śruta, mfn. listened to, heard; audible, TS.; promised, agreed, Yājñ.; (am), n. a calling (at rites, see *ā-śrāvāna*), KātyŚr.; TS.

Ā-śruti, is, f. hearing, range of hearing, VS.; promising, L.

आश्रये *ā-śreṣha* (*√śrīsh* = *√ślīsh*, see below), one who embraces; N. of an evil spirit or goblin, AV. viii, 6, 2; (ā), f. = *āśleshā*, q.v., TBṛ.

आश्रय *ā-ślath*, Ā. *-ślathate*, to become loose, BhP. v, 5, 9.

आश्रिय *ā-ślīsh* (cf. *ā-śreṣha* above), P. *-ślīshyati* (but also *-ślīshati*, BhP.; R.) and Ā. *-ślīshyate* (MBh. i, 3040) to adhere or cling to, TS.;

MBh.; to embrace, Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; Śak.; R.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. -śleshayati, to affix, stick on, Lāty.; KātyŚr.; to embrace (see ā-śleshta).

Ā-śleṣha, mfn. adhering, clung to, ŚBr.; Kathās.; embracing, Hariv.; R.; Śis.; embraced, surrounded; twisted round, MBh.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.

Ā-śleṣha, as, m. intimate connection, contact; slight contact, L.; embracing, embrace; intertwining, MBh.; BhP.; Megh.; Amar. &c.; adherence, clinging to, Nyāyam.; (ā), f. and (ās), f. pl., N. of the seventh Nakṣatra, AV.; TS.; Suśr.; MBh.; VarBṛS.

Ā-śleṣhaṇa, am, n. adherence, hanging on, Nyāyam.

Ā-śleṣhita, mfn. embraced, R. v, 13, 58.

आश्व āśva, mf(i)n. (fr. āśva), belonging to a horse, equestrian, Nir.; Suśr.; drawn by horses (as a chariot), Comm. on Pāṇ.; (am), n. a number of horses, Pāṇ.; the state or action of a horse, Comm. on Pāṇ.; N. of several Sāmans.

Āśvaghna, m. (fr. āśva-ghna), N. of a man, RV. x, 61, 22.

Āśvātara, m. (fr. āśva-tara), N. of Buḍila or Bulila, AitBr. Āśvātaraśvī, m. id., ŚBr.; ChUp.

Āśvattha (or tthi or tthika), mf(i), gaga gau-rādi, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41) n. belonging to the Āśvattha tree (Ficus Religiosa), AitBr.; TS.; KātyŚr.; ŚBr. &c.; relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, Comm. on Pāṇ.; belonging to the Nakṣatra Āśvattha, L.; (am), n. the fruit of the Ficus Religiosa, Pāṇ. & L.

Āśvapata, mfn. belonging to Āśva-pati, Pāṇ.

Āśvapālaka, m. f. a descendant of Āśva-pālī, Pāṇ.

Āśvapeyin or **pajin**, m. followers or pupils of Āśva-pei (j)in, Pāṇ.

Āśvabala, mf(i)n. coming from or made of the plant Āśva-bala, Suśr.

Āśvabhārika, mfn. (fr. āśva-bhāra), carrying a horse-load, Pāṇ.

Āśvamedhā, m. a descendant of Āśva-medha, RV. viii, 68, 15 & 16.

Āśvamedhika, mfn. (fr. id.), belonging to a horse-sacrifice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Āp.; (āśva-medhikaṃ parva) is the N. of the fourteenth book of the Mahā-bhārata.)

Āśvayuj, m. (fr. āśva-yuj), the month Āśvinā, MBh.

Āśvayuja, mf(i)n. (fr. id.), born under the constellation Āśvayuj, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 36; belonging to or occurring in the month Āśvinā, VarBṛS.; (as), the month Āśvinā, Suśr.; Mn.; (r), f. (sc. paurva-māsī) day of full moon in that month, ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; KātyŚr. -**karman** (āśva-yujī-), n. a Pākayajña or 'small sacrifice' [see Indian Wisdom, p. 197, note] to be performed on the day called Āśvayujī, ĀśvGr.; ŚākhGr.; Gaut.

Āśvayujaka, mfn. sown on the day called Āśva-yujī, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 45.

Āśvaratha, mfn. (fr. āśva-ratha), belonging to a chariot drawn by horses, Comm. on Pāṇ.

Āśvalakṣhanika, mfn. (fr. āśva-lakṣhaṇa), knowing the marks of horses, Comm. on Pāṇ.

Āśvavāra and **vāla**, mfn. made of the cane Āśva-vār(ī), ā, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MaitrS.

Āśvasūkta, n., N. of a Sāman, = āśva-, q. v.

Āśvasūkti, m. a descendant of Āśva-sūkti, Tāṇ-ḍyaBr.

Āśvāyana, as, m. a descendant of Āśva, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110.

Āśvika, mfn. equestrian; relating to a horse; carrying a load of horses, Pāṇ.

1. **Āśvinā**, mf(i)n. like riders or horsemen, RV. ix, 86, 4; (am), n. a day's journey for a horseman, AV. vi, 131, 3.

2. **Āśvinā**, mfn. (fr. āśvin), belonging or devoted to the Āśvins, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; (as), m., N. of a month in the rainy season (during which the moon is near to the constellation Āśvinī); (r), f., N. of a kind of brick (īśhtakā), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (am), n. the Nakṣatra Āśvinī, VarBṛS. - **cikṇita**, n. the autumnal equinox, L. - **pṛ-tzā**, n. the vessel belonging to the Āśvins, ŚBr. iv, 1, 5, 19.

Āśvineya, as, m. (fr. āśvin), N. of Nakula; of Saha-deva, MBh.; (fr. āśvinī), N. of either of the two Āśvins, Naish.

Āśvina, mfn. as much as can be passed over by a horse in one day (as a way or road), Pāṇ. v, 2, 19;

(am), n. a day's journey for a horse, AitBr.; Tāṇ-ḍyaBr.

Āśvya, as, m. (gaga śubhrādi, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123), a descendant of Āśva.

आश्वपस āśv-apas, &c. See under āśu.

आश्वलायन āśvalāyana, as, m. (fr. āśvala, gaga naḍḍi, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99), N. of a pupil of Śaunaka's, author of Śūtra or ritual works (relating to the Rig-veda) and founder of a Vedic school; (mf(i)n.) relating or belonging to Āśvalāyana; (ās), m. the school of Āśvalāyana. - **grīhya-kārikā**, f. and -**brāhmaṇa**, n., N. of works. - **āśkhā**, f. the school of Āśvalāyana. (Āśvalāyanasākhin, mfn. belonging to the school of Āśvalāyana.)

आश्वस ā-śvas, P. -śvasiti and -śvasati (Impv. 2. sg. -śvasihi and -śvasa [MBh. vi, 490]; impf. -śvasit [Bhaṭṭ.] and -śvasat [Kathās. xxxiii, 129]), Ā. -śvasate, to breathe, breathe again or freely; to take or recover breath, take heart or courage; to revive, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; BhP. &c.; Caus. -śvasayati, to cause to take breath; to encourage, comfort; to calm, console, cheer up, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.

Āśvasya, ind. p. taking heart or confidence, MBh.

Āśvāsa, as, m. breathing again or freely, taking breath; recovery, Suśr.; cheering up, consolation; relying on, Kathās.; a chapter or section of a book, Sāh.

Āśvāśaka, mfn. causing to take breath or courage, consolatory, comforting, L.

Āśvāsana, am, n. causing to revive, refreshing, reviving; consoling, encouraging, cheering up, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; refreshment, recreation, consolation, comfort, Bālar.; Vepī. &c.

Āśvāsaniya, mfn. to be refreshed or cheered up, Uttarar.

Āśvāsita, mfn. encouraged, animated, comforted, consoled, Daś.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.

Āśvāsin, mfn. breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful, Śak. 35 a.

Āśvāśya, mfn. to be acquiesced in, Megh.

आषाढ āshāḍha, as, m. (fr. a-shāḍhā), N. of a month (corresponding to part of June and July) in which the full moon is near the constellation Āshāḍhā, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; a staff of the wood of the Palāś (carried by an ascetic during certain religious observances in the month Āshāḍhā), Pāṇ. v, 1, 110; Kum. &c.; N. of a prince, MBh.; the Malaya mountain, L.; a festival (of Indra), Āp. i, 11, 20; (ā), f. (fora-shāḍhā, q. v.) the twenty-first and twenty-second lunar mansions (commonly compounded with *pūrva* and *uttara*), L.; (r), f. the day of full moon in the month Āshāḍhā, KātyŚr.; Vait.; (mf(i)n.) belonging to the month Āshāḍhā, VarBṛS. - **pura**, n., N. of a mythical mountain, Kathās. - **bhava**, mfn. produced in the month Āshāḍhā; (as), m. the planet Mars, L. - **bhūti**, m., N. of a man, Pañcat. **Āshāḍhādi-pura**, n., N. of a mythical mountain, Kathās. **Āshāḍhā-bhūti**, m. produced in the month Āshāḍhā; the planet Mars, L.

Āshāḍhaka, as, m. the month Āshāḍhā, L.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (ikā), f., N. of a Rākṣasī, R.

Āshāḍhi, is, m. a descendant of Āshāḍhā, ŚBr.

Āshāḍhiya, mfn. born under the constellation Āshāḍhā, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 34.

आश्टक āshṭaka, am, n., N. of a district, Pat. on Kāty. Vart. 31 on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104.

Āshṭakiya, mfn. belonging to or coming from the above country, ib.

आश्टम āshṭama, as, m. (fr. aṣṭama), the eighth part, Pāṇ.

Āshṭamika, mfn. taught in the eighth (book of Pāṇini), Pat.

आश āshtra, am, n. (fr. √ 1. aś, Uṇ. iv, 159), ether, sky, atmosphere; (ā), f. a prick or goad for driving cattle (= aśtrā, q. v.), Kāth.; (r), f. an extensive forest [Sāy.], RV. x, 165, 3.

आश āshṭhā, f. region, quarter, L.

आस 1. ās, ind. (an interjection implying

joy, anger, menace, pain, affliction, recollection) Ahl Ohl &c.

आस 2. ās, cl. 2. **Ā. āste** (and **āsate**, AV. xi, 8, 32, &c.; Impv. 2. sg. ās-va, āśva, and āśasva; 2. pl. ādhvam; p. āsānā, āsat [R.], and āsina [see below]; āsām-cakre [Pāṇ. iii, 1, 87]; āsishyate; āsishṭa; āsitum) to sit, sit down, rest, lie, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to be present; to exist; to inhabit, dwell in; to make one's abode in, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh. &c.; to sit quietly, abide, remain, continue, RV.; AV. &c.; to cease, have an end, Pañcat.; Daś.; Hit. &c.; to solemnize, celebrate; to do anything without interruption; to continue doing anything; to continue in any situation; to last; (it is used in the sense of 'continuing,' with a participle, adj., or subst., e.g. *etat sāma gāyann āste*, 'he continues singing this verse;' with an indeclinable participle in *tvā, ya, or am*, e.g. *upa-rudhya arim āsita*, 'he should continue blockading the foe;' with an adverb, e.g. *tūshṇim āste*, 'he continues quiet;' *sukham āśva*, 'continue well;' with an inst. case, e.g. *sukhendāste*, 'he continues well;' with a dat. case, e.g. *āstām tushṭaye*, 'may it be to your satisfaction;') Caus. āśayati, to cause any one to sit down, Comm. on Pāṇ.; Desid. **Ā. āsishate**, ib.; [cf. Gk. ἵ(σ)-μαι, ἵ(σ)-ραι: Lat. *āsa* changed to *ara*; ā-nus for ās-nus.]

1. **Āsa**, as, m. seat (in *sv-āsa-sīdhā*, q. v.), RV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the lower part of the body behind, posterior, ChUp.

1. **Āsana** (but āsānā, ŚBr.), am, n. sitting, sitting down, KātyŚr.; Mn.; sitting in peculiar posture according to the custom of devotees, (five or, in other places, even eighty-four postures are enumerated; see *padmāsana*, *bhadrāsana*, *vajrāsana*, *vīrāsana*, *svastikāsana*: the manner of sitting forming part of the eightfold observances of ascetics); halting, stopping, encamping; abiding, dwelling, AV. xx, 127, 8; Mn.; Yājñ.; Hit. &c.; seat, place, stool, KātyŚr.; ŚBr. xiv; Kum.; Mn. &c.; the withers of an elephant, the part where the driver sits, L.; maintaining a post against an enemy; (ā), f. stay, abiding, L.; (r), f. stay, abiding, sitting, L.; a shop, a stall, L.; a small seat, a stool, Kauś. - **bandha**, m. the act of sitting down, Ragh. ii, 6. - **mantra**, m. a Mantra or sacred formula to be spoken at taking a seat, T. - **vidhi**, m. the ceremony of offering a seat to a visitor. - **stha**, mfn. abiding on a seat, sitting, Mr.; Ratnāv. - **√ 1. xpī**, to make a seat of anything (e.g. of a lotus), Kād.

Āstikā, f. turn or order of sitting, Comm. on Pāṇ.; sitting, ib.

Āsita, mfn. seated, being at rest; one who has sat down, one who is seated or dwells, Kathās.; R. &c.; (am), n. sitting, sitting down, Sāh.; MBh.; a seat; a place where one has lived, an abode, R.; way or manner of sitting (cf. *dur-*); N. of several Sāmans.

Āsitavya, only am, n. (used impersonally) to be seated, BhP.

Āsina, mfn. sitting, seated. - **pracalāyita**, n. nodding when seated, falling asleep on a seat, Rājāt.

Āsyā, f. sitting, Suśr.; abiding, abode; state of rest, L.

आस 3. ās (ā-√ 2. as). P. āśyati, to throw upon, lay or put upon, TBr.; Kāth. Ā. (Impv. 2. pl. āśyadhvam) to cause to flow in, pour in, RV. x, 30, 2; ŚBr. i; to put or throw on for one's self, MaitrS.

आस 4. ās, n. (?) mouth, face, (only in abl. & instr.) āśas (with the prep. ā), from mouth to mouth, in close proximity, RV. vii, 99, 7; āśā and āśayā (generally used as an adv.), before one's eyes; by word of mouth; personally; present; in one's own person; immediately, RV. vi, 16, 9, &c. - **pātra**, n. a vessel fit for the mouth, a drinking vessel, ŚBr.

1. **Āśan**, n. (defective, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63), mouth, jaws, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; TBr. - **īshu** (āśann-), mfn. having arrows in the mouth, RV. i, 84, 16. - **vāt**, mfn. having a mouth (?); showing the mouth; present, AV. vi, 12, 2.

Āsanāyā, mfn. being in the mouth, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1, 8.

Āśya, am, n. [īfc. mf(ā)n.] mouth, jaws, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh. &c.; face, Yājñ.; (mf(i)n.) belonging to the mouth or face, belonging to that part of

the mouth which is the organ of uttering sounds or letters, Pāṇ.; Siddh.; Kāś. &c. — **daghna**, mfn. reaching to the mouth, Kāth. — **m-dhaya**, mfn. sucking the mouth, kissing the mouth. — **pattra**, n. 'leaf-faced', lotus, L. — **modaka**, n. a mythical weapon, MBh. v, 3491. — **lāṅgala**, m. 'having a plough-like face', a hog, boar, L. — **loman**, n. the hair of the face, beard, L. — **śravapa**, n. watering the mouth, Car. **Āsyāsava**, m. spittle, saliva, L. **Āsyāsukha**, mfn. disagreeable to the mouth, tasting ill, Car. **Āsyōpalepa**, m. obstruction of the mouth by phlegm, Suśr.

आस २. āsa, as, m. (√ 2. as), ashes, dust, AV. ix, 8, 10; ŚBr.; (am), n. a bow, L.

2. **Āsana** = 2. *asana*, Terminalia Tomentosa.

आसंसारम् āsaṃsāram, ind. (√ sṛj), from the beginning of the world, ever, Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; Kāvyaḍ.; till the end of the world, for ever, Rājat.

आसंगत्य āsaṃgatya, am, n. (fr. *a-saṃgata*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121), non-union, non-relation.

आसंग्रह् āsaṃ-grah (Impv. 2. sg. -*sām-grahīḥya*, RV. viii, 81, 1) to seize.

आसच् ā-sac, Ā. -*sacate*, to seek for, RV. i, 136, 3, &c.

आसज् ā-saj, P. -*sajati*, to fasten on, attach, fix; to fasten on one's self, put on (as dress, armour, &c.), RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; R.; Kum. &c.; to fix one's self to, adhere to, Kir. xiii, 44; to take up, MBh. &c.; to take hold of, cling to, AV.; MBh.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.; Caus. -*sajjati*, to cause to attach or put or fix on, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Ragh.; to employ, MBh.; Pass. -*sajyate*, to adhere, cohere, be attached: Desid. -*sisāṅkshati*, to wish to attach, ŚBr. i, 6, 1, 12; 15.

Ā-sakta, mfn. fixed or fastened to; attached to, lying on or upon, ŚBr.; Kum.; R.; Kathās. &c.; attached strongly to, intent on; zealously following or pursuing, MBh.; VarBr.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; wound round, encircled; accompanied or furnished with; following directly, immediately proceeding from (acc.), MBh. — **olita**, -**cetas**, and -**manas**, mfn. having the mind deeply engaged in or fixed upon (any object), intent on, devoted to, absorbed in. — **bhāva**, mfn. having one's affection fixed on, being in love with, Daś.

Ā-sakti, īs, f. the act of adhering or attaching one's self firmly behind; placing behind; waylaying, RV.; devotedness, attachment; diligence, application; (ī), ind. uninterruptedly, wholly, throughout, ŚBr.

Ā-saṅga, as, m. the act of clinging to or hooking on, association, connection, Śak.; Kum.; BhP. &c.; attachment, devotedness, Śāh.; Kathās. &c.; waylaying, RV.; ŚBr.; N. of a man, RV. viii, 1, 32; 33; of a son of Śva-phalka, BhP. ix, 24, 15; (am), n. a kind of fragrant earth, L. (mfn.) uninterrupted, L.; (am), ind. uninterruptedly, L.

Ā-saṅgin, mfn. clinging to, attached, Kād.; (inī), f. a whirlwind, L.

Ā-saṅgima, as, m. (in surgery) a kind of bandage, Suśr.

Ā-sajā, mfn. clinging to; dragging (a wheel), RV. v, 34, 6.

Ā-sajya, ind. p. having attached one's self or clinging to, Kir. &c.

Ā-saṅjana, am, n. the act of clinging to, being hooked on; adherence, fixing, fastening to, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; a handle, hook, ŚBr.; attaching (an Anubandha to an affix), Pat. — **vat**, mfn. having a handle &c., KātyŚr.

Ā-saṅjita, mfn. fastened on, put on.

आसंज्ञिता āsaṃjñita, mfn. (fr. *saṃ-jñā*), one with whom one has agreed or concerted, Kām.

आसद् ā-sad, P. -*sīdati* (Ved. also -*sadati*; Inf. -*saddam* and -*sāde*, RV.; pf. -*sasāda*; fut. -*satsyati*), Ā. (Ved. aor. 1. sg. -*satsi* and 3. sg. -*sādi*) to sit, sit down, sit near, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to preside over, RV. viii, 42, 1; to lie in wait for, RV. x, 85, 32; to go to, go towards, approach; to meet with, reach, find; to encounter, attack; to commence, undertake, AV.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.; Ragh. &c.; Caus. -*sādayati*, to cause to sit down; to set down, put down, place, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.; to cause, effect, BhP.; to approach, meet with, find, reach, obtain, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.

Ā-satti, īs, f. vicinity, proximity; intimate union; uninterrupted sequence (of words = *saṃ-nidhi*, q.v.), continual succession, Śāh.; Nyāyak.; Ragh. &c.; embarrassment; perplexity, MBh.; reaching, obtaining; gain, profit, L.

Ā-sada, as, m. approaching, meeting (see *dur*°).

Ā-sādana, am, n. sitting down; a seat, KātyŚr.; reaching, L.

Ā-sāna, mfn. seated down, set down, AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; AitBr.; near, proximate, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; reached, obtained, occupied, BhP.; (am), n. nearness, vicinity, proximity, R.; Kathās. &c.; end, death, L. — **kāla**, m. the hour of death; (mfn.) one who has reached his time or hour (of death). — **kshaya**, mfn. one whose ruin is near. — **cara**, mfn. moving round about in the proximity, Kum. — **tara**, mfn. nearer; -**tā**, f. greater nearness, Hit. — **nivāsin**, mfn. living in the vicinity, a neighbour, L. — **prasaṃsā**, f. a female (of an animal) whose (time of) parturition is near or who is about to bring forth (young ones), Hit. — **vartin**, mfn. being or abiding in the neighbourhood or vicinity, Kathās.

Ā-sāda, as, m. a footstool, cushion, AV. xv, 3, 8; TāṇḍyaBr.

Ā-sādana, am, n. putting or laying down, KātyŚr.; reaching, getting possession of, MBh.; Ratnāv.

Ā-sādayitavya, mfn. accessible, attainable; to be attacked or encountered, R.; Ragh.

Ā-sādita, mfn. put down; reached &c.

1. **Ā-sāḍya**, mfn. = *ā-sādayitavya* above.

2. **Ā-sāḍya**, ind. p. having put down; reaching.

Ā-sisādayishan, mfn. (fr. Desid. of the Caus.), being about or wishing to attack, R.

आसन् २. ā-san, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-sanuhi*, AV. xiv, 2, 70) to gain, obtain; (for 1. *āsan* and *ā-sanya* see under 3. ās.)

आसन āsana. See 2. √ ās.

आसन्द āsanda, as, m. (probably fr. √ *sad*), N. of Vishnu, L.; (ī), f. a chair or stool (generally made of basket work), AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; TS. &c. — **vat** (*āsandi*-), m., N. of a country, Pāṇ.; AitBr. — **sād** (*āsandi*-), mfn. sitting on a chair, ŚBr. xii, 8, 3, 4.

Āsandiḥ, f. a little chair, Kād.

आसपिण्डक्रियाकर्म āsapiṇḍa-kriyā-karma, ind. till the Śrāddha or funeral ceremony of which the Sapiṇḍas (q.v.) partake, Mn. iii, 247.

आसप्तम āsapṭama, mfn. reaching or extending to the seventh, MuṇḍUp.; Yājñ.; R.

आसप्तमञ्ज āsapṭamāṇja, as, m. a descendant of Asapṭamāṇja, R. i, 42, 9.

आसमुद्रान्तम् āsamudrāntam, ind. as far as the shore of the ocean (including it), R.

आसंवाध āsaṃbādha, crowded, blocked up, R.

आसया āsayā. See 4. ās.

आसात् āsāt, ind. (fr. an ideal base *āsa*), from or in the proximity, near, RV.

आसाद् āsāda, &c. See ā-√ *sad*.

आसायम् āsāyam, ind. till evening.

आसार ā-sāra, &c. See ā-√ *sṛi*.

आसि ā-si, P. (pf. *ā-sishāya*, RV. x, 28, 10) to wrap or pack up.

आसिक āsika, mfn. (fr. *asi*), combating with a sword, Comm. on Pāṇ.

आसिका āsikā. See 2. √ ās.

आसिच् १. ā-sic, P. Ā. -*sīcati*, -*te*, to pour in, fill up, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to pour on, besprinkle, water, wet, BhP.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. -*secayati*, to pour in or on, ĀsvGr. & Śr.; Mn.

Ā-sikta, mfn. poured in or on, AV.; ŚBr. &c.; sprinkled.

2. **Ā-sio**, ā, f. pouring in or towards; an oblation of Soma or butter (poured out towards or for the gods), RV. ii, 37, 1 & vii, 16, 11.

Ā-soka, as, m. wetting, sprinkling, watering, MBh.; Kathās.

Āsekya. See s. v.

1. **Ā-sēcana**, am, n. pouring into, wetting, sprinkling, KātyŚr.; a reservoir or vessel for fluids, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ī), f. a small vessel, L. — **vat**, mfn. serving for sprinkling, ĀsvGr. iv, 3, 16; KātyŚr.

आसिध् ā-sidh, Caus. -*sedhayati*, to imprison, Comm. on Yājñ.

Ā-siddha, mfn. put under restraint, imprisoned, Comm. on Yājñ.

Ā-saddhṛi, ā, m. one who confines, imprisons, ib.

Ā-sedha, as, m. arrest, custody, legal restraint of four kinds, (*kāṭhśedha*, limitation of time; *sthānśedha*, confinement to a place; *pravāśśedha*, prohibition against removal or departure; *karmśedha*, restriction from employment), ib.

आसिधार् āsidhāra, mfn. (fr. *asi-dhārā*), relating to or being like the edge of a sword (e.g. *om vrataṃ*, a vow as difficult as standing on the edge of a sword, Ragh. xii, 67), Kathās.

आसिनानि āsināni, is, m. (fr. *āsi-nāsa*, gaṇa *tauḥvāyā-ādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 61), a descendant of Āsināsa.

आसिबन्धिक āsibandhika, as, m. (fr. *asi-bandha*, ib.), a descendant of Āsi-bandha.

आसिच् ā-siv, P. -*sivati*, to sew together.

Ā-sivana, am, n. sewing together or on, Kāth.

Ā-syūta, mfn. sewn together, Bhartṛ.

आसीतकी āsītakī, f. a kind of plant, Lalit.

आसीमान्तम् āsīmāntam, ind. extending to the boundary, Kathās. lvi, 306.

आसू ā-sū, P. -*sunōti* (Subj. 2. pl. -*sunōtā*, AV. xx, 127, 7 and *ā-sotā*, RV. ix, 108, 7) to press out (Soma juice); to distil, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.

1. **Ā-sava**, as, m. distilling, distillation, L.; decoction; rum, spirit distilled from sugar or molasses, spirituous liquor in general; juice, MBh.; Suśr.; Vikr.; Prab.; Yājñ. &c.; the nectar or juice of a flower, Śiś. vi, 7; the nectar or juice of the lips (of a woman), Śāntiś. — **dra**, m., N. of the Palmyra tree *Borassus Flabelliformis* (its juice, on fermenting, affords a spirituous liquor, L.)

Ā-sāva, as, m. (a priest) who presses out the Soma juice, RV. viii, 103, 10.

Ā-sāvya (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 26), mfn. to be pressed out.

Ā-sut, mfn. pressing out, distilling, (gaṇa *gahādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138.)

Ā-suta, am, n. a manner of pressing the Soma, ChUp. v, 12, 1; a mixture, Bhpr.

1. **Ā-suti**, īs, f. a brew, mixture, RV.; AV.; distillation, L. — **mat**, mfn. (gaṇa *madhv-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 86) mixed with liquors (?). **Āsuti-vāla** (Pāṇ. v, 2, 112), a priest (who prepares the Soma); one who prepares or sells spirituous liquors, a distiller, brewer, L.

आसुक āsuka, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

आसुर १. āsurā, mfn. (fr. *asura*), spiritual, divine, RV.; VS.; AV.; belonging or devoted to evil spirits; belonging or relating to the Asuras, RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; Prab.; Daś. &c.; infernal, demoniacal; (as), m. an Asura or demon, AV.; AitBr.; Pāṇ.; a form of marriage (in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father and paternal kinsmen), ĀsvGr. i, 6, 6; Mn. iii, 31; (cf. *vī-vāha*); (ās), m. pl. the stars of the southern hemisphere, Sūryas. &c.; a prince of the warrior-tribe Asura, Pāṇ.; (ī), f. a female demon; a division of medicine (surgery, curing by cutting with instruments, applying the actual cautery); N. of the plant *Sinapis Ramosa*, L.; the urethra, BhP.; (am), n. blood; black salt, L.

2. **Āsura**, mfn. belonging to Āsuri (below).

Āsurāyapa, as, m. (fr. *āsuri* below), a descendant of Āsuri, ŚBr.; BrArUp.; MBh.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a school.

Āsurāyāṇya, mfn. (fr. *āsura*), belonging to or coming from Āsurāyāṇya.

Āsuri, īs, m. [ī, f., L.], (fr. *asura*), N. of a teacher, ŚBr.; BrArUp. &c. — **vāsin**, m., N. of Prāñī-putra, ŚBr. **Āsuri-kalpa**, m., N. of a Tantra.

Āsuriya, mfn. (fr. *āsuri*), Pat. on Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 19.

आसू ā-sū, P. -*suṇvati* (p. -*suṇvāṇ*) to

excite towards; to throw to, send off towards; to assign to, bring quickly, procure; to yield, grant, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

2. **Ā-savā**, as, m. exciting, enlivening, VS.

Ā-savīṭṭī, f. m. exciting, exciter, ŚBr.

2. **Ā-satī**, is, f. exciting, enlivening, RV. i, 104, 7; vii, 97, 7.

आसूत्रय ā-sūtraya, Nom. (fr. *sūtra*).

Ā-sūtrita, mfn. tied on or round, forming or wearing a garland.

आसु ā-sri, P. -*sarati*, to hasten towards, come running, RV.; AV.: Caus. Pass. -*sāryate*, to be undertaken or begun, Hariv.

Ā-sūra, as, m. surrounding an enemy; incursion, attack, L.; a hard shower, MBh.; Megh.; Ragh.; Mālav.; Kathās. &c.; a king whose dominions are separated by other states and who is an ally in war, Kām. - *śarkarā*, f. pl. hailstorm, BhP.; a particular metre.

Ā-sāraṇa, as, m., N. of a Yaksha, BhP.

आसृज ā-srij, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *ā-srijā*) *Ā*. (pf. 3. pl. *ā-sasrijire*) to pour out upon, pour in, RV.; to admit (a stallion to a mare), RV. ix, 97, 18; to adorn, decorate, RV. v, 52, 6; to carry near; to procure, KatyŚr.

आसेक्य āsekyā, as, m. (fr. *a-seka*), impotent, a man of slight generative power, Suśr. i, 318, 8.

आसेचन ā-secana and **āsecanaka** = *a-secana* and *a-secanaka*, qq. v., L.; (for 1. *ā-secana* see *ā-sic*.)

आसेद्ध ā-seddhī, &c. See *ā-sidh*.

आसेव ā-sev, (rarely P.) *Ā*. -*sevatī*, -*te*, to frequent; to abide in, inhabit, dwell on, R.; BhP.; Kāvyaḍ.; to attend to, serve; to honour; to take the part of, side with, BhP. &c.; to enjoy (sexual intercourse); to indulge in, like; to perform assiduously, practise, MBh.; Suśr.; Megh.; Kum. &c.

Ā-sevana, am, n. abiding in, Rājāt.; assiduous practice or performance of anything, Pāṇ.

Ā-sevā, f. id., ib.

Ā-sevita, mfn. frequented; practised assiduously.

Ā-sevin, mfn. frequenting, inhabiting, Kathās.; zealously cultivating or performing anything, Rājāt.

Ā-sevya, mfn. to be frequented or visited, Kāvyaḍr.

आस्कन्द ā-skand, P. -*skandati*, to leap, skip (see *ā-skandam*); to invade, attack, assault, Mālatīm.; Kathās.; BhP.

Ā-skandā, as, m. ascending, mounting, jumping upon, Kathās.; attack, assault, Rājāt. &c.; a die (especially the fourth), VS.; Tś.; a manner of recitation, Lāṭy.

Ā-skandana, am, n. going towards; assailing, attack; battle, combat, Kathās.; reproach, abuse, L.; drying, L.

Ā-skandam, ind. p. leaping, skipping, VS.

Ā-skandita, mfn. subject to or burdened with; (am) and (akam), n. a horse's gallop, L.

Ā-skandīn, mfn. jumping upon, Ragh.; assailing; causing to jump away, giving away, granting, Kathās.; a robber, L.

आस्कभ ā-skabh, P. (-*skabhñāti*, RV. x, 6, 3) to fix firmly into, stick into.

आसु ā-sku, P. (-*skauti*, ŚBr. and -*skundti*, AV. xii, 4, 6) to pull, pluck, tear.

आस्रक āsakra, mfn. (✓*kram*, Sāy., fr. *skri* = ✓1. *kri*, BRD.), attacking, assaulting [Sāy.]; joined, united [BRD.], RV. i, 186, 2, &c.

आस्तर ā-stara, &c. See *ā-sṭri*.

आस्तायन āstāyana, mfn. (fr. *asti*, 'existent,' gāṇa *pakṣhādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80), belonging to something existent.

आस्ताव ā-stāvā, as, m. (✓*stu*), the place where a particular Sotra is sung, TS.; ŚBr.; Kāty-Śr.; ĀśvŚr.

आस्तिक āstika, mf(i)n. (fr. *asti*, 'there is or exists,' Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60), one who believes in the existence (of God, of another world, &c.); believing, pious, faithful, MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; (as), m. = *ā-stika*, q. v. **Āstikārtha-da**, as, m. 'granting Āstika's request,' N. of the king Janamejaya (who at

the request of the sage Āstika [see *āstika*] excepted the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent-race), L.

Āstikya, am, n. (fr. *āstika*), belief in God, piety, faithfulness; a believing nature or disposition, MBh.; Bhag.; BhP.

Āsteya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 56) belonging to something existent.

आस्तीक āstika, as, m., N. of a Muni (the son of Jaratkāru and Bhagīnt Jaratkāru), MBh.; Hariv.; (mfn.) relating to or treating of the Muni Āstika; (*āstikam parva*, a section of the first book of the Mahā-bhārata.)

आस्तु ā-sṭubh, P. -*stobhati*, to receive or attend with shouts of joy; to huzza to, ŚāṅkhŚr.

आस्तु ā-sṭri, P. *Ā*. -*sṭriṇoti*, -*sṭriṇute*, -*sṭarati*, -*te* (generally ind. p. *ā-sṭīrya*, q. v.) to scatter over, cover, bestrew, spread, R.; VarBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

Ā-stara, as, m. covering; a coverlet, blanket, carpet; a bed, cushion, Śāntiś.; Kathās.; N. of a man.

Ā-stāraṇa, am, f, n. f. the act of spreading; a carpet, rug; a cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; a bed; a layer of sacred grass spread out at a sacrifice, AV. xv, 3, 7; AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Pāṇat. &c.; an elephant's housings, a painted cloth or blanket worn on his back. - *vat*, mfn. covered with a cloth or carpet, R.; MBh.

Āstaranika, mfn. resting on a cloth or carpet, R.

Ā-stāra, as, m. spreading, strewing, scattering. - *paṅkti*, f, N. of a metre (the first verse of which consists of two Pādas of eight syllables each, the second of two Pādas of twelve syllables each), RAnukr.

Ā-stāraka, as, m. a fire-receptacle, grate, BhP.

Ā-sṭirṇa, mfn. spread, strewed, scattered, Kāty-Śr.; Kathās.; Ragh.; covered, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.

Ā-sṭīrya, ind. p. having scattered over or strewed; covering, spreading, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; Lāṭy.; Kauś.

Ā-sṭrīta, mfn. = *ā-sṭirṇa* above, VS.; VP.; BhP. &c.

आस्त्रबुध āstrabudhā, as, m., N. of a man, RV. x, 171, 3.

आस्था ā-sṭhā, P. *Ā*. -*tishṭhāti*, -*te*, to stand or remain on or by; to ascend, mount; to stay near, go towards, resort to, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum. &c.; to act according to, follow, R.; BhP.; to undertake, perform, do, carry out, practise, use, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; to side or take part with, be of the opinion of; to maintain, affirm, Pat.; to acknowledge; to take care for, have regard for, MBh.; Sarvad. &c.: Caus. -*sthāpāyati*. to cause to ascend, Kauś.; to cause to stay or stop; to arrest, stop, RV.; Kauś.; to fix into, put into, AitBr.; BhP.; Kathās.; to hurt, RV.; to constipate; to strengthen, Suśr.; to introduce, Sāh.

2. **Ā-sṭhā**, f. consideration, regard, care, care for (with loc., e.g. *mayy āsthā*, care for me), Hit.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; assent, promise, L.; confidence, hope; prop, stay, support, L.; place or means of abiding, L.; an assembly, L.; state, condition, L.

Ā-sṭhāṭrī, mfn. standing on, mounting on, RV. vi, 47, 26.

Ā-sṭhāna, am, n. place, site, ground, base, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; an assembly; a hall of audience, Kathās.; L.; (i), f. an assembly, Ratnāv. - *grīha*, n. an assembly-room, L. - *mandapa*, m. & n. a hall of audience, Hariv.; Kād.

Āsthāniya, mfn. belonging to an assembly; (as), m. chamberlain, Rājāt.

Ā-sṭhāpana, am, n. placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain; a strengthening remedy; an enema of oil, ghee, &c., Suśr.

Ā-sṭhāpita, mfn. placed, fixed, &c.; (am), n. (gāṇa *ācīlādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 146), a particular Sandhi, RPrāt.; APrāt.

Ā-sṭhāya, ind. p. having recourse to, using, employing; having ascended; standing, standing by.

Ā-sṭhāyikā, f. access, audience; (e.g. *āsthāyīkām dā*, to give an audience.)

Ā-sṭhita, mfn. staying or sitting on, dwelling on, abiding, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; come or fallen into; one who has undertaken or performed, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Śiś. &c.; being, existing, BhP.; Hit.; acknowledging, believing, Sarvad.; stayed, dwelt, inhabited; ascended, Ragh.; BhP.; under-

taken, performed, MBh.; R.; brought, carried to, BhP.

Ā-sṭheya, mfn. to be approached; to be seized; to be applied or practised, R.; to be regarded as; to be acknowledged or adopted (as an opinion), Sarvad.

आश्नान ā-sṇāna, am, n. (✓*snā*), water for washing, a bath, AV. xiv, 2, 65.

आश्नेय āsneya, mf(i)n. (fr. *asan*), bloody, being in blood, AV. xi, 8, 28.

आस्पद āspada, am, n. (ifc. mf(i)n. fr. *pada* with *ā* prefixed, *s* being inserted), place, seat, abode, Śak.; Kathās.; Mricch.; Bhartṛ.; Daś. &c.; the tenth lunar mansion, VarBr.; business, affair; dignity, authority; power, L. - *tā*, f. and *tva*, n. the state of being the place or abode of.

आस्पन्द ā-sṭpand, *Ā*. -*sṭpandate*, to palpitate, quiver, R.

Ā-sṭpandana, am, n. trembling, quivering, BhP.

आस्पद ās-pātra. See 3. *ās*.

आस्पृ ā-sṭpri, P. -*sṭpriṇoti*, to procure for one's self, ŚBr.

आस्पृग् ā-sṭpriś.

Ā-sṭpriṣṭa, ind. p. having touched softly, BhP.

Ā-sṭpriṣṭha, mfn. touched softly or gently, ŚBr.

आस्फल ā-sṭphal, Caus. -*sṭphālayati*, to cause to flap; to rock, shake, throw, Hariv.; Ragh.; Uttarar. &c.; to tear asunder, BhP.

Ā-sṭphāla, as, m. causing to flap or move; striking; flapping, clapping; rebounding, recoiling, Naish.; the flapping motion of an elephant's ears towards each other, L.

Ā-sṭphālana, am, n. rubbing, stirring, flapping; striking; clashing, colliding, collision, MBh.; Śak.; Hit.; Ragh.; Śiś. &c.; pride, arrogance, L.

Ā-sṭphālita, mfn. struck gently; stirred; caused to move; flapped, clapped, struck together.

आस्फाय ā-sṭphāy, *Ā*. -*sṭphāyate*, to grow, increase, Bhaṭṭ.

आस्फार ā-sṭphāra, as, m. (fr. ✓*sphar* = ✓*sphal*?), a dice-board, Sāy. on RV. x, 34, 1 & 8.

आस्फुजित āsphujit = *Ā'phoḍīrṇ*, N. of the planet Venus.

आस्फुट ā-sṭphuṭ, Caus. -*sṭphoṭayati*, to split open, crush, grind, Kathās.; to move, agitate quickly; to shake, MBh.; Mn.; BhP. &c.

Ā-sṭphota, as, m. (and *ā*, f, L.) moving or flapping to and fro; quivering, trembling, shaking; the sound of clapping or striking on the arms (as made by combatants, wrestlers, &c.), MBh.; a species of plant, L.

Ā-sṭphotaka, as, m. a species of plant, L.

Ā-sṭphotana, am, n. shaking, moving to and fro, R.; MBh.; slapping or clapping the arms or the noise made by it; stretching, VarBr.; Suśr.; blowing, expanding, L.; closing, sealing, L.; (i), f. a ginet or anger, L.

Ā-sṭphota, as, m. (probably for *ā-sṭphota* above), N. of several plants, viz. *Calotropis Gigantea* (Suśr.), *Bahinia Variegata*, *Echites Dichotoma*, L.; (*ā*), f, N. of several plants, viz. *Jasminum Sambac* (Suśr.), *Clitoria Ternatea* (of two kinds, with white and blue flowers, Bhpr.), *Echites Frutescens*, *Echites Dichotoma*, L.

Ā-sṭphotaka, as, m. *Calotropis Gigantea*, L.

आस्फुल ā-sṭphul = *ā-sṭphal* above.

आस्माक āsmākā, mf(i)n. (fr. *asmākam*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 1 & 2), our, ours, VS.; Sāh.

Āsmākina, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 1 & 2), id.

आस्य āsyā, &c. See 4. *ās*.

आस्यन्द ā-sṭsyand, *Ā*. -*syandate* (p. -*syānda-māna*), to stream or flow towards or near, AV. iii, 12, 3; ŚāṅkhGr. and Śr.

Ā-syandana, am, n. flowing near, Nir.

आस्यहाय āsyahātya, mfn. (fr. *asy-a-hatya*, gāṇa *vimuktādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 61), containing the word *asy-a-hatya*, 'non-killing with a sword' (as a chapter) or (gāṇa *annusatikādi*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 20) belonging to a non-massacre [*asi-hatya* and *śihātya*, Kās.]

आस्या *āsya*, f. See $\sqrt{2}$. *ās*.

आस्यूत *ā-syūta*. See *ā-siv*.

आसृम् *ā-srām*.

आ-*srasta*, mfn. fallen off, loose, MBh.

आसप *āsapa*, as, m. (fr. *asra-pa*), the nineteenth lunar mansion (presided over by the Rākṣasa Asra-pa), L.; = *asra-pa* (q. v.), T.

आसु 1. *ā-sru*, P. -*sravati*, to flow near or towards; to flow, stream, flow from, BhP.; Sarvad.; to spring a leak; to flow off, go off, deteriorate, AV. v, 19, 8; ii, 29, 7: Caus. -*srāvayati* and -*sravayati*, to cause to flow; to bleed, cup, Kām.; to impel, Sarvad.

आ-*srava*, as, m. the foam on boiling rice, L.; a door opening into water and allowing the stream to descend through it, Sarvad.; (with Jains) the action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects (one of the seven Sattvas or substances; it is twofold, as good or evil), Sarvad.; distress, affliction, pain, L.

आ-*srāvā*, as, m. flow, issue, running, discharge, Suśr.; suppuration, MBh.; pain, affliction; a particular disease of the body, AV. i, 2, 4; ii, 3, 3-5; (ās), m. pl. the objects of sense, Ap. - *bheṣhajā*, n. a medicament, medicine, AV. vi, 44, 2.

आ-*srāvā*, mfn. flowing, emitting fluid, discharging humour (as an elephant who emits fluid from his temples during the rutting time), MBh.; suppuration, festering, Suśr.

2. *ā-sru*, mfn. flowing or streaming in abundance. - *payas*, mfn. one whose milk is streaming away in abundance (as a cow), BhP. x, 13, 30.

आसद् *ā-svad*, P. -*svadati*, to eat, consume, MBh.; Caus. -*svādayati*, to taste, enjoy, eat with a relish, MBh.; R.; BhP.; VarBr.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.

आ-*svāda*, as, m. eating with a relish, tasting, enjoying (also metaphorically), Mn.; Kathās.; Sāh.; Yājñ. &c.; flavour, taste, R.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c. - *vat*, mfn. having a good taste, palatable; delicious in flavour, Ragh.

आ-*svādaka*, mfn. tasting, enjoying, Sāh.

आ-*svādāna*, am, n. the act of eating, tasting, enjoying, Pañcat.; Hit.

आ-*svādita*, mfn. tasted, enjoyed, eaten.

आ-*svādyā*, mfn. to be eaten; to be tasted or enjoyed, MBh.; Kathās.; having a good taste, palatable, delicious. - *toya*, mf(ā)n. having sweet or palatable water (as a stream), Hit.

आसन् *ā-svan*, P. (pf. 3. pl. -*svenus*, Bhāṭṭ.) to resound.

आ-*svanita* and *ā-svānta*, mfn. (Pāp. vii, 2, 28) sounded, resounded.

आसिद् *ā-svid*, Ā. (p. pf. -*sishvidān*, RV. x, 106, 10) to sweat, perspire.

आह 1. *āha*, ind. an interjection; a particle implying reproof; severity; command; casting; sending, L.

आह 2. *āha*, perf. 3. sg. of the defect. $\sqrt{1}$. *ah*, q. v.

आहक *āhaka*, as, m. a peculiar disease of the nose, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane.

आहकारिक *āhamkārika*, mfn. (fr. *āham-kāra*), belonging to *āham-kāra* or self-consciousness, MBh.

आहमक्या, erroneously for *āhamkārya*, q. v.

आहन् *ā-han*, P. -*hanti* (Impv. *ā-jahi*, AV. &c.; pf. *ā-jaghāna*, RV. &c.), Ā. -*hate* (only if no object follows, Pāp. i, 3, 28, or if the object is a part of one's own body, Kāty.; Pot. 1. sg. -*ghniya*, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 62, Daś.) to strike at, hit, beat; to attack, assault, RV.; TS.; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c. (Ā.) to strike one's self (or any part of one's body), BhP.; Pān. & Comm.; Bhāṭṭ.; to make away with one's self, Daś. 91, 15; to fasten, AV.; ŚBr.; to beat or cause to sound (a drum &c.), TS.; ŚBr.; Kathās.; Bhāṭṭ. &c. Intens. *ā-jāghanti*, RV. vi, 75, 13, to strike at or beat violently.

आ-*hata*, mfn. struck, beaten, hit, hurt, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; Kathās.; VarBr. &c.; fastened, fixed, RV.; AV.; beaten, caused to sound (as a drum &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; crushed, rubbed, Śiś.; rendered null, destroyed, frustrated, BhP.; VarBr. &c.

multiplied, VarBr. &c.; hit, blunted (said of a Visarga, when changed to *o*), Sāh.; uttered falsely, L.; known, understood, L.; repeated, mentioned, L.; (as), m. a drum, L.; (am), n. old cloth or raiment, L.; new cloth or clothes, L.; assertion of an impossibility, L. - *lakṣhapa*, mfn. one whose marks or characteristics are mentioned, famed, reputed, L. - *visarga-tā*, f. the deadening of a Visarga or its change into *o*, Sāh.

आ-*hati*, is, f. hitting, striking; a blow, hit, Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Kpr. &c.; (in arith.) a product, Āryabh.; Bijag.

आ-*hatya*, ind. p. having struck or beaten, striking, hitting. - *vacana*, n. and -*vāda*, m. an explicit or energetic explanation.

आ-*hānana*, am, n. the act of striking at, beating, KātyŚr.; killing (an animal), AV.; a stick for beating a drum, AV. xx, 133, 1. - *prakāra*, mfn. fit for beating, ApŚr.

आहानया, mfn. (fr. *ā-hanana*), being in the act of beating (a drum &c.), VS. xvi, 35.

आ-*hanās*, mfn. to be beaten or pressed out (as Soma); to be skimmed (as milk), RV.; to be beaten (as an unchaste woman); unchaste, wanton; obscene, lascivious, profligate, RV. v, 42, 13; x, 10, 6, 8.

आ-*hanasya*, am, n. unchasteness, lasciviousness, AitBr.; lascivious words, obscenity, ŚBr.; (ās), f. pl. (scil. *ricas*) verses of a lascivious character; a chapter of the Kuntāpa hymns in the Atharva-veda, AitBr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; (with *an*° mfn. chaste, decent, Śāṅkh-Gr.; HīrGr.)

आहर *ā-hara*, &c. See *ā-hri*.

आहर्ष *ā-hary*, P. (p. -*haryat*, RV. x, 105, 1) Ā. (p. -*haryamāṇa*, RV. x, 96, 11) to like; to foster.

आहलक् *āhālak* [VS.] and *āhālam* [TS.], ind. a smacking sound.

आहव *ā-hava*, &c. See *ā-hu* & *ā-hve*.

आहस्पत्य *āhaspatya*, mfn. (fr. *ahas-pati*), belonging to the lord of the day or to the sun, MantraBr.; Gobh.

आहार *ā-hāra*, &c. See *ā-hri*.

आहाव *ā-hāva*, &c. See *ā-hu* & *ā-hve*.
आहि *ā-hi*, Ā. (3. pl. *ā-hinvire*, RV. ix, 74, 8) to carry near; to procure.

आहिम् *ā-hips*, Ā. -*hinsate*, to attack, make war upon, TāṇḍyaBr.

आहिंसि *āhinsi*, is, m. a descendant of *Ā-hipsa*.

आहिनयाना, as, m. (fr. *āhinsi*, gaṇa *taulvaly-ādi*, Pāp. ii, 4, 61), a descendant of *Āhinsi*.

आहिक *āhika*, as, m. (fr. *ahi*), the descending node, L.; N. of Pāpini, L.

आहिच्छत्र *āhicchattra*, mfn. (fr. *ahi-cchattra* or °ā), coming from the country *Āhicchattra* or its city, Kathās.; Pat.

आहोच्छत्रिका, as, m. an inhabitant of the country *Āhicchattra* or its city.

आहियडक *āhiṇḍaka* and *āhiṇḍika*, as, m. a man of mixed origin (the son of a Nishāda father and a Vaidehī mother, Mn. x, 37; employed as a watchman outside gaoles &c., Comm. on Mn.); a traveller [in Prākṛit], Mṛicch.

आहित *ā-hita* and *ā-hiti*. See *ā-dhā*.

आहितुडिक *āhituṇḍika*, as, m. (fr. *āhi-tuṇḍa*), 'one (who plays) with a snake's mouth,' a snake-catcher, juggler, Pañcat.; Mudr.

आहितम *āhimata*, mfn. (fr. *āhi-mat*), belonging to (a country) abounding in snakes, Comm. on Pāp.

आहिर्बुध्न *āhirbudhnya*, am, n., N. of the Nakṣatra Uttara-bhadrā-padā (presided over by *Āhirbudhnya*).

आहु *ā-hu*, P. Ā. -*juhōti*, -*juhute* (p. -*jūh-vāna*) to sacrifice, offer an oblation; to sprinkle (with butter), RV.; AV.; TS.; Hariv.

1. *ā-hava*, as, m. sacrificing, sacrifice, L.; (for 2. *ā-hava* see *ā-hve*.)

आ-*havana*, am, n. offering an oblation, offering sacrifice, a sacrifice, RV. vii, 1, 17; 8, 5.

आ-*havanīya*, mfn. to be offered as an oblation; (*āhavanīya*), m. (scil. *agnī*) consecrated fire taken from the householder's perpetual fire and prepared for receiving oblations; especially the eastern of the three fires burning at a sacrifice, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; ChUp. &c. - *tas*, ind. from the *Āhavanīya* fire, ApŚr.

आहवनीया, as, m. = *āhavanīya* above.

1. *ā-hāvā*, as, m. a trough, pail, vessel, RV.; a trough near a well for watering cattle, Pāp.; (for 2. *ā-hāvā* see *ā-hve*.)

आ-*huta*, mfn. offered as an oblation, sacrificed, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; laid in the fire (as a corpse), RV. x, 16, 5; offering made to men, hospitality (= *manushya-yajña*, q. v.), L.; nourishment of all created beings (considered as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindūs; cf. *bhūta-yajña*), L.

1. *ā-huti*, is, f. offering oblations with fire to the deities; any solemn rite accompanied with oblations, RV.; AV.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (is), m., N. of a son of Babhru, MBh.; Hariv.; VP. - *kṛita*, mfn. offered as an oblation, ŚBr. vi, 6, 4, 2. - *bhāga*, mf(ā)n. one whose share is a sacrifice, AitBr. - *bhāj*, mfn. one who partakes of a sacrifice or oblation, MaitrS. - *māya*, mfn. consisting of oblations, ŚBr. - *vat* (*dhuti*°), mfn. accompanied with oblations, ŚBr. *Āhutiṣṭakā*, f. pl. a kind of brick, TS.; (for 2. *ā-huti* see *ā-hve*.)

आहुति (in comp. for 1. *ā-huti*). - $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*, to offer as an oblation, Ratnāv.; Bālar. - $\sqrt{bhū}$, to become or be an oblation, Bālar. - *vṛidh*, mfn. delighting in sacrifices, RV. ix, 67, 29.

आहुक *āhuka*, as, m., N. of a king (great-grandfather of Kṛishna, a son or grandson of Abhi-jit), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (ṛ), f. a sister of that king, Hariv.; VP.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

आहुत्य *āhulya*, am, n. the leguminous shrub *Tabernaemontana Coronaria*, L.

आहु *ā-hū*, &c. See *ā-hve*.

आहृय *ā-hūya*. See *ā-hri*.

आहृ *ā-hri*, P. -*harati* (aor. 1. sg. -*ahār-sham*, RV.; AV.; pf. -*jahāra*, Inf. -*hartayā*, ŚBr. xiii, 8, 3, 10; seldom Ā. (pf. -*jahre*, Hariv.) to fetch, bring, bring near; to offer, reach forth, deliver, give, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Śak. &c.; to fetch for one's self, take away, take, receive, get, AV.; ĀsvGr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to conceive (as a woman), Mn.; to bring home (a bride), R.; Kathās.; Kum.; to put on; to take for one's self, use, enjoy, MBh.; Kathās.; R. &c.; to manifest, utter, speak, MBh.; BhP.; R. &c.; Caus. P. Ā. -*hārayati*, -*te*, to cause to fetch; to procure, ŚBr.; AitBr.; TBr.; to cause to bring, collect (taxes), Mn.; MBh.; to take for one's self, enjoy, eat, MBh.; R.; to manifest, utter, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Desid. P. Ā. -*jihirshati*, -*te*, to wish or intend to procure, ŚBr.; to seek to get, MBh.

आ-*jihirshu*, mfn. (fr. Desid.), being about to bring near or fetch, MBh. iii, 1107, 8.

1. *ā-hara*, mfn. ifc. bringing, fetching, Ragh.; (as), m. taking, seizing; accomplishing, offering (a sacrifice), MBh.; Kād.; drawing in breath, inhaling; inhaled air; breath inspired, inspiration, L.

2. *ā-hara* (2. sg. Impv. forming irregular Tat-purusha compounds with the following words): - *karatā* (i. e. *ā-hara karatā ity-ucyate yas-yām kriyāyāṇi sā*), -*oṣṭā*, -*nivapā*, -*nishkṛi*, -*vanitā*, -*vasanā*, -*vitanā*, -*senā*, gaṇa *ma-yūra-vyaysakḍḍi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72.

आ-*harapa*, mfn. ifc. taking away, robbing; (am), n. taking, seizing, bringing, fetching, KātyŚr.; Śak. &c.; extracting, removing, Suśr.; accomplishing, offering (a sacrifice), MBh.; battle, combat, L.; causing, inducing, L.

आहारपि- $\sqrt{1}$. *kṛi*, to offer, give as a present, Ragh.

आ-*harṭi*, tā, m. one who brings or fetches; one who procures, TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; one who takes or seizes; one who takes away or removes, Yājñ.; causing, inducing, an originator, MBh.; Vikr.; an offerer (of a sacrifice), MBh.; one who takes for himself or enjoys, Lalit.

आ-*hāra*, mf(ā)n. ifc. bringing near, procuring; being about to fetch, going to fetch, MBh.; (as),

m. taking; fetching, bringing near, KātyŚr.; R.; employing, use, KātyŚr.; taking food; food [e.g. *ā-hāraṇ* √1. *kṛi*, to take food, eat, MBh. &c.]; livelihood, Hit.; Pañcat.; R.; Mn.; Suśr. &c. — **niṣ-saraṇa-mārga**, m. 'the place of the exit of food,' the posterior part of the body, Bhartṛ. — **nir-gama-sthāna**, n. id. — **pāka**, m. 'food-maturing,' digestion, Bhpr. — **bhūmi**, f. eating-place, Kathās. — **yojana**, n. dressing food, MBh. — **vīraha**, n. want of food, — **vṛtti**, f. livelihood, Pañcat. — **sud-dhi**, f. purity in food, ChUp. — **sambhava**, m. the juice produced by food, chyle, lymph, serum, L. — **āharāthin**, mfn. seeking or begging for food.

Āhāraka, mfn. bringing near, procuring, fetching, Comm. on Pāp.; (cf. *kṛitāhāra*-ka.)

Āhāraya, Nom. (fr. *ā-hāra*) P. *ā-hārayati*, to take food, eat, dine, Vet.

Āhārika, as, m. (with Jains) one of the five bodies belonging to the soul (a minute form, issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information, Colebrooke).

Ā-hārin, mfn. taking together, collecting.

Ā-hārya, mfn. to be taken or seized; to be fetched or brought near, ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; to be extracted or removed, Suśr.; to be taken or eaten; what may be removed, adventitious, accessory, incidental, L.; (as), m. a kind of bandage, Suśr.; (am), n. any disease to be treated by the operation of extracting; extraction, Suśr.; a vessel, AV. ix, 1, 23; 6, 18; the decorative part of a drama (the press, decorations, &c.), L. — **śobhā**, f. adventitious beauty (not natural but the effect of paint, ornaments, &c.)

Ā-hṛita, mfn. brought near, fetched, procured, Mn.; Ragh.; Yājñ. — **MārkP.** &c.; taken, seized, captivated, Kathās.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; taken (as food), eaten, R. &c.; uttered, spoken, R.; BhP. &c. — **yajña-kṛata** (*āhṛita*), mfn. intending to accomplish a prepared sacrifice, AV. ix, 6, 27.

Ā-hṛiti, is, f. bringing or drawing near, VarBrS.

Ā-hṛitya, ind. p. having fetched or brought &c.

आहृष *ā-hṛish*, P. (p. *-hṛishyati*) to shudder, shiver, BhP. x, 82, 14.

आहेय *āheya*, mfn. (fr. *ahi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 56), belonging to or coming from a snake, Pañcat.

आहो *āho*, ind. (gaṇa cādi, Pāp. i, 4, 57) an interjection of asking and of doubt, 'Is it so?' ŚBr.; TUp.; Śak.; Bhag. — **purushikā** (gaṇa *mayāra-vyaṇṣakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72), f. boasting of one's manliness or military prowess; vaunting of one's power, Bhartṛ. — **svit**, ind. an interrogative particle (often after *kim*, e.g. *kim īśvarānāpēkshikam āho svid īśvarāpēksham*, 'is it independent of God or dependent on God?')

आह *āhnd*, am, n. (fr. *ahan*), a series of days, many days, ŚBr.; Pāp.

Āhnika, mfn. performed or occurring in the day-time, diurnal, MBh.; performed or done or occurring every day, daily, R. &c.; (am), n. a religious ceremony to be performed every day at a fixed hour, MBh.; R.; a day's work; what may be read on one day; division or chapter of a book; constant occupation, daily work; daily food &c., L.; N. of several works. — **candrikā**, f. — **tattva**, n. — **dīpaka**, m. — **pradīpa**, m. — **prayoga**, m. — **mañjarī**, f. — **sāra**, m. — N. of works. **Āhnikācāra**, m. daily observance (the diurnal prayers and practices necessary for bodily and mental purification); — **tattva**, n. N. of a work.

आह्वय *āhneyā*, as, m. (fr. *ahni*, is, f.), N. of Śauca, Tār. ii, 12, 2.

आहृत *ā-hruta*. See *ā-√hṛi*.

आह्लाद *ā-√hlād*, Caus. *-hlādayati*, to refresh, revive, gladden, MBh.; Ragh.; Rājat. &c.

Ā-hlāda, as, m. refreshing, reviving; joy, delight, Pañcat. — **kāra**, mfn. causing or conferring delight, Kād.; Ratnāv. — **kārin**, — **dugha**, mfn. id.

Ā-hlādaka, mfn. causing delight, refreshing, reviving, Kathās.

Ā-hlādana, am, n. the act of gladdening, refreshing, R.

Ā-hlādaniya, mfn. to be refreshed or gladdened, Kād.

Ā-hlādita, mfn. delighted, rejoiced.

Ā-hlādin, mfn. causing joy or delight, Ratnāv.

आहू *ā-√hṛi*, Ā. (Subj. 2. sg. *ā-juhūrthās*, RV. vii, 1, 19) to make crooked; to hurt, injure.

Ā-hūrya, mfn. one to whom homage is to be paid; to be made favourable, RV. i, 69, 4

Ā-hruta, mfn. stooped, crooked; hurt, wounded.

-bhesajā, m(f)n. curing anything wounded or hurt, AV. xix, 2, 5.

Ā-hvara, mfn. crooked, T. — **kantha**, n., N. of a town of the Uśinaras, Kās. on Pāp. ii, 4, 20.

Ā-hvaraka, as, m. pl. N. of a school, TPPrāt.

Ā-hvāraka, as, m. pl. id., ib.

Ā-hvṛiti, mfn. crooked, cunning, Hariv.; (is), m., N. of a king, MBh.

आह्वे *ā-√hve*, P. *-hvyati* (but also Pot. 1. sg. *ā-huvema*, AV. vii, 85, 1), Ā. *-hvyate* (but also 1. sg. *ā-huve*, RV.; aor. 3. pl. *dhūshata*, RV. i, 14, 2, &c.; Inf. *-huvdhyai*, RV. vi, 60, 13, and *-hvyatavai*, ŚBr. ii, 5, 3, 18) to call near, invoke, invite, summon, cite, RV.; ŚBr.; TS.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; to provoke, challenge, emulate (in this sense only Ā., Pāp. i, 3, 31), RV.; ŚBr.; R.; Kathās. &c.; to call to (especially in rites said of the Hotṛi, who addresses the Adhvaryu by the Ā-hāra or Ā-hvāna; see below), AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; ŚaṅkhBr. & Sr.; to proclaim, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Caus. *-hvyayati*, to cause to call near, send for; to cause to summon or challenge or invite, R.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ.; Desid. *-juhūshati*, to wish to call near, to be about to call near: Intens. *ā-johaviti*, RV. vii, 56, 18, to call near zealously.

2. **Ā-havā**, as, m. challenge, provoking; war, battle, RV.; MBh.; Mn.; R.; Bhag. &c. — **kāmyā**, f. desire of war. — **bhūmī**, f. battle-field, Kathās. (For 1. *ā-hava* see *ā-√hu*.)

2. **Ā-hāva**, as, m. a particular invocation (*śaṅsā-vom* corrupt from *śaṅsāva*, 'let us two pray!') by which the Hotṛi addresses the Adhvaryu, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. (cf. *ā-hvāna*); battle, war, L.; (for 1. *ā-hāva* see *ā-√hu*.)

2. **Ā-hūti**, is, f. calling, invoking [sometimes with this sense in the oldest Vedic texts, but see the more correct form *ā-hūti*]; (for 1. *ā-hūti* see *ā-√hu*.)

Ā-hūva, mfn. to be invoked (Sāy.), RV. viii, 32, 19.

Ā-hū, f. calling, invoking (BRD.), ib.

Ā-hūti, mfn. called, summoned, invoked, invited. — **prapālāyin**, m. a defendant or witness absconding or not appearing when summoned, Yājñ. **Āhūtādhyāyin**, mfn. one who studies only after having been called (by the teacher).

Ā-hūtavya (?), mfn. to be called, Kathās. ex, 14 f.

Ā-hūti, is, f. calling, invoking, AitBr.

Ā-hūya, ind. having invited &c.

Ā-hva, mfn. a caller, crier; (ifc.) named, called; (ā), f. a name, appellation, Suśr.

Ā-hvaya, as, m. a lawsuit arising from a dispute about games with animals (as cock-fighting &c.), Mn. viii, 7; appellation, name (generally ifc., e.g. *rāmāyānādhvayaṃ kāvyam*, &c.), MBh.; Ragh.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c.

Ā-hvayana, am, n. appellation, name, R.

Ā-hvayitavya, mfn. to be summoned or invited, MBh.

Ā-hvāna, am, n. calling, invitation, a call or summons, MBh.; Pañcat.; Hit.; invocation of a deity, Mn.; MBh.; challenge, R.; legal summons, Mṛicch.; Comm. on Yājñ.; an appellation, a name, L.; a particular calling in rites = 2. *ā-hāva*, q. v. — **darśana**, n. a day of trial.

Āhvānaya, Nom. P. *āhvānayati*, (in law) to summon, Comm. on Yājñ.

Ā-hvāya, as, m. a summons; a name, L.

Āhvāyaka, as, m. a messenger, courier, MBh.; (ikā), f. a female messenger.

Ā-hvāyitavya, mfn. to be called before a tribunal, Mṛicch.

इ I.

इ 1. i, the third vowel of the alphabet, corresponding to *i* short, and pronounced as that letter in *kīl* &c. — **kāra**, — **varṇa**, m. the letter or sound *i*.

इ 2. i, ind. an interjection of anger, calling, sorrow, distress, compassion, &c., (gaṇa cādi, Pāp. i, 4, 57, &c.)

इ 3. i, base of Nom. & Acc. sing. du. & pl. of the demonstrative pronoun *idam*, 'this' or 'that'; [cf. *Itara*, *itas*, *iti*, *id*, *idā*, *iyat*, *iva*, *iha*: cf. also Lat. *id*; Goth. *ita*; Eng. *it*; Old Germ. *iz*; Mod. Germ. *es*.]

इ 4. i, is, m., N. of Kāmādeva, L.

इ 5. i, cl. 2. P. *ēti* (Impv. 2. sg. *ihī*) & 1. P. *ā. dyati*, *ayate* [cf. √ay], (pf. *iyāya* [2. sg. *iyātha*, AV. viii, 1, 10, & *iyētha*, RV.], fut. *eshyati*; aor. *aishit*; inf. *etum*, *ēlave*, RV. & AV., *ēlavai*, RV., *ētos*, RV., *ityai*, RV. i, 113, 6; 124, 1) to go, walk; to flow; to blow; to advance, spread, get about; to go to or towards (with acc.), come, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Hit.; Ragh. &c.; to go away, escape, pass, retire, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R.; to arise from, come from, RV.; ChUp.; to return (in this sense only fut.), MBh.; R.; (with *punar*) to come back again, return, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; to succeed, Mn. iii, 127; to arrive at, reach, obtain, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; to fall into, come to; to approach with prayers, gain by asking (cf. *ita*); to undertake anything (with acc.); to be employed in, go on with, continue in any condition or relation (with a part. or instr., e.g. *asura-rakshasāni mṛidyamānāni yanti*, 'the Asuras and Rakshases are being continually crushed', ŚBr. i, 1, 4, 14; *gavāmayanēnyūh*, 'they were engaged in the [festival called] Gavāmayana', KātyŚr. xxv, 5, 2); to appear, be, KathUp.; Intens. *ā. iyate* (RV. i, 30, 18; p. *iyānd*, RV.; inf. *iyādhyai*, RV. vi, 20, 8) to go quickly or repeatedly; to come, wander, run, spread, get about, RV.; AV.; VS.; to appear, make one's appearance, RV.; AV.; BrāhUp.; to approach any one with requests (with two acc.), ask, request, RV.; AV.: Pass. *īyate*, to be asked or requested, RV.; Caus. *āyayati*, to cause to go or escape, Vop.; [cf. Gk. *ē-mi*, *ē-mu*; Lat. *e-o*, *i-mus*, *i-ter*, &c.; Lith. *ei-mi*, 'I go'; Slav. *i-dā*, 'I go'; *i-ti*, 'to go'; Goth. *i-dja*, 'I went'.]

1. **Iti**, ifc. going, going towards; cf. *arthēti*; (for 2. *it* see s. v.)

Ita, mfn. ifc. gone; returned; obtained (cf. *an-ita*, *ud-ita*, &c.); remembered, L.; (ām), n. way, ŚBr. **Itāṣṇ**, mfn. one whose animal spirits have departed, TS.

1. **Iti**, f, *ityai* (dat.), see √i above; (for 2. *iti* see s. v.)

Itya, mfn. to be gone to or towards, Pāp. iii, 1, 109; Bhartṛ.; (ā), f. going, stepping, VS. xii, 62; RV.; ŚBr.; a litter, palanquin, Pāp. Comm.

Ityaka, as, m. a door-keeper, chamberlain, Kathās.

Itvan, m(f)n. going. See *agrētvan* and *prātār-itvan*.

Itvarā, m(f)n. going, walking, RV. x, 88, 4; travelling; a traveller; cruel, harsh, L.; poor, indigent, L.; low, vile, condemned, Pañcat.; (as), m. a bull or steer allowed to go at liberty (v. l. *itāra*, q. v.), L.; (f), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, Rājat.

इकटा *ikkata*, as, m. a kind of reed, L. See *ikṭa* and *utkata*.

इक्षुवालिक्कवाला, in astrology = **iqbal**, good fortune, prosperity.

इक्षु *ikshu*, us, m. (√2. *ish*, Uṇ. iii, 157), the sugar-cane, AV. i, 34, 5; Kauś.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.; (twelve species of it are enumerated, Suśr.); the stem of the sugar-cane, Mn.; eyelash, VS.; TS. &c.; N. of a king, VP. — **kāṇḍā**, n. the stem or cane of the Saccharum Officinale, the sugar-cane, Suśr.; R.; (as), m., N. of two different species of sugar-cane, Saccharum Munja Roxb. and Saccharum Spontaneum, L. — **kuṭṭaka**, m. a gatherer or reaper of sugar-cane, Uṇ. — **kabutra**, n. a field of sugar-cane, Pañcat. — **gandha**, m. Saccharum Spontaneum; a kind of Asteracantha Longifolia; (ā), f. Saccharum Spontaneum, Asteracantha Longifolia, Capparis Spinosa, Batatas Paniculata, L. — **gandhikā**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **ja**, mfn. coning from sugar-cane, Suśr. — **tulyā**, f. Saccharum Spontaneum, L. — **dan-ḍa**, n. the stem or cane of the Saccharum Officinale. — **darbhā**, f. a kind of grass or sugar-cane, L. — **dā**, f., N. of a river; see *ikshulā*, *ikshu-mālīnī*, *ikshu-mālavī*. — **netra**, n. a kind of

sugar-cane, L. — **pattra**, m. the grain Penicillaria Spicata, L.; (f), f. Acorus Calamus, Nir. — **parṇi**, f. Acorus Calamus, ib. — **pāka**, m. molasses, L. — **pra**, m. the plant Saccharum Sara, L. — **balika**, f. Saccharum Spontaneum, = *-tulyā*, L. — **bhakahikā**, f. a meal of sugar or molasses, Comm. on Pāp. — **bhakahita**, m. (ā & ī), chewing sugar-cane, Vop. — **mati**, f., N. of a river in Kurukshetra, MBh.; Hariv. R. — **mālavī** or **mālinī**, f., N. of a river, MBh.; see *ikshu-dā*. — **mūla**, n. a kind of sugar-cane; the root of sugar-cane, — **meha**, n. diabetes or diabetes mellitus; see *madhu-meha*; (°*mehin*, mfn. suffering from diabetes, Suśr.) — **yantra**, n. a sugar-mill. — **yonī**, m. Saccharum Officinatum, L. — **rasa**, m. the juice of the sugar-cane; molasses, unrefined sugar, Suśr.; Pañcat.; the cane Saccharum Spontaneum, L.; — *-kvātha*, m. raw or unrefined sugar, molasses, L.; — *-kvāthā*, m. the sea of syrup L. — **vaṇa**, n. (Pāp. viii, 4, 5) a sugar-cane wood. — **vallari** and **valli**, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — **vāṭikā** or **vāṭī**, f. Saccharum Officinatum (the common yellow cane), L. — **vārī**, n. the sea of syrup (one of the seven seas), L. — **vikāra**, m. 'change of sugar-cane,' sugar, molasses; any sweetmeat, Suśr. — **veshāna**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L. — **śāka** or **śākina**, n. a field of sugar-cane, L. — **samudra**, m. the sea of syrup (one of the seven seas), L. — **sāra**, m. molasses, raw or unrefined sugar, L. **Ikshvārī** (for *ikshu-vārī*?), m. Saccharum Spontaneum. **Ikshvālīka**, m. (for *ikshu-vālīka*?), Saccharum Spontaneum; (ā), f. another sort, Saccharum Fuscum (native reed-pens are made from its stem), L.

Ikshuka, as, m. sugar-cane, Suśr. **Ikshukīya**, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 31) abounding in sugar-cane (as a country or region). **Ikshura**, as, m. Capparis Spinosa; Asteracantha Longifolia; Saccharum Spontaneum, L. **Ikshuraka**, as, m. Capparis Spinosa; Saccharum Spontaneum, L.

Ikshulā, f., N. of a river, MBh. See *ikshu-dā*.

इक्ष्वाकु ikshvākū [RV.] and **ikshvāku** [AV.], as, m., N. of a man, RV. x, 60, 7; AV. xix, 39, 9; of a son of Manu Vaivasvata (father of Kūkshi and first king of the solar dynasty in Ayodhya), MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Hariv.; VP.; a descendant of Ikshvāku, R.; Ragh.; (some Buddhists as well as the Jains derive their Cakravartins and many of their Arhats from Ikshvāku); (*avas*), m., N. of a warrior-tribe descended from Ikshvāku, VarBṛS.; (*us*), f. a bitter gourd; according to some, the Coloquintida (Citrus Colocynthis), the fruit of a wild species of Lagenaria Vulgaris, Suśr. — **kula-ja**, mfn. born in the family of Ikshvāku.

इक्ष ikh, cl. 1. P. *ekhati*, *iyekha*, *ekshishyati*, *ekhitum*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 26 & 27; [cf. Gk. *ἔκω*, *ὀΐχομαι*]

इक्षार in-kāra and **in-kṛita** = *hiṇ-kāra*, *hiṇ-kṛita*, q. v.

इक्ष inkh, cl. 1. P. *inkhati*, *inkhām-cakāra*, *inkhishyati*, *inkhitum*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 26 & 27; [cf. Hib. *imchim*, 'I go on, proceed, march?']

इङ्ग ing, cl. 1. P., ep. *ā. ingati*, *-te* (Dhātup. v, 46), to go, to go to or towards; to move or agitate, MBh.; Bhag.; Caus. P. *ingayati*, to move, agitate, shake, RV. i, 167, 45; ŚBr.; (in Gr.) to divide or separate the members of a compound word, use a word or bring it into such a grammatical relation that it is considered *ingya*, see below, RPrāt.; [cf. Hib. *ing*, 'a stir, a move']

Ingā, mfn. movable, locomotive, MBh.; surprising, wonderful, L.; (*as*), m. a hint or sign, an indication of 'sentiment by gesture, knowledge, L.; (ā), f. (with Buddh.) a manner of counting, Lalit. **Ingana**, am, n. shaking, KātyŚr.; (in Gr.) separation of one member of a compound from another; separation by the *ava-graha* or mark of tmesis, Comm. on RPrāt.

Ingita, am, n. palpitation; change of the voice, internal motion, motion of various parts of the body as indicating the intentions; hint, sign, gesture; aim, intention, real but covert purpose, Mn.; R.; MBh.; Suśr.; Hit.; Ragh. &c. — **kovidā** or **jñā**, mfn. understanding signs, acquainted with the gesture of another, skilled in the expression or interpretation of internal sentiments by external gesture. **Ingī-tādhyāsita**, n. play of features, MBh.

Ingya, mfn. movable from its place (in the Prā-tisākhya a term for those words or rather parts of a compound word which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding part), a word which in the Pada-pāṭha is divided by the *ava-graha* or mark of tmesis, RPrāt.; APrāt.

इङ्गिड ingiḍa, as, m., N. of a plant, Kauś.

इङ्गुद inguda, as, ī, m. f. the medicinal tree Terminalia Catappa (in Bengal confounded with Putrajīva Roxburghii Wall.), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Śak.; Ragh.; (*am*), n. the nut of the tree Terminalia Catappa, MBh.

Ingula, as, ī, m. f. Terminalia Catappa, L.

इचिकिल icikila, as, m. a pond; mud, mire, L.

इच्छक icchaka, as, m. the citron, Citrus Medica, L.

इच्छक icchaka, *icchā*, &c. See p. 169, col. 1.

इज्जल ijjala, as, m. a small tree growing in wet and saline soil (or on low grounds near the sea), Barringtonia Acutangula Gaertn., L.

इज्य ija, mfn. (irr. fut. pass. p. of *√yaj*), to be revered or honoured, RāmātUp.; BhP. &c.; (*as*), m. a teacher, BhP.; a deity, god, BhP.; N. of Brīhaspati (the teacher or Guru of the gods); of the planet Jupiter; (ā), f. a sacrifice, making offerings to the gods or manes, Pāp. iii, 3, 98; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a gift, donation; worship, reverence; meeting, union, L.; a cow, L.; a bawd or procuress, L. — **āila**, mfn. sacrificing frequently, L.

इचाक ičāka, as, m. a shrimp, prawn.

इज्जना ijjanā, f. (fr. *iñj* = *√iñj*?), movement, Lalit.

इट it, cl. 1. P. *etati*, *etitum* (Dhātup. ix, 31), to go; to go to or towards; (p. *iḍat*, RV. x, 171, 1) to make haste; to err [NBD.]

इट ita, as, m. a kind of reed or grass; a texture woven from it, a mat, AV. vi, 14, 3; ix, 3, 18; N. of a Rishi (author of RV. x, 171), RAnukr. — **sūnā**, n. a texture formed of reed, a mat, ŚBr.

इट्टर it-cara, as, m. (fr. 4. *ish* and *cara*), a bull or steer allowed to go at liberty, L.

इडिमिका iḍimikā, f., N. of a section of the Kāthaka recension of the Yajur-veda.

इड id (fr. *√1. ish*; connected with *irā*, q. v.; only in inst., gen., abl. sing., and acc. pl. *iḍā* and *iḍās*; or, according to the spelling of the Rīg-veda, *iḍā* and *iḍās*), a refreshing draught, refreshment, libation offered to the gods, RV.; the flaw of speech, the stream of sacred words and worship, prayer; (Sāy.) the earth, food, RV.; VS.; (*idas* or *ilas*), pl. the objects of devotion (a particular form of Agni addressed in the fourth verse of the Āpri hymn RV. i, 13), RV. iii, 4, 3; (erroneously also referred to in the Brāhmaṇas &c. as if etymologically connected with the words *iḍya*, *iḍita*, *iḍita*, 'the praiseworthy,' 'the praised,' which are used in other passages as the designation of the same object of worship), VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

Idā, as, m., N. of Agni (who is to be addressed with prayers, or invoked with the stream or flow of praise), VS. ii, 3; N. of a king (a son of Kardama or Manu), VP.; (cf. *ila*). — **vidā**, m., N. of a son of Daśaratha, VP.; (ā), f., N. of a daughter of Triṇabindu and mother of Kuvera, VP.; BhP.; a species of she-goat, BhP.

Idās or **ilas** (gen. of *id* above). — **pāti**, 'Lord of refreshment,' N. of Pūshan, RV. vi, 58, 4; of Brīhaspati, RV. v, 42, 14; of Vishnu, BhP. vi, 5, 27. — **padē**, in the place of sacred libation, i. e. at the altar or place of offering, RV.

Idā, f. or (in Rīg-veda) **ilā**, (not to be confounded with the inst. case of *id* above), refreshing draught, refreshment, animation, recreation, comfort, vital spirit, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; offering, libation (especially a holy libation, offered between the Pra-yāga and Anu-yāga, and consisting of four preparations of milk, poured into a vessel containing water, and then partially drunk by the priest and sacrificers; personified in the cow, the symbol of feeding and nourishment), ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 1, &c.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; (metaphorically, cf. *id*) stream or flow of praise and worship

(personified as the goddess of sacred speech and action, invoked together with Aditi and other deities, but especially in the Āpri hymns together with Sarasvatī and Mahī or Bhārati), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; the earth, food, Sāy.; a cow; the goddess *Idā* or *Ilā* (daughter of Manu or of man thinking on and worshipping the gods; she is the wife of Budha and mother of Purū-ravas; in another aspect she is called Maitravaruni as daughter of Mitra-Varuṇa, two gods who were objects of the highest and most spiritual devotion); N. of Durgā; of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kāśyapa; of a wife of Vasudeva and of the Rudra Rīta-dhva; speech, BhP.; heaven, L.; earth, MBh.; a particular artery on the left side of the body; a tubular vessel (one of the principal channels of the vital spirit, that which is on the right side of the body), L. — **camasa**, m. a vessel for the *Idā* oblation, Kauś. — **jāta**, m. a species of Agallochum, L. — **ādāha** (*iḍā*, *iḍā*, and *iḍā*), n., N. of a particular Ishty-ayana or sacrificial observance, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. — **pātra**, n. and **pātri**, f. a vessel for the *Idā* oblation. — **prajas** (*asas*), f. pl. the descendants of *Idā*. — **ṛās-padē** (*iḍāyā-padē*), ind. at the place of *Idā*, i. e. of worship and libation, earth, RV.; AV. — **vat** (*iḍā*), mfn. refreshing, granting fresh vital spirits; possessed of refreshment, refreshed; possessed of sacrificial food [Sāy.], RV.; containing the word *iḍā*, TāṇḍyaBr.; (in music) a particular time.

Idācika, f. (fr. *iḍā*?), a wasp, L.

Idikā, f. the earth, L.

Idiya, mfn. (*gāṇa utkarādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 90), belonging to *iḍā*.

इडिक्क idikka, as, m. a wild goat, L.

इडुर idvāra, as, m. a bull fit to be set at liberty, L. See *it-cara*.

इयदरी indārī or **indālī**, f. a kind of cake, L.

इयद indvā, e, n. du. two coverings for the hands (made of Muñja grass) to protect them in removing the Ukhā (from the fire), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. [T. reads *indra*].

इयेरिका inverikā, f. a kind of cake, L.

इत् it, (in Gr.) an indicatory letter or syllable attached to roots &c. (= *anubandha*, q. v.)

इत् 3. it for the Ved. particle *it*, q. v.

इतर it-tara, mfn. (the neuter is *ad* in classical Sanskrit, but *am* [ad. ŚBr.] in Ved., Pāp. vii, 1, 25, 26; comparative form of pronom. base 3. i; cf. Lat. *iterum*; Hib. *iter*), the other (of two), another; (pl.) the rest; (with abl.) different from, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Mn.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; low, vile, Kād.; expelled, rejected, L.; (ā), f. said to be a N. of the mother of Aitareya; (*ad*), ind. whereas, whilst, Subh.; *itara*, *itara*, the one—the other, this—that. (*Itara* connected antithetically with a preceding word often signifies the contrary idea, e. g. *vijayāya itarāya vā* [MBh.], to victory or defeat; so in Dvandva compounds, *sukhāteshu* [ŚvetUp.], in happiness and distress; it sometimes, however, forms a Tat-purusha compound with another word to express the one idea implied in the contrary of that word, e. g. *dakṣiṇētarā*, the left hand.) — **janā**, m. an ordinary man, Sāring.; (*ās*), m. pl. 'other men,' a euphemistic name of certain beings who appear to be considered as spirits of darkness (Kuvera belongs to them), AV.; VS.; TS.; MaitrS.; GopBr. — **jā-tiya**, mfn. ordinary, common-place. — **tas**, ind. otherwise than, different from; from or to another direction, KātyŚr.; ŚBr. &c.; (*itaretarataca*, hither and thither, R.) — **tra**, ind. elsewhere, BhP.; on the other hand, else, Yogas. — **thā**, ind. in another manner, in a contrary manner; perversely; on the other hand, else, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Śis. &c. — **pāṇi**, m. the left hand, ĀśvGr. iv, 7, 13. **Itarāṅga**, mfn. being a means to another, ancillary to another, Sāh. 266. **Itarētara**, mfn. (occurring chiefly in oblique cases of sing. and in comp.; perhaps for *itaras-itarā*; cf. *anyo'nya*, *paras-para*), one another, one with another, mutual, respective, several; (*am*), n. or adv. mutually, &c., KātyŚr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; — *kāmyā*, f. respective or several fancies or inclinations; — *pratyaya*, mfn. dependent on each other; — *pratyaya-tva*, n. mutual dependence, Bādar.; — *yoga*, m. mutual connexion or relation (of the simple members, as in a

Dvandva compound), Siddh. i, p. 431. **Itarētarāśraya**, mfn. taking refuge with or depending on each other, concerning mutually; (as), m. a particular logical error, circular reasoning, Sarvad. **Itarētarōpa-kṛti-mat**, mfn. helping each other, Śiś. ix, 33.

Itare-dyus, ind. on another or different day, Pāṇ. v, 3, 22.

इतस् i-tas, ind. (fr. 3. i with affix *tas*, used like the abl. case of the pronoun *idam*), from hence, hence, here (opposed to *amu-tas* and *amu-tra*), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak. &c.; from this point; from this world, in this world, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Prab. &c.; (*itas*, *itas*, here—there; *itāśchētaśca*, hence and thence, hither and thither, here and there, to and fro); from this time, now, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; therefore, R. **Itā-ūti**, mfn. extending or reaching from hence; existing or lasting longer than the present time, future; one who has obtained help [Say.], RV. **Itāh-prādāna**, mfn. offering from hence, i. e. from this world, TS.; ŚBr. **Itas-tatas**, ind. here and there, hither and thither, R.; Hit. &c.

इति 2. iti, ind. (fr. pronominal base 3. i), in this manner, thus (in its original signification *iti* refers to something that has been said or thought, or lays stress on what precedes; in the Brāhmaṇas it is often equivalent to 'as you know,' reminding the hearer or reader of certain customs, conditions, &c. supposed to be known to him).

In quotations of every kind *iti* means that the preceding words are the very words which some person has or might have spoken, and placed thus at the end of a speech it serves the purpose of inverted commas (*ity uktvā*, having so said; *iti kṛtvā*, having so considered, having so decided). It may often have reference merely to what is passing in the mind, e.g. *bālo'pi nāvamantavyo manushya iti bhūmipah*, a king, though a child, is not to be despised, saying to one's self, 'he is a mortal,' (Gr. 928.) In dram. *iti tatthā karoti* means 'after these words he acts thus.'

Sometimes *iti* is used to include under one head a number of separate objects aggregated together (e.g. *ijyādhyayanadanānī tapaḥ satyama kṣamā damah lobha iti mārgo 'yam*, 'sacrificing, studying, liberality, penance, truth, patience, self-restraint, absence of desire,' this course of conduct, &c.).

Iti is sometimes followed by *evam*, *iva*, or a demonstrative pronoun pleonastically (e.g. *tām brūyād bhavatyiti evam*, her he may call 'lady,' thus).

Iti may form an adverbial compound with the name of an author (e.g. *iti-pāṇini*, thus according to Pāṇini). It may also express the act of calling attention (lo! behold!) It may have some other significations, e.g. something additional (as in *ity-ādi*, et cetera), order, arrangement specific or distinctive, and identity. It is used by native commentators after quoting a rule to express 'according to such a rule' (e.g. *anudātānita iti ātmanepadam bhavati*, according to the rule of Pāṇini i, 3, 12, the *Ātmanepada* takes place). *Kim iti* = *kim*, wherefore, why? (In the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa *iti* occurs for *iti*; cf. Prākṛit *iti* and *iti*.) — **katha**, mfn. unworthy of trust, not fit to be credited; wicked, lost; (*ā*), f. unmeaning or nonsensical discourse; (for *atikatha*, q.v.), L. — **karana**, n. or — **kāra**, m. the word *iti*, RPrāt. — **karaniya** [Kir. vii, 17] or — **kartavya** or — **kārya** or — **kṛtya**, mfn. proper or necessary to be done according to certain conditions; (*am*), n. duty, obligation, MBh.; R.; Mn.; — *tā*, f. any proper or necessary measure, obligation. **Itikartavyatā-mūḍha**, mfn. embarrassed, dumb-founded, wholly at a loss what to do, lit. — **thā**, m(f)n. Ved. such a one, such, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 4 & xi, 6, 3, 11. — **nāman**, mfn. having such a name, Hariv. — **para**, mfn. followed by *iti* (as a word), TPrāt. — **pāṇini**, ind. thus according to Pāṇini's very words, Comm. on Pāṇ. — **mātra**, mfn. of such extent or quality. — **vat**, ind. in the same manner, Śāh.; Comm. on Ragh. — **vṛtta**, n. occurrence, event, R.; Śāh.; Vām. &c. — **hari**, ind. thus according to Hari's very words, Vop. **Ity-anta**, mfn. ending thus, Comm. on Pāṇ. **Ity-ārtha**, mfn. having such a sense or meaning; (*am*), ind. for this purpose, R. **Ity-ādi**, mfn. having such (thing or things) at the beginning, thus beginning, and so forth, et cetera, Hit.; Vet.; Vedāntas. &c. **Ity-ālikhitā**, mfn. so scratched or marked, ŚBr. **Ity-ukta**, n. 'so said,' information, report. **Ity-unmṛśya**, mfn. to be touched in this manner, ŚBr. **Ity-etan-nāmaka**,

mfn. having those names (as aforesaid), Vedāntas. **Ity-evam-ādi**, ind. and so forth, VP.; Kāvya.

Itisa, as, m., N. of a man, (gaṇa *naḍḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99.)

Iti-ha, ind. thus indeed, according to tradition. **Iti-hāsa**, as, m. (*iti-ha-āsa*, 'so indeed it was'), talk, legend, tradition, history, traditional accounts of former events, heroic history, ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.

इतीकितिका, as, m., N. of a people (cf. *ijika*).

इत्कट itkaṭa, as, m. a kind of reed or grass. See *ikkaṭa*.

इत्किला itkilā, f., N. of a perfume, L. See *rocana*.

इथ ittha, am, n. in astron. = *ixθús*, VarBṛS.

इथम् ittham, ind. (fr. *id*, q.v.; Pāṇ. v, 3, 24), thus, in this manner, RV.; AV.; TS.; R.; Śak. &c.; [cf. Lat. *item*]. — **vidha** (*ittham*), mfn. of such a kind, endowed with such qualities, Bhartṛ. — **kāram**, ind. in this manner, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 27. — **bhāva**, m. the being thus endowed. — **bhūta**, mfn. become thus, being thus or in such manner; so circumstanced, Pāṇ.; Śak.; Megh. &c.

इथशाल itthasāla (fr. Arabic إِثْمَال), N. of the third Yoga in astronomy.

इथा itthā, ind. Ved. thus; (often used in the Rig-veda, and sometimes only to lay stress on a following word; therefore by native etymologists [Nir.] considered as a particle of affirmation.) *Itthā* is often connected with words expressing devotion to the gods &c. in the sense of thus, truly, really; especially with *dhi* as an adjective. Hence *itthā-dhi* = such, i.e. true (*satya*) or real worship. Similarly, *itthā-dhi*, mfn. so devout, so pious, i.e. very devout; performing such or true works [Say.], RV.; AV.; KathUp.

इथात् itthāt, ind. (= *ittham*), Ved. thus, in this way.

इय iya, &c., *itvan*, &c. See p. 163, col. 3.

इद् id, ind. Ved. (probably the neut. form of the pronom. base *i*, see 3. i; a particle of affirmation) even, just, only; indeed, assuredly (especially in strengthening an antithesis, e.g. *yāthā vāsanti devās tāthēd asat*, as the gods wish it, thus indeed it will be, RV. viii, 28, 4; *dīpsanta id ripśvo nāha debhuh*, the enemies wishing indeed to hurt were in nowise able to hurt, RV. i, 147, 3).

Id is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion (e.g. *viśva it*, every one indeed; *śaśvad it*, constantly indeed; *eka it*, one only). At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions, particles (e.g. *tvam it*, thou indeed; *yadi it*, if indeed, &c.).

Id occurs often in the Rig-veda and Atharva-veda, seldom in the Brāhmaṇas, and its place is taken in classical Sanskrit by *eva* and other particles.

इदम् i. idam; **ayam**, **iyam**, **idam** (fr. *id*, Up. iv, 156; gaṇa *sarvādi*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 27; Vop.; a kind of neut. of the pronom. base 3. i with *am* [cf. Lat. *is*, *ea*, *id*, and *idem*]; the regular forms are partly derived from the pronom. base *a*; see Gr. 224; the Veda exhibits various irregular formations, e.g. fr. pronom. base *a*, an inst. *enā*, *ayā* [used in general adverbially], and gen. loc. *du. ayās*, and perhaps also *avās*, in RV. vi, 67, 11; vii, 67, 4; x, 132, 5 [BRD.]; fr. the base *ima*, a gen. sing. *imāsyā*, only RV.; the RV. has in a few instances the irregular accentuation *dsmai*, v, 39, 5, &c.; *dsya*, iv, 15, 5, &c.; *āhīs*, vi, 25, 2, &c.: the forms derived fr. *a* are used enclitically if they take the place of the third personal pronoun. do not stand at the beginning of a verse or period, and have no peculiar stress laid upon them), this, this here, referring to something near the speaker; known, present; (opposed to *adas*, e.g. *ayam lokah* or *idam viśvam* or *idam sarvam*, this earthly world, this universe; *ayam agnih*, this fire which burns on the earth; but *asāv agnih*, that fire in the sky, i.e. the lightning: so also *idam* or *iyam* alone sometimes signifies 'this earth,' *ime sma*, here we are.)

Idam often refers to something immediately following, whereas *etad* points to what precedes (e.g. *śrutvā etad idam ūcuh*, having heard that they said this).

Idam occurs connected with *yad*, *tad*, *etad*, *kim*, and a personal pronoun, partly to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, partly pleonastically (e.g. *tad idam vākyam*, this speech here following; so *'yam vidūshakah*, this Viḍūshaka here).

Idād-vasu, mfn. rich in this and that, AV. xiii, 4, 54.

Idām, ind. [Ved. and in a few instances in classical Sanskrit] here, to this place; now, even, just; there; with these words, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; ChUp.; in this manner, R. ii, 53, 31; Śak. (v.l. for *iti* in *kim iti josham āsyate*, 20, 8). — **yu** (*idam*), desiring this, Nir. — **yuga**, n. = *etad yugam* [T.], gaṇa *pratiṇādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 99. — **rūpa** (*idam*), mfn. having this shape, ŚBr. — **vid**, mfn. knowing this or conversant with this, AitAr.; Nir. — **kāryā**, f. the plant Hedysarum Allhiagi, L. — **tana** mfn. being oow, living in this time, Comm. on Mn. ix, 68. — **tā**, f. the being this, identity, Sarvad. — **tritiya**, mfn. doing this for the third time, Comm. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 162. — **dvitiya**, mfn. doing this for the second time, ib. — **prākāram**, ind. in this manner, Vop. — **prathama**, mfn. doing this for the first time; having this as the first or best; being by this the first, Comm. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 162. — **madhu** (*idam*), n. a particular hymn, TS. vii, 5, 10, 1. — **madhura**, n. id., Kath. 34, 5. — **māya**, m(f)n. made or consisting of this, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 6.

इदा i-dā, ind. (fr. pronom. base 3. i, Pāṇ. v, 3, 20), Ved. now, at this moment; (often connected with a gen. of *ahan*, e.g. *idā cid dhanah* or *ahna idā*, this present day, 'now-a-days'; and with *hyas*, e.g. *idā hyah*, only yesterday), RV. — **dika** (*idā-dika*), mfn. beginning now or with this moment. — **vatsarā**, m. (originally perhaps) 'the present or current year'; one of the names given to the single years of a period of five years; one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are productive of great rewards, AV.; VS.; MaitrS. &c. (*Idāvatsariya*, mfn. belonging to such a year, Comm. on Pāṇ. *Idu-vatsara* and *id-vatsara* = *idā-vatsara* above. *Id-vatsariya* = *idāvatsariya* above.)

Idāni, i, n. a measure of time (the fifteenth part of an *Ētarhi*), ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 5.

Idānim, ind. now, at this moment, in this case, just, even (with gen. of *ahan*, e.g. *idānim ahnaḥ*, this present day, 'now-a-days'; *idānim eva*, just now; immediately; *idānim api*, in this case too; *tata idānim*, thereupon, then), RV.; ŚBr.; Ait.; Ragh.; (in rare cases it is an expletive, affecting but slightly the sense). **Idānimtana**, m(f)n. present, modern, momentary, of the present moment, Śāh.; — *tva*, n. the being momentary, Comm. on Mn.

इद् iddhā, **इध idhmā**, &c. See *√indh*.

इन् in. See *√inv*.

इन inā, mfn. (fr. *√is*, Up. iii, 2; or fr. *in* = *√inv*), able, strong, energetic, determined, bold; powerful, mighty; wild; glorious, RV.; (as), m. a lord, master; a king, BhP.; N. of an Ādiṭya; the sun; the lunar mansion Hasta, L. — **sabha**, n. a royal court or assembly. **Inōdaya**, m. sunrise.

इनक्ष inaksh (said to be a Desid. of *√naś*; 2. sg. *inakshasi*, RV. x, 75, 4; Subj. *inakshat*, i, 13, 2, 6; p. *inakshat*, i, 51, 9; x, 45, 7), to endeavour to reach, strive to obtain, RV.

इनानी ināni, f., N. of a plant (= *Vatā-pattri*), L.

इनु inu, us, m., N. of a Gandharva, L.

इन्धिहा inthihā, f. (fr. Arabic إِنْثِيهَا), an astrological term.

इन्द् ind, cl. 1. P. *indati*, *aśdat*, *indām-bābhūva*, *inditum*, to be powerful; 'to see' [Goldst.]; perhaps = *√und*, 'to drop' (the meaning 'to be powerful' seems to be given by native lexicographers merely for the etymology of the word *indra*, q.v.), Dhātup. iii, 26; Nir.; Vop.

इन्द्वर indambara, am, n. the blue lotus, *Nymphæa Cærulea*, L. See *indī-vara*.

इन्दिरा indindirā, f. a large bee, *Prasanna*.

इन्दिरा indirā, f., N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu, Kathās.; BhP.; beauty, splendour. — **mandira**, m. 'the home of Lakshmi'; N. of Vishnu, L.

Indīrālaya, n. 'the abode of Indira or Lakshmi', the blue lotus, Nymphæa Stellata and Cyanea (the goddess Indira issued at the creation from its petals), L.

इन्द्रीवर indī-rara or indī-vāra or indī-vara, as, m. n. the blossom of a blue lotus, Nymphæa Stellata and Cyanea, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Prab. &c.; (as), m. a bee, Gīt.; (ī), f. the plant Asparagus Racemosus; (ā), f. another plant, L. — **dala**, n. the petal of a blue lotus, Bhartṛ. — **prabhā**, f., N. of a daughter of Kaiya, Kathās. **Indivārākeha**, m. 'lotus-eyed', N. of a man, Kathās.

Indivaripi, f. a blue lotus, a group of blue lotuses, L.

इन्दु indu, us, m. (√*und*, Un. i, 13; probably fr. *ind* = √*und*, 'to drop' [see p. 165, col. 3, & cf. *indra*]; perhaps connected with *bimbu*, which last is unknown in the Rig-veda, BRD.), Ved. a drop (especially of Soma), Soma, RV. AV.; VS.; a bright drop, a spark, TS.; the moon; (*avas*), m. pl. the moons, i.e. the periodic changes of the moon; time of moonlight, night, RV.; MBh.; Śak.; Megh. &c.; (*us*), m. camphor, Bhpr.; the point on a die, AV. vii, 109, 6; N. of Vāstoshpati, RV. vii, 54, 2; a symbolic expression for the number 'one'; designation of the Anuvāra; a coin, L. (In the Brāhmaṇas *indu* is used only for the moon; but the connexion between the meanings 'Soma juice' and 'moon' in the word *indu* has led to the same two ideas being transferred in classical Sanskrit to the word *Soma*, although the latter has properly only the sense 'Soma juice'.) — **ka-kohā**, f. the radiating circle all round the moon. — **ka-mala**, n. the blossom of the white lotus, L. — **kara**, m., N. of a man. — **kalāsa**, m. id., Kathās. — **kalā**, f. a digit of the moon; N. of several plants, Cocculus Cordifolius, Sarcostema Viminalis, Ligusticum Ajowan, L. — **kalikā**, f. the plant Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. — **kānta**, m. 'moon-loved', 'the moon-stone', Kād.; (*ā*), f. night, L. — **kirita**, m. 'moon-crested', N. of Śiva, Prasannar. — **kesarin**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. — **kshaya**, m. wane of the moon; new moon. — **ja**, m. 'son of the moon', N. of the planet Mercury, VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. the river Revā or Narmadā in the Dekhan, L. — **janaka**, m. 'father of the moon', 'the ocean (the moon being produced at the churning of the ocean)', L. — **dala**, n. a portion of the moon, a digit, crescent. — **dina**, n. a lunar day. — **nandana** and **-putra**, m., N. of the planet Mercury. — **pushpikā**, f. the plant Methonica Superba, L. — **prabha**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **phala**, m. Spondias Mangifera, L. — **bimba**, n. the disk of the moon, Śārng. — **bha**, n., N. of the Nakshatra Mrigashīras; (*ā*), f. a group of lotuses. — **bhavā**, f., N. of a river. — **bhrit**, m. 'bearing the crescent on his forehead', N. of Śiva. — **maṇi**, m. the moon-stone. — **mandala**, n. the orb or disc of the moon. — **mat** (*indū*), m. (in liturgical language) N. of Agni (because in the verses in which he is addressed the word *indu* occurs), VS. xxvi, 13; ŚBr.; (*tī*), f. day of full moon, L.; N. of the sister of Bhoja and wife of Aja, Ragh.; N. of a river, R.; of a commentary. — **mitra**, m., N. of a grammarian. — **mukha**, mf(ī)n. moon-faced, Hāsya. — **mauli**, m., N. of Śiva, Prab.; Bālar. — **ratna**, n. a pearl, L. — **rāja**, m., N. of a man. — **rekhā**, f. a digit of the moon. — **lokhā**, f. a digit of the moon; the plant Menispermum Glabrum; the moon-plant Asclepias Acidia; a kind of lovable, Ligusticum Ajowan, L. — **loka**, m. = *candra-loka*, q.v. — **lohaka**, n. silver, L. — **vadana**, mf(ā)n. moon-faced, Mālav.; (*ā*), f. a metre of four verses (each of which contains fourteen syllables). — **valli**, f. the plant Sarcostema Viminalis, L. — **vāra**, m. in astrology = the Arabic نار, *nār*. — **vraṭa**, n. a religious observance depending on the age of the moon (diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month, &c.), MBh.; (cf. *cāndrāyana*). — **śakalā**, f. Vernonia Anthelminthica, L. — **saphari**, f. Bauhinia Tomentosa, L. — **śekhara**, m. 'moon-crested', N. of Śiva, Kathās.; of a Kinnara. — **suta** and **-sūnu**, m., N. of the planet Mercury.

Induka, as, m., N. of a plant, = *aśmantaka*, L.

इन्द्र indūra, as, m. a rat, a mouse [cf. *undura*, *unduru*], L.

इन्द्र indra, as, m. (for etym. as given by native authorities see Nir. x, 8; Śāy. on RV. i, 3, 4; Un. ii, 28; according to BRD. fr. *in* = √*inv* with

suff. *ra* preceded by inserted *d*, meaning 'to subdue, conquer'; according to Muir, S. T. v, 119, for *sindra* fr. √*syand*, 'to drop'; more probably from √*ind*, 'to drop', q.v., and connected with *indu* above), the god of the atmosphere and sky; the Indian Jupiter Pluvius or lord of rain (who in Vedic mythology reigns over the deities of the intermediate region or atmosphere; he fights against and conquers with his thunderbolt [*vajra*] the demons of darkness, and is in general a symbol of generous heroism; *Indra* was not originally lord of the gods of the sky, but his deeds were most useful to mankind, and he was therefore addressed in prayers and hymns more than any other deity, and ultimately superseded the more lofty and spiritual Varuṇa; in the later mythology *Indra* is subordinated to the triad Brahman, Vishnu, and Śiva, but remained the chief of all other deities in the popular mind), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mu.; MBh.; R. &c. &c.; (he is also regent of the east quarter, and considered one of the twelve Ādityas), Mn.; R.; Suśr. &c.; in the Vedānta he is identified with the supreme being; a prince; life, best, excellent, the first, the chief (of any class of objects; cf. *surēndra*, *rājēndra*, *parvatēndra*, &c.), Mn.; Hit.; the pupil of the right eye (that of the left being called *Indrāṇi* or *Indra's* wife), ŚBr.; BrĀrUp.; the number fourteen, Sūryas; N. of a grammarian; of a physician; the plant Wrightia Antidysenterica (see *kutaja*), L.; a vegetable poison, L.; the twenty-sixth Yoga or division of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic; the Yoga star in the twenty-sixth Nakshatra, γ Pegasi; the human soul, the portion of spirit residing in the body; night, L.; one of the nine divisions of Jambu-dvīpa or the known continent, L.; (*ā*), f. the wife of *Indra*, see *indrāṇi*; N. of a plant, L.; (*ī*), f., N. of an attendant of Devī. — **īśhabhā** (*indra*), f. 'having *Indra* as a bull, or impregnated by *Indra*', the earth, AV. xii, 1, 6. — **karman**, m. 'performing *Indra's* deeds', N. of Vishnu, R. — **kavi**, m., N. of a poet. — **kārmuka**, n. rainbow, VarBṛS. — **kila**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh.; a bolt, cross-beam, AVPar.; Suśr. — **kukshi**, m. '*Indra's* belly', N. of particular Soma sacrifices, TāndyaBr. — **kuñjara**, m. *Indra's* elephant (see *airāvata*), L. — **kūṭa**, m., N. of a mountain, Hariv. — **kriśhā**, mfn. 'ploughed by *Indra*', growing in a wild state, MBh. — **ketu**, m. *Indra's* banner, Lalit.; N. of a man, BHP. — **kośa** or **-kośha** or **-koshaka**, m. a platform; a scaffold; a projection of the roof of a house, a kind of balcony or terrace; a pin or bracket projecting from the wall, R. & L. — **krośa**, m., N. of a place, TāndyaBr. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, Rājāt. — **gupta** (*indra*), mf(ā)n. guarded or protected by *Indra*, AV. xii, 1, 11; (as), m., N. of a Brāhman. — **guru**, m. teacher of *Indra*, N. of Kaśyapa. — **gopa**, or *ā*, mfn. Ved. having *Indra* as one's protector, RV. viii, 46, 32; (as), m. the insect cochineal of various kinds; a fire-fly (in this sense also *indra-gopaka*). — **ghoshā**, m. 'having the name *Indra*', N. of a particular deity, VS.; MaitrS. — **candana**, n. = *hari-candana*, L. — **cāpa**, m. n. *Indra's* bow, the rainbow, MBh.; Megh.; VarBṛS. — **cirbhīti**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **ccandana**, m. a necklace consisting of 1008 strings, VarBṛS.; Pañcad. — **ja**, m., N. of the ape Vālin, L. — **jatu**, n. bitumen, Nir. — **janana**, n. *Indra's* birth. (*Indra-jananiya* [gana *indra-janandī*, Pān. iv, 3, 88], mfn. treating of *Indra's* birth.) — **jā**, mfn. descended from *Indra*, AV. iv, 3, 7. — **jānu**, m., N. of a monkey, R. — **jālā**, n. the net of *Indra*, AV. viii, 8, 8; a weapon employed by Arjuna, MBh.; sham, illusion, delusion, magic, sorcery, juggle; the art of magic &c., Kathās.; Katnāv.; Prab.; Vedāntas.; Śāh. &c.; — **jila**, m. knowing the art of magic, a juggler, sorcerer, VarBṛS. — **paricaya**, m. knowledge of magic art, Kshem.; — **purusha**, m. a phantom of a man, Daś.; — **vidyā**, f. the science of magic art. — **jālika**, m. a juggler, a conjurer. — **jālin**, m. a juggler, sorcerer, Kathās.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of *Indra*', N. of the son of Rāvaṇa, R.; Ragh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of the father of Rāvaṇa and king of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; of a king and protector of Keśava-dāsa. *Indrajit-vijayin*, m. 'conqueror of *Indra-jit*', N. of Lakshmaṇa, L. — **jūta** (*indra*), mfn. promoted or excited or procured by *Indra*, RV. & AV. — **jyeshtha** (*indra*), mfn. one whose chief is *Indra*, led by *Indra*, RV.; AV.; TS. — **tanū**, f., N. of a kind of bricks, TS. — **tama**, mfn. most *Indra*-like, RV.; VS. — **taru**, m. Terminalia Arjuna, VarBṛS.; Nir. — **tā**, f. power and dignity of *Indra*. — **tāpāna**, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv. — **tūriyā**,

n. a particular rite, TBr.; ŚBr. — **tūla** or **-tūlaka**, n. a flock of cotton or a flocculent seed &c. blown about in the air, L. — **tejas**, n. *Indra's* thunderbolt, BHP. — **toyā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. — **tva**, n. *Indra's* power and dignity; kingship. — **tvōta** (*indra*), mfn. 'favoured or protected by thee, O *Indra*', RV. i, 13, 1; viii, 19, 16. — **datta**, m., N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. — **damana**, m., N. of an Asura. — **dāru**, n. the tree Pinus Devadāru, Bhpr. — **devī**, f., N. of the wife of king Megha-vāhana; — **bhagana**, n., N. of the monastery built by the above, Rājāt. — **dyumna**, m., N. of several men; (*am*), n., N. of a lake, MBh.; Hariv. — **dra**, m. the trees Terminalia Arjuna and Wrightia Antidysenterica, L. — **druma**, m. Terminalia Arjuna, L. — **dvishṭa** (*indra*), mfn. hated by *Indra*, RV. ix, 73, 5; MBh. — **dvīpa**, m. one of the nine Dvīpas or divisions of the known continent, VP. — **dhanūs**, n. *Indra's* bow, the rainbow, AV. xv, 1, 6. — **dhruva**, m., N. of a man. — **dhvaja**, m. *Indra's* banner, VarBṛS.; N. of a Tathāgata; of a Nāga, L. — **nakshatrá**, n. *Indra's* lunar mansion; N. of Phalgunt, ŚBr. ii, 1, 2, 11. — **nīla**, m. a sapphire, Ragh.; Megh.; Śiś.; BHP.; — **ka**, m. an emerald, L. — **patni**, f. the wife of *Indra*, RV.; VS. — **pada**, m. = *indra-tā*. — **parāṇi**, f., N. of a plant (perhaps Methonica Superba), Suśr. — **parvata**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. — **pātama**, mfn. most worthy to be drunk by *Indra*, RV. ix, 99, 3. — **pāna**, mfn. worthy to be *Indra's* drink, RV. — **pāla**, m., N. of a king. — **pālita**, m. 'protected by *Indra*', N. of a king, VP.; also of a Vaiśya, Comm. on Pān. viii, 2, 83. — **pīta** (*indra*), mfn. drunk by *Indra*, RV.; KātyŚr. — **pntrā**, f. 'having *Indra* as son', *Indra's* mother, AV. iii, 10, 13. — **purogama**, mfn. preceded or led on by *Indra*, having *Indra* as leader. — **purohitā**, f. the asterism Pushya, L. — **pushpa**, m., — **pushpā**, — **pushpikā**, and — **pushpī**, f. the medicinal plant Methonica Superba, Bhpr.; Suśr.; L. — **pramati**, m. a pupil of Paila and author of some verses of the Rig-veda, RAnukr.; BHP.; VP.; APp. — **pramada**, m., N. of a man. — **prasūta** (*indra*), mfn. caused or impelled by *Indra*, RV. x, 66, 2. — **prastha**, n. '*Indra's* place', N. of a city (now called Delhi, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas), MBh. — **praharapa**, n. *Indra's* weapon, the thunderbolt, L. — **phala**, n. = *indra-yava*, q.v., L. — **bāha**, n. du. *Indra's* arms, R. v, 21, 32. — **bija**, n. = *indra-yava*, q.v. — **brāhmaṇa**, m., N. of a man. — **bhagini**, f. '*Indra's* sister', N. of Parvatī, L. — **bhājanā**, n. a substitute for *Indra*, ŚBr. iii, 4, 2, 15. — **bhū**, m., N. of a teacher, VBr. — **bhūti**, m., N. of one of the eleven Gaṇādhipas of the Jains. — **bhesaja**, n. dried ginger, L. — **makha**, m. a sacrifice to *Indra*. — **mada**, m. a disease to which fish and leeches are liable, Suśr. — **mantrin**, m., N. of Bṛhaspati (the planet Jupiter), Comm. on VarBṛS. — **maha**, m. a festival in honour of *Indra*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **kāman** or **-kānuka**, m. a dog, L. — **mahōtsava**, m. a great festival in honour of *Indra*. — **mādana**, mfn. animating or delighting *Indra*, RV. vii, 92, 4. — **mārga**, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, R. — **medin** (*indra*), mfn. one whose friend or ally is *Indra*, AV. v, 20, 8. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice for *Indra*, PārGr. — **yava**, n. *Indra's* grain; the seed of the Wrightia Antidysenterica, Suśr. — **yachti**, m., N. of Nāga. — **yāga**, m. = *indra-yajña*. — **yoga**, m. *Indra's* union or uniting power, AV. x, 5, 3. — **rājan**, mfn. having *Indra* as king, TBr. i, 5, 6, 4. — **lupta**, m. n. or **-luptaka**, n. morbid baldness of the head; loss of beard. — **lokā**, m. *Indra's* world; Svarga or paradise, ŚBr.; Mn.; R. &c.; — **lokdga-māna**, n. ('Arjuna's') journey to *Indra's* world, N. of a section of the third book of the Mahā-bhārata; — **lokhā**, m. the lord of *Indra's* world, i.e. *Indra*; a guest (as conferring paradise on his host). — **vaṇṣā**, f. a metre of four lines (each of which contains twelve syllables). — **vajra**, n. *Indra's* thunderbolt, VarBṛS.; N. of a Sāman; (*ā*), f. a metre of four lines occurring frequently in epic poetry (each line contains eleven syllables). — **vat** (*indra*), or in some cases (RV. iv, 27, 4 & x, 101, 1) *indrā-vat*, mfn. associated with or accompanied by *Indra*, RV.; AV. v, 3, 3; AitBr. — **vana**, n., N. of a place. — **varman**, m., N. of a warrior. — **vallari** or **-valli**, f. the plant Cucumis Colocynthis, L. — **vanti**, m. the calf (of the leg), Suśr. — **vāh** (in strong cases *vāh*), mfn. conveying *Indra* (said of his horses), RV. — **vātātama**, mfn. much desired by *Indra*, RV. x, 6, 6. — **vēyū**, ṛ, m. du. *Indra* and Vāyu, AV. iii, 20, 6; RV. — **vārūṇikā** or **-vārūṇī**, f. Colocynthis, a wild bitter gourd, Cucumis

Colocynthis; the favourite plant of Indra and Varuṇa, Comm. on KātyŚr.; L. -vāh, see -vāh. -vāha, m., N. of a man, Bhp. -vāhana, n. Indra's chariot, Vām. -vija, see -bija. -vīradh, f. Indra's snare, PārGr. -vīksha, m. = *indra-dru*, q. v., Suśr.; Nir. -*vīkshya* [gana *utkarādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 90], belonging to or coming from the above. -*vīddhā*, f. a kind of fabaceae, Suśr. -*vīddhika*, m. a kind of horse, L. -*vaidūrya*, n. a kind of precious stone, Suśr. -*vairin*, m. Indra's enemy, a Daitya, L. -*vratā*, n. 'Indra's rule of conduct,' one of the duties of a king (to distribute benefits, as Indra pours down rain), Mn. ix, 304. -*śakti*, f. Indrāṇi the wife or personified energy of Indra. -*śatru* (*indra*), mfn. one whose enemy or conqueror is Indra, conquered by Indra, RV. i, 32, 6; TS.; ŚBr.; (as), m. 'Indra's enemy,' N. of Prahlāda, Ragh. vū, 32; Bhp. vi, 9, 11 (with both the meanings). -*śarman*, m., N. of a man. -*śalabha*, m., N. of a man. -*śaila*, m., N. of a mountain. -*śreṣṭha* (*indra*), mfn. having Indra as chief, led by Indra (cf. *indra-jyeshṭha*), ŚBr. -*sakhi* (*indra*), mfn. (ā)n. one whose ally or companion is Indra, RV.; AV. -*samjaya*, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. -*samdhā*, f. connexion or alliance with Indra, AV. xi, 10, 9. -*savā*, m. a particular Soma sacrifice, MaitrS.; Kāth. -*sārathi* (*indra*), mfn. Indra's companion, N. of Vāyu, RV. iv, 46, 2 & 48, 2. -*sāvartī*, m., N. of the fourteenth Manu, Bhp. -*sāvha*, n. = *indra-yava*, q. v. -*siṅha*, m., N. of a poet. -*suta*, m. 'son of Indra,' N. of the monkey-king Valin; of Arjuna; of Jayanta, L. -*surasa*, m. a shrub (the leaves of which are used in discutient applications), Vitex Negundo, L. -*surā*, f. a species of Colocynthis, Suśr. -*surisa*, m. = *surasa*. -*sūna*, m. 'the son of Indra,' N. of the monkey-king Valin. -*seṇa*, m., N. of several men; N. of a Nāga; of a mountain, Bhp.; (ā), f. Indra's army, RV. x, 102, 2; N. of a goddess; of several women; -*dvītiya*, mfn. attended by Indrasena. -*stūṭ* or -*stoma*, m. 'praise of Indra,' N. of particular hymns to Indra in certain ceremonies, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr. -*sthāna*, n. the place of Indra's banner, VarYogay. -*s-vat* (*indra-vat*), mfn. similar to Indra; accompanied by Indra, possessed of power (?) [Sāy.], RV. iv, 37, 5. -*havā*, m. invocation of Indra, RV. ix, 96, 1. -*hastā*, m. a kind of medicament, L. -*hū*, m., N. of a man. -*hūti* (*indra*), f. invocation of Indra, RV. vi, 38, 1. -*Indrā-kutsa*, ā, m. du. Indra and Kutsa, RV. v, 31, 9. -*Indrāgnī*, f, m. du. Indra and Agni, RV.; AV.; TāṇḍyaBr.; -*devatā*, f. the sixteenth lunar mansion; -*daiva*, mfn. having Indra and Agni as deities, VarBrS.; -*daivata*, n. the Nakṣatra Viśākhā, ib.; -*dhūma*, m. frost, snow, L. -*Indrāhika*, m. a species of crab, L. -*Indrāditya*, m., N. of a man. -*Indrānuja*, m. 'the younger brother of Indra,' N. of Vishnu or Kṛṣṇa. -*Indrā-parvatā*, ā, m. du. Indra and Parvatā, RV. -*Indrā-pūshan* or -*pūshan*, nā, m. du. Indra and Pūshan, RV.; AV. -*Indrā-bṛihaspati*, ī, m. du. Indra and Bṛihaspati, RV. -*Indrā-brahmapati*, ī, m. du. Indra and Brahmapati, RV. -*Indrābha*, m., N. of a son of Dhjitarāshtra, MBh.; a species of fowl. -*Indrā-marut*, tas, m. pl. Indra and the Maruts, RV. -*Indrāyātana*, mfn. depending on Indra, ŚBr. -*Indrāyudha*, n. 'Indra's weapon,' the rainbow, MBh.; VarBrS.; Ragh.; diamond, L.; (as), m. a horse marked with black about the eyes; (ā), f. a kind of leech (marked with rainbow tints), Suśr.; -*maya*, mfn. consisting of rainbow, Kād.; -*sikhin*, m., N. of a Nāga. -*Indrāri*, m. Indra's enemy, an Asura or demon, L. -*Indrāvat*, see *indra-vat*. -*Indravaraja*, m. 'the younger brother of Indra,' N. of Vishnu or Kṛṣṇa, VP. -*Indrā-vāraṇa*, ā, m. du. Indra and Varuṇa, RV.; AV. -*Indrā-vishnu*, ā, m. du. Indra and Vishnu, RV. -*Indrāsana*, m. hemp (dried and chewed) the shrub which bears the seed used as a jeweller's weight, Abrus Precatorius, L. -*Indrāsana*, n. the throne of Indra, any throne; a foot of five short syllables. -*Indrā-soma*, ā, m. du. Indra and Soma, RV.; AV. -*somyia*, mfn. consecrated to Indra and Soma, TBr. i, 7, 23. -*Indrāhva*, n. = *indra-yava*, q. v. -*Indrājya*, m., N. of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods, L. -*Indre-patā*, mfn. (ā)n. naturally curved (as a reed), TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 5, 20; Lāty. iv, 1, 7. -*Indrāsvara*, m., N. of a Tirtha; -*liṅga*, n. N. of a Liṅga. -*Indrēshita*, mfn. sent or driven or instigated by Indra, RV.; AV. -*Indrōtā*, m. 'upheld or promoted by Indra,' N. of

a teacher, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. -*Indrōtsava*, m. a festival in honour of Indra, Kathās.

Indrakā, am, n. an assembly-room, a hall, L. -**Indraya**, Nom. A. *indrayate*, to behave like Indra, RV. iv, 24, 4.

Indrayā, mfn. longing for or wishing to approach Indra, RV. ix, 2, 9; 6, 9; 54, 4.

Indrāpikā, f. the plant Vitex Negundo, L.

Indrāpī, f. the wife of Indra, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; MBh. &c.; N. of Durgā, Hariv., (reckoned as one of the eight mothers [*mātrikā*] or divine energies); the pupil of the left eye (cf. *indra*), ŚBr.; a kind of coitus, L.; the plant Vitex Negundo, L.; a species of Colocynthis, Nir. -**karmaṇ**, n. a particular rite. -**tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. -**śāka**, n. a species of vegetables. -**sāman**, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Indriya, mfn. fit for or belonging to or agreeable to Indra, RV.; AV.; VS.; (as), m. a companion of Indra (?), RV. i, 107, 2; AV. xix, 27, 1; (am), n. power, force, the quality which belongs especially to the mighty Indra, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; exhibition of power, powerful act, RV.; VS.; bodily power, power of the senses; virile power, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; semen virile, VS.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; faculty of sense, sense, organ of sense, AV.; Suśr.; Mn.; Ragh.; Kir. &c.; the number five as symbolical of the five senses. (In addition to the five organs of perception, *buddhīndriyāṇi* or *jñānēndriyāṇi*, i. e. eye, ear, nose, tongue, and skin, the Hindus enumerate five organs of action, *karmēndriyāṇi*, i. e. larynx, hand, foot, anus, and parts of generation; between these ten organs and the soul or *ātman* stands *manas* or mind, considered as an eleventh organ; in the Vedānta, *manas*, *buddhi*, *aṃkāra*, and *citta* form the four inner or internal organs, *antar-indriyāṇi*, so that according to this reckoning the organs are fourteen in number, each being presided over by its own ruler or *niyantri*; thus, the eye by the Sun, the ear by the Quarters of the world, the nose by the two Āśvins, the tongue by Pracetā, the skin by the Wind, the voice by Fire, the hand by Indra, the foot by Vishnu, the anus by Mitra, the parts of generation by Prajāpati, *manas* by the Moon, *buddhi* by Brahman, *aṃkāra* by Śiva, *citta* by Vishnu as Acyuta; in the Nyāya philosophy each organ is connected with its own peculiar element, the nose with the Earth, the tongue with Water, the eye with Light or Fire, the skin with Air, the ear with Ether; the Jains divide the whole creation into five sections, according to the number of organs attributed to each being.) -**kāma** (*indriyā*), mfn. desiring or endeavouring to obtain power, KātyŚr.; TS.; Ap. -**kṛta**, mfn. performed or done with the organs of sense. -**gocara**, mfn. being within the range of the senses, perceptible, capable of being ascertained by the senses. -**grāma**, m. the assemblage of the organs, the senses or organs of sense collectively, Vedānta. 232; Mn.; MBh. -**ghāta**, m. weakness of the organs of sense, Sāmkhyak. -**jñāna**, n. the faculty of perception, sense, consciousness. -**tva**, n. the state or condition of being an organ of sense, Kap. -**nigraha**, m. restraint of the organs of sense. -**prasaṅga**, m. sensuality. -**buddhi**, f. perception by the senses, the exercise of any sense, the faculty of any organ. -**bodhana** and -**bodhin**, mfn. arousing the bodily powers, sharpening the senses, Suśr.; (am), n. any excitement of sense, an object of perception, a stimulus, &c. -**mocana**, n. abandonment of sensuality, Gobh. -**vat**, mfn. having senses, Bhp.; (see also *indriyā-vat*). -**varga**, m. the assemblage of organs, the organs of sense collectively. -**vipratipatti**, f. perversion of the organs, erroneous or perverted perception. -**viśaya**, m. any object of the senses. -**vṛitti**, f. sensitive faculty, Kap. -**śakti**, f. power of the senses, Bhāṭṭr.; Kap. -**samyama**, m. restraint of the senses. -**svāpa**, m. sleep of the senses, unconsciousness, insensibility; the end of the world, L. -**Indriyāgocara**, mfn. imperceptible by the senses. -**Indriyātman**, m. 'having the senses for soul,' identical or one with the senses; N. of Vishnu, VP. v, 18, 50. -**Indriyāyātana**, n. the residence of the senses; the body, L. -**Indriyārtha**, m. an object of sense (as sound, smell, &c.), anything exciting the senses, Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c. -**Indriyā-vat** (the Vedic lengthening of the a according to Pāp. vi, 3, 131; but also once [AV. xv, 10, 10] *indriyā-vat*), mfn. powerful, mighty, TS.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. -**Indriyā-vin**,

mfn. id., TS. -**Indriyāsaṅga**, m. non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism, philosophy, Mn.

इन्ध *indh*, cl. 7. *Ā. inddhē*, *indhām-cakre* or *idhē*, *indhishyate*, *aindhishṭa*, *indhītum*, to kindle, light, set on fire, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. (p. *indhāna*, RV.; AV. v, 3, 1; xix, 55, 3; 4, kindling, lighting; *idhāna*, RV., kindled, lighted, flaming); Pass. *idhyate*, to be lighted; to blaze, flame, RV.; SV.; MBh.; [cf. Gk. *αἶθω*, *ἰθάρω*; *olēō*, *Alrvy*; *Ἡρ-αι-ρος*; Lat. *as-tus*, *as-tas*; Old. Germ. *eit*, 'fire.']

Iddhā, mfn. kindled, lighted, alight; shining, glowing, blazing, RV.; Mn.; ChUp.; Ratnāv. &c.; clean, clear, bright; wonderful, L.; (am), n. sunshine, light, heat; a wonder, L. -**tejas**, m., N. of a man. -**dīdhitī**, m. 'kindling rays,' fire, Śis. xvi, 35. -**manyu**, mfn. having the anger excited or kindled. -**Iddhāgnī**, mfn. one whose fire is kindled, RV. i, 83, 4; viii, 27, 7.

Idh, ifc. lighting; [cf. *agnīdh*.]

Idhmā, as, m. (am, n., L.) fuel in general; fuel as used for the sacred fire, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; (as), m., N. of an Āngirasa, GobBr.; [cf. Zend *aesma*; Hib. *adhmad*.] -**otit**, f. a pile of wood, ĀśvGr. iv, 2, 14. -**jihva**, n. 'the fuel's tongue,' fire, Bhp. v, 1, 25; (also N. of a son of Priya-vratā, ib.). -**parivāsaṇa**, n. chip of wood, MānŚr. -**pravraścana**, m. 'wood-cutter,' an axe, L. -**bhṛtī** (*idhmā*), mfn. bringing fuel, RV. vi, 20, 13. -**vat** (*idhmā*), mfn. furnished or provided with fuel, TBr. ii, 1, 3, 8 [misprinted *idhya*]. -**vāha**, m., N. of a son of Agastya, MBh.; Bhp. -**vraścana**, m. = *pravraścana*, AgP. -**samnahana**, n. a string for fastening fuel together, ŚBr. -**Idhmā-barhī** [Pāp. ii, 4, 14], n. sg. & (*iṣṭi*) du. fuel and grass.

Indha, mfn. lighting, kindling, ŚBr.; (as), m., N. of a Rishi, (gana *naḍḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99.)

Indhana, am, n. kindling, lighting, [cf. *agnīndhana*]; fuel; wood, grass &c. used for this purpose, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Śis. &c. -**vat**, mfn. possessed of fuel. -**Indhan-van**, mfn. possessed of fuel; flaming, RV. ii, 34, 5.

Indhanī - *√ i. kṛt*, to make into fuel, Kād.

इन्धूक *indhūka*, as, m., N. of a man.

इन्व *inv*, cl. 6. P. *invati*, RV.; AV.; or *in*, cl. 8. P. *inōti*, RV.; 2. sg. Impv. *inū* & *inuhi*; impf. *ainōt*, RV.; (also once [SV. ii, 2, 2, 4, 2] cl. 9. P. 1. pl. *inimasi*) Ā. perf. 3. pl. *invire*, to advance upon, press upon, drive; to infuse strength, invigorate, gladden; to use force, force; to drive away; to keep back, remove; to have in one's power, take possession of, pervade; to be lord or master of anything, have the disposal of, RV.; AV.; SV.; Dhātup.; Nir.

Inva, mfn. pervading. See *viśvam-inva*.

Invakā, am, n., N. of a Sāman; (ās), f. pl., N. of the Nakṣatra Mṛgaśīrṣha, TBr.

Invagā, f. = *invakā* above, MaitrS.

इम *ibha*, as, m. (i *√ i*, Un. iii, 153) servants, dependants, domestics, household, family, RV. [BRD.]; fearless [Sāy.]; an elephant, Mn.; Bhāṭṭr.; Ragh. &c.; the number eight; N. of a plant, L.; (f), f. a female elephant, L.; [cf. Gk. *ἐλ-έφαρ*; Lat. *ebur*.] -**kanā**, f. a plant with an aromatic seed, Scindapsus Officialis, L. -**ksāra**, m. the tree Mesua Roxburghii, Suśr. -**gandhā**, f. N. of a poisonous fruit, L. -**dantā**, f. the plant Tiardium Indicum, L. -**nimilīkā**, f. smartness, shrewdness, sagacity (like that of an elephant), L. -**pa** and -**pālaka**, m. the driver or keeper of an elephant, VarBrS. -**poṭā**, f. a young elephant, a cub. -**m-śāla** (*ibham-śāla*), m. a lion, L. -**yuvati**, f. an elephant's cub. -**Ibhākhyā**, m. the plant Mesua Roxburghii, L. -**Ibhāri**, m. 'enemy of the elephant,' a lion, L. -**Ibhōshanā**, f. a kind of aromatic plant, L.

Ibhya, mfn. belonging to one's servants or attendants, RV. i, 65, 7 [BRD.]; (as), m. an enemy [Sāy.]; wealthy, opulent, having many attendants, ChUp.; Daś.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. a female elephant, L.; the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -**tilvīla**, mfn. abundantly possessed of household requisites, ŚBr.

इम् *im*, interj., MaitrS.

इम *imā*, the base of some cases of the demonstrative pronoun *idam*, q. v. (acc. sg. m. *imdm*,

f. *imām*; nom. pl. m. *imē*, &c.; irregular gen. sg. *imāsyā*, RV. viii, 13, 21 [once].

Imaka, mfn. diminutive of *ima*, Comm. on Pāṇ. **Imāthā**, ind. in this way or manner, RV. v, 44, 1.

इयक्ष *iyaksh* (anom. Desid. of *√yaj*), P. *iyakshati* (Subj. 3. pl. *iyakshān*, RV. x, 50, 3; p. *iyakshat*), Ā. (p. *iyakshamāna*, RV. i, 123, 10; VS. xvii, 69) to go towards, approach; to request, endeavour to gain; to long for, seek, RV.; VS.

Iyakshā, mfn. Ved. longing for, seeking to gain, RV. x, 4, 1.

इयत् *iyat*, mfn. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), so large, only so large; so much, only so much; of such extent, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; [cf. the syllable *iens* or *ies* in such Lat. words as *totiens*, *toties*, *quotiens*, *quoties*, and in numeral adverbs as *quinquies*.] — **o-cīram** (*iyacīram*), ind. so long, such a time, Kathās. — **takā** (*iyat*), mfn. (*ikā*) n. so small, so little, RV. i, 191, 11; 15. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the state of being of such extent, quantity, fixed measure or quantity, so much, Ragh.; Kād. &c.

इयम् *iyam*, f. nom. sg. of the demonstrative pronoun *idām*, q. v.

इयस्य *iyasya* (anom. Intens. of *√yas*), Ā. *iyasyate*, to relax, weaken; to vanish, ŚBr.

Iyasā, f. lassitude, shrinking, ŚBr.

Iyasitā, mfn. shrunk, ŚBr.; (*ām*), n. shrinking, ib.

इर *ir*, cl. 6. P. *irati*, to go [cf. *il*], Nir.

इरज्य *irajya* (anom. Intens. of *√raj*), P. rarely Ā. *irajyati*, -te, to order, prepare, arrange; to lead; to dispose; to be master of; to grow [Say.], RV.

Irājyā, mfn. busy with preparations for the sacrificial rite, RV. x, 93, 3.

इराण *iraṇa*, desert; salt or barren (soil); = *irīṇa*, q. v., L.

Iranyā, mfn. perhaps = *irīṇyā*, q. v., MaitrŚr. ii, 9, 8.

इरध *iradh* (anom. Intens. of *√radh*), Ā. (3. pl. *iradhanta*, RV. i, 129, 2), P. *iradhyati*, Nir. to endeavour to gain; to worship [Say.] (The inf. *irādhyat* (RV. i, 134, 2) is by BRD. referred to this form, and regarded as a shortened form for *irādhadhyat*; but Say. refers it to *√ir*.)

इरमद *iram-madā*, as, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 37) delighting in drink; N. of Agni (in the form of lightning and Apām-napāt), VS. xi, 76; a flash of lightning or the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt, Kād.; submarine fire, L.

Iram-mād, t, m. id., MaitrŚr. i, 5, 3.

इरस् *iras*, n. ill-will, anger, hostility, (gaṇa *kanḍu-ādi*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 27.)

Irasya, Nom. P. *irasyati*, to show enmity to, be angry or envious, RV.; [cf. Lat. *ira*, *irasci*.]

Irasyā, f. enmity, malevolence, RV. v, 40, 7.

इरा *irā* (also *irā*, AV. xv, 2, 3), f. (closely allied to *idā* and *ilā*), any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; food, refreshment; comfort, enjoyment, AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; N. of an Apsaras (a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa), Hariv.; VP.; water, L.; ardent spirits, Bhpr.; the earth, L.; speech, L.; the goddess of speech, Sarasvatī, L.; [cf. *idā*.] — **kshira** (*irā*), mfn. one whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment, AV. x, 10, 6. — **caṇa**, n. hail, L.; (mfn.) earth-born, terrestrial; aquatic, L. — **ja**, m. 'born from water,' N. of Kāma, god of love. — **mukha**, n., N. of a city of the Asuras near Meru. — **vat** (*irā*), mfn. possessing food, full of food; granting drink or refreshment, satiating, giving enjoyment; endowed with provisions; comfortable, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (*ām*), m., N. of a son of Arjuna, VP.; the ocean; a cloud; a king, L.; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant, L.; N. of Durgā (the wife of Rudra), BhP.; of a daughter of the Nāga Suśravas, Rājat.; N. of a river in the Pāñjāb (now called Rāvi), MBh.; Hariv.; VP. **Irēṣa**, m., N. of Viṣṇu, L.; a king, sovereign; Varuṇa, L.; Brahman, BhP.

इरिका *irikā*, f., N. of a plant or tree, L.

— **vaṇa**, n. a grove of such trees, L.

इरिण *irīṇa*, am, n. (√*ir*, 'to go', Up. ii, 51; connected with *irā*), a water-course; a rivulet, well, RV.; any excavation in the ground, a hollow, hole, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; a dice-board, RV. x, 34, 1; a desert, an inhospitable region; a bare plain, barren soil; salt soil, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.

Irīṇyā, mfn. belonging or relating to a desert, VS.

इरिन् *irin*, mfn. (connected with *ina*?), powerful, violent; a tyrant; an instigator [Say.], [cf. *irasya* &c.], RV. v, 87, 3.

इरिमद *irimeda*, as, m., N. of a plant, = *ari-meda*.

इरिभिधि *irimbhithi*, is, m., N. of a Rishi of the family of Kaṇva (author of several hymns of the Rīg-veda), RANukr.

इरिविल *irivillā* or *irivellikā*, f. pimples or pustules on the head, Sutr.; Bhpr.

इर्गल *irgala* (= *argala*), n. a bolt, (gaṇa *apūpādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4).

Irṅaliya and **irṅalya**, mfn. fit for a bolt (as wood), belonging to a bolt &c.

इर्य *irya*, mfn. active, powerful, energetical; N. of Pūshan and of the Aśvins; instigating; destroying enemies [Say.]; a lord, RV.; AV.

इर्वारु *irvāru*, us, m. f. a kind of cucumber, Cucumis Utilissimus; another kind, Cucumis Colocynthis (see *irvālu*, *irvāru*, *urvāru*, *irvāru*), L.

— **śukṭikā**, f. a kind of melon (commonly Sphuti or Sphuti), Cucumis Momordica, L.

Irṅala, us, m. f. Cucumis (see above), L.

इल् *il*, cl. 6. P. *ilati* (*iyela*, *elishyati*, *ailit*, *elitum*, Dhātup. xxviii, 65) to come, Hariv.; VP.; to send, cast, L.; to sleep, L.: cl. 10. P. *ilayati* (Impv. 2. pl. *ildyatā*, AV. i, 17, 4) or *elayati* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 51), aor. *ailat* or *ailayit*, to keep still, not to move; to become quiet, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; [a various reading has the form *il*: cf. Old Germ. *illu*, *illo*, for *ilju*; Mod. Germ. *Eile*; Cambro-Brit. *il*, 'progress, motion'; Gk. *ἐλάω*.]

इल *ila*, *ilā*. See *ida*, *idā*, p. 164, col. 2, and *ilā* below.

इलव *ilava* (*ilava*, Say.), as, m. a ploughman, boor, AitBr. v, 25, 5.

इलविल *ilavila*, as, m. = *idavida*, q. v., N. of a son of Daśaratha; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Tṛiṇa-bindu (wife of Viśravas and mother of Kuvera), VP.

इला *ilā*, f. (closely connected with *idā* and *irā*, qq. v.) flow; speech; the earth, &c.; see *idā*. — **gola**, n. the earth, globe, L. — **tala**, n. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac; the surface of the earth. — **dadha**, m., N. of a particular sacrifice, AśvŚr. &c.; see *idā-dadha*. — **durga**, n., N. of a place. — **m-da** (*ilām-da*), n. 'granting refreshment or food'; N. of a Sāman, MaitrŚr.; Tāndya-Br.; Lāty. &c. — **vrīta** (*ilāvṛita*), as, m., N. of a son of Agnīdhra (who received the Varsha Ilāvṛita as his kingdom); (*ām*), n. one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world (comprehending the highest and most central part of the old continent, cf. *varsha*), MBh.; BhP.; MārKp.; VP. &c. — **sutā**, f., N. of Sītā. — **Ilāspada**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.

Ilūkā, f. the earth, L.

इलिना *ilīnā*, f., N. of a daughter of Yama, VP.; (*ī*), f., N. of a daughter of Medhātithi, Hariv.

इलिविल *ilivila*, as, m., N. of a son of Daśaratha, VP.; (cf. *idavida*.)

इली *ilī*, f. a cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword or a short sword, L. See *ilī*.

इलीविश *ilībiśa*, as, m., N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV. i, 33, 12.

इलीश *ilīśa*, as, m. (said to be fr. *il*, 'to go'), a kind of fish (commonly called the huśra or sable, Clupea Alosa), [cf. *ilīśa*], L.

इलवर्द *iluvārdā*, as, m. the first year in a cycle of five years [Say. ?], TBr. iii, 8, 20, 5.

इलूष *ilūṣa*, as, m., N. of the father of Kavasha. See *ailūṣa*.

इल्य *ilya*, as, m., N. of a mythical tree in the other world, KaushUp.

इल्लक *illaka*, as, m., N. of a man, Kathās.

इल्लल *illala*, as, m. a species of bird, L.

इल्लिश *illīśa*, as, m. the fish Clupea Alosa [cf. *ilīśa*], L.

इल्लिस *illīśa*, as, m. id., Bhpr.

इल्लका *illakā*, ās, f. pl. the five stars in Orion's head, L. See *ilvala*.

इल्लल *ilvala*, as, m. a kind of fish, L.; N. of a Daitya (the brother of Vātāpi), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (*ās*), f. pl. N. of the five stars in Orion's head, L. **Ilvalāri**, m. 'Ilvala's enemy,' N. of Agastya, L.

इल्लस्पति *ilās-pati*, &c. See *idās-pati*, p. 164, col. 2.

इव *iva*, ind. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), like, in the same manner as (in this sense = *yathā*, and used correlatively to *tathā*); as it were, as if (e.g. *pathēva*, as if on a path); in a certain manner, in some measure, a little, perhaps (in qualification or mitigation of a strong assertion); nearly, almost, about (e.g. *muhūrtam iva*, almost an hour); so, just so, just, exactly, indeed, very (especially after words which involve some restriction, e.g. *ishad iva*, just a little; *kṛicid iva*, just a little bit; and after a negation, e.g. *na cirād iva*, very soon). *Iva* is connected vaguely, and somewhat pleonastically, with an interrogative pronoun or adverb (e.g. *kim iva*, what? *katham iva*, how could that possibly be? *kuḥva*, where, I should like to know?). In the Pāda texts of the Rīg, Yajur, and Atharva-veda, and by native grammarians, *iva* is considered to be enclitic, and therefore compounded with the word after which it stands, RV.; AV. &c. &c. **Ivopama**, f. a kind of simile (in which *iva* is employed), Bhaṭṭ. x, 30.

इवीलक *ivīlaka*, as, m., N. of a son of Lambodara, VP.

इशीका *iśikā*, f. an elephant's eyeball, L. See *iśikā*.

इष *iṣ*, cl. 1. P. *eshati* (see *anu-√iṣ* *iṣh* and *pari-√iṣ* *iṣh*), Ā. *eshate*, to seek, search, BhP.; cl. 4. P. *iṣhyati* & 9. P. *iṣhnāti* (p. *iṣhnāt*, RV. i, 181, 6, & *iṣhnān*, RV. i, 61, 13; pf. 3. pl. *iṣhus*, RV., & *iṣhir*, AV.; *aishit*; inf. *iṣhādhyat*, RV. vii, 43, 1) to cause to move quickly, let fly, throw, cast, swing, RV.; to send out or off, stream out, pour out, discharge; to deliver (a speech), announce, proclaim, AV.; ŚBr.; to impel, incite, animate, promote, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.

2. **Iṣh**, ifc. mfn. moving quickly, speedy. See *aram-iṣh*.

Iṣhanaya, Nom. Ā. (3. pl. *iṣhanayanta*, RV. x, 67, 8) to move, excite.

Iṣhanya, Nom. P. *iṣhanyati* (p. *iṣhanyāt*, RV. iii, 61, 7) to cause to make haste, excite, drive, RV.

Iṣhanā, f. instigation, impulse, RV. viii, 60, 18.

Iṣhān, n. (loc. *iṣhān*, RV. ii, 2, 9) streaming out, pouring out, giving (wealth).

Iṣhavyā, mfn. (fr. *iṣhu* below), skilled in archery, VS. xx, 22 (cf. *anishavyā*).

Iṣhikā, f. (= *iśhikā* below) a brush, L.; the eyeball of an elephant, L.

Iṣhitā, mfn. moved, driven, tossed, sent out or off, discharged, RV.; AV.; Kauś.; caused, excited, animated, RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; quick, speedy, AV.

— **tvātā**, iod. by impulse or excitement, RV. x, 132, 2. — **sma**, m., N. of a man, Nir.

Iṣhika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (= *aishika*), VP.; (*ā*), f. (*iśhikā*) a reed, rush, stem or stalk of grass used as an arrow, AV. vii, 56, 4; xii, 2, 54; ŚBr.; Kauś.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; a sort of sugarcane, Saccharum Spontaneum, L.; a brush, L.; a small stick of wood or iron (used for trying whether the gold in a crucible is melted), L.; the eyeball of an elephant; see *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*. **Iṣhika-tūla** (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 6) and **iśhikā**, n. the point or upper part of a reed, Kauś.; ChUp. **Iṣhikāṭavi**, f. a bed of reeds, BhP.

Iṣhu, us, m. f. an arrow, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; (in mathematics) a versed sine; N. of a Soma ceremony, KātyŚr.; the number five, Śāh.; N. of a particular constellation, VarBṛ. xii, 7. [According to Dayānanda *iṣhu* may mean 'ray of light'; cf. Gk. *lōs*; Zd. *iṣhu*.] — **kāmasamī**, f., N. of a

region, Comm. on Pān. ii, 1, 50. — **kārā** or **-kṛit** (1. *ishu-kṛit*, for 2. see s. v.), m. an arrow-maker, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Kap. &c. — **kshēpa**, m. (the distance of) an arrow shot, Lalit. — **dhanvā** (Tār.) or **-dhanvan**, n. (sg.) arrow and bow. — **dhanvin**, m. an archer, Tār. — **dharā**, m. an archer. — **dhi**, m. (✓*dha*), a quiver, RV.; AV.; VS.; R. &c.; — **-mat**, mfn. possessed of a quiver, VS. — **pa**, m., N. of an Asura (who appeared on earth as king Nagnajit), MBh. — **patha**, m. the range of an arrow, L. — **pushpā**, f., N. of a plant. — **bala** (*ishu*), mfn. powerful by arrows, RV. vi, 75, 9. — **bhṛit**, mfn. carrying arrows, an archer, AV.; Bhāṭṭi. — **mat** (*ishu*), mfn. possessed of arrows, RV.; VS.; TS.; AV.; Daś. — **mātrā**, n. the length of an arrow, Āp. i, 15, 19; (mfn.) having the length of an arrow (about three feet), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ām), ind. as far as the range of an arrow, ŚBr.; TS.; ŚāṅkhBr. — **mārga**, m. 'arrow-path', the atmosphere, L. — **vadha**, m. death by an arrow, ŚBr. v, 4, 2. — **sāhva**, m., N. of a plant, Hariv. 3843. — **s-trikāṇḍā** (*ishu-trikāṇḍā*), f. 'the threefold arrow', N. of a constellation (perhaps the girdle of Orion), AitBr. — **hata**, mfn. killed by an arrow, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii, 14, 3. — **hasta**, mfn. 'arrow-handed', carrying arrows in the hand. **Ishv-agra**, n. the point of an arrow, AV. xi, 10, 16; **agriya**, mfn. [gaṇa *gahādī*, Pān. iv, 2, 138] belonging to the point of an arrow. **Ishv-anika**, n. the point of an arrow; **anikīya**, mfn. [gaṇa *gahādī*] belonging to the point of an arrow. **Ishv-asana** or **ishv-astara**, n. 'arrow-thrower', a bow, Ragh.; R. **Ishv-ayudha**, n. arrow and weapons, AV. v, 31, 7. **Ishv-āśa**, mfn. throwing arrows; (as), m. a bow; an archer; a warrior, AV. xv, 5, 1-7; MBh.; R. &c.

Ishuka, mfn. arrow-like, gaṇa *sthūlādī*, Pān. v, 4, 3; ifc. = *ishu* (e.g. *trishukam dhanus*, KātyŚr.); (ā), f. an arrow, AV. i, 3, 9; (ā), f., N. of an Ap-saras, VP.

1. **Ishudhya**, Nom. (fr. *ishu-dhi*) P. Ā. *ishu-dhyati*, -te, to be a quiver, contain arrows, gaṇa *kanqu-ādī*, Pān. iii, 1, 27; (for 2. *ishudhya*, also for *ishudhya* and *ishudhyu*, see next col.)

1. **Ishṭi**, *is*, f. impulse, acceleration, hurry; invitation; order; despatch, RV.

Ishma, as, m. (Uj. i, 144), N. of Kāma; the spring, L.

Ishmin, mfn. going quickly, speedy, impetuous (said of the winds), RV.

इष 3. **ish**, cl. 6. P., ep. & Ved. also Ā. *ic-chāti* (Subj. *icchāt*, RV.; AV.); *icchate* (AV. xi, 5, 17; impf. *icchāt*, *icchesha*, *icchesha*, *icchesha*, *aishit*, *eshitum* or *eshitum*) to endeavour to obtain, strive, seek for, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; to endeavour to make favourable; to desire, wish, long for, request; to wish or be about to do anything, intend, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R.; Hit.; Śak. &c.; to strive to obtain anything (acc.) from any one (abl. or loc.); to expect or ask anything from any one, MBh.; Mn.; Śak.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; to assent, be favourable, concede, KātyŚr.; Mn.; Kathās.; to choose, Mn.; to acknowledge, maintain, regard, think, Pān. Comm.; Pass. *ishyate*, to be wished or liked; to be wanted, MBh.; Hit.; Śak. &c.; to be asked or requested; to be prescribed or ordered, Mn.; R.; to be approved or acknowledged; to be accepted or regarded as, MBh.; Prab.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; to be worth; to be wanted as a desideratum, see 2. *ishṭi*: Caus. *eshayati*, (in surg.) to probe, Suśr. ii, 7, 15: Desid. *eshishishati*; [with *ish* cf. Old Germ. *iscōm*, 'I ask'; Mod. Germ. *heische*; Angl. Sax. *iscian*: cf. also Gk. *iskōm*, *iscōm*; Lith. *ieshōti*; Russ. *iskāte*, 'to seek.']

Iochaka, mfn. wishing, desirous of (cf. *yathēchaka*); (as), m. Citrus Medica, L.; (in arithm.) the sum or result sought, L.

Iocha-tā, f. or **iocha-tva**, n. desire, wishfulness, L. **Iochā**, f. wish, desire, inclination, K.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; (in math.) a question or problem; (in gram.) the desiderative form, APrāt.: (*icchayā*, ind. according to wish or desire, Pañcat.; Hit.; Megh. &c.; *icchām* n. ✓ *grah*, to suppress one's desire.) — **kṛita**, mfn. done at pleasure. — **dāna**, n. the granting or gratification of a wish. — **nivṛitti**, f. suppression or cessation of desire. — **nivṛita** (*icchānivṛita*), mfn. having a desire, wishing, wishful. — **phala**, n. (in math.) result or solution of a question or problem. — **bharapa** (*icchābharapa*), m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **rāma**, m., N. of an author. — **rūpa**, n. Desire

(as personified by the Śāktas), the first manifestation of divine power (cf. *svēchā-maya*). — **vat**, mfn. wishing, wishful, desirous, L. — **vasu**, m. 'possessing all wished-for wealth', N. of Kuvera, L. — **śakti-mat**, mfn. having the power of wishing, Vedāntas. — **sampad**, f. fulfilment or attainment of a wish, Hit.

Iochu, mfn. wishing, desiring (with acc. or inf.), KātyŚr.; Pañcat.; R.; Kathās.

4. **Ish**, mfn. ifc. seeking for (see *gav-ish*, *paśu-ish*, &c.); f. f. wish, Hariv. [cf. *it-cara*].

1. **Isha**, mfn. seeking (see *gav-isha*).

Ishapi. See *ishan*, p. 168, col. 3.

2. **Ishudhya**, Nom. P. *ishudhyati*, to implore, request, crave for (dat.), RV.; [cf. *Zd. ishud*, 'prayer'; *ishādīyamahi*, 'we will pray.']

Ishudhyā, f. imploring, request, RV. i, 122, 1.

Ishudhya, mfn. imploring, requesting, RV. v, 41, 6.

Ishūya, P. *ishūyati* (dat. of the pres. p. *ishūyati*, RV. i, 128, 4) to strive for, endeavour to obtain.

1. **Ishṭā**, mfn. (for 2. see s. v.), sought, ŚBr.; wished, desired; liked, beloved; agreeable; cherished, RV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Pañcat.; Śak. &c.; reverenced, respected; regarded as good, approved, Mn.; Sāmkyak. &c.; valid; (as), m. a lover, a husband, Śak. 83 c; the plant Ricinus Communis, L.; (ā), f., N. of a plant, L.; (am), a. wish, desire, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; Mn.; R.; (am), ind. voluntarily. — **karman**, n. (in arithm.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. — **kāma-duh**, *dhuk*, f. 'granting desires', N. of the cow of plenty, Bhag. — **gandha**, mfn. having fragrant odour, Suśr.; (as), m. any fragrant substance; (am), n. sand, L. — **jana**, m. a beloved person, man or woman; a loved one, Śak. — **tama**, mfn. most desired, best beloved, beloved, dearest. — **tara**, mfn. more desired, more dear, dearer. — **tas**, ind. according to one's wish or desire. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. desirableness, the state of being beloved or revered. — **darpana**, m., N. of a work. — **deva**, m. (L.) or **-devatā**, f. a chosen tutelary deity, favourite god, one particularly worshipped (cf. *abhiṣṭa-devatā*). — **yāma** (*ishṭā*), mfn. going according to desire, RV. ix, 88, 3. — **rasmi** (*ishṭā*), mfn. one who wishes for reins or bridles, RV. i, 122, 13. — **vratā**, mfn. that by which good (*ishṭa*) works (*vratā*) succeed [Say.], RV. iii, 59, 9. — **sampādīn**, mfn. effecting anything desired or wished for, Kathās. **Ishṭārtha**, m. anything desired or agreeable; (mfn.) one who has obtained a desired object, MBh.; R.; *orthodyukta*, mfn. zealous or active for a desired object. **Ishṭāvat**, mfn. possessing a desired object (?), AV. xviii, 3, 20 [perhaps belonging to 2. *ishṭa*]. **Ishṭāśva**, mfn. one who wishes for horses, RV. i, 122, 13. **Ishṭāhotriya** or *hotrya*, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy.; MaitrS.

2. **Ishṭi**, *is*, f. seeking, going after, RV.; endeavouring to obtain; wish, request, desire, RV.; VS. &c.; any desired object; a desired rule, a desideratum, a N. applied to the statement of grammarians who are considered as authoritative.

Ishṭu, us, f. wish, desire, L.

इष 5. **ish**, f. anything drunk, a draught, refreshment, enjoyment; libation; the refreshing waters of the sky; sap, strength, freshness, comfort, increase; good condition, affluence, RV.; AV.; VS.; AitBr. **Ishah-stut**, mfn. praising comfort or prosperity, RV. v, 50, 5.

2. **Ishā**, mfn. possessing sap and strength; well-fed, strong; sappy, juicy, fertile, RV.; (as), m., N. of the month Āśvina (September–October), VS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; VP.; N. of a Rishi, BhP. — **vat** (*ishā*), mfn. vigorous, RV. i, 129, 6.

Ishaya, Nom. P. Ā. *ishayati*, -te (inf. *ishayādhyat*, RV. i, 183, 3, &c.) to be sappy; to be fresh or active or powerful, RV.; ĀśvŚr.; to refresh, strengthen, animate, RV.

Ishayā, mfn. fresh, strong, powerful, RV. i, 120, 5.

Ishī, f. (only dat. sing. *ishāye*, RV. vi, 52, 15, and nom. pl. *ishāyas*, SV. i, 6, 2, 2) = 5. *ish*, q. v.

Ishidh, f. (only nom. pl. *ishidhas*, RV. vi, 63, 7) libation, offering.

Ishirā, mfn. refreshing, fresh; flourishing; vigorous, active, quick, RV.; AV.; VS.; (as), m., N. of Agni, L.; (am), ind. quickly, RV. x, 157, 5; [cf. Gk. *lēpōs*, especially in Homer (e.g. Il. xvi, 404).]

Ishetvaka, mfn. containing the words *ishṭvā* (VS. i, 1), gaṇa *goshaddā*, Pān. v, 2, 62.

Ishovṛidhiya, am, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy. iii, 4, 16.

इषु *ishu*, *ishu-dhi*, &c. See 1. *ish*.

इषुकृत् 2. *ishu-kṛit*, mfn. (only RV. i, 184, 3) = *ish-kṛit*, preparing, arranging [NBD.]; (fr. ✓ *kṛit*, 'to cut'), hurting like an arrow [Gmn.]; Śāy. reads *ishu-kṛita*, and explains it by 'made quick as an arrow.'

इष्क *ish* - ✓ 1. *kṛi* (✓ 1. *kṛi* with *is* [= *nis*, BRD.]), P. (impf. 1. sg. *ish-karam*, RV. x, 48, 8) Ā. (Impv. 2. pl. *ish-kṛinudhvam*, RV. x, 53, 7) to arrange, set in order, prepare, RV.

Ish-kartṛi, mfn. arranging, preparing, setting in order.

Ish-kṛita, mfn. arranged, set in order, RV. **Ishkṛitāhava**, mfn. one whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready, RV. x, 101, 6.

Ish-kṛiti, *is*, f. healing, RV. x, 97, 9.

इष 2. *ishṭā*, mfn. (p. p. fr. ✓ *yaj*; for 1. *ishṭā* see col. 2) sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; AitBr. &c.; (as), m. sacrifice, MārkP. xiii, 15; (am), n. sacrificing, sacrifice; sacred rite, sacrament, L. — **kṛit**, mfn. performing a sacrifice, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **yajus** (*ishṭā*), mfn. one who has spoken the sacrificial verses, VS.; TS. — **avi-shṭakṛit**, mfn. one to whom a Vṛishṭakṛit sacrifice has been offered, ŚBr. **Ishṭā-kṛita**, n. for *ishṭikṛita* (q. v.), MBh. iii, 10513 (ed. Calc.; ed. Bomb. iii, 129, 1 reads *ishṭi*). **Ishṭāpūrta**, n. 'filled up or stored up sacrificial rites,' or the merit of sacred rites &c. stored up in heaven, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; R. &c. (see Muir v, 293; according to Bauerjea's translation of Brahma-sūtras, p. 19, *ishṭa* means personal piety, *pūrta* works for the benefit of others). **Ishṭāpūrti** (or *ishṭā*), f. id., BrahUp.

Ishṭāpūrtin, mfn. one who has stored up sacrificial rites, or one who has performed sacrifices for himself and good works for others.

Ishṭaka-cita (for the shortening of the *ā* see Pān. vi, 3, 65), mfn. overlaid or covered with bricks, Yājñ. i, 197.

Ishṭakā, f. a brick in general; a brick used in building the sacrificial altar, VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mṛicch. &c. — **grīha** (*ishṭakā*), n. a brick-house, Hit. — **oiti**, f. putting bricks in layers or rows, ŚBr. x, 1, 3, 8. — **nyāsa**, m. laying the foundation of a house. — **patha**, n. the root of the fragrant grass *Andropogon Muricatus*, Bhpr.; (*thaka* and *thika*, n. id., L.) — **paśu**, m. sacrificing an animal during the preparation of bricks, Comm. on VS. — **maya**, mfn. made of bricks. — **mātrā**, f. size of the bricks, ŚBr. — **rāsi**, m. a pile of bricks. — **vat**, mfn. possessed of bricks, Pān. — **sampad**, f. completeness of the bricks, Pān. **Ishṭakāka-sata-vidha**, mfn. corresponding to the 101 bricks, ŚBr. x, 2, 6, 11.

3. **Ishṭi**, *is*, f. sacrificing, sacrifice; an oblation consisting of butter, fruits, &c., opposed to the sacrifice of an animal or Soma, RV. i, 166, 14; x, 169, 2; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; Yājñ.; Mn.; Śak.; Ragh. &c. — **tva**, n. the being an Ishṭi sacrifice, AitBr.; Jaim. — **pacā** or **-mush**, m. an Asura, demon, L. — **yājuka**, mfn. one who offers an Ishṭi sacrifice, ŚBr. — **śrāddha**, n. a particular funeral rite, VP. — **hautra**, n. the office of an Hotṛi at an Ishṭi sacrifice, Comm. on TBr. iii, 5, 1. **Ishṭi-ayana**, n. a sacrifice lasting a long time, ĀśvŚr.

Ishṭikā, f. = *ishṭakā*, q. v., L.

Ishṭin, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 88) one who has sacrificed, TS.; Kāṭh.

Ishṭi-kṛita, am, n. a particular sacrifice or festive rite, MBh.

Ishṭvā, ind. p. having sacrificed or worshipped.

इष्टि *ishṭani*, mfn. (fr. ✓ *yaj*), to be worshipped, RV. i, 127, 6 [Say.]; (for *ni-shṭani* fr. ✓ *stan*) rustling [NBD.]

इष्टी *ishṭārga*, as, m. (etym. doubtful), the Adhvaryu priest [Say.], TS. & TBr.

इष *ishya*, as, m. the spring, L. (= *ishma*, col. 1).

इष *is*, ind. an interjection of anger or pain or sorrow, L.; (according to BRD. *is* Ved. = *nis*, cf. *ish* - ✓ 1. *kṛi* above.)

इह *ihā*, ind. (fr. pronom. base 3. *i*), in this place, here; to this place; in this world; in this book or system; in this case (e.g. *tenha na*, 'therefore not in this case,' i.e. the rule does not apply here); now, at this time, RV. &c. &c.; [cf.

Zend *idha*, 'here'; Gk. *idā* or *idai* in *idā-γevēs* and *idai-γevēs*; Goth. *ith*; perhaps Lat. *igi-tur*.] — **kāra**, m. the word *ika*, Lāty. — **kāla**, m. this life. — **kratu** or **citta** (*ikā*), mfn. one whose intentions or thoughts are in this world or place, AV. xviii, 4, 38. — **tra**, ind. here, in this world. — **dvitīyā**, f., — **pañcamī**, f. being here (in this place, world, &c.) the second or fifth woman, (gāṇa *mayūra-vyāyaskādī*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72.) — **bhojana** (*ikā*), mfn. whose goods and gifts come hither, AV. xviii, 4, 49. — **loka**, m. this world, this life; (c), ind. in this world, MBh.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c. — **vat**, n., N. of several Sāmāns. — **samaya**, ind. here, now, on the present occasion, at such a time as this. — **stha**, mfn. standing here, Ratnāv.; Bālar. &c. — **sthāna**, mfn. one whose place or residence is on the earth; (c), ind. in this place. **Ihāgata**, mfn. come or arrived hither. **Ihāmātra**, ind. here and there, in this world and in the next, Vedāntas. &c. **Ihāha**, ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly; — **mātrī**, m. one whose mother is here and there, i. e. everywhere, RV. vi, 59, 1.

Ihatya, mfn. being here, Kathās.; Daś. &c.
Ihatyaka, mf(ikā)n. id., Pāṇ. Comm.

इ. I.

इ 1. i, the fourth letter of the alphabet, corresponding to *i* long, and having the sound of *ee* in *feel*. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *i*.

इ 2. i, is, m., N. of Kandarpa, the god of love, L.; (i or is), f., N. of Lakshmi, L. [also in MBh. xiii, 1220 according to Nilak. (who reads *puṇyacañcur i*)].

इ 3. i, ind. an interjection of pain or anger; a particle implying consciousness or perception, consideration, compassion.

इ 4. i for *√i*. See 5. i.

इक्ष *ikṣh*, cl. 1. *√i*. *ikṣhate*, *ikṣhām-cakre* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 63), *ikṣhishyate*, *aiṣhishīṣha*, *ikṣhitum*, to see, look, view, behold, look at, gaze at; to watch over (with acc. or rarely loc.), AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; to see in one's mind, think, have a thought, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; Bhag. &c.; to regard, consider, Kum.; to observe (the stars &c.), VarBrS.; to foretell (dat.; lit. to observe the stars for any one), Pāṇ. i, 4, 39; Caus. *ikṣhayati*, to make one look at (with acc.), ĀsvGr. (This root is perhaps connected with *akṣhi*, q. v.)

Ikṣha, mf(ī)n. i. f. seeing, looking, visiting (see *tiryag-ikṣha*, *vadhv-ikṣha*); (ā), f. sight, viewing; considering, BhP.; Nyāyad.; (am), n. anything seen, ŚBr. vii, 1, 2, 23 (merely for the etym. of *antarikṣha*).

Ikṣhaka, as, m. a spectator, beholder, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; Gobh.

Ikṣhana, am, n. a look, view, aspect, sight, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; Ratnāv. &c.; regarding, looking after, caring for, Mn.; eye, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.

Ikṣhapika, as, ā, m. f. and **Ikṣhapika**, m. a looker into the future, a fortune-teller, VarBrS.

Ikṣhapiya, mfn. to be seen or perceived.

Ikṣhamāna, mfn. looking at, surveying, VS.; R.

Ikṣhita, mfn. seen, beheld, regarded; (am), n. a look, Śak. 45 a; Prab.

Ikṣhitṛi, mfn. seeing, beholding, a beholder, Mn.; Prab. &c.

Ikṣhēnya, mfn. deserving to be seen, curious, RV. ix, 77, 3.

Ikṣhyamāna, mfn. being beheld, being viewed.

इक्ष *ikh* or *ikh*, cl. 1. P. *ekhati*, *iyekha*, or *ikhāti*, *ikhām-cakāra*, *ekhitum* or *ikhitum*, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 28.

इक्ष *ikh* or *ikh*, cl. 1. P. (*ikhāti*, *ikhām-cakāra*, or *ikhāti*, *ikhām-cakāra*, *ikhitum* or *ikhitum*) to go, move, Dhātup. v, 28; Caus. *ikhādyati*, to move backwards and forwards, move up and down, swing, RV.; AitBr.

Ikṣhana, am, n. swinging, BhP.

Ikṣhaya, mfn. moving, causing to flow or go.

इज् *ij* or *inj*, cl. 1. P. *ijati*, *ijām-cakāra*, *ijitum* or *inijati*, &c., to go; to blame or censure, Dhātup. vi, 24; (cf. *apēj* and *jam-ij*.)

इजान *ijāna*, mfn. (pf. p. of *√yaj*, q. v.) one who has sacrificed, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.

Ijatum (irr. inf. of *√yaj*, q. v.) = *yashlum*.

इजिक *ijika*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; MBh.

इड् 1. id, cl. 2. *√i*. *idhe* (2. sg. pres. *idishhe*, Ved. *idishhe*, pf. *idh*, fut. *idishyate*, aor. *aidishā*, inf. *iditum*, Ved. *idhe*, &c.) to implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); to praise, RV.; AV.; VS.; R.; BhP. &c.; Caus. P. *iduyati*, to ask; to praise, BhP.

2. *Id*, f, f. praise, extolling, RV. viii, 39, 1.

Idāna, am, n. the act of praising, L.

Idā, f. praise, commendation, L.

Iditā or **iditā**, mfn. implored, requested, RV.

Iditṛi, mfn. one who praises, AV. iv, 31, 4.

Idēnya or **idēnya** or **idya**, mfn. to be invoked or implored; to be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.

Iḍyamāna, mfn. being praised.

इति 1. *iti*, is, f. (fr. 4. i?), plague, distress, any calamity of the season (as drought, excessive rain, swarm of rats, foreign invasion, &c.); infectious disease, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; an affray, L.; travelling in foreign countries, sojourning, L.

इति 2. *iti*, ind. = *iti*, R. vii, 32, 65.

इदृक् *idṛksha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *id*, neut. of pronom. base 3. *i*, and *drīksha*, *√dri*, dropping one *d* and lengthening the preceding *i*; cf. *tādrīksha* from *tad*, &c.), of this aspect, of such a kind, endowed with such qualities, such-like, VS.; Kathās. &c.

Idṛśī, ā (Ved. *ā*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 83), mfn. endowed with such qualities, such, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. such a condition, such occasion, RV.; AV. — **Idṛīk-tā**, f. quality, Ragh.; Daś.

Idṛīsa, mf(ī)n. or **idṛīśaka**, mf(ikā)n. endowed with such qualities, such, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; R.; Bhag.; Śak. &c.; [with the final syllables *drīś* and *drīsa* of these words cf. the Gk. *lik* in *ὀψήλεις*, *liko* in *τηλίκος*, &c.; Goth. *leika* in *hōlleiks*, 'which one,' *swaleik-s*, 'such'; Mod. Germ. *welcher*, *solcher*; Slav. *liko*, nom. *lik*, e. g. *tolik*, 'such'; Lat. *li* in *tālis*, *quālis*.]

इन्त *int*, cl. 1. P. *intati*, *intitum*, to bind [cf. *ant* and *and*], Vop. on Dhātup. iii, 25.

इप्स *ips* (Desid. of *√āp*, q. v.), to wish to obtain.

Ipsana, am, n. desiring or wishing to obtain, L.

Ipsa, f. asking, desire or wish to obtain, MBh.; R.

Ipsita, mfn. wished, desired; (am), n. desire, wish, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. — **tama**, mfn. most desired, immediately aimed at (as the object of an action), Pāṇ. i, 4, 49.

Ipsu, nfn. striving to obtain; wishing to get or obtain, desirous of (with acc.), Mn.; MBh.; Ragh.; R. &c. — **yajña**, m. a particular Soma sacrifice, KātyŚr.

इम् *im*, ind. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), Ved.

a particle of affirmation and restriction (generally after short words at the beginning of a period, or after the relative pronouns, the conjunction *yad*, prepositions and particles such as *ad*, *uta*, *atha*, &c.) *Im* has also the sense 'now' (= *idānim*), and is by Sāy. sometimes considered as an acc. case for *enam*, RV.; VS.

इयक्षाम *iyakṣhamāna* = *iyakṣhamāna* (fr. *iyakṣh*), q. v., MaitrS. ii, 10, 6.

इयक्षस् *iya-cakṣas*, mfn. (*iya* fr. *√i*), of pervading or far-reaching sight, RV. v, 66, 6.

इयिवस् *iyivas* (*iyivān*, *iyushī*, *iyivat*), mfn. (pf. p. of *√i*) one who has gone; one who has obtained &c.

इर् *ir*, cl. 2. *√i*. *īrate* (3. pl. *īrate*, AV.; RV.), *irām-cakre*, *irishyati*, *airishā*, *iritum*;

Ved. inf. *irādyati*, RV. i, 134, 2, to go, move, rise, arise from, RV.; to go away, retire, AV. xix, 38, 2; to agitate, elevate, raise (one's voice), RV.; Caus. P. *irādyati* (cf. *√il*), to agitate, throw, cast; to excite, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R. &c.; to cause to rise; to bring to life;

to raise one's voice, utter, pronounce, proclaim, cite, RV.; ChUp.; Ragh.; Suśr. &c.; to elevate, RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.: A. to raise one's self, AV.; VS.

Īra, m. wind. — **ja**, m. 'wind-born,' N. of Hanumat. — **pāda**, m. a snake, AitBr. — **putra**, m. 'wind-son,' N. of Hanumat.

Īraṇa, mfn. agitating, driving, L.; (as), m. the wind, Suśr.; (am), n. uttering, pronouncing, BhP.; painful and laborious evacuation of the bowels, Bhpr. **Īrita**, mfn. sent, despatched; said, uttered. **Īritākūta**, am, n. declared purpose or intention.

Īraṇa, mfn. See *ud-irṇa*.

Īrya, mfn. to be excited. — **tā** (*īryā*), f. the condition of one who is to be excited, VS.; AitBr.

Īryā, f. wandering about as a religious mendicant (i. e. without hurting any creature). — **patha**, m. the observances of a religious mendicant; the four positions of the body (viz. going, standing upright, sitting and lying down), Buddh. & Jain.; (cf. *airyā-pathiki*.)

Īramā *irāmā*, f., N. of a river, MBh.

Īriṇa *irīṇa*, mfn. desert; (am), n. salt and barren soil (see *irīṇa*), MBh.

Īrin *irin*, i, m., N. of a man; (*īnas*), m. pl. the descendants of this man, MBh.

इर्क्ष *irkshy*. See *irshy*.

इर्त्स *irts* (Desid. of *√ridh*, q. v.), P. *irtsati*, to wish to increase, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 55; Vop.

Īrtśā, f. the wish to increase anything, L.

Īrtśu, mfn. wishing to increase anything, Bhaṭṭ.

ईर्म 1. *irmā* or *irmā*, ind. in this place, here, to this place; going constantly, or instigating [Sāy.], RV.

ईर्म 2. *irmā*, as, m. the arm, the fore-quarter of an animal, AV. x, 10, 21; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; (am), n. a sore or wound, TāndyaBr. iv, 2, 10 [Sāy.]

Īrman, m. = 2. *irmā* above, Bhaṭṭ.

ईर्मन्त *irmānta*, mfn. (fr. *irma* = *irīta* with *anta*, Sāy.), full-haunched (lit. full-ended); thin-haunched; (perhaps) having the biggest (or quickest?) horses on both sides of the team; N. of a team of horses or of the horses of the sun's car, RV. i, 163, 10.

ईर्व *irvāru*, us, m. a cucumber, Cucumis Utilissimus, L. See *irvāru*.

इर्ष *irshy* or *irkshy*, cl. 1. P. *irshyati* (p. *irshyat*, TS.), *irshyām-cakāra*, *irshyitum* or *irshyati*, Pāṇ.; Vop.; Dhātup.; to envy, feel impatient at another's prosperity (with dat.): Desid. *irshyishishati* or *irshyiyishati*, Comm. on Pāṇ.

Īrshā, f. impatience, envy of another's success (more properly read *irshyā*), MBh.; R. &c.

Īrshālu, mfn. = *irshyālu*, q. v., L.

Īrshita, mfn. envied; (am), n. envy (v. l. for *irshyita*, q. v.), Hit.

Īrshitavya, mfn. to be envied (v. l. for *irshyitavya*, q. v.), Prab.

Īrshu, mfn. envious, jealous (v. l. for *irshyu*, q. v.), MBh.; Hit.

Īrshya, mfn. envious, envying, L.; (ā), f. envy or impatience of another's success; spite, malice; jealousy, AV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kathās. &c. **Īrshyā-bhirati**, **irshyā-rati**, and **irshyā-shandha**, m. a kind of semi-impotent man, = *irshyaka*, q. v., Car.; Nar. — **vat**, mfn. envious, spiteful. — **vaśa**, mfn. overcome with envy.

Īrshyaka, mfn. envious, envying; (as), m. a particular kind of semi-impotent man whose power is stimulated through jealous feelings caused by seeing others in the act of sexual union, Suśr.

Īrshyamāna, mfn. envying, envious.

Īrshyālu, mfn. envious, jealous.

Īrshyita, n. envy, jealousy.

Īrshyū, mfn. envious, spiteful.

Īrshyū, mfn. jealous, AV. vi, 18, 2; MBh.; Hit.

इल *il*, Caus. P. *ildyati*, to move, TS. vi, 4, 2, 6; (cf. *ir*, Caus.)

इलिन *ilina*, as, m., N. of a son of Tapsu and father of Dushyanta, MBh.; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Medhātithi, Hariv.

इली *ili* or *ili*, is, f. a kind of weapon (some-

times considered as a cudgel and sometimes as a short sword or stick shaped like a sword), L.

ईक *il*, *ilā*, &c. See under *√id*.

ईवत् *īvat*, mfn. (fr. pronominal base 3. i), so large, so stately, so magnificent, so much, RV.; going, moving [Sāy.]

ईश 1. *īś*, cl. 2. *Ā. īshṭe*, or Ved. *īse* (2. sg. *īśiṣhe* and *īkṣhe*, RV. iv, 20, 8; vi, 19, 10; Pot. 1. sg. *īśiṣya*, pf. 3. pl. *īśiṣyāt*, *īśitum*) to own, possess, RV.; MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.; to belong to, RV.; to dispose of, be valid or powerful; to be master of (with gen., or Ved. with gen. of an inf., or with a common inf., or the loc. of an abstract noun), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to command; to rule, reign, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to behave like a master, allow, KathUp.; [cf. Goth. *aigan*, 'to have'; Old Germ. *eigan*, 'own'; Mod. Germ. *eigen*.]

2. *īś*, m. master, lord, the supreme spirit, VS. &c.; N. of Śiva. *īśādhyāya*, m., N. of the *īśā*-upanishad. *īśā-vāya* or *īśāvāya*, n. 'to be clothed or pervaded by the Supreme,' N. of the *īśopanishad* (q. v.) which commences with that expression. *īśopanishad*, f., N. of an Upanishad (so called from its beginning *īśā* [VS. xl, 1]; the only instance of an Upanishad included in a Sāṃhitā).

īśā, mfn. owni, possessing, sharing; one who is completely master of anything; capable of (with gen.); powerful, supreme; a ruler, master, lord, Mbh.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; (as), m. a husband, L.; a Rudra; the number 'eleven' (as there are eleven Rudras); N. of Śiva as regent of the north-east quarter, MBh.; Haiv.; R.; Śak. &c.; N. of Śiva; of Kūvera; (ā), f. faculty, power, dominion, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. — *gītā*, f. pl., N. of a section of the Kūrma-purāṇa. — *tva*, n. supremacy, superiority. — *samsthā*, mfn. appearing as lord, SvetUp. — *sakhī*, m. Śiva's friend, N. of Kūvera. — *saras*, n., N. of a lake.

īśāna, am, n. commanding, reigning, SvetUp. *īśāna* (& *īśānā*), mfn. owning, possessing, wealthy; reigning, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; (as), m. a ruler, master, one of the older names of Śiva-Rudra, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; one of the Rudras; the sun as a form of Śiva; a Sādhyā; N. of Vishnu; N. of a man; (ā), f., N. of Durgā; (f), f. the silk-cotton tree, Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; (am), n. light, splendour, L. — *kalpa*, m., N. of a Kalpa. — *kṛit*, mfn. acting like a competent person, making use of one's possessions or faculties; rendering one a master or able [Sāy.], RV. — *oandā*, m., N. of a physician, Rājat. — *ja*, ās, m. pl. a class of deities forming a section of the Kalpa-bhavas, L. — *devī*, f., N. of a woman, Rājat. — *balī*, m. a particular sacrifice, VS. *īśānādhipa*, mfn. one whose lord is Śiva; (ā), f. (scil. *dīś*) the north-east. *īśānya*, am, n., N. of a Linga.

īśitavya, mfn. to be reigned or ruled over, BhP. *īśitṛi*, tā, m. a master, owner, proprietor; a king, SvetUp.; Prab.

īśin, mfn. commanding, reigning; (inī), f. supremacy, Mn. *īśi-tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. superiority, supremacy, one of the eight attributes of Śiva, MBh.; BhP.

īśvarā, mfn. able to do, capable of (with gen. of Vedic inf., or with common inf.), liable, exposed to, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Kum.; Hit. &c.; (as, ī), m. f. master, lord, prince, king, mistress, queen, AV.; ŚBr.; Ragh.; Mn. &c.; (as), m. a husband, MBh.; God; the Supreme Being, Mn.; Śuśr.; Yājñ. &c.; the supreme soul (*ātman*); Śiva; one of the Rudras; the god of love; N. of a prince; the number 'eleven'; (ā or ī), f., N. of Durgā; of Lakṣmī; of any other of the Śaktis or female energies of the deities; N. of several plants, L. — *kṛishṇa*, m., N. of the author of the Sāṃkhya-kārikā. — *gītā*, f. pl. a section of the Kūrma-purāṇa. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. superiority, supremacy, Prab.; MBh.; Hariv.; Mjicch. — *tīrthācārya*, m., N. of a teacher. — *datta*, m., N. of a prince. — *nishēdha*, as, m. denial of God, atheism. — *nishṭhā*, mfn. trusting in God. — *pūjaka*, mfn. pious. — *pūjā*, f. worship of God. — *pranīdhāna*, n. devotion to God, Vedāntas. — *prasāda*, m. divine grace. — *bhāva*, m. royal or imperial state. — *varman*, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — *vāda*, m., N. of a work. — *sadman*, n. a temple. — *sabha*, n. a royal court or assembly. — *sūri*, m., N. of a teacher. — *sena*, m., N. of a king, VP. — *sevā*, f. the worship of God. *īśvarādhipa*, mfn. subject

to a king, dependant on a master or on God; — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. dependance upon God, subjection to a ruler. *īśvarānanda*, m., N. of a scholiast.

īśvari — *√i*. *kṛi*, to make any one a lord or master. *īśvari-tantra*, n., N. of a work.

ईष 1. *īṣh*, cl. 1. *Ā.* (with prep. also P.) *īṣhate*, -ti (p. *īṣhamāna*, RV.; AV.; *īṣh*, *īṣhitum*) to go; to fly away, escape, RV.; AitBr.; to attack, hurt, TS.; to glean, collect a few grains; to look, Dhātup.

īṣhaṇa, mfn. hastening; (ā), f. haste, L.

īṣhapin, mfn. hastening, L.

1. *īṣhat*, mfn. (pres. p.) attacking, hurting.

ईष 2. *īṣh*, ind. a Nidhana or concluding chorus at the end of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

ईष *īsha*, as, m. the month Āśvina, see *īsha*; a son of the third Manu; a servant of Śiva.

ईषत् 2. *īshāt*, ind. (gaṇa svar-ādi, Pāṇ. i, 1, 37; for the use of *īshat* see Pāṇ. iii, 3, 126, &c.) little, a little, slightly, ŚBr.; R.; Śuśr. &c. — *°o-chvāsa* (*īshac-chvāsa*), mfn. slightly resounding. — *°j-jala* (*īshaj-jala*), n. shallow water, a little water. — *kara* (*īshat*), m(f)n. doing little; easy to be accomplished, Prab. — *kārya*, mfn. connected with slight effort. — *pāṇḍu*, m. a pale or light brown colour. — *pāṇa*, mfn. that of which a little is drunk; easy to be drunk; (am), n. a little draught. — *pu-rusha*, m. a mean man. — *pralambha*, mfn. to be deceived easily. — *sprishṭa*, mfn. uttered with slight contact of the organs of speech (said of the semi-vowels), APrāt.; Siddh. &c.

īshad- (in comp. for *īshat*). — *asamāṣṭa*, mfn. a little incomplete, not quite complete, almost complete. — *asamāṣṭi*, f. almost completeness or perfection, little defectiveness or imperfection, Pāṇ. v, 3, 67. — *ādhyam-kara*, mfn. easy to be enriched, Comm. on Pāṇ. — *ādhyam-bhava*, mfn. easy to become rich, on *upaśāna*, mfn. easy to be ruined, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 50. — *ushna*, mfn. slightly warm, tepid. — *ūna*, mfn. slightly defective. — *guṇa*, mfn. of little merit. — *darsana*, n. a glance, a slight inspection. — *dhāsa* (*īshat-hāsa*), mfn. slightly laughing, smiling. — *dhāsa* (*ī-hā*), mfn. id.; (am), n. slight laughter, a smile. — *bijā*, f. a species of grape (having no kernel), Nir. — *rakta*, mfn. pale red. — *vivṛita*, mfn. uttered with slight opening of the organs of speech. — *vīrya*, m. almond tree, Nir.

īshan- (in comp. for *īshat*). — *nāda*, mfn. slightly sounding (applied to unspirated soft consonants). — *nimaya*, mfn. exchanged for a little, L. — *marsha* or *-marshapa*, mfn. easy to be endured, tolerable, L.

īshal-labha (*īshat-labha*), mfn. to be obtained for a little, L.

ईषा *īshā*, f. (said to be fr. 1. *īṣh*), the pole or shafts of a carriage or plough; (ē), f. du. the double or fork-shaped pole, RV. iii, 53, 17; viii, 5, 29; AV. viii, 8, 23; xi, 3, 9; ŚBr.; KatyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a plank, board, VarBrS.; a particular measure, Śulb. — *danḍa*, m. the handle of a plough, VP. — *danta*, mfn. having tusks as long as a pole; (as), m. an elephant with a large tusk, MBh.; R. *īśādhāra*, m., N. of a Naga.

ईषिका *īshikā*, f. an elephant's eyeball; a painter's brush, &c.; a weapon, a dart or arrow, L. Cf. *īshikā* and *īshikā*.

ईषिर *īshira*, as, m. fire, L. See *ishira*.

ईषीका *īshikā*, f. a reed, cane, MaitrS.; an arrow, R.; a painter's brush or a fibrous stick used as one; an ingot-mould; a dipping rod or something cast into a crucible to examine if the metal it contains is in fusion, L. See *īshikā*.

ईषा *īshma* and 1. *īshva*, as, m., N. of Kāma-deva; spring, L. See *ishma* and *ishva*.

ईष्व 2. *īshva*, as, m. a spiritual teacher, L.

ईसरफ *īsaṭāpha*, as, m. (fr. the Arab.), N. of the fourth Yoga (in astrol.)

ईह *ih*, cl. 1. *Ā.* *ihate*, *ihām-cakre*, *ihish-yate*, *ihitum*, rarely P. *ihati*, &c., to endeavour to obtain; to aim at, attempt; to long for, desire; to take care of; to have in mind, think of (with acc.), MBh.; R.; BhP.; Bhag.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. *ihayati*, to impel.

īha, as, m. attempt (see *ūrdhvīha*); (ā), f. effort, exertion, activity, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; request, desire, wish, R.; Sāh.; MBh. &c. — *tas*, ind. diligently, energetically, by or with labour or exertion. *īhāmriga*, m. a wolf, MBh.; R.; a kind of drama, Sāh. *īhārthin*, mfn. aiming at any object, seeking wealth. *īhāvṛika*, m. a wolf, L.

īhita, mfn. sought, attempted, striven for; wished, desired; (am), n. desire, request, wish, effort, Hit.; Kathās.; Prab. &c.

उ U.

उ 1. *u*, the fifth letter and third short vowel of the alphabet, pronounced as the *u* in full. — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *u*.

उ 2. *u*, ind. an interjection of compassion, anger, L.; a particle implying assent, calling, command, L.

उ 3. *u*, ind. an enclitic copula used frequently in the Vedas; (as a particle implying restriction and antithesis, generally after pronominals, prepositions, particles, and before *nu* and *su*, equivalent to) and, also, further; on the other hand (especially in connexion with a relative, e. g. *ya u*, he on the contrary who &c.)

This particle may serve to give emphasis, like *id* and *eva*, especially after prepositions or demonstrative pronouns, in conjunction with *nu*, *vai*, *hi*, *cid*, &c. (e. g. *ayam u vām puruṣānu ... jhāvati* [RV. iii, 62, 2], this very person [your worshipper] invokes you &c.) It is especially used in the figure of speech called Anaphora, and particularly when the pronouns are repeated (e. g. *tām u stusha Indram tām gri-niṣhe* [RV. ii, 20, 4], him I praise, Indra, him I sing). It may be used in drawing a conclusion, like the English 'now' (e. g. *tad u tāthā nā kuryāt* [ŚBr. v, 2, 3], that now he should not do in such a manner), and is frequently found in interrogative sentences (e. g. *kā u tūc ciketa* [RV. i, 164, 48], who, I ask, should know that?).

Pāṇini calls this particle *u* to distinguish it from the interrogative *u*. In the Pada-pāṭha it is written *um*.

In the classical language *u* occurs only after *atha*, *na*, and *kim*, with a slight modification of the sense, and often only as an expletive (see *kim*); *u-u* or *u-uta*, on the one hand—on the other hand; partly—partly; as well—as.

उ 4. *u*, cl. 5. P. *u-noti* (see *vy-u*, RV. v, 31, 1); cl. 2. *Ā.* (1. sg. *uṇō*, RV. x, 86, 7); cl. 1. *Ā.* *avate*, hātup.; to call to, hail; to roar, bellow (see also *ūta* = *ā-uta*).

उ 5. *u*, us, m., N. of Śiva; also of Brahman, L.

उक *uka*, ind., gaṇa *cādi*, Pāṇ. i, 4, 57.

उकण *ukana*, v. l. for *unaka*, q. v., Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41.

उकनाह *ukanāha*, as, m. a horse of a red and yellow or red and black colour, a bay or chestnut horse, L.

उकुण *ukuna*, as, m. a hug, L.; v. l. *utkuna*.

उक्तुका, mfn. (p. p. of *√vac*, q. v.), uttered, said, spoken; (as), m., N. of a divine being (v. l. for *uktha*, q. v.), Hariv.; (am), n. word, sentence, Śis. &c.; (am, ā), n. f. a stanza of four lines (with one syllabic instant or one long or two short syllables in each); [cf. Zend *ukhta*.] — *tva*, n. the being spoken or uttered, Sāh. — *nirvāha*, m. maintaining an assertion. — *pugṣka*, a (feminine or neuter) word of which also a masculine is mentioned or exists (and whose meaning only differs from that of the masculine by the notion of gender; e. g. the word *Gaṅgā* is not *ukta-pugṣka*, whereas such words as *śubhā* and *grāma-ni* are so; cf. *bhāshita-pugṣka*), Vop. iv, 8. — *pūrva*, mfn. spoken before or formerly, MBh. — *pratyuktā*, n. speech and reply, discourse, conversation, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 10; a kind of anthem or alternate song, Sāh. — *vat*, mfn. one who has spoken (see *√vac*). — *varjām*, ind. except the cases mentioned. — *vākya*, mfn. one who has given an opinion, R.; (am), n. a dictum, decree, L. *Uktānukta*, mfn. spoken and not spoken. *Uktānusāsana*, mfn. one who has received an order, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 3, 25. *Uktōpanishatka*, mfn. one who has been taught the Upanishads, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 11, 1. *Uktōpasam-*

hāra, m. any brief or compendious phrase or description.

Ukti, *is*, f. sentence, proclamation, speech, expression, word, Mn.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; a worthy speech or word, BhP.

Uktvā, ind. p. having spoken or said (see *√vac*).

Ukthā, *am*, n. a saying, sentence, verse, eulogy, praise, RV.; AV.; VS.; (in the ritual) a kind of recitation or certain recited verses forming a subdivision of the Śāstras (they generally form a series, and are recited in contradistinction to the Sāman verses which are sung and to the Yajus or muttered sacrificial formulas), AitBr.; TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; (the *Mahad-uktham* or *Brihad-uktham*, 'great Uktha,' forms a series of verses, in three sections, each containing eighty Tricas or triple verses, recited at the end of the Agni-cayana); N. of the Sāma-veda, ŚBr.; (ā), f. a kind of metre (four times one long or two short syllables); (as), m. a form of Agni, MBh.; N. of a prince, VP.; N. of a divine being belonging to the Viśve Devās, Hariv. 11542. — **m-vāc**, f. a particular part of a Śāstra, ĀśvŚr. — **doha**, m. a particular final part of a Śāstra, AitBr. — **pattra**, mfn. having verses as wings, VS. xvii, 55. — **pātra**, n. vessels of libation offered during the recitation of an Uktha, Nir. — **bhṛti**, mfn. offering verses, RV. vii, 33, 14. — **mukha**, n. the beginning of an Uktha recitation, AitBr.; AitAr.; ŚākhBr. — **vat**, mfn. connected with an Uktha, AitBr. — **vārdhana**, mfn. having hymns as a cause of refreshment, one who is refreshed or delighted by praise, RV. viii, 14, 11. — **vāhas** (*ukthā*), mfn. offering verses, RV. viii, 12, 13; one to whom verses are offered, RV. viii, 13, mfn. conversant with hymns of praise, ŚBr. — **vidha**, mfn. verse-like, ŚBr. — **virya**, n. a particular part of a Śāstra, AitAr. — **saṅgin**, mfn. praising, RV. vi, 45, 6; viii, 103, 4; uttering the Uktas. — **śās** (in strong cases *śār*), mfn. and **śāśā**, mfn. uttering a verse, praising, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 71; RV.; AitBr.; TS.; KātyŚr.; ŚBr. &c. — **śāstra**, n. N. of a work. — **śuśma** (*ukthā*), mfn. loudly resonant with verses, moving on with the sound of verses (as with the roaring of waters), accompanied by sounding verses; one whose strength is praise [Sāy.], RV. — **sampad**, f. a particular concluding verse of a Śāstra, AitAr. — **Ukthādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60). — **Ukthāmadā**, n. praise and rejoicing, AV. v, 26, 3; AitBr.; Kāth.; TAr.; MaitrS. — **Ukthārkā**, n. recitation and hymn, RV. vi, 34, 1. — **Ukthā-vi**, mfn. fond of verses, VS. — **Ukthā-sāstra**, n. recitation and praise, VS.

Ukthāyā, mfn. eager for praise, TS.; MaitrS. — **Ukthāin**, mfn. uttering verses, praising, lauding; accompanied by praise or (in ritual) by Uktas, RV.; VS.; AitBr.

Ukthā, mfn. accompanied by verse or praise, consisting of praise, deserving praise, skilled in praising, RV.; AV.; accompanied by Uktas, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (as), m. a libation (*graha*) at the morning and mid-day sacrifice, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (scil. *kratu*) N. of a liturgical ceremony (forming part of the Jyotish-toma &c.), AV.; TS.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; a Soma-yajña, Lāty.; R. — **pātra**, n. a vessel for the libation during an Uktha recitation, ŚBr. — **sthāli**, f. a jar for the preparation of an Uktha libation, ŚBr.

उक्ष 1. *uksh*, cl. 1. P. *ā. ukshāti, ukshāte* (p. *ukshat*, RV. i, 114, 7, and *ukshamāna*, AV. iii, 12, 1; RV. iv, 42, 4, &c.; *ukshām-ca-kāra* [Bhṛt]; for *vavuksha* &c. see *√vaksh*); *ukshat* and *ukshat*, *ukshat* to sprinkle, moisten, wet, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to sprinkle or scatter in small drops; to emit; to throw out, scatter (as sparks), RV.; AV. &c.; to emit seed (as a bull); to be strong, RV. i, 114, 7; x, 55, 7, &c.; Caus. *ā. ukshayate*, to strengthen, RV. vi, 17, 4; [cf. Lith. *ūkana*: Hib. *uisge*, *uisge*, 'water, a river'; *uisgeach*, 'aquatic, watery, fluid, moist, pluvial'; Gk. *ὕψος*, *ὕψορος*, *ὕψορος*: Lat. *ūveo* (for *ugveo*), *ūmor*, &c.]

2. **Uksh**, mfn. ifc. dropping, pouring, see *brihad-uksh*; becoming strong, see *sākam-uksh*.

Uksha, mfn. large, Nir.; ifc. = *ukshān* below (see *jātōksha*, *brihad-uksha*, &c.)

Ukshāna, *am*, n. sprinkling, consecrating, BhP.; VarBrS.; Ragh. &c.

Ukshānya, Nom. P. *ukshānyati*, to wish for bulls &c.; to desire one who pours down riches [Sāy.], RV. viii, 26, 9.

Ukshānyāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Ukshānya, RV. viii, 25, 22.

Ukshānyā, mfn. wishing for bulls &c.; desirous of one who pours down riches [Sāy.], RV. viii, 23, 16.

Ukshān, *ā*, m. an ox or bull (as impregnating the flock; in the Veda especially as drawing the chariot of Ushas or dawn), RV.; AV.; TS.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; N. of the Soma (as sprinkling or scattering small drops); of the Maruts; of the sun and Agni, RV.; one of the eight chief medicaments (*ṛishabha*), L.; N. of a man; (mfn.) large, L.; [cf. Zend *ukshān*; Goth. *auksa* and *auksu*; Armen. *efn*.]

Ukshā (in comp. for *ukshān*). — **tara**, m. a small or young bull, Pāṇ. v, 3, 91; a big bull, L. — **vāsa**, m. sg. & du. a bull and a barren cow, TS.; ŚBr. — **vehāt**, m. an impotent bull, ŚBr. — **sona**, m., N. of a king, MaitrUp. — **Ukshānna**, mfn. one whose food is oxen, RV. viii, 43, 11.

Ukshātā, mfn. sprinkled, moistened, AV. v, 5, 8; MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; strong, of full growth, RV.

उक्ख *ukh*, cl. 1. P. *okhati, uvokha, okhitam*, to go, move, Dhātup.; Vop.

उक्ख *ukkhā*, *as*, m. (fr. rt. *khan* with *i. ud*?), a boiler, caldron, vessel, AV. xi, 3, 18; N. of a pupil of Tittiri, Pāṇ.; TAnukr.; a particular part of the upper leg, Lāty.; (ā), f. a boiler; any saucenpan or pot or vessel which can be put on the fire, RV.; AV. xii, 3, 23; TS.; Suśr. &c.; a particular part of the upper leg, Pāṇ.; Car. &c. — **cohid** (*ukha*), mfn. fragile as a pot [NBD.], RV. iv, 19, 9. — **Ukhā-sambharaṇa**, n. 'preparing the caldron,' N. of the sixth book of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa.

Ukhya, mfn. being in a caldron, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; boiled or cooked in a pot (as flesh &c.), Pāṇ. &c.; (as), m., N. of a grammarian.

उखर्वल *ukharvala* or *ukhala*, *as*, m. a kind of grass (a sort of Andropogon), L.

उगण *ūgaṇa*, mfn. (corrupted fr. *ud-gaṇa* or *uru-gaṇa*?), consisting of extended troops (used in connexion with *senā*, an army), VS.; SV.

उग्र *ugrā*, mfn. (said to be fr. *√uc* [Uṇ. ii, 29], but probably fr. *√uj* or *√vaj*, fr. which also *ojas*, *vāja*, *vajra* may be derived; compar. *ugrā-tara* and *ōjyas*; superl. *ugratama* and *ōjishtha*), powerful, violent, mighty, impetuous, strong, huge, formidable, terrible; high, noble; cruel, fierce, ferocious, savage; angry, passionate, wrathful; hot, sharp, pungent, acrid, RV.; AV.; TS.; R.; Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m., N. of Rudra or Śiva, MBh.; VP.; of a particular Rudra, BhP.; N. of a mixed tribe (from a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother; the Ugra, according to Manu x, 9, is of cruel or rude [*krūra*] conduct [*ācāra*] and employment [*vihāra*], as killing or catching snakes &c.; but according to the Tantras he is an encomiast or bard, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a twice-born man who perpetrates dreadful deeds, Comm. on Āp. i, 7, 20; Āp.; Gaut.; the tree Hyperanthera Moringa, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; a son of Dhīyā-rāshṭra, MBh.; the Guru of Narendrāditya (who built a temple called Ugrēśa); a group of asterisms (viz. *pūrva-phālgunī*, *pūrvāshādhā*, *pūrvā-bhādrapadā*, *maghā*, *bharanī*); N. of the Malabar country; (ā), f., N. of different plants, Artemisia Sternotatoria, Coriandrum Sativum, &c.; (ī), f. a being belonging to the class of demons, AV. iv, 24, 2; (am), n. a particular poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox; wrath, anger; [cf. Zend *ughra*: Gk. *ὕψ-ης*, *ὕψ-ης*: Lat. *augeo* &c.; Goth. *auka*, 'I increase'; Lith. *ug-is*, 'growth, increase'; *aug-u*, 'I grow', &c.] — **karpika**, mfn. having an exceedingly big ornament for the ear, R. (ed. Gott.) iv, 40, 29. — **karmen**, mfn. fierce in action, violent, MBh. — **kānda**, m. a sort of gourd, Momordica Charantia, L. — **kāli**, f. a form of Durgā. — **gandha**, mfn. strong-smelling; (as), m. the plant Michelia Champaca; garlic; (ā), f. orris root; a medicinal plant; Artemisia Sternotatoria; Pimpinella Involucrata; the common caraway (Carum Carui &c.); Ligusticum Ajowan; (am), n. Asa Foetida, L. — **gandhikā**, f. a species of caraway, L. — **gandhin**, mfn. strong-smelling, stinking, Vishous. — **gādhā**, m. any unfathomable or dangerous depth (of a river &c.), TāndyaBr. — **caṇḍā**, f., N. of a goddess, KālikāP. — **caya**, m. strong desire. — **ōkṛin**, mfn. moving impetuously (said of the moon), BhP.; (īpī), f., N. of Durgā. — **jāti**, mfn. base-born. — **jāt**, f., N. of an Apsaras, AV. vi, 118, 1. — **tapas**, m., N. of a Muni. — **tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. violence, passion, anger; pungency, acrimony, MBh.; Śāh. &c. — **tārā**, f., N.

of a goddess, KālikāP. — **tejas**, mfn. endowed with great or terrible energy, R.; (ās), m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a Buddha; of another divine being, Lāty. — **daṇṣṭra**, mfn. having terrific teeth. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. 'stern-sceptre or holding a terrible rod'; relentless, remorseless, severe, VarBrS.; Pañcat. &c. — **danta**, mfn. having terrific teeth, L. — **darśana**, mfn. of a frightful appearance, frightful, terrible, MBh. — **dhūitṛi**, f. daughter of a powerful man, Kāty. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70. — **deva**, m., N. of a man, TAr.; TāndyaBr. — **dhanvan** (*ugrā*), m. having a powerful bow, N. of Indra, RV. x, 103, 3; AV. viii, 6, 18; xix, 13, 4. — **nāsika**, mfn. large-nosed, L. — **paśya**, mfn. frightful, hideous, fierce-looking; malignant, wicked (said of dice), AV. vii, 109, 6; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras, AV.; TAr. — **putra**, *as*, m. son of a powerful man, ŚBr.; (ī), f. = *dhūitṛi* above; (mfn.) having mighty sons, RV. viii, 67, 11. — **bāhu**, mfn. one whose arms are large or powerful, RV.; AV. — **bhaṭa**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. — **bhai-rava**, m., N. of a Kāpālika. — **maya**, m., N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. — **retas**, m. a form of Rudra, BhP. — **vira**, mfn. having powerful men. — **virya**, mfn. terrible in might, MBh. — **vega**, mfn. of terrible velocity, MBh. — **vyagra**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **sakti**, m. 'of terrible might,' N. of a son of king Amaraśakti. — **śāśana**, mfn. severe in command, strict in orders. — **śekhara**, f. 'crest of Śiva,' N. of the Gaṅgā. — **śoka**, mfn. sorely grieving. — **śravaṇa-darśana**, mfn. terrible to hear and see. — **śravaṇa**, m., N. of a man, MBh. — **sona**, m., N. of several princes, e.g. of a brother of Janam-ejaya, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (ī), f., N. of the wife of Akūra, VP.; — *ya*, m., N. of Kaṣpa (the uncle and enemy of Kṛishṇa). — **senāni**, m., N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. — **sevita**, mfn. inhabited by violent beings, R. — **Ugrācārya**, m., N. of an author. — **Ugrādeva**, m. 'having mighty deities,' N. of a Rishi, RV. i, 36, 18. — **Ugrāyudha**, mfn. having powerful weapons, AV. iii, 19, 7; (as), m., N. of a prince. — **Ugrōśa**, m. the mighty or terrible lord, N. of Śiva; N. of a sanctuary built by Ugra, Rājāt.

Ugraka, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.

उद्गार *un-kāra*, *as*, m., N. of a companion of Viṣṇu, Hariv.

उकुण *unkuṇa*, *as*, m. a bug, L. See *ut-kuṇa*.

उक्ख *ukkh*, cl. 6. P. *ukkhati, unkhām-ca-kāra*, &c., to go, move, Dhātup.

उच *uc*, cl. 4. P. *ucyati* (pf. 2. sg. *uocītha*, RV. vii, 37, 3), *ā*. (pf. 2. sg. *ūcishē*, RV.) to take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of, RV.; to be accustomed; to be suitable, suit, fit.

Ucita, mfn. delightful, pleasurable, agreeable; customary, usual; proper, suitable, convenient; acceptable, fit or right to be taken, R.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Suśr. &c.; known, understood, Śiś.; intrusted, deposited; measured, adjusted, accurate; delighting in; used to, MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c. — **jña**, mfn. knowing what is becoming or convenient. — **tva**, n. fitness, MBh.

उचय *ucātha*, *am*, n. (fr. *√vac*), verse, praise, RV.

Ucathā, mfn. deserving praise, RV. viii, 46, 28; (as), m., N. of an Āṅgīrasa (author of some hymns of the Rīg-veda).

उच्चा *ucca*, mfn. (said to be fr. *ca* fr. *√aṇ* with *i. ud*), high, lofty, elevated; tall, MBh.; Kum.; Śiś.; Kathās. &c.; deep, Caurap.; high-sounding, loud, Bhartṛ.; VarBrS.; pronounced with the Udātta accent, RPrāt.; VPrāt. &c.; intense, violent, R.; (as), m. height, MBh.; the apex of the orbit of a planet, Kālas.; R. &c.; compar. *ucca-tara*, superl. *ucca-tama*; [cf. Hib. *uchdam*, 'a hillock'; Cambro-Brit. *uched*, 'cleve'.] — **gir**, mfn. having a loud voice; proclaiming, Śiś. xiv, 29. — **tara**, n. the coconut tree, L.; any lofty tree. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. height, superiority, MBh.; the apex of the orbit of a planet, Sūryapr. — **tāla**, n. music and dancing at feasts, drinking parties, &c., L. — **deva**, m., N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, L. — **devatā**, f. the time personified, L. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of Śākya-muni (as teacher of the gods among the Tushitas, q.v.). — **nica**, mfn. high and low, variegated, heterogeneous, MBh.; (am), n. the upper and lower station of the planets; change of accent. — **pada**, n. a high situation, high

office. — **bhāṣhana**, n. speaking aloud. — **bhāṣhin**, mfn. speaking with a loud voice, shouting, bawling. — **lālāṭā** or **ṭīkā**, f. a woman with a high or projecting forehead, L. — **śas**, ind. upwards, *GopBr.* **Uccāvaca**, mfn. high and low, great and small, variegated, heterogeneous; various, multimorphic, manifold; uneven, irregular, undulating, *ŚBr.*; *TS.*; *MBh.*; *R.*; *Mn.* &c.

Uccakāṣ (for *uccakāṣ* below) √1. *kṛi*, to make high, set up in a high place, *Kir.* ii, 46.

Uccakāṣ, ind. (sometimes used as an indeclinable adjective) excessively lofty; tall; loud, *Pañcat.* &c.

Uccā, ind. above (in heaven), from above, upwards, *RV.*; *AV.* xiii, 2, 36. — **cakra** (*uccā*), mfn. having a wheel above (said of a well), *RV.* viii, 61, 10. — **buddha** (*uccā*), mfn. having the bottom upwards, *RV.* i, 116, 9.

Uccālī (in comp. for *uccālī* below). — **kara**, mfn. making acutely accented, *TPrāt.* — **kāram**, ind. with a loud voice, *Comm.* on *Pān.* iii, 4, 59. — **kula**, n. exalted family, high family, *Śak.* 972; (mfn.) of high family. — **pada**, n. a high situation, *Kum.* v, 64. — **paṇṇamāṣī**, f. a particular day of full moon (on which the moon appears before sunset), *Gobh.* i, 5, 10. — **śabdām**, ind. with a loud voice, *Prab.* — **śiras**, mfn. carrying one's head high, a man of high rank, *Kum.* — **śrāvas**, m. 'long-eared or neighing aloud,' N. of the horse (of *Indra*, L.) produced at the churning of the ocean (regarded as the prototype and king of horses), *MBh.*; *Hariv.*; *Bhag.*; *Kum.* &c. — **śrāvāsa**, m. id., L.; N. of a horse of the god of the sun, *R.* — **sthāna**, n. a high place, *Śārng.*; (mfn.) of high place; of high rank or family, *Mn.* — **stheya**, n. loftiness, firmness (of character).

Uccair (in comp. for *uccair* below). — **gotra**, n. high family or descent. — **ghuṣṭa**, n. making a loud noise, clamour, L. — **ghoṣha** (*uccair*), mfn. sounding aloud, crying, neighing, roaring, rattling, *AV.* ix, 1, 8; v, 20, 1; *VS.*; *AitBr.* — **dvish**, mfn. having powerful enemies, *Kum.* — **dhāman**, mfn. having intense rays. — **bhāṣhana** and **bhāṣhya**, n. speaking aloud. — **bhuja**, mfn. having the arms outstretched or elevated, *Megh.* — **manyu**, m., N. of a man. — **mukha**, mfn. having the face upreared.

Uccāṣ, ind. (sometimes used adjectively) aloft, high, above, upwards, from above; loud, accentuated; intensely, much, powerfully, *RV.*; *AV.* iv, 1, 3; *ŚBr.*; *Kum.*; *Pañcat.* &c. — **taṭa**, n. a steep declivity. — **taṁm**, ind. exceedingly high; on high; very loudly, aloud, *Comm.* on *Pān.*; L. — **tara**, mfn. higher, very high; loftier, *Pañcat.*; *Kum.* &c.; louder, very loud; (*am*), ind. higher, louder, *Āp.*; pronounced with a higher accent, *Pān.* — **tva**, n. height, loudness, &c.

Uccak *uc-cak* (*ud-√cak*), P. -*cakati*, to look up steadfastly or dauntlessly, *BhP.* vi, 16, 48; to look up perplexedly, L.

Uccakita, mfn. looking up perplexedly or in confusion, *Kād.*

Uccakṣus *uc-cakṣus* (*ud-cakṣus*), mfn. having the eyes directed upwards, *Daś.*

Uccakṣh √1. *kṛi*, to cause any one to raise the eyes, *Kāś.* on *Pān.* v, 4, 51. — √*bhū* or √1. *as*, to raise one's eyes.

Uccaghana, n. laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance, *W.*

Uccat *uc-caṭ* (*ud-√caṭ*), P. -*caṭati* (pf. -*caṭā*) to go away, disappear, *BhP.* v, 9, 18; *Caus. P.* -*cāyati*, to drive away, expel, scare, *Pañcat.*; *BhP.*; *Bhartṛ.*

Uc-cāṭa, as, m. ruining (an adversary), causing (a person) to quit his occupation by means of magical incantations, *Mantram.*

Uc-cāṭana, m(f) n. ruining (an adversary); (*as*), m., N. of one of the five arrows of *Kāma*, *Vet.*; (*am*), n. eradicating (a plant); overthrow, upsetting, *BhP.*; causing (a person) to quit (his occupation by means of magical incantations), *Prab.* &c.

Uc-cāṭaniya, mfn. to be driven away, *Naish.*

Uc-cāṭita, mfn. driven away, *BhP.* v, 24, 27.

Uccāṭa, f. (etym. doubtful), pride, arrogance, L.; habit, usage, L.; a species of cyperus, *Suśr.*; a kind of garlic, L.; *Abrus Precatorius*, L.; *Flacourtia Cataphracta*, L.

Uccāṇḍa *uc-cāṇḍa* (*ud-caṇḍ*), mfn. very passionate, violent; terrible, mighty, *Bālar.*; *Prasannar.*; quick, expeditious, L.; hanging down, L.

Uccandra *uc-candra* (*ud-caṇḍ*), as, m. the moonless period of the night, the last watch of the night, L.

Uccaya *uc-caya*. See *uc-ci*.

Uccar *uc-car* (*ud-√car*), P. *Ā.* -*carati*, -*te* [*Pān.* i, 3, 53], to go upwards, ascend, rise (as the sun), issue forth, go forth, *RV.*; *AV.*; *VS.*; *ŚBr.*; *Ragh.* &c.; to let the contents (of anything) issue out; to empty the body by evacuations, *ŚBr.*; *BhP.*; to emit (sounds), utter, pronounce, *MBh.*; *Ragh.*; *Sāh.* &c.; to quit, leave, *Naish.*; *Bhāṭṭ.*; to sin against, be unfaithful to (a husband); to trespass against, *MBh.*; *Caus. P.* -*cārayati*, to cause to go forth; to evacuate the body by excretion, discharge feces, *Suśr.*; to emit, cause to sound, utter, pronounce, declare, *MBh.*; *R.*; *BhP.*; *Mṛicch.* &c.

Uccarāṇa, am, n. going up or out; uttering, articulating.

Uccarāṇya, Nom. P. *uccarāṇyati*, to move out, stretch out to.

Uc-carita, mfn. gone up or out, risen; uttered, articulated; (*am*), n. excrement, dung, *BhP.*; *Suśr.*; *Mn.*; *Hit.*

Uc-cārā, mfn. rising, *TS.* ii, 3, 12, 2; (*as*), m. feces, excrement; discharge, *Suśr.*; *Mn.*; *Gaut.*; *Hit.* &c.; pronunciation, utterance. — **prasarāṇa**, n. excrement, *Jain.* — **prasarāṇa-athāna**, n. a privy, *Kāraṇḍ.*

Uc-cāraka, mfn. pronouncing, making audible.

Uc-cārāṇa, am, n. pronunciation, articulation, enunciation; making audible, *MBh.* — **jñā**, m. a linguist, one skilled in utterances or sounds, *Śiā.* iv, 18. — **sthāna**, n. the part of the throat between certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) proceed. **Uccārāṇārtha**, mfn. useful for pronunciation; necessary for pronunciation, a redundant letter &c. (only used to make pronunciation easy), *Vop.*

Uc-cārāṇi, mfn. to be pronounced.

Uc-cārāṇītrī, mfn. one who utters or pronounces, *Comm.* on *Nyāyam*.

Uc-cārīta, mfn. pronounced, uttered, articulated, L.; having excretion, one who has had evacuation of the bowels, *Gaut.*; *Suśr.*; (*am*), n. evacuation of the bowels, *Suśr.*

Uc-cārīn, mfn. emitting sounds, uttering, L.

1. **Uc-cārīya**, mfn. to be spoken, to be pronounced, *Sāh.*

2. **Uc-cārīya**, ind. p. having spoken or uttered.

Uc-cārīyamāṇa, mfn. being uttered or pronounced.

Uccal *uc-cal* (*ud-√cal*), P. -*calati*, to go or move away from; to free or loosen one's self from, *BhP.*; *Hariv.*; *Ragh.*; *Śak.* &c.; to set out, *Kathās.*; to spring or jump up.

Uc-cala, as, m. the mind, understanding, L.; N. of a king, *Rājat.*

Uc-calana, am, n. going off or out, moving away, L.

Uc-calita, mfn. gone up or out, setting out, *Ragh.*; *Kathās.* &c.; springing or jumping up, L.

Uccī *uc-ci* (*ud-√ci*), P. -*cinoti*, *Ā.* (pf. 3. pl. -*cikṛi*, *Bhāṭṭ.* iii, 38) to gather, collect.

Uc-caya, as, m. gathering, picking up from the ground, *Śak.* 139, 5; adding to, annumeration, *Kāṭyāśr.*; collection, heap, plenty, multitude, *MBh.*; *R.*; *Daś.*; *Śak.*; *Sāh.* &c.; the knot of the string or cloth which fastens the lower garments round the loins tied in front, L.; the opposite side of a triangle, L. **Uccayāpācaya**, au, m. du. prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

Uc-cita, mfn. gathered, collected, *Kathās.*

Uc-ceya, mfn. to be picked up or gathered, *Kād.*

Uccingga *uc-cingga*, as, m. a passionate or angry man; a kind of crab; a sort of cricket, L.; (see *uccīṅga*, *cīṅga*, *cicīṅga*.)

Uccīṅga *uc-cīṅga*, as, m. a small venomous animal living in water; a crab, *Suśr.*; [cf. the last.]

Uccumb *uc-cumb* (*ud-√cumb*), P.

Uc-cumbya, ind. p. having lifted up and kissed, *Kād.*

Ucculump *uc-culump* (*ud-√culump*), to sip up, *Mear.*

Uccūḍa *uc-cūḍa* (*ud-cūḍ*), as, m. the flag or pennon of a banner; an ornament tied on the top of a banner, L.

Uccyū *uc-cyū* (*ud-√cyū*), *Caus. P.* -*cyāvaya*, to loosen, make free from, liberate, *AitBr.*

Uccṣ *uc-chṣ* (*ud-√ṣ*), P. (Impv. 2. sg. *uc-chṣa*, *RV.* v, 52, 8) to extol, praise.

Uccṣad *uc-chad* (*ud-√chad*), sometimes also incorrectly for *ut-sad*, q. v.; *Caus. P.* -*chādayati*, to uncover (one's body), undress.

Uc-channa, mfn. uncovered, undressed; (for *ut-sanna*, q. v.) lost, destroyed &c., *Suśr.*; *Mudrār.*

Uc-chādana, am, n. cleaning or rubbing the body with oil or perfumes, *R.*

Uc-chāḍya, ind. p. having undressed, *R.*

Uccal *uc-chal* (*ud-√sal*), P. -*chalati* (p. -*chalat*) to fly upwards or away, jerk up, spring upwards, *Amar.*; *Śiā.*; *Kathās.* &c.

Uc-chalita, mfn. jerked up, moved, waved, waved above, *Pañcat.*; *Vikr.*; *Kathās.* &c.

Uccāṣ *uc-chāṣ* (*ud-√śās*), P. (Impv. 2. sg. *uc-chāṣādhi*, *RV.* vii, 1, 20 & 25) to lead up (to the gods).

Uccāṣṭra *uc-chāṣṭra* (*ud-śāṇ*), mfn. deviating from or transgressing the law-books, *Mn.* iv, 87; *Yājñ.*; *Kathās.*; *BhP.*

Uccīḥṇ *uc-chīḥṇa* = *uc-chīḥṇa* below.

Uccikṣ *uc-chikṣa* (*ud-śiṇ*), mfn. having an upright comb (as a peacock), *Uttarar.*; having the flame pointed upwards; flaming, blazing up, *Ragh.*; *Prab.*; radiant; 'high-crested,' N. of a Nāga, *MBh.*

Uccikṣad *uc-chikṣad* (*ud-śiṇ*), mfn. having an upright tail (as a peacock), *Mālatim.*

Uccīḥṇ *uc-chīḥṇa* (*ud-śiṇ*), n. breathing through the nostrils, snuffing, snoring, *Suśr.*

Uccid *uc-chid* (*ud-√chid*), P. -*chinatti* (Impv. 2. sg. -*chidhi*, *AV.*; inf. -*chettum*, *Śak.*; -*chettaval*, *ŚBr.* i, 2, 5, 10, &c.) to cut out or off, extirpate, destroy, *AV.* vii, 113, 1; *ŚBr.*; *MBh.*; *R.*; *Ragh.*; *Śak.* &c.; to interfere, interrupt, stop, *MBh.*; *Mn.*; *Sāh.* &c.; to analyze, resolve (knotty points or difficulties); to explain [W.]; *Caus. P.* -*chedayati*, to cause to extirpate or destroy, *Pañcat.*; *Pass.* -*chidyate*, to be cut off; to be destroyed or extirpated, *MBh.*; to be interrupted or stopped; to cease, be deficient, fail, *MBh.*; *Mn.*

Uc-ohitti, is, f. extirpation, destroying, destruction, *ŚBr.*; *Kathās.*; *Suśr.*; *Ratnāv.*; decaying, drying up, *VarBr.*

Uc-ohidya, ind. p. having cut off or destroyed, having interrupted &c.

Uc-chinna, mfn. cut out or off; destroyed, lost; abject, vile, *Mṛicch.*; (*as*), m. (scil. *samdhā*) peace obtained by ceding valuable lands, *Hit.* &c.

Uc-ohetti, is, m. an extirpator, destroyer, *R.*

Uc-cheda, as, m. cutting off or out; extirpation, destruction; cutting short, putting an end to; excision, *MBh.*; *Pañcat.*; *Hit.*; *Prab.* &c.

Uc-chedana, am, n. cutting off; extirpating, destroying, destruction, *MBh.*; *Pañcat.*; *R.*

Uc-chedaniya, mfn. to be cut off, *Mālatim.*

Uc-chedin, mfn. destroying, resolving (doubts or difficulties), *Hit.*

Uc-chedya, mfn. to be cut off or destroyed, *Pañcat.*; *Prab.*

Uccīṣ *uc-chīṣ* (*ud-śiṇ*), mfn. having the head elevated, with upraised head, *Kum.*; N. of a mountain also called *Urumūḍa*.

Uccilīṇ *uc-chilīṇra* (*ud-śiṇ*), mfn. covered with sprouting mushrooms, *Megh.* 11.

Uccish *uc-chish* (*ud-√śish*), P. (2. sg. -*chishas*, *RV.*; *AV.*; 3. pl. -*chishanti*, *TBr.*; *Kāth.*) to leave as a remainder, *RV.*; *AV.*; *TBr.*; *Kāth.* &c.: *Ā.* (Subj. 3. sg. -*śishātai*, *AV.* ii, 31, 13) to be left remaining: *Pass.* -*śishyate* (aor. *uc-cheshi*, *AV.* xi, 9, 13) to be left remaining, *TāṇḍyaBr.*; *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.* &c.

Uc-ohishṭa, mfn. left, rejected, stale; spit out of the mouth (as remnants of food), *TS.*; *ChUp.*; *ŚBr.*; *MBh.*; *Yājñ.* &c.; one who has still the remains of food in the mouth or hands, one who has not washed his hands and mouth and therefore is considered impure, impure, *Gaut.*; *Mu.*; (*am*), n. that which is spit out; leavings, fragments, remainder (especially

of a sacrifice or of food), AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; ĀsvGr. &c. —**kālpāṇī**, f. a stale invention. —**gaṇapāṭi** or **-gaṇpāṭi**, m. (opposed to *buddha-gaṇapāṭi*), Gaṇeśa as worshipped by the Uccishṭas (or men who leave the remains of food in their mouth during prayer), Tantras. &c. —**oṃpāṭilīnī**, f., N. of a goddess, Tantras. —**tā**, f. and **-tva**, n. the being left, state of being a remnant or remainder, Comm. on Mn.; Pañcat. —**bhāj**, mfn. receiving the remainder, Gobh. iv, 3, 28. —**bhoktrī**, mfn. one who eats leavings, Mn. iv, 212; a mean person. —**bhojana**, n. eating the leavings of another man, Mn.; (as), m. one who eats another's leavings; the attendant upon an idol (whose food is the leavings of offerings), L. —**bhojin**, mfn. or **-modana**, n. wax, L. **Uccishṭāṇna**, n. leavings, offal. **Uccishṭāṇa**, n. eating leavings, Gaut. ii, 32.

Uc-chishya, mfn. to be left, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 123. **Uc-ohesha**, mfn. left remaining, Kathās.; remainder, leavings, BhP.; MBh.

Uc-cheshana, am, n. remainder, leavings, TS.; Mn.

Uccheshanī—√1. **kṛi**, to leave as a remainder, Daś.

उच्ची uc-chī (ud-√*śi*), Ā. (3. du. **-chyāte**, ŚBr. iv, 5, 7, 5) to be prominent, stand out, stick out.

उच्छिषक uc-chirshaka (ud-√*śi*), mfn. one who has raised his head, Suśr.; (am), n. 'that which raises the head,' a pillow.

उच्च uc-chuc (ud-√*śuc*), Caus. P. (p. **-chocyāt**) to inflame, AV. v, 22, 2.

Uc-ohocana, mfn. burning, AV. vii, 95, 1.

उच्च uc-chush (ud-√1. *śush*), P. **-chushyati**, to dry up, ChUp. iv, 3, 2: Caus. **-choshayati**, to cause to dry up; to parch, MBh.; R.; Śārṅg.

Uc-ohushka, mfn. dry, dried up, withered, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Rājāt.

Uc-ohoshana, mfn. making dry, parching, Bhag.; (am), n. drying up, R.; making dry, parching, R.

Uc-ohoshuka, mfn. drying up, withering, ŚBr.; GobBr.

उच्छु uc-chushma (ud-√*śushma* [√2. *śush*]), mfn. one whose crackling becomes manifest (said of Agni), TS.; AVPar.; N. of a deity, Buddh. —**kālpāṇī**, m., N. of a section of the Atharva-veda-pariśiṣṭa. —**bhairava**, n., N. of a work. —**rudra**, m. pl., N. of a class of demons, AVPar.; of a Śaivite sect.

उच्छून uc-chūna. See **uc-chvi**, col. 2.

उच्छूल uc-chrīnkhalā (ud-√*śrī*), mfn. unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained; perverse, self-willed; irregular, desultory, unmethodical, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.

उच्छ्रित uc-chrīṅgita (ud-√*śrī*), mfn. (fr. *śrīṅga*), having erected horns, Śiś. v, 63.

उच्छोचन uc-chocana. See **uc-chuc**.

उच्छोषण uc-choshana. See **uc-chush**.

उच्छु uc-chrath (ud-√*śrath*), Caus. P. (Impv. 2. sg. **-irathāya**, RV. i, 24, 15) to untie.

उच्छि uc-chri (ud-√*śrī*), P. **-chrayati** (aor. **id-aiṣret**, RV. vii, 62, 1 & 76, 1) to raise, erect, extol, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Lāty.; MBh.; R. &c.; Ā. **-chrayate** (Impv. 2. sg. **-chrayasva**, RV. iii, 8, 3) to rise, stand erect, RV.; VS.; AitBr. &c.; Pass. **-chriyate** (pf. **-chirīye**) to be erected, AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Prab.: Caus. **-chrāpayati**, to raise, erect, VS. xxiii, 26.

Uc-ohraya, as, m. rising, mounting, elevation; rising of a planet &c.; elevation of a tree, mountain, &c.; height, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Mṛicch.; growth, increase, intensity, Suśr.; the upright side of a triangle. **Ucchrayōpēta**, mfn. possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

Uc-chrayana, am, n. raising, erecting, KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; VarBṛS.

Uc-chrāya, as, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 49) rising upwards, elevation, height, MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; growth, increase, intensity, Kir.; Suśr.; (ī), f. an upraised piece of wood, plank, KātyŚr.; ŚBr.

Ucchrīya, mfn. high, raised, lofty, W.

Uc-ohrita, mfn. raised, lifted up, erected, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; rising, arising, mounting, MBh.; Hariv.; MārkaP.; VarBṛS. &c.; high, tall, R.; BhP.; Kir.; Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; ad-

vancing, arisen, grown powerful or mighty, MBh.; Kathās.; Mn.; Hit. &c.; wanton, luxuriant, Hariv.; R. &c.; excited, Suśr.; increased, grown, enlarged, large, huge, Prab.; Ragh.; born, produced, L.; (as), m. Pinus Longifolia, L. —**pāṇī**, mfn. with outstretched hand.

Uc-ohriti, īs, f. rising upwards, elevation, MārkaP.; increase, intensity, Mn.; the upright side of a triangle; the elevation or height of a figure.

Uc-ohritya, ind. p. having erected or raised, MBh.

Uc-ohreya, mfn. high, lofty, W.

उच्छ uc-chlakhā (ud-√*śl*), au, m. du. a particular part of the human body, AV. x, 2, 1.

उच्छ uc-chvañc (ud-√*śvañc*), Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. **-chvañcasva**, RV. x, 18, 11 & 142, 6) to gape, cleave open.

Uc-chvañkā, as, m. gaping, cleaving open, forming a fissure, ŚBr. v, 4, 1, 9.

उच्छ uc-chvas (ud-√*śvas*), P. Ā. **-chvasiti** (p. **-chvasat**, **-chvasamāna**; Pot. **-chvaset**, **-chvasīta**) to breathe hard, snort; to take a deep breath, breathe; to breathe again, get breath, recover, rest, Gobh.; MBh.; BhP.; Suśr.; MārkaP.; SvetUp. &c.; to sigh, pant, respire, Bhaṭṭ.; to rise, Vikr.; to unfasten one's self, BhP.; to open, begin to bloom, Vikr.; Mālav.; to heave: Caus. **-chvāsayaṭi**, to cause to breathe again or recover; to gladden, BhP.; to raise, lift, elevate; to untie (cf. **uc-chvāsīta** below).

Uc-chvasat, mfn. breathing &c. (see above); (an), m. a breathing being, R.

Uc-chvasana, am, n. breathing, taking breath; sighing; swelling up, Comm. on Bādar.

Uc-ohvasita, mfn. heaving, beating, breathed, inspired; recovered, calm; revived, refreshed, gladdened, Kum.; Mālav.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; heaving, swelling up, raised, lifted, Ragh.; Kathās.; Megh. &c.; expanded, burst, unfastened, untied; blooming, BhP.; Mālatim.; (am), n. breathing out, respiration; exhalation; breath; throbbing, sighing, Sāh.; Ragh.; Kum.; Śak.; bursting; unfastening, untying, Megh.; Ragh.

Uc-chvāsā, as, m. breathing out; breath, deep inspiration, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Śak.; Prab. &c.; expiration, death, KātyŚr.; sigh, MBh.; Megh.; Amar.; froth, yeast, foam, RV. ix, 86, 43; swelling up, rising, increasing; consolation, encouragement, W.; pause in a narration, division of a book (e. g. of the Daśakumāra-carita); an air-hole, L.

Uc-chvāsita, mfn. caused to recover, gladdened, Ritus.; Kathās.; raised, lifted up, R.; Megh.; unfastened, untied, loosened, released, Megh.; breathless, out of breath; much, excessive, L.; desisted from; disjointed, divided, L.

Uc-chvāsīn, mfn. breathing out, expiring, ŚBr.; breathing, Suśr.; sighing, Megh.; swelling up, rising, coming forward, Vikr.; Kum. &c.; pausing [MW.]

उच्छ uc-chvi (ud-√*śvi*).

Uc-ohūna, mfn. swollen up, swollen, bloated, Megh.; Kathās. &c.; increased, Sarvad.

Uc-chotha, as, m. bloatedness, Mālatim.

उच्छ 1. uch, cl. 1. P. **ucchati**, RV. See √3. *vas*.

उच्छ 2. uch, cl. 1. P. **ucchati**, **ucchām-ca-kāra**, **ucchiitum**, &c., to finish; to bind; to abandon, transgress, Dhātup.

उज्ज uc-jan (ud-√*jan*), only RV.: P. (pf. **-jajāna**, iii, 1, 12) to beget, produce: Ā. (impf. 3. pl. **ud-djāyanta**, iv, 18, 1; aor. **-djani**, i, 74, 3; precatif of the aor. **-janishishṭa**, vii, 8, 6) to be born or produced, originate.

उज्जयन uc-jayana, &c. See **uj-ji**, col. 3.

उज्ज uc-jas (ud-√*jas*), Caus. P. **-jāsayaṭi**, to destroy, extirpate, kill (with gen., Pāṇ. ii, 3, 56), Bhaṭṭ.; Śiś.

Uj-jāsana, am, n. killing, slaughter, L.

उज्जा uc-jāgrī (ud-√*jāgrī*), P. (pf. **-jagāra** [?], Hcar. 140, 3) to pass (time) waking: Caus. **-jāgarayati**, to awake, call up, Sāh.; to excite; to effect, cause, Kāvyaḍ.

Uj-jāgara, mfn. excited, irritated, Kād.

उज्जानक uc-jānaka, as, m., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.; Hariv.

उज्जालुक uc-jāluka, as, m., N. of a place, MBh.

उज्ज uc-ji (ud-√*ji*), P. **-jayati** (pf. **-jigāya**, &c.) to win, conquer, acquire by conquest, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; to be victorious, AV.; TBr.: Caus. **-jāpayati**, to assist any one to win; to cause to conquer (with two acc.), Kāth.; TāṇḍyaBr. &c.: Desid. **-jigāshati**, to wish to conquer, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Uj-jayana, as, m., N. of a man, MBh.; (ī), f. Ujjayini (see below) or Oujein.

Uj-jayanta, as, m., N. of a mountain in Surāshtra (in the west of India, part of the Vindhya range), MBh.; (see **raivata**).

Uj-jayinī, f. the city Oujein (the Gk. *Oḡḡvη*, a city so called in Avanti or Malava, formerly the capital of Vikramāditya; it is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, and the first meridian of their geographers, from which they calculate longitude; the modern Oujein is about a mile south of the ancient city), Hit.; Megh.; Rājāt. &c.

Uj-jiti, īs, f. victory, VS.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; N. of the verses VS. ix, 31 sqq. (so called because the words *idajayam tam ujjesham* occur in them), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Uj-jeshā, mī(ā)n. victorious, AV. iv, 17, 1 (voc. fem. **uj-jeshā**); ŚBr. —**vat** (**uj-jeshā**), mfn. containing the word *ujjeshā*, ŚBr.

Ujjeshin, ī, m., N. of one of the seven Maruts, VS. xvii, 85.

उज्जिहान uc-jihāna. See 2. **ud-dhā**.

उज्जिहीष uc-jihirshā, f. (fr. Desid. of √*hrī* with *ud*), wishing to take or seize [see also 2. **ud-dhrī**].

उज्जी uc-jīva (ud-√*jīva*), P. **-jīvati**, to revive, return to life, Bhaṭṭ.; MBh.: Caus. P. **-jīvayati**, to restore to life, animate, Comm. on Kum.

Uj-jivin, ī, m., N. of a counsellor of Meghavarṇa (king of the crows), Pañcat.

उज्जटिष्ठ uc-jūṭa-dimba, am, n., N. of a place, Rājāt. (v. l. **ujjhaṭa**).

उज्जटित uc-jūṭita, mfn. one who wears the hair twisted together and coiled upwards, Rājāt.

उज्जम् uc-jrimbh (ud-√*jrimbh*), Ā. **-jrimbhate**, to gape; to open, part asunder, BhP.; to show one's self, become visible, come forth, break forth, expand, arise, Prab.; Naish.; Dhūrtas.

Uj-jrimbha, mfn. gaped, Sāh.; parting asunder, open, apart; blown, expanded, L.

Uj-jrimbhana, am, n. the act of gaping, opening the mouth, Suśr.; coming forth, arising, Bālar.; (ā), f. coming forth, arising, Bālar.

Uj-jrimbhita, mfn. opened, stretched; expanded, blown; (am), n. effort, exertion, L.

उज्जन्द्र uc-jendra, as, m., N. of a man, Rājāt.

उज्ज uc-jya, mfn. (fr. *jyā* with *ud*), having the bow-sinew loosened, BrārUp.; KātyŚr.

उज्जल uc-jval (ud-√*jval*), P. **-jvalati**, **-jvaliti** (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 34) to blaze up, flame, shine, TS.; ŚBr.; R.; BhP.: Caus. P. **-jvalayati**, to light up, cause to shine, illuminate, ŚBr.; Rājāt.; Śiś. &c.

Uj-jvala, mfn. blazing up, luminous, splendid, light; burning; clean, clear; lovely, beautiful, Suśr.; MBh.; Kathās.; Sāh. &c.; glorious; full-blown, L.; expanded; (as), m. love, passion, L.; (am), n. gold, L.; (ā), f. splendour, clearness, brightness; a form of the Jagatī metre. —**tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. splendour, radiance; beauty. —**datta**, m., N. of the author of a commentary on the Uṇādi-sūtras. —**nara-siṅha**, m., N. of a Tīrtha. —**nīlamapi**, m., **-bhāshya**, n., **-rasakanā**, f., N. of works.

Uj-jvalana, am, n. burning, shining; fire, gold (?), R.

Uj-jvalita, mfn. lighted, shining, flaming, &c. —**tva**, u. the state of being lighted, Kap.

Uj-jvālana, am, n. lighting up, Car.

उज्ज uc-jh, cl. 6. P. **ujjhati**, **ujjhām ca-kāra**, **aujjhī**, **ujjhītum**, &c. (probably a contraction from **ud-√2. hā** [**-jahātī**]) to leave, abandon, quit, Ragh.; Pañcat.; MBh. &c.; to avoid, escape, Ragh.; Śiś.; to emit, discharge, let out.

Ujjha, mfn. quitting, abandoning, Mñ.
Ujjhaka, *as*, m. a cloud; a devotee, L.
Ujjhana, *am*, n. removing, Comm. on Yājñ.;
 abandoning, leaving, HYog.
Ujjhita, mfn. left, abandoned; free from, MBh.;
 R.; Śāk. &c.; left off, discontinued; emitted, dis-
 charged (as water), Kir. v, 6. — **vat**, mfn. one who
 has emitted or discharged, Śiś. v, 36.
Ujjhiti, *is*, f. abandoning (the world), TāṇḍyaBr.
 xviii, 6, 10.
Ujjhitrī, mfn. one who leaves.

उज्जहाटिम्ब and **उज्जहाटिम्ब** *ujjhaṭa-dimba* and
ujjhaṭita, vv. ll. for *ujjāṭa-dimba* and *ujjūṭita*,
 qq. v.

उज्जदेश *ujja-deśa*, *as*, m., N. of a country.

उज्ज *ujj*, cl. t. 6. P. *ujjhati*, to gather,
 glean, ŚākhGr.; Mu.; MBh. &c.

Ujha, *as*, m. gleaning, gathering grains, Mñ.;
 MBh.; R. — **vartin** or **vritti**, mfn. one who lives
 by gleaning, a gleaner, MBh. — **āla**, n. the glean-
 ing, gathering, L.; (cf. *śilāṅka*). **Ujohādi**, m.,
 N. of a gaṇa (Pāp. vi, 1, 160).

Ujchana, *am*, n. gleaning, gathering grains of
 corn in market-places &c., BhP. &c.

उट *uṭa*, *as*, m. leaves, grass &c. (used in
 making huts, thatches &c.), L. — **ja**, *as*, *am*, m. n.
 a hut made of leaves (the residence of hermits or
 saints), MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śāk. &c.; a house in
 general, L.

उट्कन *uṭ-ṭāṇkana* (*uṭ-ṭa°*), *am*, n. the act of
 stamping, characterizing, Sāh.

उठ *uṭh* or *ūṭh*, cl. 1. P. *uṭhati* or *ūṭhati*,
 to strike or knock down, Dhātup. ix, 54.

उडु *uḍu*, *us*, *u*, f. n. a star, Ragh.; BhP.;
 Mālav. &c.; (*u*), n. a lunar mansion or constella-
 tion in the moon's path, VarBrS. &c.; water, L.
 — **gaṇādhīpa**, m. 'the lord of the stars', the moon;
uḍu-gaṇādhīparksha (*pa-ri*), n., N. of the Naksha-
 tra Migasiras. — **nātha**, *as*, m. the moon, VarBrS.
 — **pa**, m. n. a raft or float, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; a
 kind of drinking vessel covered with leather, Comm.
 on Ragh. i, 2; (*as*), m. the moon (the half-moon
 being formed like a boat), MBh.; Mjicch. &c. — **pati**
 or **riṣi**, m. the moon, MBh.; R.; Kum. &c.; the
 Soma, Suśr. — **patha**, m. 'the path of the stars', the
 ether, firmament. — **loman**, m., N. of a man, L.
Uḍū-pa, m. n. a raft, float; (*as*), m. the moon, L.

उडुमर *uḍumbāra*, *as*, m. (in Ved. written
 with *d*, in Class. generally with *q*), the tree Ficus
 Glomerata, AV.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.
 &c.; a species of leprosy with coppery spots, Car.; the
 threshold of a house, VarBrS.; a eunuch, L.; a kind
 of worm supposed to be generated in the blood and
 to produce leprosy, L.; membrum virile, L.; (*as*),
 m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; (f), f. Ficus Oppo-
 sitifolia, Suśr.; (*am*), n. a forest of Uḍumbāra trees,
 TāṇḍyaBr.; the fruit of the tree Ficus Glomerata,
 ŚBr.; copper, VarBrS.; a karsha (a measure of two
 tolas), ŚārngS. — **dalā** or **parpi**, f. the plant Croton
 Polyandrum. **Uḍumbārā-vatī**, f., N. of a river;
 see also *uḍumbāra* and *uḍumbala*.

उडुमर *uḍ-ḍamara* = *uḍ-ḍamara* below.

Uḍḍamarita, mfn. stirred up, excited.

उडुयन *uḍ-ḍayana*. See *uḍ-ḍi*.

उडुमर *uḍ-ḍamara*, mfn. (fr. *uḍ-ḍa°*), ex-
 cellent, respectable, of high rank or consequence,
 Prab.; Bālas. &c. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra.

Uḍḍamarin, mfn. one who makes an extraordi-
 nary noise, Bālar.

उडुयाण *uḍḍiyāṇa*, *as*, m., N. of a place.

उडुयान *uḍḍiyāna*, *am*, n. a particular posi-
 tion of the fingers.

उडु *uḍ-ḍi* (*uḍ-ḍi*), *Ā*. -*ḍayate* or -*ḍiyate*,
 to fly up, soar, Hit.; Pañcat.; MBh. &c.: Caus.
 -*ḍāpayati*, to cause to fly, scare.

Uḍ-ḍayana, *am*, n. flying up, flying, soaring,
 Pañcat.

Uḍ-ḍina, mfn. flown up, flying up, MBh.; Ka-
 thās.; (*am*), n. flying up, soaring, Pañcat.

Uḍ-ḍiyana, *am*, n. flying up, soaring, MBh.

Uḍ-ḍiyamāna, mfn. flying up, soaring, one who
 soars, Hit.

उडुयकवि *uḍḍiya-kavi*, *is*, m., N. of a poet.

उडुय *uḍḍiya*, *as*, m., N. of Śiva, L.; N.
 of a Tantra work (containing charms and incanta-
 tions), L.

उडु *uḍra*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.;
 VarBrS. &c.

उणक *uṇaka*, mf (i) [gaṇa *gaurādi*, Pāp. iv, 1,
 41] n. removing [? T.]

उणादि *uṇ-ādi* (according to some *uṇ-ādi*;
 but see Kielhorn, Mahābhāṣya, vol. i, preface, p. 9 f.),
ayas, m. pl. the class of Kṛit-affixes which begin
 with *uṇ*. — **sūtra**, n. pl. the Sūtras (Pāp. iii, 3, 1-
 4, 75) treating of the Uṇādi-affixes; -*priti*, f. a
 commentary on the Uṇādi-sūtras.

उणुक *uṇduka*, *as*, m. a texture; a net; the
 stomach, Suśr.

उणेरक *uṇḍeraka*, *as*, m. a ball of flour, a
 roll, loaf. — **araj**, f. a string of rolls, balls of meal
 or flour upon a string, Yājñ.

उत् *ut*, ind. a particle of doubt or delibera-
 tion (= 2. *uta*, q. v.), L.; (for the prep. *ud* see 1. *ud*.)

उत 1. *uta*, mfn. (fr. √ *ve*, q. v.), sewn, woven.

उत 2. *utā*, indn. and, also, even, or, RV.;
 AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; often used for the sake of
 emphasis, especially at the end of a line after *iti* or
 a verb (e.g. *sarva-bhūtāni tam pārtha sadā pari-
 bhavanti yata*, all creatures, O king, certainly always
 despise him, MBh. iii, 1026), MBh.; Bhag. &c.

(As an interrogative particle, generally at the be-
 ginning of the second or following part of a double in-
 terrogation) or, utrum-an (e.g. *katham nirṇiyate
 kim syān nishkāraṇo bandhur uta viśvāsa-gha-
 takah*, how can it be decided whether he be a friend
 without a motive or a violator of confidence? Hit.),
 Kum.; Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; Sāh. &c.; in this sense it
 may be strengthened by *āho* (e.g. *kaccī twam asi
 mānushī utāho surāṅganā*, art thou a mortal
 woman or divine? Nala), or by *āho-svit* (e.g. *Sā-
 lihotraḥ kim nu syād utāhosvid rājā Nalāh*, can
 it be Śālihotra or king Nala?) Rarely *kim* is re-
 peated before *uta* used in this sense (e.g. *kim nu
 svargāt prāptā tasyā rāṇa kimulānyāgatā*,
 has she arrived from heaven or has another come in
 her form? Mjicch.), Amar.; MBh. &c.

(As a particle of wishing, especially at the beginning
 of a sentence followed by a potential) would that I
 utinam! (e.g. *utādhīyāta*, would that he would read I)
(Uta preceded by *kim*) on the contrary, how
 much more, how much less (e.g. *samartho 'si sa-
 hasram api jetum kimulākam*, thou art able to
 conquer even a thousand, how much more one, R.),
 Śāk.; Vikr.; Ragh. &c.

(*Uta* preceded by *prati*) on the contrary, rather
 (e.g. *esha prishṭo 'smābhir na jalpati hanti
 praty-uta pāshānāih*, this one questioned by us does
 not speak, but rather throws stones at us), Kathās.;
 Pañcat. &c.; *uta vā*, or else, and (e.g. *samudrād
 uta vā purīṣhāt*, from the sea or from the moisture
 in the air); *vā-uta vā* or *utāho vāpi-vā*, either
 —or; *uta-uta*, both —and (e.g. *uta balavān
 utābalaḥ*, both the strong and the weak); *kim-uta
 vā*, whether —or else.

उतङ्क *utāṅka*, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh;
 (see also *utāṅka*). — **megha**, *as*, m. a kind of
 cloud named after that Rishi, MBh.

उतथ्य *utathya*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Añ-
 giras and elder brother of Bṛihaspati, MBh.; VP.
 &c. — **tanaya**, m. 'a descendant of Utathya', N. of
 Gautama, Mu. iii, 16. **Utathyānuja**, m. 'Utathya's
 younger brother', N. of Bṛihaspati (regent of the
 planet Jupiter), L.

उताहो *utāho* and *utāho-svid*. See 2. *utā*
 above.

उतूल *utūla*, *ās*, m. a servant, ParGr. iii,
 7, 1 & 2; HirGr.; (*ās*), m., N. of a people, MBh.;
 VP.; (see also *ulūta* and *kulūṭa*.)

उत्क *utka*, mfn. (fr. 1. *ud*, Pāp. v, 2, 80),
 excited by the desire of obtaining anything; wish-
 ing for (with inf.), desirous of, longing for; re-

gretting, sad, sorrowful; absent, thinking of some-
 thing else, Kathās.; Megh.; Śiś. &c.; (*as*, *am*), m. o.
 desire, Kathās.; opportunity, occasion, L. — **tā**, f. a
 state of longing or regret, Kathās.; the plant *Pothos*
Officialis having aromatic seeds, L.

Utkaya, Nom. P. *utkayati*, to cause to long for,
 cause longing or regret, Śiś. i, 59.

Utkāya, Nom. A. *utkāyate*, to long for, Comm.
 on Bhāṭṭ. v, 74.

उत्क *ut-kaca*, mfn. hairless, MBh.; full
 blown, BhP. iii, 23, 38.

Utkāya, Nom. P. *utkacayati*, to coil the
 hair upwards, Sāh.

उत्कच्छा *ut-kacchā*, f. a metre of six verses
 (each verse containing eleven syllabic instants).

उत्कचुक *ut-kañcuka*, mfn. having no coat
 of mail, without bodice or jacket, Bhartṛ.

उत्कट *ut-kaṭa*, mfn. (fr. 1. *ud* with affix *kaṭa*,
 Pāp. v, 2, 29), exceeding the usual measure, immense,
 gigantic, R.; Prab.; Pañcat. &c.; richly endowed with,
 abounding in, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; drunk, mad,
 furious, MBh.; R.; excessive, much; superior, high,
 proud, haughty; uneven; difficult; (*as*), m. fluid
 dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut, L.;
 the plant *Saccharum Sara*, or a similar kind of grass,
 Suśr.; intoxication, pride, L.; (*ā*), f. the plant
Laurus Cassia, L.; N. of a town; (*am*), n. the
 fragrant bark of *Laurus Cassia*.

उत्कटिका *utkaṭkā*, f. a manner of sitting
 (the legs being outstretched and forming a right
 angle), Yogaś. **Utkatikāsana**, n. id., ib.; (cf. *ut-
 kuṭaka*.)

उत्कुक *utkaṭuka*, v. l. for *utkuṭaka*, q. v.,
 Suśr.

उत्कणिका *utkaṇikā*, f. desire, longing (v. l.
 for *utkalikā*, q. v.), MārKP.

उत्कणिकित *utkaṇikita*, mfn. one whose
 (thorn-like) short hairs are erected (through joy or
 emotion), Kād.

Utkapṭak, mfn. id., ib.

उत्कर्ण 1. *ut-kaṇṭha*, mfn. having the neck
 uplifted (on the point of doing anything), Ragh.;
 having the throat open (as in crying), BhP.; long-
 ing for; (*as*), m. longing for; a kind of sexual
 union, L.; (*ā*), f. longing for (a beloved person or
 thing); regretting or missing anything or a person,
 MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; Amar. &c. — **māhātmya**,
 n., N. of a work.

2. **Utkapṭha**, Nom. A. *utkaṇṭhate*, to raise the
 neck; to long for, regret, sorrow for, R.; Śiś.; Bhāṭṭ.
 &c.: Caus. *utkaṇṭhayati*, to cause any one to lift
 up the neck; to excite longing, inspire with tender
 emotions, Bhartṛ.; Kāvyaś. &c.

Utkapṭhaka, mfn. exciting desire, VarBrS.

Utkapṭhita, mfn. lifting up the neck; longing
 for, regretting, sorrowing for, R.; Daś.; Vikr. &c.;
 in love, Mālav.; (*ā*), f. a woman longing after her
 absent husband or lover.

उत्कण्ड *ut-kand* (for *ut-√skand*, Kāty. on
 Pāp. viii, 4, 61), to leap, jump over.

Utkandaka, *as*, m. a kind of disease.

उत्कण्डर *ut-kandhara*, mfn. having the neck
 erect or uplifted, Śiś.; Pañcat.; Rājat. &c.

उत्कम्प *ut-kamp* (*ud-√kamp*), *Ā*. -*kampate*,
 to tremble, shudder, Kathās.; Git.; Caus. P. -*ka-
 payati*, to cause to tremble; to shake up, rouse; to
 agitate, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Ut-kampa, mfn. trembling, shuddering, MBh.;
 Kathās.; Prab. &c.; (*as*), m. tremor, agitation,
 Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.

Ut-kampana, *am*, n. the act of trembling,
 shuddering, agitation.

Utkampin, mfn. shuddering, trembling; agi-
 tated, Bhartṛ.; Kād.; Ratnāv. &c.; (ifc.) causing to
 tremble, agitating, R.

उत्कर *ut-kara*, &c. See *ut-√krī*.

उत्कर्कर *utkarkara*, *as*, m. a kind of musical
 instrument, L

उत्कर्ण *ut-karṇa*, mfn. having the ears erect,
 Ragh.; Śiś. — **tāla**, mfn. flapping with erected ears
 (as an elephant), Kathās. xli, 19.

उत्कर्तन *ut-kartana*, &c. See *ut-kṛit*.

उत्कर्ष *ut-karsha*, &c. See *ut-kṛish*.

उत्कल 1. *ut-kal* (*ud-√1. kal*), P. *-kalayati*, to unbind, loosen.

Ut-kalikā, f. longing for, regretting, missing any person or thing, Amar.; Kathās.; Mālatim.; Ratnāv. &c.; wanton sportfulness, dalliance, L.; a bud, unblown flower, Ratnāv.; a wave, Mālatim.; MärklP.; Śiṣ. — **prāya**, mfn. abounding in compound words (a kind of prose), Sāh.; Vām. &c.

Ut-kalita, mfn. unbound, loosened, BhP.; opened, blossoming; brilliant, bright, BhP.; appearing, coming forth, becoming visible, BhP.; regretting, longing for, L.; prosperous, rising, increasing, L.

उत्कल 2. *ut-kal* (*ud-√2. kal*), P. *-kālāyati*, to drive out, expel, Comm. on KātyŚr.

Ut-kala, as, m. (perhaps fr. *ud-√1. kal*?), N. of the country Orissa (see Odra; the word is interpreted to mean 'the glorious country' [Hunter]; or 'lying beyond, the outlying strip of land' [Beames]; according to others it merely means 'the country of bird-catchers'); N. of a son of Dhruva, BhP.; of Su-dyūna, Hariv.; VP. &c.; a porter, one who carries a burden or load, L.; a fowler, bird-catcher, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of the above country. — **khaṇḍa**, n., N. of a section of the Skanda-purāṇa. — **deśa**, m., the country of Orissa.

उत्कलाप *ut-kalāpa*, mfn. having the tail erect and expanded (as a peacock), Ragh.; Mṛicch.

उत्कलापय *ut-kalāpaya* (said to be a Caus. fr. *ud-√1. kal* above), Nom. P. *-kalāpayati*, to take leave of, bid farewell, Pañcat.; to bring one's wife home from her father's house; to marry, Vet.

Ut-kalāpana, am, n. marrying, Vet.

उत्कष *ut-kash* (*ud-√kash*), P. *-kashati*, to dye, paint (e.g. the teeth), VarBrS.; to tear up, L.

Ut-kashana, am, n. tearing or ploughing up, drawing through (as a plough), Megh. 16.

उत्कस् *ut-kas* (*ud-√kas*), P. (Impv. 3. pl. *ut-kasantu*, AV. xi, 9, 21) to gape asunder, open.

उत्काका *utkāka*, f. a cow calving every year.

उत्काकुह *ut-kākud* (fr. *kākuda* with *ud*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 148), having an elevated or high palate.

उत्कान्ति *ut-kānti*, is, f. excessive splendour, Sāh.

उत्काय *utkāya*. See *utka*.

उत्कार *ut-kāra*, &c. See *ut-kṛi*.

उत्काश *ut-kāś* (*ud-√kāś*), Ā. (pf. *-cakāśe*, BhP. i, 11, 2) to shine forth, flash.

Ut-kāśa, am, n. going out, coming forth, ŚāṅkhBr.

Ut-kāśana, am, n. giving orders, commanding, L.

उत्कास् *ut-kās* (*ud-√kās*), Ā. *-kāśate*, to cough up, hawk; to expectorate, Car.

Ut-kāśana, am, n. coughing up; clearing the throat of mucus, expectorating, Suśr.

उत्कास *utkāsa*, as, m. (gaṇa *yaskādī*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 63) N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 63) the descendants of the above.

उत्किर *ut-kira*, *ut-kirṇa*. See under *ut-kṛi*, col. 3.

उत्कीर्तन *ut-kīrtana*, &c. See *ut-kṛit*.

उत्कील *ut-kīl* (*ud-√kīl*).

Ut-kīlita, mfn. unfastened, opened (by drawing out the peg), Kād. ii.

उत्कील *utkīla*, as, m., N. of a Rishi, Comm. on VS. & RV. (v. l. *atīla*, q. v.)

उत्कीलक *utkīlaka*, as, m., N. of a mountain.

उत्कुच *ut-kuc* (*ud-√kuc*), *-kucati*, to bend upwards or asunder, crook, Kauś.; to open (as a flower): Caus. *-kocayati*, to cause to bend or to open (e.g. a flower).

Ut-kūcika or **ut-kūcitā**, f. the plant *Nigella Indica*, L.

Ut-koca, as, m. winding off, unbinding, Comm. on TBṛ.; bribery, corruption, Yājñ. i, 339.

Utkocaka, mfn. receiving a bribe, Mn. ix, 258; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Utkocin, mfn. corruptible, to be bribed, MBh.

उत्कुट *ut-kuṭ* (*ud-√2. kuṭ*), Caus. *-koṭayati*, to bend upwards, Kād. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 1.

Ut-kuṭa, mfn. lying stretched out on the back, lying with the face upwards, sleeping with the head erect, L.

Ut-kuṭaka, mfn. sitting upon the hams, squatting, Suśr. **Utkuṭakāsana**, n. the sitting upon the hams, Suśr.

Utkuṭuka, v. l. for above.

उत्कुण *ut-kuṇa*, as, m. a bug; a louse, L.; (cf. *matkuṇa*.)

उत्कुतुक *ut-kutuka*, mfn. (ifc.) amusing one's self by, Paśanar.

उत्कुमुद *ut-kumuda*, mfn. having lotus flowers on the surface, Kāvyaḍ.

उत्कुल *ut-kula*, mf(ā)n. fallen from or disgracing one's family, an outcast from the family, Śak. 128 b.

उत्कून *ut-kūj* (*ud-√kūj*), P. *-kūjati*, to utter a wailing monotonous note or coo (as a bird), Kathās.; Ritus.; Kād.

Ut-kūja, as, m. a cooing note (as of the kokila), R. **Ut-kūjita**, am, n. id., Ritus.

उत्कुट *ut-kūṭa*, as, m. an umbrella or parasol, L.

उत्कुर्द *ut-kūrd* (*ud-√kūrd*), P. Ā. *-kūrdati*, -te, to jump up, spring upwards, Pañcat.

Ut-kūrdana, am, n. jumping up, springing upwards, Pañcat.

उत्कुल *ut-kūla*, mfn. passing beyond the bank (as water), overflowing, Kād.; being on an elevation, going up-hill; (*dm*), iud. up-hill, AV. xix, 25, 1. — **gāmin**, mfn. passing beyond the bank, Kād. — **nikūlā**, mfn. going up and down, VS.; Lalit.

Utkūlita, mfn. brought to the bank or shore, thrown up on a bank, stranded, Sāh.

उत्कु *ut-kṛi* (*ud-√1. kṛi*), P. *-karoti*, to do away with, extirpate, MaitrS.: Ā. *-kurute*, to inform against (?), Kād. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 32; to promote, help.

Ut-karṭi-tva, am, n. the being a helper, the state of being conducive to, NṣisUp.

Ut-kṛiti, is, f. a metre of four times twenty-six syllables; the number twenty-six.

उत्कृत् 1. *ut-kṛit* (*ud-√1. kṛit*), P. *-kṛintati*, to cut out or off, tear out or off; to cut up, cut in pieces, carve, butcher, ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to destroy, ruin, extirpate: Pass. *-kṛityate*, to perish, AitBr. vi, 23, 7.

Ut-kartana, am, n. cutting up, cutting to pieces, cutting off, Suśr.

Ut-kartam, ind. p. cutting off, ŚBr. xiii, 7, 1, 9.

Ut-kṛitya, ind. p. having cut off or up, having cut out, MBh.; R.

Ut-kṛityamāna, mfn. being cut to pieces, being cut up.

उत्कृत् 2. *ut-kṛit* (*ud-√2. kṛit*), P. *-kṛiṇatti*, to continue spinning, RV. x, 130, 2.

उत्कृष *ut-kṛish* (*ud-√kṛish*), P. sometimes Ā. *-karshati*, -te, to draw or drag or pull up; to raise; to draw or take out; to extract; to pull or put off, MāṇḍUp.; MBh.; Ragh.; Suśr.; R. &c.; to put off, delay, Nyāyam.; to bend (a bow); to tear asunder: Caus. *-karshayati*, to elevate, raise, increase, Sāh.: Pass. *-kṛishyate*, to be lifted or drawn up; to be raised, rise, become powerful, become eminent, MBh. &c. (cf. *ut-kṛishṭa*).

Ut-karsha, mfn. superior, eminent; much, excessive, L.; exaggerated, boastful, Yājñ.; attractive; (*as*), m. pulling upwards, drawing, pulling; elevation, increase, rising to something better, prosperity; excellence, eminence, Mn.; R.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; excess, abundance; self-conceit; boasting, Yājñ.; excepting, omitting, Comm. on KātyŚr.; putting off, delaying, Nyāyam. — **sama**, m. a kind of fallacy (attributing similar qualities to two objects because

they have one quality in common; e.g. affirming that a sound has a shape like a jar because both are perishable), Sarvad.; Nyāyad.; Nyāyak.

Ut-karshaka, mfn. drawing upwards, raising, increasing, Sāh.

Ut-karshana, am, n. the act of drawing upwards, taking off, Suśr.; pulling off (a dress), MBh.; (f), f., N. of a Śakti.

Ut-karshita, mfn. drawn upwards, elevated.

Utkarshin, mfn. superior, better; more excellent or eminent, Kāvyaḍ.; (*iṇi*), f., N. of a Śakti, RāmātUp.

Ut-kṛishṭa, mfn. (opposed to *apa-kṛishṭa* and *ava-kṛishṭa*), drawn up or out; attracted; extracted; taking a high position; excellent, eminent; superior, best; (ifc., e.g. *jñānāṅkṛishṭa*, mfn. eminent in knowledge); much, most, excessive, Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. excellence, superiority, eminence. — **bhūma**, m. a good soil. — **vs-dana**, n. marrying a man of a higher caste, Mn. iii, 44. **Utkṛishṭopādhitā**, f. state of having something superior as an indispensable condition, Vedāntas. 42.

Ut-krashṭavya, mfn. to be delayed, Nyāyam.

Ut-krashṭri, f, m. one who draws up, Mn.

उत्कृ *ut-kṛi* (*ud-√kṛi*), P. *-kirati*, to scatter upwards; to pile up, heap up, Ragh.; R.; to dig up or out, excavate, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to engrave, Vikr.; Ragh.

Ut-kara, as, m. anything dug out or scattered upwards, rubbish, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Mṛicch. &c.; a heap, multitude, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.; sprawling, Bhpr. i, 138. **Utkarādī**, m., N. of a gaṇa (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 90).

Ut-karikā, f. a sort of sweetmeat (made with milk, treacle, and ghee [W.]), Comm. on Mn.

Utkariya, mfn. relating or belonging to a heap &c., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 90.

Ut-kāra, as, m. piling up (corn), Pāṇ.; Bhaff.

Ut-kārikā, f. a poultice, Suśr. **Utkārikāpānāha**, m. id., Car.

Ut-kira, mfn. (ifc.) piling up, heaping up, Ragh. i, 38; Kum. &c.

Ut-kirṇa, mfn. heaped up, scattered, Ragh.; covered with, Kād.; dug out, perforated, KātyŚr.; Suśr. &c.; pierced; engraved, carved; cut out, Vikr.; Kāvyaḍ.

उत्कृत् *ut-kṛit* (*ud-√kṛit*), P. *-kīrtayati*, to proclaim, celebrate, praise, promulgate.

Ut-kīrtana, am, n. crying out, proclaiming; reporting, promulgating, Sāh.; praising, celebrating.

Ut-kīrtita, mfn. proclaimed, promulgated; praised, celebrated, L.

Ut-kīrtya, ind. p. having celebrated or praised, Ragh. x, 32; having proclaimed &c.

उत्कृष *ut-kṛip* (*ud-√kṛip*), Caus. P. (impf. 3. pl. *-akalpayan*, AV. xii, 4, 41) to form, fashion, create.

उत्कोच *ut-koca*, &c. See *ut-kuc*.

उत्कोटि *ut-koṭi*, mfn. ending in a point or edge, Kād.

उत्कोठ *ut-koṭha*, as, m. a kind of leprosy, Bhpr.

उत्कोरकय *utkorakaya*, Nom. P. *utkorakayati*, to abound with opening buds, Kād.

उत्कोशय *utkośaya*, Nom. P. *utkośayati*, to draw (a sword) out of its scabbard, Vet.

उत्क्रम *ut-kram* (*ud-√kram*), P. (and rarely

Ā.) *-krāmati*, *-kramati* (Ved. impf. 3. pl. *-akraman*, AV. iv, 3, 1), -te (pf. 3. pl. *-cakramus*, ŚBr.) to step up, go up, ascend, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; R.; Kathās. &c.; to step out, go out or away; to pass away, die, ŚBr.; Mn.; Nir.; Kād. &c.; to go over, pass over, omit; not to notice; to neglect, transgress, MBh.; R. &c.: Caus. P. *-kramayati* and *-krāmayati*, to cause to go up or ascend, TS.; ŚBr.; Kauś. &c.: Desid. *-cikramishati* or *-cikramishyati*, to wish to go up or out, ŚBr.; ChUp.

Ut-kramā, as, m. going up or out, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; inverted order, Sūtrās.; progressive increase; going astray, acting improperly, deviation, trans-

gression, L. -*gyā*, f. (in geom.) the versed sine, Sūryas.

Ut-kramāṇa, *am*, n. going up or out, soaring aloft, flight; stepping out, VS.; ChUp. &c.; KātyŚr.; surpassing, exceeding; departing from life, dying, death, KāthUp.; (cf. *prāṇōtkr.*)

Ut-kramāṇīya, mfn. to be abandoned or given up, MBh.

Ut-kramayya, ind. p. (of Caus.) having caused to ascend, Lāṭy.

Ut-kramya, ind. p. having gone up, stepping up &c.; having neglected, MBh.

Ut-kṛānta, mfn. gone forth or out; gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed; trespassing, exceeding. -**medha** (*ut-kṛānta*), mfn. sapless, powerless, ŚBr. vii, 5, 2, 37. -**īreya**, mfn. abandoned by fortune, Vait.

Ut-kṛānti, *is*, f. stepping up to, VS.; SBr.; going out; passing away, dying, Kāthās.

Ut-kṛāntin, mfn. passing, passing away, gone, departed, L.

Ut-kṛāma, *as*, m. going from or out, going above, surpassing, deviating from propriety, transgression; opposition, contrariety, L.

उत्क्रश्य *ut-kraśhya*, *ut-kraśṭī*. See *ut-kṛish*, p. 176, col. 3.

उत्क्रो *ut-kṛi*, *is*, m., N. of a particular Soma sacrifice, ŚākhŚr. xiv, 42, 8.

उत्क्रुश *ut-kṛuś* (*ud-√kṛuś*), P. -*kṛośati*, to cry out, scream, MBh.; R.; MārkP.; to call to (with acc.), MBh.; to exclaim; to proclaim, W.

Ut-kṛuṣṭa, mfn. crying out, speaking out or aloud; (*am*), a. the act of crying out, MBh.; calling, exclaiming.

Ut-krośa, *as*, m. clamour, outcry, L.; a sea eagle, Susr.

Ut-krośīya, mfn. (*gaṇa* *utkarādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 90), relating or belonging to a clamour &c.

उत्क्रोद *ut-krodā*, *as*, m. (*√kṛud* = *√kūr*?) BRD.), jumping up, exulting, exultation, TS. vii, 5, 9, 2.

Ut-krodin, mfn. exulting, MaitrS. ii, 5, 7.

उत्क्रिश् *ut-kṛiś* (*ud-√kṛiś*), P. -*kṛiśnāti*, to feel uneasy, be uncomfortable or distressed; Caus. P. -*kṛiśayati*, to excite, stir up, Susr.; to expel.

Ut-kṛiśya, ind. p. having become uneasy, Susr.

Ut-kṛiṣṭa, mfn. distressed, Car.

Ut-kṛiśa, *as*, m. excitement, disquietude; disorder or corruption of the humors (of the body), Susr.; sickness, nausea.

Ut-kṛiśaka, *as*, m. a kind of venomous insect, Susr.

Ut-kṛiśana, mfn. exciting, stirring up, causing disorder (cf. *kaphōt*), Susr.

Ut-kṛiśin, mfn. id.

उत्क्रेद *ut-kṛeda*, *as*, m. (*√kṛid*), the becoming wet or moist, Susr.

Ut-kṛedin, mfn. wet, Susr.; wetting, Car.

उत्क्रुष *ut-kṛuṣ* (*ud-√kṛuṣ*), P. -*kṛuṣati*, to boil out, extract by boiling &c., Susr.; Pass. -*kṛuṣyate*, to be boiled; to be consumed (by the ardour of love), Kād. 176, 3; Caus. -*kṛuṣayati*, to boil out, Susr.

उत्क्रिष *ut-kṛiṣ* (*ud-√kṛiṣ*), P. -*kṛiṣpati*, -*te*, to throw up, raise, set up, erect, Mn.; MBh.; Kāthās. &c.; to throw away, reject, get rid of, vomit up, BhP.

Ut-kṛiṣṭa, mfn. thrown upwards, tossed, raised, MBh.; Kāthās. &c.; thrown out, ejected; vomited; rejected, dismissed; (*as*), m. the thorn apple (*Datura Metel* and *Fastuosa*), L.

Ut-kṛiṣṭi, *is*, f. raising, lifting up, Priy.

Ut-kṛiṣṭikā, f. an ornament in the shape of a crescent worn in the upper part of the ear, L.

Ut-kṛiṣṭa, *as*, m. throwing or tossing up, raising, lifting up, Megh.; Susr. &c.; throwing away; sending, despatching; bringing up, vomiting; expanding (the wings), Susr.; N. of a country; also of a man, L.; (*as*), m. dn. the region above the temples, Susr.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 1, 112.

Ut-kṛiṣṭaka, mfn. throwing up, a thrower; who or what elevates or raises; one who sends or orders, L.; (*as*), m. a stealer of clothes, Yājñ. ii, 274.

Ut-kṛiṣṭapa, *am*, n. the act of throwing upwards, tossing, KātyŚr.; Śak. 30 a; sending, sending away, Susr.; vomiting, taking up; a kind of basket or bowl used for cleaning corn, L.; a fan, L.; a measure of sixteen paṇas, L.

Ut-kṛiṣṭam (*bāhū*), ind. p. having thrown up (the arms), Śak. 131 b.

उत्क्रिह *ut-kṛhid* (*ud-√kṛhid*), P. -*kṛhvidati*, to creak, MaitrS. iii, 2, 2.

उत्क्रिह *ut-kṛhac* (*ud-√kṛhac*).

Ut-kṛhacita, mfn. intermixed with, Ragh.

उत्क्रिह *ut-kṛhan* (*ud-√kṛhan*), P. -*kṛhanati* (pf. -*kṛhāna*) to dig up or out, to excavate; to tear out by the roots, root up, ŚBr.; AitBr.; Ragh.; Kāthās. &c.; to draw or tear out, Kauś.; Kāthās.; Bhāṭṭ.; to destroy entirely, Ragh.; Rājāt.; Pāṇcat.

Ut-kṛhāta, mfn. dug up; excavated, eradicated, pulled up by the roots; destroyed, annihilated; (*am*), a. a hole, cavity; a deepening, uneven ground; undermining, hollowing out; destroying, extirpating, Mudār.

Ut-kṛhātin, mfn. having cavities or holes, uneven, Śak. 10, 6; destructive.

Ut-kṛhānam, ind. p. digging out, Lāṭy.

Ut-kṛhāya, ind. p. having dug up; having torn out, Ragh.; Śis. v, 59.

उत्क्रल *utkhalā*, f. a kind of perfume, L.

उत्क्रलिन *utkhalin*, *i*, m., N. of a Buddhist deity.

Ut-khalī and **utkhalī**, f., N. of a Buddhist goddess.

उत्क्रिह *ut-kṛhid* (*ud-√kṛhid*), P. -*kṛhidati*, to draw out, extract, TS.; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.

उत्क्र *utta*. See p. 183, col. 1.

उत्क्रस *ut-taṇsa*, *as*, m. (*√tan*), a crest, chaplet; a wreath worn on the crown of the head, Śāh.; Rājāt.; an earring, L.; (figuratively) an ornament, VarBṛS.; Balar.

Ut-taṇsaka, *as*, m. id., VarBṛS.

Ut-taṇsaya, Nom. P. *ut-taṇsayati*, to adorn with a crest, Venis.

Ut-taṇsika, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga, L.

Ut-taṇsita, mfn. used as crest or ornament for the head, Bhāṭṭ.; crested, Prasannar.

उत्क्रश् *ut-takṣh* (*ud-√takṣh*), P. (Impv. 2. da. *ut-takṣhatam*, RV. vii, 104, 4) to form (anything) out of (any other thing), [BRD.]; to take out of (anything), [Sāy.]

उत्क्रा *uttāṇka* and *uttāṇka-megha*, vv. ll. for *utāṇka* and *utāṇka-megha*, qq. v.

उत्क्र *ut-taṭa*, mfn. overflowing its banks (as a river), Ragh. xi, 85.

उत्क्रय *ut-tathya*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Devaputra, BhP.; VP.; (cf. *utathya*.)

उत्क्रन् *ut-tan* (*ud-√tan*), *ā*. (aor. 3. pl. -*atnata*, RV. i, 37, 10) to stretch one's self upwards, endeavour to rise; to stretch out.

Ut-tata, mfn. stretching one's self upwards, rising upwards, AV. ii, 7, 3; vii, 90, 3.

Ut-tāna, mfn. stretched out, spread out, lying on the back, sleeping supinely or with the face upwards, RV.; AV.; VS.; upright, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; turned so that the mouth or opening is uppermost (as a vessel), concave, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; BhP. &c.; spreading out over the surface, Susr.; shallow; open, Śak.; (*as*), m., N. of an Āṅgīra, TBr.; Kāth. -**kṛmaka**, n. a particular posture in sitting, -**patṛaka**, m. a species of Ricinus, Bhpr. -**pad** (*uttāna*), f. one whose legs are extended (in partition); N. of a peculiar creative agency, RV. x, 72, 4; vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants, [Sāy.] -**parṇa** (*uttāna*), mfn. having extended leaves, RV. x, 145, 2. -**parṇaka**, m. a species of plant, L. -**pāṇi-dvaya**, mfn. having the two hands with the palms turned upwards. -**pāda**, *as*, m. the star β in the little bear (personified as son of Vira or Manu Svayambhuva and father of Dhruva), Hariv.; VP. &c.; -*ja*, m. a N. of Dhruva (or the polar-star), L. -**barhis**, m., N. of a prince, BhP. -**recita**, m. (sc. *hastā*) a particular position

of the hands. -**śaya**, mfn. lying on the back, sleeping with the face upwards; (*as*), m. a little child, L.

-**śayin**, mfn. lying on the back. -**śivan**, mfn. (*ari*) n. lying extended, stagnant (as water), AV. iii, 21, 10.

-**haya**, m., N. of a son of Satājī, VP. -**hastā** (*uttāna*), mfn. having the hands extended, extending them in prayer, RV.; KātyŚr.; Vait.; (*as*), m. du. the two hands with the fingers stretched out (but with the backs towards the ground), W. -**hridaya** (Prākṛit *uttānapāda*), open-hearted, Śak. 204, 6.

Uttānārtha, mfn. superficial, shallow, Subh.

Uttānaka, *as*, m. a species of Cyperus grass, L.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a river, R.

Uttānita, mfn. wide open (as the mouth), Kād.

Uttāni -*√* *kṛi*, to open wide (the mouth), Ratnāv. -*√* *bhā*, to spread, extend, Kād.

उत्तप *ut-tap* (*ud-√tap*), P. -*tapati*, to make warm or hot; to heat thoroughly, Rājāt.; Lāṭy. &c.; to pain, torment, press hard, Rājāt.; Śis. &c.: *ā*. -*tapate*, to shine forth, give out heat, Pāp. i, 3, 27; to warm one's self or a part of one's body, Kāty. on Pāp. i, 3, 27; Caus. -*tāpayati*, to warm up, heat, MBh.; to excite, urge on, Śāh.

Ut-tapana, *as*, m. a particular kind of fire.

Ut-tapta, mfn. burnt; heated, red hot, glowing, Śārng.; pained, tormented, pressed hard, Rājāt.; Śis. &c.: bathed, washed, L.; anxious, excited, W.; (*am*), n. dried flesh, L.; great heat, T.

Ut-tāpa, *as*, m. great heat, glow; ardour, effort, excessive energy, Hit.; Balar.; affliction, distress; excitement, anxiety, L.

Ut-tāpita, mfn. heated, made hot; pained, distressed; excited, roused.

उत्तम *ut-tadbha*, &c. See *ut-tambh*, p. 179, col. i.

उत्तम *ut-tam* (*ud-√tam*), P. -*tāmyati*, to be out of breath or exhausted; to lose heart, faint, R.; Rājāt.; Daś.

उत्तम *ut-tamā*, mfn. (superlative fr. *i*. *ud*; opposed to *avama*, *adhama*, &c.; cf. *an-uttama*), uppermost, highest, chief; most elevated, principal; best, excellent, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; Mn.; Pāṇcat. &c. (often ifc., e. g. *dvijōttama*, best of the twice-born, i. e. a Brāhman, Mn.); first, greatest; the highest (tone), ĀśvGr.; KātyŚr.; the most removed or last in place or order or time, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), ind. most, in the highest degree, R.; at last, lastly, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 21; (*as*), m. the last person (= in European grammars the first person), Pāp.; Kāty.; Kāś. &c.; N. of a brother of Dhruva (son of Uttāna-pāda and nephew of Priya-vrata), VP.; of a son of Priya-vrata and third Manu; of the twenty-first Vyāsa, VP.; (*ās*), m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; MBh.; (*ā*), f. a kind of Piṇḍaka or pustule, Susr.; the plant *Oxystelma Esculentum* (Asclepias Rosea Roxb.), Susr.; an excellent woman (one who is handsome, healthy, and affectionate), L.

-**gandhādhyā**, mfn. possessing abundantly the most delicate scent or delicious fragrance. -**jana**, m. pl. excellent men, Bhāṭṭ. (Hit. &c.). -**tā**, f. or -*tva*, n. excellence, superiority; goodness, good quality. -**tejas**, mfn. having extraordinary splendour, very glorious, MBh. -**darśana**, mfn. of excellent appearance, MBh. -**pada**, n. a high office.

-**puruṣa**, m. the last person in verbal conjugation, i. e. 'I, we two, we' (= in European grammars the first person, our third person being regarded in Hindū grammars as the *prathama-puruṣa*, q. v.; cf. also *madhyama-puruṣa*), Nir.; Kāś. &c.; the Supreme Spirit, ChUp.; Gaut. &c. -**pūruṣa**, m. = *puruṣa* above; the Supreme Spirit; an excellent man, L. -**phalini**, f. the plant *Oxystelma Esculentum* (Asclepias Rosea Roxb.), L. -**bala**, mfn. of excellent strength, very strong, Car. -**maṇi**, m. a kind of gem, L. -**rpa** (*uttama-rīṇa*), m. a creditor, Pāp. i, 4, 35; Mn. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl. N. of a people, VP.; MārkP. -**ṛpika**, m. a creditor, Mn.; Yājñ. -**ṛpin**, m. a creditor, L. -**lābha**, m. great profit, a double return. -**va-** *yaśa*, n. the last period of life, ŚBr. xii, 9, 1, 8. -**varṇa**, mfn. having an excellent colour (also being of the best caste), Hit. -**vaśa**, m. 'having the most excellent dress,' N. of Śiva. -**śikha**, m., N. of a region, (*gaṇa* *gaḥḍi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 138.) -**śikhiya**, mfn. belonging to that region. -**śrūta**, mfn. possessing the utmost learning, R.

—*śloka* (*uttamā*), m. the most excellent renown, TS. v, 7, 4, 3; (mf.) possessing the most excellent fame, highly renowned, illustrious, BHP.; -*tīrtha*, m., N. of a teacher. —*samgraha*, m. intriguing with another man's wife, addressing her privately, casting amorous looks &c. —*sāhasa*, n. the highest of the three fixed mulcts or fines (a fine of 2000 or of 80,000 paṇas; capital punishment, branding, banishment, confiscation, mutilation, and death). —*sukha*, m., N. of a man. —*stri-samgraha* = *samgraha* above. **Uttamāṅga**, n. the highest or chief part of the body, the head, Mo.; MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr.; Mṛicch. &c. **Uttamādharma**, mfn. high and low; -*madhyama*, mfn. good, bad, and indifferent; high, low, and middling. **Uttamāmbhas**, n. (in Sāṅkhya phil.) one of the nine kinds of *Tuṣṭi*, q. v., Sāṅkhya-kaumudī (quoted by T.). **Uttamārāṇi**, f. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*, L. **Uttamārdhā**, m. the last half or part, ŚBr.; Lāty.; the best half. **Uttamārdhya**, mfn. relating to or connected with the last part or the best half, Pāp. iv, 3, 5. **Uttamāḥa**, m. the last or latest day, a fine day (?), a lucky day (?), L. **Uttamōtama**, mfn. the best among the best, the very best. **Uttamōtariya**, m., N. of a grammarian. **Uttamōpapaḍa**, mfn. one to whom the best term is applicable, best, good. **Uttamāhjas**, m. 'of excellent valour', N. of one of the warriors of the Mahābhārata. **Uttamādhārya**, mfn. very noble-hearted, R.

Uttamāyā, mfn. (fut. pass. p. of a Nom. *ut-tamāya*?) to be raised or celebrated, RV. ix, 22, 6.

Uttamiya, mfn. (*gaṇa gahdī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 138) belonging to anything excellent or best or last &c.

1. **Uttara**, mfn. (compar. fr. 1. *ud*; opposed to *adhara*; declined Gram. 238. a), upper, higher, superior (e. g. *uttara dantāḥ*, the upper teeth), RV.; AV.; TS.; ChUp.; Ragh. &c.; northern (because the northern part of India is high), AV.; Mn.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; left (opposed to *dakṣiṇa* or right, because in praying the face being turned to the east the north would be on the left hand), AV.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; later, following, subsequent, latter, concluding, posterior, future, RV.; AV.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Ragh.; Hit. &c. (opposed to *pūrvā*, &c., e. g. *uttaraḥ kālah*, future time; *uttaram vākyaṃ*, a following speech, answer, reply; *phalam uttaram*, subsequent result, future consequence; *varṣāḥ uttaraḥ*, in future years); followed by (e. g. *smṛtāra*, mfn. followed by 'sma', Pāp. iii, 3, 176); superior, chief, excellent, dominant, predominant, more powerful, RV.; AV.; gaining a cause (in law); better, more excellent, RV.; (as), m., N. of a son of Virāṭa, MBh.; of a king of the Nāgas, L.; N. of a mountain, Kathās.; of several men; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school; (*ā*), f. (scil. *dis*) the northern quarter, the north, Kathās. &c.; N. of each of the Nakṣatras that contain the word 'uttara' (cf. *uttara-phalgunī*, &c.); N. of a daughter of Virāṭa and daughter-in-law of Arjuna, MBh.; of a female servant, Lalit.; (e), f. du. the second and third verse of a Trīca (or a stanza consisting of three verses); (*ās*), f. pl. the second part of the Sāma-saṃhitā; (*am*), n. upper surface or cover, MBh.; Ragh.; Daś. &c.; the north, R.; Dhīrtas.; the following member, the last part of a compound; answer, reply, Ragh.; R.; Prab. &c.; (in law) a defence, rejoinder, a defensive measure; contradiction, Car.; (in the Mīmāṃsā philosophy) the answer (the fourth member of an *adhikāraṇa* or case); superiority, excellence, competency, R.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic, what remains or is left, conclusion, remainder, excess, over and above, (often ifc., e. g. *bhāyāḥ uttara*, attacked with danger, having danger as the result; *dharmaḥ uttara*, chiefly characterized by virtue; *śaśty-uttaram sahasraṃ*, one thousand with an excess of sixty, i. e. 1060; *sap-tōttaram śatam*, 107); remainder, difference (in arithmetic); N. of a song, Yājñ.; N. of each of the Nakṣatras that contain the word 'uttara'; a particular figure in rhetoric; N. of the last book of the Rāmāyana; (*am*), ind. at the conclusion, at the end, e. g. *bhavad-uttaram*, having the word 'bhavat' at the end; *asrōttaram ikṣitā*, looked at with tears at the close, i. e. with a glance ending in tears; afterwards, thereafter; behind, MBh. &c.; in the following part (of a book); [cf. Gk. *ὑπεροπε*.] —*kalpa*, m., N. of a work. —*kānda*, n. following or concluding book; the seventh book of the Rāmā-

yana; also the last book of the Adhyātma-rāmāyana.

—*kāmākhya-tantra*, n., N. of a work. —*kāya*, m., the upper part of the body, Ragh. —*kāla*, m. future time; time reckoned from full moon to full moon; (*am*) or (*atas*), ind. afterwards, after; (mf.) future, MBh. —*kuru*, n. n. one of the nine divisions of the world (the country of the northern Kurus, situated in the north of India, and described as the country of eternal beatitude). —*kośalā*, f. the city Ayodhyā (the modern Oude), L. —*kriyā*, f. the last (sacred) action, funeral rites, obsequies. —*khaṇḍa*, n. last section; the concluding book of the Padma-purāṇa; also of the Śiva-purāṇa and of other works. —*khaṇḍana*, n. cutting off a reply, refutation. —*ga*, mfn. flowing towards the north, R. —*gitā*, f., N. of a section of the sixth book of the Mahābhārata. —*grantha*, m., N. of a supplement of the Yoni-grantha. —*m-ga* (1. *uttaram-ga*; for 2. see s. v.), n. a wooden arch surmounting a door frame, L. —*cōhada*, m. a cover thrown over anything, MBh.; R.; Daś.; Ragh. —*ja*, mfn. born in the latter (or last-mentioned kind of wedlock), Yājñ. i, 59; born subsequently or afterwards. —*jyā*, f. the versed sine of an arc, the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine, L. —*jyotiṣa*, n., N. of a country, MBh. —*tantra*, n. 'concluding doctrine', N. of a supplementary section in the medical manual of Suśruta; also of supplementary portions of several other works. —*tara*, mfn. (compar. fr. *uttara*), still further removed, still more distant, still higher, SvetUp. —*tās*, ind. at the top, above; from the north, northward, AV.; VS.; MBh.; ChUp. &c.; to the left (opposed to *dakṣiṇa-tas*), ŚBr.; AitBr.; PārGr. &c. (in some cases it is not to be decided whether 'northward' or 'to the left' is meant); afterwards; behind; °*paścāt*, ind. north-westward (with gen. Pāp. ii, 3, 30), AitBr.; ŚBr. &c. —*tāpaniya*, n., N. of the second part of the Nṛsiṅha-tāpanīyōpaniṣad. —*tra*, ind. in what follows, after, subsequently, later, further on, beyond, below (in a work), Pāp.; northward, (*pūrvatra*, in the first case or place; *uttaratra*, in the second), Sāh. —*danta*, m. a tooth of the upper mandible, Comm. on TPrāt. —*dāyaka*, mfn. replying, giving an answer, impertinent, Hit. —*dik-atha*, mfn. situated in the north, northern. —*dig-īsa*, m., N. of Kuvera. —*dis*, f. the north quarter. —*deśa*, m. the country towards the north, the up-country. —*drū*, m. an upper beam (?), AV. vi, 49, 2. —*dharma*, m., N. of a teacher (Buddh.). —*dhārya*, mfn. one who has to give an answer, Naish. —*dharīṇa*, mfn. yoked on the left pole of a carriage (as a horse), Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 4, 78. —*dheya*, mfn. to be done or applied subsequently. —*nābhī*, f. the cavity on the north of the sacrificial fire, ŚBr., Comm. on Śulbas. —*nārāyaṇa*, m. the second part of the Nārāyaṇa- or Puruṣa-hymn (RV. x, 90), ŚBr. —*pakṣa*, m. the northern or left wing (side), KātyŚr.; second or following part of an argument, the reply, refutation; the answer to the first or objectionable argument (cf. *pūrvā-pakṣa*); the right argument, demonstrated truth, or conclusion; the minor proposition in a syllogism; -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. conclusion, demonstration, reply. —*paṭa*, m. an upper garment, MBh. —*patha*, m. the northern way, the way leading to the north; the northern country, Pāp. v, 1, 27, &c. —*°pathika*, mfn. inhabiting the northern country, Prab. —*pada*, n. the last member of a compound word, Pāp. &c.; °*dārtha-pradhāna*, mfn. (a compound) in which the sense of the last member is the chief one (said of Tat-purusha compounds), Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 1, 22. —*°pa-dika* or *°padakiya*, mfn. relating to or studying the last word or term, Pāp. Comm. —*parvata*, m. the northern mountain, R. —*paścārdha*, m. the north-western half. —*paścima*, mfn. north-western, ĀsvGr.; (ā), f. (scil. *dis*) the north-west. —*pāda*, m. a division of legal practice (that part which relates to the reply or defence, four divisions being admitted in every suit). —*purastāt*, ind. north-eastward (with gen.), ĀsvGr. —*purāṇa*, n., N. of a Jaina work. —*pūrvā*, mfn. north-eastward, KātyŚr.; one who takes the north for the east, Siddh.; (ā), f. (scil. *dis*) the north-east. —*pracōhada*, m. a coverlid, quilt, L. —*pratyuttara*, n. 'reply and rejoinder', a dispute, altercation, discussion; the pleadings in a lawsuit. —*proshthapadā*, f. —*phalgunī* or *phālgunī*, f., N. of lunar mansions; (cf. *proshthapadā*, *phalgunī*.) —*barhis*, n. the sacrificial grass on the north of the fire. —*bhaktika*, mfn.

employed after eating, Car. — **bhadrāpadā** or **bhādrāpadā**, f., N. of a lunar mansion; (cf. *bhādrāpadā*.) — **bhāga**, m. the second part. — **mati**, m., N. of a man. — **mandrā** (*uttara*), f. a loud but slow manner of singing, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; -*°rādyā*, f. a particular Murchana (in music). — **mātra**, n. a mere reply, only a reply. — **mānasa**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **mārga**, m. the way leading to the north. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. the Vedānta philosophy (an inquiry into the Jāna-kāṇḍa or second portion of the Veda; opposed to *pūrvā-mīmāṃsā*; see *mīmāṃsā*). — **mūla** (*uttara*), mfn. having the roots above, ŚBr. i, 2, 4, 16. — **yuga**, n. a particular measure (= 13 Angulas), Śulbas. — **rahita**, mfn. devoid of reply, having no answer. — **rāma-carita** (or *°carita*), n. 'the further or later deeds of Rāma', N. of a drama of Bhava-bhūti. — **rūpa**, n. the second of two combined vowels or consonants, Comm. on APrāt. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. the indication of an actual reply; (mf.) marked on the left side, KātyŚr. — **lakṣman**, mfn. marked above or on the left side, Kap. — **loman** (*uttara*), mfn. having the hairs turned upwards or outwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr. — **vayasa**, n. the latter or declining years of life, ŚBr. — **vallī**, f., N. of the second section of the Kāṭhā-kōpaniṣad (when divided into two Adhyāyas). — **vasti**, f. a small syringe, a urethra injection pipe, Suśr. — **vastra**, n. an upper garment. — **vēdin**, m. a replicant; a defendant; one whose claims are of later date than another's, Yājñ. — **vāsas**, n. an upper garment, R. — **vīthi**, f. (in astron.) the northern orbit, VarBṛ. — **vedī**, f. the northern altar made for the sacred fire, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. — **vēnti**, f. final consecration, SāṅkhGr. vi, 2, 7. — **śāla**, m. pl., N. of a Buddhist school. — **saktha**, n. the left thigh, Pāp. v, 4, 98. — **samjñita**, mfn. designated in the reply (a witness &c.); learnt from report, hearsay evidence. — **sākṣin**, m. witness for the defence; a witness testifying from the report of others. — **sādhaka**, mfn. effective of a result, assisting at a ceremony, befriending; an assistant, helper, friend; establishing a reply, Vet. — **hanu**, f. the upper jawbone, AV. ix, 7, 2. **Uttarāṅga**, m. the left shoulder (the clavicle ?), MBh. **Uttarāṅga**, n. an upper room, garret, Hariv. **Uttarāṅga**, n. the last sound of combined consonants, Comm. on VPrāt. **Uttarādri**, m. 'northern mountain', the Himālaya, L. **Uttarārdhā**, mfn. superior and inferior, higher and lower, ŚBr.; (*am*), n. upper and under lip, Kum.; the lips (see *adharōṭṭara*); -*vivara*, n. the mouth, Daś. 73, 11. **Uttarārdhikāra**, m. right to property in succession to another person, heirship; -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. right of succession. **Uttarārdhikārin**, mfn. a heir or claimant subsequent to the death of the original owner, an heir who claims as second in succession, L. **Uttarā-patha**, m. the northern road or direction, the northern country, north, Pañcat.; Hit.; Kathās. &c. **Uttarābhāsa**, m. a false or indirect or prevaricating reply; -*tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. inadequacy of a reply, the semblance without the reality. **Uttarābhimukha**, mfn. turned towards the north. **Uttarāmnāya**, m., N. of a sacred book of the Śāktas. **Uttarāyana**, n. the progress (of the sun) to the north; the period of the sun's progress to the north of the equator, the summer solstice, Mn.; Bhag.; VarBṛ.; Pañcat. &c. **Uttarāraṇi**, f. the upper *araṇi* (q. v.) which is also called *Pramāṇa* or *churner*, ŚBr. **Uttarāraka**, m., N. of one of the twelve forms of the sun, SkandaP. **Uttarāroka**, n., N. of the second part of the Sāmaveda-saṃhitā (also called *uttarāgrantha*). **Uttarārtha**, mfn. (done &c.) for the sake of what follows, Lāty.; Kāś. &c. **Uttarārdhā**, n. the upper part (of the body), Ragh.; the northern part, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; the latter half, Śrut.; the further end; -*pūrvārdha*, n. the eastern part of the northern side (of the fire), ŚBr.; HirGr. **Uttarārdhya** (fr. *uttarārdha*), mfn. being on the northern side, TS.; ŚBr. **Uttarāvat**, mfn. being above, TBr.; victorious, overpowering, AV.; ŚBr. **Uttarāśā**, f. the northern quarter; °*śādhipati*, m. 'lord of the north', N. of Kuvera. **Uttarāśman**, mfn. having high rocks, Rājāt.; (ā), m., N. of a country, (*gaṇa riyādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80); °*ma-ka*, mfn. belonging to the above country, ib. **Uttarāśramin**, m. (a Brāhmaṇa) who enters into the next Āśrama (or period of religious life), Comm. on SāṅkhGr. i, 1, 2. **Uttarāśrita**, mfn. having gone to or being in the northern direction, Bhpr. **Uttarāśhādhā**, f., N. of a lunar mansion (cf.

ashādhā, L. **Uttarāsāṅga**, m. an upper or outer garment, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c. **Uttarā-sād**, mfn. seated northward or on the left, VS. ix, 35 & 36. **Uttarāha**, m. the following day, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104. **Uttarētara**, f. (scil. *diś*) 'other' or opposite to the northern, the southern quarter, L. **Uttarōttara**, mfn. more and more, higher and higher, further and further; always increasing, always following, Yājñ.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Kap. &c.; each following, Paribh. 38; (*am*), ind. higher and higher, more and more, in constant continuation, one on the other, MBh.; Hit.; Suśr.; Gaut. &c.; (*am*), n. reply to an answer, reply on reply; a rejoinder; conversation, MBh.; Hit.; R. &c.; excess, exceeding quantity or degree; succession, gradation; descending; -*prachalā*, f. N. of a section of the Sāmaveda-*chālā*; -*vaktṛi*, m. one who never fails to answer, MBh. **Uttarottarin**, mfn. one following the other; constantly increasing, AitBr.; Śāṅkh-Br.; RPrāt. &c. **Uttarāśahtha** or **uttarāśahtha**, m. the upper lip, Suśr.; the upper part of a pillar, VarBrS. 53, 29.

Uttaraya, Nom. P. *uttarayati*, to reply; to defend one's self.

Uttarā, ind. north, northerly; northward (with gen. or abl.), Pāṇ.; Vop.; (*uttarā-patha*, &c., see p. 178, col. 3.)

Uttarāt, ind. from the left; from the north, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. -**sād**, mfn. = *uttarā-sad* above, MaitrS. ii, 6, 3.

Uttarāttāt, ind. from the north, RV.

Uttarāhi, ind. northerly, from the north, ŚBr.; Daś. (with abl., Pāṇ.)

Uttarin, mfn. increasing, becoming more and more intense, Vait.

Uttariya, *am*, n. an upper or outer garment, KātyŚr.; PārGr.; HirGr.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; a blanket, Car. -**tā**, f. the state of being an upper garment, Gobh. i, 2, 21.

Uttariyaka, *am*, n. an upper or outer garment, Kathās.; VP. &c.

Uttareṇa, ind. (with gen., abl., acc., or ifc.) northward; on the left side of, KātyŚr.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Megh. &c.

Uttare-dyās, ind. on a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow, TS.; Pāṇ.

उत्तमर्णे uttamārṇa, &c. See under *uttama*.

उत्तम् ut-tambh (*ud-√stambh*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 61; the radical *s* appears in augmented and reduplicated forms and if [in Veda] the preposition is separated from the verb), P. -(s)*tabhñāti* (Impv. 2. sg. -(s)*tabhñā*, impf. *id-astabhñāt*, aor. -*astābñāt*, TBr. iii, 2, 10, 1, and -*astambhñāt*, RV. iii, 5, 10) to uphold, stay, prop; to support, RV.; VS.; TBr.; TāndyaBr. &c.; Caus. -*tambhayati*, to lift up, raise, erect, Hariv.; BhP. &c.; to bring up; to irritate, excite, Kir. ii, 48; BhP.; Uttara.; to raise in rank; to honour, make respectable.

Uṭ-tabdhā, mfn. upheld; erected, ŚBr.

Uṭ-tabdhī, *is*, f. support, upholding, MaitrS.

Uṭ-tabhita, mfn. upheld, uplifted, supported, RV.; ŚBr.; BhP. &c.

Uṭ-tambha, *as*, m. support, prop, upholding, L.

Uṭ-tāmbhana, *am*, n. a prop, stay, VS.; KātyŚr.

Uṭ-tambhita, mfn. supported, upheld; raised; excited, Uttara.

Uṭ-tāmbhitavya, mfn. to be supported or upheld &c., Pāṇ. Comm.

उत्तर 1. útara, &c., see p. 178, col. 1; for 2. see *ut-tri*, col. 2.

उत्तरंग 2. ut-taraṅga (for 1. see p. 178, col. 2), a high wave, Kathās. 123, 196; (mfn.) rough with high waves, washed over by waves; inundated, flooded, Ragh.; Kum. &c.

3. Uttaraṅga, Noni. *Ā. uttarāṅgate*, to surge; to break or burst (like a wave), Kād.

Uttaraṅgaya, Nom. P. *uttaraṅgayati*, to cause to wave or undulate, to move to and fro, Prasannar.

उत्तरल ut-tarala, m(f) n. trembling, shuddering, quivering, Bālār.; Kād.

Uttarālāya, Nom. *Ā. uttarālāyate*, to shudder, quiver, tremble, Kād.

Uttarālita, mfn. caused to tremble, excited, Bālār.

Uttarali-√1. kṛi, to cause to quiver; to cause to skip, let leap, Sih.

उत्तर्जन ut-tarjana, *am*, n. (√*tarj*), violent threatening, Sāh.

उत्तान ut-tānd. See *ut-tan*.

उत्ताप ut-tāpa. See *ut-tap*.

उत्तार 1. ut-tāra (fr. *tārā* with 1. *ud* in the sense of 'apart'), mfn. (an eye) from which the pupil is taken out, BhP. vi, 14, 46; (for 2. *ut-tāra* &c. see *ut-tri*.)

उत्ताल ut-tāla, mfn. great, strong, high, elevated, Śis.; impetuous, violent, Viddh.; formidable, horrid, Kathās.; Pañcat.; abundant, plentiful, Bālār.; best, excellent, Git.; tall, loud, L.; swift, speedy, L.; (*as*), m. an ape, L.; (*am*), n. a particular number (Buddh.)

Uttāli-bhavana, n. impetuous proceeding.

उत्तिङ्ग uttiṅga, *as*, m. a species of insect, Kalpas.; Jain.

उत्तिज ut-tij (*ud-√tij*), Caus. P. -*tejayati*, to excite, stimulate, incite, instigate, animate, encourage, Kathās.; Mricch. &c.

Uṭ-tejaka, mfn. instigating, stimulating, L.

Uṭ-tejana, *am*, ā, n. f. incitement, instigation, encouragement, stimulation, exciting, animating, R.; Sāh.; sending, despatching; urging, driving; whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing, Śis.; an inspiring or exciting speech, L.; an incentive, inducement, stimulant, L.

Uṭ-tejita, mfn. incited, animated, excited, urged; sent, despatched; whetted, sharpened, furbished, polished; (*am*), n. an incentive, inducement; sidling, one of a horse's five paces; moderate velocity in a horse's pace, L.

उत्तीर्ण ut-tirṇa. See col. 3.

उत्तु ut-tu (*ud-√tu*), P. *ūt-taviti* (RV. x, 59, 1), to effect, bring about; to prosper, increase [Sāy.]

उत्तुङ्ग ut-tuṅga, mfn. lofty, high, tall; swollen (as a stream), MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Prab. &c. -**tā**, f. or -**tva**, n. height, loftiness, elevation.

उत्तुण्डित ut-tuṇḍita, *am*, n. the head of a thorn &c. which has entered the skin [W.]

उत्तुद् ut-tud (*ud-√tud*), P. -*tudati*, to push up, tear up; to push open, AV. iii, 25, 1; AitAr.; to stir up, urge on.

Uṭ-tudā, mfn. one who stirs up, AV. iii, 25, 1.

उत्तुल ut-tul (*ud-√tul*), P. -*tolayati*, to take up (a sword), Tantras.; to erect, set up, Comm. on Prab.; to raise up (by means of a counterpoise); to weigh; to raise, excite (anger &c.)

Uṭ-tolana, *am*, n. lifting up, raising, elevating (by means of a counterpoise or balance), L.

Uṭ-tolita, mfn. raised, lifted up, L.

उत्तुष ut-tusha, *as*, m. fried grain (freed from the husks), L.

उत्तुद् ut-trid (*ud-√trid*), P. -*tridati*, to split or cut through, TBr.; Kathās.; Desid. (p. -*tridat*) to wish to split or cut through, Kāth. xiii, 3.

उत्तु ut-tri (*ud-√tri*), P. -*tarati* and -*tirati* (Ved.) to pass out of (especially *jalā*, water, with abl.); to disembark; to come out of, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Śak.; Mricch. &c.; to escape from (a misfortune, affliction, &c.), BhP.; Kathās.; to come down, descend, alight, put up at, Vet.; to pass over; to cross (a river, with acc.); to vanquish, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; to give up, leave, MBh.; to elevate, strengthen, increase, RV.; VS.; SV.; Śāṅkh-Śr.; Caus. -*tārayati*, to cause to come out; to deliver, assist, rescue, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; to make any one alight, take down, take off, Pañcat.; Vet.; to cause to pass over; to convey or transport across, land, disembark, Pañcat.; to vomit up. Desid. -*trirshati*, to wish to cross, MBh.

2. Uṭ-tara, mfn. (for 1. see p. 178, col. 1), crossing over; to be crossed (cf. *dur-uttara*).

Uṭ-tāraṇa, mfn. coming out of, crossing over, VS. &c.; (*am*), n. coming forth or out of (especially out of water), VarBrS.; landing, disembarking; crossing rivers &c., Pañcat.

Uṭ-tarikā, f. N. of a river, R.

2. Uṭ-tāra (for 1. see s. v. above), *as*, m. transporting over, Prab.; landing; delivering, rescuing,

MBh.; ejecting, getting rid of; vomiting; passing away, instability; (mfn.) surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent, L.

Uṭ-tāraka, *as*, m. 'a deliverer,' N. of Śiva.

Uṭ-tārana, mfn. transporting over, MBh.; bringing over, rescuing; (*am*), n. the act of landing, delivering; rescuing; helping to cross over or escape; transportation, R. &c.

Uṭ-tārin, mfn. transporting across; unsteady, inconstant, changeable, tremulous; sick, L.

1. Uṭ-tārya, mfn. to be made to land; to be ejected; to be thrown up by vomiting, Mu. xi, 160.

2. Uṭ-tārya, ind. p. having caused to come out &c.

Uṭ-tīrāhu, mfn. about to pass out of (water), wishing to land, MBh.

Uṭ-tīraṇa, mfn. landed, crossed, traversed; rescued, liberated, escaped; released from obligation; thrown off; one who has completed his studies, experienced, clever. -**vikṛāti**, mfn. one who has escaped any change, NṛisUp.

Uṭ-tīrya, ind. p. having crossed, having landed &c.

उत्तेरित utterita, *am*, n. (said to be fr. *ut-tri*), one of the five paces of a horse, L.

उत्तोरण ut-toraṇa, mfn. decorated with raised or upright arches, Ragh.; Kum. &c. -**patāka**, mfn. decorated with raised arches and flags, Kathās. x, 210.

उत्तोलन ut-tolana. See *ut-tul*, col. 2.

उत्थय ut-tayaj (*ud-√tyaj*).

Uṭ-tyakta, mfn. thrown upwards; left, abandoned; free from worldly passion, L.

Uṭ-tyāga, *as*, m. throwing up; abandonment, quitting; secession from worldly attachments, L.

उत्त्रस ut-tras (*ud-√tras*), Caus. P. -*trāsayati*, to frighten, alarm, Hariv.

Uṭ-trasta, mfn. frightened, Hariv.; Rājat.

Uṭ-trāsa, *as*, m. fear, terror, L.

Uṭ-trāsaka, mfn. frightening, alarming, Sāh.

उत्त्रिपद ut-tripada, *am*, n. an upright tripod, L.

उत्त्रुद् ut-truṭ (*ud-√truṭ*).

Uṭ-truṭita, mfn. torn, broken, Kād.

उत्था ut-thā (*ud-√sthā*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 61; cf. *ut-tambh*, col. 1), P. *Ā*. (but not *Ā*. in the sense of 'rising, standing up'; Pāṇ. i, 3, 24) -*riśhṭhāt*, -*te* (pf. -*tasthau*, aor. -*asthāt* &c.) to stand up, spring up, rise, raise one's self, set out, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Ragh.; Śak.; Bhag. &c.; to rise (from the dead), BhP.; to rise (from any occupation), leave off; to finish, AitBr.; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr. &c.; to come forth, arise, appear, become visible, result; to spring, originate from, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TS.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to come in (as revenues), Śak.; to rise (for the performance of any action); to be active or brave; to make efforts, take pains with, strive for; to excel, MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. -*thāpayati* (aor. 1. sg. *id-asthāpam*, AV. vii, 95, 2) to cause to stand up, raise, rouse, start, AV.; AitBr.; TBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Daś.; BhP. &c.; to set up, lift up, erect, Gobh.; MBh.; R.; Hit. &c.; to get out, Hit.; to drive out, send out, push out, AitBr.; Kathās.; BhP.; to excite; to produce, Ragh.; Sāh.; to arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive, animate; to stir up, agitate, ŚBr.; KaushUp.; Hariv.; R.; Kathās. &c.; Desid. -*riśhṭhāsati*, to wish or intend to stand up, ŚBr. xi, 1, 6, 5; to intend to leave off (a sacrifice), Nyāyam.

Uṭ-thāsthā, f. the intention to leave off; the wish to leave (a sacrifice &c.) unfinished, Nyāyam.

Uṭ-tha, mfn. (generally ifc.) standing up, rising, arising, MBh.; Ragh.; Caurap. &c.; coming forth, originating, derived from, Bhag.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Pañcat. &c.; (*as*), n. arising, coming forth, L.; [cf. Zend *usta*.]

Uṭ-thātavya, mfn. (impers.) to be stood up, Kād.; to be set up, BhP.; to be active, MBh.

Uṭ-thātri, *tā*, m. one who rises, ChUp.; resolving, AV. ix, 4, 14.

Uṭ-thāna, *am*, n. the act of standing up or rising, ŚBr.; Suśr.; Gaut.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Bhartṛ. &c.; rising (of the moon &c.), BhP.; Ragh. &c.; resurrection, MBh.; Pañcat.; rising up to depart; leaving off, ŚBr.; TS.; KātyŚr. &c.; starting on a warlike ex-

pedition, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; coming forth, appearing, Kap.; bursting open, Jaim.; tumult, sedition, Rājāt.; rise, origin, Suśr.; effort, exertion; mainly exertion, manhood, MBh.; Rājāt.; Āp. &c.; evacuating (by stool &c.), Suśr.; Kauś.; an army, L.; joy, pleasure, L.; a book, L.; a court-yard, L.; a shed where sacrifices are offered, L.; a term, limit, L.; business of a family or realm, the care of subjects or dependants, L.; reflection, L.; proximate cause of disease, L.; (mfn.) causing to arise or originate, MBh. — **yukta**, mfn. and — **vat**, mfn. possessed of effort or energy, ready for action, zealous, diligent, MBh. — **vira**, m. a man of action, one who makes efforts, MBh. — **śīla** or — **śīlin**, mfn. active, zealous, diligent. — **hīna**, mfn. inactive, lazy, MBh. **Utthānakāśāśī**, f. the eleventh day in the light or former half of the month Kārtikā (when Vishnu rises from his sleep).

Utthāniya, mfn. belonging to the completion, forming the conclusion, TaṇḍyaBr.; Comm. on Lāṭy.

Ut-thāpaka, mfn. lifting up, causing to get up, who or what raises &c.; exciting, animating; (as), m. a waiting-man, Car.; a particular composition, Sāh.

Ut-thāpana, am, n. causing to rise or get up; raising, elevating, KāṭyBr.; causing to leave (a house &c., with acc. of the person made to leave), Vet.; causing to come forth, bringing forth, Suśr.; exciting, instigating; bringing about; causing to cease, finishing; (in math.) the finding of the quantity sought, answer to the question, substitution of a value, Bijag.; (f), f. (scil. *ṛic*) a concluding verse, Kauś.

Ut-thāpaniṃya, mfn. to be raised or made to get up; able to raise or arouse, MaitrS.

Ut-thāpayitrī, f. m. one who raises or erects.

Ut-thāpita, mfn. caused to stand up; raised, lifted up, elevated; made to get up or out; aroused, instigated, &c.

1. **Ut-thāpya**, mfn. to be raised; to be sent away, AitBr. vii, 29, 4; (in math.) to be brought out (as a result) by substitution, Bijag. 45.

2. **Ut-thāpya**, ind. p. having raised or caused to rise, having roused or instigated &c.

Ut-thāya, ind. p. having risen (from a seat &c.), having risen (in rank &c.), standing up &c. **Ut-thāyōtthāya**, ind. every time one rises (from one's bed), Hit.

Ut-thāyam, ind. p. having risen, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 4, 52.

Ut-thāyin, mfn. rising (from one's bed), MBh.; coming forth, becoming visible, MBh.; exerting one's self, active, Kām. **Utthāyi-tva**, n. exertion, energy, activity, Kām.

Ut-thita, mfn. risen or rising (from a seat &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; risen (from a sickness), Hariv.; elevated, high, VarBṛS.; Ragh. &c.; come forth, arisen; born, produced, originated, RV.; Mn.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; come in (as revenue), Hit.; endeavouring, striving, exerting one's self, active, MBh.; R.; Kām. &c.; happened, occurring; advancing, increasing; extended; high, lofty, eminent (said of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas), RPrāt.; (am), n. (*ut-thitam*) rising, arising, AV. iii, 15, 4. — **tā**, f. state of activity or readiness to serve, MBh. **Utthitāṅguli**, m. the palm of the hand with the fingers extended, L.

Ut-thiti, f. elevation, rising up, L.

उत्पक्ष ut-paksha, as, m., N. of a son of Sva-phalka, Hariv.; BhP.; (v. l. *upaksha*, q. v.)

उत्पल्लव ut-pakṣman, mfn. with upturned eyelashes, Śāk. 95 a; Kathās.

Ut-pakṣmala, mfn. id., Vikr. 32.

उत्पच ut-pac (*ud-√pac*), Caus. P. — *pācayati*, to boil thoroughly, heat.

Utpaca-nipacā, f. any act in which it is said 'utpaca! nipaca!' (i.e. 'cook thoroughly and well!'), *gaṇa mayūratyānsakāddi*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72.

Ut-pacishnu, mfn. easily ripening, apt to ripen or become cooked, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 136.

Ut-pacita, mfn. boiled or heated thoroughly, Suśr. ii, 67, 2.

उत्पद ut-paṭ (*ud-√paṭ*), Caus. — *pāṭayati*, to tear up or out, pluck, pull out, break out, ŚākhŚr.; Gaut.; Suśr.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; to draw out (a sword from its scabbard), Prasannar.; to open (the eyes &c.), Daś.; Kathās. &c.; to root up, eradicate, extirpate, R.; Rājāt. &c.; to drive away,

banish; to dethrone, R.; Rājāt. &c.; Pass. of the Caus. — *pāṭyate*, to be cleft; to part asunder, split, Suśr.

Ut-paṭa, as, m. sap issuing from the cleft of a tree, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 9, 31.

Ut-pāṭa, as, m. pulling up by the roots, destroying, L.; a disease of the external ear, Suśr. ii, 149, 10 & 17 [BRD.; see *ut-pāṭa*]. — **yoga**, m. a particular Yoga (in astrology).

Ut-pātaka, as, m. the above disease, Suśr.; (*ut-pāṭikā*), f. the external bark of a tree, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 9, 30.

Ut-pātana, mfn. tearing out; destroying, banishing, L.; (*am*), n. the act of tearing out or up; pulling up by roots, eradicating; driving away, banishing; dethronement, Suśr.; R.; Kathās. &c.

Ut-pāṭita, mfn. pulled up by the roots, eradicated, torn out; driven away; banished, dethroned.

Ut-pāṭin, mfn. ifc. tearing out, pulling up, Kathās.

Ut-pāṭya, ind. p. having plucked up &c.

उत्पत ut-pat (*ud-√pat*), P. — *patati* (p. — *pāṭat*, RV. ii, 43, 3; AV. xix, 65, 1; aur. — *apāṭat*, RV. i, 191, 9; p. fut. — *patishyati*, AV. xviii, 4, 14) to fly or jump up, fly upwards; to ascend, rise, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; TBr.; Hariv.; Megh.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to rise (from one's bed), MBh.; to shoot up, ChUp.; to start from, leave, run away, AitBr.; MBh.; to jump out, hasten out, come out, Hariv.; R.; Hit. &c.; to rise, be produced, originate, MBh.; BhP.; Caus. P. — *pāṭayati*, to cause to fly up or to rise, RV.; AV.; Desid. (impf. — *apipatishat*, ŚBr. x, 2, 1, 1) to wish or intend to fly up.

Ut-pata, as, m. 'flying upwards', a bird, L.

Ut-patana, mfn. (i) flying upwards, (*utpāṭnī vidyā*, a spell by means of which one is able to fly upwards or to rise, Kathās. lxxxvi, 158); (*am*), n. flying or jumping up, rising, ascending, going up, R.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; birth, production, L.

Utpata-nipatā, f. any act in which it is said 'utpata! nipata!' (i.e. 'fly up and down!'), *gaṇa mayūratyānsakāddi*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72.

Ut-patita, mfn. springing up, risen, ascended.

Ut-patitavya, mfn. (impers.) to be flown upwards, Pañcat.

Ut-patitrī, mfn. jumping up, rising, going upwards, L.

Ut-patishnu, mfn. jumping up or rising constantly; being about to jump up or to rise, Ragh.; Bhāṭṭ.; Pañcat.

Ut-pāṭa, as, m. flying up, jumping up; a spring, jump, MBh.; R.; Car.; rising, arising, Hit.; a sudden event, unexpected appearance; an unusual or startling event boding calamity; a portent, prodigy, phenomenon; any public calamity (as an earthquake, meteor &c.), AV. xix, 9, 7; MBh.; GopBr.; Gaut.; Ragh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; a disease of the external ear (erroneously for *ut-pāṭa* above, BRD.).

Ut-pātaka, mfn. causing misfortune or calamity, T.; flying upwards, T.; (*as*), m. a kind of animal (= *ut-pāda*, W. 7), MBh. xviii, 44; (*am*), n., N. of a Tirtha.

Ut-pātika, mfn. (Prākṛit *uppāya*) supernatural, Jain.

Ut-pitau, mfn. (fr. Desid.), desirous of rising or ascending, Śiś.; being about to come forth or to arise.

उत्पताक ut-patāka, mfn. with raised flags; with uplifted banners, Ragh.; Rājāt.; (ā), f. a raised banner or flag, Kathās. **Ut-patāka-dhvaja**, mfn. with raised banner and flags, Kathās.

उत्पथ ut-patha, as, m. wrong road, bad way, Kāś.; error, evil, R.; MBh.; Pañcat.; Prab. (mfn.) one who is come off from the right way, lost, stray, BhP. — **vārika**, mfn. keeping back or preserving from the bad way, NṛisUp.

उत्पद ut-pad (*ud-√pad*), Ā. — *padyate*, to arise, rise, originate, be born or produced; to come forth, become visible, appear; to be ready, ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās.; BhP.; Prab. &c.; to take place, begin, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 3, 111; Caus. P. — *pādayati* (rarely Ā. — *te*), to produce, beget, generate; to cause, effect; to cause to issue or come forth, bring forward, Hariv.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Mn.; Kathās.; Hit. &c.; to mention, quote (see *ut-panna*).

Ut-pattavya, mfn. (impers.) to be produced or born, Kād.

Ut-patti, f. arising, birth, production, origin, Suśr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; resurrection, Mn.; production in general, profit, productiveness, Rājāt.; producing as an effect or result, giving rise to, generating as a consequence; occurrence, the being mentioned or quoted (as a Vedic passage), Jaim. — **kāla**, m. time of birth or origin; 'lāvacchinatva', n. exact limitation of the time of origin (e.g. of a jar), Nyāyak. — **kālina**, mfn. taking place at the time of birth. — **ketana**, n. birth-place, Kathās. — **krama**, m. the successive stages of creation (e.g. in TUp., 'from Brahman arose ether, from ether wind, from wind fire, from fire water, from water earth, from earth plants, from plants food, from food seed, from seed man'). — **dhāman**, n. birth-place, Kathās. — **prakarana**, n., N. of a work. — **prayoga**, m. production by the joint operation of cause and effect; purport, meaning, W. — **mat**, mfn. produced, born, Ragh. viii, 82. — **vākya**, n. a sentence quoted from the Veda, an authoritative sentence, Nyāyam.; Comm. on Nyāyam. & Jaim. — **vidhi**, m. id. — **vyāñjaka**, m. a type of birth (as investiture, a mark of the twice-born), Mn. — **śiṣṭa**, mfn. taught by a passage occurring in the Veda, taught authoritatively, Comm. on MBh.

Ut-panna, mfn. risen, gone up; arisen, born, produced, R.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; come forth, appeared; ready, Yājñ.; mentioned, quoted (esp. fr. the Veda), Jaim. — **tantu**, mfn. having a line of descendants. — **tva**, n. origin, production. — **bala**, mfn. one in whom strength or power is produced, strong, powerful, L. — **buddhi**, mfn. one in whom wisdom is produced, wise, VP. — **bhākṣin**, mfn. 'eating what has just been produced,' living from hand to mouth. — **vināśin** and **utpannāpavargin**, mfn. perishing as soon as produced.

1. **Ut-pāda** (for 2. see s.v.), as, m. coming forth, birth, production, Yājñ.; Prab. &c. — **pūrva**, n., N. of the first of the fourteen Pūrvas (or older sacred writings of the Jainas).

1. **Utpādaka** (for 2. see p. 181, col. 1), mfn. bringing forth, producing; productive, effective, Mn.; Hit.; Kathās.; (*as*), m. a producer, generator, Mn.; (*ikā*), f. a species of insect (perhaps the white ant?), L.; Enhydra Hingstha, Hariv.; Basilla Rubra, L.; (*am*), n. origin, cause, L.

Ut-pādana, mfn. bringing forth, producing, productive, MBh.; Kathās.; (*am*), n. the act of producing or causing, generating, begetting, ChUp.; MBh.; Suśr.; Hit. &c.

Ut-pādayitavya, mfn. to be produced, Comm. on Jaim.

Ut-pādayitrī, f. m. a producer, generator, Pat.

Ut-pādita, mfn. produced, effected; generated, begotten.

Utpādin, mfn. produced, born, Hit.; (ifc.) bringing forth, producing, Yājñ.

1. **Ut-pāḍya**, mfn. to be produced or brought forth, Nyāyam.; produced, brought forth, invented (by a poet), BhP.; Sāh.; Sarvad. &c. **Utpādyōt-pādaka-tā**, f. the relation between that which is to be produced and that which produces, Prātāpar.

2. **Ut-pāḍya**, ind. p. having produced, having begotten &c.

Ut-pāḍyamāna, mfn. being produced or generated.

उत्पल ut-pala, am, n. (& as, m., L.), (*√pal*, 'to move', T.; fr. *pal* = *√pat*, 'to burst open', BRD.), the blossom of the blue lotus (Nymphæa Cœrulea), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; a seed of the Nymphæa, Suśr.; the plant Costus Speciosus, Bhpr.; VarBṛS.; any water-lily; any flower, L.; a particular hell (Buddh.); (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga; of an astronomer; of a lexicographer; of several other men; (ā), f., N. of a river, Hariv. 9511; (f), f. a kind of cake made of unwinnowed corn, L. — **gandhika**, n. a species of sandal (of the colour of brass and very fragrant), L. — **gopē**, f. Ichnocarpus Frutescens, Nigh. — **cakṣus**, mfn. 'lotus-eyed,' fine-eyed. — **patra**, n. the leaf of a Nymphæa, L.; a wound on the breast &c. of a woman (caused by the finger-nail of her lover), L.; a Tilaka (or mark on the forehead, made with sandal &c. by the Hindūs), L.; a broad-bladed knife or lancet, L. — **patraṅka**, m. a broad-bladed knife or lancet used by surgeons, Suśr. — **pura**, n., N. of a

town built by Utpala, Rājat. — **bhedyaka**, m. a kind of bandage, Suśr. — **mālā**, f. a wreath of lotus-flowers; N. of a dictionary compiled by Utpala; — **bhārin** (*utpala-mālā*), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 65), wearing a wreath of lotus-flowers, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 65. — **rāja**, m., N. of a poet. — **vana**, n. a group of lotuses, Kathās. — **varā**, f., N. of a woman. — **śaka**, n., N. of a plant, Rājat. — **śrigarbha**, m., N. of a Bodhisattva. — **śhaṭka**, n., N. of a medicament, Comm. on Suśr. — **sārivā**, f. the plant Ichnocarpus Frutescens, Suśr. — **Utpalāksha**, mf(ī)n. 'lotus-eyed'; (as), m., N. of a king, Rājat.; (r), f., N. of a goddess, MatsyaP. — **Utpalācārya**, m., N. of an author. — **Utpalāpida**, m., N. of a king, Rājat. — **Utpalābha**, mfn. lotus-like, resembling a lotus. — **Utpalāvatī**, f., N. of a river, MBh.; of an Apsaras. — **Utpalāvana**, n., N. of an abode of the Pañcālas, MBh. — **Utpalāvartaka**, m.(?), N. of a place, MatsyaP.

Utpalāva, as, m., N. of a Nāga, L.; of a man, Rājat. — **Utpalā**, mfn. abounding in lotus-flowers, R.; (inī), f. an assemblage of lotus-flowers; a lotus (Nymphaea), MBh.; a particular metre; N. of a river, MBh.; of a dictionary.

उत्पल 2. ut-pala (fr. *pala*, 'flesh,' with 1. *ud* in the sense of 'apart'), fleshless, emaciated, L.; (am), n., N. of a hell, L.

उत्पवन ut-pavana, &c. See *ut-pū*, col. 2.

उत्पश्य ut-paś (ud-√*paś*), P. — *paśyati* (p. — *paśyati*: Pass. *ud-driśyate*) to see or descry overhead, RV. i, 50, 10; AitBr. ii, 31; to descry before or in the future; to foresee, expect, Ragh.; Megh.; Bhāṭṭ.; to behold, perceive, descry, Megh.; Śiś. — **उत्पास्या**, mfn. looking up or upwards, L.

उत्पा 1. ut-pā (ud-√*1. pā*), P. (3. pl. — *pi-banti*) to drink out, sip out; to drink up, devour, ŚBr. v, 2, 4, 7 & 11.

उत्पिबा, mfn. drinking out, Vop.

उत्पा 2. ut-pā (ud-√*5. pā*), Ā. — *pīpīte* (p. — *pīpāna*) to rise against, rebel; to show enmity, AV. v, 20, 7; Śiś. i, 31; TS. iii, 2, 10, 2; (cf. *anāt-√5. pā*).

उत्पाद 2. ut-pāda (for 1. see p. 180, col. 3), mfn. having the legs stretched out, standing on the legs. — **sayāna**, m. 'sleeping while standing on the legs', a species of fowl, L.

उत्पादका (for 1. see p. 180, col. 3), as, m. the fabulous animal called Śarabha, L.; (cf. *ūrdhva-pāda*).

उत्पार ut-pāra, mfn. endless, boundless. — **pāram**, ind. to the bottom of the boundless (ocean), BhP. iii, 13, 30.

उत्पारण ut-pāraṇa. See *ut-pri*, col. 2.

उत्पाली ut-pālī, f. (fr. the Caus. of √*2. pā*, T. ?), health, L.

उत्पाव ut-pāva. See *ut-pū*, col. 2.

उत्पिञ्ज ut-piñja, as, m.(?) sedition, revolt, Rājat.

उत्पिञ्जारा, mfn. uncaged, set free, L.; out of order, extremely confused; let loose, unfolded, expanded. — **उत्पिञ्जारी-भृता**, mfn. let loose, unfolded, Comm. on Śiś. iv, 6.

उत्पिञ्जला, mfn. let loose, unfolded, unrolled, Śiś. iv, 6.

उत्पिञ्जलाका, mfn. disordered, tumultuous (as a battle), MBh.; Hariv.

उत्पिण्ड ut-piṇḍa, am, n.(?) any morsel eaten with the food, L.

उत्पिण्डिता, mfn. swollen up, swelled, Car.

उत्पित्सु ut-pitsu. See p. 180, col. 2.

उत्पिब ut-piba. See 1. *ut-pā* above

उत्पिष ut-piṣh (ud-√*piṣh*).

उत्पिष्टा, mfn. crushed, bruised, MBh.; Ratnāv.; (am), n. (in surgery) a kind of dislocation, Suśr.

उत्पीड ut-pīḍ (ud-√*pīḍ*), P. — *pīḍayati*, to press upwards or against, squeeze, Kum.; to press out of, Suśr.

उत्पीडा, as, m. pressing against, squeezing, pressure, Prab.; Kād.; bursting out (as a stream or tears), R.; Hariv.; Megh.; Uttarar.; Kād.; a wound, MBh. iii, 825.

उत्पीडना, am, n. the act of pressing against or out, VarBrS.; Ritus.; rooting out, Car.

उत्पीडिता, mfn. pressed upwards or against, squeezed, Ragh.

उत्पीड्या, ind. p. having pressed against, having squeezed, MBh.

उत्पीन ut-pīna. See *ut-pyai* below.

उत्पुंसय utpunsaya, Nom. (etym. doubtful; erroneously for *utpānsaya*, NBD. ?) P. *utpunsayati*, to slip away, Kathās. lxxii, 323.

उत्पुच्छ ut-puccha (ud-√*pu*), mfn. above the tail (?); one who has raised the tail (as a bird), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 196.

उत्पुचचाया, Nom. P. Ā. *utpucchayati*, — *te*, to raise or cock the tail, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 196.

उत्पुञ्जय ut-puñjaya, Nom. (fr. *puñja*) P. *ut-puñjayati*, to lay up, heap, Comm. on KātyŚr.; Kād.

उत्पुट ut-puṭa, mfn. one whose fold is open [T. ?], *gaṇa samkalādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75, and *utsaṅgādi* [not in the Kāś.], Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15.

उत्पुटका, m. a disease of the external ear, Suśr.

उत्पुलक ut-pulaka, mfn. having the hairs of the body raised (through joy or rapture), BhP.; Rājat.; (am), n. erection of the hairs of the body (through rapture), BhP.

उत्पु ut-pū (ud-√*pū*), P. Ā. — *punāti*, — *punīte*, to cleanse, purify, AV. xii, 1, 30; VS. i, 12; TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Gobh. &c.; to extract (anything that has been) purified, TBr. iii, 7, 12, 6.

उत्पवना, am, n. cleaning, cleansing, Kauś.; Comm. on Nyāyam.; straining liquids for domestic or religious uses; any implement for cleaning, ŚBr. i, 3, 1, 22; the act of sprinkling clarified butter or other fluids on the sacrificial fire (with two blades of Kuśa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid), L.

उत्पवित्ति, mfn. purifying; a purifier, ŚBr. i, 1, 3, 6.

उत्पवा, as, m. purifying ghee &c., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 49.

उत्पूता, mfn. cleaned, cleansed, ĀśvŚr.; AitBr. &c.

उत्पु ut-pri (ud-√*1. pri*), Caus. — *pārayati* (aor. 1. sg. — *apīparam*, AV.) to transport over, conduct out of (the ocean), RV. i, 182, 6; to save, AV. viii, 1, 17; 18; 19, & viii, 2, 9.

उत्परापा, am, n. transporting over, AV. v, 30, 12.

उत्पु ut-pri (ud-√*pri*), Caus. (pf. Pot. 2. sg. — *ut-pūpūryās*, RV. v, 6, 9) to fill up.

उत्पोष ut-poshadha, as, m., N. of an ancient king (Buddh.)

उत्प्ये ut-pyai (ud-√*pyai*).

उत्पिना, mfn. swollen, Kathās. lxxiii, 185.

उत्प्रभ ut-prabha, mfn. flashing forth or diffusing light, shining, L.; (as), m. a bright fire, L.

उत्प्रवाल ut-pravāla, mfn. having sprouting branches or trees (as a forest), Kāvyaḍ.

उत्प्रवेष्ट ut-praveshtī (√*viś*), mfn. one who enters or penetrates. — *tva*, n. the state or condition of penetrating, NṛisUp.

उत्प्रसव ut-prasava (√*4. su*), as, m. abortion, W.

उत्प्रास ut-prāsa (√*2. as*), as, m. hurling, throwing afar, L.; violent burst of laughter; derision, jocular expression, Sāh.

उत्प्रसना, am, n. derision, jocular expression, Sāh.

उत्पु ut-pru (ud-√*pru* connected with √*plu*), Ā. (aor. 2. sg. — *proshthās*, ĀśvŚr. iii) to spring, leap.

उत्पुष ut-pruṣh, t, f. (√*pruṣh*), that which bubbles up, a bubble, VS. p. 58, l. 18; Kauś. 6.

उत्प्रेक्ष ut-prēksh (ud-√*prā-iksh*), Ā. — *prēkshate*, to look up to (with attention, as a pupil to his teacher who occupies an elevated seat), R.; to observe, regard; to look out or at, Kād.; to expect, Bālar.; to reflect on the past, Amar.; to use (a word) figuratively; to transfer (with loc.), Sāh.; Kāvyaḍ.; to take anything for another, compare one thing with another, illustrate by a simile; to fancy, imagine, Kād.; Vepīs.; to ascribe, impute.

उत्-प्रेक्षका, mfn. observing, considering, BhP.

उत्-प्रेक्षणा, am, n. looking into; observing, L.; foreseeing, anticipating, L.; comparing, illustrating by a simile, Sāh.

उत्-प्रेक्षणीया, mfn. to be expressed by a simile, Sāh.

उत्-प्रेक्षह, f. the act of overlooking or disregarding; carelessness, indifference, Vepīs.; observing, L.; (in rhetoric) comparison in general, simile, illustration, metaphor; a parable; an ironical comparison, Sāh.; Vām.; Kpr. — **उत्प्रेक्षहवयवा**, m. a kind of simile, Vām. — **उत्प्रेक्षह-वला**, m., N. of a poet.

उत्-प्रेक्षिता, mfn. compared (as in a simile). — **उत्प्रेक्षितोपमा**, f. a kind of Upamā or simile, Kāvyaḍ.

1. **उत्-प्रेक्ष्या**, mfn. to be expressed by a simile, Sāh.

2. **उत्-प्रेक्ष्या**, ind. p. having looked up &c.

उत्पु ut-plu (ud-√*plu*), Ā. — *plavate* (rarely P. — *ti*), to swim upwards, emerge, Suśr.; ShaḍvBr.; Kād.; to draw near, approach (as clouds), Kāth.; to spring up, jump up or upwards, jump out, leap up, Mn.; Hariv.; Hit.; Pañcat. &c.; to jump over; to bound, Comm. on Mn.; to spring upon; to rise, arise, R.; Kathās.

उत्प्लावा, as, m. a jump, leap, bound, L.; (ā), f. a boat, L.

उत्प्लavana, am, n. jumping or leaping up, springing upon, BhP.; skimming off (impure oil or ghee, or any dirt floating on a fluid by passing two blades of Kuśa grass over it, Kull.), Mn. v, 115.

उत्प्लुता, mfn. jumped up or upon or over, sprung upon suddenly.

उत्प्लुत्या, ind. p. having sprung up or jumped upon &c.

उत्फण ut-phana, mfn. having an expanded hood (as a snake).

उत्फल ut-phal (ud-√*phal*), P. — *phalati*, to spring open, burst, expand; to jump out, Bālar.; Caus. — *phālayati*, to open, open wide (the eyes), MBh.

उत्फाला, as, m. a spring, jump, leap; gallop, Kathās.

उत्फुल्ल, mfn. (Kāty. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 55) blown (as a flower), Kir.; Kathās.; Śiś.; wide open (as the eyes), R.; Pañcat.; Hit. &c.; swollen, increased in bulk, bloated, puffed up, Kathās.; Bālar.; Śārng.; sleeping supinely, L.; looking at with insolence, insolent, impudent, Pat.; (am), n. a kind of coitus, L.

उत्फल ut-phala. See *prōt-phala*.

उत्फुलिङ्ग ut-phuliṅga (for *ut-sphuliṅga*), mfn. emitting sparks, sparkling.

उत्स utsa, as, m. (√*ud*, Up. iii. 68), a spring, fountain (metaphorically applied to the clouds), RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr.; Suśr.; Das. — **udhi**, m. the receptacle of a spring, a well, RV. i, 88, 4. — **Utsādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 86.

उत्सा, mfn. coming from a well or fountain (as water), AV. xix, 2, 1.

उत्सक्य ut-saktha, mf(ī)n. lifting up the thighs (as a female at coition), VS. xxiii, 21.

उत्सङ्ग ut-saṅga (√*saṅj*), as, m. the haunch or part above the hip, lap, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; any horizontal area or level (as a roof of a house &c.), Ragh.; Megh.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; the bottom or deep part of an ulcer, Suśr.; embrace, association, union, L.; a particular position of the hands, PŚarv.; Hastar.; (am), n. a high number (= 100 Vivāhas), Lalit. — **vat**, mfn. having depth, deep-seated, Suśr. — **Utsaṅgādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15.

उत्साङ्गा, as, m. a particular position of the hands, Nāstar.

उत्साङ्गिता, mfn. associated, combined, joined, made coherent, Śiś. iii, 79.

उत्साङ्गिन, mfn. having depth, deep-seated (as a ulcer), Suśr.; R.; Car.; associating or combining with, coherent, Mall. on Śiś. iii, 79; an associate, partner, L.; (r), m. an ulcer, deep sore, L.; (inī), f. pimples on the inner edge of the eyelid, Suśr.

उत्साञ्जना, am, n. raising up, lifting up, Pāṇ. i, 3, 36.

उत्सद् ut-sad (*ud-√sad*), P. *Ā. -sīdati, -te* (Ved. 3. pl. *ut-sadan*) to sit upwards; to raise one's self or rise up to (acc.), [Gmn.], RV. viii, 63, 2; to withdraw, leave off, disappear; to sink, settle down, fall into ruin or decay, be abolished, TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Bhag.; Bhp. &c.; Caus. -*sādayati*, to put away, remove, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; AitBr. &c.; to abolish, destroy, annihilate, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; to anoint, rub, chafe, Yājñ.; MBh.

Ut-satti, *is*, f. vanishing, fading, absence, Pat.
Ut-sanna, mfn. raised, elevated (opposed to *ava-sanna*), Suśr.; vanished, abolished, decayed, destroyed; in ruins; dissuaded, fallen into disuse, ŚBr.; TBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Hariv.; Bhp. &c. -*yajñā*, m. an interrupted or suspended sacrifice, ŚBr.

Ut-sādhā, *as*, m. ceasing, vanishing; ruin, MBh. i, 4364; one who disturbs or destroys, VS. xxx, 20; a particular part of a sacrificial animal, VS.

Ut-sādaka, mfn. destroying, overturning, *gaṇa yajñakādi*, Pāp. ii, 2, 9 (in the Kās.).

Ut-sādāna, *am*, n. putting away or aside; suspending, interrupting, omitting, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; destroying, overturning, MBh.; R.; Bhag.; rubbing, chafing, anointing, Mn.; Suśr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; causing a sore to fill up, healing it, Suśr.; a means of healing a sore, Car.; going up, ascending, rising, L.; raising, elevating, L.; ploughing a field twice or thoroughly, L.

Utsādanīya, mfn. to be destroyed &c., L.; (*am*), n. any application, applied to a sore producing granulations, Suśr.

Ut-sādayitavya, mfn. to be destroyed &c.
Ut-sādita, mfn. destroyed, overturned, MBh. &c.; rubbed, anointed, Yājñ.; raised, elevated, L.

Utsādin, mfn. See *agny-utsādin*.

Ut-sādyā, mfn. = *ut-sādayitavya* above.

उत्सर ut-sara, &c. See *ut-sri*, col. 2.

उत्सर्ग ut-sargá, &c. See col. 3.

उत्सर्ज ut-sarj (*ud-√sarj*), P. -*sarjati*, to rattle, creak, TS.; ŚBr.

उत्सर्जन ut-sarjana. See col. 3.

उत्सर्प ut-sarpa, &c. See *ut-srip*, col. 3.

उत्सव ut-savá, &c. See *ut-sū*, col. 2.

उत्सह ut-sah (*ud-√sah*), *Ā. -sahate* (inf. -*sāham*, TBr. i, 1, 6, 1) to endure, bear, TBr.; AitBr. iii, 44, 5; ŚBr. i, 3, 13; to be able, be adequate, have power (with inf. or dat. of abstr. noun); to act with courage or energy, MBh.; R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. -*sāhayati*, to animate, encourage, excite, MBh.; Kathās.: Desid. of the Caus. (p. -*sīśāhayishat*) to wish to excite or encourage, Bhāṭṭ. ix, 69.

Ut-saha. See *dur-utsaha*.

Ut-sāha, *as*, m. power, strength; strength of will, resolution; effort, perseverance, strenuous and continuous exertion, energy; firmness, fortitude, R.; Mn.; Suśr.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; joy, happiness, Vet.; a thread, L. -*yoga*, m. bestowing energy, exercising one's strength, Mn. ix, 298. -*vat* (*gana baldi*, Pāp. v, 2, 136), mfn. active, energetic, persevering, Pañcat. -*vardhana*, mfn. increasing energy, L.; (*as*), m. (scil. *rasa*) the sentiment of heroism, L.; (*am*), n. increase of energy, heroism, L. -*śakti*, t. strength of will, energy, Pañcat. -*śaurya-dhana-sāhasa-vat*, mfn. having boldness and wealth and heroism and energy, VarBr. xiii, 7. -*sampanna*, mfn. endowed with energy.

Utsāhaka, mfn. active, persevering, *gaṇa yajñakādi*, Pāp. ii, 2, 9; (the Kās. reads *utsādaka*).

Ut-sāhana, *am*, n. causing energy or strength, T.

Utsāhin, mfn. powerful, mighty, Pañcat.; firm, steady; active, energetic, Śh.

उत्ति ut-si (*ud-√si*), P. -*sināti*, to fetter, chain, RV. i, 125, 2.

U't-sita, mfn. fettered, entangled, AV. vi, 112, 2; 3.

उत्तिव ut-sic (*ud-√sic*), P. *Ā. -sīcati, -te*, to pour upon, make full; to cause to flow over, RV. vii, 16, 11; x, 105, 10; VS. xx, 28; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; to make proud or arrogant (see the Pass.): Pass. -*sicyate*, to become full, flow

over, foam over, Bhp.; to be puffed up, become haughty or proud, Ragh. xvii, 43.

Ut-sikta, mfn. overflowing, foaming over; puffed up, superabundant, Car.; Bhp.; Rājāt.; drawn too tight (as a bow), Hariv. 1876; elevated, raised; haughty, proud; wanton; rude; crack-brained, disordered, disturbed in mind, MBh.; Bhp.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.

Ut-seka, *as*, m. foaming upwards, spouting out or over, showering; overflow; increase, enlargement, superabundance, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Megh.; haughtiness, pride, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.

Utsakin, mfn. See *an-utsekin*.

Ut-sekya, mfn. to be filled up or made full, Viddh.

Ut-secana, *am*, n. the act of foaming or spouting upwards, boiling or foaming over, L.

उत्सिप ut-sidh (*ud-√sidh*), P. -*sedhati*, to drive off or aside, TāṇḍyaBr.; to drive or push upwards.

Ut-sedhā, *as*, m. height, elevation, altitude, ŚBr.; Car.; thickness, bigness, MBh.; Suśr.; Kum.; Śis. &c.; excelling; sublimity, R.; the body, R. vii, 116, 19 [Comm.]; Kās. on Pāp. v, 2, 21; (*am*), n. killing, slaughter, L.; N. of several Sāmans. -*vi-stāratas*, ind. by altitude and latitude, Car.

उत्सिक् ut-siv (*ud-√siv*).

Ut-syūtā, mfn. sewed up; sewed to, TS.; Lāṭy.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.

उत्सुक utsuka, mfn. (fr. *su* 'well,' with *1. ud* in the sense of 'apart,' and affix *ka*), restless, uneasy, unquiet, anxious, R.; MBh. &c.; anxiously desirous, zealously active, striving or making exertions for any object (cf. *jayōtsuka*), R.; Pañcat.; Śak.; Megh. &c.; eager for, fond of, attached to; regretting, repining, missing, sorrowing for, Ragh.; Vikr.; Śak. &c.; (*am*), n. sorrow; longing for, desire (see *nir-utsuka*). -*tā*, f. and -*tva*, n. restlessness, uneasiness, unquietness, Pañcat.; zeal, desire, longing for, Śis.; Vikr.; attachment, affection; sorrow, regret, L.

Utsukāya, Nom. *Ā. utsukāyate*, to become unquiet; to long for &c., (*gaṇa bhṛīddi*, Pāp. iii, 1, 12), Bhāṭṭ.

उत्सु ut-sū (*ud-√sū*), P. -*suṇati*, to cause to go upwards, Kāth. xix, 5; (-*sunoti*), to stir up, agitate, Bhp. iii, 20, 35.

Ut-savā, *as*, m. enterprise, beginning, RV. i, 100, 8; 102, 1; a festival, jubilee; joy, gladness, merriment, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Amar. &c.; opening, blossoming, Bhp.; height, elevation; insolence, L.; passion, wrath, L.; wish, rising of a wish, L. -*pratāna*, m., N. of a work. -*vidhi*, m. id. -*samkṣta*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; VP.; Ragh.

उत्सूत्र ut-sūtra, mfn. (fr. *sūtra* with *1. ud* in the sense of 'apart'), unstrung; out of rule, deviating from or disregarding rules (of policy and grammar), Śis. ii, 112; anything not contained in a rule, Pat.; loose, detached, L.

उत्सूर ut-sūra, *as*, m. (scil. *kāla*) the time when the sun sets, the evening, L.

Ut-sūrya. See *ōtsūryām*.

उत्सु ut-sri (*ud-√sri*), P. -*sarati*, to hasten away, escape, AV. iii, 9, 5; MBh.: Caus. -*sārayati*, to expel, turn out, drive away, put or throw away, leave off, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās.; Bhp.; to send away, Rājāt.; to cause to come out, MBh.; to challenge, MBh.

Ut-sara, *as*, m. a species of the Ati-śakvarī metre (consisting of four verses of fifteen syllables each); N. of the month Vaiśākha, L.

Ut-sarapa, *am*, n. going or creeping upwards, L.

Ut-saryā, f. a cow when grown up and fit to take the bull, L.

Ut-sāraka, *as*, m. one who drives away (the crowd from a person of rank), a door-keeper, porter, L.

Ut-sārāpa, *am*, n. the act of causing to move, driving away (the crowd), R.; (*ā*), f. id., Mudrār.

Ut-sārapiya and **Ut-sārya**, mfn. to be driven away or removed, MBh.

Ut-sārīta, mfn. caused to move, driven away &c.

Ut-srīta, mfn. high, Hariv. 3926 (v. l. *uc-chrita*).

उत्सृज ut-srij (*ud-√srij*), P. *Ā. -srijati, -te*,

to let loose, let off or go; to set free; to open, RV.; AitBr.; ĀśvGr. & Śr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to pour out, emit, send forth, ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; to sling, throw, cast forth or away; to lay aside, MBh.; R.; Mricch. &c.; to quit, leave, abandon, avoid, eschew, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to discontinue, suspend, cease, leave off, TS.; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to send away, dismiss, discharge, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; to drive out or away, ŚBr.; to hand out, deliver, grant, give, AV. xii, 3, 46; Bhp.; R.; Mālatīm.; to bring forth, produce, create, AV. vi, 36, 2; R.; Desid. -*sirīkshati*, to intend to let loose, PārGr.; to intend to leave, Bhp.

Ut-sargá, *as*, m. pouring out, pouring forth, emission, dejection, excretion, voiding by stool &c., R.; Mn.; Megh.; Suśr. &c.; Excretion (personified as a son of Mitra and Revati), Bhp. vi, 18, 5; laying aside, throwing or casting away, Gaut.; Kum.; loosening, setting free, delivering (N. of the verses VS. xiii, 47-51), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; PārGr.; MBh. &c.; abandoning, resigning, quitting, retiring from, leaving off; suspending; end, close, KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr. & Gr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; handing over, delivering; granting, gift, donation, MBh.; oblation, libation; presentation (of anything promised to a god or Brahman with suitable ceremonies); a particular ceremony on suspending repetition of the Veda, Mn. iv, 97; 119; Yājñ. &c.; causation, causing, Jaim. iii, 7, 19; (in Gr.) any general rule or precept (opposed to *apa-vāda*, q. v.), Kum.; Kās.; Siddh. &c. -*tas*, ind. generally (i. e. without any special limitation). -*nirpaya*, m., -*padhdhati*, f., -*mayūkha*, m., N. of works. -*samiti*, f. carefulness in the act of excretion (so that no living creature be hurt, Jain.), Sarvad.

Utsargin, mfn. leaving out or off, KātyŚr.; omitting, abandoning, quitting.

Ut-sarjana, mfn. expelling (the feces, said of one of the muscles of the anus), Bhp.; (*am*), n. letting loose, abandoning, leaving, KātyŚr.; suspending (a Vedic lecture), Lāṭy.; ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; (with *chandasām*) a ceremony connected with it, Mn. iv, 96; gift, donation, oblation, L. -*prayoga*, m., N. of a work.

Ut-sarjam, ind. p. letting loose, setting free, ŚBr. v, 2, 3, 7.

Ut-sirīkshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), being about or intending to leave off or give up, Bhp.

Ut-srījya, ind. p. having let loose, having abandoned &c.

Ut-srīṣhta, mfn. let loose, set free; poured forth, cast into; left, abandoned; given, presented &c. -*paṇu*, m. a bull set at liberty (on particular occasions, as on a marriage &c., and allowed to go about at will). -*vat*, mfn. one who has let fall, who has shed (a tear &c.) **Utsrīṣhāgni**, mfn. one who has given up fire-worship, Gaut. xv, 16.

U't-srīṣhti, *is*, f. abandonment, letting go, emission, TS. -*kārika*, m. a drama in a single act, Śāh. 519.

Ut-srashtavya, mfn. to be excreted, Tattvas.; to be dismissed, Kād.

Utsrashtu-kāma, mfn. wishing to let go or put down.

उत्सृप ut-srip (*ud-√srip*), P. -*sarpati*, to creep out or upwards; to rise up, glide or soar upwards, AV. vi, 134, 2; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Bhp.; Ragh. &c.; to glide along, move on slowly, TBr.; ĀśvGr.; KātyŚr.; Gobh. &c.; Desid. -*sirīpsati* (p. -*sirīpsat*) to wish to get up, RV. viii, 14, 14; Bhp.

Ut-sarpa, *as*, m. going or gliding upwards, L.; swelling, heaving, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman.

Ut-sarpapa, *am*, n. gliding upwards, rising, sun-rise, Nir.; going out, Comm. on ĀśvGr.; stepping out or forwards, Bhp.; swelling, heaving, L.

Utsarpiṇ, mfn. moving or gliding upwards, jumping up, Ragh. xvi, 62; coming forth, appearing, Kād.; soaring upwards, mounting upwards, Śak. 283, 8; causing to increase or rise, VP.; (*ini*), f. 'the ascending cycle' (divided into six stages beginning with bad-bad time and rising upwards in the reverse order to *ava-sarpiṇi*, q. v.), Āryabh.; Jain.

उत्सेक ut-seka. See col. 2.

उत्सेध ut-sedhā. See *ut-sidh*.

उत्सन्न ut-stana, m(f)n. having prominent breasts, VarBrS.

उत्थल ut-sthala, *am*, n., N. of an island, Kathās.

उत्ता ut-snā (*ud-√snā*), P. -*snāti* and -*snāyati*, to step out from the water, emerge, come out, SBr.; TBr.

उत्-*snāta*, mfn. one who has emerged from the water, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 4, 61; Nir.

उत्-*snāna*, *am*, n. stepping out or emerging from the water.

उत्-*snāya*, ind. p. having emerged, stepping out from the water, RV. ii, 15, 5.

उत्तेहन ut-snehana, *am*, n. (*√snih*), sliding, slipping away; deviating.

उत्स्पृश ut-sprīś (*ud-√sprīś*), P. (impf. 3. pl. -*asprīśan*) to reach upwards, AV. v, 19, 1.

उत्सि ut-smi (*ud-√smi*), P. -*smayati*, to begin smiling, smile at; to deride, MBh.; BhP.

उत्-*smaya*, *as*, m. a smile, L.; (mfn.) open, blooming (as a flower), BhP.; wide open, ib.

उत्-*smayitvā*, (irr.) ind. p. having smiled at, deriding, R. i, 1, 65.

उत्-*smita*, *am*, n. a smile, BhP.

उत्स्य utsyā. See *ūtsa*.

उत्सोत्स ut-srotas, mfn. having the flow of life or current of nutriment upward (opposed to *arūḥ-srotas*, q.v.; cf. also *ūrdhva-srotas*), BhP.

उत्सन ut-svana, *as*, m. a loud sound, BhP.

उत्स्रम ut-svapna, mfn. 'out of sleep,' talking in one's sleep, starting out of sleep, T.

उत्स्वप्राया, Nom. A. *utsvapnāyate*, to talk in one's sleep, start out of sleep, Mālav.; Mṛicch.

उत्स्वप्रायिता, *ani*, n. the act of starting out of sleep, dreaming uneasily, Sāh. 219.

उद् 1. ud, a particle and prefix to verbs and nouns. (As implying superiority in place, rank, station, or power) up, upwards; upon, on; over, above. (As implying separation and disjunction) out, out of, from, off, away from, apart. (According to native authorities *ud* may also imply publicity, pride, indisposition, weakness, helplessness, binding, losing, existence, acquisition.)

Ud is not used as a separable adverb or preposition; in those rare cases, in which it appears in the Veda uncompounded with a verb, the latter has to be supplied from the context (e.g. *ud ūtsam śatā-dhāram*, AV. iii, 24, 4, out (pour) a fountain of a hundred streams).

Ud is sometimes repeated in the Veda to fill out the verse, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 6 (*kiṃ na ud ud u harshase dātavā u*, Kās. on Pāṇ.).

[Cf. Zend *uz*; Hib. *uas* and in composition *os*, *ois*, e.g. *os-car*, 'a leap, bound,' &c. See also *ut-tamā*, 1. *ūtara*, &c.]

उद् 2. ud or *ud*, cl. 7. P. *undāti* (RV. v, 85, 4); cl. 6. P. *undati* (p. *undāt*, RV. ii, 3, 2; Impv. 3. pl. *undanti*, AV. vi, 68, 1; 2), *Ā. undāte* (AV. v, 19, 4; *undām cakāra, undishyati* &c., Dhātup. xxix, 20) to flow or issue out, spring (as water); to wet, bathe, RV.; AV.; SBr.; Kāty-Śr.; ĀsvGr.; PārGr. &c.; Caus. (aor. *aundidat*, Vop. xviii, 1); Desid. *undidishati*, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 3; [cf. Gk. *ūdōp*; Lat. *unda*; Goth. *vat-o*; Old High Germ. *was-ar*; Mod. Eng. *wat-er*; Lith. *wand-ū*.]

Uta, mfn. moistened, wet, L.; (cf. *unna*, col. 3.)
Uda, *am*, n. (only at the beginning or end of a compound) water. -**kamaṇḍalū**, m. a water-jar, SBr. -**kirpa** or -**kirya**, m. the tree Galedupa Picidia (the bark of which is ground and scattered on water to stupefy fishes), Bhpr. -**kiryā**, f. a species of the Karāja tree [NBD.], Car. -**kum-bhā**, m. a water-jar, a jar with water, SBr.; Kāty-Śr.; Mn. &c. -**koshṭha**, m. a water-jar, Car. -**grābhā**, m. holding or surrounding water, RV. ix, 97, 15. -**ghoshā**, m. the roaring of water, Lāty. iii, 5, 14. -**oamassā**, m. a cup holding water, SBr.; Kāty-Śr. -**ja** (1. *udaja*; for 2. see *ud-√aj*), mfn. produced in or by water, aquatic, watery; (*am*), n. a lotus, BhP. x, 14, 33. -**jūa**, v. l. for *udanya*, q.v. -**tantu**, m. 'water-thread,' a continuous gush. -**tanlika**, m. a particular measure. -**dhāna**, mfn. holding water, Kauś.; (*am*), n. a reservoir for water, Āp.; Gobh. -**dhārā**, f. a flow or current of water.

-**dhī**, mfn. holding water, AV. i, 3, 6; VS.; (*is*), m. 'water-receptacle,' a cloud; river, sea; the ocean, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; R.; Śak.; Mn. &c. (in classical Sanskrit only the ocean); -**kumāra**, *ās*, m. pl. a class of deities (belonging to the Bhavanādītyas, Jain.), L.; -**krā**, m. (*√kram*), a navigator, mariner, Vop.; -**jala-māya**, mfn. made or formed out of sea-water, Kād.; -**mala**, m. cuttle-fish bone, L.; -**mekhalā**, f. 'ocean-girdled,' the earth, BhP.; -**rāja**, m. the ocean-king, ocean-god, R.; -**vastrā**, f. 'ocean-clothed,' the earth, L.; -**sambhava**, n. 'ocean-born,' sea-salt, L.; -**sutā**, f. 'daughter of the ocean,' N. of Lakshmi; of Dvārakā (Kṛishṇa's capital), W.; -**sutā-nāyaka**, m. 'husband of the ocean's daughter,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Prasannar. -**nemi**, mfn. rimmed by the ocean, Comm. on Nyāyad. -**pa**, mfn. helping out of the water (as a boat), Comm. on Up. ii, 58. -**pātrā**, n. a water-jar, a vessel with water, TS.; SBr.; Kāty-Śr.; MBh.; BhP.; (*ī*), f. id. -**pāna**, m. n. a well, ChUp.; MBh.; Mn.; Bhag. &c.; -**maṇ-ḍūka**, m. 'frog in a well,' a narrow-minded man who knows only his own neighbourhood, Pāṇ. -**pīti**, f. a place for drinking water, Kād. -**purā**, n. a reservoir for water, TS. iv, 4, 5, 1. -**pū**, mfn. cleansing one's self with water, purified by water, AV. xviii, 3, 37. -**pesham** (ind. p. of *√piśh*), ind. by grinding in water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 58; PārGr. -**prūt**, mfn. causing water to flow [Sāy.], swimming or splashing in water [BRD.], RV.; AV. -**plava**, m. water-flood, BhP. -**plutā**, mfn. swimming in water, AV. x, 4, 3 & 4. -**bindu**, m. a drop of water, Kum. -**bhāra**, m. 'water-carrier,' a cloud, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**mantha**, m. a particular mixture, Suśr.; ŚāṅkhGr. -**maya**, mfn. consisting of water, BhP.; (*as*), m. N. of a mau, AitBr. -**māna**, m. a particular measure (the 50th part of an *Āḥaka*), T. -**meghā**, m. a watery cloud; a shower of rain, RV. i, 116, 3; N. of a man, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 57. -**mehin**, mfn. having watery urine or diabetes, Car. -**lāvanika**, mfn. prepared with brine, L. -**vajra**, m. a thunder-like crash of water, a waterspout, Śis. viii, 39; Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**vāsa**, m. residence in water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 58; MBh.; Kum.; (*am*), n. a house on the margin of a stream or pond, a marine grotto &c., W. -**vāsina**, mfn. living in water, Kād. -**vāhā**, m. bringing water, RV. i, 38, 9; v, 58, 3 (said of the Maruts); AV. xviii, 2, 22. -**vāhana**, mfn. bringing water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 58; (*am*), n. a cloud, W. -**vindu**, see -*bindu*. -**vivadha**, m. a yoke used in carrying water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**vraja** (*udd*), m. N. of a place [Sāy.], RV. vi, 47, 21. -**śarāva**, m. a jar filled with water, ChUp. -**suddha**, m. N. of a man. -**śocā**, f. N. of a witch, Virac. -**śvit**, n. a mixture (consisting of equal parts of water and buttermilk), MaitrS. ii, 1, 6; Suśr.; -**vat**, mfn. having the above mixture, Kās. -**saktu**, m. barley-water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**stoka**, m. a drop of water, SBr. -**sthāna**, n. N. of a place. -**sthālī**, f. a caldron, a kettle with water, SBr. -**hāraṇa**, n. a vessel for drawing water, SBr.; Kāty-Śr. -**hāra**, mfn. fetching or carrying water, AV. x, 8, 14; VS.; Kauś.; intending to bring water, Daś.; (*as*), m. 'water-carrier,' a cloud, W. -**udāśaya**, m. n. a lake, tank. -**udādhana**, m. rice boiled with water, SBr.; Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60.

Udakā, *am*, n. water, RV.; AV.; Kāty-Śr.; SBr.; MBh. &c.; the ceremony of offering water to a dead person, Gaut.; (*udakam* *√dā* or *pra-√dā* or *√1. kri*, to offer water to the dead [with gen. or dat.], Yājñ.; Mn.; R. &c.; cf. *upa-√sprīś*); ablation (as a ceremony, see *udakārtha*); a particular metre, RPrāt. -**karman**, n. presentation of water (to dead ancestors as far as the fourteenth degree), PārGr. -**kārya**, n. id., R.; ablation of the body, MBh. -**kumbha**, m. a water-jar, Comm. on Up. -**kriyā**, f. -*karman* above, Gaut. xiv, 40; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. -**kridana**, n. sporting about in water, MBh. -**kshvedikā**, f. sprinkling water (on each other), a kind of amorous play, Vātsy. -**gāha**, mfn. diving into water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**giri**, m. a mountain abounding in water, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 57. -**ghāta**, m. 'beating the water' (at bathing?), one of the 64 Kalās or arts, Vātsy. -**candra**, m. (?) a kind of magic (Buddh.), L. -**tarpana**, n. 'satisfying by water,' a libation of water, Gaut.; Sāmav-Br. -**da**, mfn. a giver of water, yielding water, offering water to the dead, L.; (*as*), m. an heir, a kinsman, L. -**dātri**, mfn.; (*dā*), m. id., ib. -**dāna**, n. gift of water (especially to the manes), Gaut.; Prab.; a particular festival, Kathās. -**Udakadānika**,

mfn. relating to the above rite, MBh. -**dāyin**, mfn. -*da*, Mn. -**dhara**, m. 'water-holder,' a cloud, Comm. on Up. -**dhārā**, f. a gush or flow of water. -**parikshā**, f. 'water-trial,' a kind of ordeal, Comm. on Yājñ. -**parvata**, m. -*giri*, col. 2, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 59. -**pūrva**, mfn. preceded by pouring out water (into the extended palm of a recipient's right hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of a gift or promise), Āp. ii, 9, 8; preceded by ablation, ĀsvGr. -**pūrvakam**, ind. preceded by the above ceremony. -**pratikāśa**, mfn. water-like, watery fluid, W. -**bindu**, m. a drop of water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**bhāra**, m. a water-carrier, ib. -**bhūma**, v. l. for *udag-bhūma*, q.v. -**mañjari**, f. N. of a work on medicine; -*rasa*, m. a particular decoction used as a febrifuge, Bhpr. -**mantha**, m. a mixture of water and meal stirred together, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**maya**, mfn. consisting of water, Kād. -**meha**, m. 'watery urine,' a sort of diabetes. -**mehin**, mfn. suffering from the above, Suśr. -**vajra**, m. = *uda-vajra*, q.v., Pāṇ. -**vat** (*udakā*), mfn. supplied or filled with water, SBr. -**vādyā**, n. 'water-music' (performed by striking cups filled with water), one of the 64 Kalās or fine arts, Vātsy.; (cf. *jala-taraṅ-ginī*). -**vindu**, see -*bindu*. -**vivādha**, m. = *udavī*, q.v., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**śāka**, n. any aquatic herb, W. -**śānti**, f. sprinkling consecrated water (over a sick person) to allay fever; -*prayoga*, n. N. of a work. -**śila**, mfn. practising the Uda-ka ceremony, MBh. -**suddha**, mfn. cleansed by ablation; (*as*), m. N. of a man (?), *gaṇa anuśatikādi*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 10. -**saktu**, m. = *uda-sa*, q.v., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**sādhū**, mfn. helping out of the water, Gobh. iii, 2, 28. -**sparśa**, mfn. touching different parts of the body with water; touching water in confirmation of a promise, Kās. -**sparśana**, n. the act of touching water, ablation, Āp. -**hāra**, m. a water-carrier, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60. -**Udakāśūjālī**, m. a handful of water, VP. -**Udakātman**, mfn. having water for its chief substance, AV. viii, 7, 9. -**Uda-kādhāra**, m. a reservoir, cistern, well. -**Udakānta**, m. margin of water, bank, shore, ĀsvGr.; PārGr.; Śak.; (*am*), ind. to the water's edge, MBh. -**Uda-kārpava**, m. 'water-reservoir,' the ocean, R. -**Uda-kārtha**, m. a ceremony with water, PārGr.; (*am*), ind. for the sake of water or of the Uda-ka ceremony, MBh. -**Udakārthin**, mfn. desirous of water, thirsty. -**Udakāhāra**, mfn. one who carries or fetches water. -**Udake-carā**, mfn. moving in or inhabiting water, ĀsvGr.; SBr. -**Udake-vāṭirpa**, mfn. dried in water (i. e. uselessly), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 47. -**Udake-śaya**, mfn. lying in or inhabiting water, R. -**Udakodājanā**, n. a water-jar. -**Udakodāra**, n. 'water-belly,' dropsy. -**Udakodarin**, mfn. dropsical, Suśr. -**Uda-kōpasparśana**, n. touching or sipping water; ablation, Gaut.; Āp. -**Udakōpasparśin**, mfn. one who touches or sips water, Gaut. -**Udakādāna**, n. rice boiled with water, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 60.

Udakala, mfn. containing water, watery, Pāṇ.

Udakila, mfn. id., ib.

Udakiya, Nom. P. *udakiyati*, to wish for water, Kās. on Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34.

Udaka, mfn. being in water, Kauś.; Pāṇ.; wanting water (for purification); (*dā*), f. a woman in her courses, Kāty-Śr.; Lāty.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. -**Uda-kyāgamana**, n. connection with a woman during her courses, Gaut. xxiii, 34.

Udadhīya Nom. (fr. *uda-dhi*) P. *udadhīyati*, to mistake (anything) for the ocean, VarYogay.

1. **Udān** (for 2. see s.v.), n. Ved. (defective in the strong cases, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63) a wave, water, RV.; AV.; TS.; Kāth. -**vāt**, mfn. wavy, watery, abounding in water, RV. v, 83, 7; vii, 50, 4; AV. xviii, 2, 48; xix, 9, 1; (*ām*), m. the ocean, Ragh.; Kum.; Bhartṛ. &c.; N. of a Rishi, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 13. -**Udāni-māt**, mfn. abounding in waves or water, RV. v, 42, 14.

1. **Udanāya**, Nom. P. *udanyati* (p. *udanyat*) to irrigate, RV. x, 99, 8; to be exceedingly thirsty, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34.

2. **Udanāya**, mfn. watery, RV. ii, 7, 3; (*dā*), f. want or desire of water, thirst, ChUp.; Rājat.; Bhartṛ. -**jā**, mfn. born or living in water, RV. x, 106, 6.

Udanāyā, mfn. liking or seeking water, RV. v, 57, 1; pouring out water, irrigating, RV. v, 54, 2; ix, 86, 27.

Udana, *am*, n. wetting, moistening, PārGr. -**Unna**, mfn. wetted, wet, moistened, moist, Kāty-Śr. &c.; kind, humane, L.

उदक् *udak*, &c. See below.

उदग्र *ud-agra*, mfn. having the top elevated or upwards, over-topping, towering or pointing upwards, projecting; high, tall, long, R.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; increased, large, vast, fierce, intense, Ragh.; Vikr.; Śak. &c.; haughty, Prasannar.; advanced (in age), Suśr.; excited, enraptured, R.; Ragh. &c.; loud, R. — *dat*, mfn. having projecting teeth, large-toothed; (*an*), m. an elephant with a large tusk. — *pluta-tva*, n. lofty bounding, Śak. 7 d.

उदङ्गुलीक *ud-aṅgulika*, mfn. having the fingers upraised, Viddh.

उदञ्ज *ud-aj*, P. *ā-ajati*, -*te* (impf. -*ājat*, RV. ii, 12, 3, &c., and *id-ājat*, RV. ii, 24, 3) to drive out, expel, RV.; BrĀUp.; to fetch out of, RV. i, 95, 7.

2. उद-*aja*, m. (for *t*, see under *uda*) driving out or forth (cattle), Pān. iii, 3, 69.

उद-*āja*, m. leading out (soldiers to war), marching out, MaitrS. i, 10, 16.

उदजलक *udajalaka*, as, m., N. of a wheelwright, Pañcat.

उदजिन *ud-ajina*, mfn. one who has passed beyond (the use of) a skin (as his covering), *gaṇa nirudakādi*, Pān. vi, 2, 181.

उदच् 1. *ud-āñc*, P. -*acati* [Ved.] and -*añcati*, to elevate, raise up, lift up, throw up, RV. v, 83, 8; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; to ladle out, AV.; Comm. on Pān.; to cause, effect, Prasannar.; to rise, arise, Bālar.; Śāh.; to resound, Rājāt.; Pass. -*acyate*, to be thrown out; to come forth, proceed, BrĀUp. v, 1: Caus. -*añcayati*, to draw up, raise, elevate, Daś.; Bālar.; to send forth, utter, cause to resound (see *ud-añcita*).

1. उदक् (in comp. for *udac* below; for 2, see col. 2). — *kūla*, mfn. directed towards the north (as grass with the tops), Gobh. iv, 5, 16. — *tās*, ind. from above, from the north, AV. viii, 3, 19. — *tāt* (*udak*), ind. from above, from the north, RV. — *patha*, m. the northern country, Rājāt. — *pāda*, m(f)n. having one's feet turned towards the north, Kauś. — *pravāṇa* (*udak*), mfn. sloping towards the north, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ChUp. &c. — *prasavāṇa*, mfn. flowing off towards the north, Kauś.; (*am*), n. an outlet or drain towards the north; *hānaita*, mfn. having an outlet towards the north, MBh. — *samstha*, mfn. ending in the north, ĀsvGr. — *samāsa*, mfn. being united or tied in the north, Lāty. ii, 6, 4. — *sona*, m., N. of a king, VP.

उद-*akta*, mfn. raised or lifted up, drawn up, Siddh.; Vop. &c.

उदग (in comp. for *udac* below). — *agra*, mfn. having the points turned to the north (as grass), KātyŚr.; Lāty.; HirGr. &c. — *adri*, m. 'the northern mountain', N. of the Himālaya, L. — *apavargam*, ind. ending to the north, Āp. — *ayanā*, n. the sun's progress north of the equator; the half year from the winter to the summer solstice, ŚBr.; Kauś.; ĀsvGr. &c.; (mfn.) being on the path of the sun at its progress north of the equator, BhP. — *āyata*, mfn. extending towards the north, ĀsvGr. — *āvṛitti*, f. (the sun's) turning to the north, Ragh. — *gati*, f. — *ayanā* above. — *dakshina*, mfn. northern and southern, L. — *daśa* (*udag*), mfn. having the border turned upwards or to the north, ŚBr.; ĀsvGr. — *dvāra*, mfn. having the entrance towards the north, ŚākhGr.; (*am*), ind. north of the entrance, MBh. — *bhava*, mfn. being in the northern quarter, north, L. — *bhūma*, m. fertile soil (turned upwards or towards the north), Kās. on Pān. v, 4, 75.

उदाह (in comp. for *udac* below). — *isha* (*udānisha*), mfn. having the pole turned to the north (as a carriage), Comm. on KātyŚr. vii, 9, 25. — *mukha*, m(f)n. turned upwards, Bālar.; facing the north, KātyŚr.; ChUp.; Mn.; Suśr. &c. — *mṛittika*, m. = *udag-bhūma*, q. v., L.

उद-*ahā*, as, m. a bucket or vessel (for oil &c. but not for water), Pān. iii, 3, 123; (*ās*), m., N. of a man, ŚBr.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Udañka, *gaṇa upakādi*, Pān. ii, 4, 69; (*ī*), f. a bucket, MānS. i, 1, 2.

उदाह्या, as, m., N. of a demon, Kauś. उद-*ac* or 2. उद-*añc* (*ud-añc*), m(f)n. turned or going upwards, upper, upwards (opposed

to *adharāñc*), RV. ii, 15, 6; x, 86, 22; ChUp. &c.; turned to the north, northern (opposed to *dakshina*), AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; subsequent, posterior, L.; (*udīci*), f. (scil. *diś*) the northern quarter, the north; (2. *udak*; for 1, see col. 1), ind. above; northward, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; subsequently, L.

उद-*āñcana*, am, n. a bucket, pail (for drawing water out of a well), RV. v, 44, 13; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; a cover or lid, L.; directing or throwing upwards; rising, ascending, W.

उद-*añcita*, mfn. raised up, lifted, elevated; thrown up, tossed, Hpar.; uttered, caused to resound, Gīt.; worshipped, W.

उद-*añcu*, us, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa bāhu-ādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 96.

उद-*ācam*, ind. p. lifting up, raising, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 14, &c.

उदीक्षा, mfn. turned towards the north, northern, AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr. — *pravāṇa*, mfn. sloping towards the north, ŚBr.

उदीया, mfn. being or living in the north, Pān. iv, 2, 101; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m. the country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati, the northern region, MBh.; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; VarBrS. &c.; N. of a school, Vāyup.; a kind of perfume, Suśr.; Bhpr. — *vṛitti*, f. the custom of the Northerners, Āp. ii, 17, 17; a species of the Vaitālyā metre.

उदञ्ज *ud-aj*, P. -*anakti*, to adorn, trim, RV. iv, 6, 3.

उदञ्जलि *ud-ajali*, mfn. hollowing the palms and then raising them, Daś.

उदञ्जि *ud-ajji*, mfn. erect and unctuous (said of the membrum virile), TS. vii, 4, 19, 1.

उदखडपाल *ud-aṇḍa-pāla*, mfn. a species of fish, L.; of snake, L.

उदधि *uda-dhī*, &c. See *uda*.

उदन 2. *ud-un* (for 1, see p. 183, col. 3), P. -*aniti* (& *aniti*, BrĀUp. iii, 4, 1; cf. *vy-an*; p. -*aniti*, ŚBr.; 2or. 3. pl. -*ānishus*, AV. iii, 13, 4) to breathe upwards, emit the breath in an upward direction; to breathe out, breathe, AV.; ŚBr.; BrĀUp.

उद-*āna*, as, m. breathing upwards; one of the five vital airs of the human body (that which is in the throat and rises upwards), Vedānta. 97; AV. xi, 8, 4; VS.; ChUp.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; the navel, L.; an eyelash, L.; a kind of snake, L.; joy, heart's joy (Buddh.).

उद-*ānaya*, Nom. P. *udānayati*, to disclose (the joy of one's heart), Lalit.

उदन्त *ud-anta*, mfn. reaching to the end or border, running over, flowing over, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; TBr.; good, virtuous, excellent, L.; (*am*), ind. to the end or border, AitBr.; (*as*), m. (*ud-antā*) end of the work, rest; harvest time, TBr. i, 2, 6, 2; 'telling to the end', full tidings, intelligence; news, Ragh.; Megh.; Kathās.; Śak. 226, 6; one who gets a livelihood by a trade &c., W.; by sacrificing for others, L.

उद-*antaka*, as, m. news, tidings, intelligence, L.; (*ikā*), f. satisfaction, satiety, L.

उद-*antya*, mfn. living beyond a limit or boundary, AitBr.

उदन्य *udanya*, &c. See p. 183, col. 3.

उदपास् *ud-apās* (*ud-apa-√2* as), P. to throw away, give up entirely, BhP. x, 14, 3.

उदभी *ud-abhī* (*ud-abhī-√1*), P. (2. sg. -*eshī*) to rise over (acc.), RV. viii, 93, 1.

उदय *ud-ayā*, &c. See p. 186, col. 1.

उदर *udāra*, am, n. (*√dri*, Up. v, 19; *√ri*, BRD. & T.), the belly, abdomen, stomach, bowels, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; the womb, MBh.; VP.; Car.; a cavity, hollow; the interior or inside of anything (*udare*, inside, in the interior), Pañcat.; Śak.; Ragh.; Mṛicch. &c.; enlargement of the abdomen (from dropsy or flatulence), any morbid abdominal affection (as of the liver, spleen &c.; eight kinds are enumerated), Suśr.; the thick part of anything (e.g. of the thumb), Suśr.; Comm. on Yājñ.; slaughter, Naish. — *kṛimi* or -*kṛimi*,

m. 'worm in the belly,' an insignificant person, *gaṇa pātre-saṃmitādi*, Pān. ii, 1, 48. — *granthi*, m. 'knot in the abdomen,' disease of the spleen (a chronic affection not uncommon in India). — *trāṇa*, n. a cuirass or covering for the front of the body, L.; a girth, belly-band, L. — *dārā*, m. a particular disease of the abdomen, AV. xi, 3, 42. — *pātra*, n. the stomach serving as a vessel, BrĀUp. 5. — *piśāca*, m. 'stomach-demon,' voracious, a glutton, one who devours everything (flesh, fish &c.), L. — *pūram*, ind. till the belly is full, Pān. iii, 4, 31. — *poshāṇa*, n. feeding the belly, supporting life. — *bharana-mātra-kevalēcchu*, mfn. desirous only of the mere filling of the belly, Hit. — *m-bhara*, mfn. nourishing only one's own belly, selfish, voracious, gluttonous, BhP. — *m-bhari*, mfn., Kās. — *raṇ-dhra*, n. a particular part of the belly of a horse, Kād. — *roga*, m. disease of the stomach or bowels, VarBrS. — *vat*, mfn. having a large belly, corpulent, Pān. v, 2, 117. — *vyādhi*, m. = *roga* above, Rājāt.

— *āya*, mfn. lying or sleeping on the belly, Kāty. on Pān. iii, 2, 15. — *āṇḍilya*, m., N. of a Rishi, ChUp.; VBr. — *sarpin*, mfn. creeping on the belly. — *sarvasva*, mfn. one whose whole essence is stomach, a glutton, epicure, L. — *stha*, m. 'being in the stomach,' the fire of digestion, MaitrUp. — *Udarāksha*, m., N. of a demon causing diseases, MBh. ix, 2565 (v. l. *udārāksha*, q. v.). — *Udarāgni*, m. 'stomach-fire,' the digestive faculty, VarBrS. — *Udarāta*, m. 'wandering in the bowels,' a species of worm, Car. — *Udarādhmāna*, n. puffing of the belly, flatulence, Suśr. — *Udarāmaya*, m. disease of the bowels, dysentery, diarrhoea, Suśr. — *Udarāmayin*, mfn. suffering from the above, Suśr. — *Udarāvarta*, m. 'stomach-coil,' the navel, L. — *Udarāveshṭa*, m. tapeworm, W.

Udaraka, mfn. abdominal, W.

Udarika, mfn. having a large belly, corpulent, Pān. v, 2, 117.

Udarin, mfn. id., ib.; having a large belly (from flatulence), Suśr.; (*īnī*), f. a pregnant woman.

Udarila, mfn. corpulent, Pān. v, 2, 117.

Udārya, mfn. belonging to or being in the belly, ŚBr.; Car.; (*am*), n. contents of the bowels, that which forms the belly, VS. xxv, 8.

उदरथि *udarathi*, is, m. (*√ri*, Up. iv, 88), the ocean, L.; the sun, L.

उदर्थ *ud-arc*, P. (pf. 3. pl. -*ānricūs*) to drive out, cause to come out, AV. xii, 1, 39.

उद-*arka*, as, m. arising (as a sound), resounding, RV. i, 113, 18; the future result of actions, consequence, futurity, future time, MBh.; R.; Daś.; Kathās.; Mn. &c.; a remote consequence, reward; happy future, MBh.; conclusion, end, ŚBr.; TS.; AitBr.; repetition, refrain, Pān.; Kāth.; ŚākhGr.; elevation of a building, a tower, look-out place, MBh.; the plant *Vanguiera Spinosa*.

उद-*ricē*, & f. remainder, conclusion, end, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; (*ricē*), ind. lastly, at last, finally, RV. i, 53, 11; x, 77, 7; AV. vi, 48, 1; 2; 3.

उदचिस् *ud-arcis*, mfn. flaming or blazing upwards, brilliant, resplendent, Ragh.; Kum.; (*īr*), m. fire, Śis. ii, 42; N. of Śiva, L.; of Kandarpa, L.

उदई *ud-ard*, P. -*ardati*, to swell, rise; to undulate, wave, ŚBr. v, 3, 4, 5; 6.

उद-*arda*, as, m. (in medic.) erysipelas, Bhpr.

उदई *ud-ardha*, as, m. (*√ridh*), scarlet fever, W.

उदई *ud-arshā*, as, m. (*√1* *riśh*), overflow, overflow, TBr. iii, 7, 10, 1.

उदल *udala*, as, m., N. of a man.

उदलाकाशयप *udalākāśyapa*, as, m., N. of a goddess of agriculture, PārGr.

उदग्रह *ud-avagraha*, mfn. having the U-dāta on the first part of a compound which contains an Ava-graha, VPrāt.

उदवसो *ud-ava-√so*, P. -*ava-syati*, to leave off, go away; to finish, end, AV. ix, 6, 54; AitBr.; ŚBr.; to go away to (another place, with loc.), ĀsvGr. iv, 1, 1.

उद-*avasātrī*, fā, m. one who goes away after concluding (a sacrifice), Nyāyam.

उद-*avasāna*, am, n. the act of leaving the place of sacrifice (see above), BhP.; Nyāyam.

Udavasāniya, mfn. forming the end (of a sacrifice), concluding, final, ŚBr.; AitBr.; MaitrS.; (ā), f. the end or conclusion (of a sacrifice), ŚBr.

Ud-avaśāya, ind. p. ending, concluding, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Ud-avaśita, am, n. a house, dwelling, Mṛicch.

Ud-avaśya, ind. p. concluding, BhP. iv, 7, 56.

उदश् *ud-√1. as*, P. -*aśnoti* (Subj. -*aśnavat*, RV. v, 59, 4; pf. -*ānaśa*, RV. viii, 24, 12; aor. -*ānaś* and -*ānaś*, &c.), Ā. (3. du. -*ānuvāte*, ŚBr. iv, 2, 1, 26) to reach, attain, arrive at, ŚBr.; to reach, be equal; to overtake, surpass; to master, rule, RV.

उदश्रु *ud-aśru*, mfn. one whose tears gush forth, shedding tears, weeping, Ragh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; (u), ind. with tears gushing forth, Śāh.; (cf. *ud-asra* below.)

Udāśraya, Nom. P. *udāśrayati*, to shed tears; to cause to weep, Kāvyaḍ.

Udāśrayaṇa, am, n. the act of causing to weep, Comm. on Kāvyaḍ.

उदस *ud-√2. as*, P. -*asyati*, to cast or throw up; to raise, erect, elevate, ŚBr.; MBh.; to throw out, expel, ŚBr. ii, 6, 2, 16; KātyŚr.; to throw (a weapon), Naish.

Ud-asana, am, n. throwing up; raising, erecting.

Ud-asta, mfn. thrown or cast up; raised, thrown &c.

Ud-asya, ind. p. having thrown or cast up &c.

1. **Ud-āsa** (for 2. see col. 3), *as*, m. throwing out; extending, protracting, TāṇḍyaBr.; casting out; (with *garbhāsa*) abortion, VarBṛS. 51, 38.

उदस्ता *udastāt*, ind. above (with gen.), BhP. iii, 18, 8.

उदस *ud-asra*, mfn. shedding tears, weeping, Naish. viii, 34.

उदाकृ *ud-√1. kṛi*, P. Ā. -*karoti*, -*kurute* (impf. -*ākar*, RV. x, 67, 4) to expel, drive out; to fetch out of, RV.; ŚBr.; TS.; to select, choose, AV. xii, 4, 41; ŚBr. iii, 3, 1, 14; (only Ā.; Pāṇ. i, 3, 32) to prick, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 32; to revile, abuse, ib.

उदाख्या *ud-√khyā*.

Ud-ākhyāya, ind. p. having related aloud; enunciating, ŚBr. iii, 3, 3, 4.

उदागा *ud-√1. gā*, P. (aor. 1. sg. -*āgām*) to come up or out towards (with acc.), AV. xiv, 2, 44.

उदाचक्ष *ud-√cakṣ*, Ā. -*ācashaṭe*, to declare or say aloud, ŚBr. iii, 3, 3, 4.

उदाचर *ud-√car*, P. (impf. -*ācarat*) to rise out of (the ocean), RV. vii, 55, 7.

Ud-ācāra, as, m. a place for walking, Āp.

उदाज *ud-āja*. See *ud-√aj*.

उदाजन् *ud-√jan*, Ā. (aor. -*ūjanishṭa*) to arise from, RV. v, 31, 3.

उदातन् *ud-√tan*, P. -*tanoti*, to spread, extend, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 14.

उदादा *ud-√1. dā*, P. to lift up, elevate.

Ud-ātta, mfn. (for *ud-ā-datta*) lifted up, upraised, lofty, elevated, high, R.; BhP.; arisen, come forth, Prab.; highly or acutely accented, Pāṇ.; Nir.; RPrāt.; APrāt. &c.; high, great, illustrious; generous, gentle, bountiful; giving, a donor, Daś.; Śāh.; haughty, pompous, Rājat.; dear, beloved, L.; (āra, compar. more elevated, more acute); (as), m. the acute accent, a high or sharp tone, RPrāt.; APrāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; a gift, donation, L.; a kind of musical instrument; a large drum, L.; an ornament or figure of speech in rhetoric, L.; work, business, L.; (am), n. pompous or showy speech, Kāvyaḍ.; Śāh.; Pratāpar. -*tā*, f. pompousness, Pratāpar. -*tva*, n. the state of having the acute accent, Comm. on Pāṇ. -*maya*, mfn. similar to the high tone or accent, Udātta-like, VPrāt. -*rāghava*, n. N. of a drama. -*vāt*, mfn. having the Udātta, VPrāt.; Pāṇ. -*śruti*, f. pronounced or sounding like the Udātta, APrāt. -*tā*, f. the state of being pronounced so, RPrāt.

Udāttaya, Nom. P. *udāttayati*, to make high or illustrious; to make honourable or respectable, Bālar.

उदाद्यन्त *ud-ady-anta*, mfn. preceded and followed by an Udātta, VPrāt.

उदादु *ud-√2. dru*, P. -*dravati*, to run out, run upwards, ŚBr.; TBṛ.

उदान *ud-āna*. See 2. *ud-√an*.

उदानी *ud-√nī*, P. -*nayati*, to lead up or out of (water), ŚBr.; Lāty. : Ā. -*mayate*, to raise, elevate, Bhaṭṭ. viii, 21.

उदाप *ud-√ap*, P. (pf. 3. pl. -*āpus*) to reach up to, reach, attain, ŚBr.

उदापि *ud-āpi*, īs, m., N. of a son of Saha-deva, Hariv.; N. of Vasu-deva, VP. (v. l. *udāyin*, q.v.)

उदाप्यम् *ud-āpyam*, ind. up the stream, against stream, AV. x, 1, 7.

उदामु *ud-√plu*.

Ud-āpluta, mfn. overflowed, inundated, BhP. iii, 8, 10.

उदामन्त्र *ud-ā-mantraṇa*, am, n. addressing loudly, calling out to, Āp.

उदायम् *ud-√yam*, P. (Impv. -*āyaccha-tu*) to bring out, fetch out, get off, AV. v, 30, 15; Ā. (aor. 3. sg. -*āyata*, du. -*āyastām*, pl. -*āyasa*) to show, exhibit, make known, Pāṇ. i, 2, 15; (but also aor. -*āyasta*, in the sense to bring out, get off, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 15.)

उदायस *udāyasa*, as, m., N. of a prince.

उदाया *ud-√yā*, P. -*yāti*, to go up to, Kauś. 17.

उदायिन् *ud-āyin*, īs, m., N. of Vasu-deva (v. l. *ud-āpi*, q.v.), VP.; of Kūṇika, VP.

उदायु *ud-√2. yu*, P. -*yauti*, to stir up, whirl, Kauś.; Gobh.

उदायुध *ud-āyudha*, mfn. with uplifted weapon, raising up weapons, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās.

उदार *ud-ārd*, mīfā and ī [gaṇa *baho-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 45] n. (√*ri*), high, lofty, exalted; great, best; noble, illustrious, generous; upright, honest, MBh.; Śak.; Śis. &c.; liberal, gentle, munificent; sincere, proper, right; eloquent; unperplexed, L.; exciting, effecting, RV. x, 45, 5; active, energetic, Sarvad.; (as), m. rising fog or vapour (in some cases personified as spirits or deities), AV.; AitBr.; a sort of grain with long stalks, L.; a figure in rhetoric (attributing nobleness to an inanimate object). - *kīrti*, mfn. highly renowned, illustrious. - *carita*, mfn. of generous behaviour, noble-minded, noble, Hit.; Śārng. &c.; (as), m., N. of a king, Kathās. - *etas*, mfn. high-minded, magnanimous. - *tā*, f. or - *tva*, n. nobleness, generousness, liberality; energy, Kathās.; Daś.; Sarvad. &c.; elegance of speech or expression, Vām.; Śāh. - *darśana*, mfn. of noble appearance, R.; Kum. - *dhishana*, m., N. of an astronomer. - *dhī*, mfn. highly intelligent, wise, sagacious, R.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; (ī), m., N. of a man, VP. - *bhāva*, m. noble character, generosity. - *mati*, mfn. noble-minded, highly intelligent, wise, Ragh. - *vikrama*, mfn. highly brave, heroic, Kām. - *vīrya*, mfn. of great power. - *vṛttārtha-pada*, mfn. of excellent words and meaning and metre, R. i, 2, 45. - *śobha*, mfn. of great or excellent splendour. - *sattva*, mfn. of noble character, generous-minded, R.; *vābhijana*, of noble character and descent, R. iv, 47, 19. **Udārākṣa**, m., N. of a demon that causes diseases, MBh. (ed. Bombay ix, 45, 63; v. l. *udārākṣa*, q.v.) **Udārārtha**, mfn. of excellent meaning.

Udāraka, as, m. honorific name of a man, Daś.

उदारिषि *ud-ārathi*, mfn. (√*ri*), rising, arising, RV. i, 187, 10; AV. iv, 7, 3; (ī), m., N. of Vishnu, L.

उदारुह *ud-√ruh*, P. (aor. 1. sg. -*ūruham*, VS. xvii, 67; 3. pl. -*ūruhan*, AV. xviii, 1, 61) to rise up to.

उदावत्सर *udāvatsara*, v. l. for *idā-vatsara*, q. v.

उदावस *ud-√5. vas*, P. -*vasati*, to remove or migrate out to, MBh.; Caus. -*vāsayati*, to cause to remove out, turn out, BhP.

उदावसु *udāvasu*, as, m., N. of a son of Janaka (king of Videha), R.; VP.

उदावह *ud-√vah*, P. -*vahati*, to lead away, carry or draw away, ŚBr.; MBh.; to marry, MBh.; R.; to extol, praise, W.

उदावृत् *ud-√vṛt*, Caus. -*vartayati*, to cause to go out, excrete, Suśr.; to secrete; to retain (see the next).

Ud-āvarta, as, m. a class of diseases (marked by retention of the feces), disease of the bowels, iliac passion, Suśr.; TS. vi, 4, 1, 1; (ā), f. painful menstrual discharge (with foamy blood), Suśr.

Ud-āvartaka, mfn. retaining (the feces), Bhpr.

Ud-āvartana, am, n. retention, retarding, Car.

Ud-āvartin, mfn. suffering from disease of the bowels, Suśr.

उदाव्रज *ud-√vraj*, P. -*vrajati*, to go or move onwards, go forwards, Kauś.

उदाशंस *ud-√śans*, Ā. -*śansate*, to wish for, ŚBr. v, 2, 3, 5; xi, 1, 4, 2.

उदास *ud-√ās*, Ā. -*āste*, to sit separate or away from, sit on one side or apart; to abstain from participating in; to take no interest in, be unconcerned about, be indifferent or passive, MBh.; BhP.; Śis. &c.; to pass by, omit, Sarvad.

2. **Ud-āsa** (for 1. see *ud-√2. as*), as, m. indifference, apathy, stoicism, L.

Ud-āsitri, mfn. indifferent, disregarding, stoical; void of affection or concern, Śis. i, 33.

Udāsin, mfn. indifferent, disregarding; one who has no desire nor affection for anything; (ī), m. a stoic, philosopher; (in popular acceptation) any religious mendicant (or one of a particular order), W.

Ud-āsina, mfn. (pres. p.) sitting apart, indifferent, free from affection; inert, inactive; (in law) not involved in a lawsuit, MBh.; Yājñ.; Bhag. &c.; (as), m. a stranger, neutral; one who is neither friend nor foe; a stoic, philosopher, ascetic. - *tā*, f. indifference, apathy, Pañcat.

उदास्या *ud-√sthā*, P. (aor. 1. pl. -*asthāma*, AV. iii, 31, 11) to rise again.

Ud-āsthita, mfn. set over, L.; (as), m. an ascetic who instead of fulfilling his vow is employed as a spy or emissary, Comm. on Mn. vii, 154; a superintendent, L.; a door-keeper, L.

उदास्यपुच्छ *ud-āsya-puccha*, mfn. having the tail and head upraised, BhP. x, 13, 30.

उदाहन् *ud-√han*, P. (impf. 3. pl. -*aghnan*) to strike at; to cause to sound (the lyre), ŚBr.

उदाहित *ud-āhita*, mfn. (√*dhā*), elevated. - *tara*, mfn. more elevated, higher, ŚBr. vii, 5, 1, 38.

उदाहृ *ud-√hṛi*, P. -*āharati*, to set up, put up, ŚBr. i, 1, 2, 2; to relate, declare, announce; to quote, cite, illustrate; to name, call, ŚBr.; Gobh.; ĀśvŚr.; Baudh.; MBh.; RPrāt. &c.; Pass. -*hriyāte*, to be set up or put up, TS. vi, 2, 9, 4.

Ud-āharaṇa, am, n. the act of relating, saying, declaring, declaration, Gaut.; Kum.; Vikr.; referring a general rule to a special case, an example, illustration, Śāh.; Kāś. &c.; (in log.) the example, instance (constituting the third member in a fivefold syllogism), Tarkas. 41; Nyāyad.; Nyāyak.; exaggeration, Śāh. - *candrikā*, f., N. of a work. **Udāharaṇānugama**, m., N. of a work.

Ud-āharāṇiya, mfn. to be quoted as example, to be referred (as a general rule to a special case), Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ud-āharin, mfn. relating, saying, calling, BhP.

Ud-āhāra, as, m. an example or illustration, L.; the beginning of a speech, L.

Ud-āhārya, mfn. = *ud-āharāṇiya* above.

Ud-āhṛita, mfn. said, declared, illustrated; called, named, entitled, MBh.; BhP.; VarBṛS. &c.

Ud-āhṛiti, īs, f. an example, illustration; exaggeration, Pratāpar.

Ud-āhṛitya, ind. p. bringing forward an example, illustrating &c.

उदि *ud-√i*, P. -*ēti*, -*etum* (and *ūd-etos*, Maitr. i, 6, 10) to go up to, proceed or move up, proceed, RV.; AV.; VS.; to rise (as the sun or a star &c.), RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; VarBṛS. &c.; to come up (as a cloud), Mṛicch.; R.; to start up, rise up against, march off, AV. iii, 4, 1; MBh.; Kum.; to rise, raise one's self; to increase, be en-

hanced; to be conceited or proud, R.; Ragh.; Śiṣ. ii, 33; RPrāt. &c.; to go out of; to come out or arise from, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; to escape, ChUp.; Śak. &c.; Pass. (impers. -īyate) to be risen, Subh.

Ud-āyā, *as*, m. going up, rising; swelling up, R.; rising, rise (of the sun &c.), coming up (of a cloud), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; the eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise), MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; going out, R.; coming forth, becoming visible, appearance, development; production, creation, RV. viii, 41, 2; R.; Ragh.; Yājñ.; Śak.; Kum. &c.; conclusion, result, consequence, MBh.; Ragh.; Mn.; that which follows; a following word, subsequent sound, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 67; RPrāt.; APrāt. &c.; rising, reaching one's aim, elevation; success, prosperity, good fortune, Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; profit, advantage, income; revenue, interest, R.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; the first lunar mansion; the orient sine (i.e. the sine of the point of the ecliptic on the eastern horizon), Sūryas.; N. of several men. — **kara**, m., N. of an author. — **giri**, m. the eastern mountain (see above), Hit.; VP. &c. — **gupta**, m., N. of a man, Rājāt. — **jī**, m., N. of a son of Guṇala, Rājāt. — **jyā**, f. the orient sine (see above), Sūryas. — **tata**, m. the slope of the eastern mountain (see *udaya*), Ratnāv. — **tuṅga**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. — **dhavala**, m., N. of a king. — **parvata**, m. = **giri** above, Hariv.; Kathās. — **pura**, n., N. of the capital of Marwar. — **prastha**, m. the plateau of the eastern mountain. — **prāṇa**, m. pl. a particular measure of time (reckoned by the number of respirations till the rising of a particular constellation), Sūryas. — **rāja**, m., N. of a man, Rājāt. — **rāśi**, m. the constellation in which a planet is seen when on the horizon, VarBr. iv, 6. — **raksha** (*udaya-rī*), n. id., ib.; the lunar mansion in which a star rises heliacally, VarBrS. vi, 1. — **vat**, mfn. risen (as the moon &c.), Śiṣ.; (f), f., N. of a daughter of Udaya-tuṅga, Kathās. — **śaila**, m. = **giri** above, Kathās. — **siṅha**, m., N. of a king. **Udayācala** and **udayādri**, m. = **giri** above. **Udayāditya**, m., N. of several men. **Udayānta**, mfn. ending with sunrise, MBh. **Udayāntara**, n. (in astron.) a particular correction for calculating the real time of a planet's rising, SiddhŚir. **Udayāśva**, m., N. of a grandson of Ajāta-kṣatru, VP. **Udayāśm**, m. pl. = **prāṇa** above, Sūryas. **Udayānmukha**, m(f)n. about to rise; expecting prosperity, Pañcad. **Udayorvi-bhṛit**, m. = **giri** above, Ratnāv.

Ud-āyana, *am*, n. rise, rising (of the sun &c.), RV. i, 48, 7; ŚBr.; R. &c.; way out, outlet, AV. v, 30, 7; exit; outcome, result, conclusion, end, TS.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; means of redemption, Car.; (as), m., N. of several kings and authors. — **carita**, n., N. of a drama. — **tas**, ind. finally, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 12, 1. **Udayanācārya**, m., N. of a philosopher and author of several works. **Udayanāpādhi**, m., N. of a work.

Udayaniya, mfn. belonging to an end or conclusion, finishing (as a ceremony), ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

Udayin, mfn. rising, ascending; prosperous, flourishing, L.; (f), m., N. of a grandson of Ajāta-kṣatru (= Udayāśva). **Udayi-bhadrā**, m. id.

Ud-āyā, *as*, m. emerging, coming forward; see *try-ud*.

1. **Ud-ita** (for 2. see s. v.), mfn. risen, ascended; being above, high, tall, lofty, RV.; ChUp.; Mn. &c.; conceited, proud, boasting, MBh.; elevated, risen; increased, grown, augmented, R.; Kir. &c.; born, produced, Bhartṛ.; apparent, visible, RV. viii, 103, 11; incurred, experienced. — **homin**, mfn. sacrificing after sunrise, AitBr.; ŚBr. **Uditādhāna**, n. kindling fire after sunrise, Comm. on ĀpŚr. v, 13, 2. **Uditānūdita**, mfn. 'risen and not risen, not quite risen, ĀpŚr. xv, 18, 13.

Ud-iti, *is*, f. ascending or rising (of the sun), RV.; AV. vii, 5, 3; iii, 16, 4; going away or down, setting of the sun, RV. v, 69, 3; vii, 41, 4; conclusion, end (of a sacrifice, through the fire going out, Gmn.), RV. vi, 15, 11; AV. x, 2, 10.

Ud-itvara, mfn. risen, Naish.; surpassing, exceeding, extraordinary, NṛisUp.

Ud-ita, mfn. = 1. *ud-ita*, Naish. i, 83; vi, 52; 74.

Ud-ashyat, mfn. about to rise or mount upwards, about to increase, Śiṣ. ii, 76.

उदिङ्ग ud-īng, Caus. -īngayati, to impart a tremulous motion, vibrate, swing, RV. iv, 57, 4; ŚBr.; to cause (a sound) to vibrate, pronounce, RPrāt. xvii, 8.

Ud-īngana, *am*, n. swinging, oscillating, vibrating, Comm. on KātyŚr.

उदित 2. udita (p. p. of *√vad*, q. v.; for 1. see col. 1) said, spoken, AitBr.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Śiṣ. &c.; spoken to, addressed, BhP.; Śiṣ. ix, 61; Kathās.; communicated, proclaimed, declared, Mn.; Kathās.; BhP.; Rājāt. &c.; (especially) proclaimed by law, taught, handed down; authoritative, right, SāṅkhBr.; Mn.; Yājñ. i, 154; indicated, signified, VarBrS.; [a form *udita* occurs, incorrectly spelt for *ud-dita*, p. 188, col. 1.] **Uditānūvādin**, mfn. one who repeats what is said by others, AitBr. ii, 15. **Uditōdita**, mfn. (fr. 2. *udita* with 1. *ud-ita*), conversant with what has been handed down by tradition, learned, Yājñ.

उदिनक्ष ud-inaksh (anom. Desid. of *√naksh*), P. (p. -*īnakshas*) to wish or endeavour to obtain or reach; to strive after, pretend to, RV. x, 8, 9; 45, 7.

उदीक्ष ud-īksh, *Ā*. -*īkshate* (once P. p. -*īkshat*, BhP. xi, 30, 44) to look up to, ŚBr.; R.; to look at, regard, view, behold, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 1, 1; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to wait, delay, hesitate; to expect, MBh.; R.; Mn.

Ud-īkshana, *am*, n. the act of looking up, seeing, beholding, L.

Ud-īkshā, f. id., BhP.; expecting, waiting, Comm. on Bādar.

Ud-īkshita, mfn. looked at, beheld &c.

Ud-īkshya, ind. p. having looked at or beheld &c.

उदीचीन udīcīna, &c. See p. 184, col. 2.

उदीप ud-īpa, mfn. (fr. 2. *ap* with *ud*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 97), inundated, flooded; (as), m. high water, inundation, Rājāt.

उदीर ud-īr, *Ā*. -*īrte* (3. pl. -*īrate*, RV.; AV.; Impv. 2. sg. -*īrshva*, RV. x, 18, 8; AV.; impf. -*airata*, RV. vii, 39, 1; p. -*īrāṇa*, AV. xii, 1, 28; RV.), P. (Subj. 3. sg. -*īrat*, RV. iv, 2, 7; aor. 2. du. -*airatam*, RV. i, 118, 6) to bring or fetch out of, RV. i, 118, 6; to rise, start off (in order to go or to come), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to move upwards, ascend; to arise, originate, RV.; AV.; to honour, respect, RV. iv, 2, 7; (in class. Sanskrit only *ud-īrṇa* occurs): Caus. -*īrayati*, to bring or fetch out of, RV. i, 112, 5; x, 39, 9; to cause to rise or move; to raise, rouse, excite, RV.; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Daś.; to throw or cast upwards; to cast, discharge, drive forward, R.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to come forth or appear, Kum.; to raise one's voice; to utter, speak, RV.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; to procure, cause, effect, RV. i, 48, 2; x, 39, 2; TS.; Śuśr.; to excite, raise, enhance, multiply, increase, Śuśr.; Kum. &c.; to extol, glorify, RV. v, 42, 3; MBh.; to stir up, urge, stimulate, RV.; R.; to rise, start off, RV. v, 55, 5; viii, 7, 3; Pass. -*īryate*, to be cast or thrown upwards, R.; to be excited, be roused or stirred up, MBh.; R.; Śuśr.; Kum. &c.; to be uttered or announced or enunciated; to pass for, VP.; Kum.; Kathās.; Pañcat.; Śuśr. &c.; to sound; to issue forth.

Ud-īrapa, *am*, n. the act of throwing, casting, discharging (a missile), MBh.; throwing out; exciting, stirring up, Car.; saying, speaking, communicating, Kum.; Kathās.; Śāh.

Ud-īrita, mfn. excited, stirred up; animated, agitated; increased, augmented; said, uttered, enunciated. — **āhi**, mfn. one whose mind is active, acuminated, Prab. **Udīritāndriya**, mfn. one whose senses are excited, Kum. iv, 41.

Ud-īrṇa, mfn. issued out, excited, increased, elevated, MBh.; R.; Śuśr.; Kum. &c.; self-conceited, proud, MBh. — **tā**, f. excitement, activity, agility, Śuśr. — **dīdhiti**, mfn. intensely bright. — **varāha-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **vega**, mfn. impetuous in its course (as a torrent), violent.

1. **Ud-īrya**, mfn. to be raised; to be uttered &c.

2. **Ud-īrya**, ind. p. having uttered &c.

उदीप ud-īsh, P. -*īshati*, to rise, mount, Kath.; MaitrS.

Ud-īshita, mfn. risen, elevated, RV. x, 119, 12.

उदुक्ष ud-√uksh, P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle upwards or outwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

उदुत ud-uta. See p. 192, col. 3.

उदुब्ज ud-√ubj, P. -*ubjati*, to open by bending or breaking, TS. vi, 5, 9, 1; to set up, erect, AV. xi, 1, 7.

उदुम्बर udumbāra, Ved. for *udumbara*, q. v., the tree *Ficus Glomerata*.

1. **Udumbāla**, *as*, m. = *udumbāra* [T.], AV. viii, 6, 17.

उदुम्बल 2. udumbālā, mfn. of widely-reaching power (for *uru-bala*, Śāy.; said of the two dogs, the messengers of Yama), RV. x, 14, 12; AV. xviii, 2, 13, [copper-coloured, BRD.]

उदुम्भर udumbhāra, m. (fr. *√bhr̥* with *ud*), a word coined for the etymological explanation of *udumbāra*, ŚBr. vii, 5, 1, 22.

उदुष् ud-√ush, P. -*oshati*, to heat, make red-hot; to torment by heat, AV. xii, 5, 72; ŚBr.; SāṅkhŚr.

Ud-ushṭa, mfn. red-hot; red. — **mukha**, mfn. having a red mouth (as a horse), ŚBr. vii, 3, 2, 14.

उदुह uduhā, *as*, m. ? misprint for *udūhā* below.

उदुखल udūkhala, *am*, n. a wooden mortar (used for pounding rice and separating the husk); any mortar, Śuśr.; bdellium, L.

उदूट ud-ūḍha. See *ud-√vāh*.

उदूह ud-√i. ūh, P. *Ā*. -*ūhati*, -*te*, to push or press upwards, move or bear upwards; to throw or turn out, sweep out, push out, AV. xi, 1, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Comm. on TBr. iii, 8, 4, 3; BhP. &c.; to bring out of, Vait.; to heighten (an accent), SamphUp. iii, 3.

Ud-ūhā, *as*, m. (?) a besom, broom, TBr. iii, 8, 4, 3; the highest acute (accent), SamphUp. iii, 4.

उदू ud-√ri, P. -*iyarti* (pf. 2. sg. -*ārithā*, RV. ii, 9, 3; aor. -*ārat*, RV. iv, 58, 1), *Ā*. (aor. -*ārta*, RV. vii, 35, 7) to start up, rise, come up; to move up, raise, excite, RV. i, 113, 17; iii, 8, 5, &c.; Caus. -*arpayati*, to cause to rise or prosper, RV. ii, 33, 4; KātyŚr.

उदूच ud-ric. See *ud-√arc*.

उदूष् ud-√2. rish, P. (p. -*rishāt*) to perforate, pierce, RV. x, 155, 2.

उदे ud-ē (ud-ā-√i), P. -*ēti* (Impv. 2. sg. *ud-ēhi*, AV. v, 30, 11, &c.) to go up, rise, arise from, come up, move upwards, RV. vi, 5, 1; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; to move out, come out of, go out, ŚBr.; VS.; to arise, be produced.

Udēyivas, mfn. (p. p.) that has come up, produced, originated, born, BhP. x, 31, 4.

उदेज ud-ēj, P. -*ejati*, to move upwards, rise, AV. iv, 4, 2; to shake, tremble: Caus. -*ejayati*, to cause to tremble, shake, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 138.

Ud-ējaya, mfn. shaking, causing to tremble, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 138.

उदोजस ud-ojas, mfn. exceedingly powerful or effective, RV. v, 54, 3; x, 97, 7.

उद्गदिका ud-gadgadikā, f. sobbing, Kād. ii, 99, 15.

उद्गन्धि ud-gandhi, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 135) giving forth perfume, fragrant, Ragh.

उद्गम् ud-√gam, P. -*gacchati* (Ved. impf. 1. pl. -*aganma*) to come forth, appear suddenly, become visible, RV. i, 50, 10; R.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; to go up, rise (as a star), ascend, start up, MBh.; VarBrS.; Ratnāv. &c.; to go out or away, disappear, R.; BhP.; Bhartṛ. &c.; to spread, extend, Ragh.; Caus. -*gamayati*, to cause to rise, Pat.; to cause to come out or issue (as milk from the mother's breast), suck.

Ud-gata, mfn. gone up, risen, ascended, Ritus.; MBh. &c.; come or proceeded forth, appeared, Ratnāv.; Ragh. &c.; gone, departed; extended, large, Ragh.; vomited, cast up, L.; (ā), f. N. of a metre (consisting of four lines, with ten syllables in

the first three, and thirteen in the last; occurring e. g. in Śiṣ. xv). — **uśṛiṅga**, mfn. one whose horns are just appearing (as a calf), Kāś. on Pān. vi, 2, 1:5. **Udgatāśa**, mfn. one whose life is gone, deceased, dead.

Ud-gati, *is*, f. coming forth, Kathās.; going up, rising, ascent, L.; bringing up; vomiting, L.

Ud-gāntṛi, *tā*, m. one who leads out, MaitrUp. vi, 31.

Ud-gama, *as*, m. going up, rising (of a star &c.), ascending, elevation (of a mountain), R.; Suśr.; Hit.; VarBṛS. &c.; coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, production, origin, Suśr.; Ragh.; Vikr.; Ratnāv. &c.; going out or away, R.; Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; shooting forth (of a plant), Kir.; Kavyād.

Ud-gamana, *am*, n. the act of rising (of a star &c.), ascending, Pān. i, 3, 40; the act of coming forth, becoming visible, R.

Ud-gamaniya, mfn. to be gone up or ascended, L.; cleansed, clean, Kum. vii, 11; Hcar.; (*am*), n. a clean cloth or garment, Daś.; a pair of bleached cloths or sheets, L.

उद्गर्ज *ud-√garj*, P. -*garjati*, to burst out roaring; to cry out loudly, Kathās.

उद्गर्भ *ud-garbha*, mfn. pregnant, Vām.

उद्गल् *ud-√gal*, P. -*galati*, to trickle out, ooze out, issue in drops, BhP.

उद्गल *ud-gala*, mfn. raising the neck, BhP.

उद्गा *ud-√gā*, Ved. P. (aor. or impf. -*agāt*) to rise (as the sun &c.), come up, RV.; AV.; TS.; TBr.; to come forth, begin, Kāś. on Pān. ii, 4, 3.

उद्गातृ *ud-gātrī*, &c. See col. 2.

उद्गार *ud-gāra*, &c. See *ud-√grī* below.

उद्गाह *ud-√gāh*, Ā. (pf. 3. pl. -*jigāhire* [irr.], KātyŚr. xiii, 3, 21) to emerge.

Ud-gāha, mfn. flowing over, excessive, violent, much, Prab.; Śāh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (*am*), ind. excessively, much, L.

उद्गुर *ud-√gur*, P. -*gurate* (p. -*gurāmāna*, VS. xvi, 46) to raise one's voice in a threatening manner; to raise (a weapon &c.), lift up, Bhartṛ.

Ud-gūrayatṛi, mfn. threatening, Vishṇu. v, 60.

Ud-gūrpa, mfn. raised, lifted, held up, Veniś.; Pañcat. &c.; erected, excited, W.; (*am*), n. the act of raising (a weapon), threatening, Yājñ. ii, 215.

Ud-gorapa, *am*, n. the act of raising (a weapon), threatening, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 215.

उद्गुह *ud-√guh*, P. Ā. -*gūhati*, -*te*, to wind through, twist through, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Ud-gūhana, *am*, n. the act of twisting or winding through, Comm. on KātyŚr. ii, 7, 2.

उद्गुहाय *ud-gribhāya*. See *ud-√grah*.

उद्गृ *ud-√grī*, P. -*girati*, to eject (from the mouth), spit out, vomit out or up, belch out; to pour out, discharge, spout, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch.; Pañcat. &c.; to force out (a sound), utter; to breathe out; to raise from, Rājat.; Kathās. &c.; Caus. P. -*girayati* (irr.), to raise (sounds), utter, Pañcat.

Ud-gāra, *as*, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 29) the act of discharging, spitting out, ejecting (from the mouth), vomiting, belching, eructation, R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; relating repeatedly, Hit.; spittle, saliva, MBh.; Suśr.; Gaut.; flood, high water, R.; Kāś. on Pān. iii, 3, 29; roaring, hissing, a loud sound, MBh.; Śāntiś. &c. — **cūḍaka**, m. a species of bird, Car. — **śodhana**, m. black caraway, Bhpr.

Ud-gārin, mfn. (ficc.) ejecting, spitting, vomiting; discharging, thrusting out, R.; Mṛicch.; Ragh.; Rājat. &c.; uttering, causing to sound, Balar.; (f), m. the 57th year of the Jupiter cycle, VarBṛS. viii, 50.

Ud-girapa, *am*, n. the act of vomiting, ejecting (from the mouth), spitting out, slobbering, slavering, Suśr.; Vedāntas. &c.

Ud-girpa, mfn. vomited forth, ejected, Suśr. &c.; cast forth, fallen out of, VarBṛS.; caused, effected, Gīt. i, 36.

Ud-girya, ind. p. having omitted or ejected &c.

उद्गेही *udgehi*, f. a kind of ant, L.

उद्गे *ud-√gai*, P. -*gāyati* (-*gāti*, ŚākhBr. xvii, 7) to begin to sing; to sing or chant (applied

especially to the singing or chanting of the Sāma-veda, cf. *ud-gātrī*, RV. x, 67, 3; AV. ix, 6, 45-48; AitBr.; ŚBr.; TS.; Lāty. &c.; to sing out loud, Śiṣ. vi, 20; to announce or celebrate in song, sing before any one (with acc.); to fill with song, SvetUp.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.

Udgātu-kāma, mfn. wishing to sing.

Ud-gātrī, *tā*, m. one of the four chief-priests (viz. the one who chants the hymns of the Sāma-veda), a chanter, RV. ii, 43, 2; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Mn. &c. — **damana**, n., N. of several Sāmans. **Udgātr-ādi** (‘*trī-ā*’), m., N. of a gāpa, Pān. v, 1, 129.

Ud-gāthā, f. a variety of the Āryā metre (consisting of four lines, containing alternately twelve and eighteen instants).

Ud-gīta, mfn. sung; announced, celebrated; (*am*), n. singing, a song, MBh.

Ud-gīti, *is*, f. singing, singing loud; chanting; a variety of the Āryā metre (consisting of four lines of twelve, fifteen, twelve, and eighteen instants).

Ud-gīthā, *as*, m. (Up. ii, 10) chanting of the Sāma-veda (especially of the exact Sāma-veda without the additions, the office of the Udgātrī), AV. xi, 7, 5; xv, 3, 8; TS.; ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; the second part of the Sāma-veda; N. of a son of Bhuvā, VP.; of a son of Bhūman (the same?), BhP.; of a commentator of Vedic texts, Śāy.; the syllable *Om* (the trilateral name of God), L.

Ud-giya, ind. p. having sung or chanted &c.

Ud-geya, mfn. to be sung, TāndyaBr.

उद्गन्ध *ud-√granth*, P. -*grathnāti* or -*granthati*, to bind up, tie into bundles, tie up, truss, AitBr.; TBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; to fasten, wind, MBh.; Kauś.; to unbind, loosen, BhP.; Caus. -*grathayati*, to unbind, loosen, BhP. iv, 22, 39.

Ud-grathana, *am*, n. (v. l. for *ā-grathana*, Ragh. xix, 41) the act of winding round.

Ud-grathita, mfn. tied up; fastened, wound, interlaced; unbound, loosened.

Ud-grathya and **ud-granthya**, ind. p. having tied up; having wound &c.

Ud-grantha, *as*, m. section, chapter, L.; N. of a man (Buddh.).

उद्ग्रन्थि *ud-granthi*, mfn. untied, free (from worldly ties), BhP.

उद्ग्रह *ud-√grah*, P. Ā. -*grihṇāti* (or Ved. -*grihṇāti*), -*ṇīte* (Impv. 2. sg. -*grihṇāya*, RV. v, 83, 10; p. -*grihydī*, AV. ix, 6, 47) to lift up, keep above, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to set up, erect, raise, elevate, VS.; TS.: (Ā.) to raise one's self, ŚBr. iii, 1, 4, 1; vi, 6, 1, 12; to take out, draw out; to tear away, take away, AV. iv, 20, 8; TBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to take away from, preserve, save, AV. viii, 1, 2; 17; to intercept, cause (the rain) to cease, RV. v, 83, 10; to break off, discontinue (speaking), AV. ix, 6, 47; VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Lāty.; to concede, grant, allow, BhP. xi, 22, 4; Caus. -*grāhayati*, to cause to take up or out, cause to pay, NṛisUp.; Yājñ.; to bespeak, describe, set forth, Śiṣ. ii, 75; Bhartṛ.

Ud-grihīta, mfn. lifted up, taken up, turned up, upraised, Megh. &c.

Ud-grihya, ind. p. having lifted up; having taken up, ŚBr.

Ud-grabhana, *am*, n. the act of taking up, raising, KātyŚr. xvi, 5, 11.

Ud-grābha, *am*, n. the act of taking out, ŚBr.; recovering (a debt, cf. *riṇōdgrā*); taking up, lifting up; describing.

Ud-grahanikā, f. replying in argument, objection, Comm. on BhP. v, 11, 1.

Ud-grābhā, *as*, m. taking up, raising, elevating, TS.; VS.

Ud-grāha, *as*, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 35) taking up, reception, Uttarar.; ‘taking away,’ N. of a Sandhi rule (which causes the change of *ah*, *e*, and *o* to *a* before a following vowel), RPrāt. 133; replying in argument, objection, L.; (in music) the introductory part of a piece. — **pada-vṛitti**, f. the Udgāra Sandhi before a long vowel, RPrāt. 134. — **vat**, n. a kind of Sandhi (causing the change of *ā* and *a* to *ā* before *rt*), RPrāt. 136.

Ud-grāhanikā, f. and **ud-grāhinī**, f. replying in argument, objection, L.

Ud-grāhita, mfn. taken away, lifted up; deposited, delivered; seized; bound, tied; described,

set forth; excellent, exalted; recalled, remembered, recited, L.

उद्ग्रासक *ud-grāsaka*, mfn. (√*gras*), devouring, NṛisUp. 203.

उद्ग्रीव *ud-grīva*, mfn. one who raises or lifts up the neck (in trying to see anything), Amar.; Rājat. &c.; having the neck turned upwards (as a vessel), Kād.

Udgrivin, mfn. raising or lifting up the neck, Śāntiś.

उद्गुद-gha, &c. See *ud-dhan*, p. 188, col. 3.

उद्गृ *ud-√ghat*, Caus. -*ghātayati*, to open, unlock, unfasten, unveil; to peel, shell, MBh.; Kathās.; Mṛicch.; VarBṛS. &c.; to expose; to betray, Pañcat.; Kathās.; to commence, begin, Hit.; to rub over, stroke; to tickle.

Ud-ghāṭita, mfn. unlocked, Kum. vii, 53.

Ud-ghāṭa, *as*, m. the act of exposing or showing (the teeth), Śubh.; a watch or guard-house, L.

Ud-ghāṭaka, *as*, m. a key, Mṛicch.; (*am*), n. a leather bucket used for drawing up water, L.

Ud-ghāṭana, mfn. opening, unlocking, Hit.; (*am*), n. the act of opening, unlocking; revealing, manifesting, MarkP.; Śāy.; the act of unveiling, exposing, uncovering, Sarvad.; a leather bucket used for drawing up water, L.; hoisting, raising, lifting up, L.

Ud-ghāṭaniya, mfn. to be opened, Kathās.

Ud-ghāṭita, mfn. opened, manifested; undertaken, commenced; raised, hoisted, lifted up; done with effort, exerted; stroked, tickled, Suśr. — **jūa**, mfn. wise, intelligent, Daś. **Udghāṭitāṅga**, mfn. ‘having the limbs exposed,’ naked, L.; wise, intelligent, W.

Ud-ghāṭin, mfn. one who opens or unlocks, Prasannar.; commencing, L.

उद्गृ *ud-√ghat*, Caus. -*ghātayati* and -*ghātīyati*, to unlock, open, L.; to stir up, Car.

Ud-ghāṭaka, *as*, m. a kind of time (in music), L.

Ud-ghāṭana, *am*, n. striking against, a stroke, Megh.; outbreak (of violence or passion), Kathās.; Balar.; opening, opening upwards (as a lid), L.

Ud-ghāṭita, mfn. opened, unlocked, L.

उद्गस *ud-ghasa*, *as*, m. (√*ghas*), flesh, L.

उद्गात *ud-ghāta*, &c. See *ud-dhan*, p. 188, col. 3.

उद्गुष *ud-√ghush*, P. -*ghoshati*, to sound; to cry out, MBh.; to fill with cries; to proclaim aloud, Sarvad.; Caus. -*ghoshayati*, to cause to sound aloud, Rājat.; to declare aloud, proclaim, noise abroad, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Rājat.

Ud-ghushṭa, mfn. sounded out, VarBṛS.; filled with cries, R.; proclaimed, noised abroad; (*am*), n. sound, noise, R.

Ud-ghosha, *as*, m. the act of announcing or proclaiming aloud; popular talk, general report. — **ḍiṇḍima**, m. a drum beaten by a town-crier (to attract attention in the streets), Kathās.

Udghoshaka, *as*, m. one who makes a proclamation, a town-crier, Kathās.

Ud-ghoshana, *ā*, f. and *am*, n. proclamation, publication, Śāh.; Kathās.; Sarvad.

उद्गूर्ण *ud-ghūrṇa*, mfn. (√*ghūrṇ*), wavering, unsteady, Kād.

उद्गृष *ud-√ghriṣh*, P. -*gharshati*, to rub up, rub together, grind, comminute by rubbing; to rub over; to strike at, toll (a bell); see *ud-ghriṣhṭa*.

Ud-gharsha, *as*, m. rubbing (the skin with hard substances), Car.

Ud-gharshana, *am*, n. id., Suśr.; rubbing up, scratching, Suśr. ii, 149, 13; striking, beating, blows, Mṛicch.

Ud-ghriṣhṭa, mfn. rubbed, ground, pulverized, Ragh.; struck at, tolled (as a bell), Rājat.

उद्गोण *ud-ghoṇa*, mfn. having the nose or snout erected (as a boar), Kād.

उद्गश *ud-dōṣa* and *uddaṇṣaka*, *as*, m. a bug, L.; a mosquito, gadfly, L.

उद्गद *ud-daṇḍa*, mfn. one who holds up a staff (said of a doorkeeper), Kuval.; having a stick or staff or stalk raised or erect, Hit.; Prab.; Ragh.;

Kathās.; prominent, extraordinary, Daś.; (as), m. a kind of time (in music). — **pāla**, m. = *uddanḍa-pāla*, q. v.

Ud-danḍita, mfn. raised up, elevated, Kathās.

उद्दन्तु ud-dantura, mfn. large-toothed, having projecting teeth; high, tall, L.; terrific, formidable, L.

उद्दम् ud-/dam, Caus. — *damayati*, to subdue, overpower, become master of.

Ud-dama, as, m. the act of subduing, taming, L. **Ud-damya**, ind. p. having subdued, MBh. xii, 6596.

Ud-danta, mfn. humble; energetic; elevated, L.

उद्देशेन ud-darṣana. See *ud-/dṛṣi*.

उद्दल् ud-/dal, Caus.

Ud-dala, as, m. N. of a pupil of Yājñavalkya's.

Ud-dalana, mfn. tearing out, Kād.; (am), n. the act of splitting, causing to burst, Jain.

Ud-dāla, as, m. the plant *Paspalum Frumentaceum*, Suśr.; Cordia Myxa or Latifolia, L.

Ud-dālaka, as, m. = *ud-dāla* above, Suśr.; N. of a teacher, ŚBr.; (am), n. a kind of honey, L. — **pushpa-bhaṣṭikā**, f. 'breaking Uddālaka flowers,' a sort of game (played by people in the eastern districts), Kād. — **vṛata**, n. a particular vow, Comm. on ĀśvGr. i, 19, 6.

Uddālakīyana, as, m. a descendant of the teacher Uddālaka.

Ud-dālana, am, n. a means of tearing away or removing, Car.

Uddālin, ī, m. = *ud-dāla*, q. v., VP.

Ud-dālya, ind. p. having caused to burst, having split, MBh.

उद्दा 1. ud-/ī. dā.

Ud-dāya, ind. p. having taken out or away, having extorted, BhP. iii, 1, 39.

उद्दा 2. ud-/4. dā, P.

Ud-dāna, am, n. the act of binding on, fastening together, stringing, MBh.; taming, subduing, L.; the middle, waist, L.; a fire-place, L.; submarine fire, L.; entrance of the sun into the sign of the zodiac, L.; contents, L.; tax, duty, L.; (as), m., N. of a man, Rājat.

Ud-dāta, mfn. bound, tied, L.

उद्दाम ud-dāma, mfn. (fr. *dāman* with 1. ud), unrestrained, unbound, set free; self-willed; unlimited, extraordinary; violent, impetuous, fiery; wanton; proud, haughty; large, great, MBh.; Megh.; Rājat. &c.; (as), m. a particular metre; 'one whose noose is raised,' N. of Yama, L.; of Varuṇa, L.; (am), ind. in an unrestrained manner, without any limits, Sāh.; Kād.

Uddāmayā, Nom. P. *uddāmayati*, to unfetter, cause to come forth, Kād. ii.

उद्दास ud-dāsa, as, m., *gaṇa balādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 136.

Uddāsin, mfn., *gaṇa grāhy-ādi*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 134.

उद्दिधीषी ud-didhīṣhā. See p. 189, col. 2.

उद्दिन ud-dina, am, n. midday, W.

उद्दिश 1. ud-/diś, P. Ā. -diśati, -te, to show or direct towards, ŚāṅkhŚr.; TBr.; to point out, signify, declare, determine, R.; Mn.; Megh.; Śak. &c.; to speak of; to say, enunciate, prophesy, R.; Śak.; to mean, point at, take for; to aim at, intend, destine, MärkP.; Kathās. &c.; to explain, instruct, teach, Bhartṛ.

Ud-diśya, ind. p. having shown or explained; stipulating for, demanding; (used as a preposition) aiming at, in the direction of; with reference to; towards; with regard to, for, for the sake of, in the name of &c. (with acc.), MBh.; BhP.; Śak. &c.

Ud-diśhta, mfn. mentioned, particularized; described; promised; (am), a. a kind of time (in music).

Ud-deśa, as, m. the act of pointing to or at, direction; ascertainment; brief statement; exemplification, illustration, explanation; mentioning a thing by name, MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; assignment, prescription; stipulation, bargain, MBh.; R.; quarter, spot, region, place; an object, a motive; upper region, high situation, MBh.; Pañcat.; Śak. &c.; (in Nyāya phil.) enunciation of a topic (that is to be further discussed and elucidated), Nyāyak.; (ena & āi), ind. (ifc.) relative to, aiming at, Ka-

thās.; Suśr. &c. — **tas**, ind. pointedly, distinctly; by way of explanation; briefly, Bhag. &c. — **pāda-pa**, as, m. a tree planted for a particular purpose, L. — **vidheya-vioāra**, m., N. of a work. — **vṛiksha**, m. = *pādapa* above.

Ud-deśaka, mfn. illustrative, explanatory, L.; (as), m. an illustration, example; an illustrator, guide, L.; (in math.) a question, problem, Comm. on Āryabh. — **vṛiksha**, m. = *uddēsa-pādapa*, q. v.

Ud-deśana, am, n. the act of pointing to or at, Comm. on TBr.

Ud-deśin, mfn. pointing at or to, Vām.

Ud-deśya, mfn. to be illustrated or explained; anything to which one refers or which one has in view, Vedāntas.; Comm. on Gobh.; Siddh.; that which is said or enunciated first, Sāh.; Kpr.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; destined for, Āp.; to be mentioned by name only, Comm. on Nyāyam.; (am), n. the end in view, an incentive. — **pādapa**, m. = *uddēsa-pādapa*, q. v.

Uddēśyaka, mfn. pointing at or to, Comm. on R.

Ud-deśhṛī, mfn. pointing out &c.; one who acts with a certain scope or design.

उद्दिश 2. ud-diś, k, f. a particular point or direction of the compass (cf. 2. ā-diś), VS. vi, 19; ĀśvGr.

उद्दिह ud-/dih, P. — *degdhi* (3. pl. — *dihanti*) to throw or heap up, TĀr. v, 2, 8.

Ud-dehika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBr.; (ā), f. the white ant.

उद्दीप ud-/dip, Ā. — *dīpyate*, to flame, blaze up, be kindled, AitBr.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Kauś.; Caus. — *dīpayati*, to light up, inflame, AV. xii, 2, 5; Kauś.; Hariv.; to illuminate, Mṛicch.; to animate, excite, irritate, provoke, MBh.; BhP.; Sāh. &c.

Ud-dīpa, as, m. the act of inflaming, lighting; an inflamer; animating, L.; (am), n. a gummy and resinous substance, bdellium, L.

Ud-dīpaka, mfn. inflaming, exciting, rendering more intense, Sāh.; Comm. on Kāvyaḍ.; lighting, setting alight, L.; (as), m. a kind of bird, MBh.; (ikā), f. a kind of ant.

Ud-dīpana, mfn. inflaming, exciting, VarBrS.; affecting violently (as poison), Daś. 12, 10; (am), n. the act of inflaming, illuminating; lighting up, VarBrS.; inflaming (a passion), exciting, animating, stimulating, R.; Ritus.; Sāh. &c.; an incentive, stimulus; any aggravating thing or circumstance (giving poignancy to feeling or passion), Sāh.; burning (a body &c.), L.

Ud-dīpta, mfn. lighted, set on fire or alight, shining, L.; inflamed, aggravated (as passion), L.

Ud-dīpti, īs, f. the being inflamed or excited, Sāh.

Ud-dīpra, am, n. bdellium, L.

उद्दीश uddīśa, as, m. (= *udḍīśa*, q. v.), N.

of Śiva, L.

उद्दुष ud-/dush, P. — *dūshayati*.

Ud-dūshya, ind. p. having publicly calumniated or discredited, Śiś. ii, 113.

उद्दृह ud-/dṛinḥ, P. (Impv. 2. sg. *ud-dṛinḥa*) to erect and fortify, VS. xvii, 72.

उद्दृश ud-/dṛiś. See *ut-paś*, p. 181, col. 1.

Ud-darāna, as, m., N. of a king of the Nāgas, L.

Ud-darāta, mfn. made visible, come forth, appearing, Vikr.

Ud-darīṣhta, mfn. descried, visible; (am), n. the appearance or becoming visible of the moon, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.

Ud-draśhṭṛī, īā, m. one who describes, NṛisUp.

उद्दृ ud-/dṛi, P.

Ud-dīrpa, mfn. torn out, Daś. (v. l. *ud-irpa*).

उद्द्युत ud-/1. dyut, P. Ved. (impf. — *adyaut*) Ā. — *dyotate*, to blaze up, shine, shine forth, RV. iii, 5, 9; Hariv.; Caus. P. — *dyotayati*, to cause to shine or shine forth, Prab.; Ragh.; Intens. Ved. (Subj. — *ddvidyutaf*) to shine intensely, RV. vi, 16, 45.

Ud-dyota, mfn. flashing up, shining, R.; (as), m. the act of flashing up, becoming bright or visible, revelation, Kathās.; Subh. &c.; light, lustre, MBh.; Śārng. &c.; a division of a book, chapter; N. of Nāgajibhṛta's Comm. on Kaiyata's Bhāṣyapradīpa.

— **kara** and — **kārin**, mfn. causing light, enlightening, illuminating. — **karācārya**, m., N. of a teacher.

— **mayūkha**, m., N. of a work.

Ud-dyotaka, mfn. enlightening, emblazoning; inflaming, stimulating, Comm. on Śāṅkhyak.

Ud-dyotana, am, n. the act of enlightening, illumination. — **āśrī**, m., N. of a teacher (Jain.)

Ud-dyotita, mfn. caused to shine, lighted up, bright, MBh.

Uddyotin, mfn. shining upwards, VarBrS. 30, 10.

उद्दु ud-/dru, P. to run up or out or through; to recite quickly.

Ud-drāvā, mfn. running away, VS. xxii, 8; TS.; (as), m. going upwards; flight, retreat, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 49.

Ud-drūta, mfn. running away, VS. xxii, 8.

Ud-drutya, ind. p. running up or away, TBr.; Kāth.; reciting quickly (cf. *anu-/dru*), ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 17, 5.

उद्दन्त ud-dhan (*ud-/han*), P. — *dhanti*

(Ved. impf. 3. sg. — *ahan*, RV. x, 102, 7; Impv. — *hantu*, iii, 33, 13, 2; du. — *hatam*, i, 184, 2, &c.), Ā. (3. pl. *uj-jighnante*, RV. i, 64, 11; Ved. inf. — *dhantavai*, ŚBr. xiii, 8, 1, 20) to move or push or press upwards or out, lift up, throw away, RV.; ŚBr.; to root up or out, BhP.; to turn up (the earth), dig, throw open, TS.; ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (Ā.) to kill one's self, hang one's self, R.; Pañcat.

Ud-gha, as, m. excellence; a model, pattern, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 86; happiness; the hollow haud; fire; organic air in the body, L.

Ud-ghana, as, m. a carpenter's bench, a plank on which he works, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 80.

Ud-ghāta, as, m. the act of striking, wounding, inflicting a hurt; a wound, blow, Kathās.; slipping, tripping, L.; raising, elevation, R.; beginning, commencement; a thing begun, Ragh.; Kum.; Kathās.; breathing through the nostrils (as a religious exercise), Vāyup.; a club, mallet; a weapon, L.; a division of a book, chapter, section, L.

Ud-ghātaka and **ud-ghātya**, am, n. a dialogue carried on in short abrupt but significant words, Prātāpar.; Daśar.

Ud-ghātana, am, n. a bucket for drawing (water), L.

Udghātin, mfn. having elevations, uneven, rough (v. l. for *ud-khātin*), Śak. 10, 6.

Ud-ghātyaka, as, m. abrupt interruption in the prologue of a drama (where an actor suddenly strikes in with an irrelevant remark caused by his having mistaken a word uttered by another actor), Sāh. 289.

Ud-dhata, mfn. raised (as dust), turned up, R.; Śak. 8 c; Kathās.; lifted up, raised, elevated, high, ŚBr.; TBr.; KātyŚr.; Suśr. &c.; struck (as a lute), KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 7; enhanced; violent, intense, BhP.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; puffed up, haughty, vain, arrogant; rude, ill-behaved, R.; BhP.; Sāh. &c.; exceeding, excessive; abounding in, full of, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; stirred up, excited, agitated, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. a king's wrestler, L.; N. of a certain donkey, Pañcat. — **tva**, n. pride, arrogance, MaitrUp. iii, 5. — **manas**, mfn. high-minded; haughty, proud, R. — **manaska**, mfn. id., L.; — **tva**, n. pride, arrogance, L. **Uddhatārnava-nisvana**, mfn. making a noise like that of the agitated sea.

Ud-dhati, īs, f. a stroke, shaking, Śak. (*nir-uddhatis* v. l. for *nir-undhatis*, 174 c); elevation; pride, haughtiness, L.

Ud-dhanana, am, n. the act of throwing up or turning up, Comm. on Nyāyam.

उद्दम ud-dhama. See *ud-/dhmā*.

उद्दय ud-dhaya, mfn. (*ud-/dhe*), sucking out, drinking, Vop.

उद्दर ud-dhara, &c. See 2. *ud-dhri*.

उद्दर्म ud-dharma, as, m. unsound doctrine, heresy.

उद्दर्थ 1. ud-dharsha (for 2. see p. 189, col. 3), as, m. (*ud-/dhriś*), courage to undertake anything, R.

1. **Ud-dharshapa** (for 2. see p. 189, col. 3), mfn. animating, encouraging, R.; (am), n. the act of animating or encouraging, MBh.

उद्दव ud-dhava, as, m. (*ud-/hu*), sacrificial fire,

L.; a festival, holiday, L.; joy, pleasure, L.; N. of a Yādava (Kṛishna's friend and counsellor), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; Bhp. — *dūta* and *-sāpdeśa*, m., N. of two poems.

उद्धस *ud-dhas* (*ud-√has*), P. *-dhasati*, to break out into laughter (said of the lightning); to flash, Bhp. iii, 12, 6.

उद्धस्त *ud-dhasta*, mfn. (*hasta* with *ud*) extending the hands, raising the hands, Suśr. ii, 533, 10.

उद्धा 1. *ud-dhā* (*ud-√dhā*), P. (Subj. 2. pl. *-dadhātana*) to erect (*kapṛithdm*), RV. x, 101, 12; to expose (an infant), ŚBr. iv, 5, 2, 13.

उद्धि, *is*, m. the seat of a carriage, AV. viii, 8, 22; ŚBr. xii, 2, 2; TBr.; an earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests, ŚBr.; Kāth.

उद्धिता, mfn. erected, raised, built up, AV. ix, 3, 6; ix, 42, 2; ŚBr.; exposed, RV. viii, 51, 2; AV. xviii, 2, 34.

उद्धा 2. *ud-dhā* (*ud-√1. hā*), Ā. *-jikhite* (p. *uj-jikhāna*, RV. v, 5, 1 = AV. xiii, 2, 46; see also below) to go upwards, move upwards, rise up, RV. viii, 7, 21; VS.; TBr.; Bhp. &c.; to open (as a door), RV. ix, 5, 5; to go out or away, start from, leave, RV. v, 5, 1; Daś.; Naish. &c.

उज्-जिहाना, mfn. (pres. p., see above); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. 14, 2; (*ā*), f., N. of a town, R. ii, 71, 12.

उद्धान 1. *ud-dhāna*, am, n. (*√2. hā*), the act of leaving, abandonment, TāṇḍyaBr.

उद्धान 2. *uddhāna*, mfn. (corrupted from *ud-vānta*, *ud-dhmāta*, *ud-dhmāna*, BRD.) ejected, vomited, L.; corpulent, inflated, L.; (*um*), n. the act of ejecting, vomiting, L.; a fire-place, L.

उद्धाता, mfn. (see above), ejected, vomited, L.; (*as*), m. an elephant out of rut (from whose temples the juice ceases to flow), L.

उद्धार *ud-dhārd*, &c. See 2. *ud-dhri*.

उद्धी *ud-√dhi*, P. (impf. 3. pl. *-ādīdhayus*) to look upwards with desire, RV. vii, 33, 5.

उद्धुर *ud-dhura*, mfn. (fr. *dhur* with *ud*; cf. Pān. v, 4, 74), freed from a yoke or burden, unrestrained, wild, lively, cheerful, Śis. v, 64; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; heavy, thick, gross, firm, Śis.; Daś. &c.; high, L.

उद्धुषण *ud-dhushaṇa*, am, n. (corrupted from *ud-dharshana*?) erection of the hair, L.

उद्धु *ud-√dhū*, P. Ā. *-dhūnoti* and *-dhunoti*, *-nute*, to rouse up, shake up, move, cause to rise (dust), RV. x, 23, 4; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; VarBṛS. &c.; to throw upwards, lift up, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to kindle; to disturb, excite, MBh. &c.; to shake off, throw off; to expel.

उद्धृता (sometimes *ud-dhuta*), mfn. shaken up, raised, caused to rise, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; thrown upwards, tossed up, scattered above, MBh.; R.; Prab.; kindled (as fire), Ragh. vii, 45; Kathās.; excited, agitated, Hariv.; R.; Kathās.; shaken off, fallen from or off, thrown off or away, Hariv.; Bhp.; exalted; high, loud, MBh.; Hariv.; (*am*), n. (*ud-dhūta*) stamping, Hariv.; turning up, digging, Hariv.; roaring (of the ocean), MBh. — *pāpa*, mfn. one who has shaken off his sins, Megh. 56.

उद्धनना, am, n. the act of shaking, jolting, Vepīs. 90, 4; a kind of powder, L.

उद्धपन *ud-dhūpana*, am, n. (fr. Nom. *dhū-paya* with *ud*) fumigation, Suśr.

उद्धलय *ud-dhūlaya*, Nom. (fr. *dhūli* with *ud*) *-dhūlayati*, to powder, sprinkle with dust or powder, Kathās.; Kād.

उद्धलाना, am, n. the act of sprinkling with dust or powder, Bālār. 185, 19.

उद्धण *ud-dhūṣaṇa*, am, n. (for *ud-dharshana*?) erection of the hair, L.; (cf. *ud-dhushaṇa*.)

उद्धृषिता, mfn. having the hairs erect (through joy), Pañcat.

उद्धृ 1. *ud-√dhri*, P. Ā. *-dharati*, *-te* (in many cases not to be distinguished from 2. *ud-dhri*

below; the impf. and pf. are the only forms clearly referable to this root), to bring out of, draw out, MBh.; R.; to raise up, elevate, honour (see also 2. *ud-dhri* below); Desid. *-didhīrshati*, to wish to draw out, Caṇḍak.; Siddh.

उद्धिर्श, f. desire to remove, Comm. on Nyāyad.

उद्धिर्श, mfn. wishing to draw or bring out, Siddh.

उद्धृ 2. *ud-dhri* (*ud-√hri*, in some cases not to be distinguished from 1. *ud-√dhri*), P. Ā. *-dharati*, *-te* (p. *-dhārat*, RV.; pf. 3. pl. *uj-jāharus*, AV. iii, 9, 6; aor. *-ahārsham*, AV.) to take out, draw out, bring or tear out, pull out, eradicate; to extricate, RV. x, 68, 4; AV. viii, 2, 15; xx, 136, 16; ĀśvGr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to draw, ladle up, skim, AV.; SBr.; Lāṭy.; R.; to take away (fire, or anything from the fire), TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to raise, lift up, TS.; ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to rescue (from danger &c.), deliver, free, save, AV. viii, 2, 28; MaitrUp.; MBh.; Vikr. &c.; to put away or off, remove; to separate, MBh.; Bhp.; Suśr. &c.; to leave out, omit; to except (see *ud-dhriṭya*); to select, choose: Ā. to take for one's self, AV. iii, 9, 6; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to extend, elevate, raise; to make strong or brisk or quick, MBh.; Suśr.; MārKp. &c.; to present, offer, Yājñ. i, 159; Bhp. iv, 30, 47; to root out, destroy, undo, MBh.; Ragh.; Prab. &c.; to divide (in math.): Caus. *-dhārayati*, to raise, uplift, MBh.; to take for one's self, MBh. xiv, 1928; Desid. *uj-jihīrshati*, to wish to draw out or to rescue, Mn. iv, 251; MBh.

1. **Ud-dhara**, as, m., N. of a Rakshas, L.; mfn. v. l. for *ud-dhura*, q. v., MBh. iii, 1188.

2. **Ud-dhara** (2. sg. Impv. forming irregular Tatpurusha compounds). **Uddharāvastīṣṭi**, **ud-dharōtīṣṭi**, f. any act in which it is said *ud-dhara! avasīṣṭi!* [or *utsīṣṭi!*], gaṇa *mayūra-vyansakādi*, Pān. ii, 1, 72.

Ud-dharana, am, n. (in some meanings perhaps from 1. *ud-√dhri*, q. v.), the act of taking up, raising, lifting up, MBh.; Śārng.; the act of drawing out, taking out, tearing out, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; means of drawing out, Vet.; taking off (clothes), Suśr.; taking away, removing, Vam.; putting or placing before, presenting, treatment, KātyŚr. iv, 1, 10; extricating, delivering, rescuing, Hit.; Ragh. &c.; taking away (a brand from the Gārhapatya-fire to supply other sacred fires), KātyŚr.; eradication; extermination; the act of destroying; vomiting, bringing up; vomited food; final emancipation, L.; (*as*), m., N. of the father of king Śantanu (the author of a commentary on a portion of the Mārkaṇḍeya-purāṇa).

Ud-dharāṇīya, mfn. to be raised or taken up; to be extracted, W.; to be separated, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ud-dhartavya, mfn. to be drawn out, Kathās.; to be separated, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Ud-dhartṛi, mfn. one who raises or lifts up; a sharer, co-heir; one who recovers property, W.; (*id*), m. a destroyer, exterminator, Yājñ.; redeemer, deliverer, Kathās.

Ud-dhārā, as, m. (in some senses perhaps from 1. *ud-√dhri*), the act of raising, elevating, lifting up; drawing out, pulling out, Gaut.; MBh.; Comm. on BrĀrUp.; removing, extinction, payment (of a debt); taking away, deduction; omission, Mn.; Comm. on Yājñ.; selection, a part to be set aside, selected part; exception, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn. &c.; selecting (a passage), selection, extract (of a book), Comm. on Kir. x, 10; extraction, deliverance, redemption, extrication, MBh.; Prab. &c.; a portion, share; a surplus (given by the Hindū law to the eldest son beyond the shares of the younger ones), W.; the first part of a patrimony, W.; the sixth part of booty taken in war (which belongs to the prince), W.; a debt (esp. one not bearing interest), KātyDh.; obligation, Daś.; recovering property; refutation, Car.; Comm. on Nyāyad.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Cocculus Cordifolius*, L.; (*am*), n. a fire-place, L. — *koṣa*, m., N. of a work. — **vi-bhāga**, m. division of shares, partition.

Uddhāraka, mfn. one who raises or lifts, drawing out, L.; paying, giving out, affording. — **vidhi**, m. mode of giving out or paying, Pañcat. ii, 38, 18 (ed. Bühler).

Ud-dhārana, am, n. the act of raising, elevating; drawing out, Bhp.; the act of giving out or paying, Pañcat. 138, 14 (ed. Kosegarten).

Ud-dhārīta, mfn. taken out, drawn forth, extricated; released.

Ud-dhārya, mfn. to be removed or expelled, Āp.; to be cured, Car.; to be delivered.

Ud-dhṛita, mfn. drawn up or out (as water from a well &c.); extracted, pulled up or out, eradicated, broken off, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; drawn up or out, ladled out, skimmed, AV. xii, 5, 34; xv, 12, 1; ŚBr. &c.; raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards, MBh.; Rājāt. &c.; separated, set apart, taken away, removed, Bhp.; Mn. &c.; chosen, selected, taken from or out of, Mn. &c.; raised, made strong or famous, Hit.; recovered; uncovered; dispersed, scattered; holding, containing; vomited, L. — **sneha**, mfn. having the oil extracted (as the refuse of seeds ground for oil), Mn. iv, 62. **Ud-dhṛitāri**, mfn. one who has extirpated his enemies. **Uddhṛitōddhāra**, mfn. that from which the thing to be excepted is excepted, Mn. x, 85.

Ud-dhṛiti, *is*, f. the act of drawing out, extraction, Suśr.; Rājāt.; Śis.; taking away or out, removing (the fire), Nyāyam; abstract, extract, L.; delivering, rescue.

Ud-dhṛitya, ind. p. having raised up or drawn &c.; having excepted, excepting; with the exception of, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

उद्धृष *ud-dhriṣ* (*ud-√hriṣ*), Ved. Ā.

[*d*] *harshate*, to be excited with joy, rejoice; to do anything with joy or pleasure, RV. iv, 21, 9; AV. iii, 19, 6; (in class. lang.) P. *-dhriṣyati*, to be merry or in high spirits; to flare upwards, AitBr. iii, 4, 5; to open (as a calyx), Bhp.; Caus. *-dharshayati* (3. pl. *-dharshāyanti*, RV.) to make merry or in high spirits, rejoice, cheer, RV. v, 21, 5; x, 103, 10; AV. v, 20, 8; to make brisk, encourage, MBh.; MārKp.

2. **Ud-dharsha**, mfn. (for 1. see s. v.) glad, pleased, happy, Bhp.; (*as*), m. the flaring upwards (of the fire), Śay. on AitBr. iii, 4, 5; great joy; a festival (especially a religious one), L.

3. **Ud-dharshana**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 188, col. 3) causing joy, gladdening; (*ī*), f. a kind of metre; (*am*), n. erection of the hair (through rapture), L. **Uddharashin**, mfn. one whose hair is erect (through joy), AV. viii, 6, 17; (*inī*), f. a kind of metre (consisting of four verses, of fourteen syllables each).

उद्धा *ud-√dhmā*, P. *-dhamati*, to blow out, breathe out, expire (see *ud-dhmāya* below); to inflate, make known by blowing (a trumpet &c.), TĀr. i, 12, 1.

1. **Ud-dhama**, mfn. one who blows, Vop.; (*as*), m. breathing hard, panting; blowing, sounding, L.

2. **Ud-dhama** (2. sg. Impv. forming irregular Tatpurusha compounds). — **vidhamā**, f. any act in which it is said *ud-dhama! vidhamā!*, gaṇa *mayūra-vyansakādi*, Pān. ii, 1, 72.

Ud-dhmāna, am, n. a fire-place, stove, L.

Ud-dhmāya, ind. p. having breathed out, expiring, ŚBr. i, 4, 3, 18; (the MSS. read *ud-dhmāya*; Say. *ud-māya*; Weber conjectures *ud-dhmāya*.)

उद्धा *uddhya*, as, m. (*√ujjh*, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 1, 115) a river, Ragh. xi, 8; N. of a river, Bhāṭṭ.; L.

उद्धृष *ud-√dhvans*, Ā. *-dhvansate*, to be affected or attacked (by disease &c.), Car.; Caus. P. *-dhvansayati*, to attack, cause to befall, affect, MBh.; Car.

Ud-dhvansa, as, m. destruction, Car. ii, 2, 8; affection (of the throat), hoarseness, Suśr.; Car.; the state of being attacked (by infectious disorders &c.), an epidemic, Car. iii, 3.

Ud-dhvansana, am, n. affection (of the throat), Car.; an epidemic, Car. iii, 3.

उद्धृ *ud-dhve* (*ud-√hve*), P. *-dhvayati* (impf. 1. sg. *-dhvam*, AV.) to call out, entice, AV. x, 10, 22; xviii, 2, 23; AitBr.

उद्धन् *ud-bandh*, Ā. (Pot. *-badhnīta*) to tie up, hang one's self, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 8.

Ud-baddha, mfn. tied up or upwards, MBh.; Kum.; hung, hung up, MBh. iv, 13, 12; checked,

interrupted; annulled, Bhp. x, 85, 43; compact, firm (as the leg of a man), MBh.; VarBrS.

Ud-badhya, ind. p. having tied up or hanged one's self, hanging one's self, Rājat.; Kathās.; Pañcat.

1. **Ud-bandha** (for 2. see s. v.), as, m. hanging one's self, Kathās.; VarBrS.

Ud-bandhana, mf(ī)n. serving for hanging up (as a string), R. ii, 12, 80; (am), n. hanging, hanging one's self, MBh.; Kathās.; Gaut.

Ud-bāndhuka, mfn. one who hangs up, TS. ii, 5, 17.

उद्ध्य 2. ud-bandha (fr. *bandha* with *ud* in sense of apart), mfn. unbound, loosened, united (as hair), Ragh. xvi, 67 (ed. Calc.)

उद्ध्यिस् ud-barhis, mfn. having sacrificial grass above, MaitrS. ii, 2, 3.

उद्ध्य ud-bala, mfn. strong, powerful; (cf. *upādabala*.)

उद्ध्य ud-√bādḥ, Ā. -*bādḥate*, to burst forth, break forth, ŚBr.

उद्ध्य ud-bāshpa. See *ud-vāshpa*.

उद्ध्य ud-bōhu, mfn. having the arms raised; extending the arms, ŚBr.; Ragh. i, 3.

Ud-bōhuka, mfn. id., ĀsvGr. iv, 1, 9.

उद्ध्य ud-bila, mfn. emerged from a hole, (an animal) that has quitted its hole, R.

उद्ध्य ud-budbuda, mfn. bubbling out or forth, Mcar.

उद्ध्य ud-√budh, Ā. -*budhyate* (aor. 3. pl. -*abudhran*, RV.) to awake, RV. vii, 72, 3; x, 101, 1; VS.

Ud-buddha, mfn. roused up, awakened; come forth, appearing, Sāh.; blown, budded, L.; excited; reminded, made to think of, recalled, W. — **sam-akāra**, m. association of ideas, recalling anything to remembrance.

Ud-bodha, as, m. awaking; coming forth, appearing, Sāh.; Rājat.; fumigation, VarBrS.; reminding; incipient knowledge, W.

Ud-bodhaka, mfn. exciting, calling forth, Sāh.; reminding; one who reminds or calls to remembrance; discovering, exhibiting, W.

Ud-bodhana, am, n. awaking, arousing; recalling, reminding, W.

उद्ध्य ud-budhnyā, Nom. (fr. -*budhna*), P. -*budhnyati*, to come out of the deep, come or spring up, MaitrUp.

उद्ध्य ud-brīghaṇa, mfn. (√*brīh*), increasing, strengthening, Bhp.

उद्ध्य ud-√brū, Ā. -*bruvate*, to extol, praise (see RTL. p. 424) TBr. i, 7, 10, 6; ŚBr. v; ii, 2, 4 (to renounce, give up, NBD.)

उद्ध्य ud-√bhañj. See forms below.

Ud-bhagna, mfn. burst, torn, Suśr.

Ud-bhaṅga, as, m. the act of breaking off, leaving off.

उद्ध्य ud-bhaṭa, mfn. excellent, eminent, exalted, magnanimous, extraordinary, Bhar.; Viddh.; vehement, passionate, Git.; (as), m. a tortoise, L.; a fan for winnowing corn, L.; N. of an author. — **tva**, n. weight, importance (of a contradiction), Sarvad.

उद्ध्य ud-√bharts, P. (impf. 2. pl. -*abhartsata*, ŚākhŚr. xii, 23, 1; -*abhartsatha*?, AV. xx, 134, 1 [MSS.]) to use roughly?

उद्ध्य ud-bhava. See *ud-√bhū*.

उद्ध्य ud-bhāsa, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhā, P. -*bhāti*, to become visible, appear, Mn.; Bhp.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhās, P. Ā. -*bhāsati*, -*te*, to come forth or appear brightly, shine, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to become visible, strike, MBh. v, 728; Caus. P. Ā. -*bhāsayati*, -*te*, to illuminate, light up, Hariv.; VP.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; to make apparent or prominent, cause to come forth, Bhartṛ.; Comm. on Kum. i, 2; to render brilliant or beautiful, Mfich.; Ragh.

Ud-bhāsa, as, m. radiance, splendour, *gaṇa* ba-

lādi, Pāp. v, 2, 136 (not in the Kāt.) — **vat**, mfn. shining, radiant, ib.

Ud-bhāṣita, mfn. come forth, appeared; lighted up, illumined, splendid; ornamented, graced, beautiful.

Ud-bhāṣin, mfn. shining, radiant, Kum.; Bhartṛ.; coming forth, appearing, Rājat.; Daśar.; giving or causing splendour, Mfich.

Ud-bhāṣura, mfn. shining, radiant, Amar.

उद्ध्य 1. ud-√bhīd, P. -*bhinatti* (Subj. -*bhinddat*, RV.; Pot. 1. sg. -*bhidayam*, AV.) to break or burst through, break out; to appear above, become visible, rise up, RV. x, 45, 10; AV. ix, 2, 2; iv, 38, 1; TāndyaBr.; ŚBr.; to pierce, Vedāntas.; Bhp.: Pass. -*bhidayate*, to spring open, burst forth, MBh.; to shoot open or up, break out, appear, Daś.; Bhp. &c.

Ud-bhij- (in comp. for 2. *ud-bhid* below). — **ja**, mfn. sprouting, germinating (as a plant), ChUp.; AitUp.; MBh.; Mn. &c.

2. **Ud-bhid**, mfn. penetrating, bursting through; coming or bursting forth, pouring, overflowing; abounding with, RV.; AV. v, 20, 11; VS.; breaking forth (from the earth), sprouting, germinating, MBh.; (r), m. a kind of sacrifice, KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; (r), f. a sprout or shoot of a plant, a plant; a spring, fountain, Suśr.; (with *indraya*) N. of a Sāman. — **vidyā**, f. the science of plants, botany.

Ud-bhīda, mfn. sprouting, germinating, MBh.; (as), m. N. of a son of Jyotishmat; of the Varsha ruled over by him, VP.; (am), n. a fountain, spring, L.; a kind of salt, L.; N. of a Sāman.

Ud-bhinna, mfn. burst forth, opened, burst; having broken through, come forth, appeared; made to appear, brought to light, Kull.; appearing above, AV. x, 5, 36; xvi, 8, 1 seqq.; Mālav.; Pañcat. &c.; discovered, betrayed, Sāh.; provided or abounding with, Bhp.; Pañcat.

Ud-bheda, as, m. the act of breaking through or out, becoming manifest or visible, appearing, sprouting, Śak. 85 d; Kum.; Bhartṛ.; Sāh. &c.; (in dram.) the first manifestation of the germ (*bija*) of the plot, Sāh.; Daśar.; Pratāpar.; a sprout or shoot of a plant, L.; a spring, fountain, R.; MBh.; treachery, Kathās.; mentioning, Prasannar.

Ud-bhēdana, am, n. the act of breaking through or out, coming forth, MBh.; Car.

उद्ध्य 1. ud-√bhū, P. -*bhavati*, to come up to, reach, be equal, ŚBr.; TBr.; to rise, rise against, Kathās.; to come forth, arise, exist, spring from, MBh.; Kathās.; Hariv.; Rājat. &c.; to shoot forth, increase, grow larger, thrive, MaitrUp.; Naish.: Caus. -*bhāvayati*, to cause to exist, produce, Ragh. ii, 62; Vedāntas.; to make apparent, show, explain, MBh.; Sāh. &c.; to speak of, mention, Prasannar.; Comm. on Bādar.; to consider, think (with two acc.), Vcar. ix, 19.

Ud-bhāva, as, m. existence, generation, origin, production, birth; springing from, growing; becoming visible, Yājñ.; Mn.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; birth-place, SvetUp.; Kāvyaḍ.; N. of a son of Nahusha, VP.; a sort of salt, L.; (ifc.) mfn. produced or coming from, MBh.; Mn. &c. — **kara**, mfn. productive. — **kaṣetra**, n. the place of origin, Daś.

Ud-bhāva, as, m. production, generation, *gaṇa* *balādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 136; rising (of sounds), Pushpas. ix, 4, 22.

Ud-bhāvāsa, am, n. the act of raising up, elevation, MBh. xii, 2913; Lalit.; passing over, inattention, neglect, disregard, MBh.; announcement, communication, Naish.; making visible, manifestation, Kāraṇḍ.

Ud-bhāvayitṛi, mfn. one who raises upwards or elevates, Daś.

Ud-bhāvita, mfn. caused to exist, created, produced, Sāh.

Ud-bhāvin, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 136) coming forth, becoming visible &c.

2. **Ud-bhū**, mf(ī)n (bhū) 'being up to what is wanted,' sufficient; having persistency, persevering, AV. ix, 2, 16; xviii, 4, 26; VS. xv, 1.

Ud-bhūta, mfn. come forth, produced, born; grown, MaitrUp.; MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.; raised, elevated, increased, R.; Ritus; visible, perceptible, distinct, positive, Bhāṣhāp. — **tva**, n. the state of being increased, MaitrUp. v, 2. — **rūpa**, n. visible form or shape; (mfn.) having a visible shape.

— **sparāsa-vat**, mfn. having distinct or positive tangibility, tangible, Bhāṣhāp. 55.

Ud-bhūti, is, f. coming forth, existence, appearance, Kap.; elevation, increase, Kum.; Vikr.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhṛi, P. Ā. -*bharoti*, -*te* (pf. -*bhāra*, pres. p. -*bhārat*; but -*bibhrat*, Git. i, 16) to take or carry away or out, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to take for one's self, choose, select, RV.; AV.; VS.; to raise up, elevate, RV. viii, 19, 23; to carry above, raise up, Git.

उद्ध्य ud-bhyasā (√*bhyas* connected with √*bhī*), trembling, AV. xi, 9, 17.

उद्ध्य ud-√bhram, P. -*bhramati*, -*bhrōmyati*, to whirl or move upwards, start or jump up; to rise, ascend, raise one's self, R.; Git.; MārkP.; Bhp. &c.; Caus. -*bhrāmayati*, to wave, swing, MBh.; to excite, R.

Ud-bhrama, as, m. whirling; excitement, L.; intoxication, L.; N. of a class of beings attending on Śiva, SkandaP.

Ud-bhramāṇa, am, n. the act of moving or whirling upwards, rising, ascending, Comm. on Śak. 263, 1.

Ud-bhrānta, mfn. risen, ascended, goose or jumped up, turned upwards, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; come forth or out of (the earth), Kathās.; run away, disappeared, Rājat.; wandering about, roaming, MBh.; agitated, excited, bewildered, distressed, MBh.; R.; VarBrS. &c.; whirled, flourished; waved (as a sword); (am), n. the act of waving (a sword), MBh.; the rising (of the wind), Hariv.; excitement, agitation, Sāh.

Ud-bhrāntaka, mfn. wandering about, roaming, NṛisUp.; (am), n. whirling upwards, rising, ascending, Śak. 263, 1.

उद्ध्य ud-bhrū, mfn. having the brows drawn up, Bālar. 36, 1.

उद्ध्य ud-man, a, n. (√*ud*), surging, flooding, VS.; MaitrS.

उद्ध्य udyā, mfn. (√*vad*, q. v.), to be spoken; (*udyā*, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 8, 2, erroneous for *uj-jyā*, q. v.; *udyā*, L., erroneous for *udhyā*, q. v.)

उद्ध्य ud-yat, mfn. (fr. *ud-√i*, q. v.), rising &c.; (am), m. a star, PārGṛ.; (if), f. a particular manner of recitation, TāndyaBr.; Lāṭy. — **parvata** and **udyad-giri**, m. the eastern mountain (cf. *udaya-giri*), MBh.; R.

उद्ध्य ud-√yam, P. -*yacchati* (aor. -*ayān*, RV. vi, 71, 5), Ā. (if the result of the action returns to the agent, Pāp. i, 3, 75) -*yacchate* (aor. -*ayayista* & -*yamishṭa*); Subj. -*yaṇsate*, RV. i, 143, 7; inf. -*yāmam*, MaitrS. ii, 4, 3; to lift up, raise, RV. v, 32, 7; vi, 71, 1 & 5; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; Śak. &c.; to raise, set up, elevate; to put up or higher, carry or bring upwards, RV. iv, 53, 1; i, 143, 7; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; to hold out, present, offer (a sacrifice to gods, or any other thing to men), RV.; AV.; TS.; MBh.; Bhp.; R. &c.; to shake up, raise, RV. i, 10, 1; i, 56, 1; x, 119, 2; AV. xiv, 1, 59; to raise (one's voice, or rays, or light), RV.; to undertake, commence, to be diligent, strive after (only P., e.g. *ud-yacchati cikitsām vaidyāḥ*, 'the physician strives after the science of medicine,' Kāś. on Pān. i, 3, 75; with dat. or acc. or without any object), MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Rājat. &c.; to rein, curb; to guide, MBh.; to keep away or off, restrain, check, TS. vi, 3, 4, 6; TBr. iii, 3, 1, 3; Intens. -*yanyamitī*, to raise, stretch out (the arms), RV. i, 95, 7.

Ud-yata, mfn. raised, held up, elevated, high, MBh.; R.; Bhp.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; hold out, offered, presented, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R.; Bhp. &c.; undertaken, commenced, begun, R.; undertaking, commencing; ready or eager for; prepared, intent on; trained, exercised, disciplined; active, persevering, labouring diligently and incessantly (with dat. or loc. or inf. or without any object), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Yājñ.; MārkP.; Rājat. &c.; (as), m. a kind of time (in music), L.; a section, division of a book, chapter. — **kārmuka**, mfn. with raised bow. — **gada**, mfn. with uplifted mace. — **sūla**, mfn. with raised spear. — **śruo** (*śrudyata*), mfn. one who has raised a ladle (to offer a libation), RV. i, 31, 5. **Udyatāyudha** or **udyatāstra**, mfn. having an uplifted weapon, MBh.; R.; Bhp. &c.

Ud-yati, is, f. raising, elevation, RV. i, 190, 3; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

Ud-yantṛi, mfn. one who raises or elevates, RV. i, 178, 3.

Ud-yama, as, m. the act of raising or lifting up, elevation, R.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; undertaking, beginning; the act of striving after, exerting one's self, exertion, strenuous and continued effort, perseverance, diligence, zeal, R.; Kum.; Pañcat.; VarBṛS. &c. — **bhaṅga**, m. frustration of effort, discouragement, dissuasion; desisting. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bearing or undergoing exertion, Bhartṛ.

Ud-yamana, am, n. raising, elevation, Pān.; Sarvad.; effort, exertion, Daś.

Ud-yamita, mfn. excited, instigated, Kir. ix, 66.

Udyamin, mfn. undertaking, persevering; making effort, active, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Bhartṛ.

Udyamiyas, mfn. raising more or excessively, RV. x, 86, 6.

1. **Ud-yamya**, mfn. to be undertaken with exertion, W.

2. **Ud-yamya**, ind. p. having lifted or taken up; having made exertion.

Ud-yāmā, as, m. the act of erecting or stretching out, ŚBr. viii, 5, 1, 13; a rope, cord, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Ud-yā, ud-√yā, P. -yāti, to rise (as the sun), RV. x, 37, 3; to go out or away, start from, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 4, 1; Ragh.; to raise one's self, rise, Git.; Kathās.; to rise, originate from, Rājāt.; Naish.; to excel, surpass (acc.), MārkaP.

Ud-yāna, am, n. the act of going out, AV. viii, 1, 6; walking out; a park, garden, royal garden, Yājñ.; R.; Megh.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; purpose, motive, L.; N. of a country in the north of India.

— **pāla**, -**pālaka**, m., -**pālīkā**, -**pālī**, f. a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden, Kum.; Kathās. &c. — **mālā**, f. a row of gardens, Kāyād. — **raśhaka**, m. a gardener.

Udyānaka, am, n. a garden, park, R.

Ud-yāpana, am, n. the act of bringing to a conclusion, finishing, accomplishment.

Ud-yāpanikā, f. return home from a journey, Hpar.

Ud-yāpita, mfn. brought to a conclusion, finished, accomplished, MW.

उद्यय ud-yāva. See ud-√2. yu.

उद्यत ud-yāśd, as, m. (√yas), exertion, effort, VS. xxxix, 11.

उद्यु ud-√2. yu, P. Ā. -youti (1. pl. -yudāmahe) to draw up or upwards, RV. vi, 57, 6; TS. ii, 6, 5, 5; to join, mix; to confound.

Ud-yāva, as, m. the act of mixing, joining, Pān.

Ud-yuta, mfn. mixed with, MaitrS.; confounded, mad, AV. vi, 111, 2.

उद्युज् 1. ud-√yuj, P. Ā. -yunakti, -yunkte (inf. -yujē, AV.) to join, be in contact with, AV. vi, 70, 2; to get off or away, go away, ŚBr. iv, 1, 5, 7; Lāty.; to go near, undergo, prepare; to make efforts, be active, MBh.; Kathās.; Daś.; Caus. -yoyayati, to excite, incite, make active or quick, stimulate to exertion, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Ud-yukta, mfn. undergoing, undertaking; prepared or ready for, zealously active, labouring for some desired end, MBh.; R.; Kathās. &c.

Ud-yugā, am, n. a particular disease [BRD.], AV. v, 22, 11.

2. **Ud-yuj**, k, f. endeavour, striving after, MānGr.

Ud-yoga, as, m. the act of undertaking anything, exertion, perseverance, strenuous and continuous endeavour; active preparation, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Hit. &c. — **parvan**, n., N. of the fifth book of the Mahābhārata; also of a section of the fifth book (chapters 45-47) of the Rāmāyana. — **samartha**, mfn. capable of exertion.

Udyogin, mfn. one who makes effort, active, laborious, persevering, energetic.

Ud-yojita, mfn. excited, raised, gathered (as clouds), Prabh.

उद्युध ud-√yudh, P. -yodhati, to bubble up (as water), AV. xii, 3, 29; to fly into a passion, show enmity or hatred against, Tāpdyabr.

उद्र udṛā, as, m. (√ud, Uṇ. ii, 13), a kind of aquatic animal (a crab, Comm. on VS.; an otter, Uṇ. & L.); VS. xxiv, 37; (am), n. water; see *anudṛā* and *udrin*. — **pāraka**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh.

Udraka, as, m., N. of a Rishi.

Udrin, mfn. abounding in water, RV.

उद्रङ्क udraṅka and **udraṅga**, as, m. a town, L.; N. of Hariscandra's city (floating in the air), L.

उद्रञ्ज ud-√rañj, Intens. P. -rārajiti, to become agitated, fly into a passion, AV. vi, 71, 2.

उद्रथ ud-ratha, as, m. the pin of the axle of a carriage, L.; a cock, L.

उद्रम् ud-√ram, P. (impf. -aramat) to cease, leave off (speaking), ŚBr. vii, 4, 1, 39.

उद्रमि ud-raśmi, mfn. radiating upwards, sending rays of light upwards, Śis. iii, 62.

उद्राव ud-rāva, as, m. (√ru), a loud noise, W.

उद्रिच् ud-√ric, Pass. -ricyate (pf. -ririce, RV.) to be prominent, stand out, exceed, excel, preponderate, RV. i, 102, 7; vii, 32, 12; to increase, abound in; Caus. -recayati, to enhance, cause to increase, Rājāt.

Ud-rikta, mfn. prominent, standing out, R.; increased, augmented, abundant, abounding, excessive; superfluous, left, remaining, TS. vii; ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Mn. &c. — **oitta**, n. a mind abounding in (goodness &c.), Pañcat. i, 6, 12; (mfn.) having a lofty mind, proud, arrogant, Kathās. xci, 55. — **cetas**, mfn. high-minded, Kathās. xxiii, 73; intoxicated, L.

Ud-reka, as, m. abundance, overplus, excess, preponderance, superiority, predominance, MBh.; Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; (ā), f. the plant *Melia Semper-virens*, L.

Udrekīn, mfn. excessive, violent, Sāh.; (ifc.) abounding in, giving preponderance, Suśr.

Udrecaka, mfn. enhancing or augmenting exceedingly, Rājāt. iv, 526.

उद्रूच् ud-√ruc, Ā. (impf. 2. sg. -arocathās) to stune forth, AV. xiii, 3, 23.

उद्रुज् ud-ruja, mfn. (√ruj), destroying, breaking down; undermining, rooting up, Pān.; Ragh.; (cf. *kūlam-udruja*.)

उद्रुथ ud-√2. rudh, P. (aor. -arautsit) to push away, turn out, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 41.

उद्रुधन ud-radhana, am, n. (√1. rudh = √ruh), rising, growing, AitBr. iv, 14, 5.

उद्रुश ud-vaṅśa, mfn. of high descent, Hcat.; (as), m., N. of a Rishi; (am), n., N. of a Sāman, Tāpdyabr.

Udvaṅśīya, am, n., N. of a Sāman. **Udvaṅśīyōttara**, am, n. id., Tāpdyabr.

उद्रक्त्र ud-vaktra, mfn. having the face uplifted.

उद्रत् ud-vdt, t, f. (fr. 1. ud), height, elevation, RV.; AV. xii, 1, 2; Kaus.; (mfn.) containing the word *ud*, Tāpdyabr.; (ā), n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

उद्रत्सर ud-vatsard, as, m. the last year of a cycle, MaitrS.; Kāth.; VarBṛS.

Udvatsariya, mfn. belonging to the above year, VarBṛS.

उद्रद् ud-√vad, P. -vadati (inf. *ūd-vaditos*, MaitrS. i, 4, 10) to raise one's voice, utter, speak, pronounce, RV. x, 166, 5; AV. v, 20, 11; MaitrS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; Caus. -vādayati, to cause to proclaim; to cause to resound, ŚBr.

Ud-vādāna, am, n. the act of crying aloud, proclaiming, KātyŚr.; Vait.

उद्रध ud-√vadh, P. (aor. Subj. -vadhīt) to tear to pieces, lacerate, RV. ii, 42, 2; VS. xiii, 16.

उद्रन ud-vana, mfn. steep, precipitous, Kāth.; (cf. *pravāṇa*.)

उद्रप् ud-√2. vāp, P. -vāpati (pf. 2. du. -ūpāthas and -ūpāthas, RV.) to pour out, take out; to scrape, dig up; to throw away, destroy, annul, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; Kaus.; Caus. -vāpayati, to cause to pour out or away, ŚākhGr. iii, 1, 3; to cause to dig up, ŚBr.

Ud-vāpana, am, n. the act of pouring out, shaking out; (ī), f., see *piśhād*.

Ud-vāpa, as, m. the act of throwing out, removing, Comm. on Nyāyam.; ejection, KātyŚr.; Kaus.; (in logic) non-existence of a consequent resulting from the absence of an antecedent, W.

Ud-vāpana, am, n. the act of putting out (the fire), Comm. on ĀpŚr.

उद्रम् ud-√vam, P. -vamati, to vomit out, spit out; to give out, emit, shed (tears), throw (arrows, glances &c.), TS.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.

Ud-vamana, am, n. the act of giving out, emitting, shedding (e.g. tears), Pān. iii, 1, 16.

Ud-vamita, mfn. vomited, ejected, L.

Ud-vānta, mfn. id.; (as), m. an elephant out of rut, L.

Ud-vānti, is, f. the act of giving out, emitting, Vop.

Ud-vāmin, mfn. ifc. vomiting out, Car.

उद्रयस् ud-vayus, mfn. one by whom corn is produced or ripened [Mahidh.], VS. ix, 3.

उद्रगै ud-varga. See ud-√vṛji.

उद्रतै ud-varta, &c. See ud-√vṛti.

उद्रत्तै ud-vartman, a, n. a wrong road, MaitrUp. vi, 30.

उद्रथै ud-vardhana. See ud-√vṛidh.

उद्रस् ud-√5. vas, P. -vasati, to live away, MW.; Caus. P. Ā. -vāsayati, -te, to cause to live away; to banish, expel; to remove, separate, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; BhP. &c.; to root out (trees), ĀśvGr.; to destroy, lay waste, Hariv.; Pañcat.

1. **Ud-vāsa** (for 2. see s.v.), as, m. banishment, exile; abandonment; setting free, dismission, *gana balādi*, Pān. v, 2, 136; BhP.; carrying out for slaughter, killing, L. — **vāt**, mfn., Pān. v, 2, 136.

Ud-vāsana, am, n. the act of taking out or away (from the fire), KātyŚr.; Kaus.; quitting, abandoning; expelling, banishing; taking out in order to kill, killing, slaughter, L.

Udvāsin, mfn., *gana balādi*, Pān. v, 2, 136.

Udvāsi-kārin, mfn. making (a country) inhabited, TBr. i, 2, 6, 7.

Ud-vāsa, mfn. to be taken off; to be put away, BhP.; relating to the killing of a sacrificial animal, R.

उद्रस ud-vasa, mfn. (cf. *dur-vasa*) uninhabited, empty, Rājāt.; disappeared, gone, Viddh.; (am), n. solitude, Śatr.

उद्रह ud-√vah, P. Ā. -vahati, -te, to lead or carry out or up, draw out, save, RV. i, 50, 1; vii, 69, 7; AV.; AitBr.; Tāpdyabr.; Hariv. &c.; to bear up, lift up, elevate, MBh.; BhP.; to take or lead away (a bride from her parents' house), lead home, marry, PārGr.; Gobh.; Yājñ.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; to lead to or near, bring, BhP.; to bear (a weight or burden), wear (clothes &c.), MBh.; R.; Kum.; Śis. &c.; to support (the earth), rule, govern, Rājāt.; Kathās. &c.; to wear, have, possess; to show, BhP.; VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; Sāh.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. -vāhayati, to cause to marry, marry, MBh.; Pañcat.

Ud-ūdha, mfn. borne up, raised up; carried; sustained; recovered, acquired, MW.; married; coarse, gross, heavy, fat, L.; material, substantial; much, exceeding, L.

Ud-vahā, mfn. carrying or leading up, AV. xix, 25, 1; carrying away, taking up or away, ŚBr.; Pān.; continuing, propagating, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; eminent, superior, best, L.; (as), m. the act of leading home (a bride), marriage, BhP.; son, offspring, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; chief offspring, Ragh. ix, 9; the fourth of the seven winds or courses of air (viz. that which supports the Nakshatras or lunar constellations and causes their revolution), Hariv.; the vital air that conveys nourishment upwards; one of the seven tongues of fire; N. of a king, MBh.; (ā), f. daughter, L.

Ud-vahana, am, n. the act of lifting or bringing up, Suśr.; Ragh.; carrying, drawing, driving; being carried on, riding (inst.), Pañcat.; Ragh.; Kum.; Mn. &c.; leading home (a bride), wedding, marriage, PārGr.; BhP.; possessing, showing, Rājāt.; the lowest part of a pillar, pediment, Comm. on VarBṛS.

Ud-vāha, as, m. the act of leading home (a bride), marriage, wedding, MBh.; Kathās.; VarBṛS. &c. — **karman**, n. the marriage ceremony, Mn. iii, 43. — **tattva**, n., N. of a work of Raghu-nandana on marriage ceremonies. **Udvāharksha**, n. (ā + ṛi²) 'marriage Nakshatra,' one held to be auspicious for a marriage, BhP. x, 53, 4.

Ud-vāhana, m(f)n. drawing up, lifting up, L.; (am), n. anything which raises or draws up, L.; ploughing a field twice, L.; anxiety, anxious regret, L.; marriage, L.; (ī), f. a cord, rope, L.

Udvāhika, mfn. relating to a marriage, matrimonial, Mn. ix, 65.

Ud-vāhita, mfn. raised, lifted or pulled up, eradicated.

Udvāhin, mfn. one who raises or draws up, L.; one who marries, relating to marriage, L.; (inf), f. a rope, L.

Udvodhu-kāma, mfn. desirous of marrying.
Ud-vodhri, dhā, m. a husband, T. (quoted from the Mahā-nirpaya-tantra).

उद्वाह्नि ud-vahni, mfn. emitting sparks or gleams (as an eye), Śit. iv, 28. — **Udvāla**, mfn. sending flames upwards, shining upwards, Kathās. cxviii, 76.

उद्वा ud-√vā, P. -vāti, to be blown out, go out, AitBr. viii, 28, 10; Kauś. (cf. *ud-√vai*).

1. **Ud-vāna**, am, n. the going out, being extinguished, Nyāyam.

उद्वाचन ud-vācana, mfn. causing to cry out (?), AV. v, 8, 8.

उद्वादन ud-vādana. See *ud-√vad*.

उद्वातन ud-vāna, mfn. (probably corrupted fr. *ud-vānta*), ejected, vomited, L.; (am), n. the act of ejecting, vomiting, L.; a stove, L.

उद्वात ud-vāra, mfn. (fr. *√vāra* = *vāla*), having the tail raised, TS. i, 8, 9, 2; TBr. i, 7, 3, 6.

उद्वालवत् udvāla-vat, ān, m., N. of a Gandharva, ŚBr. xi, 2, 3, 9; Comm. on VS.

उद्वाश ud-√vāś, Ā. -vāśyate, to address in a weeping voice or while uttering lamentations, Bhaṭṭ. iii, 32.

उद्वाप ud-vāshpa, mfn. shedding tears, Kathās. — **tva**, n. the act of shedding tears, Vikr. 29.

उद्वास 2. ud-vāsa, m(f)ān. (for 1. see *ud-√vas*) one who has put off clothes (said of a woman who has put off her soiled clothes after her period of impurity), Kauś.

Ud-vāśas, mfn. id., ŚBr.

उद्वासिन् ud-vikāsin, mfn. (√kas), blown, expanded, open, Kād.

उद्वापु ud-vi-√ghush, Caus. P. -ghoshayati, to cause to sound loud; to declare or proclaim aloud, BbP.

उद्वाच ud-vi-√caksh, Ā. -cashṭe, to perceive, BbP. xi, 23, 44.

उद्वाज् ud-√vij, Ā. -vijate (rarely -vejate in MBh.), P. -vijati (rarely), to gush or spring upwards, AV. iv, 15, 3; to be agitated, grieved or afflicted; to shudder, tremble, start; to fear, be afraid of (with gen., abl. or instr.), MBh.; BbP.; Pañcat. &c.; to shrink from, recede, leave off, Śatr.; Bhaṭṭ.; to frighten, MBh. ii, 178; Caus. P. -vejayati, to frighten, terrify, intimidate, MBh.; Kathās.; Mṛicoh.; Pañcat. &c.; to cause to shudder, Vāgbh.; to revive a fainting person (by sprinkling water), Suśr.; to tease, molest, Kum.; Prab.; Śārng.

Ud-vigna, mfn. shuddering, starting, frightened, terrified, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; sorrowful, anxious, grieving for (an absent lover), MBh.; Daś.; Bhag. &c. — **citta**, -**cetas**, -**manas**, or -**hṛdaya**, mfn. having the mind or soul agitated by fright, depressed in mind; sorrowful, anxious, distressed, MBh.; BbP.; MārKP. &c. — **dris**, f. and -**locana**, n. a frightened glance; (mfn.) one who looks frightened, BbP.

Ud-vega, mfn. going swiftly; an express messenger, a runner, courier, &c., L.; steady, composed, tranquil, L.; ascending, mounting, going up or upwards, L.; an ascetic whose arms by long habit continue always raised above the head, L.; (as), m. trembling, waving, shaking; agitation, anxiety; regret, fear, distress (occasioned by separation from a beloved object), MBh.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; the being offended, Kāvyaḍ; admiration, astonishment, L.; (*udvegam* √ *√kri*, to disturb; to be disturbed in mind, R.; Sāh.; Pañcat. &c.); (am), n. the fruit of the Areca Fanflet; the Areca nut (called betel nut because eaten with the betel leaf), L. — **kara**, -**kāra**, -**kārin**, mfn. causing anxiety or agitation or distress, Pañcat. — **√kṣin**, mfn. bringing or causing agitation, disquieting, troubling, Kathās.

Udvagin, mfn. suffering distress, anxious, un-

happy, L.; causing anxiety or agitation of mind, Pañcat.

Ud-vejaka, mfn. agitating, distressing, annoying, causing pain or sorrow, Śārng.

Ud-vejana, mfn. id., Kathās.; Kām.; (am), n. shudder, shuddering, Suśr.; agitation, fear; the act of terrifying, causing to shudder, Daśar.; Sāh. — **kara**, mfn. causing to shake with horror, causing excitement or pain, Mn.

Ud-vejanīya, mfn. to be feared; to be shrunk from, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; Suśr.

Ud-vejayitṛi, mfn. terrifying; a terrifier, MW.

Ud-vejita, mfn. caused to shudder; grieved, pained, afflicted.

Ud-vejin, mfn. causing anxiety or agitation of mind, causing shudder or horror, Kathās.

उद्दिग् ud-vi-√dri, Caus. P. -dārayati, to dig up, turn or tear up, BbP. x, 68, 71.

उद्दिद् ud-viddha, mfn. See *ud-√vyadh*.

उद्दिर्वहेण ud-vivarhāṇa, am, n. (√*vr̥h*), the act of plucking out, tearing out, BbP.

उद्दिस्ज् ud-vi-√srij, P. -srijati, to leave, abandon, BbP. iv, 31, 32.

उद्दिक् ud-viksh (ud-vi-√viksh), Ā. -vikshate, to look up or upwards, look at, view; to perceive, Śāk.; Ratnāv.; Amar. &c.; to consider, examine, Pañcat.

Ud-vikshāṇa, am, n. the act of looking up or upwards; look, view, MBh.; Ragh.

Ud-vikshita, mfn. looked at; perceived, MBh.; Ragh.

Ud-vikshya, ind. p. having looked upwards &c.

उद्दिज् ud-√vij, Pass. -vijyate, to be blown upon or against, MBh. iii, 1757.

उद्दि ud-√1. vṛi.

Ud-vṛitya, ind. p. having opened, opening wide (the eyes), MBh.

उद्दि ud-√2. vṛi, Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. -*varasva*) to elect, select, choose, R. (ed. Schlegel) ii, 11, 9; (v. l. -*dharasva*, ed. Bombay).

उद्दिहण ud-vriṇhāṇa. See *ud-brinḥāṇa*.

उद्दिज् ud-√vij, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*vr̥ingdhī*) to tear out, pluck out, root up (figuratively), KaushUp. ii, 7; Intens. (p. -*dvirvrijas*) to stretch out, extend, RV. vi, 58, 2.

Ud-varga, as, m. one who roots up, a destroyer, KaushUp. ii, 7.

उद्दिग् ud-√vrit, P. (pf. -*vavarta*) to go asunder, burst open, ŚBr. iv, 4, 3, 4; Ā. -*vartate*, to go upwards, rise, ascend, swell; to bubble up, overflow, Hariv.; BbP.; Suśr.; to be puffed up with pride, become arrogant or extravagant; to proceed from, originate, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 5; to fall down, BbP.; Caus. P. -*varlayati*, to beat to pieces, split, burst, RV. viii, 14, 13; TBr.; MBh.; Hariv.; to swing or throw out, Kauś.; to cause to swell up.

Ud-varta, mfn. superfluous, redundant, plentiful; left over as a remainder, L.; (as), m. a remainder, surplus, L.

Ud-vartaka, mfn. causing to rise, increasing, MW.; (ifc.) rubbing, Pāṇ.; (as), m. (in math.) the quantity assumed for the purpose of an operation.

Ud-vartana, mfn. causing to burst, Hariv. 9563; (am), n. the act of rising, going up, ascending, jumping up, Megh.; Kathās.; VarBṛS.; the springing up of plants or grain &c.; swelling up, overflowing, Car.; drawing out metal, laminating, W.; grinding, pounding; rubbing or kneading the body, rubbing and cleansing it with fragrant unguents; the unguents used for that purpose (or to relieve pains in the limbs &c.), Yājñ.; Mn.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c.; bad behaviour, bad conduct, L.

Ud-vartita, mfn. caused to come out or swell up, Kathās. xxix, 80; raised, elevated, Suśr.; perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded, shampooed, Pañcat.; Subh.

Ud-vartin, mfn. ifc. rubbing or kneading with.

Ud-vṛitta, mfn. swollen up, swelling; prominent, Suśr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Bhartṛ.; excited, agitated, waving, MBh.; Ragh.; BbP.; Suśr. &c.; extravagant, ill-behaved, ill-mannered, proud, arrogant, MBh.; R.; Rājat. &c.; turned up; opened, opened

wide (as eyes), MBh. vii, 5405; ix, 432; MārKP. xiv, 62 (erroneous for *ud-vṛita*, BRD.); (as), m. a particular position of the hands in dancing; (am), n. (in astron.) the east and west hour circle or six o'clock line (cf. *un-maṇḍala*).

Ud-vṛitya, mfn. turning round or about, BbP. x, 13, 56.

उद्दिग् ud-√vridh. See *ud-vṛiddha* below.

Ud-vardhana, am, n. sly or suppressed laughter, L.

Ud-vṛiddha, mfn. grown up, come forth, appearing, Rājat. i, 252.

उद्दिग् ud-√vriṣh, Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. -*vāvriṣhva*, RV. viii, 50, 7; p. -*vāvriṣhāṇ*, RV. iv, 20, 7; 29, 3) to pour out, distribute plentifully.

उद्दिग् ud-vriṣhabha-yojāṇa, as, m. a particular sacrifice, Comm. on Jaim.; Comm. on Nyāyam.

उद्दिग् ud-√vriṣh, P. -*vriṣhati*, to draw up, pull out by the roots, eradicate, RV. iii, 30, 17; vi, 48, 17; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; to draw out (e. g. a sword from the scabbard), MBh.; Bhaṭṭ.

Ud-vṛiḍha, mfn. drawn or pulled out, eradicated, KātyŚr.

उद्दिग् ud-√ve, P. -*vayati*, to weave or fasten to or up, AitBr. iv, 19, 3; TBr. i, 2, 4, 2.

Ud-uta, mfn. bound up, tied on, ŚBr. v, 5, 4, 28.

उद्दिग् ud-vega, *ud-vejaka*, &c. See cols. 1 & 2.

उद्दिग् ud-vedi, mfn. furnished with an elevated altar, Ragh. xvii, 9.

उद्दिग् ud-√vep, Ā. -*vepate*, to tremble, be agitated or frightened, AV. v, 21, 2; TBr.; Kāth.; MBh.: Caus. P. -*vepāyati*, to cause to tremble, agitate, frighten, AV.

Ud-vepa, as, m. the act of trembling, agitation, T.; (mfn.) trembling, agitated, T.; *gaṇa samkhalldi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75 (not in the Kāś).

उद्दिग् ud-vela, mfn. running over the brim or bank, overflowing, Kathās.; BbP.; Ragh.; AgP.; excessive, extraordinary, Kād.; loosened, free from, Prasannar.

Udvelaya, Nom. P. *udvelayati*, to cause to run over or overflow, Prasannar.

Udvelita, mfn. caused to overflow, Hcat.

उद्दिग् ud-√vell, P. -*vellati*, to toss up; to raise one's self, rise, Mālatīm. 140, 3; Kathās. lix, 42.

Ud-vellita, mfn. tossed up, elevated, high, Kathās.

उद्दिग् ud-√veshṭ, Ā. -*veshṭate*, to wind or twist upwards, writhe, MBh.: Caus. P. -*veshṭayati*, to untwist, Kathās.; to open, unseal (a letter), Mālav.

Ud-veshta, mfn. investing, enveloping, surrounding, L.; (as), m. the act of surrounding, enclosing, tying together, Car.; investing a town, besieging or surrounding it, W.

1. **Ud-veshṭana** (for 2. see s.v.), am, n. the act of surrounding, wrapping, tying together; contraction; convulsion (of the heart), straitening; pain in the back of the body, Suśr.

Ud-veshṭanīya, mfn. to be unbound or unfastened, Megh. 95.

Ud-veshṭita, mfn. surrounded, invested, enclosed.

उद्दिग् 2. ud-veshṭana, mfn. freed from bonds or ties, unbound, unfettered, Ragh.; Kum.

उद्दिग् ud-√vai, P. -*vāyati* (aor. -*avāsīt*, ŚBr. x, 3, 3, 8) to become weak or languish, faint, be extinguished, go out (as fire), die, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; ChUp.: Caus. -*vāpayati*, to cause to extinguish or go out, TBr. i, 4, 4, 7.

उद्दिग् ud-vodhri. See col. 1.

उद्दिग् ud-√vyadh.

Ud-viddha, mfn. tossed upwards, high, elevated, MBh.; R.

उद्दिग् ud-vy-ud-√2. as, P. -*asyati*, to give up wholly or completely, BbP. iv, 7, 44.

उद्दिग् ud-√vraj, P. -*vrajati*, to go away or

out of (the house); to leave, abandon (one's house), Tāpdyabr.; ChUp.

उधन् *udhan*, a. n. = *ūdhan*, an udder, MaitrS. i, 3, 26; see also *try-udhan*.

Udhas, n. = *ūdhas*, q. v., L.

उध्रस् 1. *udhras*, cl. 9. P. *udhrasnāti*. *udhrasām-babhūva* or *-akāra* or *-āsa*, *audhrāsīt*, to gather, glean, Dhātup.; Vop.

2. *udhras*, cl. 10. P. *Ā. udhrāsayati*, *-te*, aor. *audidhrasat*, *-la*, to glean; to throw or cast upwards, Dhātup.; Vop.

उन्द् *und*, *undana*. See 2. *ud*.

उन्दरु *undaru* = the next, L.

उन्दुर *undura*, as, m. a rat, mouse, Sn̥sr. -*karpikā* (Sn̥sr.) and -*karpī* (L.), f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*.

Unduru, us, m. a rat, mouse.

उन्न *unna*. See 2. *ud*.

उन्नद् *un-naṭ*, Caus. -*nāṭayati*, to jump towards; to injure (with gen.), Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 56.

उन्नद् *un-nad* (*ud-√nad*), P. -*nadati*, to cry out, roar, make a noise, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.; Pañcat.

Un-nāda, as, m. crying out, clamour, MBh.; N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, BhP.

उन्नम् *un-nabh* (*ud-√nabh*), Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -*nambhaya*) to tear open, open, TS.

उन्नम् *un-nam* (*ud-√nam*), P. -*namati*, to bend upwards, raise one's self, rise, ascend, Prab.; Mricch.; Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. &c.; to raise up, lift up, Pañcat.; Caus. -*namayati* or *-nāmayati*, to bend upwards, raise, erect, elevate, MBh.; R.; Śak.; Kathās. &c.

Un-natā, mfn. bent or turned upwards, elevated, lifted up, raised, high, tall, prominent, projecting, lofty, MBh.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; (figuratively) high, eminent, sublime, great, noble, Kathās.; Bhartṛ.; Sāh. &c.; having a large hump, humped (as a bull), VS.; TS.; Lāty.; (as), m. a boa (*aja-gara*), L., N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; of one of the seven Rishis under Manu Cakshusha, VP.; of a mountain, VP.; (am), n. elevation, ascension; elevated part, TS.; means of measuring the day, SiddhŚr.; Sūryas. - *kāla*, m. a method of determining the time from the shadow, SiddhŚr. - *koṭilā*, f. a kind of musical instrument. - *carana*, mfn. with uplifted feet or paws; rampant, Hit. - *tva*, n. height, sublimity, majesty, Ragh. - *nābhi*, mfn. 'having a projecting navel', corpulent. - *śiras*, mfn. holding up the head, carrying the head high, with head upraised. **Unnatānata**, mfn. elevated and depressed, uneven; undulating, wavy, L.

Un-nati, is, f. rising, ascending, swelling up; elevation, height; increase, advancement, prosperity, Pañcat.; Bhartṛ.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharmā, BhP.; of the wife of Garuḍa, L. - *mat*, mfn. elevated, projected; high, sublime, of rank, respectable, Kathās.; Amar.; Śiś. &c. **Unnatīśa**, m. 'the lord of Unnati', N. of Garuḍa.

Un-namana, am, n. the act of bending upwards; raising, lifting up, Suśr.; increase, prosperity, Prasanoar.

Un-namayya, ind. p. having raised, Kum.

Un-namita, mfn. caused to rise, raised, elevated, lifted or pulled up; heightened, increased, Suśr.; Ragh.; Śak.; Hit. &c.

Un-namya, ind. p. having raised, raising, elevating; causing to increase &c., Yājñ.; Kathās.; BhP.; VarBṛS. &c.

Un-namra, mfn. ascending, rising; erect, upright, elevated, lofty, high. - *tā*, f. ascension, ascent, rising, Rājat.

Un-nāma, as, m. the act of bending one's self upwards, raising one's self, rising, Pañcat.

Un-nāmīta, mfn. = *un-namita* above.

Un-nāmya, ind. p. = *un-namya* above.

उन्नप *un-naya*. See col. 2.

उन्नपत 1. *un-nayana* (*ud-na°*), for 2. see col. 2), mfn. having upraised eyes. - *pañkti*, mfn. having the line of the eyes upraised, Ragh. iv, 3.

उन्नश् *un-naś* (*ud-√naś*), P. (Subj. -*naśat*) to reach, obtain, RV. i, 164, 22; ii, 23, 8.

उन्नस *un-nasa*, mfn. having a prominent nose, BhP.; Kāś.

उन्नह *un-nah* (*ud-√nah*), P. -*nahyati*, to tie up, bind up; to free from fetters or ties, push out, Suśr.; Kaus.; to free one's self from fetters, rush out, get out, MBh.

Un-naddha, mfn. tied or bound up, Ragh.; swollen, increased, BhP.; Git.; unbound, excessive, BhP.; arrogant, impudent, haughty, self-conceited, MBh.; BhP.; Rājat.

Un-nāha, as, m. excess, abundance, BhP. xi, 19, 43; impudence, haughtiness, BhP.; sour gruel (made from the fermentation of rice), L.

उन्नहन *un-nahana* (fr. *nahana* with *ud* in the sense of 'apart'), freed from fetters, unfettered, unbound, BhP. xi, 1, 4.

उन्नभ *un-nābha*, as, m., N. of a king, Ragh.

उन्नप *un-nāya*. See below.

उन्नाल *un-nāla* (*ud-nā°*), mfn. having an upraised stalk, Bālar.; Kād.

उन्नद्र *un-nidra*, mfn. (fr. *nidrā* with *ud*), sleepless, awake, Śak. 137 b; Megh.; expanded (as a flower), budded, blown, Kathās.; Śiś.; Kāvya &c.; shining (as the moon, supposed to be awake when others are asleep; or as the rising sun), Prab.; Prasannar.; bristling (as hair), Naish. - *tā*, f. sleeplessness.

Unnidra, am, n. sleeplessness, Kathās.

Unnidraya, Nom. P. *unnidrayati*, to make sleepless, awaken.

उन्नपि *un-ni-dhā* (*ud-ni-√dhā*), Ā. -*dhatte*, to hold above, BhP.

उन्नी 1. *un-nī* (*ud-√nī*), P. *Ā. -nayati*, *-te*, to lead up or out, lead upwards or up to; to bring or fetch out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; to raise, set up, erect, promote, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to draw up, fill up a vessel by drawing (a fluid out of another vessel), RV. ii, 14, 9; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to raise up, lift up (only Ā., Pān. i, 3, 36); to put up, lay up, MBh.; to press or squeeze out (e.g. pus), MBh. v, 2776; to lead away (e.g. a calf from its mother), TS.; ŚākhŚr.; KātyŚr.; to lead aside, separate, MBh.; BhP.; to stroke, smooth, Gṛihas.; to raise, cause, BhP.; to intone, BhP. x, 33, 10; to find out, discover by inference, infer, MBh.; Rājat.; Daś.; Bālar. &c. Desid. Ā. -*nini-shate*, to intend or wish to lead out, KaushUp.

Un-naya, as, m. the act of leading up, raising, elevating, hoisting, L.; conclusion, induction, inference, Sāh.; Kāś.

2. **Un-nayana**, am, n. (for 1. see s.v. col. 1) the act of raising, elevating, lifting up, BhP.; taking out of, drawing out (a fluid), KātyŚr.; the vessel out of which a fluid is taken, KātyŚr.; making a straight line, or parting the hair (of a pregnant woman) upwards (see *śimantōnnayana*); conclusion, induction, inference.

Un-nāya, as, m. the act of raising, elevating, Pān. iii, 3, 26.

2. **Un-nī**, mfn. bringing or leading upwards, Kāś. on Pān. vi, 4, 82.

Un-nīta, mfn. led up; drawn out (as Soma), RV. ix, 81, 1; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; led away or apart, separated, BhP.; (am), n. the act of drawing out; filling up, AitBr. - *śikha*, mfn. having the locks of hair parted upwards (from the forehead), Suparq. - *śu-shma* (*śunnīta*), mfn. one whose breath goes upwards, MaitrS. i, 1, 11.

Unnītin, mfn. one who has drawn out or filled up, AitBr.

Un-nīya, mfn. to be led upwards, Ved. by Pān. iii, 1, 123.

Un-nīyam, ind. p. pouring or sprinkling upwards, ŚākhGr. iv, 14, 4.

Un-netavya, mfn. to be inferred, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Un-netṛī, mfn. one who draws out; (*tā*), m. the priest who pours the Soma juice into the receptacles, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

Unnetra, am, n. the office of the Unnetṛī.

Un-neya, mfn. to be inferred or ascertained by analogy, Comm. on Nyāyam.

उन्नकर *un-makara* (*ud-ma°*), as, m. 'a rising Makara', a kind of ornament for the ears (so shaped), BhP. v, 21, 13.

उन्नज्ज *un-majj* (*ud-√majj*), P. -*majjati*, to emerge, AV. x, 4, 4 (*-majjya*); TBr.; MBh.; Śak.; Śiś. &c.; to dive, ĀśvGr. iv, 4, 10; Caus. -*majjaya*, to cause to emerge, bear on the surface (Kullūka), Mn. viii, 115.

Un-majjana, am, n. the act of emerging, emergence, MBh.; (as), m. N. of a demon causing fever, Hariv.

उन्नशि *un-maṇi* (*ud-ma°*), is, m. a gem lying on the surface, BhP. x, 27, 26.

उन्नशङल *un-maṇḍala* (*ud-ma°*), am, n. (in astron.) the east and west hour circle or six o'clock line, Sūryas. &c.

उन्नम *un-matta*, &c. See *un-mad*.

उन्नथ *un-math* or *-manth* (*ud-√ma[n]th*), P. -*mathnāti*, to shake up, disturb, excite, MBh.; BhP.; PārGr.; to stir up, rouse, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcar.; to press hard upon, treat with blows, act violently, beat, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to shake or tear or cut off; to pluck out, root up, rub open; to strike, kill, annul, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Prab. &c.; to refute, confute, Comm. on Bādar.; to mix, mingle; Caus. -*mathaya*, to shake, agitate, excite, BhP.

Un-mathana, am, n. the act of shaking off, MBh.; Suśr.; throwing off or down, Ragh.; stirring up, churning, BhP. xi, 4, 18; rubbing open, Car.; slaughter, L.

Un-mathāy (derived fr. the simple root), P. -*mathāyati*, to shake up, rouse, AV. xx, 132, 4.

Un-mathita, mfn. shaken, agitated, &c.; mixed, mingled, Suśr.

Un-mathya, ind. p. having shaken, shaking, &c.

Un-mantha, as, m. agitation, L.; killing, slaughter, L.; a disease of the outer ear, Suśr.

Un-manthaka, mfn. shaking up or off, agitating, stirring, L.; throbbing, beating, L.; (as), m. a disease of the outer ear, Suśr.

Un-manthana, am, n. the act of shaking, agitating; beating, throbbing, L.; a means of beating, a stick, staff, cane, T.

Un-mātha, as, m. the act of shaking, Prab.; killing, slaughter, L.; a snare, trap, MBh.; murderer, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2532.

Un-māthin, mfn. i.e. shaking, agitating, Prab.; Nāg.; destroying, annulling, Bālar.

उन्मद् *un-mad* (*ud-√mad*), P. -*mādyati*, to become disordered in intellect or distracted, be or become mad or furious, TS.; TBr.; Tāpdyabr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kathās.; Caus. -*madayati* or *-mādyati*, to excite, agitate, AV. vi, 130, 4 (see also *ūn-madita*); to make furious or drunk, inebriate, madden, TS.: MBh.; R.; Daś.; (cf. *un-mand*, next page.)

Un-matta, mfn. disordered in intellect, distracted, insane, frantic, mad, AV. vi, 111, 3; AitBr.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; drunk, intoxicated, furious, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; (as), m. the thorn-apple, *Datura Metel* and *Fastuosa*, Suśr.; *Pterispermum Acridifolium*, L.; N. of a Rakṣas, R.; of one of the eight forms of Bhairava. - *kīrti*, m. N. of Śiva. - *gaṅgam*, ind. where the Gaṅgā roars, Pat.; (am), n. N. of a place, Siddh. on Pān. ii, 1, 21. - *tara*, mfn. more furious or mad, R. - *tā*, f. or -*tva*, n. insanity, intoxication. - *darśana*, mfn. maniac-like, mad. - *pralapita*, n. the chatter of a madman, Kāś. on Pān. vi, 2, 149. - *bhairava*, m. a form of Bhairava; (f), f. a form of Durgā; -*tantra*, n. N. of a work. - *rāghava*, n. N. of a work. - *rūpa*, mfn. maniac-like, mad. - *liṅgin*, mfn. feigning madness. - *vat*, ind. like a madman, as if mad. - *vesha*, m. 'dressed like a madman', N. of Śiva. **Unmattāvanti**, m., N. of a king, Rājat.

Unmattaka, mfn. insane, mad; drunk, MBh.; Yājñ.; Kād.; (as), m. the thorn-apple, L.

Un-mada, mfn. mad, furious; extravagant; drunk, intoxicated, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Ragh.; Prab. &c.; causing madness, intoxicating, Śiś. vi, 20; (as), m. insanity, intoxication, W.

Un-madana, mfn. inflamed with love, Kum.

Un-madita, mfn. excited, wrought up into an ecstatic state; mad, RV. x, 136, 6; AV. vi, 111, 3; (cf. *ūn-unmadita*.)

Unmadishṣu, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 136) insane, crazed, intoxicated, Kāvyaḍ; causing madness, intoxicating, Naish.

Un-māda, mfn. mad, insane, extravagant, BhP.; (as), m. insanity, madness; mania (as illness); intoxication, MBh.; Suśr.; Sāh. &c. — **vat**, mfn. mad, insane, wild, extravagant, Kathās.

Un-māḍaka, mfn. causing madness, maddening; intoxicating, BhP.; Sāh.

Un-māḍana, mfn. id., Kathās.; (as), m., N. of one of Kāma's five arrows, Vet.

Un-māḍayitṛi, mfn. causing to go mad or be intoxicated, Śak. 46, 2; (Prākrit *unmāḍaittaam*).

Un-māḍin, mfn. insane, mad, intoxicated, Kathās.; causing madness, bewitching; (ī), m., N. of a merchant, Kathās.; (inī), f., N. of a princess, Kathās. **Un-māḍi-tā**, f. insanity, madness, Hcar.

Un-māḍuka, mfn. fond of drinking, TS.; MaitrS.

Unman *unmana*, as, m. a particular measure of quantity (= *drōṇa*), ŚāringS.

Unman *un-manas* (ud-ma°), mfn. excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, Pāp. v, 2, 80; Ragh.; Kathās.; Vikr.; longing or wishing for, eagerly desirous, Bhartṛ.; Śiś.; (ās), m. (with Śaktas) one of the seven Ullāsas or mystical degrees.

Unmanaya, Nom. P. *unmanayati*, to excite, make perplexed, Kāvyaḍ.

Unmanaska, mfn. disturbed, perplexed, Mfichch. — **tā**, f. perplexedness, Śak. (v. 1.)

Unmanāya, Nom. A. *unmanāyate*, to become perplexed or excited, gaṇa *bhṛīḍḍi*, Pāp. iii, 1, 12; Daś.

Unmani - *as*, to become perplexed or excited; to become absent in mind, Kās. on Pāp. v, 4, 51; Kathās. **Unmani** - *√kṛi*, to make perplexed or excited, Kās.; Prab. **Unmani-bhāva**, m. absence of mind, BrahṇUp. **Unmani** - *√bhū* = -*√i*, as above.

Unmand *un-mand* (ud-*√i* mand), P. (Impv. 3. pl. *-mandantu*, RV. viii, 64, 1; pf. *-mamanda*, ii, 33, 6; aor. 3. pl. *-amandishus*, i, 82, 6, and *-āmandishus*, ix, 81, 1) to cheer, delight, amuse.

Unmayūṣ *un-mayūṣha* (ud-ma°), mfn. shining forth, radiant, Ragh.; Megh.; Kād.

Unmarda. See *un-mṛid*, col. 3.

Unmā 1. *un-mā* (ud-*√3* mā).

2. **Un-mā**, f. measure (of altitude), VS.; MaitrS. **Un-māna**, am, n. measure, measure of altitude or longitude, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; Comm. on Pāp.; weight; value, price, worth, ŚBr.; Suśr.; (as), m. a particular measure of quantity (= *unmana*, q. v.), ŚāringS.

Un-mita, mfn. ifc. measuring, having the measure of, Suśr.

Un-miti, is, f. measure of altitude, Comm. on Āryabh.; measure; value, price.

Un-meya, mfn. to be weighed, L.; (am), n. weight, burden, L.

Unmārgi *un-mārga* (ud-mā°), mfn. taking a wrong way, going wrong or astray, BhP.; overflowing, Hariv.; (as), m. deviation from the right way, wrong way (lit. and fig.), Pañcat.; MBh.; Hit. &c. — **gata**, -**gāmin**, -**yāta**, -**vartin**, -**vṛitti**, mfn. going on a wrong road, going wrong, erring (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Rājat.; Kathās. &c. — **ga-mana**, n. the act of going aside, finding an outlet, Suśr. — **jala-vāhin**, mfn. carrying water by a wrong way.

Unmārgin, mfn. going astray; finding an outlet, Suśr.

Unmārjana. See *un-mṛji*, col. 3.

Unmi *un-mi* (ud-*√i* mi), P. (3. pl. *-mivanti*) to set upright (e.g. a post), AitBr. ii, 2, 7.

Unmishra *un-mishra* (ud-mi°), mfn. ifc. mixed with, variegated, Suśr.; MBh.; R. &c.

Unmish *un-mish* (ud-*√i* mish), P. -*mishati* (but once A., p. -*mishamāna*, MBh. ix, 3280) to open the eyes, draw up the eyelids, MBh.; BhP.; Bhag.; Kathās.; to open (as eyes or buds), Hariv.; to come forth, rise, originate, Rājat.; Kathās. &c.; to shine forth, become brilliant, BhP.; Daś.; Rājat.

Un-misha, as, m. the act of opening the eyes, L.

Un-mishita, mfn. opened (as an eye), Kum. iv, 2; blown, expanded (as a flower), L.; open (as the face, i. e.) smiling, Hariv.; (am), n. the opening (of the eyes), Ragh. v, 68; Kum. v, 25.

Un-mesha, as, m. the act of opening the eyes, looking at; winking, twinkling or upward motion of the eyelids, R.; MBh.; flashing, Megh. 84; blowing or blossoming (of a flower), Kum.; coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, Śānti.; Prab.; Bhartṛ. &c.

Un-meshana, am, n. the coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, Sāh.; Prab.

Unmī *un-mī* (ud-*√mī*), P. (Pot. -*mimiyāt*, RV. x, 10, 9) A. (or Pass.?) -*miyate* (ChUp. viii, 6, 5), to disappear.

Unmīl *un-mīl* (ud-*√mīl*), P. -*mīlati*, to open the eyes; to open (as an eye), ShadvBr.; Hariv.; R.; Hit.; Bhartṛ.; to become visible, come forth, appear, Bhartṛ.; Gīt.; Uttara.; Prab.; Caus. -*mīlayati*, to cause to open, open, MBh.; BhP.; Mfichch. &c.; to cause to appear, make visible, show, Prab.; Daś.; Comm. on Lāty.

Un-mīla, as, m. becoming visible, appearance, Kaus.

Un-mīlana, am, n. the act of opening the eyes, raising the eyelids, MBh.; the becoming visible, coming forth, appearance, Prab.; Sūryas.

Un-mīlita, mfn. opened (as an eye or a flower), caused to come forth, made visible; (am), n. (in rhet.) unconcealed or open reference or allusion to, Kuval.

Unmukha *un-mukha* (ud-mu°), mf(i)n. raising the face, looking up or at, Suśr.; Megh.; Kum.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; waiting for, expecting, R.; Kum.; Kathās. &c.; near to, about to, Vikr.; Bhartṛ.; VarBṛS. &c.; (as), m., N. of an antelope (supposed to have been a Brāhman and hunter in former births), Hariv. 1210. — **tā**, f. the state of having the face raised; state of watching or expectancy, Kathās. — **darśana**, n. looking at with upraised face or with eager expectation, Mudrār.

Unmukhi-karaṇa, n. or -*°kara*, m. the causing to look at, excitement of attention, Daś.; Sāh.

Unmukha *un-mukhara* (ud-mu°), mfn. loud-sounding, noisy, Prab.

Unmugha *un-mugha*. See 1. *un-muh* below.

Unmuc *un-muc* (ud-*√muc*), P. A. -*muñcati*, -*te* (Impv. 2. sg. -*mumugdhi*, RV. i, 25, 21; aor. 2. sg. -*amukthās*, AV. ii, 10, 6) to unbind, unfasten, RV. i, 25, 21; AV.; to unfasten one's self, get loose (only A.), AV. xiv, 1, 57; ii, 10, 6; ŚBr.; to pull off, take off (clothes &c.), AitBr.; PārGr.; Kathās. &c.; to unseal (a letter), Rājat.; to liberate, set free, R.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to send away, throw off; to sling; to give out, utter, Hariv.; Pañcat.: Caus. -*mucayati*, to unbind, unfasten, set free, MBh.; R.; Kathās.

Un-mukta, mfn. taken off, laid aside, Kathās.; thrown out, uttered, R.; (ifc.) free from; deprived of, wanting, VarBṛS.

Un-mukti, is, f. deliverance, MaitrS.

Un-mukshā, f. id., ib.

Un-muca, as, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh.

Un-muca, us, m. id., ib.

Un-mooana, am, n. the act of unfastening, unbinding; giving up or away, Kād. — **pramooanā**, e, n. do. unfastening and loosening, unfastening completely, AV. v, 30, 2-4.

Un-mocaniya, mfn. to be unfastened, Megh. 95; (v. l. *udveshtaniya*).

Unmud *un-mud* (ud-*√mud*).

Un-mudita, mfn. exulting, rejoicing, BhP.

Unmudra *un-mudra* (ud-mu°), mfn. unsealed; opened, blown (as a flower), L.; unbound, unrestrained, wild (through joy), Prasannar.

Unmurch *un-murch* (ud-*√murch*), P. -*murchati*, to become weak, faint, Kuv.; Mear.

Unmush *un-mush* (ud-*√mush*).

Un-mushita, mfn. stolen, VarBṛS.

Unmuh 1. *un-muh* (ud-*√muh*).

Un-mugha, mfn. confounded, confused, Siddh.; silly, stupid, Kathās.

2. **Un-muh** (k or f, Pāp. viii, 2, 33), mfn. confounded, silly.

Unmūla 1. *un-mūla* (ud-mū°), mfn. eradicated, pulled up by the root, AitBr.; R.; Prab.

2. **Unmūla**, Nom. P. *unmūlati*, to be eradicated, ShadvBr.; Caus. P. *unmūlayati*, to eradicate, pull up by the roots; to destroy, extirpate, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Prab. &c.

Unmūlana, mfn. eradicating, destroying, Kathās. lxvii, 14; (am), n. the act of pulling up or out, Ragh.; Pañcat.; destroying, extirpation, Prab.; Rājat.

Unmūlaniya, mfn. to be eradicated or pulled up by the roots, Hyog.

Unmūlita, mfn. eradicated, pulled up by the roots; destroyed, R.; Vikr.

Unmṛj *un-mṛji* (ud-*√mṛji*), A. (-*mṛjate*, aor.

3. pl. -*amṛikshanta*, RV. i, 126, 4) to pull or draw near to one's self; to receive, get, RV. v, 52, 17; x, 167, 4; AV. xviii, 3, 73; TS. iii, 2, 3, 1; P. A. -*mārshṣi*, -*mṛshṣe*, to stroke, make smooth; to rub off, wipe off, polish; to efface, blot out, AV. viii, 6, 1; TBr.; ŚBr.; Kaus.; Yājñ. &c.: Caus. -*mārjayati*, to polish, cleanse.

Un-mārjana, mfn. rubbing or wiping off, effacing, Prab.

Un-mārjita, mfn. polished, clean, ib.

Unmārjāvamṛjā, f. any act in which it is said *un-mṛja*! *ava-mṛja*! ('rub up and down;' with irr. Impv.), gaṇa *mayūra-vyaṣakādi*, Pāp. ii, 1, 72.

Un-mṛshṣa, mfn. stroked, TBr.; rubbed or wiped off, effaced, blotted out, Ragh.; Yājñ. &c.

Unmṛd *un-mṛid* (ud-*√mṛid*), P. -*mṛidati*, to rub, mash together, mingle, KātyŚr.; Lāty.: Caus. -*mardayati*, to rub (the body).

Un-marda, as, m. rubbing off, rubbing (the body), BhP.

Un-mārdana, am, n. id., KātyŚr.; Gaut.; Suśr.; BhP.; a fragrant essence used for rubbing, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.

Un-mardita, mfn. rubbed, rubbed off, Suśr.

Unmṛṣ *un-mṛṣ* (ud-*√mṛṣ*), P. -*mṛṣati*, to touch from above, ŚBr. vi, 3, 3, 12: A. (Impv. -*mṛṣasva*) to lift up (after having touched), RV. viii, 70, 9.

Un-mṛṣāya, mfn. to be touched (see *ity-u*°).

Unmedā *un-medā*, f. (*√mid*), corpulence, fatness, W.

Unmeya *un-meya*. See col. 1.

Unmesha, &c. See col. 2.

उप upa, ind. (a preposition or prefix to verbs and nouns, expressing) towards, near to (opposed to *apa*, away), by the side of, with, together with, under, down (e.g. *upa-√gam*, to go near, undergo; *upa-gamana*, approaching; in the Veda the verb has sometimes to be supplied from the context, and sometimes *upa* is placed after the verb to which it belongs, e.g. *āyayur upa = upāyayuh*, they approached).

(As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns *upa* expresses) direction towards, nearness, contiguity in space, time, number, degree, resemblance, and relationship, but with the idea of subordination and inferiority (e.g. *upa-kaniṣṭhikā*, the finger next to the little finger; *upa-purāṇam*, a secondary or subordinate Purāṇa; *upa-dāsa*, nearly ten); sometimes forming with the nouns to which it is prefixed compound adverbs (e.g. *upa-mūlam*, at the root; *upa-pūrvā-rātram*, towards the beginning of night; *upa-kūpe*, near a well) which lose their adverbial terminations if they are again compounded with nouns (e.g. *upakūpa-jalāsaya*, a reservoir in the neighbourhood of a well); prefixed to proper names *upa* may express in classical literature 'a younger brother' (e.g. *Upendra*, 'the younger brother of Indra'), and in Buddhist literature 'a son.'

(As a separable adverb *upa* rarely expresses) there-to, further, moreover (e.g. *tatrōpa brahma yo veda*, who further knows the Brahman), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; PārGr.

(As a separable preposition) near to, towards, in the direction of, under, below (with acc., e.g. *upa āśāh*, towards the regions); near to, at, on, upon; at the time of, upon, up to, in, above (with loc.,

e. g. *upa sánushu*, on the tops of the mountains; with, together with, at the same time with, according to (with inst., e. g. *upa dharmabhih*, according to the rules of duty), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.

Upa, besides the meanings given above, is said by native authorities to imply disease, extinction; ornament; command; reproach; undertaking; giving; killing; diffusing; wish; power; effort; resemblance, &c.; [cf. *Zd. upa*; Gk. *ὕω*; Lat. *sub*; Goth. *uf*; Old Germ. *oba*; Mod. Germ. *ob* in *Obdach*, *obliegen*, &c.]

Upaka, *as*, m. a diminutive for all proper names of men beginning with *upa*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 80. **Upa-kādi**, m. a *gaṇa*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

Upaḍa, *as*, m. = *upaka*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 80.

उपचु *upa-√ri*. See *upār*.

उपकक्ष *upa-kakṣā*, mfn. reaching to the shoulder, RV. x, 71, 7; Nir.; being under the armpit; (*am*), n. (scil. *loman*) the hair under the armpit, GopBr. i, 3, 9.

उपकण्ठ *upa-kaṇṭha*, mfn. being upon the neck or near the throat; being in the proximity of, proximate, near, Kum.; Pañcat.; Ragh.; (*am*), u. proximity, neighbourhood, contiguous space, Kathās.; Rājat. &c.; space near a village or its boundary, L.; a horse's gallop, L.; (*am*), ind. towards the neck, round the neck, Śiś. iii, 36.

उपकथा *upa-kathā*, f. a short story, tale; a subordinate narrative.

उपकनिष्ठिका *upa-kanishṭhikā*, f. (scil. *aṅgu-ī*) the finger next to the little finger, the last finger but one, ĀsvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; HirGr. &c.

उपकन्या *upa-kanyā* = *upa-gatā kanyām*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194. — **puram** (*upa-kanyāpuram*), ind. near the women's apartments, Daś.

उपकरण *upa-karaṇa*, &c. See *upa-√1. kṛi*.

उपकर्णम् *upa-karṇam*, ind. near the ear, close to the ear, Pāṇ.

उपकर्णिक, f. that which goes from ear to ear, rumour, report, W.

उपकर्षण *upa-karṣhaṇa*. See col. 3.

उपकलापम् *upa-kalāpam*, ind. near the girdle, down to the girdle, *gaṇa parimukhādi*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 59 (Kāś.).

उपकल्प *upa-kalpa*, &c. See *upa-√kḷip*.

उपकान्तम् *upa-kāntam*, ind. near a friend, near a lover or a loved one, Kir. i, 19.

उपकार *upa-kāra*, &c. See *upa-√1. kṛi*.

उपकाल *upa-kāla*, *as*, m., N. of a king of the Nāgas, L.

Upa-kālikā, f. Nigella Indica, Bhpr.

उपकाश *upa-kāśa*, *as*, m. aurora, dawn, ĀpŚr.; ifc. aspect, appearance (cf. *nīlōpakāśa*).

उपकिरण *upa-kiraṇa*. See *upa-√kṛi*.

उपकीचक *upa-kicaka*, *as*, m. a follower of Kicaka, MBh.

उपकुचि *upa-kuñci*, f. Nigella Indica, L. **Upa-kuñcikā**, f. id., Suśr.; small Cardamoms, L.

उपकुम्भ *upa-kumbha*, *am* or *ena* or *e*, ind. near the water-jar, Kāś.; (*ā*), ind. from the water-jar; (*ā*), f. Croton Polyandrum, Nigh.

उपकुरङ्ग *upa-kuraṅga*, *as*, m. a species of antelope, Nigh.

उपकुरवाण *upa-kurvāṇa*. See *upa-√1. kṛi*.

उपकुल *upa-kula*, *am*, n. 'secondary family or class,' N. of particular Nakṣatras.

उपकुल्या *upa-kulyā*, f. Piper Longum, Suśr.; a canal, trench, ditch, L.

उपकुश *upa-kuśa*, *as*, m. a gum-boil, Suśr.; Car.; N. of a son of Kuśa, L.

उपकूज *upa-√kūj*.

Upa-kūjita, mfn. made to resound with cooing, MBh.; BhP.

उपकूप *upa-kūpa*, *as*, m. a small well, L.; (*e*), ind. near a well, L. — **jālśāya**, m. a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकूल *upa-kūla*, mfn. being or growing on the shore or bank, BhP.; Kād.; Kāś. on iv, 3, 59; (*am* and *tar*), ind. on the shore, Ragh.; BhP.

Upa-kūlaka, *as*, m., N. of a man.

उपकु *upa-√1. kṛi*, P. *ā. -karoti*, *-kurute*, to bring or put near to, furnish with, provide, Mn.; Vikr.; Ratnāv.; to assist, help, favour, benefit, cause to succeed or prosper, R.; Mn.; Megh. &c.; to foster, take care of; to serve, do homage to (with acc.; only *ā*. by Pāṇ. i, 3, 34; but see MBh. i, 6408), ŚBr.; Rājat. &c.; to undertake, begin, set about, R.; to scold, insult, Vop. xxiii, 25; *upa-s-kṛi* (*s* inserted or perhaps original), *ā. -skurute*, to add, supply, Pāṇ.; Vop.; Siddh.; to furnish with; to prepare, elaborate, arrange, get ready; to adorn, decorate, ornament; to deform, disfigure, derange, disorder, spoil; to take care for, Pāṇ.; Bhāṭṭ.; Kāś.; to bring together, assemble.

Upa-karaṇa, *am*, n. the act of doing anything for another, doing a service or favour, helping, assisting, benefiting, Pañcat.; Sāh.; Subh. &c.; instrument, implement, machine, engine, apparatus, paraphernalia (as the vessels at a sacrifice &c.), KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; anything added over and above, contribution, expedient; means of subsistence, anything supporting life; any object of art or science; anything fabricated, Mn.; Suśr.; Kathās.; Car. &c.; the insignia of royalty, W.; the attendants of a king, L. — **vat** (*upakaraṇā*), mfn. furnished with means or instruments or implements, competent to do anything, ŚBr.; Car. **Upakaraṇārtha**, mfn. suitable (as a meaning), requisite, Car.

Upa-karaṇi-√1. kṛi, to cause to be an instrument, make dependent, Hit.; Hcar.; Kād. **Upakaraṇi-√bhū**, to become an instrument, become or be dependent, Kād.

Upa-karaṇīya, mfn. to be helped or assisted &c.

Upa-kartṛi, m(f)(tr)n. one who does a favour, one who benefits, a helper, MBh.; Ragh.; Hit.; Sāh.

Upa-kāra, *as*, m. help, assistance, benefit, service, favour; use, advantage, MBh.; Yājñ.; Hit.; Vikr. &c.; (*upakāre* *√vrit*), to be of service to another, R.; preparation, ornament, decoration, embellishment (as garlands suspended at gateways on festivals, flowers &c.), Suśr.; L.; (*ī*), f. a royal tent; a palace; a caravansera, L. — **para**, mfn. intent on doing benefits or good, beneficent. **Upakāraṇa-kāra**, *au*, m. du. kindness and injury.

Upa-kāraṇa, m(f)(ikā)n. doing a service or favour, assisting, helping, benefiting; suitable, requisite, Hit.; Kathās.; Sarvad. &c.; subsidiary, subservient; accessory, Sarvad.; (*ikā*), f. a protectress, L.; a female assistant, L.; a palace, a caravansera, L.; a kind of cake, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being helpful or assisting, Sarvad.

Upa-kārin, mfn. helping, assisting, doing a favour; a benefactor; subsidiary, subservient, requisite, MBh.; Pañcat.; Śak.; Vedāntas. &c. **Upa-kāri-tva**, n. aid, succour, protection, Bhartṛ.

Upa-kārya, mfn. to be helped or assisted, deserving or requiring assistance or favour, Sarvad.; Sāh.; KapS.; (*ā*), f. a royal tent, R.; Ragh.; a king's house, palace; a caravansera; a cemetery, L.

Upa-kurvāṇa (p. of the *ā*. of *upa-√1. kṛi*, see above), *as*, m. a Brahmacārin or student of the Veda who honours his religious teacher by a gift on completing his studies and becoming a Gṛhastha (opposed to the Naishthika, who stays with his teacher till death), BhP.; Comm. on ChUp. &c.

Upakurvāpaka, *as*, m. id., Comm. on Mn. ix, 94; Comm. on BhP. &c.

Upa-kṛita, mfn. helped, assisted, benefited; rendered as assistance, done kindly or beneficently &c.; ifc. *gaṇa kṛitādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 59; (*am*), n. help, favour, benefit, Śak. 105 a; Sāh.

Upa-kṛiti, *is*, f. assistance, help, favour, kindness, Kathās.; Rājat.; Prab. — **mat**, mfn. one who does a favour, helping, assisting, Śiś.

Upakṛitin, mfn. one who has done or does a favour, a helper &c., *gaṇa ishādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 88.

Upa-kṛiyā, f. the act of bringing near to; favour, assistance, help, benefit, service, Mn. ii, 149; Rājat.; means, expedient; remedy, Car.

Upa-oikīraṇu, mfn. wishing or intending to do a service or favour, Kathās.; Bālar.

1. Upa-s-kara (for 2. see below), *as*, m. (*am*, n., MBh. v, 7234) any utensil, implement or instrument; any article of household use (as a broom, basket &c.), appurtenance, apparatus, MBh.; Suśr.; Mn. &c.; an ingredient, condiment, spice, L.; N. of a Rishi, Brahmap.; ornament, decoration, T.; blame, censure, W.

1. Upa-s-karaṇa (for 2. see below), *am*, n. the act of decorating, embellishing, ornamenting; ornament, embellishment, T.

Upa-s-kāra, *as*, m. anything additional, a supplement, Kir.; Comm. on Ragh. 7, &c.; decoration, decorating, T.

Upa-s-kṛita, mfn. furnished with, Suśr.; BhP.; added, supplied, Siddh.; prepared, arranged, elaborated; ornamented, embellished, decorated, adorned, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Bhartṛ. &c.; deformed, deranged, spoiled, Pāṇ.; MBh.; Mn.; assembled, Siddh.; blamed, censured, W.

Upa-s-kṛiti, *is*, f. the act of preparing, adorning &c., Comm. on Pāṇ.; a supplement, anything additional, W.

उपकुत *upa-√1. kṛi*, P. *-kṛintati*, to hurt, violate, R.

उपकुप *upa-√1. kṛi*, P. *-kurshati*, to draw towards or near one's self, Suśr.; BhP.; to draw with one's self, draw or drag away, R.; to remove, give up, MBh.

Upa-karahaṇa, *am*, n. the act of drawing or dragging near, Pat.

Upa-karṣam, ind. drawing near or towards one's self, seizing, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 49.

उपकुण *upa-kṛiṣṇa*, mfn. = *upagataḥ kṛiṣṇam*, *gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194.

उपकृषिपका, *as*, m., N. of a being in Skanda's retinue, MBh.

उपकु *upa-√kṛi*, P. *-kirati*, to scatter or throw down, scatter upon; to pour upon, besprinkle, bestrew, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; *upa-s-kṛi* (with *s* inserted or perhaps original), P. *-skirati*, to cut up, split; to hurt, Pāṇ.; Vop.; Kāś.

Upa-kirapa, *am*, n. the act of scattering or throwing over, covering up (with earth), burying, KātyŚr.

Upa-kirpa, mfn. besprinkled; strewed with, covered, ŚBr. ix, 1, 3, 14; MBh.

2. Upa-s-kara, *as*, m. the act of hurting, violating, T.

2. Upa-s-karaṇa, *am*, n. id., ib.

उपकूप *upa-√kḷip*, *ā. -kalpate*, to be fit for, be ready at hand, become, ŚBr.; BhP.; to serve as, lead to (with dat.), R. v, 25, 21; to take the shape or form of, become, be, BhP.; Mn.: Caus. P. *-kalpayati* (inf. *-kalpayati*), ŚBr. iv, 5, 2, 2) to prepare, make ready, equip; to procure, bring near, fetch, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Laty.; MBh. &c.; to allot, assign, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Kathās.; to put or set up, turn towards; to arrange, BhP.; Pañcat.; Prab.; to impart, communicate, BhP.; to assume, suppose, Sāh.

Upa-kalpa, *as*, m. an appurtenance, BhP.

Upa-kalpāna, *am*, n. the act of preparing, preparation, KātyŚr.; (*ā*), f. preparing (articles of food or medicine), fabricating, making, Suśr.; substituting, L.

Upakalpanīya, mfn. to be prepared or procured or fetched, Car.; treating of preparation &c. (as a chapter), ib.

Upa-kalpayitavya, mfn. to be prepared or made, Suśr.

Upa-kalpita, mfn. prepared, procured, fetched; arranged &c.

Upa-kalpya, ind. p. having prepared or procured &c.

Upa-kṛipta, mfn. ready, prepared, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; equipped, adapted, fitted for, brought near, MBh.; R. &c.; produced, formed, BhP.

उपकेतु *upa-ketu*, *us*, m., N. of a man, Kāth.

उपकेरु *upa-keru*, *us*, m., N. of a man, MaitrS.

उपकोण *upa-koṇa*, *as*, m. an intermediate point of the compass, Bālar.

उपकोशा *upa-kośa*, f., N. of a daughter of Upa-varṣha and wife of Vara-ruci, Kathās.

उपकोशल *upa-kosala*, as, m., N. of a man, ChUp.

उपक्रम *upa-√kram*, P. -*krāmati* (rarely -*kramati*), A. -*kramate*, to go near, approach, come to, RV. viii, 1, 4; 21, 2; 81, 7; MBh.; R.; Megh.; to rush upon, attack (only P. by Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 39 & 42), MBh. xiii; to approach with any object, have recourse to, set about, undertake, begin (with acc., dat. or inf. only A. by Pāṇ. i, 3, 39 & 42), Lāṭy.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to treat, attend on (as a physician), MBh.; Suśr. &c.

उपा-krantṛi, mfn. one who undertakes, a beginner, Vop.

उपा-krama, as, m. the act of going or coming near, approach, MBh.; R.; setting about, undertaking, commencement, beginning, Lāṭy.; KātyŚr.; BhP.; Sāh.; Sarvad. &c.; enterprise, planning, original conception, plan, Ragh.; Rājāt.; Pañcat. &c.; anything leading to a result; a means, expedient, stratagem, exploit, MBh.; Yājñ.; Mālav. &c.; remedy, medicine, Suśr.; attendance (on a patient), treatment, practice or application of medicine, physicking, Suśr. &c.; the rim of a wheel, Hcat.; a particular ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas, W.; trying the fidelity &c. of a counsellor or friend, ib.; heroism, courage, L. -*parākrama*, m., N. of a work.

उपा-kramaṇa, m(f) n. approaching; complying with, granting, Kathās.; (am), n. attendance (on a patient), treatment, Suśr. &c.

उपा-kramaṇīya, mfn. to be approached or gone to; to be undertaken or commenced, L.; to be treated (as a patient), Suśr. &c.; (*upakramaṇīya*), mfn. treating of attendance (on a patient).

उपा-kramitavya, mfn. to be undertaken or commenced, R.

1. **उपा-kramya**, mfn. to be attended or treated (as a patient), Suśr.; Vikr. &c.

2. **उपा-kramya**, ind. p. having approached; having undertaken or commenced &c.

उपा-krānta, mfn. approached, MBh.; undertaken, commenced, begun, MBh.; Mālav. &c.; treated, attended on, cured, Daś.; Suśr. &c.; previously mentioned, MW.

उपा-krāmya, mfn. = 1. *upa-kramya* above.

उपक्री *upa-√kri*.

उपा-kriya, ind. p. having bought or purchased, Hit.

उपक्रीड *upa-√kriḍ*, P. -*kriḍati*, to play or dance around, MBh. xiii, 383a.

उपा-kriḍā, f. place for playing, play-ground, R.; (a kind of circus for public sports common in Malabār, Burnell.)

उपक्रुश *upa-√kruś*, P. -*kraśati*, to scold, blame; Caus. -*krośayati*, to cause to cry or lament, BhP.

उपा-kruśya, ind. p. having scolded, blaming, chiding, Hit.

उपा-kruśṭa, mfn. chid, scolded at; (as), m. a person of low caste, a carpenter, [Comm.] ĀśvŚr. ii, 1, 13.

उपा-krośa, as, m. reproach, censure, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Daś.

उपा-krośana, am, n. the act of censuring, blaming, Daś. - *kara*, mfn. causing reproach, disgracing, dishonouring, Hariv.

उपा-krośṭṛi, mfn. one who scolds or censures; making a noise, braying; (iā), m. an ass, BhP.

उपक्लिद *upa-√klid*, P. to become wet; to rot, putrefy; Caus. -*kledayati*, to make wet, soak, Car.

उपा-klinna, mfn. wet, moist, Car.; rotten, putrid, ib.

उपक्लेश *upa-kleśa*, as, m. (with Buddh.) a lesser Kleśa (q. v.) or cause of misery (as conceit, pride &c.), Sarvad.

उपक्लृण *upa-kvāṇa* or *upa-kvāṇa*, as, m. (√*kvāṇ*), the sound of a lute, L.

उपक्लृण *upa-kvāṇa*, as, m. (voc. *upa-kvāṇa*) a kind of worm, AV. vi, 50, 2.

उपक्षत्र *upa-kshatra*, as, m., N. of a king, VP.

उपक्षय 1. *upa-kshaya* (for 2. see col. 2), as,

m. 'a secondary or intermediate destruction of the world,' N. of Śiva [Nilak.], MBh. xii, 10368.

उपक्षर *upa-√kshar*, P. -*ksharati*, to flow or stream towards, RV. i, 124, 4; v, 62, 4; AitBr.; to pour over, TBr.

उपक्षि 1. *upa-√i. kshi*, Pass. -*kshiyate*, to waste away, decay, be consumed or exhausted, TBr.

उपा-kshapayitṛi, mfn. (fr. the Caus.), one who destroys, a destroyer, Śāy. on RV.

2. **उपा-kshaya** (for 1. see col. 1), as, m. decrease, decline, decay, waste, Hit.; Comm. on VS. &c.

उपा-kshita. See *du-upakshita*.

उपा-kshīpa, mfn. exhausted, consumed, KātyŚr.; absorbed, lost in, Comm. on BrĀrUp.; vanished, disappeared, Sāh.; Kathās.

उपक्षि 2. *upa-√2. kshi*, P. -*ksheti* (RV.); 3. pl. -*kshiyanti*, AV. iv, 30, 4; RV.; Pot. 1. pl. -*kshayema*, AV. xix, 15, 4) to stay or dwell near or at, abide, dwell on (lit. and fig.), RV.; AV.

उपा-kshīt, mfn. dwelling near; clinging to, adhering, RV. viii, 19, 33.

उपा-kshetṛi, mfn. one who dwells or stays near at, RV. iii, 1, 16.

उपक्षिप *upa-√kship*, P. -*kshipati*, to throw at, hurl against, BhP.; Sāh.; to beat, strike, ŚBr.; to strike with words, insult, accuse, insinuate, R.; to allude, hint at, Sāh.; Mṛicch.; Daś.; to speak of, describe, define, Sāh.; Sarvad.; to commence, set about (a work), Mall.

उपा-kshēpa, as, m. throwing at; threatening, L.; mention, allusion, hint, Sāh.; Kathās.; Daśar.; Viddh. &c.; poetical or figurative style in composition, W.

उपा-kshapaka, mfn. alluding, suggesting; see *arthōpakshapaka*.

उपा-kshēpaṇa, am, n. throwing at or down, L.; allusion, hint, suggestion, Sāh.; putting a Śūdra's food into a Brāhman's house (where it is cooked), Śāmbhuparāṇa (T.)

उपक्षुद्र *upa-kshudra*, mfn. somewhat small, TāṇḍyaBr.

उपक्षतम् *upa-khātam*, ind. near the ditch, Daś.

उपक्षिल *upa-khila*, am, n. a sub-supplement, supplement to a supplement, Hariv.; Vāyup.

उपक्ष्या *upa-√khyā*, Pass. -*khyāyate*, to be seen or perceived, ŚBr. iv, 1, 2, 13.

उपगण *upa-gaṇa*, mfn. constituting a small class or number less than a troop, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 73; (as), m., N. of a man (Buddh.)

उपगम् *upa-√gam*, P. -*gacchati* (inf. -*gantava*), RV. x, 160, 5) to go near to, come towards, approach, arrive at, reach, attain, visit (with acc. and rarely dat.), RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to come upon, attack; to press hard upon, RV. i, 53, 9; MBh.; Mṛicch. &c.; to occur, happen, present itself, R.; Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; to undertake, begin, ŚBr.; R.; to approach (a woman sexually), MBh.; Mn.; to enter any state or relation, undergo, obtain, participate in, make choice of, suffer, MBh.; Yājñ.; Kum.; Mālar. &c.; to admit, agree to, allow, confess; Caus. -*gamayati*, to cause to come near or approach, Daś.; Desid. -*jigamishati*, to wish to approach, desire to go, BhP.

उपा-ga, mfn. i. c. approaching, going towards, Āp.; being or staying in or on, BhP.; VarBṛS.; Śis.; following, belonging to; fit for, conducive to, MBh.; Car.; approached; furnished with, MBh.; R.; Mn.; covered (as a female), L.

उपा-gata, mfn. gone to, met, approached (esp. for protection or refuge, Kām.), MBh.; Śak. &c.; attained, obtained; arrived, occurred, happened; undergone, experienced, MBh.; Śis.; Pañcat. &c. furnished with, MBh.; agreed, allowed, Mn.; MBh.; promised, L.; near at hand; approximate, Vop.; L.; passed away, dead, L.; (am), n. receipt, acquittance, Yājñ. ii, 93. - *vat*, mfn. one who has gone to or approached; possessing; feeling, suffering (e.g. sorrow); one who has undertaken or promised, W.

उपा-gatī, īs, f. approach, going near, Śil. ix, 75; undergoing, L.

उपा-gatya, ind. p. = 2. *upa-gamya*.

उपा-gama, as, m. approach, coming to, approximation, R.; Megh.; Ragh.; Sarvad. &c.; entering

(into any state or condition), obtaining, acquiring, having, Śak. 14 c; approaching respectfully, veneration, BhP.; coming near to, perceiving, Comm. on Daśar.; acquaintance, society; intercourse (as of the sexes), L.; undergoing, suffering, feeling, L.; agreement, promise, L.; a particular number (Buddh.)

उपा-gamana, am, n. the act of going towards, approaching, attaining, MBh.; R.; the act of coming near, perceiving, Daśar.; Sāh.; undertaking, adding one's self to.

1. **उपा-gamya**, mfn. to be approached, approachable, obtainable, Mṛicch.

2. **उपा-gamya**, ind. p. having approached, approaching &c.

उपा-gāmin, mfn. coming near, approaching, arriving, Kathās.

उपा-jigamishu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), wishing or desiring to go near, Megh. 43.

उपगहन *upa-gahana*, as, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh.

उपग 1. *upa-√1. gā* (for 2. see *upa-√gai*), P. -*gāti* (Subj. -*gāt*; 3. pl. -*gus*; aor. 1. sg. -*gesham*, VS. v, 5) to go near to, arrive at; to come into, undergo, RV. i, 164, 4; vii, 93, 3; AV.; to go, walk (*pathā*, a way), RV. i, 38, 5; VS.; ŚBr.

2. **उपा-gaya** (for 2. see p. 197, col. 1), mfn. to be approached; to be observed or kept, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 86.

उपगान् *upa-gātī*, &c. See p. 197, col. 1.

उपगाह *upa-√gāh*, P. (p. -*gāhat*) to penetrate, force one's way into, R.

उपगिरम् *upa-giram*, ind. near or at a mountain, Pāṇ. v, 4, 112.

उपा-giri, ī, ind. id., ib.; (is), m. the country near a mountain, MBh.

उपगीति *upa-gīti*, &c. See p. 197, col. 1.

उपगु *upa-gu*, us, m., N. of a king, TāṇḍyaBr.; VP. (v. l. *upa-guru*); (u), ind. near a cow, Pāṇ.

उपगुध *upa-gudha* (v. l. *upa-gudā*, Kāś.), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 194.

उपगुप *upa-√gup*.

उपा-gupta, mfn. hidden, concealed; (as), m., N. of a king. - *vitta*, mfn. of concealed resources, BhP.

उपगुरु *upa-guru*, us, m., N. of a king, VP. (v. l. *upa-gu*); an assistant teacher, W.; (u), ind. near a teacher.

उपगुह *upa-√guh*, P. -*gūhati*, to hide, cover, conceal, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.: P. Ā. to clasp, embrace, press to the bosom, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Ragh. &c.

उपा-guhya, ind. p. having hidden, hiding, concealing; having embraced, embracing.

उपा-gūdhā, mfn. hidden, concealed, covered, VarBṛS.; BhP.; clasped round, embraced, R.; BhP.; Ragh.; Śis. &c.; (am), n. the act of embracing, pressing to the bosom, an embrace, Megh.; Bhartṛ.; Vēṇis. &c. - *vat*, mfn. one who has embraced, Hit.

उपा-gūhāna, am, n. the act of hiding, concealing, KātyŚr.; pressing to the bosom, embrace, VarBṛS.; (in dram.) the occurrence of any wonderful event, Sāh.; Daśar.

उपा-gūhya, ep. = *upa-guhya* above.

उपा-gohya, mfn. to be hidden; (as), m. a kind of fire considered as impure, PārGr.; MantraBr.

उपग 1. *upa-√1. grī*, P. (1. pl. -*grīṇimasi*, 3. p. -*grīṇanti*) to approach with praise, revere, worship, RV. i, 48, 11; ii, 34, 14.

उपग 2. *upa-√2. grī*, P. (Pot. -*gilet*) to swallow down, Suśr. ii, 237, 8.

उपगी *upa-√gai*, P. -*gāyati* (Impv. 2. pl. -*gāyātā*, RV.) to sing to any one (dat. or acc.); to join in singing, accompany a song; to sing before, sing, praise in song, celebrate, 'fill with song,' RV. viii, 32, 17; ix, 11, 1; AV. iv, 15, 4; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; to sing near: Pass. -*giyate* (p. -*giyāmana*, RV.; MBh.; and -*giyat* [itr.], MBh. xv, 883) to be sung or praised in song; to be sung before, RV. viii, 70, 5; MBh.

2. **उपा-gā**, f. accompaniment of a song, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Jaim.

Upa-gātri, *lā*, m. one who accompanies the song of the Ud-gātri, a chorister, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.

Upa-gāna, *am*, n. an accompanying song, Mālav.

Upa-gāyana, *am*, n. singing, BHP.

Upa-gīta, mfn. sung to or before, sung, celebrated, proclaimed, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; one who has begun to sing near, Śis. iv, 57.

Upa-gīti, *is*, f. a kind of Āryā metre (consisting of four lines of alternately twelve and fifteen instants).

Upa-gīthā, *am*, n. id., MaitrS. ii, 13, 14.

Upa-geya, mfn. to be sung or celebrated; (*am*), n. song, BHP. v, 26, 38.

उपग्रन्थ *upa-√granth*, P. (1. sg. -*granthāmi* for -*granthāmi*?) to intertwine or wind round, Comm. on TS. i, 2, 7.

Upa-grantha, *as*, m. 'minor work,' a class of writings.

उपग्रस *upa-√gras*, P. (impf. *upāgrasat*) to swallow down, devour (as Rāhu the sun); to eclipse, MBh. ii, 2693.

उपग्रह *upa-√grah*, P. -*grihāti* (aor. -*agra-bhīt*, AV.) to seize from below; to hold under, put under; to support, AV. vii, 110, 3; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; PārGr. &c.; to collect a fluid (by holding a vessel under), TS.; to seize, take possession of, take, obtain; to subdue, become master of, MBh.; R.; BHP.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; to draw near (to one's self); to conciliate, propitiate; to take as one's ally, ChUp.; to comprehend, BHP. iii, 22, 21; to take up again, renew, MBh. xii, 5206; to accept, approve, MBh. xii, 6977.

Upa-grihita, mfn. held from below, supported, ĀsGr. iv, 7, 10; subdued, mastered, Prab.

Upa-grihya, ind. p. having held under or seized from below; having obtained, obtaining &c.

1. **Upa-graha**, *as*, m. (for 2. see s. v.) seizure, confinement, L.; a prisoner, L.; a handful (of Kuśa grass), Kāty.; adding, addition (of a sound), Comm. on Pān.; an *e* used as Nidhana (q. v.) at the end of a Sāman, Lāly. vii, 8, 11; alteration, change, SamhUp. ii, 3; propitiation, conciliation, coaxing, Daśar.; a kind of Sandhi or peace (purchased by the cession of everything), Kām.; Hit.; the Pada or voice of a verb, Comm. on Pān.; a kind of demon causing diseases (supposed to preside over the planets), Hariv. 9562.

Upa-grahana, *am*, n. the act of seizing from below, holding under, supporting, KātyŚr. i, 10, 6; comprehending, learning, R. i, 4, 4; the taking any one prisoner, seizure, capture, L.

Upa-grāha, *as*, m. a complimentary gift, present to a superior, MBh. ii, 1898.

Upa-grāhya, *am*, n. id., L.

उपग्रह 2. *upa-graha*, *as*, m. (fr. *graha* with *upa* implying inferiority), a minor planet or any heavenly body of a secondary kind, a comet, meteor, falling star &c., MBh. &c.

उपघट *upa-√ghaṭ*, to stir up, Car.

उपघात *upa-ghāta*, *as*, m. (fr. *upa-√han*, q. v.), a stroke, hurt, violation; injury, damage, offence, wrong, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; weakness, sickness, disease, morbid affection (cf. *puṣṭvāpa*, *svaṛāpa*), Suśr.; a kind of oblation or sacrifice, Gṛhyas. ii, 7.

Upa-ghātaka, mfn. striking, hurting; injuring, damaging, offending, MBh.; Car.; (*as*), m. injury, offence, damage, MBh. xiii, 3610.

Upa-ghātam, ind. p. See *upa-√han*.

Upa-ghātin, mfn. one who does damage, hurting, injuring, Suśr.; MBh.

Upa-ghana, *as*, m. contiguous support, resting-place, shelter, refuge, Pān.; Bhaṭṭ. -*taru*, m. a supporting tree, a tree which supports a climbing plant, Ragh. xiv, 1.

उपघुष *upa-√ghuṣ*.

Upa-ghuṣṭa, mfn. caused to resound, resounding with, sounding, MBh.; BHP.

Upa-ghoṣha, *am*, n. proclamation, publication, Daś.

उपग्रा *upa-√ghrā*, P. -*jighrati* (-*jighrati*, AV.) to smell at; to touch (with the mouth), AV. xii, 4, 5; ŚBr.; Lāly.; MBh. &c.; to smell, MBh.; Ragh.; to kiss, MBh. vii, 4357; Ragh. xiii, 70; R.; Caus. -*ghrāpayati*, to cause to smell at, TS. v, 2, 8, 1.

Upa-ghrāta, mfn. smelled at, touched by the mouth (of a cow), Mn. iv, 209; Gaut. xvii, 12.

Upa-ghrāyam, ind. p. smelling at, MaitrS. ii, 1, 3.

Upa-jighraṣa, *am*, ā, n. f. the act of smelling at, Car.

उपज *upaca*, mfn. See *ācōpaca*.

उपजक्र *upa-cakra*, *as*, m. a species of ducek (cf. *cakra* and *cakra-vāka*), MBh.

उपजक्षु *upa-cakshus*, n. a superhuman or divine eye (= *divya-cakshus*), L.; spectacles (Beng. *casamā*), T.

उपजतुर *upa-catura*, mfn. (pl.) almost four, nearly four, Kāty. on Pān. v, 4, 77.

उपजय *upa-caya*. See *upa-√i. ci*.

उपजर *upa-√car*, P. -*carati*, to go towards, come near, approach, RV. vii, 46, 2; TS. v, 7, 6, 1; ŚBr.; R.; to come near, wait upon, serve, attend, assist, bear a hand, ŚBr.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; Daś. &c.; to approach, set about, undertake, perform, TS. iii, 1, 6, 1; ŚBr.; to attend on (a patient), physic (a person), treat, tend, nurse, Suśr.; Pañcat.; to use figuratively or metaphorically, apply figuratively (generally Pass. -*caryate*), VarBṛS.; Śāh.; Sarvad. &c.

Upa-cāra, mfn. accessory, supplementary, Śākh-Br.; (*as*), m. access, approach, ŚBr. ii, 3, 4, 30; attendance, cure, Suśr.; (cf. *sūpacara*).

Upa-carāṇa, *am*, n. approach. See *sūpacaraṇa*.

Upa-carāṇiya, mfn. to be approached; to be attended; to be applied or attributed, Śāy. on TBr. i, 3, 2, 3.

Upa-carita, mfn. approached, attended; applied &c.; (*am*), n. a particular rule of Sandhi (cf. *upa-cāra*), VPṛāt.

Upa-caritavya, mfn. to be attended or waited upon, Bhartr.; to be treated, Car.; to be respected or revered or treated with attention, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; (*ā*), f. service, attendance; attendance on a patient; practice of medicine.

1. **Upa-carya**, mfn. id.

2. **Upa-carya**, ind. p. having approached, having attended &c.

Upa-cārā, *as*, m. approach, service, attendance, Heat. i, 111, 2 seqq.; act of civility, obliging or polite behaviour, reverence, ŚBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c. (64 Upacāras are enumerated in the Tantra-sāra, quoted by T.); proceeding, practice; behaviour, conduct; mode of proceeding towards (gen.), treatment, ŚBr.; MBh.; Ap.; Mn. &c.; attendance on a patient, medical practice, physicking, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Vikr.; a ceremony, Kum. vii, 86; present, offering, bribe; solicitation, request, L.; ornament, decoration, Kum.; Ragh. vii, 4; a favourable circumstance, Śāh. 300; usage, custom or manner of speech, Nyāyad.; a figurative or metaphorical expression (*upacārāt*, ind. metaphorically), metaphor, figurative application, Śāh.; Sarvad.; Comm. on Śis. &c.; pretence, pretext, L.; a kind of Sandhi (substitution of *s* and *ś* in place of Visarga), Kāś. on Pān. viii, 3, 48; N. of a Parisiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda. -*karāṇa* or -*karman*, n. or -*kriyā*, f. (Mn. viii, 357) act of courteousness, politeness, civility. -*ochala*, n. a kind of fallacious inference (to be refuted by reference to the real sense of a word used metaphorically, e. g. if any one from the sentence 'the platform cries' were to conclude that the platform really cries and not persons on the platform), Nyāyad.; Nyāyak. -*pada*, n. a courteous or polite word, a mere compliment, Kum. iv, 9. -*para*, mfn. intent on service or politeness. -*paribhrashta*, mfn. devoid of civility, destitute of kindness, churlish, uncourteous, Hit. -*parita*, mfn. full of politeness. -*vat*, mfn. polite; furnished with ornaments, decorated, Ragh. vi, 1.

Upacāraka, mf(ika) n. ifc. for *upa-cāra*, Kathās.; (*as*), m. courteousness, politeness, Heat.

Upacārika, mfn. ifc. serving for, belonging to, MBh. iv, 1621.

Upacārin, mfn. attending upon, serving; revering, R.; MaitrUp.; ifc. using (a remedy), Car.

Upa-cārya, mfn. to be attended upon, to be treated with attention, Pañcat.; (*ā*), f. practice of medicine, L.

Upa-cīra, mfn. attended upon, assisted, MBh. (= *vañcita*, 'deceived,' Nilak.)

उपचर्म *upa-carma*, ind. near or on the skin, Comm. on Pān.

उपचाकु *upacaku*, *us*, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *bāhu-ādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 96 (not in the Kāś.).

उपचायि 1. *upa-cāyin* (for 2. see below), mfn. (√2. *ci*), honouring, revering, MBh.

उपचार *upa-cāru*, *us*, m., N. of a Cakravartin. -*mat*, m. id. (Buddh.)

उपचि *upa-√i. ci*, P. -*cinoti*, to gather together, TS. i, 1, 7, 2; to heap up, collect, hoard up, accumulate; to increase, strengthen, MBh.; Kum.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; to pour over, cover, overload: Pass. -*cīyate*, to be heaped together or accumulated; to increase, become strong, MBh.; Suśr.; Rājāt.; Hit. &c.; to gain advantage, succeed, be prosperous, Mn. viii, 169; to be covered with; to cover one's self, furnish one's self with, MBh.; Suśr.

Upa-caya, *as*, m. accumulation, quantity, heap; elevation, excess; increase, growth, prosperity, MBh.; Suśr.; Hit. &c.; (*upacayam* √1. *kri*), to promote or advance the prosperity of, help, assist, Kām.; addition, KātyŚr.; the third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh of the zodiacal signs, VarBṛS. &c. **Upacayāpaca**, *as*, m. du. prosperity and decay, rise and fall, Suśr. **Upacayāvaha**, mfn. causing prosperity or success, Kām.

2. **Upa-cāyin**, mfn. ifc. causing to increase or succeed, MBh.

Upa-cāyya, *as*, m. a particular sacrificial fire, Pān.; L.; a place for holding sacrificial fire, an altar, hearth, Bhaṭṭ.; L.

Upacāyyaka, *as*, m. id.

Upa-cit, *ā*, f. a particular disease, a kind of swelling, VS. xii, 97, (*svayathu-guḍa-slipadddayah*, Comm.)

Upa-cita, mfn. heaped up, increased; thriving, increasing, prospering, succeeding, MBh.; BHP.; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; big, fat, thick, Suśr.; Car.; covered over, furnished abundantly, possessing plentifully, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. &c.; plastered, smeared, burnt, L. -*rasa*, mfn. one whose (appetite or) desire is increased, Megh. i, 5.

Upa-citi, *is*, f. accumulation, increase; augmentation, Śāntis.; gain, advantage; a heap, pile, MBh. iii, 15144; (in arithm.) progression, Āryabh. ii, 21.

Upaciti-√bhū, to increase, grow, Git. xii, 27.

Upa-cēya, mfn. to be collected or heaped up.

उपचिकीर्षु *upa-cikirshu*. See *upa-√i. kṛi*.

उपचित *upa-citra*, mfn. variegated, coloured; (*as*), m., N. of a man, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of particular metres (viz. 1. a variety of Mātṛasamaka, consisting of four lines of sixteen instants each; 2. a metre of four lines of eleven instants each; in two varieties); the plants *Salvinia Cucullata* and *Croton Polyandrum*, L.

Upacitraka, *am*, n. a particular metre (consisting of four lines of eleven instants each).

उपचूडन *upa-cūḍana* or *upa-cūlana*, *am*, n. singeing, searing, heating, Parāś.; Comm. on Yājñ. &c.

उपचूत् *upa-√crit*, P. -*critati*, to fasten, tie or bind on, Kauś.

उपच्छ *upa-cchad* (*upa-√chad*).

Upa-ochanna, mfn. covered, MBh. i, 5005; concealed, hidden, secret, MBh. i, 6006; Mn.

उपच्छन् *upa-cchand* (*upa-√chand*), Caus. -*cchandayati*, to conciliate (privately by flattering or coaxing language), coax, entice; to seduce, Prab.; Rājāt.; Kathās.; to supplicate, beg, Ragh. v, 58.

Upa-cchanda, *as*, m. anything necessary or needful, a requisite, MBh. xiii, 3300.

Upa-cchandana, *am*, n. persuasion, conciliation by coaxing, enticing, Daś.; Bālar.; Kāś. on Pān. i, 3, 47.

Upa-cchandita, mfn. persuaded, coaxed, enticed, Śak. 207, 2, (Prākṛit *uba-cchandido*).

उपच्छल् *upa-cchal* (*upa-√chal*), P. -*cchalyati*, to deceive, overreach, Prab.

उपच्य *upa-cyavā*, *as*, m. (√*cyu*), the act of pressing or moving towards (said of a woman in sexual intercourse), RV. i, 28, 3, (= *śālā-prāpti*, Śāy.)

उपज 1. *upa-jā* (for 2. see p. 198, col. 1), mfn. (√*jan*), additional, accessory, ŚBr. i, 1, 1, 10 (Śāy. reads *upa-cām* [√1. *ci*]; see Weber's extracts from the Comm. on the above passage, where T.

reads correctly *tricutura-māsād āropitam* instead of *tricuturān mākābapitam* [?]).

उपजगती *upa-jagati*, f. a particular metre (a variety of the Trishubh; three Pādas containing twelve instants instead of eleven), RPrāt.

उपजन् *upa-jan*, ā. *-jāyate*, to be produced or originate in addition; to be added or put to, RV. i, 25, 8; TāqdyBr.; ĀivSr.; ŚākhŚr.; RPrāt. &c.; to follow (as a consequence), Sarvad.; to be born, originate, come forth, appear, become visible, happen, MBh.; BhP.; Mn.; Hit.; Suśr. &c.; to be born again, MBh. xiii, 6689; Yājñ. iii, 256; Bhag.; to exist, be, Pañcat.; Hit.; Caus. *-janayati*, to generate, produce; to cause, effect, TāqdyBr.; Prab.; Mālav.; Sarvad.

2. **उपा-*ja*** (for 1. see s.v.), mfn. produced or coming from, Gaut. xii, 36, &c.; (as), m., N. of a deity.

उपा-*jana*, as, m. addition, increase; appendage, ĀivSr.; ChUp.; Comm. on Nyāyam. &c.; addition of a letter (in the formation of a word), letters or syllables or affixes added, RPrāt.; APrāt.; Nir.; Śay. &c.

उपा-*janana*, am, n. generation, procreation, MānGr. i, 14.

उपा-*ja*, f. distant or not immediate posterity, AV. xi, 1, 19.

उपा-*jāta*, mfn. added, additional, APrāt. &c.; produced, engendered, aroused, originated, MBh.; Daś. &c. — **उपा-*kopa* or *-krodha*, mfn.** one whose anger is aroused, provoked, excited, Prab. — **उपा-*kheda*, mfn.** suffering from exhaustion, faint, feeble, Mṛicch. — **उपा-*viśāsa*, mfn.** inspired with confidence, confident, trusting, believing, Hit.

उपा-*jāti*, s, f. a mixed metre (esp. a combination of Indra-vajra and Upendra-vajra, or of Vajña-stha and Indra-vajña).

उपा-*jātikā*, f. id.

उपजनम् *upa-janam*, ind. near the people, Kir. iv, 1.

उपजन्यन् *upa-jandhani*, is, m., N. of a man, SkandaP.

उपजप *upa-jap*, P. *-japati*, to whisper (*karṇe* or *karṇam*, into anybody's ear), MBh.; R.; to bring over to one's own party (by secretly suggesting anything into the ear); to instigate to rebellion or treachery, MBh. xii, 2633; Mu. vii, 197; Daś.; Kathās. &c.

उपा-*japta*, mfn. brought over or instigated to rebellion (by whispering into the ear &c.).

उपा-*jāpya*, mfn. to be brought over or instigated to rebellion (cf. the last), Mu. vii, 197; Bhāṭṭ.

उपा-*jāpa*, as, m. the act of rousing to rebellion or bringing over to one's own party (see above), Hit.; Pañcat.; Daś.; Śik. &c.

उपा-*jāpaka*, mfn. one who brings over to his party or one who rouses to rebellion (by whispering into the ear &c.), Mn. ix, 275.

उपजसम् *upa-jarasam*, ind. towards or near old age, cf. Pāp. v, 4, 107.

उपजला *upa-jalā*, f., N. of a river, MBh.

उपजल्प *upa-jalp*.

उपा-*jālpita*, am, n. talk, R. ii, 60, 14.

उपा-*jālpin*, mfn. talking to a person, giving advice, MBh. i, 5396.

उपजानु *upa-jānu*, ind. in or near the knee, Pāp. iv, 3, 40.

उपजि *upa-jī*, P. *-jayati*, to acquire by conquest, gain, obtain, GopBr. ii, 2, 16.

उपजिगमिषु *upa-jigamishu*. See *upa-jgam*.

उपजिघ्रन् *upa-jighraṇa*. See *upa-jghrā*.

उपजिज्ञासु *upa-jijñāsu*. See *upa-jjñā*.

उपजिहीषी *upa-jihīṣhā*, f. See *upa-jhri*.

उपजिह्वा *upa-jihvā*, f. the epiglottis, Yājñ. iii, 97; an abscess on the under side of the tongue, Suśr.; a kind of ant, L.

उपा-*jīhvikā*, f. a kind of ant, RV. viii, 102, 21; the epiglottis, Car.; an abscess (see above), Suśr.

उपजीक *upa-jīka*, as, m. (ā, f.?) a water deity, AV. ii, 3, 4; vi, 100, 2.

उपजीव *upa-jīva*, P. *-jīvati* (3. pl. *-jīvantī*)

to live or exist upon (food), subsist, support one's self on, be supported by, RV. i, 190, 5; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; to derive profit from, make use of (with acc.), Yājñ.; BhP.; MārkP. &c.; to live under, be dependent on, serve, MBh.; BhP.; Śik. &c.; to live for a profession, practice, Mn.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; Caus. *-jīyati*, to use, make the most of, Kathās. lxi, 268.

उपा-*jīva*, mfn. probably not very different in meaning from *jīva*, q. v., AV. xix, 69, 2; (ā), f. subsistence, TBr. i, 5, 6, 4.

उपा-*jīvaka*, mfn. living upon, subsisting by (with instr. or ifc.), MBh.; R.; Kathās.; Comm. on Mn.; living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant, Kathās.; (am, ikā), n. f. subsistence, livelihood, L.

उपा-*jīvana*, am, n. livelihood, subsistence, ŚBr.; Mn. ix, 207; Yājñ. iii, 236; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; dependance, submissiveness, Prasanna.

उपा-*jīvanīya*, mfn. affording or serving for livelihood, AV. viii, 10, 22-29; TS.; ŚBr.

उपा-*jīvin*, mfn. living on, subsisting by (with acc. or gen. or ifc.), MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; living in dependence, dependent, subject, MBh.; Ragh.; Rājāt. &c.; submissive, humble, Ratnāv.

1. **उपा-*jīvyā*, mfn.** that by which one lives, affording or serving for a livelihood, MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; that on which one depends or rests, Daś.; Śāh.

2. **उपा-*jīvyā*, ind. p.** having lived upon; depending on, because of (with acc.)

उपजुष *upa-jush*, P. (pl. 3. pl. *-jushushu*) to excite pleasure, gladden, RV. viii, 23, 9.

उपा-*joshā*, as, m. desire, pleasure, liking, see *yathāpajosham*; (am), ind. according to one's desire or liking, L.; silently, quietly, Śak. 202, 8, v. l.

उपा-*joshana*, am, n. enjoyment, use; taking (food), BhP. v, 16, 19.

उपज्ञा 1. *upa-jñā*, ā. *-jānīte* (3. pl. *-jānate*, AV.) to ascertain, excogitate, invent, find out, hit upon, AV. iv, 36, 8; ŚBr.

उपा-*jñāsu*, mfn. (fr. Desid.), wishing to know or to become acquainted with, MBh. xii, 3884.

उपा-*jñāsyā*, mfn. to be excogitated or found out; enigmatical, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 24.

2. **उपा-*jñā*, f.** knowledge found out or invented by one's self (not handed down by tradition), untaught or primitive knowledge, invention, Pāp.; L.; (mfn. ifc.) invented or first taught by, unknown before, Ragh. xv, 63; Kāś. and Siddh. on Pāp. ii, 4, 21 & vi, 2, 14; Bhāṭṭ.

उपा-*jñāta*, mfn. excogitated, invented, found out; ascertained by one's self, unknown before, ŚBr.; Pāp.

उपजन्तु *upa-jman*, ā, m. (√*gam*), way, path [NBD.], SV. i, 4, 1, 5, 6.

उपज्योतिष *upa-jyotiṣa*, am, n. a compendium of astronomy, VarBrS.

उपजि *upa-jī*, P. *-jrayati*, to go near to, RV. ix, 71, 5.

उपजल *upa-jval*.

उपा-*jvalita*, mfn. lighted up (with *am* neg.), ŚBr. xi, 8, 3, 7.

उपज *upa-ja*, as, m. a diminutive for all proper names of men which begin with *upa*, Pāp. v, 3, 80.

उपदौक *upa-dhauk*, Caus. P. *-dhaukayati*, to fetch, bring, prepare; to offer, present, Hit.; Comm. on KātyŚr. vii, 2, 2; Kāraṇḍ.

उपा-*dhaukana*, am, n. a respectful present (made to a king), L.

उपा-*dhaukita*, mfn. prepared, arranged, Pañcat.

उपतक्ष *upa-takṣa* or *upataṣhaka*, as, m. N. of a Nāga, Kauś.; R.

उपतटम् *upa-taṭam*, ind. near the slope, Megh. 58; near the bank, Kād.

उपतप *upa-tap*, P. *-tapati* (p. *-tāpat*, see col. 3) to make warm, heat, ŚBr.; to afflict (as an illness; with gen. or acc. of the afflicted person), ŚBr.; ChUp.; to feel pain, become sick, ĀivGr. iv, 1, 1; Pass. *-tāpyate*, to be made warm or heated; (with *tapas*) to undergo bodily mortification, AV. vii, 61, 1, 2; to be afflicted with pain, be tormented, feel

pain, become ill, KātyŚr.; MBh.; BhP.; Suśr. &c.; Caus. *-tāpyati* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-tāpāsi*, AV.) to ignite, burn, consume, AV. vi, 32, 1; to cause pain, mortify, torment, hurt, oppress, MBh.; BhP.; Comm. on Mn.

उपा-*tāpat*, f, n. interior heat, disease, ŚBr.; TBr. iii, 9, 17, 1.

उपा-*tāpta*, mfn. heated, hot, MBh. iii, 71; R.; sick, ill, KātyŚr. xxii, 3, 23; distressed, afflicted.

उपा-*tāptī*, mfn. heating, burning; (tā), m. interior heat, disease, L.

उपा-*tāpa*, as, m. heat, warmth; heating, Suśr.; L.; pain, trouble; pain, Śak. 122, 2 (v. l. for *anu-tāpa*), Suśr.; sickness, disease, hurt, ĀivGr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; haste, hurry, L.

उपा-*tāpaka*, mfn. causing pain, paining.

उपा-*tāpana*, mfn. id., BhP.

उपा-*tāpin*, mfn. heating, inflaming; causing pain, paining, MBh.; Kātyāḍ. &c.; (*upatāpin*), suffering heat or pain, sick, ill, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Kauś.; Mn.

उपतल्प *upa-talpya*, as, m. a kind of wooden seat or stool, Śay. on TBr. iii, 8, 14.

उपतारक *upa-tāraka*, mfn. (√*trī*), overflowing, Kauś.

उपतिष्ठसु *upa-tiṣṭhāsu*. See *upa-√sthā*.

उपतिष *upa-tiṣhya*, as, m., N. of a son of Tishya.

उपतीरम् *upa-tīram*, ind. on the shore, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 121.

उपतीर्थ *upa-tīrtha*. See *sūpatīrtha*.

उपतुष *upa-√tush*, Caus.

उपा-*toṣhya*, ind. p. having satisfied; contenting, satisfying, ĀivGr. i, 6.

उपतूलम् *upa-tūlam*, ind. near or on the panicle (of a plant), Kāś. on Pāp. v, 2, 121.

उपतुष्य *upa-triṇya* (voc. *upa-triṇya*), as, m. 'lurking in the grass,' a kind of snake, AV. v, 13, 5.

उपतृद *upa-√trid*, P. *-trindāti* (Pot. *-trind-yāti*) to pierce, cleave, TS. vi, 3, 9, 3.

उपतेल *upa-taila*, mfn. (*gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 194) = *abhyakta-taila*, T.

उपतैष *upataisha* v. l. for *upa-naisha* (Kāś.), *gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 194 (ed. Bōhtl.)

उपत्यका *upatyakā*, f. land at the foot of a mountain or hill, low-land, Pāp.; Ragh.; Śak.; Śik. &c.; a vale, valley, L.

उपत्सर *upa-√tsar*.

उपा-*tsārya*, ind. p. having approached stealthily, creeping near, ŚBr. i, 6, 3, 28.

उपदंश *upa-danś*.

उपा-*danśa*, as, m. anything eaten in addition (to excite thirst or appetite), a relish, spice, R.; Kathās.; Suśr.; Daś.; a kind of venereal disease, Suśr.; the tree Moringa Hyperanthera (the scraped root of which is used for horse-radish), L.; a kind of shrub, L.

उपा-*danśaka*, as, m. a particular plant, L.

उपा-*danśam*, ind. p. having taken an additional bit or morsel of (with instr. or ifc.), Pāp. iii, 4, 47; Kāś. on Pāp. ii, 2, 21.

उपा-*danśin*, mfn. afflicted with the Upadanśa (q. v.) disease, L.

उपा-*danśya*, ind. p. = *upa-danśam* above.

उपदम्भ *upa-dambh*, Caus. P. (3. pl. *-dam-bhayanti*) to lessen, diminish, destroy, ŚBr. xiii, 8, 1, 1.

उपदर्शक *upa-darśaka*, &c. See *upa-√driś*.

उपदश *upa-daśa*, mfn. nearly ten, almost ten, Comm. on Pāp.; Vop.

उपदस *upa-das*, P. *-dasyati* (Subj. *-dasat*, RV. i, 139, 5; AV. v, 30, 15) to fail, be wanting, be extinguished or exhausted, dry up, RV.; AV. iii, 29, 2, 6; v, 30, 15; TS. i, 6, 3, 3; ŚBr.; TāqdyBr.; GopBr.; Kauś.; to want, lose, be deprived of (instr.), AV. xii, 4, 2; Caus. *-dāsyati*, to cause to fail or cease, extinguish, AV. xii, 5, 27; 52; TBr.; Nir.

उपा-*danśa*, &c. See *an-upadanśa*, p. 34, col. 2.

उपा-*dānśka*, mfn. failing, TS.

उपदह *upa-dah*, P. *-dahati* (aor. *-adhā-*)

kshīt, MBh. iii, 546) to burn, set fire to, ŚBr.; Gobh.; MBh.

Upa-dagāha, mfn. burnt, set on fire, ŚBr.; Kauś.

उपदा 1. *upa-*√*i*. *dā*, P. -*dadāti*, to give in addition, add; to give, grant, offer, RV. vi, 28, 2; AV. iv, 21, 2; xix, 34, 8; R.; to take upon one's self: Pass. (irr. p. -*dadyamāna*) to be offered or granted (as protection), RV. vi, 49, 13.

Upa-dāya, ind. p. having taken or taking upon one's self, AV. x, 8, 18 (= xiii, 3, 14).

2. **Upa-dā**, mfn. giving a present, VS. xxx, 9; (*ā*), f. a present, offering (esp. a respectful present to a king or person of rank); a bribe, Pāp.; Ragh.; Śatr. &c.

1. **Upa-dāṭṭi** (for 2. see col. 2), mfn. one who gives or grants or confers, Pāṇcat. iv, 107 (ed. Bombay).

1. **Upa-dāna** (for 2. see col. 2) or **upa-dānaka**, *am*, n. a present, offering. = 2. *upa-dā* above, L.

Upa-dī-kṛta, mfn. offered as a present, Śis.

उपदानवी *upa-dānavī*, f., N. of a daughter of the Dānava Vṛisha-parvan, Hariv.; of a daughter of Vaiśvānara, Bhp.

उपदामुक *upa-dāsuka*. See *upa-*√*das*.

उपदिग्ध *upa-digdha*. See *upa-*√*dih*.

उपदिश 1. *upa-*√*diś*, P. *ā*. -*diśati*, -*te*, to point out to, ŚBr. x, 6, 1, 11; to indicate, specify, explain, inform, instruct, teach, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; Ragh. &c.; to advise, admonish, Bhp.; Hit.; to mention, exhibit, speak of, Bhp.; Mn.; Mṛicch.; VPrāt. &c.; to settle, prescribe, command, dictate, govern, MBh.; Mn.; Kum.; Pāṇcat. &c.; to name, call, MBh.; Bhp.; Mn. &c.: Pass. -*diśyate*, to be taught, &c.

Upa-didikshā, f. (fr. Desid.), the wish or intention to teach or inform, Comm. on Bādar. iii, 4, 8.

2. **Upa-diś** (for 3. see s. v.), mfn. (ifc.) pointing out to, showing; see *mārōpaḍit*.

Upa-diśa, *as*, m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva, Hariv.

Upa-diśya, ind. p. having indicated or taught &c.; indicating, teaching &c.

Upa-diśta, mfn. specified, particularized; taught, instructed; mentioned; prescribed, commanded &c.; initiated, W.; (*am*), n. counsel, advice, (in dram.) a persuasive speech in conformity with the prescribed rules, Śāh. 449 &c.

Upa-deśa, *as*, m. pointing out to, reference to, Pāp. i, 4, 70; Kap.; Bādar.; Jaim. &c.; specification, instruction, teaching, information, advice, prescription, TUp.; MBh.; Mn.; Suśr.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; plea, pretext (= *apa-deśa*), Mn. ix, 268; Ragh.; Kathās.; initiation, communication of the initiatory Mantra or formula, KātyŚr.; (in Gr.) original enunciation (i.e. the original form [often having an Anubandha] in which a root, base, affix, augment, or any word or part of a word is enunciated in grammatical treatises), Pāp.; Kās.; Siddh. &c.; N. of a class of writings (Buddh.); a name, title, MW. = *karṇikā*, f., N. of a work. = *tā*, f. the being a precept or rule, Kum. v, 36. = *pañcaka*, n., -*mālā*, f., -*ratna-mālā*, f., -*rasāyana*, n., -*sāhasrī*, f., N. of certain works. **Upa-deśāmrīta**, n., N. of a work. **Upa-deśārtha-vākya**, n. 'a tale for the sake of instruction,' a parable.

Upa-deśaka, mfn. giving instruction, instructing, instructive, didactic, Sarvad.; teacher, instructor, L.

Upa-deśana, *am*, n. the act of advising; instruction, information, doctrine, TBr.; Śāh.; (*ā*), f. id., Pāṇcat. = *vat*, mfn. furnished with advice, TāṇḍyaBr.

Upa-deśin, mfn. advising, teaching, informing; (*ī*), m. a teacher, adviser, Hit.; Kathās.; (*upa-deśin*), mfn. (in Gr.) a word or affix &c. used in an Upa-deśa (q. v.), Comm. on Pāp.

Upa-deśyā, mfn. to be taught; taught, AV. xi, 8, 23; Kap.

Upa-deśṭavya, mfn. to be taught or advised; fit or proper to be taught, Hit.; Mṛicch.

Upa-deśṭrī, *tā*, m. one who teaches, a teacher, adviser; a Guru or spiritual guide, MBh.; Bhp.; Pāṇcat.; Sarvad. = *tva*, n. the state of being a teacher, Kap.

उपदिश 3. *upa-diś*, k, f. an intermediate region or point of the compass.

Upa-diśam, ind. Between two regions, in an intermediate region, L.

Upa-diśā, f. id., ŚBr.

उपदिह *upa-*√*dih*.

Upa-digdha, mfn. smeared, covered, Suśr.; fat, VarBṛS. 67, 1. = *tā*, f. the state of being smeared or covered, Kām.

1. **Upa-deha** (for 2. see s. v.), *as*, m. a cover, liniment, ointment, Comm. on Car.

Upa-dehikā, f. a species of ant, L.

उपदी 1. *upa-*√*3*. *dī* (*kshaye*, Dhātup. xxvi, 25).

Upa-dātavya, mfn., Pāp. vi, 1, 50.

2. **Upa-dāṭṭi**, mfn. ib.

2. **Upa-dāna**, *am*, n. ib.

उपदी 2. *upadī*, f. a parasitical plant, L.

उपदीक *upadīka*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. a species of ant, ŚBr.; TBr.; TĀr.

उपदीक्ष *upa-*√*diksh*, Caus.

Upadikshin, mfn. one who has been initiated in addition to, KātyŚr. xxv, 14, 3; 4.

Upa-dikshya, ind. p. having initiated in addition to, KātyŚr. xxv, 13, 28.

उपदीप *upa-*√*dip*, Caus. -*dipayati*, to kindle, set fire to, MBh.; Hariv.

Upa-dipayitva, (irr.) ind. p. having kindled, MBh. iii, 10230.

उपदुष् *upa-*√*dush*, P. -*dushyati*, to become corrupt or depraved (as a woman), Hariv. 11264.

उपदुह *upa-duh*, °*dhuk*, m. (√*duh*), a milk-pail, MBh.

Upadoha, *as*, m. id., ib.

Upa-dohana, *am*, n. id., ib.

उपदृश 1. *upa-*√*dṛś*, P. (aor. Subj. 2. du. -*darśathas*, RV.) to descry, perceive, RV. viii, 26, 4; to look at or regard (with indifference), MBh.; Pass. -*driyate* (aor. -*adarśi*; 3. pl. -*adriśran*, RV.) to be perceived, be or become visible, appear, RV. i, 124, 4; vii, 67, 2; TāṇḍyaBr.; Bhp.; Caus. -*darśayati*, to cause to see, show, exhibit, MBh.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Prab. &c.; to cause to appear, present a false show, deceive, illude, Kathās. xix, 75; Rājat.; to explain, illustrate, Yājñ. ii, 8.

Upa-darśaka, *as*, m. one who shows the way, a door-keeper, L.

Upa-darśana, *am*, n. the act of exhibiting, representing, Śāh.; a commentary, L.

Upa-darśita, mfn. caused to appear, shown; perceived, distinguished; explained.

2. **Upa-dṛśi**, k, f. aspect, look, appearance, RV. viii, 102, 15; ix, 54, 2.

Upa-dṛśiṣṭi, *is*, f. id., L.

Upa-draśṭrī, *tā*, m. a looker-on, spectator; a witness, AV. xi, 3, 59; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; Kath.; Bhp. &c.; (*upa-draśṭṛikā*), f. a female witness, MaitrS. iii, 2, 4. = *māt*, mfn. having witnesses; (*mātī*, loc. ind. before witnesses, TBr. ii, 2, 1, 3; 5.)

उपदृष्ट *upa-dṛṣhad*, *t*, ind. near or on a mill-stone, Pāp. v, 4, 111.

Upa-dṛṣhadam, ind. id., ib.

उपदेव *upa-deva*, *as*, m. an inferior or secondary deity (as a Yaksha, Gandharva, Apsaras, &c.), Bhp.; N. of several men, Hariv.; VP.; (*ā*, *ī*), f., N. of a wife of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; VP. = °*tā*, f. a minor or inferior deity, L.

उपदेश *upa-deśa*, &c. See *upa-*√*diś*.

उपदेह 2. *upa-deha*, *as*, m. (for 1. see *upa-*√*dih*) 'a secondary growth of the body,' a kind of excrescence, Suśr. = *vat*, mfn. having the above excrescence, ib.

उपदोह *upa-doha*. See *upa-duh*.

उपद्रु *upa-*√*dru*, P. -*dravati* (aor. -*ddudrot*, RV.) to run near or towards; to run at, rush at, oppress, assault, attack, RV. ii, 30, 3; iv, 16, 1; AV. vii, 73, 6; xviii, 2, 23; TS.; ChUp.; to sing the Upa-dra or fourth of the five parts of a Sāman stanza, AitĀr. ii, 3, 4, 3.

Upa-drava, *as*, m. that which attacks or occurs suddenly, any grievous accident, misfortune, calamity, mischief, national distress (such as famine, plague, oppression, eclipse, &c.); national commotion, rebellion; violence, outrage, MBh.; R.; Śak.; VarBṛS.

&c.; a supervenient disease or one brought on whilst a person labours under another, Suśr.; the fourth of the five parts of a Sāman stanza, ShaṅḍBr.; Comm. on TĀr. &c.

Upa-dravin, mfn. attacking suddenly, falling on; tyrannical, violent; factious; (*ī*), m. a tyrant, oppressor; a rebel, L.

Upa-druta, mfn. run after, persecuted, attacked, oppressed, visited (by calamities), tyrannized over, Hariv.; R.; Kathās.; Hit.; Suśr. &c.; (in astrol.) eclipsed = boding evil, inauspicious, VarBṛS.; (*am*), o. a kind of Sandhi, ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपद्वार *upa-dvāra*, *am*, n. a side-door, AgP.; (cf. *sūpadvāra*.)

उपद्वीप *upa-dvīpa*, *as*, m. a small adjacent island, minor island, Bhp.; Pāṇcat.

उपधमन *upa-dhamana*. See *upa-*√*dhmā*.

उपधर्म *upa-dharma*, *as*, m. a minor or subordinate duty; a by-law, Mn. ii, 237; iv, 147; a false faith, heresy, Bhp.

उपधा 1. *upa-*√*dhā*, P. *ā*. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to place or lay upon, place near to, put on or into; to place, lay, put, RV. x, 87, 3; 145, 6; AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.; to put to, yoke (horses), RV. iv, 29, 4; to give or make over, hand over (knowledge), teach, Ragh.; to impose, lay upon, commit, consign, Ragh.; to place under one's self, lie down upon, R.; to place in addition, add, connect, AitBr.; ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; to communicate, cause to share in; to use, employ; (in Gr.) to lie or be placed close to, precede without the intervention of another syllable, RPrāt. &c.; to cause to rest upon or depend on, Bhp.

2. **Upa-dhā**, f. imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, false pretence, MBh.; Mn.; R.; trial or test of honesty (of four kinds, viz. of loyalty, disinterestedness, continence, and courage), Kām.; Bhāṭṭ.; Śis. &c.; (in Gr.) a penultimate letter, Pāp.; RPrāt.; APrāt.; Nir. &c.; condition, reservation, L. = *bhṛīta*, m. a kind of servant (engaged under particular conditions), L. = *lopa*, m. elision of the penultimate letter. = °*lopin*, mfn. subject to the above (as a Bahuvrīhi compound ending in *am*), Pāp. iv, 1, 28. = *śnei*, mfn. of approved virtue, approved, tried, Hit.

Upa-dhāna, mfn. placing upon, employed or used in placing upon (as a Mantra in the setting up of the sacrificial bricks), Pāp. iv, 4, 125; (*am*), n. the act of placing or resting upon, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; that on which one rests, a pillow, cushion, AV. xiv, 2, 65; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; cover, lid, Car.; Heat; peculiarity, singularity, excellence (cf. *preṃbha*), Bālar.; Siddh.; affection, kindness; religious observance; poison, L.; (*ī*), f. a pillow, cushion; footstool (see *pādṛbha*), MBh. = *vidhī*, m., N. of a work.

Upadhānaka, *am*, n. a pillow, cushion, Heat.

Upa-dhāniya, mfn. to be put under; (*am*), n. a pillow, cushion, Pāṇcat.

Upa-dhāya, ind. p. having placed or rested upon &c.

Upa-dhāyin, mfn. ifc. placing under, Kum.

Upa-dhī, *is*, m. the act of putting to, adding, addition, Lāty.; the part of the wheel between the nave and the circumference, RV. ii, 39, 4; AV. vi, 70, 3; Kāth.; fraud, circumvention, MBh.; R.; Yājñ.; Kir. &c.; condition; peculiarity, attribute (Buddh.); see *upā-dhī*; support, MW.

Upadhika, *as*, m. a cheat, knave (especially one who imposes by threats), Mn. ix, 258; (Kull. reads *aupadhika*, and probably *cūpadhika* is to be read for *cūpadhikā* in the text.)

Upa-dheya, mfn. to be placed upon, being placed upon.

1. **Upa-hita** (for 2. see s. v.), mfn. put on or upon, placed, deposited, put into, KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; joining, connected with; mixed, ŚBr.; Mālav.; Suśr.; (in Gr.) immediately preceded by, RPrāt.; resting or depending upon, having as a condition, Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; used, employed for, MBh.; Ragh.; brought near, handed over, given, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. &c.; misled, deceived, MBh.

Upa-hiti, *is*, f. the putting or placing upon, Nyāyam.; devotedness to, TS. ii.

उपधातु *upa-dhātu*, *us*, *m*. a secondary mineral, semi-metal (seven are specified: *svarna-mākshika*, pyrites; *tāra-mākshika*, a particular white mineral; *tūttha*, sulphate of copper; *kāñjya*, brass; *rīti*, calx of brass; *sindūra*, red lead; *tilā-jatu*, red chalk), Bhpr.; secondary secretions and constituents of the body (viz. the milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair, and lymph), ŚārngS. &c.

उपधारण *upa-dhāraṇa*. See *upa-√dhri*.

उपधाव् *upa-√dhāv*, *Ā*. (p. -*dhāvamāna*) to run; to soar, RV. viii, 3, 21: P. -*dhāvati*, to run near, approach hastily; to have recourse to for assistance, TS.; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.

उपा-*dhāvana*, *as*, *m*. a follower, W.

उपधि *upa-dhi*. See p. 199, col. 3.

उपधूपय *upa-dhūpayā*, *Nom.* (fr. *dhūpa*) P. -*dhūpayati*, to fumigate, envelop in smoke; to envelop in mist; to darken, cover, Kauś.

उपा-*dhūpita*, *mfa.* fumigated, enveloped in smoke, MBh.; R.; near death, dying, L.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *diś*) = the next.

उपधूमिता *upa-dhūmitā*, f. (scil. *diś*, fr. *upa-dhūmaya*), 'enveloped in haze,' the quarter of the heavens to which the sun is proceeding (opposed to *dagdhā*, *dīptā*, and the five *jānti*), Vasantarāja, T.; (cf. *pra-dhūmitā*, *saṃ-dhū*).

उपधु *upa-√dhri*, *Caus.* P. -*dhārayati*, to hold up, support, bear, MBh.; Suśr.; to hold as, consider as, regard, think, MBh.; R.; Mn.; BhP. &c.; to hold in the mind, reflect or meditate on, MBh.; to perceive, comprehend, hear, experience, learn, Suśr.; MBh.; BhP.

उपा-*dhārana*, *am*, *n*. the act of considering, consideration, reflection, MBh.

1. **उपा-*dhārya***, *mfn.* to be comprehended, Car.

2. **उपा-*dhārya***, *ind. p.* having taken or held up &c.

उपा-*dhriti*, *is*, f. a ray of light, L.

उपधृष *upa-√dhriṣ*, P. (pf. -*dadharsha*) to venture to undertake, ŚBr. ix, 5, 2, 1.

उपधे *upa-√dhe*, *Caus.* *Ā*. (3. du. -*dhāpa-yete*) to suckle, rear by suckling, RV. i, 95, 1.

उपध्मा 1. *upa-√dhmā*, P. -*dhāmati*, to blow or breathe at or upon, RV. v, 9, 5; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; ŚaṅgBr.; MānSr.; Mn.

उपा-*dhamana*, *am*, *n*. the act of blowing at, blowing, Gaut. ix, 32.

2. **उपा-*dhmā***, f. id.; the effort of the voice which produces the sound *upadhmanīya*.

उपा-*dhmāna*, *mfn.* breathing or blowing upon, AV. viii, 8, 2.

उपा-*dhmāniya*, *as*, *m*. the Visarga (q.v.) as pronounced before the letters *p* and *ph*, Pān.; VPāt. &c.

उपधै *upa-√dhyai*.

उपा-*dhyāta*, *mfa.* remembered, thought of, MBh.

उपध्वंस *upa-√dhvans*, *Pass.* -*dhvasyate*, to be afflicted or attacked, Suśr.

उपा-*dhvastā*, *mfa.* speckled, spotted, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (cf. *dhvasta*.)

उपनक्ष *upa-√naksh*, *Ā*. (Impv. 2. sg. -*naksharva*) to come near to, RV. viii, 54, 7.

उपनक्षत्र *upa-nakshatra*, *am*, *n*. a secondary star, minor constellation, ŚBr.

उपनख *upa-nakha*, *am*, *n*. a particular disease of the finger-nails, whitlow, agnail (also called *cippa*; one of the twenty-four Kshudra-rogas or slight diseases), Suśr.

उपनगर *upa-nagara*, *am*, *n*. a suburb, L.; (*am*), *ind.* near the city. — **भवा**, *mfn.* being near the city, near the city, Daś.

उपनति *upa-nati*. See *upa-√nam*.

उपनद् *upa-√nad*, *Caus.*

उपा-*nādita*, *mfa.* caused to resound, R.

उपनदम् *upa-nadam*, *ind.* (fr. *nadi*, Pān. v, 4, 110), near the river, on the river.

उपा-*nadi*, *ind. id.*, ib.

उपनद्ध *upa-naddha*, &c. See *upa-√nah*.

उपनन्द *upa-nanda*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a Nāga; of several men, VP.; BhP. &c.

उपा-*nandaka*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra; of a being attendant on Skanda, MBh.

उपा-*nandana*, *as*, *m.* a form of Śiva, VP.

उपनम् *upa-√nam*, P. -*namati*, to bend towards or inwards; to tend towards, approach, come to, arrive at; to fall to one's share or lot, become one's property, share in (with acc., dat., or gen.), VS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; ChUp.; Rājat. &c.; to come to one's mind, occur, TS.; TBr. i, 1, 2, 8; to attend upon any one (acc.) with (instr.); to gain the favour of any one (acc.), BhP. vi, 19, 16: *Caus.* -*nāmayati*, to put or place before (gen.), Gobh. ii, 1, 7; to lead towards or into the presence of, present any one (gen.), Lalit.; to reach, hand to, ib.; to offer, present, ib.; Kāraṇḍ.

उपा-*nata*, *mfn.* bent towards or inwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kāth.; subdued, subjected, surrendered; dependent on (for protection &c.), Āp.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; brought near to, approached, near (either in form or space); fallen to one's share; brought about, produced, existing, being, BhP.; Megh. &c.

उपा-*nati*, *is*, f. inclination, affection, VS. xx, 13; the falling to one's share, Kāthās.

उपा-*namra*, *mfn.* coming to, being present, Naish.

उपा-*nāmuka*, *mfn.* bending towards, approaching, ŚBr.

उपनय *upa-naya*, *upa-nayana*. See p. 201, col. 2.

उपनर *upa-nara*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a Nāga, L.

उपनह *upa-√nah*, P. -*nahyati*, to tie or bind to or up, bind together; to make up into a bundle, TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.: *Caus.* -*nāhyati*, to tie up, wrap, dress (a wound), Suśr.; Car.

उपा-*naddha*, *mfn.* covered with, Suśr.; inlaid, BhP.

उपा-*naddhavya*, *mfn.* to be wrapped or covered with, Car.

उपा-*nahana*, *am*, *n*. anything fit for binding up or wrapping (as a cloth), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपा-*nāha*, *as*, *m*. a bundle, AV. ix, 4, 5; TS.; a plaster, unguent (applied to a wound or sore); a cover, poultice, Suśr.; inflammation of the ciliary glands, sty, Suśr.; the tie of a lute (the lower part of the tail-piece where the wires are fixed), L.; con-tinual enmity, L. — **सवेदा**, *m.* (in med.) perspiration caused by a kind of poultice.

उपा-*nāhana*, *am*, *n*. the act of putting a plaster upon, applying an unguent; plaster; cover; poultice, Suśr.

उपनागर *upa-nāgara*, *as*, *m.* (scil. *apa-bhṛāṇa*, q.v.) a particular Prākṛit dialect.

उपा-*nāgarikā*, f. a kind of alliteration, Kpr.

उपनाष् *upa-√nāth*, P. -*nāthati*, to ask, entreat, Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 55.

उपनामन् *upa-nāman*, *a*, *n*. a surname, nickname, W.

उपनाय *upa-nāyā*, &c. See p. 201, col. 2.

उपनायक *upa-nāyaka*, *as*, *m.* (in dram.) a secondary hero, Śāh.

उपनासिक *upa-nāsika*, *am*, *n*. the part surrounding the nose, that which is near the nose, Suśr.

उपनिः *upa-niḥ-śri* (*upa-nis-√śri*).

उपा-*nīharitya*, *ind. p.* having gone out to, Lalit.

उपनिक्षिप *upa-ni-√kship*, P. -*kshipati*, to throw down; to put or place down, Mn. iii, 224; to deposit.

उपा-*nikshapa*, *as*, *m*. a deposit (sealed or covered up so that the contents are unknown); any article intrusted to one's keeping, Yājñ. ii, 25.

उपनिगम् *upa-ni-√gam*, P. -*gacchati*, to meet with, fall upon, get, ŚBr.; AitBr.

उपनिग्रह *upa-ni-√grah*, P. *Ā*. -*grihṇāti*, -*nīte*, to press down upon, TS.; to bring or push near to, AitBr.; ĀpŚr.

उपनिधा *upa-ni-√dhā*, P. *Ā*. -*dadhāti*, -*dhatte*, to put or place down near to, put or place

before, ŚBr.; TāndyaBr.; TBr.; Lāty.; ChUp.; ĀsvGr.; to place down, conceal; to deposit, intrust; to bring near, lead near to, Gīt.; to produce, cause, Bhāṭṭ.

उपा-*nidhātri*, *mfn.* one who puts or places down, ŚBr.

उपा-*nidhāna*, *am*, *n*. the act of putting down near to, putting by the side of, Comm. on Lāty.; a deposit, W.

उपा-*nidhāya*, *ind. p.* having put down near to &c.

उपा-*nidhi*, *is*, *m*. a deposit, pledge, property put under the care of a creditor, friend &c. (generally a sealed deposit, but also any article intrusted to a friend which he may use whilst in his keeping), Mn. viii, 145, &c.; Yājñ. ii, 25; MBh.; a ray of light, L.; *N.* of a son of Vasu-deva, VP.

उपा-*nihita*, *mfn.* placed or put down near to, placed or put before, ĀsvGr.; ChUp.; put down, kept; deposited, intrusted, Mn. viii, 37; 196; BhP.

उपनिपत् *upa-ni-pat*, P. -*patati*, to fly down to, ChUp.; to take place in addition, accede, exist or be in addition, Suśr.; Comm. on Bādar.; *Caus.* -*pāyati*, to cause to lie down, ŚākhŚr.; ĀsvŚr.

उपा-*nipāta*, *as*, *m*. acceding, accession, Sarvad.; taking place, occurring, Comm. on Bādar.; a sudden occurrence or event, breaking forth, Mudrār.; Kāś.; a sudden and unexpected attack, Comm. on Pān. v, 3, 106.

उपा-*nipātana*, *am*, *n*. occurring or taking place suddenly, Comm. on Nyāyad.

उपा-*nipātina*, *mfn.* rushing in, Śākh. 237, 5; attacking suddenly.

उपनिपू *upa-ni-√pad*, *Ā*. (p. -*padāyama*) to lie down at the side of, RV. i, 152, 4; *Caus.* -*pādāyati*, to cause to lie down at the side of, ŚBr.; to lay down at, ib.

उपनिपीड *upa-ni-√piḍ*, *Caus.*

उपा-*nipīḍita*, *mfn.* afflicted, troubled, MBh.

उपनिपु *upa-ni-√plu*, *Ā*. (3. pl. -*plavante*) to approach, reach, AitBr. iv, 26, 3.

उपनिबन्ध *upa-ni-√bandh*, P. to write, compose; to explain.

उपा-*nibaddha*, *mfn.* adhering to, Comm. on Nyāyad.; written, composed, arranged, Bālar.; Ut-tarar.; Comm. on Mn. on Pat. &c.; spoken of, discussed, Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.

उपा-*nibandha*, *as*, *m*. obligation, oath, Mear.

उपा-*nibandhana*, *mfn.* manifesting, explaining, BhP.; Sarvad.; (*am*), *n*. description, Śāh.

उपनिभ *upa-nibha*, *mfn.* ifc. similar, equal, RPrāt.

उपनिमज्ज *upa-ni-√majj*, P. (impf. -*amaj-jat*) to dive near, TBr. i, 1, 3, 6.

उपनिमन्त्र *upa-ni-√mantr*, P. to invite; to offer, MBh.; R.; to consecrate, inaugurate, L.

उपा-*nimantraya*, *am*, *n*. invitation, Veñis.; inauguration, L.

उपनिमन्द *upa-ni-√2. mand*, P. -*madati*, to restrain, stop, ŚBr.

उपनिम्रेड *upa-ni-√mred*, *Ā*. -*mredate*, to make happy, gladden, ChUp.

उपनियुज् *upa-ni-√yuj*, *Ā*. to tie or join to, Kāth.

उपनिरुध् *upa-ni-√rudh*, P. to shut up, ŚBr.

उपनिर्गम *upa-nirgama*, *as*, *m*. a main or royal road, L.

उपनिर्वृत् *upa-nir-√vṛt* (*upa-nis-√vrit*), *Caus.* -*varṭayati*, to cause to appear (e.g. a disease), Suśr.

उपनिवप् *upa-ni-√2. vap*, P. -*vapati*, to throw or pour down in addition, ŚBr.

उपा-*nivapana*, *am*, *n*. the act of throwing or pouring down upon, KātyŚr.

उपनिविश *upa-ni-√viś*, P., see *upa-ni-viśa*: *Caus.* P. -*vejayati*, to cause to encamp, R.; to lay the foundation of, Ragh.

Upa-nivishṭa, mfn. besieging, R.; occupying, inhabiting, MBh.; occupied, inhabited, Vāyup.

Upa-niveśin, mfn. adherent, belonging to, Vārt. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 1.

उपनिवृ *upa-ni-√vri*, P. to restrain, keep off, R.

उपनिवृत् *upa-ni-√vrit*, Ā. -*vartate*, to come again, be repeated, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; RPrāt.: Caus. P. -*vartayati*, to bring or fetch again, AitBr. vii, 5, 5.

उपनिवेश *upa-niveśa*, as, m. a suburb, Hariv. 8962.

उपनिवेष्ट *upa-ni-√vesht*, Ā. -*veshtate*, to surround, ŚBr. v, 3, 4, 11.

उपनिशम् *upa-ni-√sam*.

Upa-nisāmya, ind. p. having perceived, perceiving, MBh. viii, 1738.

उपनिश्रि *upa-ni-√śri*, P. -*śrayati*, to go near or to the side of, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 23; Ā. -*śrayate*, to cling to, lean against, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr. & Śr.

उपनिशद् 1. *upa-ni-shad* (*upa-ni-√sad*), P. (pf. -*ni-shedus*) to sit down near to; to approach, set about, AV. xix, 41, 1; ŚBr.; Kauś.

2. **Upa-nishād**, i, f. (according to some) the sitting down at the feet of another to listen to his words (and hence, secret knowledge given in this manner; but according to native authorities *upa-nishad* means 'setting at rest ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the supreme spirit'); the mystery which underlies or rests underneath the external system of things (cf. IW. p. 35 seqq.); esoteric doctrine, secret doctrine, mysterious or mystical meaning, words of mystery &c., ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; a class of philosophical writings (more than a hundred in number, attached to the Brāhmaṇas [but see *Īso-panishad*]; their aim is the exposition of the secret meaning of the Veda, and they are regarded as the source of the Vedānta and Sāṃkhya philosophies; for the most important of the Upanishads, see IW. p. 37 seq.) - *upa-√i*. *kṛi* (*upanishat-√i*, *kṛi*), to treat anything as a mystery (?), Pāṇ. i, 4, 79. - **brāhmaṇa**, n., -*ratna*, n., -*vivarāṇa*, n., N. of works.

Upa-nishada, am, n. = 2. *upa-nishad* above (esp. occurring lfc.)

Upa-nishādīn, mf(*in*)n. staying or sitting near at hand, ŚBr. ix, 4, 3, 3.

उपनिषेव *upa-ni-√shev* (*upa-ni-√sev*), Ā. to devote one's self to, MBh.

उपनिष्कर *upa-nish-kara*, as, m. (√*kṛi*), a main road, highway, L.

उपनिष्क्रम *upa-nish-kram* (*upa-ni-√kram*), P. -*krāmati*, to go out towards, ŚBr.

Upa-nishkramāṇa, am, n. the act of going or stepping out towards, PārGr.; taking a child in the fourth month of its age for the first time into the open air (usually called *nishkramāṇa*, q.v., one of the Samskāras or religious rites; cf. Mn. ii, 34), Heat; L. a main road, road, Gaut. ix, 65; L.

Upa-nishkramya, ind. p. having gone or going out towards, stepping out, going out, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; MBh.

Upa-nishkrānta, mfn. one who has gone out of, R.

उपनिहन् *upa-ni-√han*, P. -*hanti*, to hammer or ram down (a stake) by the side of, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपनी 1. *upa-√ni*, P. Ā. -*nyayati*, -*te* (Ā. Pot. -*nyāta*, HirGr. i, 1, 2; p. -*nyāyāna*, AV.) to lead or drive near, bring near, bring, adduce, offer, RV. ii, 3, 10; iii, 35, 3; ŚBr.; TBr.; MBh.; Mn.; Ragh.; to bring information, communicate; to lead or bring near to one's self, take possession of, R.; Kathās.; to lead, guide, MBh.; BhP.; to lead or draw towards one's self (said of the Guru who, in the ceremony of initiation, draws the boy towards himself); to initiate into one of the twice-born classes by investing with the sacred thread &c. (only Ā., Pāṇ. i, 3, 36), AV. xi, 5, 3; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; Mn. &c.; to bring about, produce, cause, Gīt.; Prab.; Sāh.; to bring into any state, reduce to, R.; Hariv.; Kām. &c.; to take into one's service (only Ā., Pāṇ. i,

3, 36): Caus. -*nyayati*, to cause to initiate (a pupil), Mn. xi, 191.

Upa-naya, as, m. the bringing near, procuring, MBh.; attaining, obtaining, obtainment, BhP.; employment, application, R.; appl cation (the fourth member in a fivefold syllogism), Sarvad.; Tarkas, &c.; introduction (into any science), VarBṛS.; initiation = the next, L.

Upa-nayana, am, n. the act of leading to or near, bringing, R.; BhP.; Vikr.; employment, application, Car.; introduction (into any science), Prab.; leading or drawing towards one's self; that ceremony in which a Guru draws a boy towards himself and initiates him into one of the three twice-born classes (one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites [prescribed in the Dharma-sūtras and explained in the Gṛhya-sūtras] in which the boy is invested with the sacred thread [different for the three castes] and thus endowed with second or spiritual birth and qualified to learn the Veda by heart; a Brāhman is initiated in the eighth year [or seventh according to Hiranyakeśin] or eighth from conception, according to Śāṅkhāyana &c.), a Kshatriya in the eleventh, a Vaiśya in the twelfth; but the term could be delayed); see IW. p. 201; R.T.L. p. 360 seqq.; ĀśvGr. i, 19-22; ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 1-6; PārGr. ii, 2-5; Gobh. ii, 10; HirGr. i, 1 seqq.; Mn. ii, 36; Yājñ. i, 14. - **cintā-māṇi**, m., -**lakṣhaṇa**, n., N. of works.

Upa-nāyā, as, m. leader, RV. ix, 91, 4; initiation, = *upa-nayana*, L.

Upa-nāyana, am, n. initiation, = *upa-nayana* above.

Upa-nāyika, mfn. fit or belonging to an offering, Hariv. 4417 (v. l. *auṣṇāyaka*).

Upa-nāta, mfn. led near, brought near, RV. i, 129, 2; MBh.; Mṛicch.; VarBṛS. &c.; led to a man, married (?), RV. x, 109, 4 = AV. v, 17, 6; adduced; presented &c.; initiated, BhP.; Mn. ii, 49; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. a boy brought near to a Guru and initiated into one of the twice-born classes (by investiture with the sacred thread and other ceremonies).

Upa-nāti, i, f. initiation, = *upa-nayana* above, Nyāyam.

Upa-netavya, mfn. to be brought near; to be applied, R.; L.

Upa-netṛi, mf(*tr*)n. one who brings near, Kum. i, 61; (*tā*), m. the spiritual preceptor, Pāṇcat.

उपनी 2. *upa-ni* (*upa-ni-√i*), P. -*ny-eti*, to enter into, move towards, ŚBr.

उपनुद् *upa-√nud*.

Upa-nunna, mfn. driven near, wafted, Śil. iv, 68.

उपनुत् *upa-√nrit*, P. Ā. -*nrityati*, -*te*, to dance before, dance round (acc.), MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Upa-nṛitta, mfn. any person before or round whom it is danced, MBh. v, 4100.

Upa-nṛitya, am, n. a place for dancing, R.

उपन्यस *upa-ny-√2* as, P. -*asyati*, to place down, put down, R.; to announce, MBh.; to speak of, mention; to explain; to hint, allude, suggest, Kir.; Kāvyapr.

Upa-nyasta, mfn. mentioned, explained, brought forward, hinted at, alluded, Yājñ. Śak. 200, 2; Hit.

Upa-nyasya, ind. p. having put down &c.

Upa-nyāsa, as, m. putting down, placing near to, juxta-position, Comm. on Pāṇ.; bringing or procuring (requisites), MBh.; bringing forward, speaking of, mention; statement, suggestion, hint; quotation, reference, Mn.; Mālav.; Sgh.; Dastar. &c.; pretext, Amar. 23; proof, reason, Sāh.; a particular kind of treaty or alliance, Kām.; Hit.; (in dram.) propitiation, gratifying, Sāh.; a deposit, pledge, pawn, W.

Upa-nyāsa, mfn. to be adduced or stated, W.

उपन्याच *upa-ny-ō-√car*, P. -*odratī*, to enter into, penetrate, ŚBr. vi, 5, 4, 10.

उपन्यासु *upa-ny-ō-√piu*, Ā. -*plavate*, to swim near, ŚBr.

उपन्याह *upa-ny-ō-√hṛi*, to bring near, offer (a present to, a teacher), Gobh. iii, 4, 2.

उपपक्ष *upa-pakṣh*, as, m. the armpit; (*au*), m. du. the hair under the armpits, TBr. - **daghnā**, mfn. reaching to the armpit, ŚBr.

Upapakṣhā, mfn. being on the shoulder, AV. vii, 76, 2.

उपपक्ष *upa-pakṣma*, ind. (fr. -*pakṣman*), on the eye-lash, Suśr.

उपपत् *upa-√pat*, P. -*patati*, to fly near, hasten towards, RV.; BhP.

Upa-pāta, as, m. accident, occurrence, misfortune, KātyŚr.

Upa-pātin, mfn. lfc. falling to, hastening towards.

उपपतनीय *upa-pataniya*, am, n. a smaller sin, minor offence, = *upa-pātaka*, q. v., SamavBr. i, 5, 14.

उपपति *upa-pati*, is, m. a paramour, gallant, VS. xxx, 9; Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās.

उपपथ *upa-patha*, as, m. appendix [Auf recht], BrahmaP.; (am), ind. on the way or road, Vop.

उपपद् 1. *upa-√pad*, Ā. -*padate*, (rarely P.) -*ti*, to go towards or against, attack, AV. iv, 18, 2; to approach, come to, arrive at, enter, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; VarBṛS.; Kāraṇḍ.; to approach or come to a teacher (as a pupil), MBh.; to approach for succour or protection; to approach or join with in speech, AitBr. vii, 17, 5; to reach, obtain, partake of; to enter into any state, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; to take place, come forth, be produced, appear, occur, happen; to be present, exist, Lāty.; to be possible, be fit for or adequate to (with loc.), ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be regular or according to rules; to become, be suitable, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; Caus. P. -*pādāyati*, to bring to any state (with two acc.); to cause anything (acc.) to arrive at (loc. or dat.), cause to come into the possession of, offer, present, MBh.; MārKp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to come forth or exist; to accomplish, effect, cause, produce, Lāty.; MBh.; Megh. &c.; to get ready, prepare, make fit or adequate for, make conformable to, MBh.; R.; to furnish or provide or endow with, MBh.; Kām. &c.; to make anything out of, Prab.; to examine; to find out, ascertain, R.; Mn. &c.; to prove, justify, Sarvad.; Comm. on Prab. on Kap. &c.; to attend on a patient, physic, Suśr. i, 56, 20; Car.

Upa-patti, i, f. happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearing, taking place, production, effecting, accomplishing, MBh.; BhP.; Bhag.; Ragh. &c.; proving right, resulting; cause, reason; ascertained or demonstrated conclusion, proof, evidence, argument, Sarvad.; Sāh.; Vedāntas.; Nāish.; Rājat. &c.; fitness, propriety, possibility, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c. (instr. *upa-pattiyā*, suitably, in a fit manner); association, connection, possession; religious abstraction, L. - **parityakta**, mfn. destitute of argument or proof, unproved, unreasonable, Rājat. - **mat**, mfn. demonstrated, proved, - **yukta**, mfn. id. - **sama**, m. (in log.) a kind of contradiction in which both the contradicting assertions are supposed to be demonstrable (e. g. sound is uneternal, because it is produced; it is eternal, because it is not tangible), Nyāyad.; Nyāyak.

2. **Upa-pad**, i, f. the act of happening, occurring, taking place.

Upa-panna, mfn. one who has approached a teacher (as a pupil), Suśr.; Vedāntas.; one who has approached for protection, R.; one who has obtained or reached, MBh.; R.; Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 13; obtained, reached, gained; happened, fallen to one's share, produced, effected, existing, being near at hand, MBh.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; endowed with, possessed of, furnished with, MBh.; Mn. &c.; fit, suited for the occasion, adequate, conformable, Śak.; Vikr.; Rājat. &c.

Upa-pāda, as, m. happening; effecting, accomplishing; see *dur-upapāda* and *yathōpapādām*.

Upa-pādaka, mfn. causing to occur or happen, producing, effecting, making visible, Sāh.

Upa-pādāna, mfn. id. (am), n. the act of causing to appear, effecting, doing, MBh.; bringing near, BhP.; giving, delivering, presenting; proving or establishing by argument, Sarvad.; explaining, examining, L.

Upa-pādāniya, mfn. to be treated medically, Car.

Upa-pādita, mfn. effected, accomplished, performed, done; given, delivered, presented; proved, demonstrated; treated medically, cured.

1. **Upa-pādūka** (for 2. see below), mfn. self-produced; (as), m. a superhuman being, a god, demon &c., L.

Upa-pādyā, mfn. to be effected or done; to be shown or proved; being produced, coming into existence.

उपपद upa-pada, am, n. a word standing near or accompanying another to which it is subordinate (either a subordinate word in a compound [but not in a Bahuvrīhi compound] generally forming the first member, or a discriminative appellation at the end of proper names, as *varman*, *śarman* &c.; or a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or noun; or a secondary word of any kind which is governed by or limits the general idea contained in the principal word), Pāṇ.; VPrāt.; Sarvad.; (*prīkshāḥ kalpā-papadāḥ*, 'those trees which have the word *kalpa* as accompanying word,' = *kalpa-prīkshāḥ*, Śiā. iii, 59; cf. Ragh. xvi, 40); a bit, little, L. — *samāśa*, m. a compound containing an Upa-pada (e. g. *kumbha-kāra*).

उपपराज् upa-parā-√mṛiś. See *upōpa-parā-√mṛiś*.

उपपरास् upa-parā-√sṛi.

Upa-parāśṛītya, ind. p. having crept near or towards, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 9.

उपपरीक्ष upa-parīksh (*upa-pari-√iksh*), Ā. to find out, learn, Lalit.; to examine, inquire into.

Upa-parīkshana, am, n. inquiring into, investigation, examination, L.

Upa-parīkshā, f. id., Nir.

उपपरे upa-parē (*upa-parā-√i*), P. -*pārāṣi*, to go towards, go near, approach, ŚBr.

उपपर्वन upa-parvana. See *upa-√pric*.

उपपर्यावृत् upa-paryā-√vṛit, P. (pf. -*ā-va-varta*) to turn round towards, ŚBr.; Kāth.

उपपर्वन् upa-parvan, a, n. the day before the Parvan or change of the moon, ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 1, 11.

उपपर्युक्ता upa-parśukā, f. a false rib, N.

उपपली upa-pālī (*upa-pālī* [for *parī*]-*√i*).

Upa-pālī-āyā, ind. p. turning back or round, ŚBr.

उपपल्लम् upa-palvalam, ind. on the pool, Naish.

उपपा upa-√i. pā, Caus. -*pāyayati*, to give to drink, MānŚr. & Gr.

Upa-pāyana, am, n. the act of giving to drink, ib.

उपपात upa-pāta, *upa-pātin*. See *upa-√pat*.

उपपातक upa-pātaka, am, n. a secondary crime, minor offence (as killing kine, forgetting the Veda, breaking a vow of chastity, offending a Guru, selling the Soma plant &c.), Gaut. xxi, 11, &c.; Baudh. ii, 2, 12-14, &c.; Mn. xi, 66, &c.; Hariv. &c. (see also Yājñ. ii, 210; iii, 225; 242).

Upapātaka, mfn. one who has committed an Upa-pātaka or minor offence, Mn. xi, 107; 117.

उपपादक 2. upa-pāduka (for 1. see above), mfn. having shoes, shod, W.

उपपाप upa-pāpa, am, n. a minor offence, = *upa-pātaka*, Yājñ. iii, 286.

उपपार्श्व upa-pārśva, as, m. a shoulder; flank, MBh.; a lesser rib; the opposite side, L.

उपपीड upa-√pīd, Caus. -*pīdayati*, to press on or to; to press down, oppress, check, Kām.; to cause pain, disturb, distress, Mn.; Kām.; (in astron.) to eclipse, R.; VarBrS.

Upa-pīḍana, am, n. the act of pressing down, oppressing; causing pain, tormenting, torture, Mn.

Upa-pīḍam, ind. p. (Pāṇ. iii, 4, 49) pressing, pressing on or to, Śiā. x, 47; Naish.

Upa-pīḍita, mfn. pressed down, oppressed; tortured, pained, distressed.

उपपुर upa-pura, am, n. 'near the city,' a suburb, L.

Upa-purī, f. the environs of a city, BhP. iv, 25, 26.

Upapaurika, mfn. being near or in the environs of a city, Daś.

उपपुराण upa-purāṇa, am, n. a secondary or minor Purāṇa (eighteen are enumerated; the following is the list in the Kūrma-purāṇa: 1. Śānta-kumāra, 2. Nārasiṃha (fr. Nṛsiṃha), 3. Bhāṇḍa, 4. Śiva-dharma, 5. Daurvāsya, 6. Nāradya, 7. Kāpila, 8. Vāmāna, 9. Auśanasa, 10. Brahmanḍa, 11. Vāruṇa, 12. Kalikā-purāṇa, 13. Māheśvara, 14. Śāmba, 15. Saura, 16. Pārāśara, 17. Mārīca, 18. Bhārgava).

उपपुष्पिका upa-pushpikā, f. yawning, gaping, L.

उपपूर्वरात्रम् upa-pūrvārātram, ind. about the first part of the night, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 33, Comm.

उपपूर्वाह्नम् upa-pūrvāhnam, ind. about fore-noon, ib.

उपपृच् 1. upa-√pric, P. Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. -*prīndhi*, RV. ii, 24, 15; -*prīka*, AV. ix, 4, 23; inf. -*prakṣhē*, RV. v, 47, 6) to add, RV.; to enlarge, increase, RV. i, 40, 8; to approach, come near, AV. xviii, 4, 50; to mix, couple, RV. v, 47, 6; vi, 28, 8; AV. ix, 4, 23.

Upa-pāroana, am, n. coition, impregnation, RV. vi, 28, 8; AV. ix, 4, 23; (mfn.) being in close contact, closely touching, Nir.

2. **Upa-pṛiō**, mfn. (Nom. k) adhering to, holding fast to (with gen.), RV. i, 32, 5.

उपपृ upa-√prī, Ā. (Impv. 2. pl. -*prīṇa-dhvam*) to fill up, RV. vii, 16, 11.

उपपौरिक upa-paurika. See *upa-pura*.

उपपौर्यासम् upa-pauryamāsam and *omāsi*, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 110) at the time of full moon.

उपप्रक्षे upa-prakṣhē, Ved. inf. of 1. *upa-√pric* above.

उपप्रगा upa-pra-√gā, P. (impf. or aor. -*prāgā*) to step near to, approach, RV. i, 162, 7; 163, 12; 13; AV. i, 28, 1; vi, 37, 1; VS. vi, 7.

उपप्रह upa-√prach, Ā. (1. pl. -*pricchā-mahe*) to ask (a person, acc.) about anything, consult, MBh.

उपप्रनन् upa-pra-√jan, Ā. -*jāyate*, to be born after or in addition to, Kāth.

उपप्रजिन्व upa-pra-√jinu, P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*jinvan*) to please or gratify in approaching [Sāy.], RV. i, 71, 1; to impel, stir up [BRD.].

उपप्रतिग्रह upa-prati-√grah, P. to conciliate again, MaitrS.

उपप्रत upa-pra-√trī, Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. -*prā-tārāya*) to convey or transport across, AV. ii, 36, 5.

उपप्रदा upa-pra-√i. dā, P. to deliver over, present or give away to, ŚBr. i.

Upa-pradāna, am, n. the act of giving away to; presenting, a present, VP.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.

उपप्रदृश् upa-pra-√driś, Caus. -*darśayati*, to point out to or towards, Comm. on TUp. & Bādar.

Upa-pradarāṣana, am, n. the act of pointing out, showing, indication, Comm. on AitUp.

उपप्रभिह upa-pra-√bhid, P. (impf. -*prā-bhinat*) to crumble and scatter, TB. i, 1, 3, 5.

Upa-prābhina, mfn. crumbled, TB. i, 2, 13.

उपप्रभू upa-pra-√bhū, P. (aor. 3. pl. -*prā-bhūvan*) to be present for help, help, assist, ŚBr. xii, 4, 2, 10; 4, 2.

उपप्रभूष upa-pra-√bhūsh, P. (Subj. 3. pl. -*bhūshan*) to attend to, observe, RV. iii, 55, 1.

उपप्रयम् upa-pra-√yam, P. -*yacchati*, to present in addition, ŚBr.

उपप्रया upa-pra-√yā, P. -*yāti*, to go towards, approach; to proceed towards, RV. i, 82, 6; TS. ii, 2, 1, 2; 3; ŚāṅkhBr.

उपप्रलोभन upa-pra-lobhana, am, n. (√*luḍh*) the act of seducing, alluring, Daś.

उपप्रवद् upa-pra-√vad, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*prāvada*) to join in, AV. iv, 15, 14.

उपप्रवृत् upa-pra-√vṛit, Caus. P. -*vartayati*, to throw or push down, TS.; Kāth.

उपप्रवृ upa-pra-√vṛiḥ, Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. -*varhasva*) to tear out and bring near to one's self, ŚBr. iii, 9, 4, 22.

उपप्रति upa-pra-√sṛi, P. to lay or lean against, Kāth.

उपप्रसद् upa-pra-√sad, P. (1. sg. -*sidāmi*) to enter (a house), inhabit, AV. iii, 12, 9.

उपप्रसृ upa-pra-√sṛi, Intens. Ā. (pf. 3. sg. -*sarsre*) to move towards, reach, RV. ii, 35, 5.

उपप्रस्त्र upa-pra-√sṛi, Ā. -*sṛiṇīte*, to lie down upon, RV. vi, 67, 2.

उपप्रहि upa-pra-√hi, P. (Impv. 2. pl. -*hiṇula*, AV. xviii, 4, 40; pf. 3. pl. -*jighyus* [Sāy. reads -*jigyas*, but explains it by *prēṣhitavantiḥ*], ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 10) to send away to (acc.)

उपप्राण upa-prāṇa, as, m. a secondary vital air belonging to the body, W.

उपप्राप् upa-prāp (*upa-pra-√āp*).

Upa-prāpta, mfn. approached, come near, R.

उपप्राया upa-prā-√yā, P. (Impv. 2. du. -*yātam*) to come near, RV. vii, 70, 6.

उपप्रुत् upa-prūt, mfn. (fr. *√pru* = *√plu*, BRD.) flowing or rushing near, RV. ix, 71, 2; approaching [Sāy.]

उपप्रे upa-prē (*upa-pra-√i*), P. -*eti*, to go or come near to, approach, rush upon; to set about, undertake, begin, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Kenop.: Ā. -*plāyate* (for -*prāyate*) to rush upon, MaitrS. i, 10, 14; 16.

उपप्रेक्ष upa-prēksh (*upa-pra-√iksh*), P. (2. sg. -*prēkshasi*) to overlook, pass over unnoticed, disregard, MBh.

Upa-prēkshana, am, n. the act of overlooking, looking at without interest, disregarding, MBh.

उपप्रेष् upa-prēsh (*upa-pra-√i. ish*), P. -*prēshyati* (Impv. 2. du. -*prēshyadam*) to impel, AV. xviii, 2, 53; to invite, summon (said of the Adhvaryu priest who summons the Hotṛi priest to sacrifice), AitBr. ii, 5, 6; 8.

Upa-praisha, as, m. invitation, summons (see the preceding), AitBr. ii, 5, 7; 8.

उपप्ले upa-plē (*upa-pla-√i*) for *upa-prē*, q.v.

उपप्लु upa-√plu, P. -*plavati*, to overflow, inundate; to assault, invade, afflict; to eclipse, Kaus.; to rush upon, assail, MBh.: Ā. -*plavate*, to swim on the surface (as a light object), Comm. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 126; to hang over, move aloft, TāṇḍyaBr.; Kāth.: Caus. -*plāvayati*, to irrigate, flood, water, BhP.; to float near (?), ŚBr. xiii, 1, 2, 9.

Upa-plava, as, m. affliction, visitation, invasion, inundation; any public calamity, unlucky accident, misfortune, disturbance; a portent or natural phenomenon (as an eclipse &c.), MBh.; Suśr.; Vikr.; Kum.; Kathās. &c.; N. of Rāhu (who is supposed to cause eclipses), L.; N. of Śiva, L.

Upaplavin, mfn. afflicted or visited by a calamity, Ragh.; under an eclipse, Kād.; flooded.

Upa-plavya, mfn. to be overflowed; to be afflicted, L.; (am), n., N. of the capital of the Matsyas, MBh.

Upa-pluta, mfn. overflowed; invaded, afflicted, visited; distressed, pained; marked by prodigies; swallowed (as sun and moon by Rāhu), eclipsed, R.; BhP.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.; (ā), f. (with *yoni*) a particular disease of the female organ, ŚārngS.; Car. **Upaplutākahana**, mfn. having overflowing eyes, weeping, Hariv.

उपबन्ध upa-√bandh, P. (3. pl. -*badhnanti*) to tie up, fasten, ŚBr. ii, 1, 4, 3; Comm. on Bādar.

Upa-baddha, mfn. tied up, fastened, AV. i, 7, 7; ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 2; connected.

Upa-bandha, as, m. union, connexion, KātyŚr.; tie, bond, rope, BhP.; quotation, TPrāt.; application, employment, use (of a word &c.), Bādar.; a particular manner of sitting, Caurap.; an affix, Nir.

उपबहु upa-bahu, mfn. tolerably numerous, a good many, Kāth. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 73.

उपबाहु upa-bāhu, us, m. the lower arm

(from the elbow to the wrist), VarBṛS.; N. of a man, *gaṇa bāhu-ādī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96.

उपबिन्दु *upa-bindu*, us, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa bāhu-ādī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96.

उपबिल *upa-bila*, mfn. near the aperture, Comm. on KātyŚr.

उपबृह *upa-bṛiḥ*, Intens. P. (Subj. -*bārbrī-* *hat*; Impv. 2. sg. -*barbrīhi*) to press with the arms or cling closely (to a man, dat.); to embrace closely or passionately, RV. v, 61, 5; x, 10, 10; Nir.; (cf. *upa-√vriḥ*.)

Upa-barha, ar, m. a pillow, L.

Upa-barhapa, am, n. a cushion, pillow, RV. x, 85, 7; AV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (f), f. id., RV. i, 174, 7; (as), m., N. of the Gandharva Nārada, BHP.; VP.; Pañcat. &c. (*Upabarhapa*), m(fā)n. having a cushion, furnished with a pillow, Vait. 36, 7.

Upa-barhapa, ar, m., N. of a mountain, BHP. v, 20, 21.

Upa-bṛiḥapa, *bṛiḥin*. See *upa-√vriḥ* *ga*, *vriḥin* under *upa-√vriḥ*.

उपबद् *upabadd*, as, m. noise, sound, rattling, clanking, RV. vii, 104, 17 (= AV. viii, 4, 17).

Upabddi, is, m. id., RV.; ŚBr.; (voc. *upabde*) a particular venomous animal [NBD.], AV. ii, 24, 6. -*māt*, mfn. noisy, loud, TS.; AitBr.

उपब्रू *upa-brū*, Ā. -*brūte* (once P., impf. 1. sg. -*abravam*, RV. viii, 24, 14) to speak to, address; to invoke for, entreat, ask for; to persuade, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.

उपब्रुय *upa-bṛaya*, as, m. the region round the clavicle, Lāṭy. i, 5, 7.

उपभक्ष *upa-√bhakṣh*.

Upa-bhakhṣita, mfn. eaten up, consumed, Suśr.

उपभङ्ग *upa-bhaṅga*, as, m. (√*bhaṅj*), a division of a stanza, Vikr.

उपभञ्ज *upa-√bhaj*, Ā. (aor. -*abhakta*) to obtain, take possession of (acc.), RV. ix, 102, 2.

उपभाषा *upa-bhāṣā*, f. a secondary dialect, Dhrtas.

उपभुज्ज *upa-√2. bhuj*, Ā. -*bhukkte* (ep. also -*bhujate*) to enjoy, eat, eat up, consume, MBh.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; to enjoy, make use of, partake of; to experience (happiness or misfortune &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; Mn.; BHP. &c.; to enjoy (a woman), Hariv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to receive as a reward, Mn. xii, 8; R. vi, 98, 20: P. (1. pl. -*bhujā-* *mas*) to be useful, ChUp. iv, 11, 2: Caus. -*bhojaya-* *ti*, to cause to take (medicine), Suśr.

Upa-bhukta, mfn. enjoyed, eaten, consumed; used, possessed &c. -*dhana*, mfn. one who has enjoyed or made use of his riches; (as), m., N. of a merchant's son, Pañcat. (also in the former meaning).

Upa-bhukti, is, f. enjoyment, use, T.; (in astron.) the daily course of a star (= *bhukti*, q. v.)

Upa-bhokṣṭi, mfn. one who enjoys or makes use of, an enjoyer, possessor, SvetUp.; VarBṛS.

Upa-bhoga, ar, m. enjoyment, eating, consuming; using, usufruct, MBh.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; pleasure, enjoyment; enjoying (a woman or a lover), VP.; Ragh. &c.; (with Jain.) enjoying repeatedly.

-*kahama*, mfn. suited to enjoyment, Śak.

Upabhogin, mfn. ifc. enjoying, making use of.

Upa-bhogyā, mfn. to be enjoyed or used; anything enjoyed or used, BHP.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; (am), n. object of enjoyment, MBh.; Mfich. -*tra*, n. the state of being enjoyable, R.

Upa-bhojin, mfn. eating, enjoying, Suśr.

Upa-bhojya, mfn. ifc. serving for food, causing enjoyment, MBh.

उपभू *upo-√bhū*, P. (pf. Pot. 2. sg. -*babhū-* *yās*; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -*bhūvas*) to come near to, approach, RV. x, 183, 2; to help, assist, RV. i, 138, 4; Intens. -*bubhūshati*, to wish to help, MBh. xii, 3514.

उपभूष *upa-√bhūṣh*, P. -*bhūshati*, to approach (in order to revere), RV. x, 104, 7; to regard, be careful, pay attention to, observe, obey, RV.

उपभूषण *upa-bhūṣhapa*, am, n. secondary ornament or decoration; implement.

उपभृ *upa-√bhṛi*, P. Ā. (p. -*bībhṛat*; Impv. 2. sg. -*bharava*) to bring or convey near, RV. i, 166, 2; AV. v, 20, 4; to bear, Kir. v, 12.

Upa-bhṛit, i, f. a sacrificial vessel or ladle made of wood, AV. xviii, 4, 5; 6; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Katy-Śr. &c.

Upa-bhṛita, mfn. brought near, procured for (dat.); destined to (dat.), BHP. **Upabhṛitopa-** *sama*, mfn. one to whom calmness of mind is brought, calm, quiet, BHP. v, 7, 10.

उपभेद *upa-bheda*, as, m. a subdivision, MatsyaP.

उपभ्रम् *upa-√bhram*, P. (pf. -*babhṛāma*) to saunter or move slowly towards, BHP.

उपम 1. *upamā*, mf(ā)n. uppermost, highest; most excellent, eminent, best, RV.; AV.; nearest, next, first, RV.; Nigh. -*śravas* (*upamā*), mfn. of highest fame, highly renowned; (ās), m., N. of a son of Kuru-śravas and grandson of Mitrāthi, RV. x, 33, 6; 7; -*tama*, mfn. highly renowned, illustrious, RV. ii, 23, 1.

1. **Upamā** (for 2. see below, and for 3. see col. 3), ind. (Ved. instr. of the above) in the closest proximity or neighbourhood, RV. i, 31, 15; viii, 69, 13.

Upamām, ind. in the highest degree, RV. v, 34, 9; AV. viii, 3, 65; SV.

उपम 2. *upama*, mfn. ifc. for 3. *upa-mā*, q. v.

उपमज्ज *upa-√majj*, P. Ā. -*majjati*, -*te*, to dive, sink, ŚBr.; Lāṭy.; ŚākhŚr.; Comm. on KātyŚr.

Upa-majjana, am, n. ablution, bathing, a bath, BHP.

उपमथ् *upa-√math*, P. -*manthati*, to whirl around, RV. x, 136, 7; to stir, churn, mix, TBr. i, 6, 8, 4; 5.

Upa-mathita, mfn. stirred, churned, mixed, ŚBr. ii, 6, 1, 6; Kauś.

Upa-mathya, ind. p. having stirred; churning, mixing, Kauś.; ChUp.

Upa-manthanā, f. a staff for stirring, ŚBr.

Upa-manthitṛi, mfn. one who stirs or churns (butter &c.), VS. xxx, 12.

उपमद् *upa-√1. mad*, P. -*madati*, to cheer up, encourage, ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 1.

Upa-māda, ar, m. enjoyment, amusement, RV. iii, 5, 5.

उपमद्गु *upa-madgu*, us, m., N. of a younger brother of Madgu, Hariv.; VP.

उपमध्यमा *upa-madhyamā*, f. (scil. *āṅgulī*) the finger next to the middle finger, the last finger but one, ĀpŚr. iii, 1, 2.

उपमन्त्र *upa-√mantr*, P. Ā. -*mantrayati*, -*te*, to call near or towards one's self, call hither, induce to come near, TS.; ŚBr.; to summon, invite, persuade, MBh.; Kām.; BHP.; to address.

Upa-mantrapa, am, n. the art of persuading, coaxing (= *rahasy upa-cchandana*, Kāś.), Pāp. i, 3, 47.

Upa-mantrita, mfn. called near or hither, ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; summoned, invited, persuaded, MBh.; Hariv.; addressed, Dāś.

1. **Upa-mantrin**, mfn. persuading, inciting, impelling, RV. ix, 112, 4.

उपमन्त्रिन् 2. *upa-mantrin*, i, m. a subordinate counsellor, BHP.

उपमन्थनी *upa-manthanī*. See above.

उपमन्यु *upa-manyu*, mfn. striving after, zealous [BRD.], RV. i, 102, 9; (knowing, understanding, intelligent, Say.); (as), m., N. of a Rishi (pupil of Ayoda-dhaumya, who aided Śiva in the propagation of his doctrine and received the ocean of milk from him), MBh.; LiṅgaP.; Kathās. &c.; (avas), m. pl. the descendants of the above, ĀśvŚr.; (cf. *aupamanyava*.)

उपमर्द *upa-marda*, &c. See *upa-√mṛid*.

उपमा 2. *upa-√mā*, P. Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. -*mimihi*, -*māhi*, and -*māsva*; Subj. 2. sg. -*māstī*) to measure out, to apportion, to assign, allot, grant,

give, RV.: Ā. -*mimīte*, to measure one thing by another, compare, MBh.; Hariv.; Caurap. &c.

3. **Upa-mā**, f. comparison, resemblance, equality, similarity; a resemblance (as a picture, portrait &c.), ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; a particular figure in rhetoric, simile, comparison (a full simile must include four things; see *pūrnōpama*, *īupōpamā*, &c.), Śāh.; Kāvyaḍ.; Vām. &c.; a particle of comparison, Nir.; a particular metre, RPrāt.; (mfn. ifc.) equal, similar, resembling, like (e. g. *amarōpama*, mfn. resembling an immortal), MBh.; Ragh.; Dāś.; Hit. &c. -*dravya*, n. any object used for comparison, Kum. -*xūpaka*, n. (in rhet.) a particular figure combining comparison and metaphor, Vām. -*vya-tireka*, m. (in rhet.) a particular figure combining comparison and contrast, Kāvyaḍ. **Upamāta**, m. the tree *Vatica Robusta*, L.; (*prīkshānām madhye tasya sarubhātāvā anyarōpomanāatām prāpti-tvā tathātva*, T.)

1. **Upa-māti** (for 2. see s. v.), is, f. comparison, similarity [Say.], RV.; (is), m. 'assigning or granting' (wealth), N. of Agni [Say.], RV. viii, 60, 11; (BRD. derives both 1. and 2. *upa-māti* fr. *upa-√man*, 'to address.')

1. **Upa-mātri** (for 2. see s. v.), mfn. one who compares, Naish.; an image-maker, portrait-painter, L.

Upa-māna, am, n. comparison, resemblance, analogy, MBh.; Śuśr.; Kathās. &c.; simile; the object with which anything is compared, Pāp.; Śāh.; Kum. &c.; a particle of comparison, Nir.; (in log.) recognition of likeness, comparison (the third of the four *Pramāṇas* or means of correct knowledge); (mfn. ifc.) similar, like, Kathās. -*cinā-māni*, m., N. of a philosophical work. -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. similarity, Kathās.; the state of being an object of comparison, Śāh.; Vām. -*vat*, mfn. similar, like, Śātr. **Upamānōpameya-bhāva**, m. the connection between the thing to be compared and the object with which it is compared.

1. **Upa-mita** (for 2. see *upa-√mī*), mfn. compared, illustrated by comparison, Pāp.; Bhartṛ. &c.; similar.

Upa-miti, is, f. comparison; resemblance, likeness, similarity, Śāh.; analogy; knowledge of things derived from analogy or resemblance, Sarvad.

Upa-meya, mfn. to be compared, comparable with (with instr. or ifc.), Megh.; Kum. &c.; (am), n. that which is compared, the subject of comparison (opposed to *upa-māna*, the object with which anything is compared), Śāh.; Comm. on Pāp. **Upameyōpamā**, f. the resemblance of any object to that compared with it; reciprocal comparison (as of a moon to a beautiful face), Vām.; Kpr.

उपमात् *upa-māt*, f. a prop, support, = *upa-mit* below [Say.], RV. vi, 67, 6.

उपमाति 2. *upa-māti*, is, f. (√*1. mī*, Say.), destroying, killing. -*vāni*, mfn. engaged in killing enemies, destroyer of enemies [Say.], RV. v, 41, 10; (fr. *upa-√man*, one who receives addresses in a friendly way, BRD.)

उपमातु 2. *upa-mātri*, tā, f. 'second mother,' foster-mother, nurse, L.; a near female relative, L.

उपमाद् *upa-māda*. See *upa-√mad*.

उपमारण *upa-māraṇa*. See *upa-√mṛi*.

उपमालिनी *upa-mālīnī*, f. a particular metre.

उपमालिनीतीरम् *upa-mālīnī-tīram*, ind. near the banks of the Mālīnī, Śak. 16, 7.

उपमास्य *upamāsyā*, mfn. (fr. *upa-māsam*), occurring every month, monthly, AV. viii, 10, 19.

उपमि *upa-√1. mi*, P. -*minoti*, to stick or fasten on, put into, Kath.

Upa-mit, i, f. a prop, stay, RV. i, 59, 1; iv, 5, 1; AV. ix, 3, 1.

2. **Upa-mita** (for 1. see above), mfn. stuck or fastened on, put into, Vait.

उपमित्र *upa-mitra*, n. a minor friend, not an intimate friend, Nilak.

उपमिह *upa-√mih*, Caus. -*mehayati*, to wet, BHP. vi, 16, 32.

उपमीमांसा *upa-mīmāṃsā* (fr. Desid. of *man*), deliberation, investigation, consideration, ŚBr. xi, 4, 2, 12; 15.

उपमुखम् *upa-mukham*, ind. on the mouth, *Lāty.* iv, 2, 6.

उपमुच *upa-√muc*, *Ā.* -*muñcate*, to put on (e.g. shoes), *TS.*; *TBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; *Kaus.*

उपमूलम् *upa-mūlām*, ind. on or at the root, *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; *Kaus.*; *Gobh.*

उपमृ *upa-√mṛi*, *Caus.* -*mārayati*, to throw into water, plunge, immerse, *ŚBr.*; *Comm.* on *KātyŚr.*; (with *apsu*), *ĀpŚr.* viii, 8, 12.

उपा-मृणा, *am*, n. the act of throwing into water, submerging, *KātyŚr.* xx, 8, 22.

उपा-मृता, *mfn.* died, dead, *TS.* vi, 2, 8, 6.

उपमृज् *upa-√mṛij*, *P.* -*mārshṭi* (3. pl. -*mṛijanti*, *RV.* ix, 15, 7) to stroke; to touch, sweep, wipe, cleanse, *TBr.*; *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*

उपमृद् *upa-√mṛid*, *P.* -*mṛidnāti*, to graze in passing (said of a heavenly body in its transit), *VarBṛS.*; to crush, destroy, annul, *Naish.*; *Comm.* on *BṛĀrUp.*; *Caus.* -*mardayati*, to destroy, devastate, annul, annihilate, *BhP.*; *Comm.* on *ChUp.* & *BṛĀrUp.*

उपा-मर्दा, *as*, m. friction, rubbing down; pressure, *Sāh.*; *Kathās.*; injury, violation; destruction, *MBh.*; *Comm.* on *BṛĀrUp.* & *Nyāyad.*; suppression (of a sound), *Nyāyad.* ii, 2, 59.

उपा-मर्दका, *mfn.* destroying, annulling, oppressing, *Hariv.*; *Kathās.*; *Sarvad.*

उपा-मर्दाना, *am*, n. the act of injuring, violation; suppression, oppression, *Comm.* on *KātyŚr.*

उपा-मर्दिन, *mfn.* i.e. destroying, annulling, *BhP.*

उपमृष *upa-√mṛish*, *Caus.*

उपा-मरुहिता, *mfn.* borne patiently, tolerated; granted, not begrudged, *MBh.*

उपमृ *upa-√mṛi*, *Pass.* (p. -*mūryāmāna*) to be worn away or destroyed, *ŚBr.* i, 7, 3, 21; 4, 12.

उपमेखलम् *upa-mekhalam*, ind. about or on the slopes or sides (of a mountain), *Kir.* vii, 32.

उपमृच *upa-√mluc*, *P.* (pf. -*mumloca*) to hide one's self among (with gen.), *ŚBr.* i, 2, 5, 8.

उपमृप *upa-√mlup*.

उपा-मृपुता, *mfn.* hidden, concealed, *TBr.* iii, 2, 9, 4.

उपयज् 1. *upa-√yaj*, *P.* *Ā.* -*yajati*, -*te*, to sacrifice in addition to, *TS.*; *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; *ParGr.*; *Comm.* on *VS.* vi, 21.

2. **उपा-यज्**, *f.* (Pān. iii, 2, 73) *N.* of eleven additional formulas at an animal sacrifice (enumerated in *VS.* vi, 21), *TS.*; *MaitrS.*; *ŚBr.*

उपा-यशस्त्रि, *tā*, m. the priest who utters the above formulas, *ŚBr.* iii, 8, 5, 5.

1. **उपा-यज्ञा** (for 2. see s. v.), *as*, m. = 2. *upa-yaj*, *AitBr.* ii, 18, 8; *Kāś.* on *Pān.* vii, 3, 62.

उपयत् 1. *upa-√yat*, *Ā.* -*yatate*, to befall, *ŚBr.* viii, 5, 1, 7.

उपयत् 2. *upa-yat*. See *upē*.

उपयन्त्र *upa-yantr*, *P.*

उपा-यन्त्रिता, *mfn.* solicited or compelled to do anything, allured, *Mn.* xi, 177 (erroneous for *upa-ma*°, *BRD.*)

उपयन्त्र *upa-yantra*, *am*, n. a minor or secondary instrument or implement (esp. in surg.), *Suśr.*; a secondary application of any kind (as cautery, escharotics &c.), *W.*

उपयम् *upa-√yam*, *P.* *Ā.* -*yacchati*, -*te*, to seize, lay hold of, touch (P. if not in the sense of appropriating, *Pat.* on *Pān.* i, 3, 56), *RV.* viii, 35, 21; *AV.* xii, 3, 19; *ŚBr.* &c.; to reach forth, offer (*Pass.* aor. -*ayāmi*), *RV.* vii, 92, 1; to put under, prop, stay, *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; *Kaus.*; to take for one's self, receive, appropriate; to take as one's wife, marry (only *Ā.*, *Pān.* i, 3, 56; but see *Gobh.* ii, 1, 8; *Gaut.* xxviii, 20; *Kathās.* xiv, 67), *ĀśvGr.*; *Mn.* iii, 11; *MBh.*; *Śak.* &c.; to sleep with (a woman), *Mn.* xi, 172.

उपा-यन्त्रि, *tā*, m. a husband, *Ragh.* vii, 1; *Kum.*

उपा-यामा, *as*, m. (*Pān.* iiii, 3, 63) appropriation, taking possession of; marrying, marriage, *Sāh.*; kindling a fire, (*kanyāgny-upayama*, taking a wife

and kindling the domestic fire, *Gaut.* xviii, 18); a support, stay, *ĀpŚr.* xv, 9, 10.

उपा-यामाना, *mfn.* serving as support (as grass), *ParGr.*; (*f.* (*upa-yāmani*) any support (of stone, clay, gravel &c. for holding fire-wood), *ŚBr.* iii, 5, 2, 1; *KātyŚr.*; a ladle (used at sacrifices), *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; (*am*), n. a support, stay, *ĀśvGr.*; the taking a wife, marrying, *Pān.*; sleeping with (a woman), *Kād.*

उपा-यामा, *as*, m. (*Pān.* iii, 3, 63) a particular vessel for ladling out; a ladle (used at sacrifices), *VS.* vii, 4, &c.; *N.* of a deity, *VS.* xxv, 2; *N.* of the verses (*VS.* vii, 4 seqq.) uttered in ladling out the Soma juice, *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; marrying, marriage, *L.* -*vat*, *mfn.* furnished with a ladle, *gaṇa balādi*, *Pān.* v, 2, 136.

उपायामिन, *mfn.* (*f.* *upa-yāma*, *gaṇa balādi*, *Pān.* v, 2, 136), furnished with a ladle.

उपाया *upa-√yā*, *P.* -*yāti* (inf. -*yā*), opposed to *ava-yat*, see *ava-√yā* to come up, *RV.* viii, 47, 12; to come near, go near or towards, approach (for protection), visit, frequent, *RV.*; *AV.*; *ĀśvGr.*; *MBh.*; *BhP.*; *Kathās.* &c.; to approach (a woman for sexual intercourse), *MBh.*; *R.* &c.; to arrive at, reach, obtain; to get into any state or condition, *MBh.*; *VarBṛS.*; *Ragh.* &c.; to occur, befall, *Hit.*; to give one's self up to, *VP.*

उपा-यता, *mfn.* approached, visited, frequented; one who has approached or come near; one who has obtained; approached sexually (as a woman); (*am*), n. arrival.

उपा-याना, *am*, n. coming near, approach, arrival, *R.*; *Kum.*; *Sāh.*

उपा-यपाना, *am*, n. the act of causing to come near, leading near, *BhP.*

उपा-ययिन, *mfn.* coming towards, approaching, *R.*

उपायाच *upa-√yāc*.

उपा-यौचका, *mfn.* one who asks, begging, soliciting, *L.*

उपा-यौचाना, *am*, n. the act of soliciting, approaching with a request or prayer, *R.*

उपा-यौचिता, *mfn.* requested, solicited, *Ragh.* xiii, 53; *Kād.*; asked for, begged, *VarBṛS.*; *Sarvad.* &c.; (*am*), n. a prayer, request; a gift or oblation offered to deities for the fulfilment of a prayer or work, *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.*

उपायौचिता, *am*, n. a prayer, request, *L.*

उपायान 2. *upa-yāja* (for 1. see *upa-√yaj*), *as*, m., *N.* of a younger brother of *Yāja*, *MBh.*

उपयुज् *upa-√yuj*, only *Ā.* (*Pān.* i, 3, 64)

-*yunkle* (but also rarely *P.*, e.g. impf. -*ayunak*, *RV.* x, 102, 7) to harness to, *RV.*; *AV.* iv, 23, 3; *ŚBr.* v; to take for one's self, appropriate, *RV.* i, 165, 5; *MBh.*; *Mn.* viii, 40; to follow, attach one's self to, be devoted; to undertake, *MBh.*; to use, employ, apply, *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; *MBh.*; *BhP.*; to have the use of, enjoy (e.g. food or a woman or dominion &c.), *ĀśvGr.*; *Lāty.*; *MBh.* &c.; *Pass.* -*yuyate*, to be employed or applicable, be useful or fit or proper, *MBh.*; *Pañcat.*; *Kathās.* &c.; *Caus.* -*yoyayati*, to use, employ, *Suśr.*; to cause to eat, *MānGr.*; to come into contact, *BhP.*

उपा-युक्ता, *mfn.* enjoyed, eaten, consumed, *MBh.*; *R.*; employed, applicable; suitable, fit, appropriate, useful, *Kathās.*; *Rājat.*; *Prab.* &c.; proper, right; serviceable; worthy, *Śak.*; *Hit.*; *Pat.* &c.

उपा-युयुक्शु, *mfn.* (fr. the *Desid.*), about to employ or apply, *Suśr.*

उपा-युयुक्ता, *mfn.* to be employed; to be enjoyed, *MBh.*

उपा-युयुक्ति, *mfn.* one who employs; one who enjoys (food), *Car.*

उपा-युगा, *as*, m. employment, use, application, *MBh.*; *Suśr.*; *Prab.*; (*upayoga* *√gam* or *√vraj*, to be employed, *Kum.*; *Śāring.*); enjoyment, consuming, taking, *Suśr.*; any act tending to a desired object; an engagement, compact, agreement, *Pān.* i, 4, 29; use, fitness; acquisition (of knowledge), *Gaut.* vii, 1; good conduct, observing established practices, *L.*

उपायुगिन, *mfn.* serving for use or application, suitable, fit, useful, convenient, *Kathās.*; *Sāh.* &c.; appropriate; favourable, propitious; (ifc.) using, employing, *Daś.*; touching, in contact with, *L.*

उपायुगि-त, *f.* or -*tva*, n. the state of being applicable; usefulness, suitability, *Naish.*; *Kathās.*

उपा-युग्या, *mfn.* to be employed or used, *Bīlar.*

उपा-योजना, *am*, n. the act of harnessing (a horse by the side of another), *AitBr.* v, 30, 6; a team, *Nir.*

उपा-योज्या, *mfn.* to be employed or used or applied, *Suśr.*

उपयुत *upa-yuta*, *as*, m., *N!* of a king, *VP.*

उपायोपम् *upa-yosham*, ind. v.l. for *upajosham*, q. v.

उपराम *upara*, *mfn.* (fr. *upa*), situated below, under; posterior, later; nearer, approximate, *RV.*; (*as*), n. the lower stone on which the Soma is laid (that it may be ground by means of another stone held in the hand), *RV.* i, 79, 3; x, 94, 5; 175, 3; *AV.*; the lower part of the sacrificial post, *VS.*; *ŚBr.*; *KātyŚr.*; a cloud, *L.*; region, *L.* - *tāti* (*upa-rād*), ind. in the proximity; a circumference, *RV.* i, 151, 5; vii, 48, 3.

उपरक्ष *upa-rakshaṇa*, *am*, n. a guard, outpost, *L.*

उपरच् *upa-√rac*, *Caus.* *P.* -*racayati*, to construct, form, make, prepare, effect, *Kād.*

उपा-रचिता, *mfn.* constructed, formed, made, prepared, *BhP.*; *Bhartṛ.*; *Kād.*

उपरञ्ज *upa-√rañj*, *Caus.* *P.* -*rañjayati*, to influence, affect, *Sarvad.*

उपा-रक्ता, *mfn.* dyed, coloured, coloured red; heated, inflamed, *ŚBr.*; *Sāh.*; afflicted, distressed (esp. by *Rāhu*; said of sun and moon), eclipsed, *R.*; *VarBṛS.* &c.; influenced or affected by, *BhP.*; *Sarvad.*

उपा-राज्या, ind. p. having dyed or coloured; darkening, obscuring, *BhP.* iv, 29, 69.

उपा-राजका, *mfn.* dyeing; affecting, influencing, *Sarvad.*; *Kap.*; *Sāh.*

उपा-राज्या, *mfn.* to be dyed; to be affected or influenced, *Kap.*

उपा-रङ्गा, *as*, m. the act of dyeing or colouring, colour, *Ragh.*; *Kathās.* &c.; darkening, eclipse (of sun and moon, caused by *Rāhu*), *Śak.* 186 b; *MBh.*; *VarBṛS.*; influence, affecting, *Sarvad.*; *Kap.*; *Prab.* &c.; misbehaviour, ill-conduct, *L.*; reproach, abuse, *L.*; *Rāhu*, *L.*

उपरत्न *upa-ratna*, *am*, n. a secondary or inferior gem, *Bhpr.*

उपरध *upa-√radh*, *Caus.* *P.* -*randhayati*, to pain, torment, *BhP.*

उपरन्ध्र *upa-randhra*, *am*, n. a minor hole or cavity; *N.* of a particular part of the body of a horse (probably a hollow place or depression on the flanks or ribs; cf. *randhra*, *Śiś.* v, 4).

उपरम् *upa-√ram*, *P.* *Ā.* (*Pān.* i, 3, 85) -*ramati*, -*te*, to cease from motion, stop, *TS.*; *TBr.*; *ŚBr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; to cease from action, be inactive or quiet (as a quietist), *BhP.*; *Bhag.*; to pause, stop (speaking or doing anything), *ŚBr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; *ĀśvGr.*; *Pañcat.* &c.; to leave off, desist, give up, renounce (with abl.), *MBh.*; *R.*; *BhP.*; *Comm.* on *BṛĀrUp.*; *Daś.*; to await, wait for, *ŚBr.* ii, 2, 1, 2; iii, 8, 2, 29; to cause to cease or stop; to render quiet, *Pān.* i, 3, 84; *Caus.* -*ramayati*, to cause to cease or stop; to render quiet, *Nir.*; *Kāś.*

उपा-रता, *mfn.* ceased, stopped, quiet, indifferent, patient, *ŚBr.*; *MBh.*; *BhP.* &c.; dead, *ŚāṅkhGr.*; *R.*; *Pañcat.* &c.; ceasing to exist, disappeared, non-existing, *ParGr.*; *Mn.*; *BhP.* &c.; withdrawn or retired from, left off, given up, *R.* -*rāsa*, *mfn.* ceasing to play or dance. - *viśayābhilāsha*, *mfn.* one whose desire after worldly things has ceased. - *śonitā*, *f.* (a woman) whose menses have ceased, *Gobh.* ii, 5, 8. - *śprīha*, *mfn.* one in whom desire has ceased, free from desire. **उपरतति**, *mfn.* one whose foes are quiet; having no foe, being at peace with all.

उपा-रति, *is*, *f.* cessation, stopping, *MārkP.*; *Suśr.*; death, *Kād.*; desisting from sensual enjoyment or any worldly action, quietism, *Vedāntas.*

उपा-रामा, *as*, m. cessation, stopping, expiration, *MBh.*; *R.*; leaving off, desisting, giving up, *Suśr.*; *Sāṃkhyak.*; death, *Kād.* - *tva*, n. the state of ceasing from (all worldly desires and actions), *Vedāntas.*

उपा-रामा, *am*, n. the abstaining from worldly actions or desires, *Vedāntas.*; ceasing, discontinuance;

Upa-rāma, *as*, m. ceasing, stopping, desisting.

उपरम्ब *upa-ramb*, P. *-rambhati*, to cause to resound, Bhp. x, 35, 12.

उपर *upa-rava*, *as*, m. (✓*ru*), a hole (over which the Soma is ground; so called from its increasing the sound of the grindstones), TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Upa-rāva, *as*, m. a near sound [T.], Pān. iii, 3, 22.

उपरस *upa-rasa*, *as*, m. a secondary mineral (as red chalk, bitumen &c.), Bhp.; a secondary feeling or passion, L.; a secondary flavour, L.

उपराज *upa-rāja*, m. a viceroy, *gaṇa kāśyādi*, Pān. iv, 2, 116.

उपराम *upa-rājam*, ind. near a king, Pān. v, 4, 108; Kāś.

उपराध *upa-rādha*, mfn. (✓*rād*h), propitiating, doing homage, *gaṇa brāhmaṇādi*, Pān. v, 1, 124.

उपराम *upa-rāmam*, ind. near Rāma, T.

उपरि *upāri*, ind. (as a separable adverb) above, upon, on, upwards, towards the upper side of (opposed to *adhas* and *nīca*, e.g. *upāri* ✓*yā*, to go upwards; sometimes written with a following word as if compounded with it, see below); besides, in addition to, further (*sahasraṃ tālāny upāri cāshṭau*, 1000 and 800 in addition); afterwards (e.g. *upāri payaḥ pibet*, he should drink milk afterwards); *upāri upāri*, higher and higher; repeatedly, continuously, RV. &c.

(As a separable preposition, with acc., loc., or gen.) over, above, upon, on, at the head of, on the upper side of, beyond (e.g. *upāri śailam* ✓*gam*, to go over the mountain; *upāri Laṅkāyām samprāp-taḥ sah*, he arrived over Laṅkā; *upāri upāri sarveśham atishṭhat*, he stood at the very head of all; *ātmānam tasya upāri kshiptvā*, having thrown himself upon him); in connection with, with reference to, with regard to, towards (with gen., e.g. *manōpāri vikāritah*, changed in feeling with regard to me; *putrasyopāri krudhdah*, enraged towards his son); after (with abl., e.g. *muhūrtād upāri*, after a minute; see also *tad-upāri* &c.), RV. &c.; [cf. Zend *upāri*; Goth. *ufar*; Old Germ. *obar*; Mod. Germ. *über*; Eng. *over*; Gk. *ἐν*ep; Lat. *super*.]

Upāri may stand first in a compound, as in the following examples: — **kāṇḍa**, n. the third division of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā. — **kuṇṭī**, f. an upper room, L. — **ga**, mfn. moving or soaring above, Bhp. — **gata**, mfn. gone up, ascended, Bhp. — **cara**, mfn. moving or walking above or in the air; (*as*), m. N. of the king Vasu, MBh.; VP.; a bird, T. — **cita**, mfn. piled over or above. — **cinḥita**, mfn. marked or sealed above, Yājñ. — **ja**, mfn. growing upwards or out, protuberant, Suśr. — **jānu**, ind. above the knee, Āp. — **tala**, n. the upper surface, Mjich. ; Daś. — **tas**, ind. over, above, Hcat. — **daṇḥśṭrin**, mfn. having large teeth in the upper jaw, VarBṣ. — **daśa**, mfn. (fr. *daśā*), having the fringes turned upwards, Lāṭy. ii, 6, 4. — **nā-bhī**, ind. above the navel, ŚBr. vi. — **nihita** and **nyasta**, mfn. put down or laid over. — **pātra**, n. upper-plate, upper-cup (used as a lid for the real vessel; cf. *ūrdhva-pātra*), Hcat. — **puruṣa**, m. a man standing above, Daś. — **prāt**, mfn. (✓*pru* = ✓*pru*), coming from above, VS. vii, 3. — **ba-bhava**, m., N. of a Rishi, Kauś. — **buddhi**, mfn. of lofty intellect. — **buddha** (*upāri*), mfn. raised above the ground, RV. x, 73, 8. — **bṛihatī**, f. a variety of the Bṛihatī (q.v.) metre (having twelve instants in the second line, and eight instants in each of the other three lines; cf. *uparishṭād-bṛihatī* and *purastād-bṛihatī*). — **bhakta**, mfn. eaten or taken after (i.e. after a meal), Car. — **bhāga**, m. the upper portion or side, Hcat.; Comm. on TS. &c. — **bhāva**, m. the state of being higher or above, Nir. — **bhūmī**, ind. above the ground, ŚBr. — **mar-tya** (*upāri*), mfn. more than human, RV. viii, 19, 12. — **makhala**, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa yas-kādi*, Pān. ii, 4, 63; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of the above, ib. — **yānu**, n. the going upwards, ascending (into heaven), Naish. — **śaya**, mfn. lying above or over, Comm. on ĀpŚr. — **śayanā**, n.

an elevated resting-place, AV. ix, 6, 9. — **śayyā**, f. id., Āp.; Gobh. — **śayin**, mfn. resting on an elevated bed, GobBr. — **śreṇika**, mfn. being in the upper series. — **śhad**, mfn. sitting above (= *-śād* below), TāṇḍyaBr. — **śhadya**, n. the sitting above (= *-śadya* below), ib. — **śhṭha**, mfn. staying above (= *-śtha* below), R.; Daś.; Vet. — **śād**, mfn. sitting or being above, VS. ix, 35; 36; (v. l. *-śhād*). — **śadya**, n. the sitting above, ŚBr. v. — **śtha**, mfn. standing above, MaitrUp.; MBh.; Hcat. &c. — **śthā-pana**, n. the act of placing upon or above, Comm. on Pān. — **śthāyin**, mfn. standing higher, prominent, Comm. on TPṛāt. — **śthita**, mfn. staying above. — **śprīś**, mfn. reaching above, elevated, high, RV. x, 128, 9; AV. v, 3, 10. — **hasta**, m. an elevated hand, Hcat. **Uparitaka**, m. (scil. *springāra-bandha*) a kind of coitus, Rati-mañjarī, T. **Upary-āsana**, n. the sitting on high or above, KātyŚr. **Upary-āsina**, mfn. sitting above, AitĀr.

Uparitana, mfn. (i) n. upper (opposed to *adhas-tana*), Mjich.; Comm. on VS. & TāṇḍyaBr.; following, further on, subsequent (in a book), Comm. on Mn., on VPṛāt, on Nyāyam.

Uparishṭāj (in comp. for *uparishṭāt* above). — **jyotishmatī**, f., N. of a variety of the Jyotish-matī (q.v.) metre (having twelve instants in the last line, and eight instants in each of the three preceding lines). — **jyotiś**, n. id.

Uparishṭāt, ind. (as an adverb) above, from above, on the upper part, RV. ix, 91, 4; AV. iv, 40, 7; viii, 8, 13; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; behind (opposed to *purastāt*), TS.; ŚBr.; further on, later, below (in a book), Nir.; Suśr.; afterwards, ChUp.; Yājñ.; (as a preposition) over, upon, down upon (with acc. and gen.), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; behind (with gen.), TS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; with reference to, about (with gen.), Daś. — **svāhā-kāra** and **svāhā-kṛitī**, mfn. followed by the exclamation 'Svāha!' ŚBr.; TBr.

Uparishṭād (in comp. for *uparishṭāt* above). — **udarka**, mfn. ending in a burden (as a song), Śay. on AitBr. v, 2, 17. — **upayama**, mfn. followed by the *Upa-yama* (q.v.) verses. — **dhoma-bhāj** (for *ād-ho*), mfn. partaking afterwards of the oblations, Comm. on ĀpŚr. vii, 20, 9. — **bṛihatī**, f., N. of a variety of the Bṛihatī (q.v.) metre (having twelve syllables in the last Pāda, and eight syllables in each of the three preceding lines; cf. *purastād-bṛi*). — **vātā**, m. wind coming from above, MaitrS.

Uparishṭāi (in comp. for *uparishṭāt* above). — **lakshana** and **lakshman**, mfn. marked on the upper side, ŚBr. i; MaitrS.

उपरु *upa-ruc*, Ā. (pf. *-ruruce*) to approach shining, RV. vii, 77, 1.

उपरु *upa-rudh*, P. Ā. *-rudhaddhi*, *-runddhe*, and *-rundhati*, *-te* (also *-rodhati*, R. vii, 74, 7) to lock in, shut up, besiege, blockade, TBr.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; Ś. &c.; to keep, hold back, stop, obstruct, hinder, interrupt, MBh.; Mn.; Śak.; to molest, trouble, importune, annoy, R.; Ragh. &c.; to cover, conceal, Ragh. vii, 36; R.; Caus. *-rodhayati*, to injure, Vātsyāy.

Upa-rudha, mfn. locked in, shut up, besieged, blockaded, Bhp.; Kathās.; Kām.; hindered, obstructed, prevented, R.; molested, troubled, R.; (*as*), m. a captive, Ragh. xviii, 17.

Upa-rudhya, ind. p. having locked in, having obstructed or kept in check &c.

Upa-rodha, *as*, m. besieging, obstruction, blockading, impediment, check, MBh.; Suśr.; Prab. &c.; trouble, disturbance, injure, damage, PārGr.; Mn.; Śak.; disunion, quarrel, VarBṣ.; regard, respect, Kathās. — **kārin**, mfn. causing trouble or disturbance, Śak.

Uparodhaka, *am*, n. an inner room, private apartment, L.

Upa-rodhana, *am*, n. the act of besieging or blockading, Śāh.; obstruction, impediment, R.

Upa-rodham, ind. p. besieging, shutting up, Pān. iii, 4, 49 (with loc. or abl. or ifc., Kāś.)

Upa-rodhin, mfn. ifc. obstructing, impeding, Ragh.; (*uparodhin*), having an impediment, impeded, obstructed.

उपरु *upa-ruh*, P. *-rohati*, to grow over or together, heal over (as a wound), Suśr.; Caus. *-rohayati*, to cause to heal over, cicatrize, Suśr.

Upa-rūḍha, mfn. healed over, cicatrized, Suśr.; 'grown out of shape,' altered, changed, Mālav.

उपरु *upa-rūpa*, *am*, n. (in med.) inferior or insignificant symptom, Car.

उपरुपक *upa-rūpaka*, *am*, n. 'minor Rūpaka,' a drama of an inferior class (eighteen of which are enumerated), Śāh. 276; cf. Śāh. 539 seqq.

उपल *upala*, *as*, m. a rock, stone, MBh.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; a precious stone, jewel, Yājñ. iii, 36; Śis. iii, 48; Kir.; a cloud, L.; (*ā*), f. (*āpalā*) the upper and smaller mill-stone (which rests on the *drishad*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀvGr.; = *śarkarā*, L.; [cf. Gk. *ἀπάλος*; Lat. *opalus*?] — **prakhin**, mfn. (*prā*) n. grinding (grain) upon mill-stones, miller, RV. ix, 112, 3. — **bhedin**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **hasta**, m. 'stone-hand,' N. of a Cāṇḍāla, Kathās.

Upalaka, *as*, m. a stone, Suśr.

उपलक्ष *upa-laksh*, P. Ā. *-lakshayati*, *-te*, to look at, observe, behold, perceive, ĀvŚr.; Śākh-Śr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to pay attention to, regard, MBh.; Kām.; to regard or value as, MBh.; R.; to distinguish, mark; to distinguish by a secondary or unessential mark; to imply in addition, designate implicitly, Śay.: Pass. *-lakshyate*, to be observed &c.; to be implied, Bhp.; Comm. on Mn.; Sarvad. &c.

Upa-lakṣa, *as*, m. distinction, distinguishing (see *dur-upa*).

Upa-lakshaka, mfn. observing closely or with attention; implying; designating by implication, Comm. on Pān. & TPṛāt.

Upa-lakshana, *am*, n. the act of observing, Śak. 142, 4; designation, KātyŚr.; Comm. on Pān.; the act of implying something that has not been expressed, implying any analogous object where only one is specified; using a term metaphorically or elliptically or in a generic sense; synecdoche (of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which it resides), VPṛāt.; Comm. on Pān.; Śāh.; Nyāyak. &c.; a mark, Vikr.; Kathās. — *tā*, f. or *-tva*, n. the being implied or expressed elliptically, Vedāntas.; Sarvad. &c.

Upa-lakshayitavya, mfn. to be observed or regarded, MBh.; Suśr.

Upa-lakshita, mfn. beheld, perceived, looked at, R.; Bhp.; Daś. &c.; observed; valued or regarded for, R.; characterized, marked, distinguished, MārKṣ.; Yājñ.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; included, implied, expressed by implication or elliptically, understood.

Upa-lakshya, mfn. to be implied or understood by implication, inferable, Bhp.

उपलधि *upaladhi*, err. for *vāladhi*, q.v.

उपलभ *upa-labh*, Ā. *-labhate*, to seize, get possession of, acquire, receive, obtain, find, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Mjich. &c.; (with *garbhā*) to conceive, become pregnant, R.; to perceive, behold, hear [cf. Gk. *ἐπιλαμβάνω*]; to understand, learn, know, ascertain, MBh.; Bhp.; Pāṇet.; VarBṣ. &c.; Caus. P. *-labhayati*, to cause to obtain or take possession, Bhp. viii, 15, 36; to cause to hear or learn or know, Pat. on Vārt. 2 on Pān. i, 4, 52; to cause to be known or distinguished, Bhp. iv, 1, 25; Desid. (p. *-lḥpsamāna*, AV. vi, 118, 11) to wish to catch or grasp.

Upa-labdha, mfn. obtained, received; conceived; perceived, heard, understood, learnt, known, guessed. — **sukha**, mfn. one who has experienced pleasure. **Upalabdhārtha**, m(ā)n. (a statement, tale &c.) the meaning or plot of which is known; true, probable, L.

Upa-labdhaṃ, mfn. to be perceived, KāthUp.

Upa-labdhī, *is*, f. obtaining, acquisition, gain, MBh.; Vikr.; Ragh.; (with *garbhā*) conception, R.; observation, perceiving, perception, becoming aware, understanding, mind, knowledge, MBh.; Suśr.; Tarkas.; Sarvad. &c.; perceptibility, appearance, TPṛāt.; [cf. Gk. *ἐπιλήψις*] — **mat**, mfn. perceiving, understanding; perceptible, intelligible, TPṛāt.; *-tva*, n. the condition or faculty of perceiving, Tattvas. — **sama**, m. (in log.) a kind of sophistical refutation of an argument (e.g. the argument, 'sound is uneternal because it is produced by some effort,' is refuted by saying that sound is also produced by wind), Sarvad.; Nyāyak.

Upa-labdhī, mfn. one who perceives, NfisUp.; Comm. on Bādar.

1. **Upa-labhya**, mfn. obtainable, Ragh.; perceiving, to be understood, VP.

2. **Upa-labhya**, ind. p. having obtained; having perceived &c.

Upa-lambha, *as*, m. obtainment, R.; Śāh.; perceiving, ascertaining, recognition, Ragh.; Śak.; Sarvad.; Nyāyak. &c.

Upa-lambhaka, mfn. perceiving, BhP.; (from the Caus.) causing to perceive, reminding, Bhāṣhp.

Upa-lambhana, *am*, n. apprehension, perceiving; the capacity of perceiving, intelligence, BhP.

Upa-lambhya, mfn. worthy to be acquired, Pāp. vii, 1, 66.

Upa-lābha, *as*, m. grasping, catching (see *dn-upalābha*).

Upa-lipsā, f. (fr. Desid.), wish to obtain, Śānti.

Upa-lipen, mfn. (fr. id.), wishing to learn or hear, Daś.

उपलल upa-√lal, Caus. -*lālyati*, to treat with tenderness, caress, fondle, BhP.; Śak. 292, 8; Mālav.

Upa-lālana, *am*, *ā*, n. f. the act of caressing, fondling, BhP.; Comm. on R.

Upa-lālita, mfn. caressed, fondled, BhP.

उपलल्ल upa-√likh, to encircle with lines or trenches.

Upa-likhya, ind. p. having encircled with lines or trenches, MBh. xii.

उपलङ्ग upa-liṅga, n. a portent, natural phenomenon considered as boding evil, L.

उपलिप upa-√lip, P. -*limpati*, to defile, besmear (esp. with cow-dung), smear, anoint, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; to cover, overlay, Suśr. i, 262, 7; Vāgbh.: Caus. -*lepayati*, to besmear (esp. with cow-dung), smear, anoint, Mn. iii, 206; R.

Upa-lipta, mfn. besmeared, anointed.

Upa-lipya, ind. p. having besmeared or anointed.

Upa-lepa, *as*, m. the act of besmearing (with cow-dung), BhP.; obstruction (by phlegm), Suśr. i, 115, 15; bluntness, dullness, Suśr.

Upa-lepana, *am*, n. the act of besmearing (with cow-dung), Pañcat.; PSarv. &c.; a means of besmearing, cow-dung, Car.

Upa-lepin, mfn. obstructing, Suśr.; smearing, anointing; (*upalepin*), serving as ointment, Suśr. ii, 353, 15.

उपलिसा upa-lipsā, &c. See *upa-√labh*.

उपली upa-√li, *Ā*. -*liyate*, to lie close to, cling to, MBh. viii.

उपलुभ upa-√lubbh, Caus. -*lobhayati*, to cause to wish, excite the desire of (acc.), allure, PārGr.; Kām.

उपलेख upa-lekha, *as*, m. 'subordinate writing,' N. of a grammatical work connected with the Prāti-śākhya. -*pañjikā*, f., -*bhāṣhya*, n., N. of commentaries on the above work.

उपलेट upa-leṭa, Pāp. vi, 2, 194.

उपलोट upa-loṭa, *ib*.

उपलोह upa-loha, n. a secondary metal.

उपवङ्ग upa-vaṅga, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.

उपवच् upa-√vac, *Ā*. (pf. 3. pl. -*ūciré*, AV. v, 8, 6; aor. Subj. 1. sg. -*vōce*, RV. v, 49, 4; 3. pl. -*vōcanta*, RV. i, 127, 7) to address, praise; to animate by the voice, rouse, impel.

Upa-vaktṛi, *tā*, m. one who rouses or animates or impels, RV. iv, 9, 5; vi, 71, 5; ix, 95, 5; ŚāṅkhBr.; a kind of priest, ĀśvGr.; Śāy. on TBr. ii, 2, 1, 1, &c.

1. **Upa-vākā** (for 2. see s. v.), *as*, m. addressing, praising, RV. i, 164, 8; AV. ix, 8.

Upa-vākya, mfn. to be addressed or praised, RV. x, 69, 12.

Upa-vācya, mfn. id., RV. i, 132, 2; iv, 54, 1.

उपवच्च upa-√vañc.

Upa-vañcana, *am*, n. the act of crouching or lying close to (see *sāpavañcand*).

Upa-vañcita, mfn. deceived, disappointed, R. ii, 52, 19.

उपवट upa-vaṭa, *as*, m. the tree Buchnania Latifolia, L.

उपवत् upa-vaṭ, mfn. containing the word *upa*; (*it*), f. (scil. *ric*) a verse beginning with *upa* (e.g. RV. ix, 19, 6; 11, 1, &c.), ŚBr. ii; TāṇḍyaBr. xi, 1, 1; Lāṭy.

उपवत्स्यत् upa-vatsyat. See below.

उपवद् upa-√vad, P. -*vadati*, to speak ill of, decry, abuse, curse, AV. xv, 2, 1; TBr.; AitBr. ii, 31, 5; ŚāṅkhBr.; Lāṭy.; to speak to, address, AitBr. iii, 23, 1; Pañcat.: *Ā*. -*vadate*, to talk over, conciliate; to flatter; to cajole, court secretly, Pāp. i, 3, 47; Kop.; Bhaṭṭ.

Upa-vāda, *as*, m. censure, blame, KātyŚr.; ShaṅvBr.

Upa-vādin, mfn. censuring, blaming, ŚBr. xi; ChUp.

उपवध upa-√vadh, P. (aor. *upāvadhī*) to strike at or upon, AV. xx, 136, 2; to strike dead, kill, MBh. xii.

उपवन upa-vana, *am*, n. a small forest or wood, grove, garden, MBh.; Mn.; Megh. &c.; a planted forest, L. -*vinoda*, m., N. of a work.

उपवनम् upa-vanam, ind. near a wood, in the wood, Śiś. vi, 62.

उपवप upa-√2.vap, P. -*vapati* (Pot. *upōpet*, Lāṭy. v, 3, 2) to fill up, choke (with earth), strew over; bury under, TS.; ŚBr.; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāṭy.: Pass. -*upyate*, to be buried &c.

Upa-vapana, *am*, n. the act of strewing over, ĀpŚr.

उपवर्ण upa-√varṇ, P. -*varṇayati*, to tell fully, describe particularly or minutely, communicate, relate, MBh.; BhP.; Hit. &c.

Upa-varṇana, *am*, n. description, minute description, delineation, Yājñ.; Suśr.; Heat. &c.; glorification, praise, Bālar.

Upa-varṇaniya, mfn. to be described.

Upa-varṇita, mfn. described minutely, delineated, MBh.; Kathās. &c.

उपवर्त upa-varta, -*vartana*. See *upa-√vrit*.

उपवर्ष upa-varsha, *as*, m., N. of a younger brother of Varsha (and son of Śaṅkara-svāmin; author of writings on the Mīmāṃsa philosophy), Kathās. &c.

उपवर्ह upa-varha. See *upa-barha*.

उपवल्कि upa-vallikā, f., N. of a plant (= *amṛitasrava-latā*).

उपवल्ह upa-√valh (√*valh* connected with √*vrih*), P. *Ā*. -*valhati*, -*te*, to ask earnestly, importune with a question, VS. xxiii, 51; ŚBr. xi, xii.

Upa-valhā, *as*, m. impetuosity, superiority (?), ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 1.

उपवस् upa-√5.vas, P. -*vasati*, to abide or dwell with or at; to stay, wait, wait for, TS.; TBr.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; to abide in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast, Kāty. on Pāp. i, 4, 48; TS. i, 6, 7, 3; ŚBr. i, 6; xi; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c.; to encamp (with acc.), Pāp. i, 4, 48; to dwell on, give one's self up to, apply one's self to, MārKp.; MuṇḍUp.: Caus. to cause to abide or wait, TS.; to cause to fast, PārGr.; MBh.; R.

Upa-vatsyat, mfn. (fut. p.) -*o-bhakta*, n. food taken before fasting, Kauś.; Vait.

Upa-vasathā, *as*, m. a fast-day (esp. the day preceding a Soma sacrifice), the period of preparation for the Soma sacrifice, AitBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; a place of abiding, village, L.

Upavasathīya, mfn. belonging to the Upavasatha day or to the preparation for a Soma sacrifice, ŚBr. ix; AitBr.

Upavasathya, mfn. id.

Upa-vasana, *am*, n. a fast, fasting (see *payo-pavasana*); the state of abiding or being near (see *pīvo-pavasana*; both with irr. Sandhi).

Upavasaniya, mfn. belonging to a fast, Jyot.

Upa-vasta, *am*, n. a fast, fasting, L.

Upa-vastavya, mfn. to be celebrated by fasting (as the end of a fortnight), Gobh. i, 5, 5; Jyot.

Upa-vastṛi, *tā*, m. one who fasts, Pat. on Pāp.

v, 1, 97. **Upavastr-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa (including besides *upavastṛi*, *prāṣṭīrī*), *ib*.

Upa-vāsa, *as*, m. (*am*, n., L.) a fast, fasting (as a religious act comprising abstinence from all sensual gratification, from perfumes, flowers, unguents, ornaments, betel, music, dancing &c.), Gaut.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. ii, 183; xi, 195; 212; Yājñ. iii, 190; MBh. &c.; abstinence from food &c. in general, Suśr.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; kindling a sacred fire; a fire altar, W. -*ovratin*, mfn. one who observes a vow of fasting, Naish.

Upavāsaka, mfn. belonging to a fast or fasting, MBh.; Yājñ.

Upavāśin, mfn. one who observes a fast, fasting, MBh.; Dhūrtas.

Upōshaya, *am*, n. a fast, fasting.

Upōshaya, Nom. P. *upōshayati*, to celebrate or pass (time) by fasting.

Upōshita, mfn. one who has fasted, fasting, MBh.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; (*am*), n. a fast, fasting, MārKp.; Mn. v, 155, &c.

1. **Upōshya**, mfn. to be celebrated or passed by fasting (as time).

2. **Upōshya**, ind. p. having fasted, fasting, MBh.; Yājñ. &c.

उपवस्ति upavasti, gaṇa *vetanādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12; (Kāś. reads *upasti*.)

उपवह upa-√vah, P. -*vahati*, to bring or lead or convey near, RV.; MBh.; to bring near, procure, MBh. xiii; BhP.; to adduce, R.; (cf. *upōh*.)

Upa-vahā, *am*, n. a piece of wood placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke (to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height), ŚBr. i, 4, 4, 7; (v. l. *upā-vahas*.)

Upa-vāha, *as*, m. driving, riding, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

Upa-vāhana, *am*, n. the act of bringing or carrying near, L.

Upa-vāhin, mfn. flowing or streaming towards, MBh. i, 2367.

Upa-vāhya, mfn. to be brought near, R.; (*upavāhya* fr. *upa-vāha*), serving for driving or riding, serving as a vehicle, VarBṛS.; (*as*), m. an animal for riding, *ib*; a king's elephant, any royal vehicle, L.

1. **Upōdha** (in some cases not to be distinguished from 2. *upōdha*, q. v. under *upōh*), mfn. brought near, effected, appeared, Rajat.; Daś. &c.; near (in time and space), Mālav.; Kum.; (*ā*), f. 'brought home in addition to,' a second or inferior but favourite wife, R. i, 13, 37 (ed. Schlegel; *vāvātā* [q. v.] ed. Bombay i, 14, 35).

उपवा 1. upa-√vā, P. -*vāti*, to blow upon, ŚBr. xiii, 3, 8, 6.

2. **Upa-vā**, f. the act of blowing upon, AV. xii, 1, 51.

1. **Upa-vāta** (for 2. see *upa-√vai*), mfn. blown upon, ŚBr. iv, 1, 3, 7.

उपवाक 2. upa-vāka (for 1. see col. 1), *as*, *ā*, m. f. Indra-grain (cf. *indra-yava*), VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपवाजय upa-vājaya, Nom. (fr. *vāja*) P. -*vājayati*, to impel, accelerate, ŚBr. v; to fan, kindle, inflame, TS.; TBr.; KātyŚr.

Upa-vājana, *am*, n. a fan, KātyŚr.

उपवाद upa-vāda, &c. See *upa-√vad*.

उपवासन upa-vāsana, *am*, n. (√*4.vas*), a dress, garment, cover, AV. xiv, 2, 49; 65.

उपविगुल्फ upa-vi-√gulph, Caus. (Pot. 3. pl. -*gulphayeyur*) to add abundantly, ĀśvGr. ii, 6, 8, 33.

उपविचार upa-vi-cāra, *as*, m. environs, neighbourhood, L.

उपविद् upa-vid, t, f. (√*1.vid*), ascertaining, learning, RV. viii, 23, 3 [Say.; fr. √*2.vid*, investigating, finding out, inquiring into, BRD.]

Upa-vedana, *am*, n. ascertainment, learning, Say. on RV. viii, 23, 3.

Upa-vedaniya, mfn. to be learnt or found out, Comm. on Nyāyad.

उपविद्या upa-vidyā, f. inferior knowledge, profane science.

उपविष् upa-√1. vidh. P. (3. pl. -vidhán) to honour, worship, RV. i, 149, 1.

उपविन्दु upa-vindu. See upa-bindu.

उपविन्ध्य upa-vindhya, as, m. the land near the Vindhya mountain, L.

उपविषाशम् upa-vipāśam (fr. *vīpāś*, *gaṇa śarad-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 107) near the (river?) Vipāś.

उपविमोकम् upa-vi-mokam, ind. p. (fr. *upa-vi-√muc*), unharnessing, i.e. changing (the oxen), AitBr. iv, 27, 4.

उपविश upa-√viś, P. -viśati, to go or come near, approach, RV. viii, 96, 6; to sit down, take a seat (as men), lie down (as animals), AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Śak.; Hit. &c.; to enter; to stop, settle one's self, MBh. iii; to sit near to, MBh. i, 573; R. ii; to set (as the sun), Kathās.; to apply or devote one's self to, cultivate, BhP.; Caus. P. -*ve-jayati*, to cause to sit down, summon or invite to sit down, AitBr.; ĀśvGr.; Gobh.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to cause to settle, BhP.; R.

उपा-विश्या, ind. p. having sat down, sitting down &c.

उपा-विश्या, mfn. seated, sitting, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; come to, arrived, entered (into any state or condition); ifc. having obtained, R.; Daś. &c.; occupied with, engaged in, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; Bhāṭṭ.

उपाविश्याका, mfn. 'firmly settled' (said of a foetus which remains in the womb beyond the usual time), Car.

उपा-वेसा, as, m. the act of sitting down, sitting, resting, TS.; KātyŚr.; the act of applying one's self to or being engaged in, MBh.; R.; stool, motion, L.; N. of a Rishi.

उपा-वेसाना, am, n. the act of sitting down, ĀśvGr.; Kaus.; a seat, Ragh.; the being devoted to or engaged in, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; evacuation or motion of the bowels, Car.; causing to sit down, L.

उपा-वेसि, īs, m., N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 33.

उपा-वेसिता, mfn. caused to sit down, seated; caused to settle.

उपा-वेसिन, mfn. ifc. devoting or applying one's self to, MBh.; (*upaveśin* fr. *upa-veśa*), one who has a motion of the bowels, Car.

उपविश्रम् upa-vi-√śrambh, Caus.

उपा-विश्रम्भय्या, ind. p. having inspired with confidence, BhP. v, 26, 31; (v.l. *anu-vi-śrambhayya*.)

उपविष् upa-√vish, P. -viveshī (RV.; -*veshī*, ŚBr.; Impv. 2. sg. -*vidhī*, TBr.) to be active for; to obtain or gain by activity, RV. x, 61, 12; to perform service, be effective or useful for (esp. said of the Upa-vesha below), ŚBr. i, 2, 1, 3; TBr. iii, 3, 11, 1.

उपा-वेशा, as, m. a stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire, TS.; TBr.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपविष upa-visha, am, n. factitious poison, a narcotic, any deleterious drug (as opium, datura, &c.); (ā), f. the plant Aconitum Ferox, L.

उपविश upa-vi-śhīhā (*upa-vi-√śhā*), Ā. -*tishhate*, to be or stand here and there, ŚBr. vii, 4, 1, 14.

उपवी upa-√vī, P. (2. sg. -*veshi*, RV. viii, 11, 4; Impv. -*vetu*, RV. v, 11, 4; x, 16, 5) to hasten near, come near, attain, obtain.

उपवीक्ष upa-√vīksh (*upa-vi-√iksh*), Ā. -*vīkshate*, to look at or towards, R.; to regard as fit or proper, BhPr.

उपवीज upa-√vij, P. -*vijati*, to blow upon, fan, MBh.; Caus. P. -*vijayati*, to fan, Śak. 105, 4; Comm. on KātyŚr.

उपा-विजा, mfn. blown upon, fanned, MBh. i, 1308; Mṛicch.

उपवीरय upa-vīraya, Nom. (fr. *vīrā*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25), to play on a lute before or in the presence of, Ragh.; Kād. &c.

उपवीत upa-vīta, &c. See upa-√vyē.

उपवीर upa-vīra, as, m. a kind of demon, PārGr. i, 16, 23.

उपवृह upa-√vrih, Caus. -*vrihaya*, to

make strong or powerful, promote, BhP.; MārKp. &c.; (see also *upa-√brīh*.)

उपा-वृिहणा, am, n. the act of making strong, invigorating, promoting, R.; BhP.

उपा-वृिहिता, mfn. made strong or powerful, invigorated, supported, promoted; (ifc.) increased or supported or aided by, accompanied by, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās.; Daś. &c.

उपा-वृिहिन, mfn. invigorating, supporting, Kathās.

उपवृत् upa-√vrit, Ā. -*variate*, to step or walk upon, ĀśvGr. ii, 4, 8, 3; to move or come near, approach, fall to, R.; BhP.; to return: Caus. Ā. -*varīyate*, to cause to move up; to stroke upwards, TBr.; to cause to recover, Kathās.

उपा-वर्ता, as, m. a particular high number, L. **उपा-वर्ताना**, am, n. (fr. the Caus.), the act of bringing near, Sarvad.; a place for exercise; a country (inhabited or not), L.

उपा-वर्तिता, mfn. come near, approached; come back, brought back (from exhaustion &c.), recovered, MBh.; (in geom.) a circle in a particular position relatively to another one.

उपा-वर्तिता, īs, f. motion towards (one's place), Prab.

उपवे upa-√ve, P. to bring into close contact with, enclose, enfold, wrap.

उपा-व्या, ind. p., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 41; Kād.

उपेता, mfn. put into, wrapped, enveloped (in armour or mail), Lāṭy. viii, 5, 8; ŚākhŚr.

उपवेणा upa-venā, f., N. of a river, MBh.

उपवेद upa-veda, as, m. 'secondary knowledge', N. of a class of writings subordinate or appended to the four Vedas (viz. the *Ayur-veda* or science of medicine, to the *Rig-veda*; the *Dhanur-veda* or science of archery, to the *Yajur-veda*; the *Gāndhārva-veda* or science of music, to the *Sāma-veda*; and the *Śāstra-śāstra* or science of arms, to the *Atharva-veda*; this is according to the Caranavyūha, but Suśr. and the BhPr. make the *Ayur-veda* belong to the *Atharva-veda*; according to others, the *Śihāpatya-veda* or science of architecture, and *Śilpa-śāstra* or knowledge of arts, are reckoned as the fourth Upa-veda.)

उपवेष् upa-veshā. See upa-√vish.

उपवेष्ट upa-√vesht, Caus.

उपा-वेशताना, am, n. the act of wrapping up, awathing.

उपा-वेषतिता, mfn. wrapped in, surrounded, Mṛicch.; Kathās.

उपावेषतिता, mfn. one who has wrapped himself round the loins in a cloth, Āp.

उपवे upa-√vai, P. -*vāyati*, to dry up, shrink in drying, TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚākhŚr.; Kāth.

2. **उपा-वृता** (for 1. see *upa-√vā*), mfn. dried up; dry, ĀśvGr.; Kaus.

उपवेणव upavainava, am, n. (fr. *upa-venu*?), the three periods of the day (viz. morning, midday, and evening), L.

उपव्य upa-√vyadh, P. (2. sg. -*vidhyasi*) to throw at or on, hit, MBh. vii, 6534 (ed. Calc.)

उपव्याख्यान upa-vyākhyāna, am, n. (√*khyā*), explanation, interpretation, ChUp.; MuṇḍUp.

उपव्याघ्र upa-vyāghra, as, m. the small hunting leopard, L.

उपव्युषम् upa-vyusham, ind. about dawn, TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.

उपा-व्युशसाम, ind. id., KātyŚr.; Āp.; Car.

उपव्ये upa-√vyē, Ā. -*vyayate*, to put on or invest one's self with the sacred thread, TS. ii, 5, 11, 1.

उपा-विता, mfn. invested with the sacred thread; (am), n. the being invested with the sacred thread; the sacred thread or cord (worn by the first three classes over the left shoulder and under the right arm), TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. ii, 44; 64; iv, 66; Yājñ. i, 29; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; (cf. *yajñāpavīta*.)

उपावितका, am, n. the sacred thread, Kathās.; BhP.

उपावितिन, mfn. wearing the sacred cord in the usual manner (over the left shoulder and under the right arm), VS. xvi, 17; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. ii, 63; (cf. *yajñāpavītin*.)

उपा-व्या, ind. p. having put on the sacred thread, TBr. i, 6, 8, 2; Kāth.; BhP.

उपव्रज upa-√vraj, P.

उपा-व्रज्या, ind. p. having gone towards, coming near, approaching, TBr. iii, 10, 11, 3; BhP.; going behind, following, R. v.

उपव्रजम् upa-vrajam, ind. near a cattle pen, BhP.

उपव्रतय upa-vrataya, Nom. (fr. *vrata*) Ā. (Pot. 3. pl. -*vratayeran*) to eat (anything) together with the food prescribed for a Vrata or fast, ĀśvGr. ii, 6, 8, 39.

उपव्रय upa-vlaya. See upa-blaya.

उपशक् upa-√śak, P. (pf. 1. pl. -*śekima*) to be able to bring into one's power, master, be superior, AV. vi, 114, 2; 3 [= TBr. ii, 4, 4, 9]; Desid. P. -*śikshati*, to endeavour to bring into one's power, master or subdue; to bring or draw near, call near, allure; to bring into one's possession, RV.; AV. vii, 12, 1; xi, 8, 17; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.: Ā. -*śikshate*, to try, undertake, ŚākhŚr.; to endeavour to help or serve, offer one's service, MBh.; to learn, inquire into, MBh.; BhP.: Caus. of Desid. P. -*śikshayati*, to teach, train, BhP.

उपा-शक्, as, m. a helper, companion, RV. i, 33, 4.

उपा-शिक्षा, f. desire of learning, VS. xxx, 10; learning, acquisition, Mṛicch.; Kathās.

उपा-शिक्षिता, mfn. learnt, studied; trained, MBh.; BhP.

उपशङ्क upa-√śank, Ā. to suspect, suppose, think, MBh.; R.

उपशद upa-śada, as, m. (perhaps fr. √2. *śad*, 'to excel') a particular Ekāha or sacrifice during one day, ĀśvGr.; Vait.; removal of an impediment to get children, Śay. on TāṇḍyaBr. xix, 3, 1.

उपशमि upa-śapha, as, m. a hind hoof, Śay. on TBr. ii, 6, 4.

उपशम् upa-√śam, P. Ā. -*śamyati*, -*te*, to become calm or quiet; to cease, become extinct, AitBr.; Kaus.; ĀśvGr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.: Caus. -*śamayati* and ep. -*śamayati*, to make quiet, calm, extinguish; to tranquillize, appease, pacify, mitigate, MBh.; VarBrS.; Daś. &c.

उपा-शमा, as, m. the becoming quiet, assuagement, alleviation, stopping, cessation, relaxation, intermission, MāṇḍUp.; Prab.; Pāṇcat. &c.; tranquillity of mind, calmness, patience, MBh. iii; Bhāṭṭ.; Śānti.; (in astron.) N. of the twentieth Muhūrta. -*śhaya*, m. (with jainas) the destruction (of activity &c.) through quietism, Sarvad. -*vat* and -*śila*, mfn. placid, calm, tranquil. **उपा-शमयाना**, mfn. going to or obtaining tranquillity of mind, BhP. v, 1, 29.

उपा-शमाना, m(f)(r)n. calming, appeasing, BhP.; (am), n. the becoming extinct, ceasing, Nir.; calming, appeasing, mitigation, MBh.; BhP.; Suśr.; Pāṇcat.; an anodyne.

उपा-शमानीया, mfn. to be appeased or made quiet, Śāh.; (*upāśamāniya* fr. *upa-śamana*), serving as an anodyne, calming, appeasing, Car.

उपा-शान्ता, mfn. calmed, appeased, pacified; calm, tranquil, BhP.; Kathās.; ceased, extinct, intermitted, R.; PraśnUp. -*vaira*, mfn. one whose enmity has ceased, reconciled, pacified, VarBrS. **उपा-शान्ततमान**, mfn. one whose mind is pacified, placid, BhP.

उपा-शान्ति, īs, f. cessation, intermission, remission, Suśr.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; tranquillity, calmness.

उपा-शान्तिन, mfn. appeased, tranquil, calm; tame; (r), m. a tame elephant, L.

उपा-शमका, mfn. calming, quieting, affording repose, making patient, Lalit.

उपशय upa-śaya. See upa-√śi.

उपशरदम् upa-śaradam, ind. (fr. *śarad*, *gaṇa śarad-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 107), at or near the autumn.

उपशत्य upa-salya, as, m. a small spear or lance tipped with iron, MBh. iii, 641; (am), n. a neighbouring district, environs, the ground near a village, Daś.; Ragh.; the ground at the base or edge of a mountain, Śis. v, 8.

Upa-śalyaka, *am*, n. a small piece of ground near a village, Kād.

उपशाखा *upa-śākhā*, f. a smaller branch of a tree, little branch, BhP. iv, 31, 14; Śāy.

उपशान्त *upa-śānta*. See *upa-śānta*.

उपशाय *upa-śāya*, &c. See *upa-śāy*.

उपशाल *upa-śāla*, *am*, n. a place or court in front of a house, Kaus.

Upa-śālam, ind. (fr. *śālā*, Pāp. vi, 2, 121), near a house.

उपशास्त्र *upa-śāstra*, *am*, n. a minor science or treatise, L.

उपशिक्षा *upa-śikṣā*. See *upa-śikṣa*.

उपशिक्ष *upa-śikṣh*, P. *-śikṣhati*, to smell at, kiss, Bhāṭṭ.

Upa-śiṅghana, *am*, n. (in med.) anything given to smell at, Suśr. ii, 515, 11; (*-śiṅghana*, *-śiṅghana* are wrong readings.)

उपशिरस् *upa-śiras*, ind. upon the head, Kaus. 86.

उपशिव *upa-śiva*, *as*, m., N. of a man.

उपशिष्य *upa-śiṣya*, *as*, m. the pupil of a pupil, Prab.

उपशी *upa-śī*, *Ā. -śete*, to lie near or by the side of (acc.), RV. x, 18, 8; ŚBr.; Kaus.; MBh.; to lie by the side of (for sexual intercourse), ŚBr.; TS.; Kāth.; MBh. xiii; to lie upon (loc.), R. vi; to do good, be suitable or useful, Car.

Upa-śayā, mfn. lying near at hand or close by, lying ready for use, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*as*), m. one of the Yūpas (or posts) to which the sacrificial animal is tied, TS. vi, 6, 4; the lying near or by the side of; a kind of hole in the ground (placed near the track of wild animals, for a hunter to conceal himself in, Mall. on Śis. ii, 80); (in med.) the allaying (of diseases) by suitable remedies, suitability, usefulness, advantageous medicine, Car.; the liking, predilection (of a sick person as for coolness &c.), ib.; diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food or medicine, W.; (*ś*), f. (scil. *mirid*) a piece of clay prepared and ready for use, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. - *tvā*, n. the being a particular sacrificial post, TS. vi, 6, 4. - *śtha*, mfn. lying in ambush (as a hunter), Śis. ii, 80.

Upa-śāya, *as*, m. (ifc.) the turn for lying down or sleeping with, Pān. iii, 3, 39; (cf. *rājapōśāya*.)

Upa-śāyaka, mfn. sleeping alternately with, Bhāṭṭ.; (*as*), m., N. of a man, VārP.

Upa-śāyin, mfn. lying near to or by the side of, KātyŚr.; lying, sleeping, R.; lying down, going to bed, MBh.; allaying, tranquillizing, anything that calms &c.; (in med.) composing, narcotic, W. **Upa-śāyi-tā**, f. or - *tvā*, n. tranquillization, calming; means of allaying disease (as diet &c.), W.

Upa-śāyan, mfn. lying near or by the side of, MaitrS. ii, 13, 16; Kāth.

उपशीर्षक *upa-śirshaka*, *am*, n. a kind of disease of the head, ŚārngS.

उपशुनम् *upa-śunam* (fr. *śvan*), ind. near a dog, Pāp. v, 4, 7, 7.

उपशुभ *upa-śubha*, *Ā. -śobhate* (p. *-śubhamāna*, BhP.) to be beautiful or brilliant, BhP. v, 17, 13; Hit.: Caus. P. *-śobhayati*, to adorn, ornament, MBh.; VarBrS. &c.

Upa-śobhana, *am*, o. the act of adorning, ornamenting, R.; BhP.

1. **Upa-śobhā** (for 2. see s. v.), f. ornament, Śis. xiii, 36.

Upa-śobhikā, f. ornament, decoration, AgP.

Upa-śobhita, mfn. adorned, ornamented, decorated, MBh.; MārK. P.; Suśr.; Pāṇcat. &c.

Upa-śobhin, mfn. of beautiful appearance, brilliant, Kāthās.

उपशुष *upa-śuṣa*, P. *-śuṣyati*, to dry up, TS. iii, 1, 10, 3; Suśr.; Car.: Caus. *-śoṣhayati*, to cause to dry up or shrink, make dry or withered, Āp.; MBh.; Kāthās.

Upa-śoṣha, mfn. the act of causing to dry up or shrink, Suśr.; Prab.

Upa-śoṣhita, mfn. made dry, dried, dry, MBh.; Suśr.

उपशोभा 2. *upa-śobhā* (for 1. see col. 1), f. secondary ornament or decoration, AgP.; Hcat.

उपश्रुत *upa-śṛut* or *-śṛuti*, P. *-śṛyoti*, to ooze or trickle down, fall in drops, MW.

उपश्रम *upa-śram*, P. *-śrāmyati*, to rest, repose, Kaus.

उपश्रि *upa-śri*, P. *-śrayati*, to lean (anything) against, TBr. i, 6, 6, 2; ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.: *Ā. -śrayate* (p. of the pf. *-śiriyānt*) to lean against, support, prop, RV. x, 18, 12; to cling to, fit closely (as an ornament), RV. vii, 56, 13; to place one's self near to, go towards, MBh.; BhP.; to accommodate one's self to, ChUp. vi, 8, 2.

Upa-śrita, mfn. placed near, brought to the attention of, RV. vii, 86, 8; leaning towards or upon, TS.; VS.; KātyŚr.

Upa-śrī, f. an over-garment (fitting closely), KaushUp.

उपश्रु *upa-śru*, P. *-śrīṇoti*, to listen to, give ear to, hear, RV.; AV. xii, 4, 27; xx, 27, 1; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; TBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.

Upa-śrūta, mfn. listened to, heard, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; promised, agreed, L.

Upa-śrūti, *is*, f. giving ear to, listening attentively, RV. i, 10, 3; viii, 8, 5; 34, 11; AV. ii, 16, 2; xvi, 2, 5; range of hearing, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; hearing, BhP.; rumour, report, MBh. v, 30, 5 (ed. Bomb.; *apa-śrūti*, ed. Calc. v, 871); a kind of supernatural oracular voice (answering questions about future events, and supposed to be uttered by an idol after mystic incantations, *Vidhāna-pārijāta*, T.), MBh.; Kād. &c., (cf. *śakundhā*); (*is*), m., N. of an evil spirit, PārGr. i, 16, 23.

Upa-śrūtya, ind. p. having listened to; listening to, hearing, AV. xii, 4, 28; MBh.; BhP. &c.

Upa-śrotṛi, *tā*, m. a listener, hearer, RV. vii, 23, 1; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.

उपश्लाघा *upa-ślāghā*, f. boasting, brag, swagger, GopBr.

उपश्लिष *upa-ślish*, P. *-ślishyati*, to come near to or into close contact with, cling to, MBh.; Daś.; Caus. *-śleshayati*, to bring near or into close contact, Vikr.

Upa-śliṣṭa, mfn. brought near or into close contact, contiguous, adjoining, TBr. iii, 8, 17, 4; Pāṇcat.

Upa-śleṣha, *as*, m. close contact, contiguity, Pat.; embrace, Prab.

Upa-śleṣhana, *am*, n. the act of joining or fixing on, sewing together, Sarvad.

उपश्लोक *upa-śloka*, *as*, m., N. of the father of the tenth Manu, BhP. viii, 13, 21.

उपश्लोक्य *upa-ślokaya*, Nom. (fr. *śloka*, Pāp. iii, 1, 25) P. *-ślokayati*, to praise in Ślokas.

उपश्रव *upa-śra*, Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. *-śvāsayā*) to fill with roarings or noise, RV. vi, 47, 29.

Upa-śvāśā, *as*, m. breeze, draught of air, AV. xi, 1, 12.

उपशम्भ *upa-śambha*, &c. See *upa-stambha*.

उपशुत *upa-śhūt*. See *upa-śtu*.

उपस् *upās*, only loc. *upāsi* [= *upasthe*, Nir.; Śāy.], 'in the lap', RV. v, 43, 7; x, 27, 13.

उपसंयम् *upa-sam-ya*, m.

उपसंयता *upa-sam-yata*, mfn. closely joined or fixed together, wedged in, Suśr. 101, 7.

Upa-samyama, *as*, m. bringing into close contact, wedding in, L.

Upa-samyamana, *am*, n. the act of fixing one thing to another; a means of fastening together, L.

उपसंया *upa-sam-ya*, P. (Impv. 2. pl. *-yāta*) to come in a body towards, AV. vi, 73, 1.

उपसंयुज *upa-sam-yuj*, Caus. *-yojayati*, to furnish with, MBh. xiii.

उपसंयोग *upa-samyoga*, *as*, m. a secondary or subordinate connection, modification, Nir.

उपसंरुध *upa-sam-rudh*, P. (impf. 3. pl. *-arundhan*; fut. 2. pl. *-rotṛyatha*) to throng towards, ŚBr. i, 2, 4, 11; 12.

उपसंरुह *upa-sam-ruh*, P. *-rohati*, to grow over or together, cicatrize, Suśr.

Upa-samroha, *as*, m. growing over or together, cicatrizing, ib.

उपसंवाद *upa-sam-vāda*, *as*, m. (*√vad*), agreeing together, agreement, Pāp. iii, 4, 8.

उपसंविश *upa-sam-vaśi*, P. *-viśati*, to gather round, environ (in order to attend), TBr.; to lie down by the side of, KātyŚr.: Caus. *-veśayati*, to cause to lie or sit down by the side of, Kaus.; MBh.

उपसंवे *upa-sam-veye*, *Ā.* (Impv. 2. sg. *-sdm-vyayasa*) to wrap up or envelop one's self in (acc.), AV. ii, 13, 3; xix, 24, 5.

Upa-sampvita, mfn. wrapped up, covered, MBh. xv.

Upa-samvyāna, *am*, n. an under garment, Pāp. i, 1, 36.

उपसंव्रज *upa-sam-oroj*, P. *-orojati*, to step into, enter, Mn. vi, 51.

उपसंशंस *upa-sam-śaṅs*, P. *-śaṅsati*, to recite in addition, add, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 1, 8.

Upa-samśasya, ind. p. having recited in addition, adding, ĀsvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपसंश्रि *upa-sam-śri*, P. *Ā. -śrayati*, -*te*, to join, attach one's self to, TBr. i; ŚBr. ii; to devote one's self to, serve, attend, MBh. xiii.

उपसंश्लिष *upa-sam-ślish*.

Upa-samśliṣṭa, mfn. united, joined, coherent. - *tvā*, n. coherency, MaitrUp.

उपसंसृ *upa-sam-sri*.

Upa-samsritya, ind. p. having stepped near to, approaching, BhP. iii, 21, 47.

उपसंसृज *upa-sam-srij*.

Upa-samsrīṣṭa, mfn. united with; burdened, afflicted, blasted (by a curse), BhP. xi, 30, 2; joined together; effected, produced, BhP.

उपसंसृप *upa-sam-srip*.

Upa-samsrīpya, ind. p. having crept towards, ŚBr. iv.

उपसंस्कार *upa-samskāra*, *as*, m. a secondary or supplementary Samskāra (q. v.), Śāy. on TBr. ii, 1, 4.

उपसंस्कृ *upa-sam-s-√kri*.

Upa-samsakṛita, mfn. prepared, dressed, cooked (as food), MBh.; Suśr. 335, 14; Car.; prepared, arranged, adorned, Suśr.

उपसंस्था *upa-sam-sthā*.

Upa-samsṭhita, mfn. one who has stopped, Hariv. 9700.

उपसंहित *upa-sam-hita*. See *upa-sam-√dhā*.

उपसंह *upa-sam-√hri*, P. *Ā. -harati*, -*te*, to draw together, bring together, contract, collect, ŚBr.; MBh.; Pāṇcat.; TPāt.; to summarize, sum up, Comm. on BṛĀrUp., on Mn., on BhP.; to withdraw, take away, withhold, MBh. xiv; BhP.; Śak. 267, 7; to stop, interrupt, suppress, MBh. vii; Kāthās.; Pat. &c.; to make away with, absorb, MBh. i; MārK. P.; Desid. (p. *-jihirshat*) to wish to destroy or annul, BhP. v, 25, 3.

Upa-samharana, *am*, n. the act of withdrawing &c., L.

Upa-samhartavya, mfn. to be brought near, Lalit.

Upa-samhāra, *as*, m. the act of withdrawing, withholding, taking away, MBh.; drawing towards one's self, bringing near, TPāt.; summarizing, summing up, résumé, Vedāntas.; Nyāyak.; conclusion, end, epilogue, Kāthās.; Śāh.; Sarvad. &c.; N. of the concluding chapters in several books; suppression, subduing; end, death, destruction, L.

- *prakarana*, n., N. of a work.

Upa-samhārin, mfn. comprehending; exclusive, Tarkas.; Bhāṣāp. (with *an* neg.)

Upa-samhṛita, mfn. drawn near, brought into contact, TPāt.; withheld, drawn back; stopped, interrupted, suppressed, BhP.; Kāthās.; Comm. on Mn.; absorbed, destroyed, NṛisUp.; MBh.; BhP.; Sarvad. &c.; dead; comprehended; excluded, L.

Upa-samhṛiti, *is*, f. comprehension; conclusion; (in dram.) the end or conclusion, the catastrophe (= *nir-vahana*), Śāh. 332; Daśar.

उपसंक्रुप *upa-saṃ-√klrip*, Caus. P. -*kal-*
payati, to put upon, set, cause to settle, MBh.; to
appoint, elect for, Grihyas.

उपा-संक्रुप्यता, mfn. put above, being above,
BhP. iv, 9, 54.

उपसंक्रम *upa-saṃ-√kram*, P. -*krāmāti*,
-kramate, to step or go to the other side (or other
world &c.), ŚBr. iv, xii; TUp.; Daś. &c.: Caus.
-kramayati, to cause to go to the other side,
ŚBr. vi.

उपा-संक्रमणा, *am*, n. the act of going over
towards, Lalit.; *gaṇa vyushṭiddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 97.

उपा-संक्रान्ता, mfn. turned to, changed into
(another meaning; as a word employed in another
meaning), Pat.

उपा-संक्रान्ति, *is*, f. the being conveyed
across, reaching the other side, VarBṣ.; Rajat.

उपसंक्षेप *upa-saṃ-kṣhepa*, *as*, m. (√*kṣhip*),
a concise abridgment or summary, an abstract com-
pendium, R.

उपसंख्यान *upa-saṃ-khyāna*, *am*, n. (√*khyā*),
the act of adding, an enumeration, further enumera-
tion, Kāty.; Pat.; reckoning along with.

उपा-संख्येया, mfn. to be added or enumera-
ted in addition to (loc.), Pat.

उपसंगम *upa-saṃ-√gam*, Ā. -*gacchate*, to
approach together, join in approaching, ŚBr.; BhP.;
to unite, join, MBh.; to go or come near, MBh.;
BhP.; Bhag.; to enter into any condition or state,
MBh. xiii.

उपा-संगता, mfn. come together, assembled,
BhP.; united, joined (*mithunāya*, for sexual inter-
course), MBh. i, 6897.

उपा-संगमना, *am*, n. the act of coming
together, sexual union, Gaut. iv, 13.

उपसंग्रह *upa-saṃ-√grah*, Desid. P. -*jighri-*
kṣhati, to wish or intend to embrace (the feet of),
Āp. i, 8, 19.

उपा-संग्रहिता, mfn. seized, taken into cus-
tody, Pañcat.

उपा-संग्रहिष्या, ind. p. taking hold of, clasp-
ing, embracing, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; ĀśvGr.; Mn.;
embracing (especially *pāda* or *pādāyoh*, the feet
of a revered person; the word *pāda* being not un-
frequently omitted), PārGr.; Āp.; MBh.; Śuśr. &c.;
partaking of, receiving, accepting, MBh.; R.; get-
ting or entering into, experiencing, MBh. xii; win-
ning over, conciliating, propitiating, Daś.

उपा-संग्रहा, *as*, m. the act of claspioground,
embracing, embrace (esp. of the feet of a revered
person), Pañcat.; Kathās.; respectful salutation,
polite address (performed by touching the feet of the
addressed person with one's hands), L.; clasping (a
woman, see *dārṇḍā*); bringing together, collecting,
joining, R.; Nir.; a pillow, cushion, MBh. iv, 517.

उपा-संग्रहाणा, *am*, n. the act of clasping
round, embracing (e.g. the feet), respectful saluta-
tion (by embracing the feet), Āp.; Gaut.; Mn.

उपा-संग्रह्या, mfn. (one whose feet are)
to be embraced; to be saluted reverentially, respect-
able, venerable, Āp.; Mn.

उपसंघात *upa-saṃ-ghāta*, *as*, m. (√*han*), the
act of collecting (one's ideas), Comm. on Nyāyad.

उपसच्च *upa-√sac*, Ā. (3. pl. -*sācānta*), impf.
3. pl. -*asacānta*) to follow closely, RV. i, 190, 2;
AV. xviii, 4, 40; to pursue, AitBr. vi, 36, 2.

उपसंचर *upa-saṃ-√car*, P. -*carati*, to ap-
proach, enter, AV. iii, 12, 1; to approach (*bhartā-*
ram, a husband sexually), VarBṣ.

उपा-संमोक्ष, *as*, m. access, entrance, Gobh.
iv, 2, 7.

उपसञ्ज *upa-√sañj*, Ā. -*sajjate*, to be at-
tached to, fond of (loc.), BhP. xi, 26, 22.

उपा-सक्ता, mfn. attached to, depending on
(worldly desires), R.

उपसंजन *upa-saṃ-√jan*, Ā. (fut. p. -*jani-*
shyamāna) to present one's self, appear, Paribh. 64.

उपा-संजिता, mfn. appeared, present, ib.

उपसद् 1. *upa-√sad*, P. -*sīdati* (Ved. Pot.
1. pl. -*sadema*; impf. -*asadat*) to sit upon (acc.),
RV. vi, 75, 8; to sit near to, approach (esp. respect-
fully), reverent, worship, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.;
MBh.; Ragh. &c.; to approach (a teacher in order

to become his pupil), Kathās.; to approach asking,
request, crave for, RV. i, 80, 2; vii, 33, 9; TS. ii;
ŚBr. ii; to approach in a hostile manner, BhP. vi, 3,
27; to possess, RV. viii, 47, 16; AV. iii, 14, 6; to
perform the Upasāda ceremony (see below), TS. vi,
2, 3, 4; Caus. -*sādāyati*, to place or put upon or by
the side of, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr. &c.; to cause to ap-
proach, lead near (see *upa-sādita*).

उपा-सद् (in comp. for 2. *upa-sād* below).
-*tvā*, n. the being an Upasāda ceremony (see be-
low), MaitrS. iii, 8, 1. -*pathā*, m. the path or way
of the Upasāda ceremony (see below), ŚBr. v, 4, 5, 17.

उपा-सत्ति, *is*, f. connection with, union, L.;
service, worship, L.; gift, donation, W.

उपा-सत्तिर्, *tā*, m. one who has seated himself
near or at (esp. at the domestic fire), any person who
is domiciled, the inhabitant of a house (with and
without *griha*), AV. ii, 6, 2; iii, 12, 16; vii, 82, 3;
VS. xxvii, 2, 4; ChUp.

2. **उपा-सद्**, mfn. approaching (respectfully),
worshipping, serving, AV.; VS. xxx, 9; (f), m, N.
of a particular fire (different from the Gārhapatya,
Dakṣiṇāgni, and Āhavanīya), VahniP.; (f), f.
attendance, worship, service, RV. ii, 6, 1; settle-
ment (?), AV. vi, 142, 3; siege, assault, ŚBr. iii;
AitBr.; Kathās.; N. of a ceremony or sacrificial festi-
val preceding the Sutyā or pressing of the Soma (it
lasts several days, and forms part of the Jyotiṣṭoma),
VS. xix, 14; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c. -*rūpā*, n.
(*ena*, instr.) in the form of an Upasāda ceremony,
ŚBr. xi, 2, 7, 27. -*van*, mfn. receiving reverence
or worship, ĀśvGr. ii, 5, 9 (in a Mantra). -*vrata*,
n. a particular observance prescribed for the Upasāda
ceremony (consisting principally of drinking milk
in certain quantities), Comm. on BrĀrUp. -*vrata-*
tin, mfn. performing the above observance, ŚBr.
xiv; BrĀrUp.

उपा-सद्, mfn. one who goes near, W.; (*as*),
m. the Upasāda ceremony (see above), ChUp.; ap-
proach, W.; gift, donation, W.; (f), f. (*upa*) con-
tinuous propagation, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 23 (= *samiti*,
Comm.)

उपा-सद्दना, *am*, n. the act of approaching
(respectfully), respectful salutation, MBh. i; ap-
proaching (a work), setting about, undertaking,
Gaut.; approaching or going to (a teacher [gen.] to
learn any science or art [loc.]), MBh. iii, 17169;
performing (a ceremony or sacrifice), R.; neigh-
bouring abode, neighbourhood, R.

उपा-सद्द्या, mfn. to be respectfully approached;
to be revered or worshipped, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपा-सद्दना, mfn. put or placed upon, being on,
TBr. ii; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; come near, approached
(for protection or instruction or worship &c.),
Kaus.; PārGr.; MuṇḍUp.; BhP.; placed near to,
given, bestowed upon, MBh.

उपा-सद्दना, *am*, n. the act of placing or put-
ting upon, Śāy. on TBr. ii, 1, 3, 6; approaching re-
spectfully, reverence, respect, BhP.

उपा-सद्दिता, mfn. caused to come near, led near,
conveyed to, BhP.

उपा-सद्द्या, ind. p. having caused to approach
towards one's self, having obtained, BhP. x, 45, 32.

उपसंतन *upa-saṃ-√tan*, P. -*tanati*, to bring
into close connection or accompaniment with, recite
immediately after, ĀśvGr.; Vait.

उपा-संस्तना, *as*, m. close accompaniment or
connection or junction (in reciting Mantras &c.),
ĀśvGr. v, 9, 14; 18.

उपसंथा *upa-saṃ-√dhā*, P. -*dadhāti*,
-dhātte, to put to, add, annex, increase, Kaus.;
ŚāṅkhBr.; to put together, join, connect, ŚāṅkhŚr.;
RPrāt.; to bring together with, cause to partake of,
Kām.; to place before one's self, aim at, take into
consideration.

उपा-संभिता, mfn. connected or furnished
with, accompanied or surrounded by, having, pos-
sessing, MBh.; placed before one's self, taken into
consideration, ib.; attached to, devoted, Car.

उपा-संभद्ध्य, ind. p. having added, adding
&c.; placing before one's self, aiming at, with re-
gard to, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh.; directing towards, AitBr.
ii, 38, 13.

उपसंभ्य *upa-saṃ-dhyam*, ind. (fr. *saṃdhyā*),
about twilight, Śiś. ix, 5.

उपसंनह *upa-saṃ-√nah*.

उपा-संमदधा, mfn. tied on or to, ŚBr. ii,
iii; KātyŚr.

उपसंनुद *upa-saṃ-√nud*, P. (Impv. 2. sg.
-sām-nuda) to impel near or towards, bring near,
procure, TBr. iii, 1, 1, 8; TĀr. iv, 39, 1.

उपसंन्यास *upa-saṃ-nyāsa*, *as*, m. (√*2. as*),
abandonment, leaving off, giving up, MBh.

उपसपत्ति *upa-sapatni*, ind. (fr. *sapatni*),
towards or near a fellow-wife, Śiś. x, 45.

उपसमश् *upa-sam-√1. aś* (aor. -*ānaṭ*) to
reach, obtain, RV. iv, 58, 1.

उपसमस् *upa-sam-√2. as*.

उपा-संमस्या, ind. p. placing or putting upon,
ŚBr. vi; adding, Sulbas.

उपसमाकृ *upa-sam-ā-√1. kṛi*, P. (3. pl. -*ā-*
kurvanti) to combine together, connect, ŚBr. iv.

उपसमाधा *upa-sam-ā-√dhā*, P. -*dadhāti*, to
put on, add (esp. fuel to a fire); to kindle (a fire),
ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; Āp.; Gaut. &c.; to put upon, place
in order, Daś.

उपा-संमदधाना, *am*, n. the act of placing
upon, accumulation, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 41.

उपा-संमदध्या, ind. p. having added (fuel to
a fire), having kindled (a fire).

उपा-संमधिता, mfn. placed, kindled (as fire),
ChUp.; SāṃhUp.

उपसमावृत् *upa-sam-ā-√vrit*, Ā. -*varīate*, to
return home, TBr. iii, 2, 1, 5; ŚBr. iii.

उपसमाहृ *upa-sam-ā-√hrī*, P. -*harati*, to
bring together, Kaus.

उपा-संमदध्या, mfn. to be brought together;
to be prepared or arranged, ib.

उपसमि *upa-sam-i*, P. -*eti* (Impv. 3. pl.
-sām-yantu) to approach together, AV. iii, 8, 4;
ŚBr. xii; ChUp.

उपसमिधम् *upa-samidham*, ind. (fr. *sam-idh*,
Pāṇ. v, 4, 111), near the fuel.

उपा-समित, ind. id., ib.

उपसमिन्ध *upa-sam-√indh*, Ā. -*inddhe*, to
kindle, TBr. ii, 1, 4, 8.

उपा-समिन्धाना, *am*, n. the act of kindling,
Śāy. on TBr.

उपसमूह *upa-sam-√1. ūh*, P. -*ūhati*, -*te*,
to draw together, contract, draw near to one's self,
bring near, TS.; ŚBr.

उपा-संमिहाना, *am*, n. the act of drawing
together or in, Comm. on KātyŚr.

उपसमे *upa-sam-ē* (*upa-sam-ā-√i*), P. -*sam-*
ati, to come together with, meet with, meet, ŚBr.;
ChUp.

उपसंपद् *upa-sam-√pad*, Ā. -*padayate*, to
come to, arrive at, reach, obtain, ChUp.; MBh.;
to come up to, be equivalent to, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 10,
16; Caus. P. -*pādāyati*, to bring near to, lead near
to, procure, give, MBh.; R.; to receive into the
order of monks, ordain, Buddh.

उपा-संपत्ति, *is*, f. the approaching or reach-
ing or entering into any condition, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 56;
coming up to, Śāy. on TāṇḍyaBr.

उपा-संपाद, *f*, the act of entering into the
order of monks, Buddh.

उपा-संपाप्ता, mfn. arrived at, reached, ob-
tained, L.; one who has reached, MBh.; Comm. on
BrĀrUp.; furnished with, R.; MBh.; Mn.; fami-
liar with, MBh. xiii; staying or dwelling in the same
house, Gaut. xiv, 22; Mn. v, 81; finished; prepared,
dressed, cooked, L.; enough, sufficient, L.; dead,
deceased, L.; immolated, sacrificed (as a victim), L.

उपा-संपादना, *am*, n. the act of causing to
come up with, making equivalent, Śāy. on TāṇḍyaBr.

उपसंपराणी *upa-saṃ-parā-ñi* (*upa-saṃ-*
parā-√ñi), P. (Subj. -*ṇayāt*) to lead away col-
lectively towards, AV. xviii, 4, 50.

उपसंप्रश् *upa-saṃ-√prach*, P. (inf. -*pra-*
shṭum) to question about, MBh.

उपसंप्रया *upa-saṃ-pra-√yā*, P. (Impv. 2.
pl. -*yāṭ*) to go near or approach to, VS. xv, 53.

उपसंम्राप *upa-saṃ-prāp* (*upa-saṃ-pra-√āp*).
Upa-saṃprāpta, mfn. one who has obtained or experienced or drawn down upon himself, MBh.; approached, come near, ib.

Upa-saṃprāpya, ind. p. having arrived at, ib.
उपसंबन्ध *upa-saṃ-√bandh*.
Upa-sāmbaddha, mfn. tied on, TBr. iii, 8, 4, 3.

उपसंभाषा *upa-saṃ-bhāṣā*, f. (*√bhāṣh*), talking over, friendly persuasion, Pān. i, 3, 47.
उपसंभिद् *upa-saṃ-√bhid*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*bhindhī*) to join, unite, Lāty. v, 1, 4.
उपसंभृ *upa-saṃ-√bhṛi*.
Upa-saṃbhṛita, mfn. brought together, prepared, arranged, Suśr.

उपसर *upa-sara*, &c. See *upa-√sri*.
उपसर्ग *upa-sarga*, *upa-sarjana*. See col. 2.
उपसर्प *upa-sarpa*, &c. See *upa-√srip*.
उपसादन *upa-sādana*, &c. See *upa-√sad*.
उपसाध *upa-√sādh*, Caus. P. -*sādhayati*, to subdue, Pañcat.; to prepare, dress, cook, BhP.; MārkP.; Suśr.

Upa-sādhaka, mfn. preparing, dressing (see *bhaktiśādhaka*).
उपसन्तव्य *upa-sāntvaya*, Nom. (fr. *sāntva*) P. -*sāntvayati*, to appease, tranquillize, soothe, coax, persuade, Kāś. on Pān. i, 3, 47.
Upa-sāntvana, am, n. the act of appeasing, soothing, ib.; kind words, Kād.
Upa-sāntvita, mfn. appeased, made quiet, R.
Upa-sāntvya, ind. p. having appeased, appeasing, MBh.

उपसिच *upa-√sic*, P. -*sīncati*, to pour upon, sprinkle, RV. iv, 57, 5; AV. iii, 17, 7; vi, 57, 2; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.
Upa-sikta, mfn. sprinkled with, Pān. iv, 4, 26.
Upa-sicya, ind. p. pouring on, sprinkling, AV. ix, 6, 40-44.
Upa-seka, as, m. sprinkling upon, infusion, MW.
Upa-sekṛi, tā, m. one who pours upon or sprinkles, VS. xxx, 12.

Upa-secana, mfn. pouring upon or sprinkling, serving for sprinkling, RV. vii, 101, 4; (f), f. a ladle or cup for pouring, RV. x, 21, 2; 105, 10; (am), n. the act of pouring upon, sprinkling, RV. x, 76, 7; KātyŚr.; PārGr.; anything poured over or upon, infusion, juice, AV. xi, 3, 13; KathUp.; (cf. *anupa* and *kshirōpa*.)

उपसिध *upa-√sidh*, P. (impf. -*asedhat*) to keep off, MBh. vii, 1748.

उपसीम *upa-sīma*, ind. (fr. *sīman*), near the boundary (of a field), Kir. iv, 2.
उपसीरम् *upa-sīram*, ind. near or on a plough, *gaṇa parimukhādī*, Pān. iv, 3, 59, Comm.
उपसुन्द *upa-sunda*, as, m. 'the younger brother of Sunda', N. of a Daitya, MBh.; VP.; Hit.
उपसुपर्णम् *upa-suparṇam*, ind. upon Suparṇa or Garuḍa, BhP. viii, 5, 29.
उपसूच *upa-√sūc*.
Upa-sūca, mfn. indicating, betraying, Daśar.
Upa-sūcita, mfn. manifested, indicated, MBh.
उपसूतिका *upa-sūtikā*, f. a midwife, VarBrS.
उपसूर्यक *upa-sūryaka*, as, m. a kind of beetle or glow-worm (?), L.; (am), n. halo of the sun, L.

उपसृ *upa-√sri*, P. -*sarati*, to go towards, step near, approach, visit, TBr. & Up.; AitBr.; MBh.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; to approach (sexually), MBh. iii; to set about, undertake, ŚāṅkhBr.; ChUp.

Upa-sara, as, m. approach, Bhāṭṭ.; the approach (of a male to a female); covering (a cow), impregnation, Pān. -*ja*, mfn. produced by impregnation, the young of an animal (?), Pat. on Pān. vi, 2, 83.

Upa-sarapa, am, n. the act of coming near, approaching, approach, Megh.; going or flowing

towards; (in med.) accumulation of blood, congestion, Suśr.; a refuge, shelter, ChUp.

Upa-sārtavya, mfn. to be approached for help or protection; to be had recourse to, ŚBr.; Comm. on ChUp.; to be set about or undertaken, Nir.

Upa-saryā, f. to be covered or impregnated (as a female), Pān. iii, 1, 104.

Upa-sārya, mfn. to be approached, Kāś. on ib.
Upa-sārita, mfn. one who has approached, come near (esp. for protection), TBr. i, 4, 6, 1; BhP.; approached, applied to, TS. ii, 1, 4, 6; asked for, ŚāṅkhBr.; furnished with, having, BhP. iv. -*vat*, mfn. one who has approached, R.

Upa-sārya, ind. p. having approached, approaching, &c.

उपसृज *upa-√srij*, P. Ā. -*srijati*, -*srijate* (aor. Ā. 1. sg. -*sriksī*, RV. ii, 35, 1; Pass. 3. sg. -*sarji*, RV. ix, 69, 1) to let loose upon or towards; to let stream upon, pour on, shed forth, RV. vi, 36, 4; x, 98, 12; VS. xi, 38; TS. v; TBr. i; ŚBr. iii; to emit towards, cause to go near, bring or lead near, RV.; BhP.; to admit (a calf to its mother), RV. viii, 72, 7; ix, 69, 1; VS.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; to add, subjoin, increase, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; APāt. &c.; to visit, afflict, plague, trouble, ŚBr. xiv; to come together or into contact with, Car.; to cause, effect, BhP. iv, 19, 19; Caus., see *upa-sarjita*.

Upa-sarga, as, m. (gaṇa *nyāntv-ādi*, Pān. vii, 3, 53) addition, AitBr. iv, 4, 1; 2; RPrāt.; misfortune, trouble, a natural phenomenon (considered as boding evil), R.; Prab.; Ratnāv.; Daś. &c.; an eclipse (of a star), Comm. on Mn. iv, 105; (in med.) a fit, paroxysm (supposed to be possession by an evil spirit), Suśr.; a disease superinduced on another, Suśr. ii, 429, 13; change occasioned by any disease, L.; indication or symptom of death, L.; a Nipāta or particle joined to a verb or noun denoting action, a preposition (see also *gati* and *karma-pravacana*); they are enumerated Pān. i, 4, 58; in the Veda they are separable from the verb, Pān. i, 4, 59; vi, 3, 97; 122; Kāty.; Pat.; RPrāt.; APāt. &c. - *vāda*, m. - *hāra-stotra*, n., N. of several works.

Upasargaya, Nom. (fr. the above) P. *upasargayati*, to cause trouble, plague.

Upa-sargin, mfn. adding, one who adds, Lāty. iv, 8, 21.

Upa-sarjana, am, n. (ifc. m[ā]n.) the act of pouring upon, KātyŚr.; infusion, Car.; an inauspicious phenomenon, eclipse, Mn. iv, 105; anything or any person subordinate to another, Mn.; a substitute, representation, Nyāyam. &c.; (in Gr.) 'subordinate, secondary' (opposed to *pradhāna*), any word which by composition or derivation loses its original independence while it also determines the sense of another word (e.g. the word *rājan* in *rājapurusha*, 'a king's servant or minister', and the word *Apisali* in *Apisala*, Pān. i, 2, 43, &c.; vi, 2, 36; in a Bahuvrīhi compound both members are *upa-sarjana*; in other compounds generally the first member, Pān. ii, 2, 30; for exceptions, see Pān. ii, 2, 31; (f), f. (*upa-sarjani*) infusion, ŚBr. i; KātyŚr.

Upa-sarjita, mfn. sent off or out, BhP. i, 12, 27.

Upa-srija, ind. p. having added, adding &c.

Upa-sriṣṭa, mfn. let loose towards; sent or thrown off, BhP. i, 12, 1; admitted (as the calf to its mother); also applied to the milk at the time of the calf's sucking, TBr. ii, 1, 7, 1; KātyŚr.; increased; furnished with, ŚāṅkhŚr.; furnished with an Upasarga or preposition (e.g. *√dā* with *ā* is said to be *upasriṣṭa*), Pān. i, 4, 38; Nir.; APāt. &c.; visited, afflicted, burdened with, plagued, R.; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; obscured (by Rāhu, as the sun), eclipsed, MBh.; Mn. iv, 37; possessed (by a god or demon), Yājñ. i, 271; R.; (am), n. coition, sexual intercourse, L.

उपसृप *upa-√srip*, P. Ā. -*sarpati*, -*te*, to creep towards, approach stealthily or softly or gently, RV. x, 18, 10; 99, 12; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c.; to approach (a woman for intercourse), MBh. i; to meet with, Kāś. on Pān. i, 4, 40; to draw near, approach slowly (as sunset, misfortune, &c.), MBh.; BhP.; Hit.

Upa-sarpa, as, m. approaching, approach, sexual approach, MBh. iii, 2513 (= *upa-sasarpa*, Nilak.; erroneous for *upa-sripya*, BRD.)

Upa-sarpapa, am, n. the act of approaching

softly, advancing towards, Suśr.; Vikr.; Kap.; going or stepping out softly, KātyŚr.; Yājñ.

Upasarpitaka, am, n. approach, advancing towards, Balar.

Upa-sarpiṇ, mfn. creeping near, approaching, MBh.; Mn.

Upa-sripta, mfn. approached, come near to.

Upa-sripya, mfn. to be approached, Bādar.

उपसेकृ *upa-sekṛi*, *upa-sēcana*. See *upa-√sic*.

उपसेन *upa-sena*, as, m., N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, L.

उपसेव *upa-√sev*, Ā. -*sevate*, to frequent, visit, abide or stay at (a place), MBh. xiii; R.; Kām.; to stay with a person, attend on, serve, do homage, honour, worship, MBh.; Mn.; Kathās. &c.; to have sexual intercourse with (acc.), Suśr.; to practise, pursue, cultivate, study, make use of, be addicted to, ChUp.; MBh.; MārkP. &c.

Upa-sevaka, mfn. ifc. doing homage; courting (e.g. the wife of another), Yājñ. iii, 136.

Upa-sevana, am, n. the act of doing homage; courting (e.g. the wife of another), Mn. iv, 134; service, worship, honouring, MBh.; addiction to, using, enjoying, MBh.; Suśr.; experiencing, suffering, R.

Upa-sevā, f. homage, worship, courting, MBh.; Mn.; addition to, use, enjoyment, employment, Hit.; Car.

Upa-sevin, mfn. ifc. serving, doing homage, worshipping, Mn.; R.; Kathās.; addicted or devoted to, MBh.; Suśr.; Pañcat.

उपसोम *upa-soma*, as, m. one who has approached the Soma, a Soma sacrificer, [T.]; Kāś. on Pān. vi, 2, 194; (am), ind. near the Soma, T.

उपस्कम्भ *upa-√skambh*, P. (irr. pf. 2. du. -*skambhāthas*) to support, prop, RV. vi, 72, 2.

उपस्कृ *upa-s-√kṛi* and its derivations, see under *upa-√i*. *kṛi*, p. 195, cols. 2 & 3.

उपस्तम्भ *upa-√stambh*, P. -*stabhñāti* (1. sg. -*stabhñomi*, TBr. iii, 7, 10, 1) to set up, erect, prop, stay, support, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. Caus. P. (Subj. -*stabhñayati*) to raise, erect, set up, stay, support, RV.; -*stambhayati*, id.

Upa-stabdhā, mfn. supported, stayed, Car.

Upa-stambha, as, m. (less correctly written *upa-shtambha*) stay, support, strengthening, Hit.; Comm. on ChUp.; encouragement, incitement; excitement, Comm. on Śāṅkhyak.; base, basis, ground, occasion; support of life (as food, sleep, and government of passions), Car.

Upa-stambhaka, mfn. (less correctly written *upa-shtā*) supporting, promoting, encouraging, Śāṅkhyak.; Comm. on BrĀrUp.

Upa-stambhana, am, n. a support, stay, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपस्ति *upa-sti* and *upa-stī* (AV.), mfn. (fr. *s-ti* [√1. as] with *upa*, cf. *abhi-shti*; fr. *√stiyai*, Comm. on VS. xii, 101), being lower or inferior, subordinate, subject, submissive, RV. x, 97, 23 = VS. xii, 101 = AV. vi, 15, 1; AV. iii, 5, 6; 7; TS.; TBr.; Kath. - *taram*, ind. more inferior, more subject, TS. vi, 5, 8, 2.

उपस्तु *upa-√stu*, P. -*stauti*, to invoke, celebrate in song, praise, RV.; AV. iii, 15, 7; TBr. iii; (esp. said of the Hotṛi), ŚBr.: Pass. -*stūyate*, to be praised or celebrated in song, BhP. iii, 13, 45; Śay.

Upa-shtāt, mfn. praised, invoked (= *upa-stīyamāna*, Śay.), RV. ix, 87, 9.

Upa-stava, as, m. praise, SamhUp.

Upa-stuta, mfn. invoked, praised, RV.; AV. xix, 5, 1; (as), m. (*upa-stutā*), N. of a Rishi, RV.; (ās), m. pl. the family of the above, ib.

Upa-stuti, īs, f. celebration, invocation, praise, RV.

Upa-stūtya, mfn. to be praised, RV. i, 136, 2; 163, 1; vi, 61, 13.

उपस्तृ *upa-√stṛi*, P. Ā. -*stṛiñāti*, -*stṛiñīte* (Ā. 1. sg. -*stṛe*, RV. ii, 31, 5; inf. -*stṛe*, RV. v, 85, 1, &c.; inf. used as Impv. -*stṛiñishāni*, RV. vi, 44, 6 [cf. *grīniṣhāni* under √1. grī]) to spread over, cover with, clothe, wrap up, RV. i, 162, 16; viii, 73, 3; ŚBr. xiii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to spread out under,

spread or lay under, scatter under, RV. ; AV. ; ŚBr. ; to scatter round, surround (the Āhavanīya and Gārhapatya fire with grass), TBr. iii, 7, 4, 18 ; TS. ; (at sacrifices) to pour out (esp. clarified butter), pour out so as to form a lower layer or substratum, TS. ; AitBr. ; ŚBr. ; Kauś. ; Gobh. &c.

Upa-stāra, *as*, m. anything laid under, a substratum, AV. xiv, 2, 21.

Upa-stāra, *am*, n. the act of spreading over, a cover, RV. ix, 69, 5 ; AV. v, 19, 12 ; the act of spreading out under, anything laid under, an under-mattress, pillow, ĀśvGr. ; Āp. ; BhP. &c. ; the act of pouring under, ŚākhGr. i, 13, 16 ; pouring out so as to form a substratum, a substratum (said of the water which is sipped before taking food ; cf. *amṛitōpa*), ĀśvGr. i, 24, 12 ; HirGr. &c. ; scattering grass (round the Āhavanīya and Gārhapatya fire, accompanied with the Mantra *ubhāv agni upa-strīṇate*), Comm. on TS. i, 6, 7, 2, &c.

Upa-stāra, *as*, m. anything poured under, Nyāyam. x, 2, 2.

Upa-stīr, *f*, anything spread over, a cover, RV. ix, 62, 28 ; (dat. *upa-stīre* used as inf., see last col.)

Upa-stīra, *mfn*, mfn. spread or scattered over ; clothed, wrapped ; poured out, poured under.

Upa-stīrya, *ind. p.* having covered &c.

उपस्त्री *upa-stri*, *f.* a subordinate wife, a concubine, L.

उपस्था *upa-√sthā*, P. *Ā. -tishthati*, -te

(irr. 2or. Pot. 3. pl. -*sthesus*, AV. xvi, 4, 7) to stand or place one's self near, be present (Ā. if no object follows, Pāp. i, 3, 26) ; to stand by the side of, place one's self near, expose one's self to (with loc. or acc.), RV. ; AV. ; KātyŚr. ; Gobh. ; MBh. ; Mn. &c. ; to place one's self before (in order to ask), approach, apply to, RV. ; AV. ; ŚBr. ; ĀśvGr. ; Ragh. &c. ; to come together or meet with, become friendly with, conciliate (only Ā., Vārt. on Pāp. i, 3, 25) ; to lead towards (as a way, only Ā. ; ib.) ; to go or betake one's self to, Pācat. ; R. ; to stand near in order to serve, attend, serve, MBh. ; Kathās. &c. ; to attend on, worship (only Ā., Kāty. on Pāp. i, 3, 25, e.g. *arkam upatishthate*, he worships the sun ; but *arkam upatishthati*, he exposes himself to the sun, Pat.), MBh. ; BhP. ; Ragh. &c. ; to serve with, be of service or serviceable by, attend on with prayers (e.g. *aindryā gārhapatyam upatishthate*, he attends on the Gārhapatya with a Rīc addressed to Indra ; but *bharīrām upatishthati yawanena*, (she) attends on her husband with youthfulness, Kāś.), MBh. ; Ragh. ; Dāś. &c. ; to stand under (in order to support), approach for assistance, be near at hand or at the disposal of, RV. ; AV. ; TS. ; MBh. ; Śak. &c. ; to fall to one's share, come to the possession of, MBh. ; R. &c. ; to rise against, RV. vii, 83 ; to start, set out, Hariv. ; Dāś. ; Caus. -*sthāpayati*, to cause to stand by the side of, place before, cause to lie down by the side of (e.g. a woman), AitBr. ; ĀśvGr. ; KātyŚr. &c. ; to cause to come near, bring near, procure, fetch, MBh. ; R. ; Śak. &c. ; (in Gr.) to add *iti* after a word (in the Pāda-pāṭha), RPrāt. 842 (cf. *upa-sthita*).

Upa-tishthā, *mfn.* (fr. Desid.), wishing or being about to betake one's self to, Dāś.

1. **Upa-stha**, *as*, m. 'the part which is under,' lap, middle or inner part of anything, a well-surrounded or sheltered place, secure place, RV. ; AV. ; VS. ; AitBr. ; ŚBr. &c. ; (*upastham* *√kri*, to make a lap, sit down with the legs bent, AitBr. viii, 9, 5 ; ĀśvGr. ; ŚākhGr. ; *upasthe* *√kri*, to take on one's lap, ŚBr. iii) ; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the generative organs (esp. of a woman), VS. ix, 22 ; ŚBr. ; MBh. ; Mn. ; Yājñ. &c. ; the haunch or hip ; the anus, L. -*kṛta*, *mfn.* one who has formed a lap by sitting down, seated with the legs bent down, ŚBr. iv ; ĀśvGr. -*daghnā*, *mfn.* reaching to the lap, ŚBr. xiii. -*nigraha*, m. restraint of sexual desire, Yājñ. iii, 314. -*padra*, m. the Indian fig tree, L. -*padā*, *f.* a particular artery leading to the generative organs (of a male), Say. on AitBr. iii, 37, 6. -*pāda*, *mfn.* sitting with the legs bent down (so as to form a lap), ŚākhGr. iv. -*sād*, *mfn.* sitting in the lap or in the centre of, RV. x, 156, 5.

2. **Upa-sthā**, *mfn.* standing upon, AV. xii, 1, 62 ; standing by the side of, being near at hand, near, L.

Upasthaka, *am*, n. membrum virile, L.

Upa-sthātvya, *mfn.* to be attended upon with, Śak. 4, 4 ; to be obliged to appear (in person), Bālar.

Upa-sthātri, *mfn.* one who is near at hand, an attendant, servant, waiter, nurse, Car. ; one who makes his appearance, Comm. on Yājñ.

Upa-sthāna, *am*, n. the act of placing one's self near to, going near, approach, access (*upa-sthānam* *√kri*, to give access or scope for, ŚBr. i) ; coming into the presence of, going near to (in order to worship), worshipping, waiting on, attendance, ŚBr. ; KātyŚr. ; ĀśvGr. ; MBh. &c. ; standing near, presence, proximity, nearness, Yājñ. ; Heat. ; staying upon or at, abiding, a place of abiding, abode, Nir. ; assembly, MBh. ; R. ; BhP. ; any object approached with respect, a sanctuary, abode (of a god), PārGr. ; a particular part of the Samdhya, MW. -*grāha*, n. an assembly-room, MBh. i, 5003. -*śālā*, *f.* the assembly-room (of a monastery), Buddh. -*śāhaṛi*, *f.*, N. of a work.

Upa-sthāniya, *mfn.* to be attended on or served, Pāp. iii, 4, 68 ; (*upasthāniya*), one who is to attend on (gen.), ib.

Upa-sthāpaka, *mfn.* causing to turn one's attention (to a past event or one of a former birth), causing to remember, T.

Upa-sthāpana, *am*, n. the act of placing near, having ready for, see *an-upa* ; (*ā*), *f.* the act of ordaining (a monk), Jain. ; the causing to remember, calling to mind, T.

Upa-sthāpayitavya, *mfn.* to be brought near or fetched or procured, R.

Upasthāpya, *mfn.* to be produced or effected, Comm. on Pāp. ii, 3, 65.

Upa-sthāya, *ind. p.* having approached, standing by the side of ; attending on &c.

Upa-sthāyaka, *as*, m. a servant, Buddh.

Upa-sthāyam, *ind. p.* standing near, keeping one's self fast to, RV. i, 145, 4.

Upasthāyika, *as*, m. a servant, Nātyak. ; a keeper, nurse, L.

Upa-sthāyin, *mfn.* one who makes his appearance, arriving, Gaut.

Upa-sthāyuka, *mfn.* going near to, approaching, Kāth.

Upa-sthāvan, *mfn.* standing near or at hand, ŚākhGr.

Upa-sthāvara, *mfn.* id., VS. xxx, 16.

Upa-sthita, *mfn.* come near, approached, arisen, arrived, appeared, ĀśvGr. ; MBh. ; Mn. ; Yājñ. &c. ; present, near at hand, ready for, R. ; BhP. ; Kum. &c. ; near, impending, Mn. iii, 187 ; MBh. &c. ; fallen to one's share, received, gained, obtained, Śak. ; Ragh. &c. ; accomplished, happened ; lying or being upon, Suśr. ; turned towards, R. ; approached, come near to, visited, MBh. ; Ragh. &c. ; caused, occasioned ; felt ; known ; clean, cleansed, L. ; (in the Prātisākhya) followed by *iti* (as a word in the Pāda-pāṭha), RPrāt. ; VPrāt. ; Pāp. ; (*as*), m. a door-keeper, porter, L. ; (*ā*, *am*), *f.* n., N. of several metres ; (*am*), n. (scil. *pada*) a word followed by *iti* (in the Pāda-pāṭha ; cf. *sthita* and *sthitha*), RPrāt. ; VPrāt. -*prapṇita*, n., N. of a particular metre. -*vaktṛi*, m. a ready speaker, an eloquent man. -*samprahāra*, *mfn.* being about to engage in battle, having battle at hand.

Upa-sthiti, *is*, *f.* standing near, approach ; presence, proximity, Śāh. ; accomplishing, completeness, see *an-upa* ; obtaining, getting ; remaining, L. ; the faculty of remembering, memory, T.

Upa-stheya, *mfn.* to be attended on or worshipped, KātyŚr. ; R.

उपस्थुम् *upa-sthūm*, *ind.* on a post, *gaṇa* *parimukhādī*, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 3, 58.

उपस्निह *upa-√snih*, *Ā. -snihyate*, to become wet, become smooth, Suśr. ; Caus. -*snehayati*, to conciliate, gain the favour of, Uttarar.

Upa-snihi, *is*, *f.* the becoming wet, moistening, Pat. on Pāp. vii, 2, 9.

Upa-sneha, *as*, m. the moistening ; becoming wet, attracting moisture, Suśr. ; R.

उपसृ *upa-√sru*.

Upa-sruta, *mfn.* caused to flow, streaming forth, Kir. i, 18.

उपस्विजम् *upa-svijam*, *ind.* with emulation, emulatively, RV. x, 88, 18 [*upastijam iti spar-dhā-yukām vacanam*, Say.]

उपस्पृ 1. *upa-sprī*, P. -*sprīṣati*, to touch above, reach up to, touch, RV. ; AV. ; to touch softly, caress, ŚBr. ; AitBr. ; ĀśvGr. ; KātyŚr. ; MBh.

&c. ; (with or without *apaḥ* or *jalam* &c.) to touch water (for ablution), wash, bathe (as a religious ceremony) ; to sip water (from the palm of the hand ; it is not the custom to spit out the water after sipping it), ŚBr. ; ĀśvGr. & Gr. ; MBh. ; Yājñ. ; Mn. &c. ; to touch certain parts of one's body (acc.) with water (instr.), Mn. iv, 143 ; (also without the instr.) Mn. v, 138 ; (or without the acc.) MBh. : Caus. -*sparīṣati*, to cause to touch water or wash the hands, ŚBr. iii.

Upa-sparīṣa, *as*, m. touching, contact, L. ; washing, bathing, ablution (as a religious act), L. ; sipping water (from the palm of the hand and swallowing it as a ceremonial), L.

Upa-sparīṣana, *am*, n. the act of touching, KātyŚr. v, vi ; SamhUp. ; ablution, bath, MBh. ; R. ; sipping water, KātyŚr. ; ŚākhGr. ; (cf. *udak-kōpa*).

Upa-sparīṣin, *mfn.* ifc. touching ; bathing in, BhP. ; (cf. *udakkōpa*).

2. **Upa-sprīṣ**, *mfn.* touching, AV. xx, 127, 2 ; (*k*), *f.* (scil. *stuti*) 'the touching or affecting verse,' N. of the verse RV. x, 22, 13.

Upa-sprīṣya, *ind. p.* having touched or sipping water &c.

Upa-sprīṣṭa, *mfn.* touched (as water), sipped, Mn. iii, 208 ; MBh. ; R. ; BhP.

उपस्मि *upa-√smi*, *Ā.* (pf. p. -*sishmīyāṇa*) to smile upon, RV. x, 123, 5.

उपस्मृ *upa-√smṛi*, P. -*smarati*, to remember, ŚBr. ii ; KātyŚr. ; Comm. on ChUp.

Upa-smṛam, *ind. p.* having remembered, remembering. See *yathōpa*.

उपस्मृति *upa-smṛiti*, *is*, *f.* a minor law-book (the following authors of such books are named Jābali, Nāciketa, Skanda, Laugākshin, Kaśyapa, Vyāsa, Sanatkumāra, Śatarju, Janaka, Vyāghra, Kātyāyana, Jātikarmya, Kāpiñjala, Bandhāyana, Kaṇada, and Viśvāmitra), Heat. i, 528, 21 ff.

उपसृ *upa-√sru*, P. (Impv. 3. pl. -*sruvantu*) to stream or flow upon or towards, VS. xxv, 20.

Upa-sravaṇa, *am*, n. the flowing out ; termination of the periodical flow of a woman, KātyŚr. xxv, 11, 13.

उपस्रोतस् *upa-srotas*, *ind.* on the river.

उपस्रव *upa-svatva*, *am*, n. the produce or profit of property (as corn &c.), L.

उपस्वावत् *upa-svāvat*, *ān*, m., N., of a son of Satrājīti, Hariv. ; (v. l. *upa-svāya*).

उपस्विह *upa-√svi*, Caus. -*svedayati*, (in med.) to cause to sweat (by applying sudorifics), Suśr.

Upa-sveda, *as*, m. moisture, sweat, vapour, MBh. ; Car.

Upa-svedana, *am*, n. the causing to sweat (by sudorifics), Car.

उपसृ *upa-√svṛi*, P. -*svarati*, to join in singing, Lāty. i, 8, 9.

उपहदन *upa-hadana*, *am*, n. the act of discharging excrement upon, VarBṛS.

उपहन् *upa-√han*, P. -*hanti*, *Ā. -jighnate*, to beat, hit at, strike, touch, RV. vi, 75, 13 ; ŚBr. vi, xiv ; Lāty. ; ĀśvGr. ; MBh. ii ; to stick on, put on, force in, ram, TS. ii ; TBr. i ; ŚBr. ; ŚākhGr. ; to take hold of, seize, take out ; to hit, hurt, damage, visit, afflict, impede, spoil, TBr. iii ; AitBr. ; MBh. ; Mn. &c. ; to make a mistake in reciting, blunder, AitBr. iii, 35, 3 ; ŚākhGr. : Pass. -*hanyate*, ib., TS. vii, 3, 1, 1 ; 2.

Upa-ghāta, &c. See p. 197, col. 1.

Upa-ghāta, *ind. p.* taking out, drawing out ; laddling out, ŚBr. ; Gobh. ; PārGr.

Upa-hata, *mfn.* hit, hurt, damaged, injured, visited, afflicted, pained, infected, ŚBr. ; MBh. ; R. ; Śak. &c. ; affected, transported (with passion), BhP. ; seduced, misled, Śānti. ; distressed, weakened, discouraged, MBh. ; R. ; Hit. ; Kathās. ; killed, Uttarar. ; scattered over, covered, Comm. on Mn. iii, 208. -*āhi*, *mfn.* affected in mind, infatuated.

Upahatātman, *mfn.* id., Kathās. ; Car.

Upahataka, *mfn.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky, L.

Upa-hati, *is*, *f.* hurt, damage, injure, oppression, P 2

Kap.; Naish.; (= *ava-kara*) a dust-heap, Śay. on TāndyaBr. i, 6, 5.

Upa-hatnu, mfn. hitting, hurting, destroying (enemies), RV. ii, 33, 11 = AV. xviii, 4, 40.

Upa-hatyā, f. hurt, damage, morbid affection (as of the eyes), AV. v, 4, 10.

Upa-hantavya, mfn. to be killed, Kathās.

Upa-hantṛi, mfn. one who hurts or destroys, a destroyer, Śay. on RV. ii, 33, 11; pernicious, unwholesome, Suśr.

उपहव्य *upa-havya*. See *upa-√hu*.

उपहस्य *upa-√has*, P. *-hasati*, to laugh at, deride, ridicule, MBh.; L.; Mṛic. i; Pañcat. &c.; to smile: Caus. *-hāsaya*, to deride, ridicule, BhP.; Kathās.

Upa-hasita, mfn. laughed at, derided, Kathās.; (am), n. laughter accompanied by shaking the head (*sa-śiraḥ-kampam*), Daśar. iv, 70.

Upa-hasya, mfn. laughing at, deriding, mocking, RV. viii, 45, 23.

Upa-hāsā, as, m. laughter, derision, mockery, jeer, Kathās.; Ragh.; Sāh.; ridiculousness, VarBrS.; fun, play, jest, sport, ŚBr.; PārGr.; MBh. &c. — **gīr**, f. a joke, jest, L. **Upahāsāspada**, n. a laughing-stock.

Upa-hāsaka, mfn. ridiculing others, jocose, L.; (as), m. a jester, L.; (am), n. drollery, fun, BhP. x, 18, 15.

Upa-hāsin, mfn. ifc. deriding, ridiculing, Sāh.; Venis.

Upa-hāsyā, mfn. to be laughed at or derided, ridiculous, Mṛic. i; Kathās. — **tā**, f. the state of being to be laughed at or derided, ridiculousness; (*upahāsyatām* *√gam*, to expose one's self to laughter, become ridiculous, Ragh. i, 3.)

उपहस्त *upa-hasta*, as, m. the act of taking with the hand, receiving [T.], *gana vetandī*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12, (not in Kās.).

Upahastaya, Nom. P. *upahastayati*, to take with the hand, receive, T.

Upahastikā, f. a box for betel or condiments, Daś.

उपहा 1. *upa-√2. hā*, Ā. (Pot. 2. sg. *-jihī-śhās*) to descend, come down upon, Śis. i, 37.

उपहा 2. *upa-√3. hā*, Pass. *-hiyate*, to diminish, wane, MBh. xiii, 2028.

उपहालक *upa-hālaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (= *kuntala*), L.

उपहिंस *upa-√hins*, P. Ā. *-hinsati*, -te, to hurt, wound, injure, damage, MBh.; R.; Mn.

उपहित 2. *upa-hita* (for 1. see p. 199, col. 3), mfn. good in a secondary degree, somewhat good; (am), n. a secondary good, MBh. xii, 5219.

उपहु *upa-√hu*, P. *-juhōti*, to sacrifice or offer a libation in addition to, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Bhag.

Upa-havya, as, m. a secondary or supplementary libation or sacrifice, N. of a particular religious act, AV. xi, 7, 15; KātyŚr. xxii, 8; ĀśvŚr. &c.

उपहु *upa-√hri*, P. *-harati*, to bring near, reach forth, proffer, offer, place before, give to taste (esp. food), AV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; to put together, gather, collect, MBh.; BhP.; to apply (medicine), Suśr.; to take away; to destroy, MBh. ii: Ā. *-harate*, to accept, receive, TS. v: Caus. *-hārayati*, to place before, proffer, offer, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Desid. *-jihīrshati*, to wish to offer, MBh. ii, 862.

Upa-jihīrshā, f. the wish or intention to take away or to rob, MBh.

Upa-harapa, am, n. the act of bringing near, proffering, offering, BhP.; presenting victims; distributing or serving out food; taking, seizing, L.

Upa-harapiya, mfn. to be offered or presented, Mālatim.; Kathās.

Upa-hartavya, mfn. id.

Upa-hartṛi, mfn. one who offers or presents, one who serves out (food), a host, Mn. v, 51.

Upa-hra, as, m. offering, oblation (to a deity); complimentary gift, present (to a king or superior), MBh.; Megh.; Kathās. &c.; (*upahāram vi-√dhā*, to offer an oblation to a god [acc.], sacrifice to any one, Kathās.); a particular kind of alliance (purchased through a gift), Kām.; Hit. &c.; food (dis-

tributed to guests &c.); (with the Pāsupatas) a kind of religious service (consisting of laughter, song, dance, muttering *hūduk*, adoration and pious ejaculation), Sarvad. 77, 22. — **tā**, f., -**tya**, n. the state of being an oblation or offering, Kum.; Kathās. — **paśu**, m. a victim, Kathās. — **varman**, m., N. of a man, Daś.

Upahāraka, as, *ikā*, m. f. an offering, oblation, gift, present, BhP.; Kathās.

Upa-hārin, mfn. offering, presenting; sacrificing.

Upa-hārī-√kṛi, P. Ā. to offer (as an oblation or sacrifice), Kathās.; Hit. **Upahārī-otkirshu**, mfn. intending to sacrifice any one, Kathās.

Upa-hārya, mfn. to be offered as an oblation; to be presented, BhP.; (am), n. an offering, oblation, MBh.; BhP.

Upa-hṛita, mfn. brought near, offered, presented; immolated, sacrificed (as a victim); served out (as food); taken; collected, gathered.

Upa-hṛitya, ind. p. having brought near &c.

उपहोम *upa-homā*, as, m. an additional or supplementary sacrifice, ŚBr. xi.

उपहु *upa-√hri*, Ā. *-hvārate*, to approach by windings and turnings, reach an end after many deviations or errors, RV. i, 141, 1.

Upa-hvarā, as, m. a winding or circuitous course full of turnings, uneven or rough ground, slope, declivity &c., RV. i, 62, 6; 87, 2; viii, 6, 28; a car, carriage, L.; (am), n. (generally *e* loc.) proximity, nearness, RV. viii, 69, 6; MBh.; a solitary or private place, RV. viii, 96, 14; MBh.

Upa-hvartavya, mfn. to be approached by windings and turnings, Śay.

उपह्वे *upa-√hve*, only Ā. (Pāp. i, 3, 30)

-hvayate (rarely P., Kathās.; BhP.) to call near to, invite, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to call up, invoke, AV. vi, 23, 1; VS. iii, 42; to call to, cheer, encourage, AitBr. iii, 20, 1; ĀśvŚr. ii, 16, 18: Desid. *-juhūshati*, to wish to call near, ŚāṅkhBr.

Upa-havā, as, m. calling to, inviting, invitation, (*upa-havām* *√ish*, to desire an invitation to [loc.], wish to be invited to, e.g. *tāsminn Indra upa-havām aicchata*, Indra wished to be invited to that [sacrifice], TS. ii, 4, 12, 1), TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.

Upa-hūta, mfn. called near, invited, AV.; TBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; that to which one invites, TS. i; ŚBr. i; KātyŚr. iii; summoned, invoked, AV. vii, 60, 4; 5; VS. xx, 35; (as), m., N. of Śākalya, Kās. on Pāp. vi, 2, 146; (āś), m. pl., N. of particular manes, L.

Upa-hūti, is, f. calling (to fight), challenging, challenge, Śis.

Upa-hūya, ind. p. having called near or invited &c.

Upa-hvāna, am, n. the act of inviting, invitation, KātyŚr.

उपा *upā*, ind. a particular Nidhana or concluding chorus at the end of a Sāman, Lāty. vii, 10, 1 ft.; Śay. on TāndyaBr.

उपांशु *upāṇśu*, u, ind. (fr. *√anś*, 'to divide,' with *upa* and affix *u*, T. (?), *gana svar-ādī*, Pāp. i, 1, 37), secretly, in secret, RV. x, 83, 7; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; in a low voice, in a whisper, ŚBr.; AitBr.; (as), m. a prayer uttered in a low voice (so as not to be overheard), Mn. ii, 85; MārK. &c.; a particular Soma oblation, = *upāṇśu-graha* below, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c. — **kṛdīta**, m. a person jested with privately, the companion of (a king's) private amusements, Hit. — **graha**, m. the first Graha or ladle-full of Soma pressed out at a sacrifice, TS.; ŚBr. &c. — **tā**, f. and -**tya**, n. the being uttered in a low voice or whisper, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Comm. on Nyāyam. — **danḍa**, n. a punishment inflicted in private, R. — **pātrā**, n. the vessel or ladle for the *Upāṇśu-graha*, q. v., ŚBr. iv; KātyŚr.

— **yājā**, m. a sacrifice offered silently or with muttered prayers, ŚBr. i. &c.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. — **va-dha**, m. a clandestine murder, Mudrār. — **vra**, n. a vow made secretly or privately, Hariv. — **sā-vana**, mfn. (used for) pressing out the *Upāṇśu-graha*, q. v. (said of stones so used), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty. &c. — **havis**, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which the offerings are made silently, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Upāṇśu-an-taryāmā**, au, m. du., N. of two particular ladles-full of Soma (offered with the breath held and inaudible),

ŚBr. iv. **Upāṇśu-āyatana**, mfn. having a silent abode, kept inaudible (as the breath), ŚBr. x.

उपाक *upāka*. See *upādā*.

उपाकरीय *upākārīya*, Nom. (fr. *ā-kārṇa*).

Upākārnya, ind. p. hearing, learning, BhP.

उपाकृ *upā-√1. kṛi*, P. Ā. *-karoti*, -*kurute*

(Ved. impf. 1. sg. *-akaram*, 3. sg. *-akar*) to drive or bring near or towards, fetch, RV.; TS. vii; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. iii; to commit to, deliver, make over, give, bestow, grant (*kāmam*, a wish), MBh.; R.; to procure for one's self, obtain, MBh. iii, 10278; to bring or set about, make preparations (for a sacred ceremonial), undertake, begin, TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr. xiv; Lāty.; Mn. &c.; to consecrate, Mn. v, 7; Yājñ. i, 171.

Upā-karapa, am, n. the act of bringing near, fetching, ŚBr.; PārGr. &c.; setting about, preparation, beginning, commencing, Āp.; ĀśvŚr. & Gr.; KātyŚr. &c.; commencement of reading the Veda (after the performance of preparatory rites, as initiation &c.), ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 5, 1; N. of a particular Stotra or prayer at sacrifices, KātyŚr. iii. — **vidhi**, m., N. of a work.

Upā-karman, a, n. preparation, setting about, commencement (esp. of reading the Veda), PārGr. ii; Mn. iv, 119; Yājñ. — **prayoga** (*upākarma*), -**vidhi**, m., N. of works.

Upā-kṛita, mfn. brought or driven near, fetched, AV. ii, 34, 2; prepared, undertaken, begun; attended with evil omens, disastrous, calamitous, L.; (as), m. a sacrificial animal (killed during the recitation of particular prayers), L.; disaster, calamity, L.

Upā-kṛiti, is, f. setting about, beginning, L. **Upākṛitin**, mfn. one who prepares or begins, *gana ishādī*, Pāp. v, 2, 88.

Upā-cikīrshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), one who is about to undertake or commence, Comm. on Br-ĀrUp.

उपाक्रम *upā-√kram*, P. *-krāmati*, to fall upon, attack, MBh.

उपाक्ष *upāksha*, as, m. (fr. 1. *aksha*), a particular part of a car (supporting the axle-tree), Comm. on Lāty. i, 9, 23.

Upākshaka, as, m. id.

उपाक्षम् *upāksham*, ind. (fr. *akshi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 121), on or near the eye.

उपास्या 1. *upā-√khyā*, Ā. (fut. 1. sg. *-khyā-sye*) to give an account about (anything), relate, BhP. ii, 9, 45.

Upā-khya, mfn. discernible, observable by the eye; (cf. *an-upā°* & *nir-upā°*.)

1. **Upā-khyāna**, am, n. account, relation, repetition of an event, BhP.

उपास्या 2. *upākhyā*, f. (fr. *ā-khyā* with *upa*), a secondary name, surname, epithet, BhP. xi, 4, 7, &c.

2. **Upākhyāna**, am, n. (fr. *ā-khyāna* with *upa*), a subordinate tale or story, an episode, MBh.; Hit. &c.; (cf. *nalopā°*.)

Upākhyānaka, am, n. id.

उपागम् *upā-√gam*, P. *-gacchati* (Ved. Impr. 2. sg. *-gahi*) to come near, come towards, step near, approach, RV.; AV. vii, 48, 2; xix, 4, 3; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; to come back, return, Kathās.; to approach, come or enter into any state or condition, be subject to, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; to occur, come or fall to one's share, Yājñ. ii, 143.

Upā-gata, mfn. approached, arrived, come to (for protection); entered into any state or condition, subject to, burdened with; occurred, happened, fallen to one's share; promised, agreed, L.

Upā-gatya, ind. p. = *upā-gamya* below.

Upā-gama, as, m. arrival, approach; occurrence, L.; promise, agreement, L.

Upā-gamya, ind. p. having approached &c.

उपागा *upā-√gā*, P. *-gāti*, to come near, go towards, rush upon, RV. iii, 56, 2; x, 73, 5; ChUp.; Kathās.

उपाग्न *upāgni*, ind. on the fire, Kās. on Pāp. i, 1, 41.

Upāgnikā, f. (scil. *bhāryā*) a wife given away in presence of the sacred fire or with due observance of the fire-ritual, a properly married wife, MBh. xiii, 2460.

उपाय upāgra, *am*, n. the part which is next to the end or top, Comm. on Pāp.; a secondary member, L.

उपाग्र्या, *am*, n. a secondary member, L.

उपाग्रह upā-grah.

उपा-ग्रिह्या, *ind*, p. having taken with, together with, Bhp. x, 58, 55.

उपा-ग्रहणा, *am*, n. commencement of reading the Veda (after the performance of initiation &c., see upā-karaṇa), L.

उपाग्रहायणम् upāgrahāyaṇam, *ind*. (fr. āgrahāyaṇī with upa, Pāp. v, 4, 110), near the day of full moon in the month A-grahāyaṇa.

उपाग्रहायण, *ind*, id.

उपाग्रा upā-ghrā, *P. -jighrati* (and -ghrā-ti, *Ā. -jighrate*, ep.) to smell at; to kiss, apply the lips to (loc.), MBh.; R.; Ragh.

उपाङ्ग upāṅka, *mfn.* (√*āṅk*), to be marked or stamped. — **प्राश्र्था**, *m*, N. of an Ekāha (q. v.) sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपाङ्ग 1. upāṅga (for 2. see upāṅṣi), *am*, n. a minor limb or member of the body, MārKp.; Sarvad.; a subdivision; a supplementary or additional work, secondary portion of a science, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (such as the Purāṇas, the Nyaṇya, Mimāṃsā, and the Dharma-śāstras); N. of a class of sacred writings of the Jains (eight are enumerated, the last of which includes four subdivisions); a sectarian mark (made with sandal &c.) on the forehead, L.; (in mus.) a particular drum-like instrument. — **गिता**, *n*. a kind of song, Rājāt. — **ललित-व्रता**, *n*. a particular observance.

उपाचर upā-car, *P. -carati*, to come near to, approach, RV. i, 46, 14; 187, 3; ŚBr. ii, iv; to attend upon, wait on, serve, be obedient, RV.; MBh. ii, 408; to physic, Suśr.

उपा-चारिता, *as*, *m*. (in Gr.) a particular Sandhi rule (by which a Visarga in the Pada-pāṭha becomes s before k and p in the Samhitā, e.g. yās pātīh, RV. x, 24, 3), RPrāt. 260, &c.

उपा-चारा, *as*, *m*. proceeding, procedure, Śāṅkh-Śr.; established use (of a word), Nir. i, 4; a particular Sandhi (see above), APrāt. iv, 74; RPrāt.

उपा-चिरा, *mfn.* deceived, MBh. xviii.

उपाच्युतम् upācyutam, *ind*. in the proximity of A-cyuta or Kṛishṇa, Bhp. x.

उपाज upāj (upa-√*aj*), *P.* (Impv. upājatu, RV. x, 19, 2) *Ā.* (t. sg. upāje, AV. v, 11, 2; impf. upājata, RV. i, 161, 6) to drive near or towards.

उपाजे, *ind*. so as to help or support (optionally to be regarded as a *gati* [q. v.] in connection with √*krī*, Pāp. i, 4, 73; upāje-kṛīya or upāje kṛivā, *ind*. p. having helped, supporting, Kāś. on Pāp.)

उपाजितम् upājīnam, *ind*. on a skin, Pāp. vi, 2, 194.

उपाञ्च upāñc (upa-√*añc*), *P. -acati*, to draw up (e.g. water), ŚBr. xiii.

उपाका, *mī*(ā) *p*. brought near to each other, joined, approximate, (only *e*) f. du. (said of night and morning), RV. i, 142, 7; iii, 4, 6; x, 110, 6; (upāke) AV. v, 12, 6; 27, 8; (*e*), *ind*. (upāke) in the next neighbourhood, in the presence of, before (with gen.), RV. — **काक्ष** (upākāḥ), *mfn.* standing present before the eyes, to be seen from near at hand, RV. viii, 6, 25.

उपाञ्ज upāñj (upa-√*añj*), *P. -anakti*, to smear or anoint (with butter), grease (e.g. a wheel), TS. ii, 6, 3, 4; iii.

उपाक्ता, *mfn.* anointed, greased, TS. ii, 6, 3, 3.

2. **उपाङ्गा** (for 1. see above), *as*, *m*. the act of smearing, anointing, Car.

उपाङ्गना, *am*, n. the act of anointing, smearing, KātyŚr.; besmearing (the ground with cow-dung &c. for purification), Mn. v, 105, &c.

उपातङ्ग upātāṅka, *am*, n. (√*tañc*), runnet for coagulating milk, TBr. iii, 7, 4, 2.

उपाती upāti (upa-ati-√*i*), *P. -eti*, to be added as a surplus, ŚBr. xii; to pass over, neglect.

उपात्य-या, *as*, *m*. transgressing, neglect or disobedience of customs, Pāp. iii, 3, 38.

उपादा upāda-√*i. dā. -datte* (once P., pf. 3. pl. -dadus, Bhp. i, 8, 12) to receive, accept, gain,

acquire, appropriate to one's self, take away, carry off, steal, MBh.; Bhp.; Mālav. &c.; to take with; to take in addition, include, comprise; to take as help, use, employ, apply, Bhp.; Pat. (cf. upā-dāya); to seize, lay hold of, gather, take up, draw up, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; to assume (a form or meaning), Bhp.; MārKp.; Pat. &c.; to cling to; to feel, perceive, experience, MBh. vii; Śā. vi, 23; Ritus. &c.; to consider, regard, MBh. xii; to mention, enumerate; to set about, undertake, begin, Hariv.; Kum. &c.; Caus. P. -dāpayati, to cause to use or employ, Comm. on KātyŚr.: Desid. P. -dātsati, to strive to acquire, Bhp. v, 14, 7.

उपा-त्ता (contracted fr. upā-datta; cf. ā-tta), *mfn.* received, accepted, acquired, gained, obtained; appropriated; taken away; seized, gathered; shaped; felt, perceived, regarded; comprised; employed, used; begun; enumerated; allowed in argument, granted, conceded; (*as*), *m*. an elephant out of rut, L. — **राघना**, *mfn.* acquiring speed, quick, fleet. — **विद्या**, *mfn.* one who has acquired knowledge, learned, Kathās. — **साstra**, *mfn.* one who has taken up arms, armed.

उपा-दāna, *am*, n. the act of taking for one's self, appropriating to one's self, MBh.; Mn. &c.; perceiving, noticing, learning, acquiring (knowledge), Hit.; Vop.; accepting, allowing, including; employment, use, Sāh.; Sarvad.; Kap.; saying, speaking, mentioning, enumeration, Vedāntas; Kāś.; Siddh.; abstraction, withdrawing (the organs of sense from the outer world), L.; (with Buddh.) grasping at or clinging to existence (caused by *trishṇā*, desire, and causing *dhava*, new births); (with Rāmānujas) preparation (of perfumes, flowers &c. as one of the five elements of worship), Sarvad.; cause, motive, material cause; material of any kind, Sāṃkhyak.; Vedāntas; Kap. &c.; offering, present, L. — **kāraṇa**, *n*. a proximate cause. — **tā**, *f.*, **-tva**, *n*. the state of being a material cause, Kap. — **lakṣaṇa**, *f.* implied signification (beyond the literal meaning, e.g. *kuntāḥ praviṣanti*, 'spears pierce,' where *kuntāḥ* implies *kuntināḥ*, 'spearmen'), Sāh. 14; Sarvad.

उपा-दāya, *ind*. p. having received or acquired &c.; receiving, acquiring &c.; taking with, together with, MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; including, inclusive of, Bhp.; Comm. on RPrāt. &c.; by help of, by means of (acc.), MBh.

उपा-दātsa, *f.* (fr. Desid.), wish or readiness to accept, Sarvad.

उपा-deya, *mfn.* to be taken or received; not to be refused; to be allowed, admissible, acceptable, Śāntiś.; Sarvad.; Kap. &c.; to be included, included, Sāh.; to be chosen or selected, excellent, admirable. — **tva**, *n*. selection, choice, preference.

उपादिक upādika, *as*, *m*. a kind of insect, L.

उपादिश upā-diś, *P. -diśati*, to advise, show, point out, prescribe, command, MBh.; Bhp.; to indicate, inform, declare, Bhp. i.

उपादीप upā-dīp.

उपा-दीpta, *mfn.* blazing, flaming, ŚBr. vii.

उपाद्य upādya, *mfn.* next to the first, the second, ĀśvŚr. v, 6, 27.

उपादु upā-dru, *P.* (Impv. 2. sg. -drava) to run or hasten near to, RV. vi, 48, 16.

उपाधा upā-dhā, *P. Ā. -dadhāti, -dhatte*, to place upon, put on, ŚBr. x; Bhp.; to seize, lay hold of, take up, MBh.; to keep, hold back, TBr. ii; to seduce (a woman), R.

उपा-dhāya, *ind*. p. taking up or with, together with, ŚBr. iv.

1. **उपा-dhī** (for 2. see s. v.), *is*, *m*. that which is put in the place of another thing, a substitute, substitution, R.; anything which may be taken for or has the mere name or appearance of another thing, appearance, phantom, disguise (said to be applied to certain forms or properties considered as disguises of the spirit, W.), Prab.; Bhāṣāp.; Sāh. &c.; anything defining more closely, a peculiarity; an attribute (*asty-upādhi*, having 'is' as an attribute); title, discriminative appellation, nickname; limitation, qualification (e.g. *am-upādhi-rāmaṇiya*, beautiful without limitation, i. e. altogether beautiful); (in log.) a qualifying term added to a too general middle term to prevent ativyāpti; that which is placed under, supposition, condition, postulate, Sarvad.; Vedāntas; Tarkas.; Bhp. &c.; deception, deceit, MBh. iii, 13017; species. — **khaṇḍāna**, *n*, N. of

a work. — **tas**, *ind*. in consequence of any qualification or condition. — **dūṣhakata-bhāṇa**, *n*, **-nyāya-samgraha**, *m*, N. of works. — **mātrāyām**, *ind*. for the sake of mere appearance, Kauś. — **vivṛiti**, *f*, **-siddhānta-grantha**, *m*, N. of works.

उपा-ḥita, *mfn.* put or placed on, deposited; set out, proposed (as a prize), ŚBr. xi; caused, effected, produced, Bhāṭṭy.; Gīt.; joined, annexed, L.; agreed upon, made or done mutually, L.; (*as*), *m*. outbreak of fire, fire, Gaut. xvi, 34.

उपाधाव upā-dhāv, *P. -dhāvati*, to run towards, Bhp.; Caus. -dhāvayati, to carry or convey towards, ŚBr. x.

उपाधि 2. upā-dhī (for 1. see col. 2), *is*, *m*. (√*dhya*), point of view, aim, Car.; reflection on duty, virtuous reflection, L.; a man who is careful to support his family, L.

उपाधिक upādihika, *mfn.* exceeding, super-numerary.

उपाधिरु upādhi-ruh, *P. -rohati*, to ascend or mount up to, ŚBr. iii, vi.

उपाधा upā-dhmā, *P.* (aor. -adhmasit) to blow into, MBh.; Hariv.

उपाध्याय upādhyāya, *as*, *m*. (√*i*), a teacher, preceptor (who subsists by teaching a part of the Veda or Vedāntas, grammar &c.; he is distinguished from the Ācārya, q. v.), Mn. iv, 141, &c.; Yājñ. i, 35; MBh.; Śāk. &c.; (*ā* or *i*), *f*. a female teacher, Kāty. on Pāp. iii, 13, 21; (*i*), *f*. the wife of a teacher, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 1, 49. — **śarvasva**, *n*, N. of a grammar (frequently referred to by the Comm. on Up.)

उपाध्याय्यānī, *f*. the wife of a teacher, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 1, 49.

उपाध्याय्य-√i. kṛī, to choose as teacher, appoint as teacher, Bālar.; N.

उपाध्वय upādhwaryu, *us*, *m*. a second Adhvaryu (in place of the true Adhvaryu), MBh. xiii.

उपानस upānasā, *mfn.* (fr. *anas* with *upa*), being or standing on a carriage, RV. x, 105, 4; (*am*), *n*. the space in a carriage, AV. ii, 14, 2.

उपānasāyaka, *as*, *m*, N. of Indra, ĀpŚr.

उपानह upā-nah, *i*, *f*. (fr. √*nah* with *upa* [not upā], Pāp. vi, 3, 116), a sandal, shoe, TS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (ifc. with affix -ka, upānar-ka; cf. *am-upā*, *śbāpā*).

उपा-nad (in comp. for upā-nah above). — **gūḍha**, *mfn.* covered with a shoe, Hit. — **yuga**, *n*. a pair of shoes, ĀśvGr. iii, 8, 1.

उपा-naha, *as*, *m*. (in comp.) = upā-nah, MBh.; Pāp. v, 4, 107.

उपānahin, *mfn.* having shoes, shoed, Āp.

उपानी upā-nī, *P. Ā. -nayati. -te*, to convey or bring or lead near, MBh.; Bhp.; R. &c.; to draw near, MBh. iii; Bhp. viii; to lead away or off, carry off, R.; Bhp.; to lead near, introduce to; to imitate, MBh. v, 1339.

उपा-nayana, *am*, n. the act of leading near or home (a wife), Bhp.

उपानुवाक upānuvākyā, *mfn.* to be invoked with Anuvākyās (q. v.); (*as*), *m*, N. of Agni, TĀr. i, 22, 11; (*am*), *n*, N. of a particular section of the Taittirīya-saṃhitā.

उपान्त upāntā, *mfn.* near to the end, last but one; (*am*), *n*. proximity to the end or edge or margin; border, edge, TS. vi; Ragh.; Pāñcat.; Kir. &c.; the last place but one, VarBṛS.; immediate or close proximity, nearness, Kathās.; Rājāt.; Megh. &c.; (*e*), *ind*. in the proximity of, near to; (*am*, *āt*), *ind*. (ifc.) near to, towards; the last letter but one, L.; the corner of the eye, W. — **bhāṅga**, *m*. border, edge, Kum. — **sarpin**, *mfn.* creeping or coming near.

उपāntika, *am*, n. vicinity, proximity, MBh.; Pāñcat. &c.; (*am*), *ind*. near to, towards; (*āt*), *ind*. from the neighbourhood; (*mfn.*) near, proximate, neighbouring, L.

उपāntima, *mfn.* the last but one, Bijag.

उपāntya, *mfn.* id., VarBṛS.; Śrutab.

उपान्वारु upānvāru-√*ruh*, *P. -rohati*, to mount (a carriage) after and by the side of another one, MBh. v, 4745.

उपाप upāp (upa-√*i. āp*), *P. -āpnoti*, to

arrive at, reach, obtain, TS. vi; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Ait-
Ār.; TUp.; Desid. P. *upēpsati*, to endeavour to
win over or conciliate, MaitrS. ii, 1, 11; Kauś;
Gobh. i, 9, 5.

उपाय, *as*, m. the act of obtaining, acquirement.
See *dur-upāya*.

उपायि, *is*, f. reaching; obtainment, ŚBr.; Ait-
Ār.

उपेक्षा, *f*, desire to obtain, MaitrS. ii, 9, 8; ŚBr.

उपायन् *upa-√pat*, P. (Impv. 2. *du. -pata-*
lam ā... āpa, RV. v, 78, 1) to fly near to or
upon.

उपामह *upa-√prach*, P. *-pricchati*, to take
leave of, R.

उपाभिगद *upābhigada*, mfn. (*√gad*), un-
able to speak much, KauśUp. ii, 15.

उपाभूय *upa-√bhūsh*, P. (Impv. 2. *sg. -bhū-*
sha) to come near to, RV. vii, 92, r.

उपाभूति *upā-bhūti*, *is*, f. (*√bhū*), the act
of bringing near, RV. i, 128, 2.

उपामन्त्र *upa-√mantr*.

उपे-मन्त्रिता, mfn. addressed, called upon,
summoned, BhP.

उपे-मन्त्र्या, ind. p. having addressed, ad-
dressing, summoning, R.; BhP.; taking leave, bid-
ding adieu, MBh.; Hariv.

उपाय *upāya*, &c. See p. 215, col. 2.

उपाया *upa-√yā*, P. *-yāti*, to come near or
towards, approach, RV.; MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.;
to come into any state or condition, undergo,
MārkP.; Kir.

उपे-यता, mfn. approached; (*am*), n. arrival.

उपायुज *upa-√yuj*, P. (1. *sg. -yunajmt*) to
put to, harness, RV. ii, 35, 2.

उपाय *upār* (*upa-√rī*), P. (pf. 1. pl. *-ārimā*;
aor. Subj. 2. *du. -aralam*; 1. pl. *-arāma*) to go
near to, RV. viii, 5, 13; to hasten near (for help),
RV. x, 40, 7; to grieve, offend; to err, make a
mistake, RV. x, 164, 3; AV.: Caus., see *upārpya*.

उपारस, *as*, m. offence, sin, RV. vii, 86, 6.

उपारणा, *am*, n. id., RV. viii, 32, 21.

उपारप्या, ind. p. having caused to come near,
bringing near, ŚBr. viii.

उपारम् *upa-√ram*, P. *Ā. -ramati*, *-te*, to
rest, cease, MBh.; BhP. &c.; to cease, leave off,
give up, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kum.

उपे-रता, mfn. resting, lying upon, fixed upon,
BhP.; ceasing, turning back, returning, Kir. iv, 10;
leaving off, giving up, free from, BhP.; Ragh. &c.

उपे-रामा, *as*, m. the act of ceasing, BhP.

उपे-रामा, *as*, m. rest, repose, GopBr.

उपाराध *upa-√rād*.

उपे-रद्भ्या, ind. p. having waited upon, wait-
ing upon, serving, Mn. x, 121.

उपारुह *upa-√rud*, P. (pf. *-rurōda*) to be-
wail, deplore (with acc.), Bhāṭṭ. ii, 4.

उपारुह 1. *upa-√ruh*, P. *-rohati* (aor. *-aru-*
ha) to ascend or go up to, mount, ĀśvGr.; MBh.;
R.; Sarvad.; to arrive at, reach, R.

2. **उपे-रुह**, *f*, f. 'that which goes up or comes
forth,' a shoot, sprout, RV. ix, 68, 2.

उपे-रुद्धा, mfn. mounted, ascended; one who
has arrived, approached, R.; Ragh.; Mālav. &c.

उपाई *upārch* (*upa-√rch*), P. *upārchati*,
to molest, importune, TS. i, 5, 9, 6.

उपाई *upārij* (*upa-√arj*), P. *-arjati*, to
admit, ŚBr. xiv: Caus. P. *Ā. -arjayati*, *-te*, to con-
vey near, procure, acquire, gain, Kām.; Pañcat.

उपाज्जका, mfn. acquiring, obtaining, earning,
gaining, L.

उपाज्जना, *am*, ā, n. f. the act of procuring,
acquiring, gaining, R.; Pañcat.

उपाज्जिता, mfn. procured, acquired, gained, MBh.;
Hit. &c.

उपाज्ज्या, mfn. to be acquired or earned, Kathās.

उपाई *upārāh* (*upa-√rāh*), Desid. P. *upār-*
isati, to wish to accomplish, persevere, ŚBr. ii, xi.

उपाई *upārāha*, *am*, n. the first half, Comm.
on ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 1, 11; the half, Lalit.

उपाई *upārsh* (*upa-√rīsh*), P. *upārshati*
(against Pāp. vi, 1, 91; see Aprāt. iii, 47) and *upār-*
shati (ŚBr. v), to pierce, prick, goad, AV. ix, 8,
14; 15; 16.

उपालक्ष *upa-√laksh*.

उपे-लक्ष्या, ind. p. having beheld, beholding,
describing, BhP.

उपालभ *upa-√labh*, *Ā. -labhate*, to touch,
ŚBr.; to lay hold of, seize (a sacrificial animal in
order to kill it), kill, slaughter; to censure, reproach,
revile, scold, ChUp.; MBh.; Śak.; Śiś. &c.

उपे-लब्ध्या, mfn. reproached, reviled.

उपे-लब्धव्या, mfn. to be reviled, blamable,
censurable, Kād.

उपे-लभ्या, mfn. id., Pañcat.

उपे-लम्भ्या, *as*, m. reproach, censure, abuse,
finding fault with, MBh.; Hit.; Kathās. &c.; pro-
hibition, interdict, Nyāyad.

उपे-लम्भाना, *am*, n. reproach, censure, Śak.
187, 5.

उपे-लम्भ्या, mfn. to be laid hold of or seized
(as a sacrificial animal); to be slain, KātyŚr.;
ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपालात्य *upa-√lātya*, mfn. (*√lā*), to be
founded.

उपालि *upāli*, *is*, m., N. of one of Buddha's
most eminent pupils (mentioned as the first pro-
pounder of the Buddhist law and as having been
formerly a barber).

उपाव *upāva* (*upa-√av*), P. *-avati*, to cherish,
behave friendly towards, encourage by approval,
approve, consent, RV.; AV. i, 16, 2; ŚBr. iii.

उपे-व, mfn. cherishing, pleasing, VS. vi, 7.

उपावधा *upāva-√dhā*.

उपे-वहिता, mfn. placed or put down close by,
TBr. ii, 7, 18, 4.

उपावनम् *upāva-√nam*.

उपे-वना, mfn. bent in, ĀpŚr.

उपावरम् *upāva-√ram*, *Ā. to sport*, take
one's pleasure; to prance about (as a horse), Tāq-
dyāBr. vi.

उपावरुह *upāva-√ruh*, P. *-rohati*, to de-
scend upon, come out towards, VS. vi, 26; TS. vii;
TBr.; ŚBr.; TāqdyāBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.: Caus. *-roha-*
yati, to cause (the fire) to come out (of the two
Araṇis), kindle through friction, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kauś.

उपे-वरोह्या, *am*, n. the act of causing (fire)
to come out (of the two Araṇis), kindling through
friction, ŚāṅkhGr. v, 1, 7.

उपावर्तन *upā-vartana*, &c. See col. 3.

उपावर्ति *upāva-√vri*, *Ā. -vrayate*, to be-
take one's self to, ŚBr. iv, 6, 9, 5.

उपावसु *upā-vasu*, mfn. bringing near or
procuring riches, RV. v, 56, 6; ix, 84, 3; 86, 33.

उपावसुज *upāva-√srij*, P. *-srijati* (aor.
-asrāk, TS. i, 6, 11, 3) to dismiss towards; to reach
over, give, bestow, RV. i, 142, 11; iii, 4, 10; x,
110, 10; to let loose, shoot off, TS. vi; to let go
towards, admit (a calf to its mother), TS.; TBr.;
ŚBr.; AitBr.

उपे-वसिष्ठा, mfn. admitted (as a calf to its
mother); (*am*), n. the milk of a cow at the time
when its calf is admitted (cf. *upa-sriṣṭa*), AitBr.
v, 26, 6.

उपावसुप *upāva-√srip*, P. *-sarpati*, to
creep towards, approach creeping, ŚBr.

उपावसो *upāva-√so*, P. *-syati*, to settle
near at (acc.), TS. ii.

उपे-वस्यी, mfn. attaching one's self to; sub-
missive, compliant, ŚBr.

उपे-वसिता, mfn. settled or abiding near by,
ŚBr. iii.

उपावह *upā-√vah*, P. *-vahati*, to bring or
convey near, RV. i, 74, 6; iii, 35, 2.

उपावह *upāva-√hrī*, P. *-harati*, to fetch or

bring or take down, cause to let down (e.g. the
arms), VS. viii, 56; TBr.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपावा-हाराणा, *am*, n. the act of taking or
bringing down, KātyŚr. ix.

उपावि *upāvi*, *is*, m., N. of a Rishi, AitBr.
i, 25, 15.

उपाविश *upa-√viś*, P. *-viśati*, to enter,
enter into any state, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (the aug-
mented forms might also be referred to *upa-√vii*.)

उपावृ *upa-√vri*.

उपे-वृता, mfn. covered, veiled, Hariv.

उपावृत् 1. *upa-√vrit*, *Ā. (rarely P.) -var-*
tate, *-ti* (Impv. 2. pl. *-vavridhvam* [for *-vavrid-*
dhvam], RV.) to turn towards, go towards, ap-
proach, stand by the side of, RV. viii, 20, 18; TS.;

TBr.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; to apply one's self
to, approach for protection, MBh.; BhP.; to fall to
one's share, MBh.; BhP.; to return, come back,
MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.: Caus. P. *-vartayati*, to cause
to turn or go towards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; to lead near
or back, bring back, MBh.; R.; Dāk.; to draw back,
divert, cause to desist from, Suśr.; MBh.; to cause
to get breath (e.g. horses), MBh. vii.

उपे-वर्ताना, *am*, n. the act of coming back,
return, Ragh. viii, 52; R.; Vātsy.

उपे-वर्तित्वा, mfn. one who will turn towards
(periphrastic fut.), TBr. i, 6, 7, 3.

2. **उपे-वर्ति**, f. return, AV. vi, 77, 3; VS. xii, 8.

उपे-वर्तिता, mfn. turned towards, approached or
come to, come near, ŚBr.; MBh.; BhP.; returned,
come back, MBh.; Śak.; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m. a
horse rolling on the ground, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of
a people, MBh. vi; VP.

उपे-वर्तिता, *is*, f. return, TāqdyāBr.

उपे-वर्तिता, ind. p. having turned towards,
going near; applying one's self to &c.

उपावे *upāve* (*upa-ava-√i*), P. *upāvāiti*, to
go or come down, descend, AV. ix, 6, 53; TBr. ii;
to join (in calling), assent, consent, ŚBr.

उपावेक्ष *upāveṣksh* (*upa-ava-√iksh*), *Ā. -iksh-*
ate, to look down upon, ŚBr.

उपावाध *upā-vyādhā*, *as*, m. (*√vyadh*), a
vulnerable or unprotected spot, TS. vii, 2, 5, 4.

उपाव्रज *upā-√vraj*, P. *-vrajati*, to betake
one's self to, BhP.

उपाश् 1. *upās* (*upa-√i. aś*), P. *Ā. -aśnoti*,
-aśnute, to reach, obtain, meet with, MBh.; Mn.

उपाश् 2. *upās* (*upa-√2. aś*), P. *-aśnāt*, to
eat, taste, enjoy, MBh.

उपाशंसनीय *upā-śansaniya*, mfn. (*√śans*),
to be expected or hoped for, Nir.

उपाशार *upā-śāra*, *as*, m. (*√śri=śri*), shel-
ter, refuge, Kāth.

उपाश्रि *upā-√śri*, P. *-śrayati*, to lean
against, rest on, Mn.; to go or betake one's self to-
wards, R.; to take refuge or have recourse to, seek
shelter from, give one's self up to, abandon one's
self to, Hariv.; R.; Bhag. &c.

उपे-श्रया, *as*, m. leaning against, resting upon,
Kathās.; Kāvyād.; any support for leaning against,
a pillow, cushion, Car.; shelter, refuge, recourse,
MBh.; Bhart.

उपे-श्रयित्वा, (irr.) ind. p. taking refuge with,
relying upon, R. vii, 17, 36.

उपे-श्रिता, mfn. lying or resting upon, leaning
against, clinging to, ŚāṅkhGr.; KathUp.; R.; hav-
ing recourse to, relying upon, taking refuge with,
MBh.; Bhag.; Kathās. &c.; taking one's self to;
approached, arrived at, abiding in, MBh.; BhP.;
VarBrS. &c.; anything against which one leans or
upon which one rests, Uttarar.

उपाश्रिष *upā-√ślish*, to embrace, MārkP.

उपे-श्लिषता, mfn. one who has clasped or laid
hold of, MBh. i, 1125.

उपास् 1. *upās* (*upa-√i. as*), P. (Pot. 1. pl.
-syāma) to be near to or together with (acc.), RV.
ii, 27, 7.

उपास् 2. *upās* (*upa-√2. as*), P. *-asyati*, to
throw off, throw or cast down upon, throw under,
AV. vi, 42, 2; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.: *Ā. -asyate*, to throw

(anything) under one's self, TS. i, 6, 10, 1; MaitrS. ii, 1, 1.

1. **Upāsana**, *am*, n. the act of throwing off (arrows), exercise in archery, MBh.

उपास् 3. *upās* (*upa-√ās*), *Ā. -āste*, to sit by the side of, sit near at hand (in order to honour or wait upon), AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn. &c.; to wait upon, approach respectfully, serve, honour, revere, respect, acknowledge, do homage, worship, be devoted or attached to, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to esteem or regard or consider as, take for, AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; to pay attention to, be intent upon or engaged in, perform, converse or have intercourse with, RV. x, 154, 1; AV.; MBh.; ŚBr.; &c.; to sit near, be in waiting for, remain in expectation, expect, wait for, RV. i, 162, 12; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; to sit, occupy a place, abide in, reside, R.; Mn. ii, v; to be present at, partake of (e.g. a sacrifice), Mn. iii, 104; MBh. xiv; to approach, go towards, draw near (e.g. an enemy's town), arrive at, obtain, ŚBr.; MBh.; Yājñ.; Bhāṭṭ.; to enter into any state, undergo, suffer, Mn. xi, 183; MBh. iii; R.; to remain or continue in any action or situation (with pres. p. or ind. p.), ŚBr.; R.; Bhag. &c.; to employ, use, make subservient, ŚBr.; Sāh.

Upāsaka, *mfn.* serving, a servant, Kauś.; Kathās.; worshipping, a worshipper, follower, Mṛicch.; intent on, engaged or occupied with, Kap.; a Buddhist lay worshipper (as distinguished from the Bhikṣu, q.v.), Sarvad.; Lalit.; Prab. &c.; a Śūdra, L.; (*ikā*), f. a lay female votary of Buddha (as distinguished from a Bhikṣuṇī, q.v.) — *daśa*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of one of the Aṅgas or chief Jaina sacred writings.

2. **Upāsana**, *am*, *ā*, n. f. the act of sitting or being near or at hand; serving, waiting upon, service, attendance, respect, Āp.; Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; homage, adoration, worship (with Rāmānujas, consisting of five parts, viz. Abhigamana or approach, Upādāna or preparation of offerings, Jyā or oblation, Svādhyāya or recitation, and Yoga or devotion), Sarvad.; Vedāntas. &c.; (*am*), n. a seat, Vait.; the being intent on or engaged in, Mṛicch.; R.; domestic fire, Yājñ. iii, 45. **Upāsana-khaṇḍa**, n. N. of the first section of the Gaṇeśa-purāṇa. **Upāsana-candramrita**, n. N. of a work. **Upāsana-rtha**, *mfn.* worthy of attendance.

Upāsaniya, *mfn.* to be attended on, worthy to be engaged in.

Upāsā, f. homage, adoration, worship, MuṇḍUp.; Bādar.; Kathās. &c.

Upāsita, *mfn.* served, honoured, worshipped &c.; one who serves or pays worship.

Upāsita-vya, *mfn.* to be revered or honoured, MBh.; TUp.; RāmātUp.; to be attended on; to be accomplished, ŚBr.

Upāsitrī, *mfn.* one who reveres or pays homage, R.; Car.

Upāsīna, *mfn.* sitting near to, ŚBr. i; that to which one sits near, R. ii; abiding at; waiting for; attending on, serving &c.

Upāsati, *is*, f. adoration, worship, BhP.; RāmātUp.; Sarvad. &c.

1. **Upāsya**, *mfn.* to be revered or honoured or worshipped, MBh.; Śānti.; Sarvad. &c.; to be attended on; to be performed, TUp.; to be had recourse to, Sāh.

2. **Upāsya**, *ind. p.* having served or worshipped.

उपासङ्ग *upā-saṅga*, *as*, m. (*√sañj*), a quiver, MBh.

उपासद् *upā-√sad*, P. (Ved. inf. -*sādam*) to sit down upon (acc.), RV. viii, 1, 8; to approach, walk along, Kir. iv, 1.

Upā-sādita, *mfn.* met with, approached, gaṇa *ishṭādi*, Pān. v, 2, 88.

Upā-sāditin, *mfn.* one who has met or approached, ib.

Upā-sādya, *ind. p.* (fr. Caus.), meeting with, approaching, BhP. vii, 10, 55; accepting (an order), BhP. iv, 24, 71.

उपासृज् *upā-√srij*, *Ā.* (aor. 1. sg. -*dsrī-kshi*) to make, perform, compose (e.g. a song), RV. viii, 27, 11.

उपास्तमनेला *upāstamana-velā*, f. the time about sunset, MBh. x, 1.

Upāstamayam, *ind.* about the time of sunset, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपास् *upā-√stri*, P. (Pot. -*stare*) to spread (e.g. a skin, acc.) over (loc.), VarBṛS.

उपास्त्र *upāstra*, *am*, n. a secondary or minor weapon, MBh.; ŚBr.

उपास्या *upā-√sthā*, *Ā. -tishṭhate*, to betake one's self to, approach, set about, devote one's self to, ŚāṅkhŚr.; R.; to approach (sexually), MBh.

Upā-sthita, *mfn.* one who has mounted, standing or being (in a carriage), ŚBr. v; one who has devoted himself to, R.

उपास्नात *upā-snāta*, *am*, n. (*√snā*), N. of a Tirtha, Pat.

उपास्यद् *upā-√syand*, Caus. -*syandayati*, to cause to flow towards, convey towards (as a river), BhP. v, 16, 20.

उपाहन् *upā-√han*, *Ā.* (p. -*ghnānā*) to beat upon, ŚBr. ii.

उपाहित *upā-hita*. See *upā-√dhā*, p. 213.

उपाहृ *upā-√hri*, P. *Ā. -harati*, -*te*, to bring near to, bring near for, reach over, offer, give, TBr. iii; ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; to bring near to one's self, take before one's self, take to task, undertake, prepare, accomplish, MBh.; Nir.; to subdue, make subject, Prab.; BhP.; to propitiate, BhP. x; to take away, draw away, separate, MBh.; BhP.; Car.

Upā-hṛita, *mfn.* brought, offered, given, VarBṛS.; BhP. &c.; prepared, undertaken, AV. x, i, 19.

उपाह्वे *upā-√hve*, *Ā. -hvayate*, to call near, invite, summon; to challenge, Kauś.; MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.

उपिक *upika*, *as*, m. a diminutive for all proper names of men beginning with *upa*, Pān. v, 3, 80.

Upiya and **upila**, *as*, m. id., ib.

उपित *upita*, *mfn.* See *√2. vāp*.

उपे 1. *upē* (*upa-√i*), P. -*eti*, to go or come or step near, approach, betake one's self to, arrive at, meet with, turn towards, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Sak. &c.; to approach (any work), undergo, set about, undertake, perform (a sacrifice), devote one's self to, RV. ii, 2, 11; AV. ix, 6, 4; VS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; to come near to, reach, obtain, enter into any state, fall into; undergo, suffer, RV. iv, 33, 2; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; to approach sexually, TS. ii, v; Mn. ix, 4; xi, 173; MBh.; ŚBr.; Kathās.; to approach a teacher, become a pupil, ŚBr. x, xi; BrārUp.; ChUp.; to occur, be present, make one's appearance, RFrāt.; R.; to happen, fall to one's share, befall, incur, RV. i, 167, 1; vii, 84, 3; Hit.; Bhag. &c.; to join (in singing), ŚāṅkhŚr.; to regard as, admit, acknowledge, Sāh.; Comm. on Nyāyam.; to comprehend, understand, Sarvad.; Intens. *Ā.* (1. pl. -*imahe*) to implore (a god), RV. x, 24, 2.

2. **Upa-yat** (for 1. see s. v.), *mfn.* going near, approaching &c.; flowing into, attached, Kir. vi, 16 (said of rivers and female friends); entering any state, serving for, Kir. vi, 26.

Upāya, *as*, m. coming near, approach, arrival, Bhāṭṭ.; that by which one reaches one's aim, a means or expedient (of any kind), way, stratagem, craft, artifice, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; (esp.) a means of success against an enemy (four are usually enumerated, sowing dissension, negotiation, bribery, and open assault); joining in or accompanying (in singing), ŚāṅkhŚr. — **catusṭaya**, n. the above four expedients against an enemy, Hit. &c. — **cintā**, f. devising an expedient, thinking of a resource. — **jñā**, *mfn.* knowing or fertile in expedients, contriving, provident. — **tas**, *ind.* by some means or expedient, in a clever way, Kathās. — **tu-riya**, n. 'the fourth means', violence, Pañcat. — **tvā**, n. the state of being provided with means. — **yoga**, m. application of means or combination of expedients. — **vat**, *mfn.* (any Stobha, q.v.) marked by the joining in or accompaniment (of other Stobhas), Lāty. vii, 6, 5. — **ārībhadrā**, m., N. of a Buddhist student. **Upāyākshepa**, m. (in rhet.) deprecatory speech making mention of the remedy (against the evil deprecatory), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 151 seq. **Upāyāntara**, n. 'another means', a remedy.

Upāyana, *am*, n. the act of coming near, approach, RV. ii, 28, 2; going to a teacher, becom-

ing a pupil, initiation, ŚBr. xiv; Āp. i, 1, 5; engaging (in any religious observance), undertaking, ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr.; an offer, present, gift, MBh.; BhP.; Sak. &c.

Upāyani-√kri, to offer as a present, Daś.; to communicate respectfully, Prasannar. 10, 3. — **kṛita**, *mfn.* offered as a present, Kathās.

Upāyān, *mfn.* going near, one who approaches, KātyŚr. iii; one who reaches, RāmātUp.; approaching sexually, KātyŚr.; expert in the use of means, L.

Upāyū, *mfn.* approaching, TS. i, 1, 1; ŚBr. i; KātyŚr.

Upēta, *mfn.* one who has come near or approached, one who has betaken himself to, approached (for protection), arrived at, abiding in, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; one who has obtained or entered into any state or condition, one who has undertaken (e.g. a vow), MBh.; Ratnāv.; Sāh. &c.; come to, fallen to the share of, Prab.; (a pupil) who has approached (a teacher), initiated, Yājñ. iii, 2; ĀsvGr. i, 22, 21; 22; PārGr. iii, 10, 10; accompanied by, endowed with, furnished with, having, possessing, MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Hit. &c.; one who has approached (a woman sexually), T.

Upētavya, *mfn.* to be set about or commenced, Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr. iv, 10, 3.

Upēti, *is*, f. approach, approximation, RV.

Upētrī, *mfn.* one who sets about or undertakes, Mn. vii, 215.

1. **Upētya**, *mfn.* to be set about or commenced, TāṇḍyaBr. iv, 10, 3; 4.

2. **Upētya**, *ind. p.* having approached, approaching &c.

Upēya, *mfn.* to be set about or undertaken, a thing undertaken, Mn. vii, 215; Mālav.; to be approached sexually, Mn. xi, 172; to be striven after or aimed at, that which is aimed at, aim, Naish.; Comm. on VarBṛS.

Upēyivas, *mfn.* one who has approached &c.

उपे 2. *upē* (*upa-√i*), P. -*eti*, to approach, come near or towards, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; to apply to, implore, RV. viii, 20, 22; (with *śaraṇam*) to approach for protection; to approach sexually, MBh.; to reach, obtain, strive to obtain, Bhāṭṭ.

उपेक्ष *upēksh* (*upa-√iksh*), *Ā. -īkshate* (rarely P.) to look at or on, ŚBr.; MBh.; to perceive, notice, R.; to wait on patiently, expect, ŚBr.; to overlook, disregard, neglect, abandon, MBh.; R.; Sak.; Pañcat. &c.; to connive at, grant a respite to, allow, MBh. v; to regard, Pañcat.

Upēksha, *as*, m., N. of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. overlooking, disregard, negligence, indifference, contempt, abandonment, MBh.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; endurance, patience; dissent; trick, deceit (as one of the minor expedients in war), L.; regard, L.

Upēkshaka, *mfn.* overlooking, disregarding, indifferent, BhP.; Mn.; Saṃkhyak.

Upēkshana, *am*, n. the act of disregarding, overlooking, disregard, indifference, connivance, MBh.; Hit.; Sarvad. &c.; not doing, omission, Lāty. i, 1, 26; care, circumspection, Car.

Upēkshapiya, *mfn.* to be overlooked or disregarded, unworthy of regard, any object of indifference, R.; Ragh.; Comm. on Nyāyad. &c.

Upēkshita, *mfn.* looked at; overlooked, disregarded &c.

Upēkshitavya, *mfn.* to be looked at; to be regarded or paid attention to, Nir.; R.; to be overlooked or disregarded, Śārṅg.

1. **Upēkshya**, *mfn.* id., ŚBr.; R.; Pañcat. &c.

2. **Upēkshya**, *ind. p.* having looked at, looking at; overlooking &c.

उपेडकोप *upēḍakīya* or *upāḍakīya*, Nom. (fr. *ēḍaka*) P. *upēḍakīyati* or *upēḍi*, to behave as a sheep towards, Kāś. on Pān. vi, 1, 94.

उपेन् *upēn* (*upa-√in*).

Upēnita, *mfn.* driven in, pressed or pushed in, ŚBr.

उपेन्द्र *upēndra*, *as*, m. 'younger brother of Indra', N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa (born subsequently to Indra, especially as son of Aditi, either as Aditya or in the dwarf Avatāra), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; VP. &c.; N. of a Nāga, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, MBh.; VP. — **gupta**, -**datta**, -**balā**, m., N. of various men. — **vajra**, f., N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of eleven instants each). — **śakti**, m., N. of a merchant.

उपेन्ध *upēndhya*, mfn. (√*indh*), to be kindled or inflamed, Pat.

उपेप्सा *upēpsā*, f. See p. 214, col. 1.

उपेष् 1. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*ish*), P. to tend towards, endeavour to attain, MaitrS. i, 2, 14.

उपेष् 2. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*ish*), P. (inf. *upēshē*, RV. i, 129, 8) to rush upon.

उपेष् 3. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*ish*), Ā. (1. sg. -*ishē*) to approach (with prayers), apply to, implore, RV. i, 186, 4; v, 41, 7.

उपेष् 4. *upēsh* (*upa*-√*ish*); for the Sandhi, see Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94; P. *upēshati*, to creep near, approach creeping, AV. vi, 67, 3.

उपेशत, *am*, m., N. of an evil demon [NBD.], AV. viii, 6, 17.

उपेष् *upārdh* (*upa*-√*edh*), Ā. *upārdhate*, to thrive or prosper in addition (?), Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89; Kāś.

उपोक्तवती *upōkta-vatī*, f. (scil. *ric*) a verse containing any form of *upa*-√*vac*, ĀśvŚr. ii, 17, 19.

उपोक्ष *upōksh* (*upa*-√*uksh*), P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle in addition, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

उपोद *upōdha*. For 1. see *upa*-√*vah*, p. 206, col. 3; for 2. see *upōd*, next col.

उपोत *upōta*. See *upa*-√*ve*.

उपोती *upōti*, f., v. 1. for *upodikā* below, L.

उपोत्क्रम *upōt-kram* (*upa*-ud-√*kram*), P. (impf. 3. pl. *upōd-akrāman*) to go up or ascend towards (acc.), ŚBr. i, iii, iv.

उपोत्तम *upōttamā*, mfn. last but one, AV. xix, 22, 11; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; RPrāt. &c.; (*am*), n. (with or without *akshara*) the last vowel but one, RPrāt. 990; Pāṇ.; Kāty. &c.

उपोत्थ *upōt-thā* (*upa*-ud-√*sthā*), P. -*ti-shthati*, to stand up or rise towards, advance to meet, approach, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.; to rise or set out towards, TBr. i.

उपोत्थ्या, ind. p. having risen towards, advancing to meet &c.

उपोत्थिता, mfn. risen up towards, approached, come near, VS. viii, 55; VPrāt. vi, 29.

उपोत्सद् *upōt-sad* (*upa*-ud-√*sad*), P. to set out or depart towards, ŚBr.

उपोत्सिच *upōt-sic* (*upa*-ud-√*sic*), P. -*siñcati*, to pour out upon, ŚBr. iii.

उपोह *upōd* (*upa*-√*ud*), P. -*unatti*, to wet, moisten, ŚBr. i.

उपोत्ता, mfn. moistened, wet, TS. iv.

उपोदक *upōdaka*, mfn. near to water, VS. xxxv, 6; ŚBr. xiii; (*i*, *ikā*), f., (*am*), n. Basella Cordifolia, Sutr.

उपोदिका, v. 1. for *upōdikā*.

उपोदयम् *upōdayam*, ind. about the time of sunrise, ŚāṅkhŚr.

उपोदासृप *upōd-ā-srip*, P. (impf. -*āsarpāt*) to creep out towards, AitBr. i, 6, 1; 3.

उपोदासृप्ता, mfn. crept out towards, ŚBr. vii.

उपोदाह *upōd-ā-hri*, P. -*harati*, to quote in addition, mention a further quotation, PārGr.

उपोदि *upōd-ā-i*, P. -*eti*, to go towards, advance to meet, AitBr. viii, 24, 6.

Upodita, *as*, m., N. of a man, Sāy. on TS. i, 7, 2, 1.

Upoditi, *is*, m., N. of a Rishi (son of Gopāla), TāṇdyāBr.

उपोद्गृह *upōd-grah*, P. -*grihñāti*, to bring near (to the mouth) after (others have done so), AitBr. vii, 33, 2; to perceive, know [Comm.], ChUp. iv, 2, 4.

उपोद्गृह्या, ind. p. holding together and holding upward, Gobh. ii, 2, 16.

उपोद्गृह्य *upōd-dhan* (*upa*-ud-√*han*), Caus. -*ghātayati*, to speak of at the beginning, introduce, begin, commence, Sāy. on ŚBr. xi, 7, 2, 8; Mall. on Śis. i, 40; 42; Comm. on BrArUp.

Upōd-ghāta, *as*, m. an introduction, preface, commencement, beginning, Sāy. on ŚBr.; Sarvad.; Nyāyam. &c.; any observation or episodic narrative inserted by the way, Kathās.; anything begun; an example, opposite argument or illustration, W.; analysis, the ascertainment of the elements of anything, W. - **pāda**, m., N. of the third part of the Vāyu-purāṇa.

उपोद्बलाय *upōdbalaya*, Nom. (fr. *bala*) *upōdbalayati*, to help, promote, Comm. on Yājñ.; to assert, confirm, ratify, Comm. on ŚBr.

Upōdbalaka, mfn. helping, promoting, Mall. on Kir.; confirming, asserting, Pat.; Sāy. on ŚBr.; Comm. on Nyāyam. &c.

Upōdbalana, *am*, n. the act of confirming, assertion, ratification, Comm. on Kap.

Upōdbalita, mfn. confirmed, asserted, Nilak.

उपोद्यम् *upōd-āyam*, P. -*yacchati*, to erect by supporting or propping, ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MānŚr.

उपोन्नी *upōn-nī* (*upa*-ud-√*nī*), P. -*nayati*, to lead up towards, ŚBr. ii.

उपोपथा *upōpa-ādhā*, Ā. (Pot. -*dadhīta*) to bring near or procure in addition to, RV. viii, 74, 9.

उपोपरामृश *upōpa-parā-mṛśi*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*mṛśa*) to touch closely, RV. i, 126, 7.

उपोपया *upōpa-āyā*.

Upōpayāta, mfn. approached, come near, MBh. iii.

उपोपविश *upōpa-āviśi*, P. -*viśati*, to sit down or take a seat by the side of, sit down near to (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gobh.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.

उपोलप *upōlapā*, mfn. nearly of the character of a shrub, shrub-like, MaitrS. i, 7, 2.

उपोष *upōsh* (*upa*-√*ush*), P. *uposhati* (but Pot. *upāshet*, TS. iii, 3, 8, 4, against Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94) to burn down, burn, ĀśvGr. ii, 4, 9; Vait.

उपोषण *upōshaṇa*, &c. See *upa*-√*vas*.

उपोष्य *uposhadha*, *as*, m., N. of a man (Buddh.)

उपोह *upōh* (*upa*-√*i.ūh*; cf. *upa*-√*vah*), P. *upōhati*, to push or pull or draw near, R.; to drive near, impel towards, BHP.; to push under, insert, KātyŚr.; to add, accumulate; to bring near, cause to appear, produce: Pass. *upōhyate*, to draw near, approach (as a point of time), MBh.

2. **Upōdha**, mfn. (in some cases not to be distinguished from 1. *upōdha*, p. 206, col. 3) pushed or driven near, near; brought near, caused to appear, produced, Śak. 177 a; Vikr. &c.; brought about, advanced, commenced; heaped up, accumulated, gathered, Śak. 111 a.

Upōdhā, *as*, m. the act of accumulating, heaping up, AV. iii, 24, 7.

Upōdha, ind. p. having pushed near &c.

उप्त *upta*, *upti*, &c. See √*2. vap*.

उब्ज *ubj*, cl. 6. P. *ubjāti* (*ubjām-cakāra*, *ubjīta*, *ubjishyati*, *ubjīti*, Dhātup.

xxviii, 20) to press down, keep under, subdue, RV.; AV. viii, 4, 1; 8, 13; to make straight, Dhātup.; to make honest, Sāy. on RV. i, 21, 5; Caus. *ubjayati*, *aubjijāt*, Vop.: Desid. *ubjijishati*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 3.

उभ *ubh*, cl. 9. P. *ubhñāti* (impf. 2. sg. *ubhñās*) to hurt, kill, RV. i, 63, 4; cl. 6. P. *ubhati*, *umbhati*, *umbhām-cakāra*, *umbhīta*, *aumhīti*, to cover over, fill with, Dhātup. xxviii, 32; Vartt. on Pāṇ. vii, 1, 59; Bhāṭṭ. &c.

उभ *ubhā*, *au* (Ved. ā), *e*, *e*, mfn. du. (*gaṇa sarvādā*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 27) both, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; [cf. Zd. *uba*; Gk. *ὑμῶν*; Lat. *ambo*; Goth. *bai*; Old High Germ. *beidē*; Slav. *oba*; Lith. *abūti*.]

Ubhāya, mf(ī)n. (only sg. and pl.; according to Hara-datta also du., see Siddh. vol. i, p. 98) both, of both kinds, in both ways, in both manners, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitAr.; Mn. &c.; (f), f. a kind of bricks, Sulbas. - **kāma**, mfn. wishing both, ŚBr. ix. - **gruṇa**, mfn. possessed of both qualities. - **ma-**

karā, mfn. doing or effecting both, RV. viii, 1, 2. - **oara**, mfn. 'moving in or on both,' living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. - **oarin**, mfn. going or moving in both (night and day), VarBṛS. - **ochannā**, f. (in rhet.) a kind of enigma, Kāvyaḍ. - **dat**, mfn. (Ved. Pāṇ. v, 4, 143, Kāś.) having teeth in both (jaws). - **dyā**, ind. on both days, on two subsequent days, AV. - **pad** (nom. m. *pād*), mfn. having both feet, with both feet, ChUp. - **padin**, mfn. (fr. *ubhaya-pada*), having both Parasmai-pada and Ātmane-pada. - **bhāga**, mfn. having part in both (night and day); - **hara**, mfn. taking two shares or parts; applicable to two purposes; (*am*), n. a medicine that acts in two ways (as an emetic and a purge). - **bhāḥ**, mfn. acting in two ways (as a medicine, cf. the last), Car. - **mu-kha**, mf(ī)n. 'having a face towards either way,' 'two-faced,' a pregnant female (so called because the embryo has its face turned in an opposite direction to that of the mother), BhavP. - **vaṇṇa**, mfn. (fr. *ubhaya-vaṇṇa*), belonging to both families or lineages, BHP. - **vat**, mfn. furnished with or containing both, VPrāt.; Nir. - **vāsin**, mfn. living or abiding in both (places), Pat. - **vidyā**, f. the two-fold science (i. e. religious knowledge and acquaintance with worldly affairs, MW.) - **vidha**, mfn. of two kinds or forms, Nir.; Comm. on Nyāyam. - **vipulā**, f., N. of a metre. - **vetana**, mfn. 'receiving wages from both,' a spy who seemingly enters the enemy's service, Śis. ii, 113; a perfidious or treacherous servant, Pañcat.; - **tva**, n. the state of receiving wages from both, Bālar. - **vyañjana**, n. having the marks of both sexes, a hermaphrodite, L. - **mīras**, mfn. 'having a head towards both ways' or 'two-headed,' a pregnant female (cf. *mu-kha* above), Hcat. - **saptamī**, f., N. of a particular day, BhavP. - **sambhava**, m. the possibility of both cases, a dilemma, W.; (mfn.) having its origin in both. - **sāman**, mfn. (a day) on which both Sāmāna (viz. Bṛihat and Rathapāra) are sung, AitBr.; Lāty.; ĀśvŚr. - **stobha**, n., N. of several Sāmāna. - **snātaka**, mfn. one who has performed the prescribed ablutions after finishing both (his time of studying and his vow), Comm. on Mn. iv, 31. - **sprīṣṭi**, f., N. of a river, BHP. **Ubhayāt-maka**, mfn. of both natures or kinds, Mn.; Śāṅkhyak.; Viddh. **Ubhayānumata**, mfn. agreed to or accepted on both sides. **Ubhayāyina**, mfn. tending towards or fit for both (worlds), BHP. **Ubhayārthana**, ind. for a double purpose (e. g. for prosperity on earth and happiness in heaven). **Ubhayālamkāra**, m. (in rhet.) a figure of speech which sets off both the sense and the sound. **Ubhayāvṛitti**, f. (in rhet.) recurrence of a word both with the same sound and sense, Kāvyaḍ.

Ubhayāta (in comp. for *ubhayātas* below). - **ukthya**, mfn. 'having Ukthya sacrifices on both sides,' between two Ukthya sacrifices, ŚBr. xiii. - **eta**, mf(enī)n. variegated on both sides, TS. vii; Kāth.

Ubhayātah (in comp. for *ubhayātas* below).

- **kālam**, ind. at both times (i. e. before and after a meal), Car. - **kāhūt**, mfn. two-edged, ŚBr. vi; TāṇdyāBr.; Lāty. - **paksha**, mfn. being on both sides. - **pad**, mfn. (nom. m. *pād*) having or using both feet, AitBr. v, 33, 4. - **parigṛhīta**, mfn. enclosed on both sides, ŚBr. ii. - **pāsa**, mfn. having a loop or knot on both sides (as a rope), Sarvad. - **prāṇa**, mfn. having a Prāṇa (q. v.) on both sides, TS. v; ŚBr. vi; Kāth.; KātyŚr. - **prajñā**, mfn. (fr. *prajñā*), one whose cognizance is directed both inwards and outwards, MāṇḍUp. - **prāṇa**, mfn. having vital air on both sides, TāṇdyāBr. - **śirshan**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *śirshā*)n. having a head towards either way, two-headed, VS. iv, 19; *śirsha-tva*, n. the state of having two heads, MaitrS. iii. - **sam-śvāyin**, mfn. swelling on both sides, TS. ii. - **sa-sya**, mfn. yielding a crop in both seasons (as a field), ĀśvGr. - **suṣṭa**, mfn. well-born both by the paternal and maternal side, ŚāṅkhGr. - **stobha**, mfn. having a Stobha both at the beginning and end (as a Sāman), TāṇdyāBr.

Ubhayātas (in comp. for *ubhayātas* below).

- **oakra**, mfn. having wheels on both sides, two-wheeled, AitBr. v, 33, 4. **Ubhayātas**, ind. from or on both sides, to both sides (with gen. or acc.); in both cases, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. - **tiksha**, mfn. sharp on both sides (as a spear), Mn. viii, 315.

Ubhayāto (in comp. for *ubhayātas* above).

—**ṅga** (*tas-āṅga*), mfn. having a part on both sides. —**jyotiḥ**, mfn. having light on both sides, ŚBr. xii, xiii; 'having a Jyotiḥ-śtoma, sacrifice on both sides,' being between two Jyotiḥ-śtoma sacrifices, AitBr. iv, 15, 5. —**ti-rātra** (*tas-atī-*), mfn. being between two Ati-rātra sacrifices, Vait. —**dat**, mfn. having teeth in both jaws, MaitrS. ii; Mn. &c. —**danata**, mfn. id., ŚBr. i. —**dvāra**, mfn. having a door on both sides, ŚBr. iii. —**namas-kāra**, mfn. having the word *namas* on both sides, ŚBr. ix. —**nābhī**, mfn. having a navel on both sides (as wheels), BHP. —**bhāṭam**, ind. on both sides accompanied by Bṛihat-sāman songs, ŚBr. xi. —**bhāga-hara**, mfn. = *ubhaya-bhāga-hara*, q. v., Suśr. —**bhāj**, mfn. id., Car. —**bhāṣa**, mfn. occurring both in the Parasmai-bhāṣā (= Parasmai-pada) and Ātmane-bhāṣā (= Ātmane-pada), Dhātup. xxx, B. —**mukha**, mfn. (= *ubhaya-mukha*, q. v., Yājñ. i, 128; Heat. &c.; having a spout on both sides (as a pitcher), ŚBr. iv. —**hṛaava**, mfn. having a short vowel on both sides, produced by two short vowels (as a vowel accented with a Svarita), VPṛāt.

Ubbhāyātra, ind. in both places, on both sides; in both cases or times, RV. iii, 53, 5; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.

Ubbhāyāthā, ind. in both ways, in both cases, ŚBr.; Pañ.; Vikr. &c.

1. **Ubbhāyā**, ind. in both ways, RV. x, 108, 6. —**da** (AV. v, 19, 2) and **-dat**, mfn. having teeth in both jaws, RV. x, 90, 10; AV. v, 31, 3; xix, 6, 12; TS.

2. **Ubbhāyā** (in comp. for *ubhaya* above). —**karni**, *ubhaya-karni* (*ubhaya-karni*), **-danti**, **-pāni**, **-bāhn**, ind., *gana dvidandya-dāti*, Pañ. v, 4, 128. —**hasti**, ind. in both hands, with both hands, ib.; RV. v, 39, 1. —**hastyā**, ind. id., RV. i, 81, 7.

Ubbhāyāvin, mfn. being on both sides, partaking of both, RV. viii, 1, 2; x, 87, 3; AV. viii, 3, 3; v, 25, 9.

Ubbhāyāya, mfn. belonging to both.

Ubbhāyē-dyaus, ind. on both days, on two subsequent days, AitBr. v, 29, 3; Pañ. v, 3, 22.

Ubbhā (in comp. for *ubha* above). —**karni**, *ubhaya-karni* (*ubhaya-karni*), **-danti**, **-pāni**, **-bāhu**, **-hasti**, ind., *gana dvidandya-dāti*, Pañ. v, 4, 128.

उम् um, ind. an interjection of anger; a particle implying assent; interrogation, L.

उम uma, as, m. a city, town, L.; a wharf, landing-place, L.

उमा ūmā, f. (perhaps fr. *√ve*, BRD.) flax (Linum Usitatissimum), ŚBr. vi; Kauś.; Pañ.; turmeric (Curcuma Longa), Car.; N. of the daughter of Himavat (wife of the god Śiva; also called Pārvatī and Purgā); the name is said to be derived from *u mā*, 'O [child], do not [practise austerities]!' the exclamation addressed to Pārvatī by her mother, Hariv. 946; ŚivP.; Kum. i, 26; R.; Ragh. &c.; N. of several women; splendour, light, L.; fame, reputation, L.; quiet, tranquillity, L.; night, L. —**kāta**, n. the pollen of Linum Usitatissimum. —**kānta**, m. 'Umā's loved one,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii. —**guru**, m. 'Umā's Guru or father,' N. of Himavat; —**nadi**, f., N. of a river, Hariv. —**caturthī**, f. the fourth day in the light half of the month Jyāishtha. —**nātha**, m. 'Umā's husband,' N. of Śiva. —**pati**, m. id., Tār.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; N. of a grammarian; —**datta**, m., N. of a man; —**dhara**, m., N. of a poet; —**sevin**, mfn. worshipping Śiva. —**parinayana**, n. 'Umā's wedding,' N. of a work. —**mahāvara-vrata**, n., N. of a particular observance, BhavP. —**vana**, n., N. of the town Vana-pura or Devī-koṭa (Devi Cote), L. —**samāhita**, f., N. of a work. —**sahāya**, m. 'Umā's companion,' N. of Śiva. —**suta**, m. 'Umā's son,' N. of Skanda. **Umāśa**, m. 'Umā's lord,' N. of Śiva; 'Umā and Śiva,' N. of an idol (representing Śiva joined with Umā), MatsyaP.

Umya, am, n. a flax-field, L.; a turmeric-field, L.

उम्बर umbāra, as, m. the upper timber of a door frame, L.; N. of a Gandharva, Hariv.

Umbāra, as, m. id., L.

उम्बी umbī, f. fried stalks of wheat or barley (considered as a tonic), BHP.; (cf. *ulumbā*.)

Umbikā, f. id., Nigh.

उम्बेका umbeka, as, m., N. of a man.

उम्भ umbh. See *ubh*.

उमोचाम ulocā, f., N. of an Apsaras, MBh.

उरः कपाट uraḥ-kapāṭa, &c. See *ūras*.

उरा urā-ga, as, m. (fr. *ura* = *ūras* [Kāty. on Pañ. iii, 2, 48] and *ga*, 'breast-going'), a serpent, snake; a Nāga (seni-divine serpent usually represented with a human face), Suparṇ. viii, 5; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; N. of the Nakṣatra Āśleṣa (presided over by the Nāgas); lead, L.; (ā), f., N. of a town, MBh.; (ā), f. a female snake, Prab. —**bhūṣhaṇa**, n. 'snake-ornamented,' N. of Śiva, L. —**yava**, n. a barleycorn (used as a measure), Buddh. —**rāja**, m. the king of snakes, N. of Vāsuki; a large or excellent snake, Śiś. —**sāra-candana**, n. a kind of sandal-wood, Lalit. —**cūrṇa**, n. the powder of the above, ib.; —**maya**, mfn. made of sandal-wood, ib. —**sthāna**, n. 'abode of the snakes,' N. of Pātāla (q. v.), L. **Uragāri**, n. 'enemy of snakes,' N. of Garuḍa; —**ketana**, m. 'having Garuḍa as symbol,' N. of Vishnu, VP. **Uragāśana**, n. 'having serpents as food,' N. of Garuḍa, Śiś. v, 13; a species of crane, L. **Uragāśya**, n. 'snake's mouth,' a kind of spade, Daś. **Uragendāra**, m. = *uraga-rāja* above, Śiś.

Uram-ga, as, m. a snake, BHP.

Uram-gama, as, m. id.

उराṇ urāṇa, as, m. (*√ri*, Uṇ. v, 17; fr. *√1. vri*; cf. *√urṇu*, *ūrṇā*), a ram, sheep, young ram, ŚBr. xi; MBh. &c.; N. of an Asura (slain by Indra), RV. ii, 14, 4. **Uraṇāksha**, *ka*, *uraṇāksha*, *ka*, m. Cassia Alata or Tora, L.

Urapaka, as, m. a ram, sheep, BHP. —**vatṣa**, m. a young ram, ib.

Ura-bhra, as, m. a ram, sheep, Suśr. (cf. *aura-bhra*). —**N**, of a plant, = *dadrughna*, L. —**sārikā**, f. a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr. ii, 287, 14.

Urā, f. a ewe, RV. viii, 34, 3; x, 95, 3. —**māthi**, mfn. killing sheep (as a wolf), RV. viii, 86, 8 [BRD.]

उरारी urārī, ind. (in one sense connected with *uru* [col. 3] and in the other with *ūras* below) a particle implying extension or expansion; assent or admission (only in comp. with *√kri* and its derivations; cf. *urasi kṛitvā*; also *urī-√kri* and *angī-√kri*). —**karana**, n. the act of admitting, adopting, admission, Sarvad. —**kāra**, m. id., L. —*√kri*, to make wide, extend; to admit, allow, assent, adopt, Sāh.; Comm. on ChUp.; to adopt, assume, Śiś. x, 14; to accept, receive, Daś.; to promise, agree, Naish. —**kṛita**, mfn. extended; admitted, adopted; promised, agreed.

उरल urala, mfn. *gana balādi*, Pañ. iv, 2, 80.

उराṣ uraṣa, as, m., N. of a sage, *gana bhargaddi*, Pañ. iv, 1, 178 (v. l. *urasa*); (ā), f., N. of a city, Rājāt.

उराṣ ūras, n. (*√ri*, Uṇ. iv, 194), the chest, breast, bosom, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Śak. &c. (*urasi kṛitvā* or *urasi-kṛitya*, ind. having assented or adopted, but only *urasi kṛitvā* in the sense of having put upon the breast, Pañ. i, 4, 75); the best of its kind, L.; (ās), m., N. of a man, *gana tikādi*, Pañ. iv, 1, 154 (in the Kāś.). —**kāta**, m. the sacred thread hung round the neck and upon the breast (as sometimes worn), L. —**tas**, ind. from the breast, out of the breast, Pañ. iv, 3, 114; TāndyaBr. vi. —**tra** and **-trāṇa**, n. breastplate, cuirass, coat of mail, L. —**vat**, mfn. broad-chested, full-breasted, strong, L.

Uraḥ (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**kapāṭa**, m. a door-like chest, a broad or strong chest, Kād. —**kṣhata**, mfn. 'chest-injured,' suffering from disease of the lungs; —**kāsa**, m. a consumptive cough, ŚārngS. —**kāhaya**, m. disease of the chest, consumption. —**śūla**, n. 'chest-dart,' shooting pain in the chest. —**śūlin**, mfn. suffering from the above, Car. —**sūtrikā**, f. a pearl necklace hanging on the breast, L. —**stambha**, m. oppression of the chest, asthma. —**sthala**, n. the breast, bosom.

Uraś (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**chada**, m. breastplate, cuirass, armour, mail, R.

Uraśa, mfn. having a strong or broad breast, Pañ. v, 2, 127; (as, ā), m. f., vv. ll. for *urāṣa* and *śā* above; (ām), n. the best of its kind, Pañ. v, 4, 93.

Uraśi (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**kṛitya**, see *ūras* above. —**ja**, m. 'produced on the chest,'

the female breast, R.; Śiś. —**ruha**, m. id. —**loman**, mfn. having hair on the breast, Comm. on Pañ.

Urasila, mfn. having a full or broad breast, broad-chested, *gana picchādi*, Pañ. v, 2, 100.

Urasika, ifc. = *ūras*, breast; see *vyūḍhōraka*.

1. **Urasya**, mfn. pectoral, belonging to or coming from the chest, requiring (exertion of) the chest, Pañ. iv, 3, 114; v, 3, 103; Suśr.; produced from one's self, belonging to one's self (as a child), Pañ. iv, 4, 94; (as), m. the female breast, VarBṛS.; (in Gr.) N. of the *h* and Visarga, RPrāt. 41.

2. **Urasya**, Nom. P. *urasyati*, to be strong-chested, be strong, Pañ. iii, 1, 27.

Uro (in comp. for *ūras* above). —**gama** (*urō*), m. serpent, snake, Suparṇ.; (cf. *uraṇ-ga*). —**graha**, m. 'chest-seizure,' pleurisy, ŚārngS. —**ghāta**, m. pain in the chest, W. —**ja**, m. the female breast, Bhām. (cf. *urasi-ja*). —**bṛihatī**, f., N. of a metre. —**bhūṣhaṇa**, n. an ornament of the breast, L. —**vibandha**, m. oppression of the chest, asthma, Car. —**hasta**, n. a mode of boxing or wrestling (*bāhuyuddha-bheda*), T.

उराṇ urāṇ. See under *urāṇa*, col. 2.

उराṇ urāṇā, mfn. (= *uru kuroṇa*, Sāy.) making broad or wide, extending, increasing, RV.; [pres. p. of *√2. vri*, BRD.]

उराḥ urāḥa, as, m. a horse of pale colour with dark legs, L.

उरी urī, ind. (probably connected with *ūras*, see *urārī*, col. 2) a particle implying assent or admission or promise. —*√kri*, to adopt, assume, Naish.; to promise, agree, allow, grant, Ragh.; Mālav. &c.; to accept, receive, take part of, Sāh.

उरी urī, f., N. of a river, ŚivaP.

उरु urū, mf(ṣ)ṇ. (*√1. vri*; *√urṇu*, Uṇ. i, 32), wide, broad, spacious, extended, great, large, much, excessive, excellent, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Ragh.; (us), m., N. of an Āngirasa, ĀrshBr.; of a son of the fourteenth Manu, BHP.; VP.; (vī), f. the earth; see *urū*, p. 218, col. 1; (u), n. wide space, space, room, RV. (with *√kri*, to grant space or scope, give opportunity, RV.); (u), ind. widely, far, far off, RV.; (uruyā, MaitrS.; 1. *uruyā* and *uruyā*, instr. of the fem.), ind. far, far off, to a distance, RV.; VS.; TS.; compar. *varīyas*, superl. *varīṣṭha*; [cf. Gk. *εὐρύς*, *εὐρύων*, &c.: Hib. *ur*, 'very'; *uras*, 'power, ability'.] —**kāla** and **kālaka**, m. the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis, L. —**kṛiti**, mfn. of far-reaching fame, Ragh. vi, 74. —**kṛit**, mfn. causing to extend or spread out, increasing, RV. viii, 75, 11. —**kramā**, mfn. far-stepping, making wide strides (said of Vishnu), RV.; TUp.; (as), m. (Vishnu's) wide stride, MaitrS. i, 3, 9; N. of Vishnu, BHP.; of Śiva. —**kṣhaya** (*urī-kṣhaya*, AV.), mfn. occupying spacious dwellings, RV. i, 2, 9 (said of Varuṇa); AV. vii, 77, 3 (said of the Maruts); (as), m. a spacious dwelling, wide habitation, RV. x, 118, 8; N. of a king, VP. —**kṣhiti**, f. spacious dwelling or habitation, RV. vii, 100, 4; ix, 84, 1. —**gavyūti** (*urū*), mfn. having a wide domain or territory, RV. ix, 90, 4; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. —**gāyā**, mfn. making large strides, wide-striding [fr. *√gā*, Nir. ii, 7; also according to Sāy., 'hymned by many, much-praised,' fr. *√gā*], RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr. &c. (said of Indra, Vishnu, the Soma, and the Asvins); spacious for walking upon, wide, broad (as a way), AitBr. vii, 13, 13; (am), n. wide space, scope for movement, RV.; ŚBr.; KathUp.; —**vat**, mfn. offering ample space for motion, unconfining, ChUp. —**grāhā**, f. a kind of serpent, AV. v, 13, 8. —**grāhā**, m. far-spreading sickness (?), AV. xi, 9, 12. —**cakrā**, mfn. having wide wheels (as a carriage), RV. ix, 89, 4. —**cakri**, mfn. (fr. *√kri*), doing or effecting large work or great wealth, granting ample assistance, RV. ii, 26, 4; v, 67, 4; viii, 18, 5; (is), m., N. of a descendant of Atri. —**cākhaśa**, mfn. far-seeing, RV.; AV. xix, 10, 8; VS. iv, 23 (said of Varuṇa, Sūrya, and the Ādityas). —**jman**, mfn. (only voc.) having a wide path or range, AV. vi, 4, 3. —**jṛāyas** and **-jṛi**, mfn. moving in a wide course, extending over a wide space, RV. (said of Agni and Indra). —**tā**, f. wideness, TPrāt. —**tāpa**, m. great heat. —**tva**, n. wideness; magnitude, vastness. —**drāpsu**, mfn. having large drops, TS. iii. —**dhāra** (*urū*), mf(ā)n. giving a broad stream,

streaming abundantly, RV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **dhishnya**, m. 'exceedingly full of thoughts,' N. of a sage in the eleventh Manv-antara. — **pushpikā**, f. a species of plant, Nigh. — **prāthas** (and *urū-prāthas*), mfn. wide-spreading, widely extended, far-spreading, VS. — **bindu**, m., N. of a flamingo, Hariv. (Langlois' transl.). — **blā**, mfn. (fr. *uru*, 2. *ap*, and *ja*, Śāy. 7), producing or causing much milk, RV. ix, 77, 4; [for *uru-ubja*, 'widely opened,' BRD.] — **māṇa**, m. Cratava Religiosa, Car. — **mārga**, m. a long road. — **mūḍa**, m., N. of a mountain. — **yuga** (*urū*), mfn. furnished with a broad yoke, RV. viii, 93, 9. — **rātri**, f. the latter portion of the night, late at night, Comm. on Gobh. — **loka** (*urū*), mfn. visible to a distance, ample, vast, RV. x, 128, 2. — **valka**, m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP. — **vas**, m., N. of a man, VP. — **vāsa**, m., N. of a Buddhist monastery. — **vikrama**, mfn. of great strength or bravery, valiant, brave, MBh.; Vepī. — **vilvā**, sec. *bitvā* above. — **vyāsa**, mfn. occupying wide space, widely extending, widely capacious, RV.; AV.; VS. xxvii, 16; (ās), m., N. of a Rakshas, L. — **vyāñā** (*vyāñā*, *urūcī*, *vyāñā*), mfn. extending far, capacious; far-reaching (as a sound), RV.; AV.; VS. xxi, 5; (*urūcī*), f. the earth, RV. vii, 35, 3. — **vraja**, mfn. (only loc.) having a wide range, having ample space for movement, RV. viii, 67, 12. — **sāṅsa**, mfn. to be praised by many, praised by many, RV. (said of Varuṇa, Pūshan, Indra, the Soma, and the Ādityas). — **sārman** (*urū*), mfn. finding refuge everywhere throughout the universe, widely pervading, VS. x, 9. — **śrīḥga**, m. 'having high peaks,' N. of a mountain, BhP. — **śravas**, m. 'of far-reaching fame,' N. of a man, VP. — **śhā**, mfn. (√*san*), granting much, producing abundantly, RV. v, 44, 6. — **sattva**, mfn. magnanimous, of a generous or noble nature. — **svana**, mfn. of strong voice, stentorian. — **hāra**, mfn. a valuable necklace. **Urū-nasā**, mfn. broad-nosed, RV. x, 14, 12; AV. xviii, 2, 13 (said of Yama's dogs). **Urv-aṅga**, m. 'large-bodied,' a mountain, L.; the ocean, L. **Urv-ājra**, m. an extensive field, RV. x, 27, 9.

Uruḍhā, ind. in many ways, BhP.

Uruva, *us*, **uruvuka** and **uruvūka**, *as*, m. Ricious Communis, Suśr.

Urvi, f. (cf. *urū*), 'the wide one,' the wide earth, earth, soil, RV. i, 46, 2; ii, 4, 7; Śak.; Mn. &c.; (*vi*), f. du. 'the two wide ones,' heaven and earth, RV. vi, 10, 4; x, 12, 3; 88, 14; (*vyds*), f. pl. (with and without *shash*) the six spaces (viz. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces), RV.; AV.; (also applied to heaven, earth, day, night, water, and vegetation) ŚāṅkhŚr.; (also to fire, earth, water, wind, day and night) ŚBr. i, 5, 1, 22; rivers, Nir. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, ground, Ratnāv. — **dhara**, m. a mountain, L.; N. of Śeṣha, L. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Naish.; Rājat. — **bhuḥj**, m. 'earth-enjoyer,' a king, sovereign, Prasannar. — **bhrit**, m. a mountain, Rājat.; Amar. &c. — **ruha**, m. 'growing on the earth,' a tree, plant. **Urviśa** and **urviśvara**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, sovereign, BhP.; Kathās.

2. **Urvyā**, f. (for 1. see *uru*) amplitude, vastness, ŚBr. i, 5, 1, 17.

Urvy-ūti (fr. *ūti* with *urvi* = *urvyā*?), mfn. granting extensive protection, RV. vi, 24, 2.

Uruñjira, *uruñjirā*, f., N. of the river Vipās, Nir.

Uruṇḍa, *urūṇḍa*, *as*, m. a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 15; N. of a man.

Uruṇi, *ururī* = *urari*, q. v., L.

Uruṣya, *urushya*, Nom. (fr. *uru*, BRD.; perhaps an irr. fut. or Desid. of √*1. urī*?) P. *urushyati* (Ved. Impv. 2. sg. *urushyā*, Pāp. vi, 3, 133) to protect, secure, defend from (abl.), RV.; AV. vi, 3, 3; 4, 3; VS. vii, 4.

Uruṣyā, ind. (instr.) with desire to protect, RV. vi, 44, 7.

Uruṣhyā, mfn. wishing to protect, RV. viii, 48, 5.

Uruk *urūka*, *as*, m. a kind of owl [ulū-kāḥkya-pakshi-sadyisa, Śāy.], AitBr. ii, 7, 10; Nyāyam.

Uruṇi *urūcī*. See *uru-vyāñā*, col. 1.

Uruṇas *urū-nasā*. See col. 1.

Urogam *uro-gama*, &c. See p. 217, col. 3.

Urj *urj*, &c. See *urj*, &c.

Urijhāna *urijhānā*, f., N. of a city, R. (Gorresio; v. l. *ujjihānā*).

Urū *urū*, &c. See *urū*, &c.

Urd *urd*. See *urd*.

Urdi *urdi*, *is*, m., N. of a man, Pat.

Urdra *urdra*, *as*, m. = *udra*, an otter, L.

Urmilā *urmilā* = *ūrmilā*, q. v.

Urv *urv*. See *urv*.

Uvā *uva*, *as*, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *vidādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 104; (*urud*, AV. xvi, 3, 3, perhaps erroneous for *ukha*, BRD.)

Uvāṭa *uvāṭa*, *as*, m. year, L.

Uvārā *uvārā*, f. (probably connected with *urū*), fertile soil, field yielding crop, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; land in general, soil, the earth, Bālar.; Śāring. &c.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. — **jī**, mfn. acquiring fertile soils, RV. ii, 21, 1. — **pati**, m. (only voc.) lord of the fields under crop, RV. viii, 21, 3. — **sā**, mfn. (√*san*), procuring or granting fertile land, RV. iv, 38, 1; vi, 20, 1.

Uvarya (VS. vi, 33) and **uvārya** (MaitrS. ii, 9, 6), mfn. belonging to a fertile soil &c.

Uvārīta *uvārīta*, mfn. left, left over, BhP. (= *avāṭishṭa*, Comm.)

Uvārī *uvārī* (f. of *urvan*, fr. √*ri*, T.), f. 'super-added,' a wife presented together with many others for choice, AV. x, 4, 21 (*ādihikya-prāpti* *stri*, T.) — **vat**, mfn. 'having many wives for choice,' N. of a Rishi, VP.

Uvāṣī *uvāṣī*, f. (fr. *uru* and √*1. aṣ*, 'to pervade,' see M.M., Chips, vol. ii, p. 99), 'widely extending,' N. of the dawn (personified as an Apsaras or heavenly nymph who became the wife of Purū-ravas), RV.; AV. xviii, 3, 23; VS.; ŚBr.; Vikr. &c.; N. of a river, MBh. xii. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **nāma-mālā**, f., N. of a lexicon by an anonymous author. — **ramāṇa** and **vallabha**, m. 'beloved by Urvaṣī,' N. of Purū-ravas, L. — **sa-hāya**, m. 'Urvaṣī's companion,' N. of Purū-ravas, L.

Uvāru *uvāru*, *us* (L.), *ūs*, m. f. a species of cucumber, Cucumis Usitatissimus, AV. vi, 14, 2; (*u*), n. the fruit of Cucumis Usitatissimus, TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *irvāru*).

Uvārūka, *am*, n. id., Hcat.

Urvīyā *urvīyā*, ind. See *urū*, p. 217, col. 3.

Uḷ *ul*, P. *olati*, to burn (a Sautra [q. v.] root).

Uḷā *ulā*, *as*, m. a kind of wild animal, AV. xii, 1, 49; VS.; MaitrS.; half-ripe pulses fried over a slight fire, Nigh.; N. of a Rishi.

Uḷāḍ *ulāḍ*, cl. 10. P. *ulāḍayati*, *auli-lanḍat*, to throw out, eject, Dhātup. xxii, 9; (see *olāḍ*).

Uḷāḍ *ulāḍ*, *as*, m., N. of a king [T.], gaṇa *arihaṇḍi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

Uḷāḍaka, *as*, m., N. of Śiva, L.

Uḷāpa *ulāpa*, *as*, m. (√*val*, Up. iii, 145), a species of soft grass, RV. x, 143, 3; AV. vii, 66, 1; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Śiś. &c.; N. of a pupil of Kalāpin, Kāś. on Pāp. iv, 3, 104; (*ū*), f. a species of grass, Bālar. — **rājī** or **rājīkā** or **rājī**, f. a bundle of grass, Lāṭy.; Nyāyam. &c.

Uḷāpin, *i*, m. a kind of guinea-pig, L.

Uḷāpyā [VS.] and **ulāpyā** [MaitrS.], mfn. abiding in or belonging to the Uḷāpa grass; (*as*), m., N. of a Rudra, T.

Uḷāpa, *as*, *am*, m. n. a kind of grass = *ulāpa*, L. **Uḷāpin** or **ulāpin**, *i*, m. = *ulāpin*, L.

Uḷāpya, mfn. = *ulāpya*.

Uḷābha *ulabha*, *as*, m., gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāp. v, 3, 116 (Kāś.)

Uḷāḍ *ulinda*, *as*, m., N. of a country, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

Uḷumbā *ulumbā*, f. the stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass, Nigh.; (cf. *umbi*).

Uḷul *ulul*, *is*, m. an outcry indicative of prosperity, AV. iii, 19, 6.

Uḷūka *ulūka*, *as*, m. (√*val*, Up. iv, 41), an owl, RV. x, 165, 4; AV. vi, 29, 1; VS.; TS.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; N. of Indra, Vām.; of a Muni (in the Vāyup. enumerated together with Kaṇḍa, but perhaps identical with him, as the Vaiṣeṣika system is called Aulūkyā-darsana in the Sarvad.); of a Nāga, Suparn.; of a king of the Uḷūkas; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv.; (*i*), f., N. of the primeval owl, Hariv. 222; VP.; (*am*), n. a kind of grass (= *ulāpa*), L.; [cf. Lat. *ulula*; Gk. ὀλ-ολυ-ολα; Old High Germ. *ūla*; Angl. Sax. *ūle*; Mod. Germ. *Eule*; Eng. owl; Fr. *hulotte*.] — **oeti**, f. a species of owl, VarBrS. — **jī**, m. 'conquering the owl,' the crow, Nigh.; 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a man (= Indra-jit), Vām. ii, 1, 13. — **paksha**, mfn. (fr. *ṣ*), having the shape of the wing of an owl, Pat. — **pāka**, m. the young of an owl, gaṇa *nyāṅk-ādi*, Pāp. vii, 3, 53. — **puocho**, mfn. (fr. *ṣ*), having the shape of the tail of an owl, Pat. — **yātu** (*ulūka*), m. a demon in the shape of an owl, RV. vii, 104, 22; AV. viii, 4, 22.

Uḷūkhala *ulūkhala*, *am*, n. a wooden mortar, RV. i, 28, 6; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvŚr. &c.; N. of a particular kind of cup for holding the Soma (shaped like a mortar), Comm. on KātyŚr.; a staff of Uḷūkhara wood (carried on certain occasions), L.; bdellium, L.; (*as*), m., N. of an evil spirit, PārGr. i, 16, 23; of a particular ornament for the ear, MBh. iii, 10520. — **budhna**, mfn. forming the base or pedestal of a mortar, TS. vii, 2, 1, 3. — **musalā**, *e*, n. du. mortar and pestle, AV. ix, 6, 15; ŚB.; KātyŚr.; — **rūpā-tā**, f. the state of having the shape of a mortar, ŚBr. vii. — **suta**, mfn. pressed out or pounded in a mortar (as the Soma), RV. i, 28, 1-4. **Uḷūkhalaḥgiri**, m. the base of a mortar, BhP.

Uḷūkhala, *am*, n. a small mortar, mortar, RV. i, 28, 5 (voc.); bdellium, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a Muni, Vāyup.

Uḷūkhālīka, mfn. pounded in a mortar, L.; (ifc.) using as a mortar; (see *dantūlūkhālīka*).

Uḷūkhālī, mfn. ifc. id.

Uḷūṭa *ulūṭa*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (cf. the next, and *utūla*).

Uḷūṭa *ulūṭa*, *as*, m. the boa, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; (*i*), f., N. of a wife of Garuḍa, L. **Uḷūṭīśa**, m. 'Uḷūṭi's husband,' N. of Garuḍa, L.

Uḷūpa *ulūpa*, *as*, m. a species of plant (cf. *ulāpa*); (*i*), f., N. of a daughter of the Nāga Kau-ravya (married to Arjuna), MBh.

Uḷūli *ulūli*, mfn. crying aloud, noisy, ChUp. iii, 19, 3; (cf. *ulūli*).

Uḷūlu, mfn. id., Lāṭy. iv, 2, 9.

Uḷka *ulka*, *as*, m., N. of a king, Hariv.

Uḷkā *ulkā*, f. (√*ush*, Up. iii, 42), a fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor, fire falling from heaven, RV. iv, 4, 2; x, 68, 4; AV. xix, 9, 9; MBh.; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; a firebrand, dry grass &c. set on fire, a torch, ŚBr. v, R.; Kathās. &c.; (in astrol.) one of the eight principal Daśās or aspect of planets indicating the fate of men, Jyotisha (T.); N. of a grammar. — **aktra**, n. (in astrol.) a particular position of the stars, Rudrayāmala (T.). — **jihva**, m. 'fire-tongued,' N. of a Rakshas, R. — **dhārīn**, mfn. a torch-bearer. — **navami**, f. the ninth day of the light half of the month Āśvayuj; — **vratā**, n. a particular observance to be performed on that day, Heat. ii, 895 seqq. — **nir-bata**, mfn. struck down by a fiery meteor, AV. xix, 9, 9. — **mālin**, m. 'wearing a wreath of firebrands,' N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. — **mukha**, m. 'fire-mouthed,' a particular form of demon (assumed by the departed spirit of a Brāhman who eats ejected food), Mn. xii, 71; Kathās.; Mā-

latim.; N. of a descendant of Ikshvāku; of an ape, R.; of a Rakshas, R. vi, 87, 12; (f), f. a fox, L.

Ulkushī, f. a brilliant phenomenon in the sky, a meteor, ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr. iii; a firebrand, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **mat**, mfn. accompanied by fiery phenomena, AV. v, 17, 4. **Ulkushy-anta**, mfn. taking place at the end or after a fiery phenomenon, ŚBr. xi, 2, 7, 25.

Ulmuka, *am*, n. (Up. iii, 84) a firebrand, a piece of burning charcoal used for kindling a fire, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of a Bala-rāma, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Manu Cakshusha, VP. — **mathyā**, mfn. to be produced out of a firebrand (as fire), ŚBr. xii, 4, 3, 3.

Ulmakya, mfn. coming from or produced out of a firebrand (as fire), ŚBr. xii.

उल्ब *ulba* or *ulva* (rarely *as*, m.), *am*, n. (√uc, 'to accumulate') Up. iv, 95; more probably fr. √i. *uri*, BRD.), a cover, envelope, esp. the membrane surrounding the embryo, RV. x, 51, 1; AV. iv, 2, 8; VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the vulva, womb, VS. xix, 76; a cave, cavity, L.; [cf. Lat. *alvus*, *vulva*; Lith. *urvā*, *ūla*.]

Ulbāna or **ulvāna**, *am*, n. the membrane enveloping the embryo, TĀr. i, 10, 7; (*ulband*), mfn. anything laid over in addition, superfluous, abundant, excessive, much, immense, strong, powerful, TS. iii; MBh.; BhP.; Śuśr. &c.; singular, strange, AitĀr.; manifest, evident, L.; (ifc.) abundantly furnished with, MBh.; Śuśr. &c.; (*as*), m. a particular position of the hands in dancing; N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha, BhP.; (*ā*), f. a particular dish (consisting of milk mixed with the juice of melons, bananas &c.), Nigh.

Ulbāṣishan, mfn. somewhat strange, rather strange, AitĀr.

U'bya, mfn. being inside the membrane enveloping the embryo, (with *āpah*) the fluid surrounding the embryo, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*am*), n. excess and vitiation of any of the three humors of the body (bile, phlegm, or wind), MW.; any calamity, MW.

उल्ल *ulla*, *as*, i, m. f. a species of Arum, Nigh.

उल्लकसन *ullakasana*, *am*, n. erection of the hair of the body (through joy), L.

उल्लगन *ul-lagna* (ud-la°), *am*, n. (in astron.) the Lagna (q. v.) of any particular place, W.

उल्लङ्ग *ul-laṅgh* (ud-√laṅgh), Caus. P. — **laṅghayati**, to leap over, pass over or beyond, overstep, transgress, Megh.; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; to pass (time), Kathās. lxvii, 106; lxvii, 707; to pass over, escape, Kathās. lii, 211; Pañcar.; to transgress, exceed, violate, spurn, trespass, offend, MärkP.; BhP.; Daś. &c.

Ullāṅghana, *am*, n. the act of leaping or passing beyond or over, Mall. on Kum.; transgression, trespass, offence, sin, Kathās.

Ullāṅghaniya, mfn. to be transgressed; to be passed over; to be trespassed against, Pañcat.

Ullāṅghita, mfn. jumped or passed over; exceeded, transgressed, violated, trespassed against. — **āsana**, mfn. one by whom orders are transgressed, rebellious, disobedient. **Ullāṅghitādhvan**, mfn. one who has passed over a road.

1. **Ullāṅghya**, mfn. = *ul-laṅghaniya* above, Kathās.

2. **Ullāṅghya**, ind. p. having leapt over, springing over, passing beyond; transgressing &c.

उल्लप *ul-lap* (ud-√lap), Caus. — **lāpayati**, to flatter, coax, caress, MärkP.

Ullāpa, *as*, m. a coaxing or complimentary speech, Bhartṛ.; calling out in a loud voice; change of voice in grief or sickness &c. (= *kāku*, q. v.), W.

Ullāpaka, *am*, n. a coaxing or flattering speech, Car.

Ullāpana, *am*, n. the act of coaxing, flattering, MärkP.; (mfn.) transitory, perishable, Lalit.

Ullāpika, *am*, n. (?) a kind of cake, MBh.

Ullāpin, mfn. calling out in a coaxing or complimentary manner, Amar.

Ullāpya, *am*, n. a kind of drama (in one act), Sāh. 545.

उल्लम्भन *ul-lamphana* (ud-la°), *am*, n. a jump, L.

उल्लम्ब *ul-lamb* (ud-√lamb), Caus. P. — **lambayati**, to hang up, hang, Kathās.

Ullāmbita, mfn. hanging, hovering, Mṛicch.

Ullāmbin, mfn. ifc. hanging on, Kathās.

उल्लल *ul-lal* (ud-√lal), P. — **lalati**, to jump up, spring up, Śis. v, 47; Caus. — **lalayati**, to jump up, spring up, Śis. v, 7; Pañcat. (ed. Bühler) ii, 40, 22.

Ullāla, mfn. shaking, trembling, W.

Ullāla, *as*, m. (?), N. of a metre (four verses of alternately fifteen and thirteen instants).

उल्लस *ul-las* (ud-√las), P. **Ā. -lasati**, -*te*, to shine forth, beam, radiate, be brilliant, BhP.; Pañcar.; Śis. &c.; to come forth, become visible or perceptible, appear, BhP.; Kathās. &c.; to resound, Kathās.; Rājāt.; to sport, play, dance, be wanton or joyful, Amar.; Chandom.; to jump, shake, tremble, be agitated, BhP.; Pañcar. &c.; Caus. — **lāsayati**, to cause to shine or radiate, make brilliant, Pañcar.; Prab.; to cause to come forth or appear, cause to resound, Sāh.; to divert, delight, Śatr.; Hit.; to cause to dance or jump, agitate, cause to move, Kathās.; Rājāt.; Hit. &c.

Ullāsa, mfn. bright, shining; sporting, merry, happy; going out, issuing, W. — **tā**, f. splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness; going out, issuing, W.

Ullāsat, mfn. (pres. p.) shining forth, beaming; coming forth &c. (see above). — **phala**, m. poppy, Nigh.

Ullāsita, mfn. shining, bright, brilliant, Pañcar.; coming forth, rising, appearing, Śis.; Sāh.; ejected, brought out; drawn, unsheathed (as a sword), Śis. vi, 51; merry, happy, joyful, Kathās.; moving, trembling.

Ullāsa, *as*, m. light, splendour, L.; the coming forth, becoming visible, appearing, Kathās. xiv, 13; Sāh.; Kap. &c.; joy, happiness, merriness, Kathās.; Amar. &c.; increase, growth, BhP. vii, 1, 7; (in rhet.) giving prominence to any object by comparison or opposition, Kuval.; chapter, section, division of a book (e. g. of the Kāvya-prakāśa).

Ullāsana, *am*, n. the act of shining forth, radiating, Rājāt. v, 343; (*ā*), f. causing to come forth or appear, Bālar.

Ullāsita, mfn. caused to shine, caused to come forth, &c.

Ullāsin, mfn. playing, sporting, dancing.

उल्लाष *ul-lāgha*, mfn. (fr. √lāgh, 'to be able,' with *ud*, Kāś. on Pān. viii, 3, 55), recovered from sickness, convalescent; dexterous, clever, L.; pure, L.; wicked, L.; happy, merry, L.; (*as*), m. black pepper, L. — **tā**, f. wholesomeness, health, Rājāt.

Ullāghaya, Nom. P. **ullāghayati**, to cause to recover or revive, resuscitate, Rājāt.

उल्लाङ्गल *ul-lāṅgula* (ud-la°), mfn. with up-raised tail.

उल्लाप *ul-lāpa*, &c. See *ul-lap*.

उल्लाल *ul-lāla*. See *ul-lal*.

उल्लिख *ul-likh* (ud-√likh), P. — **likhati**, to make a slit or incision or line, tear, mark by scratching; to furrow, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Śuśr.; to scratch, scrape, cut, make lines upon, MBh.; BhP.; Śuśr. &c.; to make a scratch or incision, cut into, ŚadyBr.; Gobh.; ĀsvGr. &c.; to chip, chisel, Kum.; Kathās.; to delineate, shape, make visible or clear, Sarvad.; to polish, grind away by polishing, Śak. 139d; Ragh.; to stir up, cause to come up (e. g. phlegm), Śuśr.; Caus. — **lekhayati**, to stir up, cause to come up, ŚārngS.

Ullikhana, *am*, n. an emetic, BhP.

Ullikhita, mfn. slit, torn; scratched, polished, &c.

Ullikha, *as*, m. causing to come forth or appear clearly, Prasannar.; bringing up, vomiting, Car.; mentioning, speaking of, description, intuitive description, Sāh. 486; Kathās.; Rājāt. &c.; (in rhet.) description of an object according to the different impressions caused by its appearance, Sāh.; Kuval.; (*ā*), f. stroke, line, L.; (*am*), n. (scil. *yuddha*) (in astron.) a conjunction of stars in which a contact takes place, Śūryas. vii, 18; VarBṛS.

Ullikhana, mfn. delineating, making lines, making visible or clear, Sarvad.; (*am*), n. the act of marking by lines or scratches, furrowing, KātyŚr.; scratching open or up, scraping, Mn.; Yājñ.; bring-

ing up, vomiting; an emetic, Śuśr.; mentioning, speaking of, L.

Ullikhin, mfn. scratching, touching, Kād.; delineating, making visible or clear, Sarvad.

Ullikhya, mfn. to be scraped or pared; to be written, Kathās.; to be delineated; to be made visible or clear, Sarvad.

उल्लिङ्गय *ul-liṅgaya* (ud-li°), Nom. (fr. *liṅga*).

Ullīṅgita, mfn. made manifest by marks or characteristics, Kir. xiv, 2.

उल्लिह *ul-lih* (ud-√lih).

Ullāha, mfn. ground, polished, Bhartṛ.

उल्ली *ul-lī* (ud-√lī), Caus. P. — **lāpayati**, to cause to lie down, put to bed (?), Kāś. on Pān. i, 3, 70; **Ā. -lāpayate**, to humiliate, subdue, ib.; to deceive, not to keep one's promise to, ib.

उल्लुच् *ul-luñc* (ud-√luñc).

Ullūcana, *am*, n. the act of pulling or tearing out, plucking out (e. g. the hair), BhP.; Yājñ.

Ullūcita, mfn. plucked, Kathās. lxii, 71.

उल्लुह *ul-luḥ* (ud-√2. luḥ), P. — **luḥati**, to roll, wallow, Kuval.

उल्लुहा *ul-luḥā* (ud-lu°), f. (√luḥ), irony, Sāh.

उल्लुप *ul-lup* (ud-√lup).

Ullūpta, mfn. taken out or away, drawn up, AV. v, 28, 14; ix, 33, 2; 46, 6; Kauś.; Śuśr.

Ullōpam, ind. p. having taken out, taking out, drawing up, Kauś.

Ullōpya, *am*, n. a kind of song, Yājñ.

उल्ल 1. *ul-lū* (ud-√lū).

2. **Ullū**, mfn. cutting off, cutting, Comm. on Pān. vi, 4, 83.

Ullūna, mfn. cut off, cut (as grass), ŚāṅkhŚr.

उल्लोच *ul-loca* (ud-lo°), *as*, m. (√loc), an awning, canopy, L.

उल्लोल *ul-lola* (ud-lo°), mfn. (√lul), dangling, waving, Comm. on MBh.; (*as*), m. a large wave, L.

उल्ल *ulva*, &c. See *ulba*, col. i.

उवट *uvaṭa*, *as*, m., N. of a commentator on the Rīgveda-prāśākhya.

उवे *uvē*, ind. an interjection, RV. x, 86, 7.

उशंगव *uśaṅgava*, *as*, m., N. of a king, MBh. ii.

उशत् 1. *uśat*, *am*, or *uśata*, *as*, m., N. of a king, Hariv.

उशत् 2. *uśāt*, mfn. (pres. p. of *vaś*, q. v.) wishing, desiring.

Uśā-dah, *dhak*, m. burning with desire or intensely, N. of Agni, RV. iii, 6, 7; 34, 3; vii, 7, 2.

Uśāna, *ā* (Pān. vii, 1, 94; Ved. acc. *ām*; Ved. loc. and dat. *e*; voc. *as*, *a*, and *am*, Kāś. on Pān.), m., N. of an ancient sage with the patronymic Kāvya, RV.; AV. iv, 29, 6; Kauś. (in later times identified with Śukra, the teacher of the Āsuras, who presides over the planet Venus); N. of the planet Venus, MBh.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; N. of the author of a Dharma-śāstra, Hcat. i, 5; (*uśānasah stoma*, m., N. of a verse (RV. v, 29, 9) to be muttered by one who thinks himself poisoned, ĀsvŚr. v, 9, 1.)

Uśānā, ind. with desire or haste, zealously, RV.; (*ā*), f., N. of a wife of Rudra.

Uśānā, f. (cf. *uśānā* under √vaś), N. of a plant, ŚBr. iii, iv.

Uśāka, *as*, m., N. of a king, BhP.

Uśā, mfn. (Up. ii, 71) wishing, desiring, striving earnestly, zealous, RV.; desirable, amiable, lovely, charming, VS.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; BhP.; (*k*), m. fire, Up.; boiled butter, ghee, ib.; (*k*), f., N. of the mother of Kakshivat.

Uśā, *as*, m., N. of the father of Kakshivat, Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr.

Uśī, f. wish, L. — **nara**, *ās*, m. pl. (Comm. on Up. iv, 1), N. of an ancient people in Central India, AitBr.; Pān.; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. a king of that people, MBh.; Hariv.; VP. &c.; (*ndrānī*), f. a queen of that people, [N. of a plant, Say.], RV. x, 59, 10; — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain, Kathās.

Uśira, *as*, *am*, m. n. (Up. iv, 31), the fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus, Śuśr.; Śak.;

Hcat. &c.; (ī), f. a species of grass, L. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain. — *biṣa*, m., N. of a mountain, MBh.; Hariv.

Uśiraka, *am*, n. the above root, L.

Uśirika, *m(f)ṇ*, trading in or selling *Uśira*, Pāp. iv, 4, 53.

Uśāya, *mfn*, to be wished or longed for, desirable, RV. vii, 3, 9.

उशीरी *uśatī*, f., incorrect for *ruśatī*, q. v.

उश्रायुस् *uśrāyus*, *us*, m., N. of a son of Purūravas, VP.

उष 1. *ush*, cl. 1. P. (connected with 3. *vas*, q. v.) *ośati*, *ośam-cakāra*, and *uwo-sha* (Pāp. iii, 1, 38; 3. pl. *uśuh*, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 4, 78), *ośitā*, *ośishyati*, *auśitī*, Dhātup. xvii, 45; cl. 9. P. *uśudā*, RV. ii, 4, 7) to burn, burn down (active), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. iv, 189; Śiā.; to punish, chastise, Mn. ix, 273; Pass. *uśyate*, *ośam-cakre*, to burn (neuter), Suśr.; Car.; Bhāṭṭ.

2. **Ush**, f. (only *ds*, gen. sg.) early morning, dawn, RV.; AV. xvi, 6, 6; (*uśās tisrāḥ*, f. pl. morning, midday, and evening, RV. viii, 41, 3.)

1. **Usha**, *as*, m. (for 2. see s.v.) early morning, dawn, daybreak, L.; bellium; saline earth, L.; (*ā*), f., see below; (*am*), n. the fossil salt, L.; (cf. *ūsha*.) — *m-gu*, *us*, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 7667; of a king, MBh.; of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1219.

Ushah (in comp. for *uśās* below). — *kala*, m. 'crying at daybreak, a cock, L.

Ushapa, *am*, n. black pepper; the root of Piper Longum; (*ā*), f. Piper Longum; Piper Chaba; dried ginger; (cf. *ūshaṇa*.)

Ushat, *an*, m., N. of a son of Su-yañja, Hariv.; (*tī*), f. (scil. *pāc*) a harsh speech (v.l. *uśatī*; erroneous for *ruśatī*?), MBh. **Ushad-gu**, *us*, m., N. of a son of Svāhi, Hariv.; VP. **Ushad-ratha**, *as*, m., N. of a son of Titikshu, ib.

Ushapa, *as*, m. fire, L.; the sun, L.; Ricinus Communis, L.

Ushar (in comp. for *uśās* below). — **būdh** (nom. — *bhut*), *mfn*, awaking with the morning light, early awaked (a N. esp. applied to Agni as kindled in the early morning), RV. — **būdhā**, *mfn*, id., RV. iii, 2, 14; vi, 15, 1; fire, L.; a child, L.; Ricinus Communis, L.

Ushās, *ās*, f. (nom. pl. *uśāsas* and *uśāsas*; instr. pl. *uśādabhis*, RV. i, 6, 3; see Kāś. on Pāp. vii, 4, 48) morning light, dawn, morning (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the *Ādityas* and the night), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Śak. &c.; the evening light, RV. x, 127, 7; N. of a wife of Bhava (= *Φοιβος*) or Rudra, VP.; (*uśāsasu*, *ōśāś*, and *ōśāś*), f. du. night and morning, RV.; VS. &c.; (*si*), f. the end of day, twilight, L.; (*as*), n. daybreak, dawn, twilight, UP. iv, 233; L.; the outer passage of the ear, L.; the Mālaya range, L.; [cf. Gk. *hūs*; Lat. *auro-ra*; Lith. *auss-ra*; Old High Germ. *ōs-tan*.]

1. **Ushasya**, *mfn*, sacred to the dawn (Pāp. iv, 2, 31), VS. xxiv, 4; ĀśvŚr.

2. **Ushasya**, *Nom*, (fr. *ushas*, *gaṇa kaṇḍu-ādi*, Pāp. iii, 1, 27 [not in Kāś.]) P. *ushasyati*, to grow light, dawn.

Ushā, f. morning light, dawn, morning, RV.; AV. xii, 2, 45; VS. &c.; night, VP.; Car.; a cow, L.; N. of a daughter of Bāṇa and wife of A-niruddha, AgP.; burning, scorching, Suśr.; (*ā*), ind. at day-break, L.; at night, L. — *kara*, m. 'night-maker', the moon, VarBrS. — *kala*, m. a cock; (cf. *uśah*°).

— *pati*, m. 'Ushā's husband', N. of A-niruddha, AgP. — *ramaṇa*, m. id., L. — *rāḡōdaya*, m. 'appearance of the morning light', N. of a drama. **Ushēsa**, m. 'the night's husband', the moon, VarBr.; 'Ushā's husband', N. of A-niruddha, L.

Ushās (in Dvandva comp. for *uśās* above, Pāp. vi, 3, 31) — *nakṭā*, f. du. dawn and night, RV.; AV. — *sūrya*, n. dawn and sun, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 3, 31.

1. **Ushita** (for 2. see s.v.), *mfn*, burnt; quick, expeditious, L.

Usho (in comp. for *uśās* above). — *jala*, n. pl. 'the Dawn's tears', *dush*, Kathās. — *devatya*, *mfn*, one whose deity is the dawn. — *rāga*, m. the morning light, dawn, Daś.

Ushṭa, *mfn*, burnt, L.

Ushnā, *m(f)*, rarely *īn*, (Uṇ. iii, 2) hot, warm; ardent, passionate, impetuous, RV. x, 4, 2; AV. vi, 68, 1; viii, 9, 17; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Suśr.; Mn. &c.; pungent, acrid; sharp, active, L.; (*as*), m. onion,

L.; N. of a man, VP.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. heat, warmth, the hot season (June, July), Mn. xi, 113; Śak.; Daś. &c.; any hot object, MBh.; N. of certain positions in the retrograde motion of the planet Mars, VarBrS.; N. of a Varsha, VP.; (*ā*), f. heat, L.; consumption, L.; bile, L.; N. of a plant, Nigh.; (*am*), ind. hotly, ardently, R.; (*uśnam kṛitvā* or *uśnam-kṛitya*, ind. p. having made hot or heated, Pāp. i, 4, 74.) — *kara*, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, Kāś. — *kāla*, m. the hot season, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Hit. — *kirapa*, m. 'hot-rayed' the sun, VarBrS. — *kṛit*, m. 'causing heat', the sun, L. — *ga*, m. (with and without *kāla*) the hot season, R. — *gandhā*, f., N. of a plant. — *gu*, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, BhP. — *ghna*, n. 'heat-destroyer', a parasol, L. — *m-karapa*, *mfn*, causing heat, heating, Vārt. on Pāp. vi, 3, 70. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. heat, warmth. — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *didhiti*, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, L. — *nadi*, f. 'the hot river', N. of Vaitaraṇī the river of hell, L. — *ya*, see *ūshma-ya*. — *phalā*, f. a species of plant, Nigh. — *bhāśa*, *-bhrit*, *-mahas*, *-raśmi*, *-ruoi*, m. the sun, MBh.; Ragh.; Kum.; Kir. &c. — *vāta*, m. a particular disease of the bladder, ŚārngS. — *vāraṇa*, n. 'keeping off the heat', a parasol, chattar, Kum. — *vidagdhaka*, m. a particular disease of the eyes, ŚārngS. — *vīrya*, *mfn*, possessing warming power, Car.; Delphinus Ganges-ticus, L. — *vetāli*, f., N. of a witch, Hariv. — *samaya*, m. the hot season. — *sundara*, m., N. of several plants. — *aparāsa-vat*, *mfn*, anything which feels hot (as fire), Tarkas. **Ushnāpānu**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun. **Ushnāgama**, m. approach of the heat, beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushnānta**, m. end of the hot season, R. **Ushnābhigama**, m. approach or beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushnābhīprīya**, *mfn*, tending to heat (as a fever), Car.; *prāyin*, *mfn*, suffering from the above fever, ib. **Ushnāsaha**, m. (scil. *kāla*) 'the time in which heat is tolerable', the winter, L. **Ushnōdaka**, n. hot water, water boiled and so reduced in quantity (said to be wholesome to drink and healing when used for bathing), Bhpr. **Ushnōpagama**, m. the beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushnōshpa**, *mfn*, very hot, Śiā. v, 45.

Ushnaka, *mfn*, hot, warm; sick of fever, feverish, L.; sharp, smart, active, L.; warming, heating, L.; (*as*), m. heat, hot season (June and July), L.; fever, L.; blight, blast, L.; the betel-nut, Nigh.

Ushnaya, *Nom*, P. *ushnāyati*, to make hot, heat.

Ushnālu, *mfn*, suffering from heat, Kāty. on Pāp. v, 2, 122; Vikr.

Ushni, *mfn*, burning; see *dīny-ushni*, p. 114, col. 1.

Ushnikā, f. (Pāp. v, 2, 71) rice-broth, L.

Ushpiman, *ā*, m. heat, ChUp.

Ushni (in comp. for *ushna*). — *√kṛi*, to make warm or hot, heat, Suśr.; Mṛjich. — *kṛita*, *mfn*, heated, hot, boiled, Subh. — *gaṇa*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 10698. — *nābha*, m., N. of a divine being, MBh.

Ushniśa, *as*, *am*, m. n. (*uśnam īshate hinasti*, *īśakandhv-ādi* [Vārt. on Pāp. vi, 1, 94] *para-rūpam*, T.) anything wound round the head, turban, fillet, AV. xv, 2, 1-4; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a diadem, crown, L.; a kind of excrescence on the head of Buddha. — *paṭṭa*, m. a turban, fillet, Ratnāv. — *bhājanā*, n. anything serving for a turban, ŚBr. iii. **Ushniśhārpapā**, f., N. of a goddess (Buddh.).

Ushniśhin, *mfn*, furnished with or wearing a turban, VS. xvi, 22; R.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii.

1. **Ushma**, *as*, m. heat, L.; the hot season, L.; spring, L.; passion, anger, L.; ardour, eagerness, L.

2. **Ushma** (in comp. for *ushman* below). — *ja*, *mfn*, produced from vapour. — *tā*, f. heat, MBh. — *ya*, see *ūshma-ya*. — *vat*, *mfn*, heated, burning, smoking, Suśr. — *sveda*, m. a vapour bath, Suśr. **Ushmāgama**, m. beginning of the hot season, L. **Ushmānvita**, *mfn*, filled with rage, L. **Ushmāyana**, n. the hot season. **Ushmōpagama**, m. beginning of the hot season, L.

Ushmaka, m. the hot season, L.

Ushman, *ā*, m. heat, ardour, steam, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c. (in many cases, where the initial *u* is combined with a preceding *a*, not to be distinguished from *ūshmán*, q. v.); the hot season, L.; anger, wrath, L.

Ushmāya, *Nom*, Ā. *ushmāyate*, = *ūshmāya*, q. v.

उष 2. *usha* (for 1. see col. 1), *as*, m. (probably for *uśa*, fr. *√vat*; cf. *uśa-dah*), a lover, L.

उषस्त *ushastā*, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi, ŚBr.

Ushaeti, *is*, m. id., ChUp.

उषिज *ushija*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Ūru, VP.

उषित 2. *ushita* (for 1. see col. 1), *mfn*, p. of *√vas*, q. v.

Ushitavya, *ushitvā*, *ushṭvā*. See *√vas*.

उशीर *ushira*, v. l. for *mūra*, q. v.

उष्ट *uštī* (RV.) and *uštī*, *ī*, m. (probably fr. *√uksh* and connected with *ukshān*), a bull drawing a plough, RV. x, 106, 2; TS. v; KātyŚr.; Kauś.

Ushāra, *as*, m. (*√ush*, UP. iv, 161; but probably connected with the above), a buffalo, RV.; AV. xx, 127, 2; 132, 13; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; a camel, MBh.; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; a cart, waggon, L.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; (ī), f. a she-camel, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; an earthen vessel in the shape of a camel, L.; N. of a plant, Nigh. — *karpika*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. — *kāndī*, f. Echinops Echinatus, L. — *krośin*, *mfn*, making a noise like a camel, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 79. — *kharā*, n. camel and donkey, *gaṇa gavāśvādī*, Pāp. ii, 4, 11. — *grīva*, m. hemorrhoids, Suśr. — *jīhva*, m., N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh. — *tva*, n. the state of being a camel, Hcat. — *dūshara-puochikā* or *oohī*, f. the plant *Tragia Involucrata*, L. — *nishadana*, n. a particular posture among Yogins, Sarvad. — *pādika*, f. *Jasminum Sambac*, L. — *pāla*, m. a driver of camels, L. — *bhaskāś* or *śhikā*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *yāna*, n. a camel-carriage, vehicle drawn by camels, L. — *vāmi*, n. (?), Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 40. — *vāmī-sata*, n. a hundred of camels and mares, Ragh. v, 32. — *vāhin*, *mfn*, drawn by camels (as a car). — *śāśa*, n. camel and hare, Pāp. ii, 4, 11. — *śirodhara*, n. hemorrhoids. — *śādi*, n. (?), Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 40. — *sthāna*, n. a stable for camels; (*mfn*.) born in a stable for camels, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 3, 35. **Ushtrākṛiti**, m. 'having the shape of a camel', the fabulous animal called *Śarabha*, L. **Ushtrāksha**, m. 'camel-eyed', N. of a man.

Ushtrikā, f. a she-camel, Pañcat.; an earthen vessel shaped like a camel, L.; N. of a plant, L.

उश्निह *ushnih*, *k*, f. (fr. *√snih* with *ud*, Kāś. on Pāp. iii, 2, 59), N. of a Vedic metre (consisting of twenty-eight syllabic instants, viz. two Pādas with eight instants, and one with twelve; the varieties depend on the place of the twelve-syllabled Pāda), RPrāt. 888 ff.; AV. xix, 21, 1; VS.; a brick sacred to the above metre, KātyŚr.; N. of one of the Sun's horses, VP.

Ushnig (in comp. for *ushnih* above). — *garbhā*, f. (with *gāyatrī*) N. of a Vedic metre (consisting of three Pādas of six, seven, and eleven instants), RPrāt. 887.

Ushnikā, f. the Ushnih metre, RV. x, 130, 4; VS.; (*āś*), f. pl. the nape of the neck, RV. x, 163, 2; AV.

उष्य *ushya*. See *√vas*.

उषल *ushyala*, *am*, n. a frame of a bed [BRD.], AV. xiv, 1, 60.

उसृ *usṛi*, f. (*√as*), morning light, daybreak, day (acc. pl. *usṛās*), RV. vii, 15, 8; viii, 41, 3; (instr. *usṛā*), RV. iv, 45, 5.

Usrā, *ā*, f. (Uṇ. ii, 13) morning light, daybreak, brightness, RV.; (personified as a red cow), a cow, RV.; AV. xii, 3, 73; MBh. xiii; R. &c.; N. of a plant, L.; (*as*), m. a ray of light, RV. i, 87, 1; Ragh.; Kir. &c.; the sun; day; an ox, bull, RV. vi, 12, 4; VS. iv, 33; N. of the Aśvins, RV. ii, 39, 3; iv, 62, 1; vii, 74, 1. — *yāman*, *mfn*, moving towards brightness or the day, RV. vii, 74, 1.

Usri, *is*, f. morning light, brightness, RV. ix, 65, 1; 67, 9.

Usrikā, *as*, m. a small ox, RV. i, 190, 5.

Usriya, *mfn*, reddish, bright (said of a cow and bull), RV.; (*as*), m. a bull, RV.; (*ā*), f. light, brightness; a cow, RV.; AV.; any product of the cow (as milk), RV.; AV. **Usriyā-tvā**, n. the state of being a cow, MaitrS.

Usriya, *Nom*, P. *usriyati*, to wish for a cow, Comm. on Pāp. vi, 1, 95.

उह *uh*, cl. 1. P. *ohati*, *uoha*, *auhit*, &c., to give pain, hurt, kill, L.; (cf. t. *āh*.)

उहान *uhāna*, as, m., N. of a country, L.

उहुवायिवासिष्ठ *uhuvāyi-vāsishṭha*, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

उह *uh*, mfn. (√*vah*), bearing, carrying, RV. iv, 45, 4.

Uhyamāna. See √*vah*.

Uhra, as, m. a bull, L.

उहगान *uhya-gāna*, v. l. for *ūhya-gāna*, q. v.

ऊ

ऊ १. *ū*, the sixth letter of the alphabet (corresponding to *u* long, and having the sound of that letter in the word *rule*). — *kāra*, -*varṇa*, m. the letter or sound *ū*, TPṛāt.; VPṛāt. — *bhāva*, m. the becoming *ū*, TPṛāt.

ऊ २. *ū*, ind. an interjection of calling to; of compassion; a particle implying promise to protect, L.; a particle used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऊ ३. *ū*, mfn. (√*av*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20), helping, protecting, L.; (*ūs*), m. the moon, L.; N. of Śiva, L.

१. *Ūta*, mfn. (p. p. of √*av*, q. v.) favoured; loved; promoted, helped; protected.

२. *Ūti*, is, f. help, protection, promoting, refreshing favour; kindness, refreshment, RV.; AV.; means of helping or promoting or refreshing, goods, riches (also plur.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xii; enjoyment, play, dalliance, BHP. viii, 5, 44; = *ksharāṇa*, T. — *matī*, f. (scil. *ric*) N. of a Rīc (RV. i, 30, 7) which contains the word *ūti*, MaitrS.

३. *Ūma*, as, m. (Up. i, 143) a helper, friend, companion, RV.; AV. v, 2, 1; 3; AitBr.; ŚākhŚr.; (am), n., N. of a town or place, Comm. on Uṇ.; Siddh.

ऊ ४. *ū*, mfn. (√*ve*, Vop. xxvi, 73), weaving, sewing.

२. *Ūta*, mfn. (p. p. of √*ve*, q. v.) woven, sewed.

३. *Ūti*, is, f. the act of weaving, sewing, L.; red texture; tissue, BHP. ii, 10, 1; a mole's hole, TBr. i, 1, 3, 3.

ऊ *ū*, a mode of designating ३ *u* (q. v.) in the Pada-pāṭha followed by *iti*.

ऊकर *ūkhara*, ās, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect.

ऊरु *ūṭh*, *ūṭhati*, = *uṭh*, q. v.

ऊट १. *ūṭha* (for २. and ३. see १. and २. *uṭh*), mfn., p. p. of √*vah*, q. v.; (*ā*), f. a married woman, wife; (cf. *an-ūdhā*).

२. *Ūṭhi*, is, f. the act of bearing, carrying, Rājat.

ऊयि *ūyī*, is, f. a particular Soma vessel, TS. i, 2, 6; (cf. *onī*).

ऊणीतेजस् *ūṇi-tejas*, ās, m. (etym. doubtful), N. of a Buddha, L.

ऊति ३. *ūti*, is, m. (for १. and २. see ३. and ४. *ū* above), N. of a Daitya, SkandaP.

ऊतीक *ūtika*, as, m., N. of a plant which can be substituted for the Soma (cf. *pūṭika*), Kāth.; TāṇḍyaBr.

ऊदक *ūdaka*. See *an-ūdaka*.

ऊदल *ūdala*, am, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy.

ऊधस् *ūdhās*, (in Veda also) *ūdhan*, *ūdhar* (see Whitney's Gr. 430 b; in classical Sanskrit the stem *ūdhan* appears only in the fem. of an adj. compound, e.g. *kuṇḍādhni* &c.), as, ar, n. (√*vah*, Comm. on Up. iv, 192; √*ud*, T.) the udder of any female, breast, bosom, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; figuratively applied to the clouds, RV.; the night, Nir.; N. of a passage in the Mahānāmā (q. v.) verses, Lāṭy.; [cf. Gk. *oūthar*; Lat. *uber*; Angl. Sax. *ūder*; Old High Germ. *ūtar*; Mod. Germ. *Euter*; Mod. Eng. *udder*; Gaël. *uth*.] — *vatī*, f. (a female) with full udders, BHP.

ऊधान्या, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 2) contained in or coming from the udder, MaitrS.; Kāth.

ऊधस्या, m(fā)n. milking, giving milk, Hcat.; coming from the udder; (am), n. milk, Ragh.

ऊन *ūnā*, mfn. (√*av*, Up. iii, 2; ? cf. Zd. *ūna*), wanting, deficient, defective, short of the right quantity, less than the right number, not sufficient; less (in number, size, or degree), minus, fewer, smaller, inferior, AV. x, 8, 15; 44; xii, 1, 61; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.; less than (with abl., e.g. *lakshād ūna*, less than a Laksha, Kathās. liii, 10; or inf., e.g. *tad-ūna*, inferior to that one, Mn. ix, 123), less by (with instr., e.g. *dvābhyām ūna*, less by two, ŚBr. xi; or inf., e.g. *alpāna*, less by a little, a little less, Mn.; *pañcāna*, less by five &c.); less by one (prefixed to decimals from twenty up to one hundred, e.g. *ūna-vigīa* = *ekōna-vigīa*, the twentieth minus one, the nineteenth). — *koṭi-liṅga*, n., N. of a Liṅga. — *tā*, f., -*tva*, n. deficiency, inferiority, Hcat. — *rātra*, m., -*rātri*, f. 'defective by a night,' a N. applied to a particular lunar day (which is omitted if two lunar days end in one solar day), Sūryas. i, 40; 50; VarBrS. — *Ūnākshara*, mfn. defective by a syllable, Lāṭy. — *Ūnatiriktā*, mfn. too little or too much, VS.

ऊना, mfn. not sufficient, defective, less, inferior, ŚākhŚr.

ऊनाय, Nom. P. *ūnayati* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *ūnayī*) to leave deficient, not to fulfil, RV. i, 53, 3; to deduct or lessen, Pāṇ.; Vop. &c.

ऊना, mfn. lessened, reduced, fewer, less by (with instr.)

ऊन-√*krī*, to reduce or lessen by subtraction, subtract, Comm. on Sūryas.

ऊवध *ūbadhya* or *ūvadhya*, am, n. (etym. doubtful) undigested grass &c. in the stomach or bowels (of an animal killed for sacrifice), RV. i, 162, 10; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c. — *gohā*, m. any hole in the ground where the above is concealed, MaitrS.; AitBr. ii, 6, 16; ĀsvŚr. & Gr. &c.

ऊम् *ūm*, ind. an interjection of anger, L.; of reproach, L.; of envy, L.; a particle of interrogation, L.

ऊमा. See ३. *ū*.

ऊय *ūy*, cl. 1. *Ā. ūyate*, *ūyām-āsa*, *ūyitā*, *ūyishyate*, *ūyishṭa*, to weave, sew, = *ve*, q. v., Dhātup. xiv, 2.

ऊरी *ūrārī*, ind. = *urārī*, q. v., L.

ऊरि, ind. = *urī*, q. v., Śi. — *Ūry-ādī*, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. i, 4, 61.

ऊरु *ūrū*, us, m. [the f. may be *ū* at the end of compounds in comparison, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 69], (fr. √*urnu*, Up. i, 31) the thigh, shank, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; N. of an Āṅgīrasa and author of a Vedic hymn; N. of a son of Manu Cakshusha. — *graha*, m. paralysis of the thigh, Car. — *grahin*, mfn. suffering from the above, ib. — *glāni*, f. weakness of the thigh. — *ja*, mfn. born from the thigh, MBh.; (ar), m. a Vaiśya (supposed to be born from Brahmā's thigh, see RV. x, 90, 12; Mn. i, 31, &c.), L.; N. of the Rishi Aurva (q. v.) — *janman*, m. 'born from the thigh,' N. of Aurva (q. v.), Mālv. — *daghnā*, m(fā)n. reaching to the thighs, ŚBr. xii, xiii. — *dvayasa*, m(fā)n. id., Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15. — *parvaṇ*, m. n. joint of the thigh, knee, L. — *phalaka*, n. the thigh-bone, hip-bone, Yājñ. iii, 87. — *bhinna*, m(fā)n. having a rent in the thigh, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 52. — *mātra*, m(fā)n. reaching to the thigh, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15. — *akambha*, m. paralysis of the thigh, Car. — *sāda*, m. weakness of the thigh, ib. — *akambhā*, m. paralysis of the thigh; — *grihita*, mfn. afflicted by the above, MaitrS. — *stambha*, m. paralysis of the thigh, Suśr.; Kathās.; (*ā*), f. the plantain tree, L. — *Ūrūdbhava*, mfn. sprung from the thigh. — *Ūrūpāṇam*, ind. pressing upon the thigh, Daś. — *Ūrv-aṅga*, n. 'having a thigh-like body,' fungus, mushroom, L. — *Ūrv-aśthivā*, n. sg. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 77), f. n. du. (VS. xviii, 23), *āni*, n. pl. (ŚBr. viii) thigh and knee. — *Ūrv-aśthā*, n. thigh-bone, ŚBr. viii; — *mātrā*, m(fā)n. reaching to the thigh-bone, ib.

ऊरवा, as, m. 'born from the thigh (of Brahmā),' a Vaiśya (see *ūru-jā*), L.

१. *Ūrva* (for २. see s. v.), as, m., N. of the Rishi Aurva (from whose thigh sprang the submarine fire which is also called Aurva, q. v.), TāṇḍyaBr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the submarine fire [Sāy.] RV.

ऊर्वी, f. the middle of the thigh, Suśr.

ऊर्व्या, mfn. (fr. 1. *ūrva*?), being in the submarine fire [Mahidhara], VS. xvi, 45.

ऊरुरी *ūrurī*, ind. = *urārī*, q. v.

ऊर्ज १. *ūrj* (connected with √*erj*), Caus. P. *ūrjayati* (p. *ūrjadyat*), to strengthen, invigorate, refresh, RV.; ŚBr.: *Ā. ūrjayate* (p. *ūrjāyamāna*), to be strong or powerful, to be happy, RV. x, 37, 11; VS.; ĀsvŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; to live, L.; [cf. Gk. *ōpyōw*; Lat. *urge-o*; Goth. *vrīk-a*; Lith. *vers-iū*.]

२. *Ūrj*, f. strength, vigour; sap, juice; food, refreshment, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; BHP. &c.

ऊर्जा, mfn. strong, powerful, eminent, BHP.; Śi.; invigorating, strengthening; (*as*), m., N. of a month (= *kārttika*), TS. i; VS.; ŚBr.; Suśr. i, 19, 9; BHP. &c.; power, strength, vigour, sap, MBh.; Mn. ii, 55; BHP. &c.; life, breath, L.; effort, exertion, L.; N. of several men; (*ā*), f. strength, vigour, sap, RV. x, 76, 1; AV.; SV.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Vasishṭha, VP.; BHP.; (*am*), n. water, L. — *medha*, mfn. of eminent intelligence, very wise, Hcat. — *yoni*, m., N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh. — *vaha* and -*vāha*, m., N. of a king, VP. — *sani* (voc.), mfn. granting strength, N. of Agni, RV. vi, 4, 4. — *stambha*, m., N. of a Rishi in the second Manv-antara, BHP. — *Ūrjād* (3), mfn. consuming food, RV. x, 53, 4. — *Ūrjā-vat*, mfn. powerful, strong, PārGr. i, 15, 6; MBh. — *Ūrjānti*, mfn. worshipped with strengthening sacrifices, RV. viii, 39, 4; VS.

ऊर्जयत, mfn. pres. p. of √*ūrj*, q. v.; (*an*), m., N. of a teacher, VBr.

ऊर्जव्य, mfn. abounding in strength, sappy, strengthening, RV. v, 41, 20.

ऊर्जस्, as, n. vigour, strength, power, Sāh. — *ka-ra*, mfn. causing strength, MBh. — *vat* (*ūrjās*), mfn. sappy, juicy, vigorous, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; powerful, strong, BHP.; (*ī*), f., N. of several women. — *vala*, mfn. powerful, strong, mighty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 114; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a Rishi in the second Manv-antara, VP. — *vin*, mfn. powerful, strong, mighty, Pāṇ. v, 2, 114; MBh. &c.; violent; (*ini*), f. (in rhet.) description of violence.

ऊर्जानि, f. strength personified [BRD.; *sūryasya duhitri*, Sāy.], RV. i, 119, 2.

ऊर्जिता, mfn. endowed with strength or power, strong, mighty, powerful, excellent, great, important, gallant, exceeding, MBh.; Bhag.; Ragh.; Hit. &c.; proud, bragging; (*am*), n. strength, power, valour; (*am*), ind. excellently. — *citta*, mfn. of powerful mind, MBh. — *Ūrjātāsraya*, m. an abode of bravery, a hero, Kirāt.

ऊर्जिन, mfn. possessing food or strength, faithful.

ऊर्ण *ūrṇu* (connected with √1. *erj*), cl. 2. P. *Ā. ūrṇoti* and *ūrṇanti* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 90), *ūrṇute*, *aurṇot* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 91; AV.), *ūrṇāva*, *ūrṇunuve*, *ūrṇavāitā*, and *ūrṇuvitā* (Pāṇ. i, 2, 3), *ūrṇuvishyati*, -*le*, *aurṇavī*, *aurṇavī*, and *aurṇuvī* (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 6), *aurṇavishṭa*, to cover, invest, hide, surround, AV. vii, 1, 2; x, 2, 18; xviii, 4, 59; Bhaṭṭ.: *Ā.* to cover one's self, BHP.: Desid. P. *ūrṇunūshati*, *ūrṇunavishati*, *ūrṇunuvishati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 49; Vop.: Intens. *Ā. ūrṇonūyate*, Pat.

ऊर्णा, am, n. (in some compounds = *ūrṇā* below) wool; (*as*), m., N. of a Yaksha, BHP. — *nābha*, m. 'having wool on the navel,' a spider, SvetUp. &c.; a particular position of the hands; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, gaṇa *rājanyādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53. — *nābhī*, m. a spider (see above), TBr.; BrArUp.; BHP. &c. — *nābhī*, f. id. — *paṇa*, m. 'having a woollen covering,' a spider, BHP. — *mraḍas* (*ūrṇā*), mfn. soft as wool, RV. v, 5, 4; x, 18, 10; AV. xviii, 3, 49; VS. — *vābhī*, m. (fr. an obsolete √*vabh* [= Gk. *ōp-alwa*; Old High Germ. *web-an*, 'to weave'], Aufrecht) a spider (= *ūrṇā-nābhī*, Sāy.), ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 23.

ऊर्ण (less correctly spelt *urnā*), f. (Up. v, 47) wool, a woollen thread, thread, RV. iv, 22, 2; v, 52, 9; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mu. &c.; cobweb, BHP.; a circle of hair between the eyebrows, Kād.; Lalit.; N. of several women; [cf. *ūrāna*, *ūrā*, *ura-bhva*; also Gk. *ēp-i-or*; Lat. *vell-us*, *vill-us*, *lith. vil-na*; Goth. *vulla* (for *vulna*); Russ. *vōlna*; Mod. Germ. *Wolle*; Eng. *wool*.] — *piṇḍa*, m. a ball of wool, = *maya*, mfn. made of wool, woollen, Kunt.

vii, 25. — **vat**, mfn. abounding in wool, having wool, woolly, RV. vi, 15, 16; 3, 75, 8; (*ām*), m. a spider, ŚāṅkhBr.; N. of a man, Pāṇ. v, 3, 118; (*atī*), f. a ewe, RV. viii, 56, 3. — **valā**, mfn. having wool, woolly, ŚBr. vii. — **sūtrā**, n. a thread of wool, VS.; ŚBr. &c. — **atukā**, f. a tuft of wool, AitBr.; ĀśvGr. &c. **Ūrpadāra**, m., N. of a teacher. **Ūrputa**, mfn. covered, invested, Vop.; Kāś.

ऊर्द *ūrd* or *urd*, cl. 1. **Ā. ūrdate**, **ūrdām-cakre**, **ūrditā**, **ūrdishyate**, **aurdishṭa**, Dhātup. ii, 19, to measure, L.; to play, be cheerful, L.; to taste, L.

Ūrda, m(f)n. sportful, cheerful [T.], *gaṇa gaurdā*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42; (v.l. *kūrda*, Kāś).

ऊर्द *ūrdara*, as, m. (etym. doubtful; fr. *√dri* with *ūrj*, Up. v, 40) a granary [Sāy.], RV. ii, 14, 11; a hero, Comm. on Up.; a Rakshas, ib.

ऊर्ध *ūrdha*, **ūrdhaka**, an incorrect spelling for *ūrdhva*, *ūrdhvaka* below.

ऊर्ध्व *ūrdhva*, m(f)ān. (*√pridh*, BRD.; perhaps fr. *√ri*), rising or tending upwards, raised, elevated, erected, erect, upright, high, above, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c. (in class. Sanskrit occurring generally in compounds); (*am*), n. height, elevation, L.; anything placed above or higher (with abl.), L.; (*am*), ind. upwards, towards the upper part, aloft, above, in the upper regions, higher (with abl.), AV. xi, 1, 9; ŚBr. xii; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; (*ūrdhvaṃ* *√gam*, to go upwards or into heaven, die); in the sequel, in the later part (e.g. of a book or MS.; because in Sanskrit MSS. the later leaves stand above), subsequent, after (with abl.), ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Susr.; Mn. &c.; (*ata ūrdhvaṃ* or *ita ūrdhvaṃ*, henceforward, from that time forward, after that passage, hereafter, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Yājñ. &c.; *ūrdhvaṃ samvatsarāt*, after a year, Mn. ix, 77; *ūrdhvaṃ dehat*, after life, after death, MBh. i, 3606; after, after the death of (with abl., e.g. *ūrdhvaṃ pituḥ*, after the father's death, Mn. ix, 104); in a high tone, aloud, BhP.; [cf. Gk. *epōds*; Lat. *arduis*; Gaeil. *ard*]. — **kaon**, m. 'having the hair raised,' the descending node, L. — **kaṇṭha**, *ār*, m. pl., N. of a people, VBrS.; (*ā*), f. a species of asparagus, L. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m., N. of a plant; (*ā*), f. a species of asparagus, L. — **kapila**, m(f)ān. having a lid or cover (as a vessel), MaitrS. i, 8, 3; KātyŚr. iv, 14, 1. — **kara**, m. an upper hand (of Vishnu), Hcat.; (mfn.) having the hands raised upwards (and also casting rays of light upwards), Rātnāv. — **karpā**, mfn. having the ears erect, Śak. 8b; N. of a place. — **karmān**, n. motion or action tending upwards, Pāṇ. i, 3, 24; (mfn.) one whose actions tend upwards, L.; (*ā*), m., N. of Vishnu, L. — **kāya**, m. the upper part of the body, Naish. — **kṛta**, mfn. turned or directed upwards, Kathās. — **kṛtsana** (*ūrdhva*), mfn. (a beverage) whose pungent or strong part is on the surface (said of the Soma), RV. x, 144, 2; (or N. of a Rishi, Sāy.) — **ketu**, m., N. of a man, BhP. — **keśa**, mfn. having the hair erect; (*as*), m., N. of a man; (*ī*), f., N. of a goddess. — **kriyā**, f. motion or action tending upwards. — **ga**, mfn. going upwards, ascending, hovering, MBh.; Susr. &c.; being above, high; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Kṛishna, BhP.; — **pura**, n. the city of Hariscandra (who with his subjects is supposed to be suspended in the atmosphere), W.; — **ātman**, m. 'one whose soul tends upwards,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **gati**, f. the act of going or tending upwards, Susr.; the act of skipping, bounding, Pañcat.; (mfn.) going or tending upwards, reaching the heaven, MBh.; R. &c.; (*ī*), m. fire, L. — **gamana**, n. the act of going or tending upwards or to the heaven, Naish.; rising (of a star), Vop.; rising (of the voice), VPrāt.; rising, promotion, Tattvas.; — **vat**, mfn. moving or tending upwards, Vedāntas. — **gāmīna**, mfn. going or tending upwards, Susr. — **guda**, m. a particular disease in the mouth, ŚārngS. — **grāvan** (*ūrdhva*), mfn. one who has raised the stone for pressing the Soma, RV. iii, 54, 12; (*ā*), m., N. of a Rishi, RĀnukr. — **carapa**, mfn. having the feet upwards; (*as*), m. a kind of ascetic or devotee, T.; N. of the fabulous animal Śarabha (which has four of its eight feet upwards), T. — **oit**, mfn. heaping or piling up, VS. — **ja**, mfn. being higher, upper, Susr. i, 82, 8. — **jaṭru**, mfn. being above the collar-bone, ib. — **jānu**, **jānuka**, mfn. raising the knees (in sitting),

ŚāṅkhŚr. — **jāna** (L.) and **jānu** (*ūrdhva*), mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 130), id., MaitrS.; AitĀr. &c. — **jyotis**, mfn. one whose light tends upwards, MaitrS. — **m-jānu**, mfn. being above the knee, SāmavBr. — **tarapa**, n. breaking out, overflowing (of a river), VarBṛS. — **tas**, ind. upwards, Hcat. — **tā**, f. = *tva* below. — **tāla**, m. a kind of time (in music). — **tilaka**, n. an upright or perpendicular sectarian mark on the forehead. — **tilakīna**, mfn. having the above mark. — **tva**, n. height, elevation. — **dagshtra-keśa**, m. 'one whose teeth and hair are erect,' N. of Śiva, MBh. — **dis**, f. the point of the sky overhead, the region above, zenith, L. — **dṛṣṭi**, mfn. looking or seeing upwards, Kathās.; (*ā*), m. a crab, L. — **dṛṣṭi**, f. a glance or look upwards; (mfn.) looking upwards. — **deva**, m., N. of Vishnu, L. — **deha**, m. a body gone above or into heaven, a deceased one, R.; (cf. *aurdhva-dehika*). — **dṛvra**, n. the gate opening into heaven, AmpitUp. — **nabhas**, mfn. being above the clouds, VS. vi, 16. — **naayana**, mfn. having eyes turned upwards; N. of the fabulous animal Śarabha, L. — **nāla**, mfn. with upraised stalk. — **m-dama**, mfn. erect, raised, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 60; (cf. *aurdhvamdamika*). — **patha**, m. 'the upper path,' the other, R. — **pavitra**, mfn. pure above, TUp. — **pāṭha**, m. that which will be read (or is told) further on, Comm. on TĀr. — **pātana**, n. the act of causing (mercury) to rise, sublimation (of mercury), Bhpr.; — **yantra**, n. an apparatus for sublimation (of mercury). — **pātra**, n. the lid of a vessel, HirGr.; Yājñ. i, 182; Hcat. — **pāda**, m. the top of the foot, Hcat.; (mfn.) having the feet upward, R.; (*as*), m. the fabulous animal Śarabha (see *-carapa* above). — **pupāra** or **pup-ḍraka**, n. = *-tilaka* above. — **pūram**, ind. p. so as to become full to the brim, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 44. — **prīṇi**, mfn. spotted above, VS.; MaitrS. — **pramāṇa**, n. height, altitude, Sulbas. — **barhiḥ**, mfn. being over the sacrificial grass, VS. xxxviii, 15. — **bāhu**, mfn. having the arms lifted up, TS. v; ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; BhP. &c.; a kind of ascetic or devotee; N. of several Rishis. — **budhna**, mfn. turned with the bottom upwards (as a vessel), AV. x, 8, 9; ŚBr. xiv. — **bṛhatī**, f., N. of a Vedic metre (three lines with twelve syllabic instants in each), RPrāt. 906. — **bhaktika**, mfn. effective upwards, causing to come up, emetic, Car. — **bharam**, ind. carrying upwards, lifting up, TāṇḍyaBr. — **bhāga**, m. upper part, higher part, subsequent part, Hcat.; Comm. on Pāṇ.; (mfn.) effective towards the upper part, emetic, Car. — **bhā-gika**, mfn. id., ib. — **bhāj**, mfn. tending upwards, MaitrUp.; MBh. iii (also N. of Agni); emetic, Car. — **bhās**, mfn. one whose splendour rises (see *an-ā*). — **bhāsin**, mfn. flaming or radiating upwards, MBh. — **bhūmī**, f. upper floor or story, Pañcad.; Naish. — **maṇḍalin**, m. a particular position of the hands in dancing. — **manthin**, mfn. 'keeping the semen (*manthin*) above,' abstaining from sexual intercourse, living in chastity, TĀr. ii, 7, 1; BhP. — **māna**, n. height, altitude. — **māya**, mfn. giving forth a loud noise, AV. v, 20, 4. — **māruṭa**, n. pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards (so as to cause vomiting), Susr. — **mukha**, mfn. having the mouth or opening turned upwards, turned upwards, Kum.; Ragh. &c. — **munda**, mfn. being bald above, having a bald crown (of the head), VP. — **muhūrta**, n. the immediately following moment. — **mauhūrtika**, mfn. happening immediately afterwards or after a short interval, Pāṇ. — **raktin**, mfn. one whose blood rises towards the head, Bhpr. — **rājī**, f. a line running from below upwards, Susr. — **rakhā**, f. id., Ragh.; Pañcad.; Naish. — **retas** or **-reta** (TĀr. x, 12), mfn. keeping the semen above, living in chastity, Gaut.; MBh.; Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; (*ār*), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii; of Bhishma, L.; — **irika**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **roman**, mfn. having the hair of the body erect, MBh.; BhP.; (*ā*), m., N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 15. — **liṅga** and **Viṅgin**, mfn. having the membrum above (i. e. chaste); (*ī*), m., N. of Śiva, MBh.; Hcat. — **loka**, m. the upper world, world above, heaven. — **vaktra**, *ār*, m. pl. 'having the face above,' N. of a class of deities, VP. — **vayas**, m. of eminent vigour, MaitrS. — **vartman**, n. 'the path above,' the ether, W. — **vāo**, mfn. having a loud voice. — **vāta**, m. = *māruṭa* above. — **vāla**, mfn. with the hair turned upwards or outwards, Gaut. xxiii, 18; PārGr. — **vāya**, n. a particular dress of women, ĀpŚr. — **vṛta**, mfn. put on or wound round from below upwards (as the sacred thread), Mn. ii, 44. — **veṇī-dhara**, mfn. wearing the hair tied together on the crown, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of a

woman in the retinue of Skanda. — **āyina**, m. 'lying with the face upwards, supine,' N. of Śiva, MBh. iii. — **śoolis**, mfn. one whose splendour rises upwards, flaming upwards (said of Agni), RV. vi, 15, 2. — **śodhana**, n. 'purifying or emptying upwards,' vomiting, W. — **śoḥam**, ind. p. so as to dry above, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 44; Bhāṭṭ. — **śvāsa**, m. 'breathing above,' shortness of breath, a kind of asthma, Susr.; Bhpr. — **samphanana**, m. 'of tall and robust frame,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii; — **sad**, mfn. sitting or being above or on high, ĀpŚr. — **sadman**, m., N. of an Āṅgīrasa. — **sadmana**, n., N. of a Sāman composed by the above, TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. the more correct form *aurdhva-sa*). — **sasya**, m(f)ān. having high spikes of corn, MBh. — **sāna**, mfn. high, superior, victorious, RV. x, 99, 7. — **sānu**, mfn. having a high back (as a horse), high, surpassing, RV. i, 152, 5; having an elevated edge, ĀpŚr. — **stana**, m(f)ān. high-breasted, Susr. — **stoma**, mfn. celebrated with continually increasing Stomas (as a Dasa-rātra festival), ŚBr. xii; Vait. — **sthiṭi**, f. standing upright, rearing (of a horse); a horse's back; the place where the rider sits, W.; elevation, superiority, L. — **sro-tas**, n. 'having the current upwards,' N. of a particular creation, MārKp.; (*asar*), m. pl., N. of particular animals whose stream of life or nutriment tends upwards, MBh.; BhP.; VP. &c.; (*ār*), m. (= *ūrdhva-retas*), N. of Śiva, L.; a kind of Yogin, T. — **svapna**, mfn. sleeping upright (said of trees), AV. vi, 44, 1. **Ūrdhvāga**, n. the upper part of the body, i. e. the part above the collar-bone. **Ūrdhvānguli**, mfn. with raised fingers, MBh. **Ūrdhvāmnāya**, m. 'a subsequent or further sacred tradition,' N. of a sacred writing of the Śāktas; also of a certain Vaishṇava sect. **Ūrdhvāyana**, n. going or rising up, flying up, Naish.; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of the Vaiṣyas in Plakshadvipa, BhP. **Ūrdhvāroha**, m. rising upwards, Rājat. **Ūrdhvāvarta**, m. rearing of a horse, L. **Ūrdhvāśin**, eating upright, Sarvad. **Ūrdhvāsita**, m. Momordica Charantia. **Ūrdhvāśa**, m., N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. **Ūrdhvāśa**, m. wish or effort to raise one's self, Vop. **Ūrdhvāśochāśin**, mfn. breathing one's last, ŚBr. xiv.

Ūrdhvaka, mfn. raised, lifted up, SaṃnyUp.; (*ar*), m. a kind of drum, Naish.

Ūrdhvāthā, ind. upwards, erect, RV. x, 23, 1. **Ūrdhvāya**, Nom. **Ā. ūrdhvāyate**, to rise, go upwards, Bhpr.

Ūrdhvi-√kṛi, P. to raise aloft, elevate.

ऊर्मि *ūrmī*, is, m. f. (*√ri*, Up. iv, 44), a wave, billow, RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (figuratively) wave of pain or passion or grief &c., R.; Prab. &c.; 'the waves of existence' (six are enumerated, viz. cold and heat [of the body], greediness and illusion [of the mind], and hunger and thirst [of life], Subh.; or according to others, hunger, thirst, decay, death, grief, illusion, Comm. on VP.; W.); speed, velocity, TBr. ii, 5, 7, r; Śis. v, 4; symbolical expression for the number six, RāmātUp.; a fold or plait in a garment, L.; line, row, L.; missing, regretting, desire, L.; appearance, becoming manifest, L.; [cf. Lith. *vil-ni-s*; Old High Germ. *wella*; Mod. Germ. *Welle*; Engl. *well*]. — **mat**, mfn. wavy, undulating, billowy, R.; plaited, curled (as hair), MBh.; (*ām*), m. the ocean, MBh. i; crooked, L.; — **ā**, f. undulation; crookedness, L. — **mālā**, f. 'a garland of waves,' row of waves; N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of eleven syllables each), VarBṛS. — **mālīna**, mfn. wreathed with waves, having waves, MBh.; R.; (*ī*), m. the ocean, Ragh. v, 61. — **shaṭkātiga**, mfn. one who has surpassed or overcome the six waves of existence, BrahmaP.

Ūrmikā, f. a wave, L.; a finger ring, Rājat.; a plait or fold in a garment, L.; humming (of bees), L.

Ūrmin, mfn. undulating, wavy, RV. ix, 98, 6; TS. i; MBh. &c.

Ūrmya, mfn. undulating, wavy, VS. xvi, 31; (*ā*), f. night, RV.

ऊर्मिता *ūrmilā*, f., N. of several women, MBh.; Ragh. &c.

ऊर्व *ūrv* or *urv*, cl. 1. P. *ūrvati*, *ūrvām-cakāra*, &c., to kill, hurt, Dhātup. xv, 60.

ऊर्व 2. *ūrvā* (for 1. see p. 221, col. 2), mfn. (probably connected with *urvu*), broad, ex-

tensive, great, excessive, much, RV.; (as), m. the ocean, RV.

ऊर्वरा ūrvārā, f., v. l. for ūrvārā, q. v.

ऊर्वशी ūrvāśī, f., v. l. for ūrvāśī, q. v.

ऊर्वशीर्वा ūrvāśīrva, &c. See under ūrvā.

ऊर्वी ūrvī, &c. See p. 221, cols. 2 & 3.

ऊर्षा ūrṣā, f. Andropogon Serratatum, L.

ऊलुपिन् ūlupin, ऊलूक ūlūka, ऊवट ūvaṭa, vv. ll. for ulupin, ulūka, uvaṭa, qq. v.

ऊवध ūvadhya. See ūbadhya.

ऊष् ūṣh, cl. 1. P. ūṣhatt, ūṣhām-cakāra, ūṣhitā, &c., to be sick or ill, Dhātup. xvii, 32.

ऊष ūṣha, as, m. (√ush, BRD.; √ūṣh, T.), salt ground, soil impregnated with saline particles, TS.; AitBr. iv, 27, 9; ŚBr.; Mn. v, 120; Suśr. &c. (according to the Brāhmaṇas also 'cattle'); a cleft, hole, L.; the cavity of the ear, L.; the Malaya mountain, L.; dawn, daybreak, L. (in the latter sense also n., W.); (ā and ī), f. soil impregnated with saline particles, sterile soil, KātyŚr.; BhP.; (ā), f., N. of a daughter of Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha (v. l. ūṣhā, q. v.) — **पुष**, m. a case of salt, pieces of salt put into a wrapper, MaitrS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **vat**, mfn. containing salt, consisting of saline soil, L. — **sikatā**, n. granular salt, ŚBr. vi; MānGr.

ऊषका, am, n. salt or pepper, Suśr.; daybreak, dawn, L.

ऊषापा, am, n. black pepper, Suśr.; (ā), f. long pepper, Suśr.

ऊषार, mf(ā)n. impregnated with salt, containing salt; (am), n. saline soil, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c. — **ja**, n. a kind of fossil salt, L.

ऊषारया, Nom. ā. ūṣarāyate, to become a saline or sterile soil, Pañcat.

ऊष्मन् ūṣmān, ā, m. (√ush, cf. uṣman), heat, glow, ardour, hot vapour, steam, vapour, AV. vi, 18, 3; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; BhP. (also figuratively said of passion or of money &c.); the hot season, L.; (in Gr.) N. applied to certain sounds (viz. the three sibilants, ḥ, Visarga, Jihvāmūliya, Upadhānīya, and Anusvara), RPāt. 11, &c.; APāt.; VPāt.; Kāś. &c. (the TPāt. omits Visarga and Anusvara).

ऊष्म (in comp. for ūṣmān above). — **ja**, mfn. produced from vapour (as animals of low order), Kap. — **tva**, n. (in Gr.) the state of being an Ūṣman (see above), Comm. on TPāt. — **pa**, mfn. imbibing the steam of hot food, Kād.; (as), m. fire, BhP.; (ā), m. pl., N. of a class of manes, MBh.; Bhag.; Hariv. &c. — **para**, mfn. followed by an Ūṣman sound, see above. — **pura**, n., N. of a Buddhist temple. — **prakṛiti**, mfn. produced from an Ūṣman, RPāt. 406. — **bhāga** (ūṣmā), mfn. one whose portion is vapour, TB. i. — **vat**, mfn. hot, steaming, Suśr. — **ūṣmānta**, mfn. ending in an Ūṣman. — **ūṣmāntaṣṭha**, ā, m. pl. the Ūṣmans and the Antaṣṭhas or semivowels. — **ūṣmāpāha**, m. 'removing heat', the winter, L. — **ūṣmāyapa**, n. the hot season, L. — **ūṣmāpāgama**, m. the approach of the hot season, L.

ऊष्मका, as, m. the hot season, L.

ऊष्मपा, mfn. giving forth hot vapour, steaming, RV. i, 162, 13.

ऊष्म, f. vapour, steam, MBh. xiii.

ऊष्मया, Nom. ā. ūṣmāyate, to emit heat or hot vapour; to steam, Pān. iū, 1, 16; Hcar. &c.

ऊह ūh, cl. 1. P. ā. ūhati, -te, ūhām-cakāra and -cāre, ūhītā, ūhīt, ūhishā (connected with √vāh, q. v., and in some forms not to be distinguished from it), to push, thrust, move, remove (only when compounded with prepositions); to change, alter, modify, ŚākhŚr.; Comm. on Nyāyam.

2. Ūḍha, mfn. (for 1. see s. v. and √vāh) pushed, thrust, moved; changed, modified.

1. Ūḍha, as, m. removing, derangement, transposition, change, modification, Lāty.; ŚākhŚr.; Pat. &c.; adding, addition, Car. — **gāna**, n. and — **gīti**, f., N. of the third Gāna or hymn-book of the

Sāma-veda. — **cohalā**, f., N. of a chapter of the Sāmaveda-cchālā.

1. Ūḥana, am, n. transposition, change, modification, Nyāyam.; (ī), f. a broom, L.

1. Ūḥaniya, mfn. to be changed or modified, Nyāyam.

Ūḥita, mfn. changed, modified.

Ūḥitavya, mfn. id., ib.; Comm. on Lāty.

Ūḥini, f. a broom, L.

1. Ūḥya, mfn. to be changed or modified, Nyāyam. — **gāna**, n., N. of the fourth Gāna or hymn-book of the Sāma-veda. — **cohalā**, f., N. of a chapter of the Sāmaveda-cchālā.

ऊह 2. ūh, cl. 1. P. ā. ūhati, -te (Ved. oḥate), ūhām-cakāra, &c. (by native authorities not distinguished from 1. ūh above), to observe, mark, note, attend to, heed, regard, RV.; AV. xx, 131, 10; to expect, hope for, wait for, listen for, RV.; to comprehend, conceive, conjecture, guess, suppose, infer, reason, deliberate upon, MBh.; BhP.; Nyāyam.; Bhaṭṭ. &c.; Caus. ūhayaṭi (aor. aujihat), to consider, heed, MBh.; to cause to suppose or infer, Bhaṭṭ.

3. Ūḍha, mfn. concluded, inferred; (cf. abhy-ūḍha.)

2. Ūḥa, as, m. the act of comprehending, conceiving; consideration, deliberation, examination; supposition, conclusion, inference, MBh.; BhP.; Mn. &c.; (ā), f. id., L. — **vat**, mfn. comprehending easily, Gaut.; MBh.

2. Ūḥana, am, n. deliberation, reasoning.

2. Ūḥaniya, mfn. to be deliberated upon; to be inferred or concluded, Sarvad.

2. Ūḥya, mfn. id., VarBrS.

ऊहिवस् ūhivas, perf. p. of √vāh, q. v.

च RI.

च 1. ri, the seventh vowel of the Sanskrit alphabet and peculiar to it (resembling the sound of ri in merry). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound ri, TPāt.; APāt. &c. — **varṇa**, m. the sounds ri, ri, and pluta ri, APāt. i, 37, &c. (see also Siddh. vol. i, p. 17).

च 2. ri, ind. an interjection expressing laughter, L.; a particle implying abuse, L.; a sound inarticulate or reiterated as in stammering, W.

च 3. ri, m. heaven, L.; f., N. of Aditi, L.

च 4. ri, cl. 1. 3. 5. P. ričhati, iyarti, riṇoti, and riṇoti (only Ved.); āra, ari-shyati, ārat, and ārshit, to go, move, rise, tend upwards, RV.; Nir. &c.; to go towards, meet with, fall upon or into, reach, obtain, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; to fall to one's share, occur, befall (with acc.), RV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; to advance towards a foe, attack, invade, ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn.; to hurt, offend, ŚBr. vii; to move, excite, erect, raise, (iyarti vācam, he raises his voice, RV. ii, 42, 2; stōmān iyarmi, I sing hymns, RV. i, 116, 1), RV.; AV. vi, 22, 3; Caus. arpayati, to cause to move, throw, cast, AV. x, 9, 1; Ragh. &c.; to cast through, pierce, AV.; to put in or upon, place, insert, fix into or upon, fasten, RV.; Śāk.; Kum.; Bhag. &c.; to place on, apply, Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Ragh. &c.; to direct or turn towards, R.; Bhag. &c.; to deliver up, surrender, offer, reach over, present, give, Yājñ.; Pañcat.; Vikr. &c.; to give back, restore, Mn. viii, 191; Yājñ.; Śāk. &c.; Ved. Intens. alarti, RV. viii, 48, 8; (2. sg. alarshi, RV. viii, 1, 7; Pāp. vii, 4, 65); to move or go towards with speed or zeal: Class. Intens. ā. arāryate (Pān. vii, 4, 30), to wander about, haste towards, Bhaṭṭ.; Pat.; Kāś.; [cf. Gk. ὀρ-υ-μ, ἑρ-ε-μ, ὀρ-ω, &c.; Zend √ir: Lat. or-i-or, re-nus, aro: Goth. argan: Angl. Sax. ār: Old High Germ. ruo-dar, ar-an: Lith. ir-ti, 'to row'; ar-ti, 'to plough.']]

Arpita, mfn., see p. 92, col. 3.

Ṛtā, mf(ā)n. met with, afflicted by (with instr.), TS. v; proper, right, fit, apt, suitable, able, brave, honest, RV.; VS. xvii, 82; true, MBh.; BhP.; Mn. viii, 82; 87; Bhag. &c.; worshipped, respected, L.; enlightened, luminous, L.; (as), m., N. of a Rudra, MBh.; of a son of Manu Cakshusha, BhP. iv, 13, 16; of a son of Vijaya, VP.; (am), n. fixed or settled order, law, rule (esp. in religion); sacred or pious

action or custom, divine law, faith, divine truth (these meanings are given by BRD. and are generally more to be accepted than those of native authorities and marked L. below), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; truth in general, righteousness, right, RV.; AV.; MBh.; Mn. viii, 61; 104; Pañcat. &c.; figuratively said of gleaming (as the right means of a Brāhmaṇ's obtaining a livelihood as opposed to agriculture, which is *arpita*), Mn. iv, 4 ff.; promise, oath, vow, TāndyaBr.; Lāty.; truth personified (as an object of worship, and hence enumerated among the sacred objects in the Nir.); water, L.; sacrifice, L.; a particular sacrifice, L.; the sun, L.; wealth, L.; (dm), ind. right, duly, properly, expressly, very, RV.; BhP.; (ritam √, to go the right way, be pious or virtuous, RV.); (ēna), ind. right, duly, properly, regularly, lawfully, according to usage or right, RV.; AV.; truly, sincerely, indeed, RV.; MBh. i. — **oit**, mfn. conversant with or knowing the sacred law or usage (at sacrifices &c.), RV. — **jā**, mfn. 'truly-born,' of a true nature, RV. iv, 40, 5; well made, excellent, RV. iii, 58, 8. — **jāta**, mfn. of true nature; well made, proper, RV.; AV. v, 15, 1-11; xviii, 2, 15; — **satya** (ritā-jāta-satya), mfn. appearing at the proper time and true or constant (said of the Ushases), RV. iv, 51, 7. — **jit**, mfn. gaining the right [BRD.], VS. xvii, 83; (f), m., N. of a Yaksha, VP. — **jūr**, mfn. grown old in (observance of the) divine law, RV. x, 143, 1. — **jūṣ**, mfn. knowing or conversant with the sacred law or usage (at sacrifices &c.), RV.; AV. — **jya** (ritā), mfn. one whose string is truth, truth-strung (said of Brahmanas-pati's bow), RV. ii, 24, 8. — **m-jaya**, m., N. of a Vyāsa, Vāyup. — **dyumna** (voc.), mfn. brilliant or glorious through divine truth, RV. ix, 113, 4. — **dhūman** (ritā), mfn. one whose abode is truth or divine law, abiding in truth, VS. v, 32; xviii, 38; (ā), m., N. of Vishnu, R.; of a Manu, VP.; of Indra in the twelfth Manv-antara, BhP. — **dhī**, mfn. of right intelligence or knowledge, BhP. — **dhīti** (ritā-dhīti), mfn. worshipped with true devotion, praised or adored sincerely, RV. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of a Rudra, BhP.; of several men. — **nī** (Ved. for *nī*), mfn. leader of truth or righteousness, RV. ii, 27, 12. — **nidhana**, n. 'having proper Nidhanas' (q. v.), N. of a Sāman, TāndyaBr. — **parṇa**, m. = **ritu-parṇa**, q. v. — **pā**, mfn. guarding divine truth, RV. — **pātra**, n. a properly adjusted sacrificial vessel, TāndyaBr. i, 2, 3. — **peya**, m. a particular Ekīṣa (q. v.), Lāty.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr. &c. — **peśas**, mfn. having a perfect shape [BRD.], RV. v, 66, 1; (looking like water, Sāy.) — **prajāta**, mfn. of true nature, well made, proper, apt, RV.; (produced or come forth from water, Sāy.); (ā), f. a woman delivered (of a child) at proper time, AV. i, 11, 1. — **pravita**, mfn. invested or surrounded with divine truth (as Agni), RV. i, 70, 4. — **psu** (voc.), mfn. one whose appearance is truth or one who consumes the sacrificial food [Sāy.], RV. i, 180, 3 (said of the Āśvins). — **bhāga**, m., N. of a man; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of the above. — **bhuj**, mfn. enjoying (the fruit of) one's righteousness or pious works, MaitrUp. — **m-bhara**, mfn. bearing the truth in one's self; (as), m., N. of Vishnu, BhP. vi, 13, 17; (ā), f. (with and without *prajñā*) intellect or knowledge which contains the truth in itself, Prab.; Sarvad. &c.; N. of a river, BhP.; — *prajñā*, mfn. possessing the above knowledge (said of a class of Yogins), Sarvad. — **yukti**, mfn. well applied, proper (as a word or hymn), RV. x, 61, 10. — **yuj**, mfn. properly harnessed, RV.; united with divine law, RV. vi, 39, 2. — **vat**, mfn. being right, saying the truth, BhP. — **vākā**, m. a true or right speech, RV. ix, 113, 2. — **vādin**, mfn. saying right, speaking the truth, VS. v, 7; MBh. — **vīrya**, m., N. of a man. — **vratā**, mfn. one whose vow is truth, truthful, BhP. — **satya**, e, n. du. right and truth, ŚBr. xi. — **sād**, mfn. seated or dwelling in truth [BRD.], RV. iv, 40, 5; TS. iii; (seated at sacrifice, Sāy.) — **sādāna**, n. and **nī**, f. the right or proper seat, VS. iv, 36. — **sāp** (in strong forms *sāp*), mfn. connected with or performing worship or pious works (as men), connected with or accepting worship or religious acts (as gods), RV. — **sāta**, mfn. filled with truth or righteousness, AV. xviii, 2, 15. — **sāman**, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **sāna**, m., N. of a Gandharva, BhP. — **stūbh**, m. 'praising properly or duly,' N. of a Rishi, RV. i, 112, 20. — **sthā**, mfn. standing right, AV. iv, 1, 4. — **s-pati** (voc. *ritas-pati*), m. lord of pious

works (as sacrifice &c.; N. of Vāyu), RV. viii, 26, 21. — *sprīś*, mfn. connected with pious works or worship, RV. v, 67, 4 (N. of the Ādityas); i, 2, 80; iv, 50, 3 (N. of Mitra-varuna); (touching water, Sāy.) *Ritānrita*, n. truth and falsehood. *Ritāyus*, m., N. of a son of Purū-ravas. *Ritāvan*, m(farī)n. keeping within the fixed order or rule, regular, proper (as inanimate objects); performing (as men) or accepting (as gods) sacred works or piety, truthful, faithful, just, holy, RV.; AV.; TS.; VS. *Ritāvanu* (voc.), mfn. one whose wealth is piety, pious, faithful, RV. viii, 101, 5. *Ritā-vridh*, mfn. increasing or fostering truth or piety (said of gods), RV.; VS. *Ritā-shah*, *shāt*, mfn. maintaining the sacred law, VS. xviii, 38; TS. iii, 4, 7. *Rite-karmām*, ind. while (Indra) pours down rain, during the rain [Sāy.], RV. x, 55, 7; (see also *ritē*, p. 226, col. 1.) *Rite-jā*, mfn. produced or come forth at the time of sacrifice [Sāy.], RV. i, 113, 12; vi, 3, 1; vii, 20, 6. *Ritōdya*, n. true speech, truth, AV. xiv, 1, 31.

Ritaya, Nom. P. (p. *ritayāt*) *Ā. ritayate*, to observe the sacred law, be regular or proper [BRD.]; to wish for sacrifice [Sāy.], RV. viii, 3, 14; v, 12, 3; 43, 7.

Ritayā, ind. in the right manner [BRD.], [through desire of reward of pious actions, Sāy.], RV. ii, 11, 12.

Ritayā, mfn. observing the sacred law [BRD.]; wishing for sacrifice [Sāy.], RV. viii, 70, 10.

Ritavyā, mfn. (fr. *ritū* below), relating or devoted to the seasons, Pān. iv, 2, 31; (ā), f. (scil. *ishāka*), N. of particular sacrificial bricks, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with the above bricks, ŚBr. x. *Ritavyā-tva*, n. state of being the above brick, Kāth.

Ritaya, Nom. P. (p. *ritayāt*) to wish for speech, RV. vii, 87, 1; to maintain the sacred law [BRD.]; to wish for sacrifice [Sāy.], RV.

Ritayin, mfn. truthful, RV. x, 5, 3.

Ritayā, mfn. = *ritayā* above, RV.

Riti or *riti*, f. going, motion, L.; assault, attack [BRD.], AV. xii, 5, 25; VS. xxx, 13; covy, emulation, L.; reproach, abuse, L.; path, way, L.; prosperity, felicity, L.; aversion, L.; remembrance, memory, L.; protection, L.; misery, L.; pain, T.; (is), m., N. of a god to be worshipped by human sacrifice, VS. xxx, 13 [T.]; an assailant, enemy, AV. xii, 5, 25 [T.]; — *m-kara*, mfn. causing pain [T.], Pān. iii, 2, 43.

Riti (in comp. for *riti* above). — *shāh* (strong cases *shāh* and *shah*), mfn. subduing or conquering assailants or enemies [Sāy.], RV.; (enduring an assault, BRD.)

Ritiya. See *riti*.

Ritū, us, m. (Up. i, 72) any settled point of time, fixed time, time appointed for any action (esp. for sacrifices and other regular worship), right or fit time, RV.; AV.; VS.; an epoch, period (esp. a division or part of the year), season (the number of the divisions of the year is in ancient times, three, five, six, seven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four; in later time six seasons are enumerated, viz. Vāsanta, 'spring'; Grishma, 'the hot season'; Varshās (f. nom. pl.), 'the rainy season'; Śarad, 'autumn'; Hemanta, 'winter'; and Śisira, 'the cool season'; the seasons are not unfrequently personified, addressed in Mantras, and worshipped by libations), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; symbolical expression for the number six, VarBṛS.; Sūryas. &c.; the menstrual discharge (in women), the time after the courses (favourable for procreation; according to Bhṛp. sixteen days after their appearance), Suṣr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; sexual union at the above time, Mn. ix, 93; MBh.; fixed order, order, rule [BRD.], RV. i, 162, 19; light, splendour, L.; a particular mineral, L.; N. of a Rishi; of the twelfth Manu. — *kāla*, m. the fit or proper season, MBh. iii, 14763; the time of a woman's courses, the time after the courses (favourable for procreation, see above), ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. iii, 45; v, 153; MBh.; Pāñcat. — *gana*, m. the seasons collectively. — *gamin*, mfn. approaching (a woman sexually) at the fit time (i. e. after her courses), R.; BhP. — *grahā*, m. a libation offered to the Ritus or seasons, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — *oaryā*, f. N. of a work. — *jit*, m., N. of a king of Mithila, VP. — *jush*, f. a woman enjoying intercourse at the time fit for procreation, Kathās. cxx, 35. — *dhāman*, m. (probably for *rita-dh*), N. of Vishnu, VP. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of the seasons', the spring, T. — *pātī*, m. lord of the

times fit for sacrifices, lord of the proper times, N. of Agni, RV. x, 2, 1; of other deities, AV. iii, 10, 9; xi, 6, 17; the spring, T. — *parān*, m., N. of a king of Ayodhya, MBh. (v. l. *rita-p*). — *parāya*, m. the revolution of the seasons. — *paśū*, m. an animal to be sacrificed at a particular season, ŚBr. xiii; Vait. — *pā*, mfn. drinking the libation at the right time, RV. — *pātrā*, n. a vessel for the libation to the Ritus or seasons, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Vait. — *prāpta*, mfn. that which has approached its own season (as a fruit-bearing tree), L. — *prāsha*, m., N. of particular invocations spoken before the sacrifice to the seasons, AitBr. v, 9, 3; 4. — *bhāga*, m. the sixth part, Heat. — *bhāj*, mfn. partaking of a season (said of a sacrificial brick), ŚBr. x, 4, 4, 4. — *māt*, mfn. coming at regular or proper times, VS. xix, 61; TāṇḍyaBr. xiv; enjoying the seasons, ChUp.; (it), f. 'having courses', a girl at the age of puberty, marriageable girl, Mn. ix, 89 ff.; Pāñcat. &c.; a woman during her courses or just after them (during the period favourable for procreation), Gobh. ii, 5, 6; MBh. &c.; (at), n., N. of Varuna's grove, BhP. — *māya*, mfn. consisting of seasons, ŚBr. viii. — *mūkha*, n. beginning or first day of a season, ŚBr. i; KātyŚr.; R. — *mukhin*, mfn. taking place on the first day of a season, Comm. on TBr. — *yāja*, m. 'offering to the seasons', a particular ceremony, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr. &c. — *yājīn*, mfn. sacrificing at the beginning of every season, MaitrS. — *yājya*, f. = *yāja* above, Vait. — *rāja*, m. 'the king of the seasons', the spring, Kathās. — *liṅga*, n. characteristic of a season, Mo. i, 30; sign of menstruation, W. — *loka*, f., N. of particular bricks, ŚBr. x. — *vr̥tti*, f. revolution of the seasons, a year, L. — *velā*, f. the time of or after menses (fit for procreation), ŚāṅkhGr. i, 19, 1. — *śāsa*, ind. at the proper or due time, at the very time, RV.; AV. ix, 5, 13; VS. — *śānti*, f., N. of a work. — *shāman* (for *sāman*), n., N. of a Sāman. — *shthā* (for *sthā*), mfn. being in season or in the seasons, VS. xvii, 3; MaitrS. iii, 3, 4; — *yajñāyājñi*, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty. i, 5, 15; ĀrshBr. — *samhāra*, m. 'collection of the seasons', N. of a poem ascribed to Kālidāsa. — *samdhī*, m. junction of two seasons, transition from one season to the next one, PārGr.; GopBr. &c.; junction of two fortnights, the days of new and full moon (as the junction of the dark and light half of the month, and reversely), T. — *samaya*, ni. the period of or after the menses (fit for procreation), VarBṛS.; Pāñcat. — *sahasrā*, a. 2 thousand seasons, ŚBr. x. — *sātmya*, n. diet &c. suited to a season. — *sevyā*, mfn. to be taken or applied at certain seasons (as particular medicines or food &c.), T. — *sthalā*, f., N. of an Āpsaras. — *sthā*, f. = *sthā* above, TS. v. — *snātā*, f. a woman who has bathed after her courses (and so prepared herself for sexual intercourse), Suṣr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c. — *snāna*, n. the act of bathing after menstruation. — *hārikā*, f. 'taking away or obstructing the menses', N. of a female demon. — *homa*, m. a particular sacrifice, Vait. — *ritv-anta*, m. the close of a season, Mn. iv, 26; the termination of menstruation, W. (mfn.) forming the close of a season (as a day), Mn. iv, 119. — *ritv-ik* (in comp. for *ritv-ij* below); — *ritv*, n. the state of being a Ritvij or priest, TāṇḍyaBr.; — *patha*, m. the path of the priest on the sacrificial ground, Lāty.; — *phala*, n. the reward of a priest, Jaim. — *ritv-ij*, mfn. (fr. *yaj*), sacrificing at the proper time, sacrificing regularly; (k), m. a priest (usually four are enumerated, viz. Hotri, Adhvaryu, Brahman, and Udgātri; each of them has three companions or helpers, so that the total number is sixteen, viz. Hotri, Maitravaruna, Acchāvaka, Grāva-stut; Adhvaryu, Prati-prasthātri, Neshtri, Uo-netri; Brahman, Brāhmaṇacchan-sin, Agnidhra, Potri; Udgātri, Prastotri, Prati-hartri, Subrahmanya, ĀśvŚr. iv, 1, 4-6), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.

Rituthā, ind. at the due or proper time, regularly, properly, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.

Ritē, ind. See *riti*.

Ritva, am, n. (fr. *ritū*), timely or matured semen, TāṇḍyaBr. x, 3, 1; proper time, time fit for generation, Āp. ii, 5, 17.

Ritviya, mfn. (fr. *ritū*), being in proper time, observing or keeping the proper time, regular, proper, RV.; AV. iii, 20, 1; vii, 72, 1; VS.; (ā), f. (voc. *ritviye*) a woman in or after her courses, a woman during the time favourable for procreation, AV. xiv,

2, 37; (am), n. (*ritviya*) the time after the courses (favourable for procreation), AV. xii, 3, 29; TS. ii, 5, 1, 5. — *vat*, mfn. having courses, being at the period fit for generation, TBr. i. *Ritviyā-vat*, mfn. in proper time, regular, proper, RV.

Ritviya, mfn. belonging to the time fit for generation, RV. x, 183, 2.

चुक् *rik*, *rik-chas*, *rik-tas*, and *rik-shas*. See under 2. *ric*, p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क 1. *rikna*, mfn. = *orikna*, Sāy. — *vaha*, m(farī)n. having the shoulders wounded or rubbed (by the yoke; said of an animal used for drawing vehicles), AitBr. v, 9, 4.

चुक्क 2. *rikna* = the next, L.

चुक्क *riktha*, mfn. (for *riktha* [q. v.], fr. *√ric*), property, wealth, possession, effects (esp. left at death), Mn. ix, 132; 144, &c.; Yājñ. ii, 117; Śāk. &c.; gold, L. — *grahāna*, n. inheriting property. — *grāha*, mfn. one who inherits or receives property, Yājñ. ii, 87; (as), m. inheritance of property, L. — *bhāgin*, mfn. one who inherits or receives property, Mn. ix, 188. — *bhāj*, mfn. id., Mn. ix, 155. — *hara*, mfn. id., Mn. ix, 185. *Rikthāda*, m. 'receiver or inheritor of property', a son.

Rikthin, mfn. receiving or inheriting property, an inheritor, heir, Yājñ.

चुक्क *rikva*, &c. See p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क 1. *rikshā*, mfn. (etym. doubtful) bald, bare, TS.; MaitrS.

चुक्क 2. *riksha*, mfn. (√2. *riśh*, Up. iii, 66; 67; probably fr. *√rit*), hurting, pernicious, RV. viii, 24, 27; (as), m. a bear (as a ravenous beast), RV. v, 56, 3; VS. xxiv, 36; Mn.; Suṣr. &c.; a species of ape, Kathās.; Bignonia Indica, L.; N. of several men, RV. viii, 68, 15; MBh. &c.; of a mountain, VP.; MBh.; (ific), the best or most excellent, L.; (ā), m. pl. the seven stars, the Pleiades, the seven Rishis, RV. i, 24, 10; ŚBr. ii; TĀr.; (ā), f., N. of a wife of Ajāmīha, MBh. i; of a woman in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix; (f), f. a female bear, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; m. and (am), n. a star, constellation, lunar mansion, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; (am), n. the twelfth part of the ecliptic; the particular star under which a person happens to be born, VarBṛS.; Sūryas. &c.; [cf. Gk. *ἀπτος*; Lat. *argus*; Lith. *loky-s* for *olky-s*.] — *gandhā*, f. *urgreia* Argentea, L.; Batatas Paniculata, L. — *gandhikā*, f. Batatas Paniculata, L. — *giri*, m. the mountain called Riksha. — *griva*, m. 'bear-necked', a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 2. — *jitva*, n. (scil. *kushtha*) 'like a bear-tongue', a kind of leprosy, Car. — *nātha*, m. 'lord of the stars', the moon. — *pati*, m. lord of the bears, R.; a planet presided over by a lunar mansion, VarBṛS. — *mantra*, m. a Mantra or text addressed to the lunar mansions. — *rāj* and *rāja*, m. the lord of the bears (or apes?), Hariv.; R.; BhP.; 'lord of the stars', the moon, Vikr. — *vat*, m., N. of a mountain, R.; Ragh. v, 44. — *vanta*, n., N. of a town, Hariv. — *vidambin*, m. 'deceiving by means of the stars', a fraudulent astrologer, VarBṛS. — *vibhāvana*, n. observation of the stars. — *hārīvara*, m. lord of the bears and apes, N. of Sugriva, Ragh. xiii, 72. *Rikshāśa*, m. 'lord of the stars', the moon, L. *Rikshāśhātri*, f. offering to the stars, Mn. vi, 10. *Rikshāśhāda*, m., N. of a mountain, Kāś. on Pān. iv, 3, 91.

Rikshāśhā, f., N. of an evil spirit, AV. xii, 1, 49; VS. xxx, 8; ŚBr. xiii.

चुक्क 3. *riksha*, mfn. cut, pierced, L.

चुक्क *rik-shama*. See p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क *rikshara*, as, m. (probably fr. *√ritā*) a thorn (see *an-rikshard*); a priest, Up. iii, 75 (fr. *√riśh*); (am), n. a shower, L.

चुक्क *rikshā*, f. the part of an animal's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof, VS. xxv, 3; (cf. *ricchārā*).

चुक्क *rig*. See p. 225, col. 1.

चुक्क *rigbhā*, f. violence, passion. — *vat* and *-van*, mfn. raving, impetuous, violent, RV.; [cf. *Zd. frighant*; Mod. Germ. *arg*.]

Righāya, Nom. P. *ā. righāyati*, -te, to be passionate or impetuous, rave, rage, RV.; to tremble, RV. ii, 25, 3; iv, 17, 2.

चरु 1. *ric*, cl. 6. P. *ricatī*, *ānarcha*, *ar-citā*, &c., = 1. *ar*, p. 89, col. 3; to praise, Dhātup. xxviii, 19; (cf. *arhā*).

रिक् (by Sandhi for 2. *ric* below). — *chas* and — *śas*, ind. verse by verse, one Ric verse after the other, AitBr.; Śāṅkhśr.; Gobh. &c. — *tantra*, n., N. of a work; — *vyākaraṇa*, n., N. of a Pariśiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda. — *tās*, ind. from a Ric, with reference to a Ric, AitBr.; ŚBr. &c. — *thā*, mfn. erroneous for — *sthā* below. — *vat*, see *rikvā* below. — *śas*, see — *chas* above. — *śama* (*rikshama*, TS. iv, 3, 2, 2), n. 'similar to a Ric', N. of a Sāman. — *samāita*, mfn. sharpened by Ric verses (cf. *āśā-samīta*), AV. x, 5, 30. — *samhitā*, f. the Saṃhitā (q. v.) of the Rīg-veda, Mn. xi, 262. — *sama* = *śama* above, VS. xiii, 56. — *sāmā*, c, n. du. the Ric verses and the Sāmans, RV. x, 114, 6; AV. xiv, 1, 11; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; — *śrīnga*, m., N. of Vishnu, R. — *sāmān*, n., N. of a Sāman (= *rikshama*?). — *sthā*, mfn. consisting of Ric verses, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 8, 4.

रिक्वा, *rikvān*, and *rik-vāt*, mfn. praising, jubilant with praise, RV.; AV. xviii, 1, 47.

रिग (by Sandhi for 2. *ric* below). — *ayana*, n. (not — *ayana*, Pat. on Pāṇ. viii, 4, 3) going through the Veda, study of the complete Veda, a book treating on the study of the Veda, T.; — *ādi*, m., N. of a gāṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 73. — *ārtha-sāra*, m., N. of a work. — *ātma*, mfn. 'consisting of Ricas', Ric-like, Comm. on Pāṇ. vii, 4, 38. — *āvāṇam*, ind. p. (✓ve), connecting one Ric with another, not interrupting their continuance, Āśvśr. — *uttama*, mfn. ending in a Ric, MaitrS. — *gāṇa*, ās, m. pl. the whole body of the Rīg-veda. — *gāthā*, f. a song consisting of Ric-like stanzas, Yājñ. iii, 114. — *brāhmaṇa*, n. the Brāhmaṇa which belongs to the Rīg-veda, the Aitareya-Brāhmaṇa. — *bhāj*, mfn. partaking of Ric verses, praised in Ric verses (as a deity). — *bhāṣya*, n., N. of a commentary on the Rīg-veda by Mādhyama, W. — *mat*, mfn. having or praised in Ric verses, Nir. — *yajuh-sāma-veda*, ās, m. pl. the Rīg-, Yajur-, and Sāma-vedas; — *din*, mfn. conversant with the above three Vedas. — *yajua*, n. the Rīg- and Yajur-vedas, Gaut. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the Rīg-veda, Vait. — *vidhāna*, n. employing Ric verses, AgP.; N. of a work. — *vi-rāma*, m. the pause in a verse, TPrāt. — *vedā*, ās, m. Hymn-Veda' or 'Veda of praise', the Rīg-veda, or most ancient sacred book of the Hindūs (that is, the collective body of sacred verses called Ricas [see below], consisting of 1017 hymns [or with the Vāṅkhyas 1028] arranged in eight Aṣṭakas or in ten Maṇḍalas; Maṇḍalas 2-8 contain groups of hymns, each group ascribed to one author or to the members of one family; the ninth book contains the hymns sung at the Soma ceremonies; the first and tenth contain hymns of a different character, some comparatively modern, composed by a greater variety of individual authors; in its wider sense the term Rīg-veda comprehends the Brāhmaṇas and the Sūtra works on the ritual connected with the hymns), AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; — *prāti-jākyā*, n. the Prātiśākyā of the Rīg-veda; — *bhā-shya*, n., N. of treatises and commentaries on the Rīg-veda; — *vid*, mfn. knowing the Rīg-veda; — *samhitā*, f. the continuous text of the Rīg-veda arranged according to the Saṃhitā-pāṭha, q. v.; — *dānu-kramanikā*, f. the Anukramanikā or index of the Rīg-veda. — *vedin*, mfn. conversant with the Rīg-veda. — *vedīya*, mfn. belonging to the Rīg-veda.

Rīgma, mfn. having the beginning of a Ric, beginning like a Ric [Sāy.], AitBr. v, 9, 6.

Rīgmin, mfn. praising, jubilant with praise, RV. i, 100, 4; ix, 86, 46.

Rīgmiya and *rīgmiya*, mfn. to be celebrated with Ric verses; to be praised, RV.; consisting of Ric verses, TS. vi.

Rīgmya, mfn. consisting of Ric verses, Kāth. **Riñ** (by Sandhi for 2. *ric* below). — *māya*, mfn. consisting of Ric verses, AitBr.; ŚBr.

2. **Riō**, & f. praise, verse, esp. a sacred verse recited in praise of a deity (in contradistinction to the Sāman [pl. Sāmanī] or verses which were sung and to the Yajus [pl. Yajūṣhi] or sacrificial words, formulae, and verses which were muttered); sacred text, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; Mn. &c.; the collection of the Ric verses (sg., but usually pl. *ricas*), the Rīg-veda, AitBr.; Āśvśr. & Gr.; Mn. i, 23, &c. (cf. *rikshama* above); the text of the Pūrvaṭāpanīya, RāmātUp.

Rica, ifc. = 2. *ric*, verse, sacred verse (cf. *try-rica*, &c.); (as), m., N. of a king, VP. **Rici-ahama**, ās, m. 'Ric-like' [Nir.], N. of Indra, RV.

चरुचाम *ricūbha*, ās, m., N. of a pupil of Vaiṣampāyana, Kāś.

चरुचिक *ricika*, ās, m., N. of Jamad-agni's father, MBh.; of a country, Daś.

चरुचीप *ricisha*, am, n. a frying-pan, L.; a particular hell, L.; [cf. 2. *rijiṣha*.]

चरुचेयु *riceyu*, ās, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh.; of a son of Raudras, Hariv.; VP.; (see *riteyu*).

चरुचरा 1. *ricchārā* (= *rikshālā*, q. v.), f. the part of an animal's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof, AV. x, 9, 23.

चरुचि *ricchā*, f. See *yad-ricchā*.

चरुचि *rich*, cl. 6. P. *ricchati*, *ānarcha*, *ric-chitā*, &c., to be stiff; to be infatuated or foolish; to go, move, Dhātup. xxviii, 15; [cf. 4. *ri*.] **Ricchaka** (?), Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 91.

2. **Ricoharā**, f. (Up. iii, 131) a harlot, courtesan.

चरुचि *rij*, cl. 1. P. *ā. arjati*, — *te*, *ārjije*, *arjitā*, *arjishyate*, *ārjishṭa*, to go; to stand or be firm; to obtain, acquire; to be strong or healthy; Caus. *arjayati*, to obtain, get, acquire, Dhātup. vi, 16; [cf. *arj*, p. 90, col. 1.]

चरुचि *rijipyā*, mfn. (fr. *riju* and ✓*āp*, Sāy.?), going straight upwards, moving upwards, RV.; [cf. Zd. *ērēisyā*.]

Rijipin, mfn. id., RV. iv, 26, 6.

चरुचि *rijiman*. See col. 3.

चरुचि *rijiṣvan*, ā, m., N. of a king (protected by Indra), RV.

चरुचि *rijiṣṭha*. See *riju*.

चरुचि *rijika* (✓*rij*, Up. iv, 22; v, 51), mfn. (= *upa-hata*) hid, concealed; removed, obviated?; (as), m. smoke; Indra; (am), n. a means, expedient, according to Sāy. in *āvir-rijika*, q. v.

चरुचि *rijiti*, mfn. (fr. *riju* and ✓*i*, Sāy.), going or tending upwards, RV.

चरुचि *rijiyas*. See *riju*.

चरुचि 1. *rijiṣhā*, ās, m. (✓*rij*), expeller (of enemies), N. of Indra [Sāy.], RV. i, 32, 6.

चरुचि 2. *rijiṣha*, am, n. (✓*arj*, Up. iv, 28), the sediment or residue of Soma, the Soma plant after the juice has been pressed out, AV. ix, 6, 16; VS. xix, 72; TS. vi; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; the juice produced by the third pressure of the plant, Sāy.; a frying-pan, Up.; a particular hell, Mn. iv, 90.

Rijishṭa, mfn. possessed of the residue of Soma, gāṇa *tārakādī*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 36.

Rijishin, mfn. receiving the residue of Soma or the juice produced by the third pressure of the plant [Sāy.], N. of Indra and of the Maruts, RV.; having or consisting of the residue, TS.

चरुचि *riju*, mfn (✓*rij*), n. (✓*arj*, Up. i, 28; probably fr. ✓*2. riñj*, col. 3, BRD.), tending in a straight direction, straight (lit. and fig.; opp. to *vrjijindā*), upright, honest, right, sincere, RV.; AV. xiv, 1, 34; TS. &c.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ā), ind. in the right manner, correctly, RV. ii, 3, 7; v, 46, 1; x, 67, 2; AitBr. iii, 3, 10; in a straight line, straight on, Suśr. &c.; compar. *rijiyas*, RV. vii, 104, 12; AV. v, 14, 12; viii, 4, 12, and *rajiyas*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 162; superl. *rijiṣṭha*, Pāṇ., and *rajiṣṭha*, RV.; [observe that the metaphorical meaning of this word is more common in Vedic and the literal meaning in classical literature]; (us), m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; (jvī), f. (scil. *gati*) the straight stage or duration in the course of a planet, VarBṛS.; [cf. Zd. *ērēu*; Gk. *epéyō*; Lat. *rectus*; Goth. *rahts*; Eng. *right*.]

— *kāya*, mfn. having a straight body, BhP.; N. of Kaśyapa, L. — *kratu*, mfn. one whose works are right or honest, N. of Indra, RV. i, 81, 7. — *gā*, mfn. going straight on, AV. i, 12, 1; TS. iii, 1, 10, 2; (as), m. an arrow, T. — *gātha*, mfn. (voc.) celebrated with right praises or songs, RV. v, 44, 5. — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. straight direction, straightness, Kum. iv, 23; uprightness, sincerity, honesty, Amar.; HYog. — *dārṇ-māya*, mfn. made of straight wood, Hcat. — *dāsa*, m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva,

VP. — *āriś*, mfn. seeing right, Naish. — *dhā*, ind. in straight direction, straight on, TBr. ii; in right manner, correctly, AitBr. i, 28, 28; — *niti*, f. right guidance, RV. i, 90, 1. — *paksha*, mfn. having straight wings (said of the fire-receptacle when shaped like a bird). — *pālikā*, f., N. of a river. — *buddhi* or — *mati*, mfn. of honest mind, sincere, R.; Dhūrtas. — *mitāksharā*, f., N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book (composed by Vijñāneśvara, and generally called *Mitāksharā*). — *muskhā*, mfn. having strong testicles; strong and muscular [Sāy.], (said of Agni's horses), RV. iv, 2, 2; 6, 9. — *raśmī*, mfn. having straight traces or reins (as a chariot), AV. iv, 29, 7. — *rohiṭa*, n. the straight red bow of Indra, L. — *lekha*, mfn. rectilinear, Śulbas. — *lekha*, f. a straight line, Comm. on ŚBr. — *vāni*, mfn. granting rightly or liberally (said of the earth), RV. v, 41, 15. — *sarpa*, m. a species of snake, Suśr. — *hāsta*, mf (ān), 'good-handed', bestowing liberally (said of the earth), RV. v, 41, 15.

Rijiman, ā, m. straightness, gāṇa *prithv-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 122.

Rijū (in comp. for *riju* above). — *karana*, n. the act of straightening, Suśr. — ✓*krī*, to straighten; to set right, correct, Comm. on RPrāt. — *kṛita*, mfn. made straight. — *nas* (*rfi*), m. 'straight-nosed', N. of a man, RV. viii, 52, 2. **Rijv-ānc**, mfn. moving or tending straightforward, RV. iv, 6, 9. **Rijv-ālikhitā**, mfn. scratched with straight lines, ŚBr. x. **Rijv-āhva**, m., N. of a Rishi.

Rijūka, ās, m., N. of a country (in which the river Vipāśā rises), Nir.

Rijūya, Nom. P. (p. *rijuyat*) to walk straightforward, be right or honest, RV.: *ā*. (p. *rijuyā-māna*) to tend straight upwards, RV. x, 88, 9.

Rijūyā, ind. in a straight line, RV. i, 183, 5.

Rijūyā, mfn. upright, honest, RV. i, 20, 4. 1. **Rijrā**, mf (ān), going straightforward, moving on, quick (as horses), RV. **Rijrāśva**, m. 'having quick horses', N. of a man, RV.

चरुचि 2. *rijrā*, mfn. (fr. ✓*rañj*), red, reddish, ruddy; [cf. *arjuna*; Gk. *apryōs*, *aprypos*; Lat. *argentum*.]

चरुचि 3. *rijra*, ās, m. (✓*rij*, Up. ii, 28), a leader.

चरुचि 1. *riñj*, cl. 1. *ā. riñjate*, *riñjām-ca-kre*, *riñjita*, &c., to fry, Dhātup. vi, 17. 1. **Riñjasāna**, ās, m. (Up. ii, 87) a cloud.

चरुचि 2. *riñj*, cl. 6. P. (p. *riñjāt*) *ā. riñ-jate*: cl. 4. P. *ā*. (see *abhy-riñj*): cl. 7. *ā*. (3. pl. *riñjate*) to make straight or right, make proper, arrange, fit out, decorate, ornament; to make favourable, propitiate; to gain, obtain, RV.; [cf. Gk. *epéyō*; Lat. *rego*; Goth. *rak-ja*.]

Riñga, ās, m. = *prasādhana*, Sāy.; see *mana-rīnga*.

2. **Riñjasāna**, mfn. to be made favourable or propitiated (by songs); to be celebrated, RV.

चरुचि *riñ*, cl. 8. P. *ā. riñoti* or *arñoti*, — *nute*, *ānarna*, *ārñire*, &c., to go, move, Dhātup. xxx, 5; (cf. 4. *ri*).

Riñā, mfn. going, flying, fugitive (as a thief), RV. vi, 12, 5; having gone against or transgressed, guilty [cf. Lat. *reus*]; (am), n. anything wanted or missed; anything due, obligation, duty, debt (a Brahman owes three debts or obligations, viz. 1. Brahmacarya or 'study of the Vedas', to the Rishis; 2. sacrifice and worship, to the gods; 3. procreation of a son, to the Manes, TS. vi, 3, 10, 5; Mn. vi, 35, &c.; in later times also, 4. benevolence to mankind and 5. hospitality to guests are added, MBh. &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a debt of money, money owed, MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ.; (*riñam* ✓*krī*, to get into debt, Yājñ. ii, 45; ✓*m* ✓*prāp*, to become indebted, Mn. viii, 107; ✓*m* ✓*dā* or ✓*nī* or ✓*pra-nyam*, to pay a debt, MBh.; Mn. &c.; ✓*m* ✓*yāc*, to ask for a loan, Kathās.; ✓*m* ✓*parip*, to call in a debt, Mn. viii, 161); guilt; a negative quantity, minus (in math.); water, L.; a fort, stronghold, L.; [cf. Zd. *arena*.] — *kartri*, mfn. one who contracts a debt, indebted, MBh. xii. — *kāti*, m. one to whom praise is due, RV. viii, 61, 12. — *graha*, mfn. getting into debt, borrowing, W.; (as), m. the act of borrowing, W. — *grāhin*, mfn. borrowing; (ī), m. a borrower, W. — *cit*, mfn. 'giving heed to worship' (paid as a debt by men to gods), N. of Brahmanas-pati, RV. ii, 23, 17. — *ccheda*, m. payment of a debt. — *cyūt*, mfn. inciting to fulfilment of obligations (to the gods &c.),

RV. vi, 61, 1. — *jya*, m., N. of a Vyāsa, VP. — *m-arya*, m., N. of a king, RV. v, 30, 12; 14; of an Āṅgīra (author of the end of RV. ix, 108), RAnukr. — *tā*, f., the state of being under obligations or in debt. — *da* or *-dātṛi* or *-dāyīn*, mfn. one who pays a debt. — *dāna*, n. payment of a debt. — *dāsa*, m. 'debt-slave,' one who pays his debt by becoming his creditor's slave, Comm. on Yājñ. — *nirmoksha*, m. discharge or acquittance of debt (to ancestors &c.), Ragh. x, 2. — *pradātṛi*, m. a money-lender, Hit. — *bhaṅgādhyāya*, m., N. of a work. — *mat-kupa*, m. money given as security, bail (sticking to the debtor like an insect), L. — *mārgana*, n. security, bail, L. — *mukti*, f., *-moksha*, m. discharge of a debt, paying a debt. — *mocana*, n. id.; *-dīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha. — *yā*, mfn. going after or demanding (fulfilment of) obligations, RV. — *yāt*, mfn. striving for or demanding (fulfilment of) obligations, TS. i, 5, 2, 5. — *yāvan*, mfn. relieving from debt or obligations, RV. i, 87, 4. — *lekhyā*, n. a bond, note of hand. — *vat*, mfn. one who is in debt, indebted, Hit.; VarBrS.; [cf. Zd. *erenava*]. — *vān*, mfn. being in debt, indebted, TS. vi. — *sodhana*, n. payment or discharge of a debt, W. — *samuddhāra*, m. id. *ṛi-nādhāna*, n. recovery of a debt, receipt of money &c. lent (as one of the eighteen titles or subjects of judicial procedure), Mn. viii, 4; Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 5. *ṛi-nāntaka*, m. 'terminator of debts,' N. of the planet Mars, L. *ṛi-nāpakaraṇa*, *ṛi-nāpanayana*, *ṛi-nāpanodana*, n. discharge or payment of debt. *ṛi-nāra* (fr. *ṛiṇa-ṛiṇa*, Kāty. on Pāp. vi, 1, 89), n. a loan borrowed for the payment of a previous debt. *ṛi-nā-van*, mfn. being under obligation, indebted, RV. i, 169, 7; x, 34, 10. *ṛi-nōdgrahana*, n. recovering a debt in any way from a creditor (by friendly or legal proceedings, by strategem or arrest), W. *ṛi-nōddhāra*, m. payment or discharge of a debt. *ṛiṇika*, as, m. a debtor, Yājñ. ii, 56; 93; [cf. Lat. *reus*].

ṛiṇin, mfn. one who is in debt or indebted, MBh.; (7), n. a debtor, Yājñ. ii, 86; R.; Kathās. &c.

चृत् *rit* (a Sautra root), *Ā. ṛitīyate*, to go; to hate, abhor, avoid, shun, Saddh.; to hate each other, quarrel, ŚBr.

ṛitīyā, f. loathing, horror; scorn, contempt, L. *ṛitā*, ind. (according to BRD. loc. case of the p. p. of *ṛi*) under pain of, with the exclusion of, excepting, besides, without, unless (with abl. or acc. or a sentence beginning with *yatas*), RV.; AV. &c.; MBh.; Pañcat. &c. — *karmām*, ind. without work [BRD.], RV. x, 55, 7; [cf. under *ṛitā*, p. 224, col. 1.]. — *barhiśhka*, mfn. without the formula of the Barhis (q. v.), ŚākhŚr. — *mūla*, mfn. without roots, MaitrS. i. — *yajñām*, ind. outside the sacrifice, MaitrS. i. — *rakshas*, mfn. performed with exclusion of the Rakshasas (as a sacrifice), AitBr. ii, 7, 2.

चृत् *ṛita*, *चृत्ति ṛiti*, *चृत्तु ṛitu*. See p. 223, col. 2—p. 224, col. 1.

चृत्तक *ṛitaka*. See *ṛitaka*.

चृतेयु *ṛiteyu*, us, m., N. of a Rishi; of a son of Raudrāśva, (v. l. *ṛicēy*, q. v.)

चृत्विन् *ṛitvīj*. See p. 224, col. 2.

चृत्विप *ṛitviya*, &c. See ib.

चृदूदर *ṛidūdāra*, mfn. (fr. *ṛidu*=*mṛidu* and *ūdāra*), having a soft or pleasant inner nature, RV. ii, 33, 5; iii, 54, 10; viii, 48, 10.

ṛiāu (in comp. for *ṛidu*=*mṛidu*). — *yā*, mfn. drinking what is sweet or pleasant, RV. viii, 77, 11. — *vrīdh*, mfn. increasing sweetness or pleasantness, ib.

चृध *ridh*, cl. 6. 2. 4. 5. 7. P. (Pot. 1. pl. *ṛidhema*, AV.; Subj. 3. sg. *ṛidhat*, RV.; pres. p. *ṛidhāt*; cf. *ṛidhād* below) *ṛidhyati*; *ṛidhnōti*; *ṛināddhi*; *ānārtha*, *ardhiitā*, *ardhiśh-yati*, &c., to grow, increase, prosper, succeed, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; to cause to increase or prosper, promote, make prosperous, accomplish, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.: Pass. *ṛidhyate*, to be promoted, increase, prosper, succeed, ŚBr.; BrArUp.: Caus. *ardhayati*, to satisfy, AV. vii, 80, 4; Nir.: Desid. *ardidhishati* or *iritsati*; [cf. *ṛādh* and *vrīdh*].

ṛiddha, mfn. increased, thriving, prosperous, abundant, wealthy, Kum.; Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; filled with (voices), made to resound; (*am*), n. stored grain, L.; a demonstrated conclusion, distinct result, L.

ṛiddhi, *is*, f. increase, growth, prosperity, success, good fortune, wealth, abundance, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c. (personified as Kuvera's wife, MBh.; Hariv.); accomplishment, perfection, supernatural power, BhP.; Lalit. &c.; magic; a kind of medicinal plant, Bhpr.; Car.; N. of Parvāt, L.; of Lakshmi, L. — *kāma*, mfn. desiring prosperity or wealth, KātyŚr. — *pāda*, n. one of the four constituent parts of supernatural power, Lalit. — *mat*, mfn. being in a prosperous state, prosperous, wealthy, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; bringing or bestowing prosperity or wealth, Suśr.

ṛiddhita, mfn. (p. p. of a Nom. *ṛiddhaya*) caused to increase, made to prosper, (*asi-ṛiddhita*, made to prosper by the power of the word, MBh. xviii, 105.)

ṛiddhila, as, m., N. of a man (Buddh.)

ṛidhād (by Sandhi for *ṛidhat*, pres. p. of *ṛidh*, cl. 6). — *ri* (✓*ri*), mfn. one whose speed is increasing or excessive, exceedingly swift (as horses), RV. viii, 46, 23. — *vāra*, mfn. one whose wealth is increasing or abundant, abounding in wealth (said of Agni), RV. vi, 3, 2.

ṛidhmuka, mfn. causing increase or prosperity, ĀśvGr. iv, 8, 9.

चृधक *ṛidhak* (and *ṛidhāk*, SV.), ind. (related to *ardha*, BRD.), separately, aside, apart; singly, one by one; in a distinguished manner, particularly, RV.

ṛidhañ (in comp. for *ṛidhak*). — *mantra*, mfn. one who is destitute of speech [BRD.], AV. v, 1, 7.

चृधुक *ṛidhuka*, mfn. short, L.

चृफ *riph* and *rimph*, cl. 6. P. *riphati*, *rimphati*, *ānarpha*, *rimphām-cakāra*, &c., to hurt, kill; to reproach, Dhātup. xxviii, 30.

चृवीस *ṛibīsa*, am, n. an abyss, chasm (in the earth, from which hot vapours arise), RV.; warmth of the earth, KātyŚr. — *pakva*, mfn. matured by warmth of the earth, ĀpŚr.

चृधु *ṛibhū*, mfn. (✓*rabh*), clever, skilful, inventive, prudent (said of Indra, Agni, and the Ādityas, RV.; also of property or wealth, RV. iv, 37, 5; viii, 93, 34; of an arrow, AV. i, 2, 3); (*us*), m. an artist, one who works in iron, a smith, builder (of carriages &c.), N. of three semi-divine beings (Ribhu, Vāja, and Vibhvan, the name of the first being applied to all of them; thought by some to represent the three seasons of the year [Ludwig, RV. vol. iii, p. 187], and celebrated for their skill as artists; they are supposed to dwell in the solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Āsvinas, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati; they made their parents young, and performed other wonderful works [Sv-apas]; they are supposed to take their ease and remain idle for twelve days [the twelve intercalary days of the winter solstice] every year in the house of the Sun [Agohya]; after which they recommence working; when the gods heard of their skill, they sent Agni to them with the one cup of their rival Tvaṣṭri, the artificer of the gods, bidding the Ribhus construct four cups from it; when they had successfully executed this task, the gods received the Ribhus amongst themselves and allowed them to partake of their sacrifices &c.; cf. Kaegi, RV. p. 53 f.), RV.; AV. &c.; they appear generally as accompanying Indra, especially at the evening sacrifice; in later mythology Ribhu is a son of Brahman, VP.; a deity, L.; (*avas*), m. a class of deities; [cf. Gk. *dāphēv*; Lat. *labor*; Goth. *arb-aiths*; Angl. Sax. *earfoð*; Slav. *rab-iz*]. — *māt*, mfn. clever, skilful, prudent, RV. i, 111, 2; accompanied by or connected with the Ribhus, RV.; VS. xxxviii, 8; AitBr. ii, 20, 14; KātyŚr. — *śhthira* (voc.), mfn. clever and wise (said of Indra), RV. viii, 77, 8.

ṛibhuksha, as, m. Indra, L.; (Indra's) heaven, Comm. on Up. iv, 12; Indra's thunderbolt, L.; (this word appears to owe its origin to the next.)

ṛibhukshin, as, m. (see Gr. 162; Pāp. vii, 1, 85 ff.), N. of the above Ribhus, and esp. of the first of them, RV.; N. of Indra (as the lord of the Ribhus, Nir.), RV.; N. of the Maruts, RV. viii, 7, 9; xx, 2; great, best [Sāy.], RV. viii, 93, 34.

ṛibhukshipa, Nom. P. *ṛibhukshināti*, to behave like Ribhukshin, Siddh.

ṛibhva, *ṛibhavan*, and *ṛibhvas*, mfn. clever, skilful, prudent, wise (N. of Indra, Tvaṣṭri, Agni, &c.), RV.; AV. v, 2, 7.

चृलक *ṛillaka*, *ṛillari*, *ṛillisaka*, probably wrong readings for *jhallaka*, &c., qq. v.

चृश *ṛiśa*, as, m. the male of a species of antelope = the next, AV. iv, 4, 7.

ṛiśaya or (in later texts) *ṛishya*, as, m. the male of a species of antelope, the painted or white-footed antelope, RV. viii, 4, 10; AV. v, 14, 3; VS.; AitBr.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a Rishi, ArshBr.; of a son of Devātithi, BhP.; (*am*), n. hurt, violation, T. (for the explanation of *ṛiśya-da*); [cf. *ṛiśya*]. — *ketana* and *-ketu*, m., N. of A-niruddha, L. — *gatā*, f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — *gandhā*, f. a species of plant, Car. — *jihva*, n. a kind of leprosy, Car.; Suśr. — *dā*, u. a pit (for catching antelopes, BRD.; as hurting what falls into it, T.). — *prokta*, f., N. of several plants. — *mūka*, m., N. of a mountain, VP.; R.; Pañcat. &c. — *lobha*, m., N. of a man. — *ṛiṅga*, m., N. of several men. *ṛiś-yāṅka*, m., N. of A-niruddha, L. *ṛiśyādi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāp. iv, 2, 80.

ṛiśyaka, mfn. ifc. having the colour of or looking like the white-footed antelope, R.

चृष 1. *ṛish*, cl. 1. P. *arshati*, *ānarsha*, *arshita*, to flow, flow quickly, glide, move with a quick motion, RV.; AV.; VS.; to bring near by flowing, RV.; [cf. Gk. *ῥοῖν* (?); *ἀν-ῥοπος*, 'flowing back'; *ῥαλιν-ῥοπος*, 'darting back'].

ṛishabhā, as, m. (fr. ✓2. *ṛish*, Up. ii, 123), a bull (as impregnating the flock; cf. *ṛishabha* and *ukshan*), RV.; AV.; VS.; ChUp.; BhP. &c.; any male animal in general, ŚBr.; the best or most excellent of any kind or race (cf. *purusharshabha*, &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; the second of the seven notes of the Hindū gamut (abbreviated into *Ṛi*); a kind of medicinal plant, Suśr.; Bhpr.; a particular antidote, Suśr. ii, 276, 7; a particular Ekāha (q. v.), KātyŚr.; the fifteenth Kalpa; N. of several men; of an ape; of a Nāga; of a mountain; of a Tirtha; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of Krauñca-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 22; N. of a people, VarBrS.; (7), f. a woman with masculine peculiarities (as with a beard &c.), L.; a widow, L.; Carpopogon Pruriens, Car.; another plant, L.; [cf. Zd. *arshan*; Gk. *ῥοῖν*]. — *kūṭa*, n., N. of the Hema-kūṭa, MBh. iii. — *gajavilāṣita*, n., N. of a metre. — *tara*, m. a small bull, Pāp. v, 3, 91. — *tā*, f. the state of being the best, eminence, superiority, TāṇḍyaBr. — *dāyīn*, mfn. bestowing bulls, AV. ix, 4, 20. — *deva*, m., N. of a Tirtham-kara or Arhat (Jain.). — *dvīpa*, m., N. of a place. — *dhavaja*, m., N. of Śiva, L.; of an Arhat (Jain.). — *pañcōśikā*, f., N. of a work. — *pūjā*, f. 'veneration of the bull,' a particular observance, Gobh. iii, 6, 12. — *vat*, mfn. containing the word *ṛishabha*, TāṇḍyaBr. — *stava*, m., N. of a work. *ṛishabhānana*, m., N. of a Jina.

ṛishabhaka, as, m. a bull, Nigh.; a kind of medicinal plant, Suśr.; Car.; Bhpr.; N. of a king, Kathās.; of a mountain, Kathās. cx, 148.

चृष 2. *ṛish*, cl. 6. P. *ṛishatī*, *ānarsha*, *arshita*, to go, move, Dhātup. xxviii, 7; to stab, kill, AV. ix, 4, 17; to push, thrust.

ṛishad-gu, as, m., N. of a man, MBh.

ṛishat, mfn. pushed, thrust.

ṛishāti, *is*, f. a spear, lance, sword, RV.; AV. iv, 37, 8; viii, 3, 7; [cf. O. Pers. *arstis*; Zd. *arsti*]. — *māt*, mfn. furnished with spears (as the Maruts), RV. — *vīayut* (*ṛishit*), mfn. glancing or glittering with swords (as the Maruts), RV. i, 168, 5; v, 52, 13. — *shapa*, m., N. of a man; (cf. *ṛishāti*).

ṛishātika, as, m. pl., N. of a people, R.

चृषि *ṛishi*, is, m. (✓2. *ṛish*, Comm. on Up. iv, 119; *ṛishati* *jñānena saṃsāra-pāram*, T.; perhaps fr. an obsolete *ṛish* for ✓*dṛi*, 'to see?' cf. *ṛishi-kṛi*), a singer of sacred hymns, an inspired poet or sage, any person who alone or with others invokes the deities in rhythmical speech or song of a sacred character (e.g. the ancient hymn-singers Kutsa, Atri, Rebha, Agastya, Kusika, Vasishtha, Vy-āśva), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; the Rishis were regarded by later generations as patriarchal sages or saints, occupying the same position in Indian history as the heroes and patriarchs of other countries, and constitute a peculiar class of beings in the early mythical system, as distinct from gods, men, Asuras, &c., AV. x, 10, 26; ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; they are the authors or rather seers of the Vedic hymns, i.e. according to orthodox Hindū ideas they are the inspired personages to whom these hymns

were revealed, and such an expression as 'the Rishi says' is equivalent to 'so it stands in the sacred text'; seven Rishis, *sapta rishayah* or *saptarishayah* or *saptarishayah*, are often mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas and later works as typical representatives of the character and spirit of the pre-historic or mythical period; in ŚBr. xiv, 5, 2, 6 their names are given as follows, Gotama, Bharadvāja, Viśvā-mitra, Jamadagni, Vasishtha, Kāśyapa, and Atri; in MBh. xii, Marici, Atri, Angiras, Pulaha, Kratu, Pulastya, Vasishtha are given as the names of the Rishis of the first Manvantara, and they are also called Prajāpatis or patriarchs; the names of the Rishis of the subsequent Manvantaras are enumerated in Hariv. 417 ff.; afterwards three other names are added, viz. Pracetas or Dakṣa, Bhṛigu, and Nārada, these ten being created by Manu Svāyambhuva for the production of all other beings including gods and men, ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; VP. &c.; in astron. the seven Rishis form the constellation of 'the Great Bear', RV. x, 82, 2; AV. vi, 40, 1; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; MBh. &c.; (metaphorically the seven Rishis may stand for the seven senses or the seven vital airs of the body, VS. xxxiv; ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.); a saint or sanctified sage in general, an ascetic, anchorite (this is a later sense; sometimes three orders of these are enumerated, viz. Devarshis, Brahmarshis, and Rājārshis; sometimes seven, four others being added, viz. Maharshis, Paramarshis, Śrutarshis, and Kāydarshis), Mn. iv, 94; xi, 236; Śak.; Ragh. &c.; the seventh of the eight degrees of Brāhmaṇas, Hcat.; a hymn or Mantra composed by a Rishi; the Veda, Comm. on MBh. and Pat.; a symbolical expression for the number seven; the moon; an imaginary circle; a ray of light, L.; the fish Cyprinus Rishi, L.; [cf. Hib. *arsan*, 'a sage, a man old in wisdom'; *arrach*, 'old, ancient, aged.']. — *kalpa*, m. 'almost a Rishi,' 'similar to a Rishi'; the sixth of the eight degrees of Brāhmaṇas, Hcat. — *kulyā*, f. 'the river of the Rishis,' a sacred river, N. of Sarasvatī (also denoting 'the river of Rishis, i.e. sacred hymns,' Sarasvatī being the goddess of speech), BhP. iii, 16, 12; 22, 27; N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; MarkP. &c.; of a wife of Bhūman, BhP. v, 15, 5. — *krīṭ*, mfn. causing to see (Sāy.), enlightening (said of Agni), RV. i, 31, 16; enlightening (the mind), inspiring (said of the Soma), RV. ix, 96, 18. — *gana*, m. the company or number of sages, host of patriarchal sages. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain in Magadha, MBh. — *gupta*, mfn. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — *cāndrāyana*, n. a particular observance or penance. — *oḍāna*, mfn. animating or inspiring the Rishis, RV. viii, 51, 3. — *cōhanda*, n., N. of particular metres, RPāt. — *jāṅgalikī*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *tarpāna*, n. a handful of water presented as libation to the Rishis, T.; cf. Mn. ii, 176; N. of a work. — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *tva*, n. the state of a Rishi, MBh. — *deva*, m., N. of a Buddha. — *deśa*, m., the country inhabited by the Rishis, Hcat. — *drona*, m., N. of a place. — *dvish*, mfn. hating the Rishis, RV. i, 39, 10. — *pañcamī*, f. the fifth day in the light half of the month Bhādrapada. — *patana*, m., N. of a forest near Benares, Lalit. — *putra*, m., the son of a Rishi, MBh.; N. of an author. — *putraka*, m. Artemisia Vulgaris. — *prāśishṭa*, mfn. instructed by the Rishis, AV. xi, 1, 15. — *proktā*, f. Glycine Debilis, L. — *bandhu*, mfn. related to the Rishis, RV. viii, 100, 6. — *brāhmaṇa*, n., N. of a work. — *mandala*, n., N. of a work. — *manas*, mfn. of far-seeing or enlightened mind, RV. ix, 96, 18. — *mukha*, n. the beginning of a Rishi or hymn. — *yajña*, m. sacrifice to the Rishis, i.e. study of the Veda, Mn. iv, 21. — *loka*, m. the world of the Rishis (cf. *deva-loka*, *brahma-lō*), MBh. — *vāt*, ind. like a Rishi, RV. x, 66, 14; Mn. ii, 189. — *śrīṅga*, m., N. of a man; (cf. *śrīṅga-lō*). — *śrāddha*, n. 'funeral oblation for the Rishis' (consisting of a mere handful of water), a figurative expression for insignificant acts which are preceded by great preparations, Śāring. — *śah* (nom. *śahāt*), mfn. overcoming the Rishi (said of the Soma), RV. ix, 76, 4. — *śāpa*, mfn. (√*san*), presented or offered by the Rishis (to the gods; said of the Soma), RV. ix, 86, 4. — *śhṭna*, mfn. praised by the Rishis, RV. vii, 75, 5; viii, 13, 25; AV. vi, 108, 2; ŚBr. &c. — *samhitā*, f. the Samhitā of the Rishis, SamhUp. — *sattama*, m. the best or most excellent of the sages. — *sāhvaya*, n. 'having Rishi as an appellation,' N. of the forest Rishi-patana above, Lalit. — *stoma*, n. a particular sacrifice, ĀśvŚr. — *svarā*,

mfn. praised by Rishis, RV. v, 44, 8. — *svādhyāya*, m. repetition of the Veda, ŚāṅkhGr. — *Rishi-vat*, mfn. (m. voc. *vas*) associated with the Rishis, RV. viii, 2, 28; (*vatī*), f., Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 11. — *va-ha*, mfn., Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 121.

Rishika, as, m. a Rishi of lower degree; N. of the king of the Rishikas; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ā*), f. the wife of an inferior Rishi; N. of a river, MBh.; VP.

Rishika, as, m. a species of grass, Nigh.

रुषि *rishū*, us, m. (√*2. rish*?), glow, flame (?), BRD.; (according to Sāy., moving constantly; approaching; great; mighty; knowing; a Rishi), RV.

रुषि *rishī*. See under √*2. rish*, p. 226.

रुषि *rishya*, &c., vv. ll. for *risha*, &c., qq. v.

रुषि *rishvā*, mfn. (√*2. rish*?), elevated, high, RV.; AV.; VS.; sublime, great, noble (as gods), RV. — **रुषि**, mfn. inhabited by sublime heroes (as the sky), RV. i, 52, 13. **Rishvāḥjas**, mfn. having sublime power (as Indra), RV. x, 105, 6.

रुह *rīhāt*, mfn. (√*rah*, T.), small, weak, powerless, RV. x, 28, 9.

रि.

रि 1. *rī*, the eighth vowel of the alphabet (the corresponding long vowel to *ri* and resembling the sound of *ri* in *marine*, but after labials more like *ru*; it generally only appears in some forms of nouns in *ri*, viz. in the gen. pl. of all genders, in the acc. pl. m. and f., and in nom. acc. and voc. pl. n.) — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *rī*, TPāt.

रि 2. *rī*, ind. an interjection of terror, L.; a particle implying reproach; warding off, L.; a particle used at the beginning of a sentence, L.

रि 3. *rī*, *ris*, m. a Bhairava, L.; a Dānava, L.; f. the mother of the gods; of the demons, L.; recollection; going, motion, L.; n. a breast, L.

रि 4. *rī* for 4. *rī*, q. v.

लृ.

लृ 1. *lṛi*, the ninth vowel of the alphabet (resembling the sound *lry* in *revelry*; it only appears in some forms of √*kṛip*). — **kāra**, **varṇa**, m. the sound *lṛi*, RPāt.; APāt.; TPāt.

लृ 2. *lṛi*, *lṛis*, m. a mountain, L.; the earth, the mother of the gods, L.

लृ 3. *lṛitaka*, as, m., N. of a man, mispronunciation of *ṛitaka*, Pat. and Kāś. on Śivasūtra 2.

लृ.

लृ 1. *lṛi*, the tenth vowel of the alphabet (the corresponding long vowel to *lṛi*, entirely artificial and only appearing in the works of some grammarians and lexicographers).

लृ 2. *lṛi*, *lṛis*, m. Śiva, L.; f. the mother of the cow of plenty; the mother of the Dānavas; wife of a Daitya; mother; divine female; female nature.

ए.

ए 1. *e*, the eleventh vowel of the alphabet (corresponding to the letter *e* as pronounced in *prey*, *grey*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *e*, TPāt. &c.

ए 2. *e*, ind. an interjection, MaitrS.; a particle of recollection; addressing; censure; contempt; compassion, L.

ए 3. *e*, *es*, m. Vishnu, L.

ए 4. *ē* (√*i*), P. *-eti*, to come near or towards, go near, approach, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (with and without *punar*) to come back, come again to, AitBr.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to reach, attain, enter, come into (a state or position), Mn. xii, 125; Megh.; Prab. &c.; to submit, fall to one's share, ChUp. v, 14, 1 (*āyayanti* ?); KathUp.: Intens. *ā*. (3. du. *-iyāte*; 1. pl. *-īmahe*) to hasten near, RV. vii, 39, 2; to request, VS. iv, 5.

आ, &c. See p. 147, col. 3.

1. **ई** *ī* (2. see s.v.), mfn. come near, approached, RV.; Nir. &c.

ई *ī*, f. arrival, approach, RV. x, 91, 4; 178, 2. **ई** *īya*, ind. p. having come near &c., RV. x, 66, 14; AV.; Mn.; Ragh. &c.

एक *ēka*, mfn. (√*i*, Up. iii, 43, probably fr. a base *e*; cf. *Zd. ac-va*; Gk. *ol-vōs, olos*; Goth. *ai-n-s*; also Lat. *aequus*; *gaya sarvādī*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 27; see Gr. 200), one (*eko* 'pi or *ekas-cana*, with *na* preceding or following, no one, nobody; the words *ekayā na* or *ekān na* are used before decadenumerals to lessen them by one, e.g. *ekān na tryiṣat*, twenty-nine), RV. &c.; (with and without *eva*) alone, solitary, single, happening only once, that one only (frequently ifc.; cf. *dharmāka-raksha*, &c.), RV. &c.; the same, one and the same, identical, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; one of two or many (*eka-eka, eka-dvitiya*, the one—the other; esp. pl. *eke*, some, *eke*—*apare*, some—others, &c.), ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; Hit. &c.; (*eka* repeated twice, either as a compound [cf. *ekāika*] or uncompounded, may have the sense 'one and one,' one by one, RV. i, 20, 7; 123, 8; v, 52, 17; R.; BhP. &c.); single of its kind, unique, singular, chief, pre-eminent, excellent, Ragh.; Kathās.; Kum. &c.; sincere, truthful, MW.; little, small, L.; (sometimes used as an indefinite article), a, an, R.; Śak.; Vet. &c. (the fem. of *eka* before a Taddhita suffix and as first member of a compound is *eka* not *ekā*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 62); (*as*), m., N. of a teacher, Ap.; of a son of Rāya, BhP.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā; (*am*), n. unity, a unit (ifc.), Hcat. — **ritn**, m. the only time, only season, AV. viii, 9, 25; 26. — **rishi**, n. the only or chief Rishi, AV. viii, 9, 25; 26; x, 7, 14; N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. xiv. — **kanṭhaka**, m. a species of Silurus, L. — **kanṭha**, mfn. 'having one throat,' uttering simultaneously. — **kapāla**, mfn. contained in one cup, one cup-full, AitBr. iii, 48, 2; ŚBr. — **kara**, mfn. doing or effecting one, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21; mfn. (ān). one-handed, one-rayed, L. — **karmakāra**, mfn. doing the same thing, having the same profession. — **kalpa**, mfn. having the same method of performing ceremonial, observing the same ritual (as priests). — **kārya**, n. the same business or work, MBh.; mfn. executing the same work, performing the same business, Pañcat. — **kāla**, m. happening at the same time, simultaneous, BhP.; (*am*), ind. at one time only, once a day, Mn. vi, 55. — **kālikam**, ind. once a day, Mn. xi, 123. — **kālin**, mfn. happening only once a day, MarkP. — **kuṇḍala**, m. 'having one ear-ring or ring,' N. of Kuvera, L.; of Śeṣha, L.; of Bala-rāma, L. — **ku-shṭha**, n. a kind of leprosy, Suśr.; Car. — **kṛishṭa**, mfn. once ploughed, L. — **kṛishra**, n. the milk of one and the same cow, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 62. — **khura**, m. a one-hoofed animal, Ap. ii, 16, 16. — **gu**, m. a particular Agni-śhṭoma (q. v.), GopBr. — **guru** or **-guru**, m. having the same teacher, pupil of the same preceptor. — **grāma**, m. the same village, *gana gahddī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138; SāmavBr. — **grāmīna**, mfn. inhabiting the same village, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 16, 5; Mn. iii, 103. — **grāmīya**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. — **cakra**, mfn. (ān). having one wheel (said of the sun's chariot), RV. i, 164, 2; AV. ix, 9, 2; x, 8, 7; possessing only one army, governed by one king (as the earth), BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh.; VP. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a town of the Kīcakas, MBh.; *-vartī-tā*, f. the state of revolving on one wheel (said of the sun); the state of being sole master, supremacy (of a king), Kathās. xviii, 70. — **cakshus**, mfn. one-eyed (said of an animal or of a needle). — **catvāriṣṭa**, mfn. (ān). the forty-first. — **catvāriṣṭa**, f. forty-one. — **oandṛā**, f., N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. — **carā**, mfn. (ān). wandering or living alone, not living in company, solitary, segregious, MBh.; BhP.; (said of certain animals), Mn. v, 17; BhP. v, 8, 15; (N. of a thief), Kathās.; moving at the same time, ŚBr. iii, 8, 3, 17; 18; N. of Śiva-Rudra, Gaut.; of Bala-deva, L.; (*as*), m. a rhinoceros, L. — **carapa**, mfn. one-footed; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a fabulous race, VarBrS. — **cārin**, mfn. living alone, solitary, MBh.; (*ī*), m. a Pratyeka-buddha, L.; (*in*), f. a woman who goes after one man only, a faithful woman, Daś. — **citi**, mfn. having one layer (of wood or bricks &c.), Jaim. — **citika**, mfn. id., ŚBr. ix. — **oitika**, mfn. id., TS.; v; Sublas; *-eva*, n. the state of having one layer, Comm. on Sublas. — **citta**, n. fixedness of thought on one single object, Prab.; one and the same thought, unanimity, R.; Kathās.; (mfn.) thinking of one thing only, intent upon, absorbed in, Kap.; Hit.; Pañcat;

having the same mind, agreeing, concurring; -*tā*, f. unanimity, agreement, Bhāṭṭ. - *citti*-*bbhū*, to become unanimous, Hit. - *cintana*, n. unanimous or joint consideration, MBh. - *cina-maya* (*cit-m*), mfn. consisting of intelligence only, RāmātUp. - *oṭṭi*-*ni*, m., N. of an author. - *oetas*, mfn. of one mind, unanimous, BhP. - *codana*, n. a rule concerning one act only, KāṭyŚr. iv, 3, 11; v, 6, 8; (mfn.) having one and the same rule, KāṭyŚr. - *ochattara*, nfn. having only one (royal) umbrella, ruled by one king solely, BhP.; Hcat. &c. - *cohanāṇā*, f. a kind of riddle, Kāvyaḍ. - *ochāya*, mfn. having shadow only, quite darkened, MBh. iv, 1858; 1878. - *cehā-yārita*, mfn. involved in similarity (of debt) with one debtor (said of a surety who binds himself to an equal liability with one debtor, i. e. to the payment of the whole debt, Mit.), Yājñ. ii, 56; KāṭyDh. - *jā*, mfn. born or produced alone or single, solitary, single, alone of its kind, RV. i, 164, 15; x, 84, 3; AV.; KāṭyŚr. &c. - *jaṭa*, m., N. of a being in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess, Tantras. [T.] - *janman*, m. 'once-born', a Śūdra, L.; 'having pre-eminent birth', a king, L. - *jāta*, mfn. of one parentage, born of the same parents, Mn. ix, 148; 182. - *jāti*, mfn. once-born (as a Śūdra), Gaut. x, 50; Mn. x, 4; of the same species or kind (as animals), Suśr.; (*i*), m. a Śūdra, Mn. viii, 270. - *jātiya*, mfn. of the same species, Suśr.; of the same family, Dāyabh. - *jīva-vāda*, m. (in phil.) the assertion of a living soul only. - *jyā*, f. the cord of an arc; sine of 30° or of the radius, W. - *jyotis*, n. 'the only light', N. of Śiva. - *tatpara*, mfn. solely intent on, Kathās. - *tantrikā* or *tantri*, f. a lute with one chord. - *tamā*, mfn. (n. *-at*) one of many, one (used sometimes as indef. article), Pāṇ. v, 3, 94; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. - *tara*, mfn. (n. *am*, not *at* by Vārt. on Pāṇ. vii, 1, 26) one of two, either, other, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; (rarely) one of many, Dāy.; Kād. - *tas*, see p. 230, col. 3. - *tā*, f. oneness, unity, union, coincidence, identity, ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; (*ekatām api* - *ya*), to become one with [instr.], VP. - *tāna*, mfn. directed to one object only, having the mind fixed on one object only, closely attentive, Kathās.; Daś.; of the same or equal extent, L.; (*as*), m. attention fixed on one object only, BhP.; harmonious tone or song (cf. *tāna*), L. - *tāla*, m. harmony, unison (of song, dance, and instrumental music); accurate adjustment; (*ī*), f. a particular time (in mus.); an instrument for beating time; any instrument having but one note, W.; (mfn.) having a single palm tree (as a mountain), Ragh. xv, 23. - *tālīkā*, f. a particular time (in mus.). - *tīrthīn*, mfn. inhabiting the same hermitage, Yājñ. ii, 137. - *tumba*, nfn. (ī) having a single bottle-gourd (for a sounding-board). - *triṇṣa*, nfn. (ī) the thirty-first. - *triṇṣaka*, mfn. consisting of thirty-one elements. - *triṇṣat*, f. thirty-one; *d-akshara*, mfn. (ā) consisting of thirty-one syllables, ŚBr. iii. - *tejana*, mfn. having a single shaft (as an arrow), AV. vi, 57, 1. - *trika*, m., N. of a particular Ekāha sacrifice, KāṭyŚr.; ĀsvŚr. &c. - *trva*, n. oneness, unity, union, coincidence, identity, KāṭyŚr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (in Gr.) the singular number, Kās.; singleness, soleness, HYog. - *daṇṣhtra*, m. 'single-tusked', N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; a kind of fever, L. - *daṇḍin*, m. 'bearing one staff', N. of a class of monks, Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr.; RāmātUp.; (*inas*), m., N. of a Vedāntic school; *ekadāṇḍi-sannyāsa-vidhi*, m., N. of a work. - *danta*, m. 'one-toothed', N. of Gaṇeśa, L. - *diś*, mfn. being in the same quarter or direction, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 112. - *diksha*, mfn. (a sacrificial observance) at which only one Dikshā or consecration takes place, Lāṭy. viii, 5, 19. - *duḥkha*, mfn. having the same sorrows, MBh.; -*sukha*, mfn. having the same sorrows and joys, sympathizing. - *dugdha*, n. = *kṣīra* above. - *dris*, mfn. one-eyed, L.; a crow, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; = *tattva-jña*, T. - *drīya*, nfn. alone worthy of being beheld, sole object of vision, Kum. vii, 64; Naish. - *drīṣṭi*, f. gaze fixed upon one object, Pañcat.; (mfn.) one-eyed, L.; (*i*), m. a crow, Nigh. - *dava*, m. the only God, supreme Lord, T. - *devata*, mfn. devoted or offered to one deity, directed to one deity, KāṭyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - *devatya*, mfn. id., TS. iii; ŚBr. - *deśa*, m. one spot or place, one passage, a certain spot or passage, some place, MBh.; Pañcat.; Sāh. &c.; a part, portion or division of the whole, KāṭyŚr.; Mn. &c.; the same and the same place, Kap.; (mfn.) being in the same place, KāṭyŚr. xvi, 7, 17; -*tva*, n. the state of being a part or portion

of the whole, Jaim.; -*vikāra*, m. change of only a part (of a word); -*vikṛita*, mfn. changed in only a part; -*vibhūta*, mfn. convicted of one part of a charge, Yājñ. ii, 20; -*vivartin*, mfn. extending or relating to one part only, partial, Sāh.; Kpr.; -*stha*, mfn. situated in the same place; standing or occurring in a certain place or passage. - *desin*, mfn. consisting of single parts or portions, divided into parts (as a whole), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 1; Comm. on Bādar.; a sectary, Sarvad.; Comm. on Kap. &c.; (*ī*), m. a disputant who knows only part of the true state of a case. - *deha*, mfn. having a similar body or descended from the same person (as a family), Hariv. 2532; having as it were one body, Hariv. 3439; (*au*), m. du. husband and wife, T.; (*as*), m. 'having a singular or beautiful form', N. of the planet Mercury, L. - *dyā*, m., N. of a Rishi, RV. viii, 80, 10. - *dravya*, n. a single object, KāṭyŚr. i, 10, 6; one and the same object, KāṭyŚr. i, 7, 9. - *dhanā*, n. a choice portion of wealth, ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 1; Ap. ii, 13, 13; (*eka-dhana*), 'put down in an odd number', N. of particular water-vessels by means of which water is taken up at certain sacrificial observances, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr. &c.; (*ās*), f. pl. (scil. *āpas*) the water taken up by means of those vessels, AitBr. ii, 20, 5; KāṭyŚr. &c.; -*vid*, mfn. obtaining the chief portion of wealth, VS. v, 7. - *dhanin*, mfn. carrying the above water-vessels, ŚBr. iii; having one part of wealth, having the choice portion of wealth, L. - *dharma*, -*dharmin*, mfn. of the same properties or kind, Kāvyaḍ. - *dhātūn*, mfn. consisting of one part or element. - *dhāra*, m. a single or uninterrupted current, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 4, 7. - *dhāraka*, m., N. of a mountain. - *dhishya*, mfn. having the same place for the sacred fire, ŚBr. iv. - *dhura* or *dhurā-vaha* or *dhuripa*, mfn. bearing the same burden, fit for the same burden, equal, apt, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 79; Naish. - *dhena*, f. a unique or excellent cow, RV. vii, 38, 5. - *nakshatrā*, n. a lunar mansion consisting of only one star, or one whose name occurs but once, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr. - *naṭa*, m. the principal actor in a drama, the manager (who recites the prologue), L. - *nayana*, m. the planet Venus, L. - *navata*, mfn. the ninety-first. - *navati*, f. ninety-one; -*tama*, mfn. the ninety-first. - *nātha*, m. 'having one master', N. of an author; (*ī*), f., N. of his work. - *nāyaka*, m. 'the only Ruler', N. of Śiva. - *nipāta*, m. a particle which is a single word. - *niscaya*, m. one and the same resolution, common resolution, MBh. i, 7625; (mfn.) having the same intention or resolution, MBh. i, 7624. - *nīda*, mfn. having a common abode, VS. xxxii, 8; having only one seat, BhP. - *netra*, m. 'one-eyed', N. of Śiva; (with Śaivas) one of the eight forms of Vidyēśvara, Sarvad. - *netra*, m. id. - *nemi*, mfn. having one felly, AV. x, 8, 7; xi, 4, 22. - *paksha*, m. one side or party, the one case or alternative, the one side of an argument; (*e*), ind. in one point of view; (mfn.) being of the same side or party, siding with, an associate, L.; partial, taking one view only, L. - *pakshi-bhāva*, m. the state of being the one alternative, Comm. on Nyāyan. - *pakshi*-*bbhū*, to be only one side or alternative, Pat. - *pañcāśa*, mfn. the fifty-first. - *pañcāśat*, f. fifty-one; -*tama*, mfn. the fifty-first. - *pati*, m. one and the same husband, BhP. iv, 26, 27. - *patika*, mfn. having the same husband, Comm. on Mn. ix, 183. - *pattra*, m., N. of a plant, L. - *patrikā*, f. Ocimum Gratissimum, L. - *patni-tā*, f. the state of having the same wife, (with *bahūnām*) polyandry, MBh. - *patni* (*eka-*), f. a woman who has only one husband or lover, a faithful wife, one devoted to her husband or lover, P. iv, 1, 35; AV. x, 8, 39; MBh.; Mn. &c.; (*yas*), f. pl. women who have the same husband, Mn. ix, 183; a single wife, an only wife, BhP. - *patnika*, mfn. having only one wife. - *pād* (*pāt*, *padī*, *pāt* and *pāt*), mfn. having only one foot, limping, lame, RV.; AV.; VS.; AitBr. &c.; incomplete, ŚBr. xiv; (with 1. *aja*, N. of one of the Maruts, RV.); (*pāt*), m., N. of Vishnu, MBh. iii; of Śiva, L.; of a Dānava, MBh. i; (*padī*), f. a foot-path, MBh.; Daś. &c. - *pada*, n. one and the same place or spot; the same panel, AgP.; a single word, VPāt.; Śiś.; a simple word, a simple nominal formation, Nir.; one and the same word, VPāt. i, 111; (*e*), ind. on the spot, in one moment, at once, R.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; mī(*ā* & *i* (ĀsvGr.)) taking one step, ĀsvGr. i, 7, 19; having only one foot, ŚBr.; BhP.; occupying

only one panel, Hcat.; consisting of a single word, named with a single word, MBh.; VPāt.; APāt. &c.; (*as*), m. a kind of coitus; (*ā*), f. (scil. *ric*) a verse consisting of only one Pāda or quarter stanza, ŚBr.; RPrāt.; N. of the twenty-fifth lunar mansion (= *pūrva-bhādra-padā*), VarBṛS.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a fabulous race, VarBṛS.; -*vat*, ind. like one word; -*stha*, mfn. being in the same word. - *padī*, ind. upon or with only one foot, gāṇa *dividandy-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 128. - *padika*, mfn. occupying only one panel, Hcat. - *parā*, mfn. of singular importance, more important than any other, first of all (said of dice), RV. x, 34, 2. - *pari*, ind. with exception of one (die), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 10. - *parṇā*, f. 'living upon one leaf', N. of a younger sister of Durgā, Hariv.; N. of Durgā, L. - *parnikā*, f., N. of Durgā, DevīP. - *parvataka*, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. - *palāsa*, m. a tree with one leaf, gāṇa *gahādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138. - *palāśiya*, mfn. being on or belonging to the above tree, ib. - *paṇka*, mfn. having the same victim, ĀsvŚr. iii. - *pāṭopa-jivin*, mfn. living on food prepared by the same cooking (as a family), Comm. on Gobh. i, 4, 24. - *pātālā*, f. 'living upon a single blossom', N. of a younger sister of Durgā, Hariv.; N. of Durgā, L. - *pāna*, m. a single wager or stake. - *pāta*, mfn. happening at once, sudden, rapid; (*as*), m. the Pratikā or first word of a Mantra, Sāy. on AitBr. ii, 19, 9. - *pātin*, mfn. having a common or the same appearance, appearing together, belonging to each other, RPrāt.; ĀsvŚr. &c.; having a single or common Pratikā or first word, quoted together as one verse (as Mantras), AitBr. i, 19, 9; ĀsvŚr. v, 18, 11. - *pātra*, mfn. being in one and the same vessel, TS. vi. - *pāda*, m. a single foot, MBh.; BhP.; one quarter, MBh. xii; the same Pāda or quarter stanza, RPrāt. 100; (mfn.) having or using only one foot, AV. xiii, 1, 6; MBh.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, MBh. ii; (*am*), n., N. of a country; (cf. *eka-pād*, col. 2). - *pādaka*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, R.; (*īkā*), f. a single foot, Naish.; N. of the second book of the Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa. - *pārthiva*, m. sole ruler or king, Ragh. iii, 31. - *piṅga* or *piṅgala*, m. 'having a yellow mark (in the place of one eye)', N. of Kuvera, R.; Daś. &c.; -*īdāla*, n. 'Kuvera's mountain', N. of the Himavat, AV. - *piṇḍa*, mfn. = *sa-piṇḍa*, q. v., L. - *pīta*, mfn. quite yellow, Ratnāv. - *pūṇḍarika*, n. 'the only lotus', i. e. the only or very best, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 14. - *putra*, mfn. having only one son; (*as*), m. an only son. - *putraka*, m. a species of bird, VarBṛS. - *purnsha*, m. the one supreme Spirit, Prah.; one man only; a unique or excellent man, L.; (mfn.) having or consisting of only one man, BhP. vi, 5, 7. - *puṇḍāśa*, mfn. receiving the same sacrificial cake, ŚBr. iv. - *pushkala*, m. (= *pushkara*, ed. Bombay) a kind of musical instrument (= *kāhala*, Nilak.), MBh. v, 3350. - *pūshpā*, f. 'producing only one blossom', N. of a plant, L. - *prithak-tva*, n. unity and distinctness. - *prakāra*, mfn. of the same kind or manner. - *prakhya*, mfn. having the same appearance, similar. - *prathīhāra*, mfn. having only one Prathīhāra (q. v.) syllable, Lāṭy. vi. - *pradāna*, mfn. receiving the offerings at the same time or sacrifice (as deities), ĀsvŚr. i, 3, 18. - *prabhu-tva*, n. the sovereignty of one, monarchy. - *prayatna*, m. one effort (of the voice). - *prastha*, m. 'having one table-land', N. of a mountain [T.] gāṇa *mā-lādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 88. - *prahārika*, mfn. (killed) by one blow. - *prāṇa-bhāva*, m. the act of breathing once, TPrāt. - *prāṇa-yoga*, m. union (of sounds) in one breath, VPāt. - *prādeśa*, mfn. (ā) in one span long, ŚBr. vi. - *phalā*, f. producing only one fruit, N. of a plant, L. - *bhaddhi*, mfn. of one mind, unanimous, Kathās.; 'having only one idea', N. of a fish, Pañcat. - *bhaktā*, mfn. (ā) devoted or faithful to only one (husband), faithful, Mn. viii, 363; (*am*), n. the eating only one meal (a day), Kauś.; Yājñ. iii, 319; MBh. &c. - *bhakti*, f. id. - *bhaktika*, mfn. eating only one meal (a day), Gaut. - *bha-ksha*, m. sole food. - *bhāga*, m. one part, one-fourth, Pañcat. - *bhāva*, m. the being one, oneness, BhP.; simplicity, sincerity, Pañcat.; (mfn.) of the same nature, agreeing, MBh.; simple, sincere, Pañcat. - *bhāvin*, mfn. becoming one, being combined, RPrāt. - *bhūta*, mfn. become one, concentrated (as the mind), BhP. - *bhūmika*, nfn. one-storied, Hcat. - *bhūti*, n. the becoming one, union, KauśUp. - *bhojana*, n. the eating

only one meal (a day), MBh.; eating together, MBh. xiii, 6238. — **bhojin**, mfn. eating only one meal (a day), Subh. — **matī**, f. concentration of mind, BhP.; (mfn.) unanimous, MBh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. — **manas**, mfn. fixing the mind upon one object, concentrated, attentive, MBh.; R.; Ratnāv. &c.; unanimous, AitBr. viii, 25, 4. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of one, uniform, Kathās. — **mātra**, mfn. consisting of one syllabic instant, APāt. — **mukha**, mfn. having one mouth, Heat.; having the face turned towards the same direction, AV. ix, 4, 9; having one chief or superintendent, Yājñ. ii, 203; belonging to the same category, Śāy. on TBr. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. (dhnī) having the head or face turned towards the same direction, AV. viii, 9, 15. — **mūla**, mfn. having one root, ĀśvGr.; (ā), f. Linum Usitatissimum, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — **yakāra**, mfn. containing only one *ya*. — **yajña**, m. a sacrifice offered by one person, KātyŚr. xxv. — **yama**, mfn. monotonous, TPāt. — **yaśti** or **yaśtika**, f. any ornament consisting of a single pearl, L. — **yāvan**, m., N. of a king, TBr. ii; TāndyaBr. — **yūpā**, m. one and the same sacrificial post, MaitrS. iii, 4, 8; TāndyaBr. — **yoga**, m. one rule (opposed to *yoga-vibhāga*, q. v.) — **yoni**, f. the same womb; (mfn.) of the same mother, ĀśvGr.; of the same origin or caste, Mn. ix, 148. — **raja**, m. Verbesina Scandens, L. — **ratha**, m. an eminent warrior, MBh. iii. — **rada**, m. 'one-tusked,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **rasa**, m. the only pleasure, only object of affection, R. i; (mfn.) having only one pleasure or object of affection, relishing or finding pleasure in only one thing or person, R. iii; Ragh. &c.; having (always) the same object of affection, unchangeable, Uttara. — **rāj**, mfn. shining alone, alone visible, BhP. iii, 5, 24; (f), m. the only king or ruler, monarch, RV. viii, 37, 3; AV. iii, 4, 1; AitBr. &c.; the king alone, KātyŚr. xxii, 11, 33. — **rājā**, m. the only king, monarch, TBr.; MBh. — **rājñī**, f. the only queen, absolute queen. — **rātra**, n. duration of one night, one night, one day and night, PārGr.; Mn. iii, 102, &c.; (as), m. a particular observance or festival, AV. xi, 7, 10; MBh. xiii; (mfn.) during one night. — **rātrika**, mfn. lasting for one night; lasting for one day and night (as food), Mn. iv, 223; staying one night, MBh. — **rātriṇa**, mfn. during one night, Lāty. viii, 4, 3. — **rāśī**, f. one heap, a quantity heaped together; *gata* or *bhūta*, mfn. heaped or collected together, mingled. — **rikthīn**, mfn. sharing the same heritage, co-heir, Mn. ix, 162. — **rudra**, m. Rudra alone; (with Śaivas) one of the eight forms of Vidyēśvara, Heat. — **rūpa**, n. one form, one kind, Sāmkhyak.; (mfn.) having the same colour or form, one-coloured, of one kind, uniform, RV. x, 169, 2; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (am), n., N. of a metre; — *ras*, ind. in one form, unalterably; — *lā*, f. uniformity, invariableness, Pañcat. — **rūpya**, mfn. descended from one and the same man or woman, Comm. on Pāp. vi, 3, 62. — **roā** (*eka-rica*), m. n. a single verse, gaṇa *ardharācādi*, Pāp. ii, 4, 31 [T.]; (mfn.) consisting of only one verse, ŚBr.; (am), n. a Sūkta of only one verse, AV. xix, 23, 20. — **rtū**, see *ritū*, p. 227, col. 3. — **rāśi**, see *rishi*, ib. — **lakṣhya-tā**, f. the state of being the only aim, *lā*. — **lava**, m., N. of a son of Hiranya-dhanus and king of the Nishādas, MBh.; (ā), f., N. of a town. — **liṅga**, n. (scil. *kṣhetra*) a field or place in which (for the distance of five Krośas) there is but one Liṅga or landmark, T.; 'having a singular Śiva-liṅga (q. v.)', N. of a Tīrtha; (as), m., N. of Kuvera, L. — **lū**, m., N. of a Rishi, gaṇa *gargādī*, Pāp. iv, 1, 105. — **vaktā**, m. 'one-faced,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (ā), f., N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. (v.l. *candā*); (am), n. a kind of berry, T. — **vaktaka**, mfn. one-faced, Heat. — **vacanā**, n. the singular number, ŚBr.; Pāp. &c. — **vat**, ind. like one, simple; as one, as in the case of one, Āp.; Pāp. &c.; — *d-bhāva*, m. the being or becoming like one, aggregation, Comm. on KātyŚr. &c. — **varpa**, m. a single sound or letter, RPāt.; VPāt. &c.; (mfn.) of one colour, one-coloured, uniform, PārGr.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; having one caste only, being all one caste, MBh. iii; consisting of one sound only, RPāt. 110; VPāt. i, 151; (f), f. a kind of musical instrument, L.; — *samīkaraṇa*, n. equalization of two uniform quantities, a kind of equation (in math.). — **varpaka**, mfn. consisting of one syllable. — **vartman**, n. a by-way, path, Naish. — **varshika**, f. a heifer one year old, L. — **vastra**,

mfn. having but a single garment, clothed in only one garment, Āp.; PārGr.; Heat. &c.; — *lā*, f. the state of having but a single garment, MBh.; — *snāna-vidhi*, m., N. of a work. — **vākya**, n. a single expression or word; a single sentence, Comm. on Jaim.; the same sentence, an identical sentence (either by words or meanings), T.; a speech not contradicted, unanimous speech, Ragh.; — *lā*, f. unanimity; (in Gr.) the being one sentence. — **vācaka**, mfn. denoting the same thing, synonymous, Comm. on VarBrS. — **vāda**, m. a kind of drum, L.; (with Vedāntins) a particular theory (establishing the identity of all objects with Brahman), T. — **vādyā**, f. a kind of spirit or demon [BRD], AV. ii, 14, 1. — **vāram**, ind. only once, at one time, Comm. on Mn. i; Pañcat.; at once, suddenly, Pañcat. — **vāro**, ind. id., L. — **vāsa**, mfn. living on the same place. — **vāśas**, mfn. clothed in only one garment, Āp.; MBh. — **viśā**, mfn. (f) the twenty-first, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; consisting of twenty-one parts (as the Ekaviṃśa-stoma), VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; (as), m. the Ekaviṃśa-stoma, AV. viii, 9, 20; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; N. of one of the six Prishthya-stomas, KātyŚr. xx, 6, 26; xxiii, 1, 18; — *val*, mfn. accompanied with the Ekaviṃśa-stoma, ŚBr. viii; — *sampād*, f. accomplishing the number twenty-one, ŚBr.; — *stoma*, m. a Stoma (q. v.) consisting of twenty-one parts, TS. v; ŚBr. xiii. — **viśaka**, mfn. (f) the twenty-first, Mn. iii, 37; Heat.; consisting of twenty-one (syllables), RPāt. 880; (am), n. the number twenty-one, Yājñ. iii, 224. — **viśat**, f. twenty-one, R. — **viśati**, f. twenty-one, a collection or combination of twenty-one, TS.; ŚBr.; — *lama*, mfn. the twenty-first; — *dhā*, ind. twenty-one-fold, in twenty-one parts, ŚBr.; — *vidha*, mfn. twenty-one times, twenty-one-fold, MaitrS. — **viśatka**, n. the number twenty-one, Kām. — **viśinī**, f. id., TāndyaBr. — **vidha**, mfn. of one kind, simple, ŚBr.; Sāmkhyak.; identical, Sāh. — **viśakti**, mfn. that (member of a compound) which (when the compound is resolved) appears throughout in one and the same case, Pāp. i, 2, 44. — **vilocana**, ās, m. pl. 'one-eyed,' N. of a fabulous people, VarBrS. — **viśayin**, mfn. having one common object or aim, arival. — **virā**, m. a unique or pre-eminent hero, RV. x, 103, 1; AV. xix, 13, 2; xx, 34, 17; MBh. &c.; a species of tree, L.; (ā), f., N. of a daughter of Śiva; a species of gourd, Nigh.; — *kalpa*, m., N. of a work. — **virya**, mfn. of equal strength, TāndyaBr. — **vika**, m. a solitary wolf, Comm. on Tār. — **viksha**, m. an isolated tree, MānGr.; VarYog.; one and the same tree, Subh.; a country or place in which (for the distance of four Krośas) there is but one tree, L. — **vikṣhiya**, mfn. belonging to an isolated tree or to one and the same tree, belonging to a country like the above, gaṇa *gahādī*, Pāp. iv, 2, 138. — **vrit**, mfn. 'being one,' simple, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c. — **vritta**, n. the same metre, Sāh. — **vṛinda**, m. a particular disease of the throat, Suśr. — **vriśā**, m. the chief bull, the best or most excellent of a number, AV.; (am), n., N. of a Sāmar. — **veṇi** or **veṇī**, f. a single braid of hair (worn by women, as a sign of mourning, when their husbands are dead or absent for a long period), Śak.; R.; Megh.; a woman wearing her hair in the above manner. — **veśmān**, n. a unique building, ŚBr. i, 3, 2, 14; one and the same house, Mn. iii, 141; a solitary house or room, Mn. xi, 176. — **vyavasāyin**, mfn. following the same employment. — **vyākhyāna**, mfn. having the same explanation, ŚBr. — **vyāvahārika**, ās, m. pl. 'living solitary (?)', N. of a Buddhist school. — **vrata**, mfn. obedient or devoted to one person only, ĀśvGr. i, 21, 7; keeping a fast in which food is taken only once a day, TS. vi. — **vrātyā**, m. the only or supreme Vratya (q. v.), AV. xv, 1, 6. — **śata**, n. 101; mfn. (ā) the 101st, MBh. iii, 101; — *lāmā*, mfn. (f) the 101st; — *dhā*, ind. 101-fold, in 101 parts; — *vidha*, mfn. 101-fold. — **śapha**, mfn. whole-boofed, not cloven-hoofed, solidungulate, VS.; TS. &c.; (as), m. a whole-hoofed animal (as a horse &c.); (am), n. the race of solidungulate animals, AV. v, 31, 3; ŚBr.; Mn. &c. — **śarīra**, mfn. descended from one body, consanguineous, W.; — *rāruvaya*, m. consanguineous descent, W.; — *rārambha*, m. beginning of consanguinity (by union of father and mother), W.; — *rāvayava*, n. a descendant in right line, kinsman by blood, W.; — *rāvayava-tva*, n. consanguineous descent or connexion. — **śālākā**, f. a single staff, ŚBr. ii. — **śas**, see p. 231, col. 1. — **śākha**,

mfn. being of the same branch or school (as a Brāhman), W.; having but one branch (as a tree), T.; gaṇa *gahādī*, Pāp. iv, 2, 138. — **śākhiya**, mfn. belonging to the above, ib. — **śāyin**, mfn. sleeping alone, chaste, MBh. xiii, 355. — **śālā**, f. a single hall or room, Pāp. v, 3, 109; N. of a place, ŚivP.; (am), n. a house consisting of one hall, MatsyāP.; N. of a town, R. ii. — **śālīka**, mfn. like a single hall or room, Pāp. — **śāti-pad** (*śāt, padī, pat*), mfn. having one white foot, TS. ii; VS. — **śālā**, f., N. of a town. — **śirohan**, mfn. having the face turned towards the same direction, AV. xiii, 4, 6. — **śila**, mfn. of one and the same nature or character, MBh. — **śūnga**, mfn. having but one sheath (as a bud), AV. viii, 7, 4. — **śūka**, n. one and the same purchase-money (given to the parents of a bride), Mu. viii, 204. — **śrīṅga**, mfn. having but one horn, unicorn, L.; having but one peak (as a mountain), T.; being of singular eminence, pre-eminent; (as), m., N. of Vishnu, L.; (ās), m. pl. a class of Manes, MBh. ii; (ā), f., N. of the first wife of Śuka, Hariv. 987. — **śeṣa**, m., N. of a man. — **śeṣha**, m. the only remainder, Naish.; Venis.; Kathās.; 'the remaining of one,' (in Gr.) a term denoting that of two or more stems (alike in form and followed by the same termination) only one remains (e. g. the plural *vrīkṣhās* is the only remainder of *vrīkṣhas* + *vrīkṣhas* + *vrīkṣhas* + ...), Pāp. i, 2, 64ff. — **śrūta-dhara**, mfn. keeping in mind what one has heard once, Kathās. — **śruti**, f. an only Śruti or Vedic passage, the same Śruti; an enunciation in the singular, Lāty. i, 1, 4; Jaim.; the hearing of only one sound, monotony, Comm. on Pāp. i, 2, 33; Comm. on Nyāyam.; the neutral accentless tone; (mfn.) of only one sound, monotonous, Pāp. i, 2, 33; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; — *mūla-tva*, n. the state of being based on the same Vedic passage; — *ty-upadeśa*, m., N. of a work. — **śrushti**, mfn. obedient to one command, AV. iii, 30, 7. — **śhashtā**, mfn. (fr. the next), the 61st; connected or together with 61, ŚBr. &c. — **śhashtī**, f. 61; — *lama*, mfn. the 61st. — **samvatsarā**, m. duration of one year, MaitrS. i, 9, 7. — **samvatsara**, mfn. keeping together, closely allied, Vikr.; Pañcat. — **satī**, f. the only Sati or faithful wife, Naish. — **saptata**, mfn. the 71st. — **saptati**, f. 71; — *lama*, mfn. the 71st. — **sapatika**, mfn. consisting of 71. — **sabāha**, n. the only meeting-place or resort, ŚBr. xiv. — **sarga**, mfn. closely attentive, having the mind intent upon one object, L. — **sahasra**, n. 1001; ([*vri*]*śha-bhāḥsasahasra* [MBh. xii] or *hasrās* scil. *gāvas*, a thousand cows and one bull, Gaut. xxii, 14; Mn. xi, 127.) — **sākshika**, mfn. witnessed by one. — **sārtha-prayāta**, mfn. going after one and the same object, having the same aim, MBh.; Rājat. — **śāla**, n., N. of a place (v.l. for *śāla*), R. ed. Bombay. — **śūtra**, n. a small double drum (played by a string and ball attached to the body of it), L. — **sūna**, m. an only son. — **śika**, m. a kind of jackal (having solitary habits), Āp. — **stambha**, mfn. resting upon one pillar, MBh. — **stoma**, mfn. accompanied or celebrated by only one Stoma, Lāty.; Jaim. — **sthā**, mfn. standing together, remaining in the same place, conjoined, combined, assembled, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; standing in or occupying only one panel, AgP. — **sthāna**, n. one place, one and the same place; (e, loc.) ind. together, Hit.; (mfn.) having the same place of production, uttered by the same organ of speech, Comm. on TPāt. — **spṛhyā**, f. (scil. *lekṣhā*) a line scratched with one piece of wood, ŚBr. iii, ix. — **haṇṣa**, m. 'the only destroyer of ignorance' [Śaṅkara on SvetUp. vi, 15; cf. *haṇṣa*], the Supreme Soul, ŚBr. xiv; (am), n. 'inhabited by a solitary or unique swan,' N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii. — **halya**, mfn. once ploughed, L. — **hasta**, mfn. one hand long, AgP.; Heat. — **hāyana**, mfn. (f) the one year old, TS.; Mn.; (f), f. a heifer one year old, Kath.; (am), n. the duration or period of one year, TS. vi, 6, 3, 1. — **hārya**, mfn., v.l. for *ekāhārya*, q. v. — **heḷ**, f. (*ayā*, instr.) ind. by one stroke, at once, Pañcat. — **Ekākṣha**, m. a single part, one part, MBh.; Mn. ix, 150; Ragh. &c. i. — **Ekākṣha**, mfn. (fr. i. *akṣha* with *eka*), having only one axle, BhP. iv, 26, 1. 2. — **Ekākṣha**, mfn. (fr. *akṣhi* with *eka*), one-eyed, VarYog.; having an excellent eye, L.; (as), m. a crow, L.; N. of Śiva; of a Dānava; of a being attending on Skanda. — **Ekākṣharā**, n. the sole imperishable thing, AV. v, 28, 8; a single syllable, Subh.; a monosyllabic word, VS.; ŚBr.; RPāt. &c.; the sacred monosyllable *om*, Mn. ii, 83; MBh. &c.; N. of an Upanishad; (mfn.)

monosyllabic; -*kośa*, m., N. of a vocabulary of monosyllabic words; -*gaṇapāṭi-stotra*, n. a hymn in honour of Gaṇeśa (a portion of the Rudrayāmala); -*nāmanāḥ*, f., -*nigṇāṭa*, m., -*mālikā*, f., -*rābhīdhānakōśa*, m., N. of vocabularies of monosyllabic words. **Ekākshari-bhāva**, m. 'the becoming one syllable,' contraction of two syllables into one, RPrāt. **Ekāgni**, m. one and the same fire, Lāty. iv, 9, 2; (mfn.) keeping only one fire, Ap. ii, 21, 21; -*kāṇḍa*, n., N. of a section of the Kāthaka. **Ekāgnika**, m. one and the same fire, Lcat. **Ekāgra**, mfn. one-pointed, having one point, fixing one's attention upon one point or object, closely attentive, intent, absorbed in, MBh.; Mn. i, 1; BhP.; Bhag. &c.; undisturbed, unperplexed; known, celebrated, L.; (am), n. (in math.) the whole of the long side of a figure which is subdivided; (am), ind. with undivided attention, MBh.; -*citta*, mfn. having the mind intent on one object; -*tas*, ind. with undivided attention, Vet.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. intentness in the pursuit of one object, close and undisturbed attention; -*drishṭi*, mfn. fixing one's eyes on one spot, Suśr.; -*dhī*, mfn. fixing one's mind on one object, closely attentive, BhP.; -*mati*, mfn. id.; (is), m., N. of a man, Lalit.; -*manas*, mfn. fixing one's mind on one object, closely attentive, MBh.; Pañcat. **Ekāgrya**, mfn. closely attentive, L.; (am), n. close attention, L. **Ekāṅga**, n. a single member, single part, MBh.; R. &c.; the most excellent member of the body, the head, T.; sandal-wood, L.; (as), m. 'having a unique or beautiful shape,' N. of the planet Mercury, L.; of the planet Mars, L.; of Viṣṇu, L.; (au), m. du. 'forming a single body,' a married couple, T.; (ār), m. pl. 'constituting one body,' body-guard, Rājat.; (r), f. a particular perfume, Bhpr.; (mfn.) relating to or extending over one part only, incomplete; -*rūpaka*, n. an incomplete simile, Kāvya. **Ekāñjali**, m. a handful. **Ekāṇḍa**, m. 'having only one testicle,' a kind of horse, T. **Ekāpatra**, mfn. having only one royal umbrella, ruled by one king only, Vikr. **Ekātman**, m. the one spirit, MāṇḍUp.; (mfn.) depending solely on one's self, being without any friend, only, alone, MBh.; having the same nature, of one and the same nature, BhP.; -*ma-tā*, f. the unity of spiritual essence, the doctrine of one universal spirit. **Ekātmya**, mfn. only, alone, MāṇḍUp.; homogeneous, BhP.; (cf. *ai-kātmya*). 1. **Ekādāśa**, m(f) n. the eleventh, RV. x, 85, 45; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; ([v]ishabhbhīkādāśa gāvas, 'cows that have a bull as the eleventh,' i.e. ten cows and one bull, Gaut.; Mn. &c.); together with eleven, plus eleven, Vop.; consisting of eleven, lasting eleven (e.g. months), RV.; AV. v, 16, 11; MBh. &c.; (f), f. the eleventh day of a fortnight (on which fasting is considered an indispensable observance and very efficacious), MBh.; Kathās. &c.; presentation of offerings to Pitris or deceased ancestors on the eleventh day after their death (on which occasion Brāhmanas are fed, and the period of impurity for a Brāhman terminates); (am), n. the number eleven, ŚBr. 2. **Ekādāśa** (in comp. for *Ekādāśan* below); -*kapāla*, mfn. distributed in eleven dishes, VS. x, 16; -*kṛitvas*, ind. eleven times, KātyŚr.; -*cchadi*, mfn. having eleven roofs, TS. vi; -*tva*, n. the number eleven, BhP.; -*dvara*, mfn. having eleven doors, KathUp.; -*mārikā*, f. 'killing eleven,' N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvi, 97; -*rātra*, n. duration of eleven nights (and days; the period of a Kshatriya's impurity through the death of a relative), Gaut. xiv, 2; -*rāṣṭika*, n. (in math.) the rule of eleven, Lil.; -*vidha*, mfn. eleven-fold, BhP.; -*viṣṇu-gaṇa-śrāddha*, n. a particular Śrāddha; -*skandhārthanirūpaṇa-kārikā*, f., N. of a Kārikā on the BhP.; *śākhā*, m., N. of a man, GopBr.; *śākhara*, nfn. consisting of eleven syllables, VS.; *śāratni*, mfn. eleven cubits long, ŚBr.; *śāha*, n. duration or period of eleven days, R.; (as), m. a sacrifice lasting eleven days; *śāltama*, m. 'chief among (the) eleven (Rudras),' N. of Śiva, L. **Ekādāśaka**, mfn. the eleventh, Kap.; Sāṃkhyak.; consisting of eleven, MBh.; (am), n. the number eleven, Vop. **Ekādāśadhā**, ind. eleven-fold, in eleven parts, ŚBr. x. **Ekādāśan**, mfn. eleven. **Ekādāśam**, mfn. the eleventh. **Ekādāsin**, mfn. consisting of eleven; (in), f. the number eleven, TS.; ŚBr.; Yājñ. **Ekādāśi-vrata**, n. fasting on the eleventh day of a fortnight. **Ekādeśa**, m. substitution of one sound for two or more; the one sound substituted for two or more (as in contraction

of vowels &c.), APrāt.; Pāṇ. &c. **Ekādhipati**, m. a sole monarch. **Ekādhyāyin**, m. a single pupil, Ap. i, 16, 24. **Ekānapāṣa**, f. (scil. *kalī*) 'the single portionless one,' N. of Kūhū or the new moon, MBh. iii, 14129; personified as Durgā, Hariv.; VarBrS.; N. of Durgā, Kathās. **Ekānārtha**, mfn. having the same evils, MBh. **Ekānūgāna**, n., N. of a Sāman, ArśhrBh. **Ekānūdishṭa**, n. (scil. *śrāddha*) a funeral ceremony having reference to only one ancestor recently dead, Mn. iv, 111. **Ekānūrica**, Atharva-veda xix, 23. **Ekānēka-svarūpa**, mfn. simple yet manifold, VP. i, 2, 3. **Ekānta**, m. a lonely or retired or secret place, (e, ind. in a lonely or solitary place, alone, apart, privately), MBh.; Mn.; Śak. &c.; a single part, part, portion, Pat.; the only end or aim, exclusiveness, absoluteness, necessity, R.; Suśr. &c.; devotion to one object, worship of one Being, monotheistic doctrine, MBh.; BhP.; (am, ena, āt), ind. solely, only, exclusively, absolutely, necessarily, by all means, in every respect, invariably, MBh.; Megh.; Bhartṛ.; Kap. &c.; (mfn.) directed towards or devoted to only one object or person, BhP.; R. &c.; -*karuṇa*, mfn. wholly and solely compassionate, wholly charitable, Hit.; -*grahya*, n. partial comprehension, Car.; -*grāhin*, mfn. comprehending partially, ib.; -*tas*, ind. lonely, alone; solely, exclusively, invariably, &c.; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. exclusive worship, BhP.; the state of being a part or portion, Pat.; -*duḥśamā*, f. 'containing only bad years,' (with Jains) N. of two spokes in the wheel of time (the sixth of the Avasarpinī and the first of the Utsarpinī, qq.v.); -*bhāva*, m. devotedness to only one object, MBh.; -*bhūta*, mfn. one who is alone or solitary, BhP.; -*mati*, mfn. having the mind fixed on one object; -*rahasya*, n., N. of a work; -*rāj*, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva; -*viḥārin*, mfn. wandering alone; -*jīla*, mfn. fond of loneliness, MBh.; -*su-shamā*, f. 'containing only good years,' (with Jains) N. of two spokes in the wheel of time (the first of Avasarpinī and the sixth of Utsarpinī, qq.v.); -*sthita*, mfn. staying or remaining alone or apart. **Ekāntara**, mfn. separated by one intermediate (caste), Gaut. iv, 16; next but one, one removed from, Śak. 191 d. **Ekāntika**, mfn. devoted to one aim or object or person or theory. **Ekāntin**, mfn. id., MBh.; BhP.; -*ti-tva*, n. devotion to only one object or thing, BhP. **Ekānna**, n. one and the same food; only one meal; food given by only one person; (mfn.) having or eating the same food, a messmate; -*nakta-bhojana*, mfn. taking one's only meal at night, Hcat.; -*bhojin*, mfn. taking food but once a day, Hcat.; -*udāin*, mfn. eating food given by only one person, Mn. ii, 188. **Ekānna-pañcāśadrātra**, m. n. a sacrifice lasting 49 nights (and days), KātyŚr. **Ekān-na-viṇṣa**, m. a Stoma consisting of 19 parts, Lāty. **Ekān-na-viṇṣatidhā**, ind. 19-fold, in 19 parts, ŚBr. x. **Ekānvaya**, mfn. of the same family, Śak. 292, 13. **Ekāpacaya**, m. diminution (of one's food) by one (mouthful), Gaut. xvii, 12. **Ekāpāya**, m. diminution by one. **Ekābāḍa**, f. a heifer one year old. **Ekāmra-nātha**, m. 'matchless lord of the mango,' N. of Śiva as worshipped at Kāñjivaram. **Ekāmra-vaṇa**, n. 'matchless mango grove,' N. of a sacred grove. **Ekāyāna**, n. a narrow way or path accessible for only one person, MBh.; R.; the only way or manner of conduct, worldly wisdom, ChUp. vii, 1, 2; meeting-place, centre of union, ŚBr.; absorption in one, absolute devotedness to one, unity, MBh.; ChUp.; (mfn.) passable for only one (as a foot-path), MBh.; fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, absorbed in, L.; -*gata*, mfn. walking on a foot-path only wide enough for one, MBh. i; one who has fixed all his thoughts on one object, L. **Ekāya**, mfn. affording excellent food or the chief vigour of life, RV. i, 31, 5. **Ekāratni**, mfn. one cubit long, ŚBr. xi. **Ekārāmā**, mfn. having but one object of pleasure, Yājñ. iii, 58; -*tā*, f. the state of the above, ŚBr. xi. **Ekārāva**, m. only one ocean, nothing but ocean, general inundation, VS. **Ekārtha**, n. one and the same object, MBh.; Rājat.; one and the same purpose; one and the same meaning; (mfn.) having the same purpose or aim, KātyŚr.; MBh. i, iii; R. &c.; having the same meaning, denoting the same thing, synonymous, Nir.; (in rhet.) tautological (as a sentence), Vām. ii, 2, 11; Kāvya. d.; expressing one thing, forming only one notion (as a compound); (as), m., N. of a

glossary of synonymous words; -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. the state of having the same object or purpose, KātyŚr.; Mit.; the act of expressing only one thing or notion, Pat.; -*nāma-mālā*, f., N. of a glossary of synonymous words; -*śamupeta*, mfn. arrived at one object. **Ekārthi-bhāva**, m. the act of conveying only one idea, Comm. on Pāṇ. **Ekālāpaka**, mfn. having one sound, sounding as one (but expressing more than one thing), Balar. vi, 1. **Ekāvama**, mfn. inferior or less by one, diminishing by one, RPrāt. **Ekāvayava**, mfn. made up of the same members or constituent parts. **Ekāvarta**, mfn. forming one whirl, Vāgbh. **Ekāvali** or *ī*, f. a single row, single string of pearls or beads or flowers, &c., Vikr.; Naish.; Kād. &c.; (in rhet.) a series of sentences where the subject of each following sentence has some characteristic of the predicate of the preceding one, Kpr. x, 45; Śāh. &c.; N. of a work on rhetoric; -*tarala*, -*prakāśa*, m., N. of commentaries on the above works. **Ekāvāho**, mfn. diminishing by one. **Ekāśin**, mfn. eating alone, Suśr. **Ekāśita**, mfn. the 81st. **Ekāśiti**, f. 81; -*tama*, mfn. the 81st. **Ekāśrama**, m. a solitary hermitage. **Ekāśraya** and **ekāśrita**, mfn. resting upon or clinging to one object or person (cf. *an-ekāśit*), Bhāṣap.; -*guṇa*, m. a simple attribute or predicate (as form, smell, taste, &c.) **Ekāśhtakā**, f. the eighth day after full moon (esp. of the month Māgha; personified as Śacī, T.), AV. iii, 10, 5; 8; 12; TS.; TāṇḍyaBr. &c. **Ekāśhī**, f. a pod or seed of cotton, W. **Ekāśhīlī**, m. 'having one kernel,' Agatī Grandiflora, L.; (ā), f. a species of Calotropis, Car.; Clypea Hernandifolia, L. **Ekāśanika**, mfn. having only one seat. **Ekāśya**, mfn. one-faced, Hcat. **Ekāśa**, m. the period or duration of one day, Pāṇ. v, 4, 90; Mn.; a ceremony or religious festival lasting one day; a Soma sacrifice in which Soma is prepared during one day only (as the Agniṣtoma &c.), ŚBr. iv, vi, xii, xiii; AitBr. vi; AsvŚr. ii, 3; KātyŚr. &c.; (am and *ānā*), ind. during one day; -*gama*, m. a day's journey, Pāṇ. v, 2, 19. **Ekāhātānā**, n. the continued series of Ekāśas, ŚBr. xiii. **Ekāhāra**, m. a single meal during the day; (mfn.) taking food only once a day, MBh. **Ekāhārya**, mfn. having but one kind of food, eating anything, making no difference between allowed and forbidden food [Nīlak.], MBh. (ed. Bombay) iii, 190, 41. **Ekāśhapa**, m. 'one-eyed,' N. of Sukra or Venus (the teacher of the Asuras), T. **Ekāndriya**, mfn. having but one organ of sense, L. **Ekāśha**, mfn. furnished with only one pole, RV. x, 135, 3. **Ekāśhtaka**, mfn. (fr. the next), having but one sacrificial brick, ŚBr. vi, x. **Ekāśhtakā**, f. a single sacrificial brick, ŚBr. ii. **Ekāśka**, mfn. one by one, single, every single one, AV. iii, 28, 1; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (am), ind. singly, one by one, R. &c.; -*tara*, mfn. one by one (out of many), BhP.; -*priti*, mfn. existing in only one object, Bhāṣap.; -*śas*, ind. one by one, severally, seriatim, Suśr.; Mn. &c. **Ekāśāya**, n. single state, severality, MBh.; (ena), ind. seriatim, severally, BhP. **Ekāśvarya**, n. sole monarchy, Mālav. **Ekāśhikā**, f., N. of a medicinal plant, Suśr. **Ekōkti**, f. a single expression, single word. **Ekōcaya**, m. increase (of food) by one (mouthful), Gaut. xxvii, 13. **Ekōti**, mfn. having one and the same object of desire or aim (course), tending to one single purpose, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 4; -*bhāva*, m. state of concentration on one single object, tranquillity, blissful serenity (state of mind, following after conversion), (Buddh.) **Ekōttara**, mfn. greater or more by one, increasing by one, ŚBr.; Suśr.; RPrāt. &c. **Ekōttariakā**, f., N. of the fourth Āgama or sacred book of the Buddhists; -*āgama*, m. id. **Ekōdaka**, mfn. offering water as funeral oblation to the same deceased ancestor, a kind of relative, Mn. v, 71. **Ekōdātta**, mfn. having one Udātta accent, VPrāt. **Ekōddishṭa**, n. (scil. *śrāddha*) a funeral ceremony having reference to one individual recently dead (not including ancestors generally), AsvGr. iv, 7, 1; Mn. iv, 110; VP. &c.; -*śrāddha-paddhātī*, f., N. of a work. **Ekōna**, mfn. less by one, minus one (used in comp. with *viṇṣati* and the succeeding decimal numerals, thus *ekōna-viṇṣati*, f. nineteen &c.) **Ekōnnata**, mfn. having one elevation, TS. vi. **Ekōlmukā**, n. a single fire-brand, MaitrS. **Ekōdha**, m. a single flight (of arrows), Śiś. xviii, 55; -*bhūta*, mfn. collected into one mass, heaped or crowded together. **Ekakā**, m(f) (ā, ikā) n. single, alone, solitary, RV. x, 59, 9; AV. xx, 132, 1. -*āta*, n. one per cent.

Ekātā, *as*, m., N. of one of the three Āptyas, VS. i, 23; ŚBr. i; Kath. &c.; of a Brāhman, MBh.

Ekātaya, mfn. single, one by one, MaitrS. ii, 2, 1.

Ekatas, ind. from one, from one and the same, Rājāt; from one view, from one side, on one side, on one part, on the one hand, AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (the correlative to *ekatas* is either *ekatas* repeated or *aparatas* or *anyatas* or *vā*, e. g. *ekatas—ekatas* or *ekatas—aparatas*, on the one hand—on the other); in one body, all together, MBh. xiii, 230; Suśr.

Ekato (by Sandhi for *ekatas*). —**dat**, mfn. having teeth in only one (i. e. the lower) jaw, Mn. v, 18.

Ekatra, ind. in one, in one and the same, MBh.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; in one place, in the same place, in a single spot (with the force of the locative), MBh.; Yājñ.; Mricch. &c.; on the one side; (the correlative is *aparatra* or sometimes *anyasmin*, on the one side—on the other side, here—there); in one and the same place, all together, Kathās.; Suśr. &c.

Ekadā, ind. at the same time, at once, Śāh.; sometimes, once, one time, some time ago, MBh.; Pañcat.; Hit. &c.

Ekadhā, ind. simply, singly; in one way, together, at once, AV.; TS. &c.; MBh. &c. —**bhūya**, n. the becoming one or simple, ŚBr. xiv.

Ekala, mfn. alone, solitary, ChUp.; BhP. &c.; (in mus.) a solo singer.

Ekāśas, ind. one by one, singly, KātyŚr.; R. &c.

Ekāśin, mfn. (Pān. v, 3, 52) alone, solitary, AV. xix, 56, 1; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.

Ekāyani-√bhū (cf. *ekāyana*), to become the centre of union, become the only object (of affection &c.), Mālav.

Ekin, mfn. simple, consisting of one, Lāty.

Ekī (in comp. for *eka*). —**karana**, m. the act of making one, uniting, combination, Comm. on TPāt. —**√kri**, to unite, combine, associate, R.; RāmātUp. —**bhāva**, m. the becoming one, coalition, Vedāntas.; RPrāt. &c. —**bhāvin**, mfn. relating to coalition or blending (of vowels), RPrāt. —**√bhū**, to become one, be blended or combined, ŚBr.; MBh.; RPrāt. &c.

Ekīya, mfn. belonging to or proceeding from or resting upon one, Gṛīhyas.; belonging to the same party, a partisan, associate, companion.

Eksh (*ā-√iksh*).

Ēkahya, ind. p. having looked at, looking at, MBh. ii, 2389.

एज *ej*, cl. i. P. *ējati*, to stir, move, tremble, shake, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; BhP.: cl. i. Ā. *ejate*, *ejām-cakre*, *ējātā*, to shine, Dhātup. vi, 20; Caus. P. Ā. *ejayati*, -*te*, to agitate, shake, ŚBr.; BhP.

Ējat, mfn. (pres. p. of the above); (*t*), n. anything moving or living, RV.; AV.

Ējatka, mfn. trembling, moving (the head), BhP. ix, 6, 42; (*as*), m. a kind of insect, AV. v, 23, 7.

Ējāthu, *us*, n. trembling, motion, shaking (of the earth), AV. xii, 1, 18.

Ējaya, mfn. causing to shake or tremble (forming irr. compounds with preceding acc., Pān. iii, 2, 28; cf. *janam-ējaya*).

Ēji, *is*, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *kurv-ādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 151 (not in Kās.).

Ējitavya, mfn. to be shaken.

Ējitrī, mfn. a shaker, causing to tremble.

एज्य *ējya*, mfn. (irr. fut. pass. p. fr. *ā-√yaj*) to be offered (as an oblation), ŚBr. i, 7, 3, 14.

ए *et*, cl. i. Ā. *ēhate*, *ēthūm-cakre*, *ēhitā*, &c., to be a rogue or rascal; to cheat, Dhātup. viii, 14.

एड *eda*, *as*, m. a kind of sheep, KātyŚr.; (*ē*), f. a female sheep, ewe, MW.; N. of a woman in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; (mfn.) deaf, L. —**gaja**, m. the plant Cassia Tora or Alata (used for the cure of ringworm), Car. —**mūka**, m. deaf and dumb, L.; blind, L.; wicked, perverse, L.

Edaka, *as*, m. a kind of sheep, ram, wild goat MBh.; Bhpr. &c.; a kind of medicinal plant, Suśr.; (*ā*, gaṇa *ajūti*, Pān. iv, 1, 4, and *ikā*), f. the female of the above sheep, a ewe, Bhpr.; (cf. *aiḍaka*).

Edikāhī, f., N. of a certain plant (= *eda-gaja*?), Comm. on VarBrS.

Edakiya, Nom. P. *edakiyati*, to behave like a sheep, Kās. on Pān. vi, 1, 94.

एदूक *edūka* (and *eduka*, L.), *as*, m. (*am*, n.,

L.) a building constructed of or enclosing rubbish or bones or hard substances resembling bones, a Buddhist shrine (filled with relics), MBh.; (cf. *bud-dhādūka*).

Edoka, *am*, n. id., L.; (mfn.) deaf, L.

एण *eṇa*, *as*, f., m. f. a species of deer or antelope (described as being of a black colour with beautiful eyes and short legs), AV. v, 14, 11; VS. xxiv, 36; Mn. iii, 269; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. (in astron.) Capricorn. —**jaṅgha**, m. 'deer-legged', N. of a running messenger, Daś. —**tilaka**, m. 'deer-marked', the moon, L. —**āṇṣī**, f. the eye of an antelope, Naish.; (*k*), m. (in astron.) Capricorn. —**netra**, mfn. (ā)n. deer-eyed. —**bhṛit**, m. 'bearing an antelope', the moon, L. —**madā**, m. the juice of the antelope, musk, Naish. —**vilocana**, mfn. (ā)n. deer-eyed. —**āśras**, n., N. of the Nakshatra Mṛgasiras. —**Epāksha**, mfn. (ā)n. deer-eyed, Śāntis.; Viddh. —**Epāksha**, m. 'deer-marked', the moon, BhP.; —**maṇi**, m. the moon-gem, Kuval. —**Enā-jina**, n. deer-skin. —**Epākshana**, mfn. (ā)n. deer-eyed, Naish.; Viddh.

Enaka, *as*, m. a species of deer (= *eṇa* above), VarBrS.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a woman.

Enī, f., see *eṇa* above. —**dāha**, m. a kind of fever, Bhpr. —**āṇṣī**, mfn. deer-eyed, Bālar.; Pra-saunar.; Viddh. —**naṇaya**, mfn. (ā)n. id. —**pacana**, *as*, m. pl. 'cooking antelopes for food', N. of a tribe. —**pacaniya**, mfn. belonging to the above tribe, Kās. on Pān. i, 1, 75. —**pada**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. a kind of poisonous insect, ib.

एत 2. *ēta* (for 1. see 4. *ē*), mfn. (ā & *ēni*, Pān. iv, 1, 39)n. (*√i*, Up. iii, 86), 'rushing', 'darting'; of a variegated colour, varying the colour, shining, brilliant, RV.; AV.; TS.; VS. &c.; (*as*), m. a kind of deer or antelope, RV.; the hide of the same, RV.; variegated colour, T.; (*ā*), f. a hind, MBh. iii, 8384; (*enī*), f. a river, Nigh. —**gva**, mfn. of variegated colour, shining (said of horses), RV. i, 115, 3; vii, 70, 2; viii, 70, 7.

Etaka, mfn. (*ikā*, *enikā*) n. = *ēta* above, Pat.

Etāsa and **etāsā**, mfn. of variegated colour, shining, brilliant (said of Brahmanas-pati), RV. x, 53, 9; (*as*), m. a horse of variegated colour, dappled horse (esp. said of the Sun's horse), RV.; N. of a man (protected by Indra), RV.; a Brāhman, Up. iii, 149.

Etāsas, *as*, m. a Brāhman, Up.

एतद *etād*, mfn. (Gr. 223; gaṇa *sarvādi*, Pān. i, 1, 27) this, this here, here (especially as pointing to what is nearest to the speaker, e. g. *esha bāṇah*, this arrow here in my hand; *esha yāti panthāh*, here passes the way; *esha kālah*, here, i. e. now, is the time; *etad*, this here, i. e. this world here below); sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns (e. g. *esha 'ham*, I, this very person here) or with omission of those pronouns (e. g. *esha tvām svargam nayāmi*, I standing here will convey thee to heaven; *etau pravishṭau svah*, we two here have entered); as the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to be supplied (e. g. *etad eva hi me dhanam*, for this [scil. cow] is my only wealth, MBh.); but sometimes the neuter sing. remains (e. g. *etad gurushu vṛtiti*, this is the custom among Gurus, Mn. ii, 206); *etad* generally refers to what precedes, esp. when connected with *idam*, the latter then referring to what follows (e. g. *esha vai prathamah kalpah | anukalpas tv ayam jñeyah*, this before-mentioned is the principal rule, but this following may be considered a secondary rule, Mn. iii, 147); it refers also to that which follows, esp. when connected with a relative clause (e. g. *esha citva gurur dharma yam pravakshyāmy aham tava*, this is the important law, which I will proclaim to you, MBh.), RV. &c. &c.; (*ad*), ind. in this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now (e. g. *nā vā u etām mriyase*, thou dost not die in this manner or by that, RV. i, 162, 21), AV.; VS. &c.; [cf. Zd. *adā*: Old Pers. *aita*: Amen, *aid*: Osk. *iso*.] —**atirikta**, mfn. besides this, —**anta**, mfn. terminating with this, ending thus, Mn. i, 50. —**artham**, ind. on this account, for this end, therefore, Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; (*etad-artham yad*, to this end—that, R.). —**avadhi**, ind. to this limit, so far. —**avastha**, mfn. of such a state or condition, Vikr.; Ratnāv. —**ātmya**, n., ChUp. vi, 8, 7, misprint for *aitadātmya* (q.v.); cf. Saṃkara's Comm.

on the passage). —**ādi**, mfn. beginning with this, and so forth. —**ādā**, mfn. granting or bestowing this, ŚBr. ix. —**devatyā**, mfn. having this as deity, ŚBr. viii. —**dvitiya**, mfn. doing this for the second time, Pān. vi, 2, 162. —**yoni**, mfn. of this origin, Bhag. —**vat**, ind. like this, thus.

Etaj (in comp. for *etad*). —**ja**, mfn. arising from this.

Etat (in comp. for *etad*). —**kālam**, ind. now. —**kālīna**, mfn. belonging to or happening in the present time. —**khaṇāt**, ind. from this moment, henceforth; (*ē*), ind. in this moment, now. —**tulya**, mfn. similar to this. —**tritiya**, mfn. doing this for the third time, Pān. vi, 2, 162. —**para**, mfn. intent on or absorbed in this, Comm. on Mn. —**prathama**, mfn. doing this for the first time, Pān. vi, 2, 162. —**sama**, mfn. equal to this. —**samipa**, n. presence of this one.

Etadiya, mfn. belonging or relating to this (person or thing), Kathās.; Heat. &c.

Etan (by Sandhi for *etad*). —**māya**, mfn. (ā)n. made or consisting of this, of such a kind, ŚBr.; AitBr.

Etārhi, ind. now, at this time, at present, now-a-days, TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; then (correlating to *yārhi*), ib.; (*ī*), n. a measure of time (fifteen Idānis, or the fifteenth part of a Kshipra), ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 5.

Etādrīkaha, *driś*, and *driśa*, mfn. (ā)n. such, such like, so formed, of this kind, similar to this, RV. viii, 102, 19; x, 27, 24; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

Etāvaca (by Sandhi for *etāvat* below). —**chās** (*°t-as*), ind. so many times, so often, MaitrS. i, 9, 8.

Etāvat, mfn. so great, so much, so many, of such a measure or compass, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (often in connection with the latter clause, the latter generally following; *etāvān eva puruṣho yaj jayātmā prajā*, a man is of such measure as [i. e. made complete by] his wife, himself, and his progeny, Mn. ix, 45), R.; BhP.; Hit. &c.; (*at*), ind. so far, thus far, so much, in such a degree, thus, RV. vii, 57, 3; ŚBr.; Hit. &c. —**tva**, n. the being so great or so much, quantity, number, size, Pān. ii, 4, 15; BhP. &c.; (with following *yad*, such a state or quantity &c., that).

Etāvad (by Sandhi for *etāvat*). —**dhā**, ind. so many fold, TS. vi.

Etāvan (by Sandhi for *etāvat*). —**mātrā**, mfn. of this measure, of this quantity, so great, such, ŚBr.; MBh.

एतन *etana*, *as*, m. expiration, breathing out, discharging air from the lungs, L.; the fish *Silurus Pelorius*, L.

एतृ *etrī* (*etārī*, Padap. *etārī*, loc., Sāy.), m. (*√i*), one who goes or approaches (for anything); asking, requesting, RV. v, 41, 10; vi, 12, 4; (mfn.), i. e. one who goes; (cf. *pārāpardtri* &c.).

Ema, *am*, *ēman*, *a*, n. course, way, RV.; VS.; [cf. Gk. *εμος*, *οιμν*; Lith. *eisme*.]

एदिधुःपति *edidhishuḥ-pati*, m. the husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not yet been married, VS. xxx, 9; (cf. *agre-didhishu* and *didhishu*).

एध *edh*, cl. i. Ā. *ēdhate* (rarely P. -*ti*), *edhām-cakre*, *edhitā*, *edhishyate*, *aidhi-shṭa*, to prosper, increase, become happy, grow strong, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; to grow big with self-importance, become insolent; to become intense, extend, spread, gain ground (as fire or passions), MBh.; BhP.; to swell, rise (as waters), BhP.: Caus. *edhayati*, to cause to prosper or increase, wish for the welfare or happiness (of any one), hless, BhP.; Kum. vi, 90; Bhāṭṭ.

1. **Edhatū** (for 2. see p. 232, col. 1), *us*, m. f. prosperity, happiness, RV. viii, 86, 3; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*us*), m. man, Up. i, 79; (mfn.) increased, grown, L.

Edhanīya, mfn. to be increased or enlarged.

Edhamāna, mfn. (pres. p. of *√edh*). —**dvish**, mfn. hating those who have become insolent or impious (through prosperity), RV. vi, 47, 16.

1. **Edhas**, *as*, n. happiness, prosperity, ŚāṅkhGr. v, 1, 8; MBh.

Edhā, f. id., L.

Edhita, mfn. grown, increased, enlarged, made big, made to spread, filled up, MBh.; Śak. &c.

Edhitri, mfn. one who increases &c.

एध *edha*, *as*, m. (*√indh*), fuel, RV. i, 158,

4; x, 86, t8; VS.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; (mfn.) ifc. kindling, see *agny-edha*; [cf. Gk. *aidōs*, *aidōs*; Hib. *aulh*; O.H.G. *ait*; Angl. Sax. *ād*.] — **vat**, mfn. kept up with fuel (as fire), Ragh. xiii, 41. **Edhōdaka**, n. fuel and water, Mn. iv, 247.

2. **Edhatu** (for t. see p. 231, col. 3), m. fire, L.; [cf. Lat. *aestus*.]

3. **Edhao**, n. fuel, AV. vii, 59, 4; xii, 3, 2; Mn.; Śak. &c.

एन 1. *ena*, a pronom. base (used for certain cases of the 3rd personal pronoun, thus in the acc. sing. du. pl. [*enam*, *enām*, *enad*, &c.], inst. sing. [*enena*, *enayā*], gen. loc. du. [*enayos*, Ved. *enos*]; the other cases are formed fr. the pronom. base *a*, see under *idam*), he, she, it; this, that, (this pronoun is enclitic and cannot begin a sentence; it is generally used alone, so that *enam* *purusham*, 'that man', would be very unusual if not incorrect. Grammarians assert that the substitution of *enam* &c. for *imam* or *etam* &c. takes place when something is referred to which has already been mentioned in a previous part of the sentence; see Gr. 273 & 836; [cf. Gk. *ēn*, *ōlos*; Goth. *ains*; Old Pruss. *ains*; Lat. *oinos*, *unus*.])

एन 2. *ena* and *enā*, Ved. instr. of *idam*, q.v.

Enā, ind. here, there; in this manner, thus; then, at that time, RV.; AV.; (*enā* *parā*, ind. further on, RV. x, 27, 21; 31, 8; *parā* *enā*, ind. beyond here; there; beyond [with instr.], RV. x, 125, 8; *yatra*—*enā*, whither—thither.)

एन 3. *ena* (cf. *ēna*), a stag. See *an-ena*.

Enī, f. See under 2. *ēta*.

एनस् *ēnas*, as, n. (√i, Un. iv, 197; √in, BRD.), mischief, crime, sin, offence, fault, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; evil, unhappiness, misfortune, calamity, RV.; AV.; censure, blame, L.; [cf. Zd. *aenāh*; Gk. *ainōs*.] — **vat**, -**vin**, mfn. wicked, sinful, a sinner, RV.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; Mn.

Enasāyā, mfn. produced by sin; counted a sin or crime, wicked, sinful, AV. vi, 115, 2; vii, 7, 3; ŚBr.

Eno (in comp. for *enas*). — **muc**, mfn. rescuing from sin or evil, MaitrS. iii, 15, 11.

एन्ध *ēndh* (ā-√indh), Ā. (Subj. -*idhate* and -*indhate*; pf. *īdhe*) to inflame, kindle, RV.; to be inflamed, flame, RV. vii, 36, 1.

एन्व *ēnv* (ā-√inv), P. -*invati*, to drive near; to procure, bestow, RV. ix, 20, 2.

एम *ēma*, *ēman*. See p. 231, col. 3.

एमुषम् *emusham* (acc. sg. of the perf. p. of 3. *ami*, p. 80, col. 1).

Emūshā, as, m. (formed fr. the above) N. of the boar which raised up the earth, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 2, 11; Kāth.

एर *ēr* (ā-√ir), Caus. P. Ā. -*irayati*, -*te* (pf. 3. pl. *irire* and *irire*) to bring near, cause to obtain, procure, RV.; AV.; VS.; to procure for one's self, obtain, RV. i, 6, 4; iii, 60, 3; to raise (as the voice in singing), RV. iii, 29, 15; x, 122, 2.

एरक *eraka*, as, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2154; (ā), f. a kind of grass of emollient and diluent properties, MBh.; VP.; Bhpr. &c.; [cf. Gk. *alpa*]; (ē), f. a species of plant; N. of a river; (*am*), n. a woollen carpet (Buddh.).

एरङ्ग *eraṅga*, as, m. a kind of fish, Bhpr.

एराण्ड *eraṇḍa*, as, m. the castor-oil plant, Ricinus Communis or Palma Christi, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. long pepper, L. — **talā**, n. castor-oil, Suśr. — **patrakā**, m. Ricinus Communis, L.; (*ikā*), f. Croton Polyandron, L. — **phalā**, f. id., L. **Erāṇḍī-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Erāṇḍaka, as, m. Ricinus Communis, L.

एरामत्तक *eramattaka*, as, m., N. of a man, Rājāt.

एरु *ēru*, mfn. (fr. ā-√ir) = *gantri*, T. (?) ; AV. vi, 22, 3.

एर्वारु *ervāru*, us, m. f. Cucumis Utilissimus, Yājñ. iii, 142; Suśr.; (u), n. the fruit of the above plant.

Erāvruka, as, m. Cucumis Utilissimus, Suśr.

एल *ela* and *elada*, am, n. a particular number (Buddh.).

एलक *elaka* = *edaka*, q. v., I.

एलङ्ग *elaṅga* = *eraṅga*, col. 1, L.

एलवालु *elavālu*, u, n. the fragrant bark of Feronia Elephantum, Suśr.; a granular substance (apparently a vegetable of a reddish-brown colour; used as a drug and perfume).

Elavāluka, am, n. the above fragrant bark, Suśr.

एलविल *elavila*, as, m., N. of Kuvera, L.; (cf. *ailavila*.)

एला 1. *elā*, f. any species of Cardamom, Suśr.; Kathās.; N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of fifteen syllables each); N. of a river, Hariv.; (v. l. *arlā*). — **gandhika**, n. the fragrant bark of Feronia Elephantum. — **pattra**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. — **parpi**, f. Mimosa Octandra. — **pura**, n., N. of a town. — **phala**, n. = *elavālu*. **Elāvālī**, f. a species of plant, L.

Elāka, as, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *gargādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 105; (*am*), n. = *elā* above. — **pura**, n., N. of a town.

Elākā, f. small Cardamom, L.

एला 2. *elā*, f. sport, pastime, merriness, gaṇa *kaṇḍv-ādi*, Pān. iii, 1, 27.

Elāya, Nom. P. *elāyati*, to be wanton or playful, be merry.

एलान *elāna*, n. orange, Nigh.

एलु *elu*, u, n. a particular number, Buddh.

एलुक *eluka*, am, n. a kind of fragrant substance, Suśr.

एलवालुक *elavāluka*, am, n. = *elavālu*, L.

Elvālu, n., *olvāluka*, am, n. id., Bhpr.; Car.

एव 1. *evā* (in the Samhitā also *evā*), ind.

(√i, Un. i, 152; fr. pronom. base *e*, BRD., probably connected with 2. *ēva*), so, just so, exactly so (in the sense of the later *evam*), RV.; AV.; indeed, truly, really (often at the beginning of a verse in conjunction with other particles, as *id*, *hi*), RV.; (in its most frequent use of strengthening the idea expressed by any word, *eva* must be variously rendered by such adverbs as) just, exactly, very, same, only, even, alone, merely, immediately on, still, already, &c. (e.g. *tvam eva yantā nānyo'sti prithivyām*, thou alone art a charioteer, no other is on earth, i.e. thou art the best charioteer, MBh. iii, 2825; *tāvatiṃ eva rātrim*, just so long as a night; *evam eva* or *tathāiva*, exactly so, in this manner only; in the same manner as above; *tendāva mantreṇa*, with the same Mantra as above; *apah sprishvāiva*, by merely touching water; *tān eva*, these very persons; *na cirād eva*, in no long time at all; *japye-nāiva*, by sole repetition; *abhuktāiva*, even without having eaten; *itī vadann eva*, at the very moment of saying so; *sa jīvaṇn eva*, he while still living, &c.), RV. &c.; MBh. &c.; (sometimes, esp. in connection with other adverbs, *eva* is a mere expletive without any exact meaning and not translatable, e.g. *tu eva, cāiva, eva ca*, &c.; according to native authorities *eva* implies emphasis, affirmation, detraction, diminution, command, restraintment); [cf. Zd. *aeua*; Goth. *aiv*; Old Germ. *eo*, *io*; Mod. Germ. *je*.]

Evāthā, ind. so, just so, like, RV. viii, 24, 15.

एव 2. *ēva*, mfn. (√i), going, moving, speedy, quick, TBr. iii; Un.; (*as*), m. course, way (generally instr. pl.), RV.; the earth, world, VS. xv, 4; 5 [Mahidh.]; a horse, RV. i, 158, 3 [Sāy.]; (*ās*), m. pl. way or manner of acting or proceeding, conduct, habit, usage, custom, RV.; [cf. Gk. *alēs*, *alōv*; Lat. *aeuvu*-m; Goth. *aivis*; O.H.G. *ēua* and Angl. Sax. *ēu*, *ēo*, 'custom', 'law'; Germ. *Ehe*.] — **yā**, mfn. going quickly (said of Vishnu), RV. i, 156, 1; (of the Maruts), RV. v, 41, 16; — **marut**, m. 'accompanied or protected by the quick Maruts', N. of a Rishi, RV. v, 87, 1 ff.; N. of a hymn (RV. v, 87), AitBr. vi, 30, 1 ff.; ŚaṅkhŚr. &c. — **yāvan**, mfn. (*arī*) n. going quickly (said of Vishnu and the Maruts), RV.

एवम् *evam*, ind. (fr. pronom. base *e*, BRD.; probably connected with 1. *evā*), thus, in this way, in such a manner, such, (it is not found in the oldest hymns of the Veda, where its place is taken by 1. *evā*, but occurs in later hymns and in the Brāhmaṇas, especially in connection with √vid, 'to know', and its derivatives [e.g. *ya evaṃ veda*, he who knows so; cf. *evam-vid*, col. 3]; in classical San-

skrit *evam* occurs very frequently, especially in connection with the roots *vac*, 'to speak,' and *śru*, 'to hear,' and refers to what precedes as well as to what follows [e.g. *evam uktvā*, having so said; *evam evāṃ*, this is so; *evam astu* or *evam bhavatu*, be it so, I assent; *asty evam*, it is so; *yady evam*, if this be so; *kim evam*, how so? what is the meaning of it? what does this refer to? *mītvam*, not so! *evam—yathā* or *yathā—evam*, so—as), Mn.; Śak. &c.; (it is also often used like an adjective [e.g. *evam te vacane ratah*, rejoicing in such words of thine; where *evam* = *evam-vidhe*]), MBh.; Śak. &c.; sometimes *evam* is merely an expletive; according to lexicographers *evam* may imply likeness (so); sameness of manner (thus); assent (yes, verily); affirmation (certainly, indeed, assuredly); command (thus, &c.); and be used as an expletive. — **yuktam** (*opi-yuktam*), ind. in such a manner, Pat. — **rūpa**, mfn. (ā)n. of such a form or kind, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. — **vid**, mfn. knowing so or thus, well instructed, familiar with what is right, ŚBr.; AitBr.; TUp. — **vidvas** (once -*vidvā*, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 6, 2), id. — **vidha**, mfn. of such a kind, in such a form or manner, such, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c. — **viśeṣha**, mfn. having such an attribute, thus defined, Comm. on Nyāyam. — **viśaya**, mfn. having such an object, referring to that, Comm. on Mn. — **virya**, mfn. strong in that respect, ŚBr. xiii; possessed of such a power, BhP. — **vr̥tta** and -**vr̥tti**, mfn. acting or behaving in such a manner, of such a kind, Mn.; BhP. &c. — **vr̥ta**, mfn. fulfilling such duties, SāmavBr.; of such a behaviour, acting thus, BhP. xi, 2, 40. — **samsthātika**, mfn. of such a nature or kind, MBh. iii. — **samjñaka**, mfn. having such a name or term, named thus, Pat. — **samiddha**, mfn. so complete, ŚBr. v. — **kāram**, ind. in this manner, Pān. iii, 4, 27. — **kārya**, mfn. having such an aim, aiming at that, Car. — **kāla**, mfn. containing so many syllabic instants, Kāś. on Pān. i, 2, 27. — **kratū**, mfn. thus minded, ŚBr. x. — **gata**, mfn. being in such a condition or state, so circumstanced, of such kind, MBh.; R.; (e), ind. under such circumstances, MBh. iii, 15, 109; Daś. — **guṇa**, mfn. possessing such qualities or good qualities, MBh.; BhP. &c.; — **jātiya**, -**saṃpanna**, *nāpēta*, mfn. id., MBh.; Śak. &c. — **jātiya**, mfn. of such a kind or nature, such, Lāṭy.; Gobh. — **tar-kin**, mfn. concluding, reasoning thus, Śak. — **dravya**, mfn. consisting of such substances, Car. — **nāman**, mfn. so called, ŚBr. v. — **nyāṅga**, mfn. having such a characteristic, of such a kind, AitBr. vi, 14, 2. — **nyāya**, mfn. following this manner or rule of performance, ĀśvŚr. ii, 5, 1, 13. — **abhyānukta**, mfn. so stated or spoken about, ŚBr. viii. — **arthīya**, mfn. relating to that, Nir. — **ava-etha**, mfn. so situated, Prabh. — **ākṛiti**, mfn. so shaped, Daś. — **ākāra**, mfn. behaving or acting in such a manner, Gaut. — **ātmaka**, mfn. (*ikā*) n. of such a nature, so conditioned, Pat. — **ādi** and -**ādye**, mfn. beginning with such a one, of such qualities or kind, such, Mn.; Śak. &c. — **pūruva**, mfn. preceded by this, Kāś. — **prakāra** and -**prāya**, mfn. of such a kind, such, ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c. — **prabhāva**, mfn. possessed of such power, R. — **bhūta**, mfn. of such a quality or nature, such, MBh.; -**va**, mfn. furnished with anything of this kind.

एवार *evāra*, as, m. (etym. doubtful), N. of a kind of Soma [Sāy.], RV. viii, 45, 38.

एवावद *evāvada*, as, m. (fr. 1. *eva* and ā-√vad, T.?), N. of a Rishi [Sāy.], RV. v, 44, 10.

एष 1. *ēsh* (probably connected with 3. *iśh*), cl. 1. P. Ā. *ēshati* (Impv. *ēshat*, p. *ēshat*, inf. *ēshe*), -*te*, *ēshām-cakre*, *ēshīta*, &c., to go, move, Dhātup. xvi, 17; in creep, glide, RV. x, 89; 14; AV. vi, 67, 3; to glide or hasten towards, attain, obtain, RV. v, 41, 5; 66, 3; 86, 4.

1. **ēshā**, mfn. gliding, running, hastening, RV.

एष 2. *ēsh* (ā-√ish), P. Ā. -*īshati*, -*te*, to hasten near or towards, fly at; to endeavour to reach or obtain; to desire, request, RV.

1. **ēshana**, am, ā, n. f. impulse, ardent desire, BhP. **ēshṭa**, mfn. (or fr. ā-√3. *iśh*), that which is desired or asked for, RV. i, 184, 2.

ēshṭavya, mfn. (see above) to be striven after, desirable, wished for, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to be approved, Sarvad.

ēshṭi, is, f. (see above) seeking to go towards, wish, desire, RV. vi, 21, 8; VS.

1. **Ēshya**, mfn. (see the last) to be striven after, to be sought for, AV. xii, 2, 39; 4, 16; TāṇḍyaBr.

एष्य 2. eśhā (nom. m. of *etād*, q. v.) — **vīra**, m., N. of a despised Brāhmaṇic family, Say. on ŚBr. xi, 2, 7, 32.

Eshakā or **eshikā**, f. sg. of the dimin. of *etad*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 47.

एष्य 3. ēsha, mfn. (fr. √3. *iśh*), ifc. seeking, ŚBr. xiii; (as), m. the act of seeking or going after, RV. x, 48, 9; (*eśhā*), wish, option, RV. i, 180, 4, (cf. *svāśhā*); (*ā*), f. wish, L.; [cf. Zd. *aēsha*; O. H. G. *ērā*.] **Eśhāshya**, mfn. to be sought for, desirable, RV. x, 102, 11.

2. **Ēshapā**, mfn. seeking for, wishing, Nir.; (as), m. an iron arrow, L.; (*ā*), f. seeking with, desire, begging, solicitation, request, ŚBr.; Pāṇ.; Rājat. &c.; (with Jains) right behaviour when begging food, Sarvad. 39, 9; (*ī*), f. an iron or steel probe, Suśr.; a goldsmith's scale, L.; (*am*), n. the act of seeking, begging, solicitation, MBh.; medical examination, probing, Suśr. **Eshapā-samiti**, f. correct behaviour when begging food, HYog.

Eshapikā, f. a goldsmith's scale, L.

Eshapin, mfn. seeking, striving, Nir.

Eshapiya, mfn. to be sought or aimed at, desirable, Kum.; ifc. belonging to the medical examination of, Suśr.

Eshitavya, mfn. to be sought, Comm. on Bādar.; to be approved, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Eshitri, mfn. one who seeks or strives after, desiring, Bhaṭṭ.

Eshin, mfn. (generally ifc.) going after, seeking, striving for, desiring, AitBr.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.

Eshtri = *eshitri* above, Bhaṭṭ.

2. **Eshya**, mfn. (fr. the Caus.), to be examined medically or probed, Suśr.

एष्य 3. ešhya, mfn. (√i, fut.), what is to come, future, Sūryas.

Eshyat, mfn. (fut. p. of √i), id. — **īkāliya**, mfn. belonging to future time, future.

एह eḥā, mf(ā)n. desirous, wishing, AV. xiii, 3, 33.

Ehas, as, n. anger, Nigh.; emulation, rivalry; (cf. *an-ehās*.)

एहि 1. ēhi (Impv. 2. sg. of *ā-√i*), come near! — **kaṭā**, f., **-dvitīyā**, f. &c., gaṇa *mayūra-vyaṅsakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *ēhi*, TāṇḍyaBr.

2. **Ehi**, īs, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *īārṅgaravādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73.

एहिमाय ēhi-māya (RV. i, 3, 9), mfn. erroneous for *āhi-māya* [BRD.], of all-pervading intelligence; [*yad vā saucikam agnim apsu pravishat 'ēhi mā yāsir' iti yad avocan, tadā-nukaraṇahetuko 'yaṁ viśvashāṁ devānāṁ vya-padeśa ehimāyāsa iti*, Say.]

ऐ AI.

ऐ 1. ai, the twelfth vowel of the alphabet and having the sound of *ei* in height. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ai*.

ऐ 2. ai, ind. an interjection, MaitrS.; a particle of addressing; summoning; remembering, L.

ऐ 3. ai, ais, m., N. of Śiva, L.

ऐक atka, mfn. (fr. *eka*), belonging or relating to one (?), gaṇa *gahādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 138 (not in Kāś.).

Aikakarmya, am, n. (fr. *eka-karman*), unity of action, Jaim.

Aikakālyā, am, n. (fr. *eka-kāla*), unity of time, Jaim.

Aikagavika, mfn. (fr. *eka-gava*), possessing but one cow, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 118.

Aikagunya, am, n. (fr. *eka-guṇa*), the value of a single unit, simple unity, MBh.

Aikadhya, am, n. (fr. *ekadhā*), singleness of time or occurrence; (*am*), ind. at once, together, Pāṇ. v, 3, 44; KātyŚr.; Suśr. — **tas**, ind. id., Suśr.

Aikapatyā, am, n. (fr. *eka-pati*), sovereignty of one, absolute monarchy, BhP.

Aikapadika, mfn. (fr. *eka-pada*), belonging to a simple word, Nir.; consisting of single words, Nir. iv, 1.

Aikapadya, am, n. (see the last) unity of words, the state of being one word, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 25.

Aikabhāva, am, n. (fr. *eka-bhāva*, gaṇa *brāhmaṇādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124), the state of being one, singleness.

Aikabhautika, mfn. (fr. *eka-bhūta*), consisting of one element, Kap.

Aikamatya, n. (fr. *eka-mata*), unanimity, conformity or sameness of opinions, MBh.; Ragh.; Rājat. &c.; (mfn.) having conformity of opinions, conforming, agreeing, R. v.

Aikarāja, am, n. (fr. *eka-rāj*), sole monarchy, ĀśvŚr. v.

Aikarātri, mfn. (fr. *eka-rātra*), staying one night, Gaut.

Aikarūpa, am, n. (fr. *eka-rūpa*), the being of one sort, identity, Śāh.

Aikalava, mf(ī)n. (fr. *aikalavya*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111), belonging to a descendant of Eka-lū.

Aikalavya, as, vī, m. f. a descendant of Eka-lū, gaṇa *gargādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105.

Aikavarjika, mfn. (fr. *eka-varjā*), relating to one caste, MBh.

Aikāsatika, mfn. (fr. *eka-sata*), possessing 101, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 118.

Aikāśapha, mfn. (fr. *eka-śapha*), coming from or relating to an animal with uncloven hoofs, Gaut. xvii, 24; Mn. v, 8; Yājñ.; Suśr.

Aikāśabāya, am, n. (fr. *eka-śabā*), sameness or identity of words, Jaim.

Aikāśālika, mfn. = *eka-śālika*, q. v., Pāṇ. v, 3, 110.

Aikāśrutya, am, n. (fr. *eka-śruti*, q. v.), sameness of tone or accent, monotony, ĀśvŚr.; Kāś.

Aikāśahasrika, mfn. (fr. *eka-sahasra*), possessing 1001.

Aikāśavarya, am, n. (fr. *eka-svara*), the state of having but one accent (as of a compound), Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 25; sameness of tone, monotony, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Aikāśārīka, as, ī, m. f. (fr. *ekāśāra*; *ekam asaḥāyam āgāram prayojanam aśya*, whose object is a solitary house), a thief, Pāṇ. v, 1, 113; Daś.; Śiṣ.

Aikāśnika, mfn. (fr. *ekāśni*), relating to or performed with a single fire.

Aikāśgrya, am, n. (fr. *ekāśgrya*), intentness or concentration on one object, MBh.; BhP.; Vedāntas.

Aikāśākāyana, m. a descendant of Ekāśhka.

Aikāśga, as, m. (fr. *ekāśga*), a soldier who acts as body-guard, Rājat.

Aikātmya, am, n. (fr. *ekātman*), unity of the soul, unity of being, oneness, identity, MBh.; BhP.; oneness with the Supreme Spirit, L.

Aikāśasāksha, as, m. a descendant of Ekāśa-śāksha.

Aikāśasāśinā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ekāśasā*), belonging to a collection of eleven (e. g. animals), ŚBr.

Aikāśdhikarāṇya, am, n. (fr. *ekāśdhikarāṇa*), the state of having but one object of relation, Bhāshāp.

Aikāntika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ekānta*), absolute, necessary, complete, exclusive, BhP.; Suśr.; Sāṃkhyak. &c.

Aikāntya, am, n. (fr. id.), exclusiveness, absoluteness, Sarvad.

Aikānyika, mfn. (*ekam anyad vipartitaṁ vṛit-tam adhyāyane 'tya*) one who commits a single error in reciting, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 63.

Aikāyana, as, m. a descendant of Eka, gaṇa *naḍādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99.

Aikārthya, am, n. (fr. *ekārtha*), oneness of aim or intention, Daśar.; oneness or unity of an idea, Pat.; sameness of meaning, Jaim.

Aikāśramya, am, n. the existence of one order only, Gaut. iii, 36; Comm. on Nyāyam.

Aikāhika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ekāha*), lasting one day, ephemeral, quotidian (as fever), AgP.; belonging to an Ekāha (q. v.) sacrifice, ŚBr.; AitBr.; ĀśvŚr. &c.

Aikāhya, am, n. (fr. id.), the state of an Ekāha (q. v.) sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Aikya, am, n. (fr. *eka*), oneness, unity, harmony, sameness, identity, MBh.; Ragh.; Sarvad. &c.; identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity, MW.; an aggregate, sum, Sūryas.; (in math.) the product of the length and depth of excavations differing in depth. **Aikyārōpa**, m. equalization, Kuv.

ऐक्ष्य aikshavā and **aikshavyā**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ikshu*), made of or produced from the sugar-cane, TS. vi; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Hcat.; (*am*), n. sugar, Suśr.

Aikshuka, mfn. suitable for sugar-cane, gaṇa *guḍādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 103; bearing sugar-cane, gaṇa *vayādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 50; (fr. *ikshukīyā*), being in a country which abounds in sugar-cane, gaṇa *bilva-kādi*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 153.

Aikshubhārika, mfn. (fr. *ikshu-bhāra*), carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वा aikshvākā, as, ī, m. f. a son or descendant of Ikshvāku, ŚBr. xiii; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.

Aikshvāku, ep. for *aikshvākā* above.

ऐङ्गुदा ainguda, mf(ī)n. coming from the plant *Inguda*, Suśr.; R.; (*am*), n. the fruit of that plant, L.

ऐच्छिक icchika, mfn. (fr. *icchā*), optional, arbitrary, at will, Comm. on Pāṇ.; Kuv. &c.

ऐतत aīta, am, n. (fr. *īta*), N. of several Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.

ऐड 1. aiḍā, mf(ī)n. (fr. *idā*), containing anything that refreshes or strengthens, VS. xv, 7; ending in or containing the word *idā* (as a Sāman), VS.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Kāth. &c.; descended from *idā*, VP.; (*as*), m., N. of Purūras, RV. x, 95, 18 (*aiḍā*); ŚBr. &c.; (*as*), m. pl. the descendants or family of Purūras, VP.; (cf. *aila*.) — **kāva**, **-kautsa**, **-krauñca**, **-yāma**, **-vāsishtā**, **-śuddhāśud-dhiya**, **-śaindhukshita**, **-sauparṇa**, n., N. of certain Sāmans.

Aiḍādadhā = *idā-dadhā*, p. 164, col. 3, ĀpŚr.

ऐड 2. aiḍa, mfn. (fr. *ēḍa*), coming from the sheep *ēḍa*, MBh. viii.

Aiḍakā, mf(ī)n. id., ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*as*), m. a species of sheep, ŚBr. xii.

ऐडविड aiḍaviḍa, as, m. a descendant of *Ida-viḍā*, N. of Kuvera, BhP.; Rājat.; of a son of Daśaratha, BhP. ix; (cf. *ailavila*.)

ऐडूक aiḍūka, n. = *ēḍūka*, q. v.

ऐण aiṇa, mf(ī)n. (fr. *ēṇa*), produced from or belonging to the male black antelope, Yājñ. i, 258; Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 159.

Aiṇika, mfn. hunting black antelopes, L.

Aiṇikiya, mfn. = *aiṇa*?, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 141.

Aiṇipacana, mfn. = *enīpacaniya*, q. v., Siddh. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 75.

Aiṇeya, mfn. (fr. *enī*), produced or coming from the female black antelope, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 159; ĀśvGr.; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; (fr. *aiṇeya*) belonging to anything which is produced from the female black antelope, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 155; (*as*), m. the black antelope; (*am*), n. a kind of coitus.

ऐतदात्म्य aītaḍātmya, am, n. (fr. *etad-ātman*), the state of having the nature or property of this, ChUp. vi, 8, 7; 16, 3 (= Vedāntas. 200).

ऐतर itara, mfn. (fr. *itara*), gaṇa *saṃka-lādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75.

Aitareya, as, m. a descendant of Itara or Itarā, N. of Mahidāsa (author of a Brāhmaṇa and Āraṇyaka called after him); (mfn.) composed by Aitareya. — **brāhmaṇa**, n., N. of the Brāhmaṇa composed by Aitareya (attached to the Rīg-veda and prescribing the duties of the Hotri priest; it is divided into forty Adhyāyas or eight Pañcikas).

Aitareyāranyaka, n., N. of the Āraṇyaka composed by Aitareya (consisting of five books or Āraṇyakas, the second and third books of which form the Upanishad). **Aitareyōpanishad**, f., N. of either the second and third books of the Aitareya-āranyaka or of the four last sections of the second book only; **-bhāshya**, n., N. of a treatise and commentary on the last.

Aitareyaka, am, n. the Aitareya-brāhmaṇa.

Aitareyin, iṇas, m. pl. the school of Aitareya, ĀśvŚr.

ऐतश aītaśa, as, m., N. of a Muni. — **pralāpa**, m., N. of a section of the Atharva-veda by the above Muni (coming after the Kuntāpa hymns, Śāy.), AitBr. vi, 33, 1; Vait.

Aitāśyana, as, m. a descendant of Aitāśa, AitBr. vi, 33, 3.

ऐतिकायन aītikāyana, as, m. a descendant of Itika, gaṇa *naḍādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99.

Aitikāyānīya, mfn. belonging to the above.

ऐतिहासिक *aitihāsa*, *as*, m. a descendant of Itiṣa, *gaṇa naḍḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99; Jain.

ऐतिहा *aitiḥa*, *am*, n. = the next, ŚāṅkhŚr.

आतिहा *atīḥa*, *am*, n. (fr. *iti-ha*), traditional instruction, tradition, Tār. i, 2, 1; MBh.; R.

ऐतिहासिक *aitihāsa*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *iti-hāsa*), derived from ancient legends, legendary, historical, traditional, Sāy.; Prab.; (*as*), m. one who relates or knows ancient legends; an historian.

ऐदंयुगीन *aidamyugīna*, *mfn*. (fr. *idam-yuga*; *gaṇa pratijāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 99), suitable for or belonging to this Yuga or age, Comm. on ChUp. i, 9, 1.

ऐदंयुष्य *aidamparyā*, *am*, n. (fr. *idam-para*), chief object or aim, chief end, Mālatim.; Comm. on Bādar.

ऐध *aidhā*, *am*, n. (fr. 2. *edhas*, Sāy.), flame, splendour; ardour, power, RV. i, 166, 1.

ऐन *aina*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. (ed. Calc.) xiii; (v. l. *aila*.)

ऐनस *ainasa*, *am*, n. (fr. *enas*, *gaṇa prajñāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 38 [not in Kās.]), = *enas*.

ऐन्दव *aindava*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *indu*), relating to the moon, like the moon, lunar, Prab.; Kathās.; (*as*), m. the planet Mercury, VarBṛS.; (f), f. *Serratala Anthelmintica*, L.; (*am*), n. the Nakshatra Mṛgaśīras, VarBṛS.; (with and without *śodhana*) the observance called Cāndrāyana (q. v.), Mn. xi, 125; Parāś.

आन्दुमतेय *andumatēya*, *as*, m. a descendant of Indumatī, N. of Daśaratha, Bālar.

आन्दुषेकहरा *andusekhara*, *nfn*. (fr. *indu-śekhara*), belonging to or treating of the moon-crested one, i. e. Śiva, Bālar.

ऐन्द्र *aindra*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *indra*), belonging to or sacred to Indra, coming or proceeding from Indra, similar to Indra, AV.; TS.; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*as*), m. (scil. *bhāga*) that part of a sacrifice which is offered to Indra, R.; (f), f. (scil. *ṛic*) a verse addressed to Indra, ŚBr. iv; ĀśvŚr. vi; Nir. &c.; (scil. *dis*) Indra's quarter, the east, VarBṛS.; (scil. *tithi*) the eighth day in the second half of the month Mārgaśīrṣa; (scil. *śakti*) Indra's energy (personified as his wife and sometimes identified with Durgā), MārKp.; DevibhP. &c.; N. of the lunar mansion Jyeshthā, L.; a species of cucumber, Bhpr.; Car.; Cardamom, L.; misfortune, L.; (*am*), n. the lunar mansion Jyeshthā, VarBṛS.; N. of several Sāmans; of a country in Bhāratavarsha, VP.; wild ginger, L. — **तुरिया**, m. (scil. *graha*) a libation the fourth part of which belongs to Indra, ŚBr. iv, 1, 3, 14.

आन्द्रजाल *andrajāla*, *am*, n. (fr. *indra-jāla*), magic, sorcery, Vātsyāy.

आन्द्रजालिका *andrajālīka*, *mf(i)n*. familiar with or relating to magic, magical, Prab.; (*as*), m. a juggler, magician, Kathās.; Ratnāv.

आन्द्रद्युम्ना *andradyumna*, *mfn*. relating to or treating of Indradyumna, MBh. i.

आन्द्रद्युम्नि *andradyumni*, *is*, m. a descendant of Indradyumna, N. of Janaka, MBh. iii.

आन्द्रानिला *andranila*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *indra-nīla*), made of sapphire, Kuv.

आन्द्रमहिका *andramahika*, *mfn*. serving for an Indra-maha festival, Kās. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 109.

आन्द्रमारुता *andramāruta*, *mfn*. relating to Indra and the Maruts, Tāṇdyabr. xxi, 14, 12.

आन्द्रालंजा *andralāṅja*, *mfn*. a descendant of Indralāṅjī, *gaṇa kuru-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 151 (Kās. reads *indralāṅjī*).

आन्द्रालुप्तिका *andraluptika*, *mfn*. (fr. *indra-lupta*), afflicted with morbid baldness of the head, L.

आन्द्रवयव *andravayava*, *mfn*. belonging or relating to Indra and Vāyu, TS.; ŚBr.

आन्द्रासिरा *andrasira*, m. (fr. *indra-sira*, N. of a country, Comm.), a species of elephant, R. ii, 70, 23.

आन्द्रासेनि *andraseni*, *is*, m. a descendant of Indrasena, Hariv.

आन्द्राहवा *andrahava*, *mfn*. belonging to Aindrahavya, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 1: 1.

आन्द्राहव्या *andrahavya*, *as*, m. a descendant of Indrabhū, *gaṇa gargaḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105.

आन्द्राग्न *andragña*, *mf(i)n*. sacred or belonging to coming from Indra and Agni, AV. viii, 5, 19; xi, 7, 6; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; (*am*), u. the Nakshatra

Viśākha, VarBṛS. — **कुलया**, m. a particular Ekāha (q. v.), KātyŚr. xxii, 11, 13.

आन्द्राग्न्या *andragñya*, *mfn*. v. l. for *aindrāgña*, MBh. (ed. Calc.) xii, 2307.

आन्द्राग्न्याता *andragñyāta*, *mfn*. addressed to Indra and composed in the Jagatī metre (as a prayer), Vait.; GopBr. ii, 6, 16.

आन्द्राद्रिषा *andradrīṣa*, *mfn*. made of Indradrīṣa or the cochineal insect [T.], *gaṇa tālāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 152.

आन्द्रानाल्रिता *andranālrīta*, *mfn*. belonging to Indra and Nirṛiti, Kāth.

आन्द्रापानश्र्णा *andrapaṇśṇā*, *mfn*. belonging to Indra and Pāṣaṇa, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

आन्द्राबार्हास्पत्या *andrabārhaspatya*, *mfn*. belonging to Indra and Bṛihaspati, MaitrS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

आन्द्रामारुता *andramāruta*, *mfn*. belonging to Indra and the Maruts, KātyŚr.

आन्द्रायाना *andrayāna*, *as*, m. a descendant of Indra; (f), f., N. of a woman.

आन्द्रायानका *andrayānaka*, *mfn*. belonging or relating to Aindrāyana, *gaṇa arihandi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

आन्द्रायुधा *andrayudha*, *mfn*. (fr. *indrayudha*, *gaṇa tālāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 152), made of (?) or relating to Indra's rainbow.

आन्द्रारुहवा *andarūhava*, *mfn*. relating to Indra and the Ribhus, AitBr.

आन्द्रालीषा *andralīṣa*, *mfn*. made of Indralīṣa or the cochineal insect [T.], *gaṇa tālāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 152.

आन्द्रावरुणा *andravaruṇa*, *mfn*. relating to Indra and Varuṇa, AitBr.; Vait.

आन्द्रवासाना *andrawāsāna*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *indrawāsāna*, *gaṇa utsāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 86), inhabiting a desert [= *marubhava*, T.]

आन्द्रावरुणा *andravaruṇa*, *mfn*. = *aindravaruṇa* above, Tāṇdyabr.

आन्द्रावािश्र्णावा *andrawaiśṇava*, *mf(i)n*. relating to Indra and Viṣṇu, ŚBr.; AitBr.; Tāṇdyabr.

आन्द्रासाम्या *andrasāmyā*, *mfn*. belonging to Indra and Soma, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

आन्द्रि *andri*, *is*, m. a descendant of Indra; N. of Jayanta, Hariv.; of Arjuna, MBh.; of the monkey-king Vālin, L.; a crow, Ragh. xii, 22.

आन्द्रोत्ति *androti*, *is*, m. a descendant of Indrota, Tāṇdyabr.; VBr.

ऐन्द्रिय *aindriya*, *mfn*. (fr. *indriya*), relating to the senses, sensual, BhP.; Comm. on Nyāyad.; (*am*), n. sensual pleasure, world of senses, BhP. **आन्द्रिये-ध** *andriye-dhī*, *mfn*. one whose mind is fixed upon sensual pleasure only, BhP. v, 18, 22.

आन्द्रिय *andriya*, *mfn*. relating to the senses, sensual, Car.; VP. — **त्वा**, n. the state of relating to senses, Comm. on Nyāyad.

ऐन्धन *aindhana*, *mfn*. (fr. *indhana*), produced from fuel (as fire), MBh. iii, 149.

ऐन्धायन *aindhāyana*, *as*, m. a descendant of Indha, *gaṇa 1. raḍḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99 (not in Kās.)

ऐय *ainya*, *as*, m. (with *indrasya*), N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

ऐयक *ainvaka*, *am*, n., N. of a Sāman, ib.

ऐभ *aiḥha*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *ibha*), belonging to an elephant, Mardār.; Śis.; (f), f. a kind of pumpkin, L.

आिभवत *aiḥvata*, *as*, m. a descendant of Ibḥavat, N. of Pratidarsa, ŚBr. xii.

ऐयस *aiyatya*, *am*, n. (fr. *iyat*), quantity, number, value.

ऐर *airā*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *irā*), relating to or consisting of water or refreshment or food, TS. ii; Tāṇdyabr.; Comm. on ChUp. viii, 5, 3; (*am*), n. a heap or plenty of food or refreshment; (with *madīya*) N. of a lake in Brahman's world, ChUp. viii, 5, 3.

आराममादा *iramamada*, *mfn*. (fr. *iram-mada*), coming from sheet-lightning, Bālar.; a descendant of Agni, N. of Devamuni (author of a Vedic hymn), RAnukr.

आरवाणा *aravāṇa*, *as*, m. (fr. *irā-van*), N. of Indra's elephant, MBh.; Hariv.; Lalit.; N. of a Nāga, MBh. ii; (cf. the next.)

आरवत *aravata*, *as*, m. (fr. *irā-vat*), a descendant of Irā-vat; N. of a Nāga or mythical serpent, AV. viii, 10, 29; Tāṇdyabr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; 'produced from the ocean,' N. of Indra's elephant (considered as the prototype of the elephant race and the supporter of the east quarter; cf. *nāga*, which means

also elephant and serpent), MBh.; Ragh.; Megh. &c.; a species of elephant, R. ii, 70, 23; the tree Artocarpus Lacucha; the orange tree, L.; N. of a particular portion of the moon's path; of a form of the sun, VP.; MBh.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a kind of rainbow, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (f), f. the female of Indra's elephant; N. of a river, MBh.; lightning, L.; a species of fern, Suśr.; (f), f. a particular portion of the moon's path (including the lunar mansions Punarvasu, Pushya, and Āśleṣha), VarBṛS.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Artocarpus Lacucha, Suśr.; N. of a Varsha, MBh.

आरवतका *aravataka*, *as*, m., N. of a mountain; (*am*), n. the fruit of Artocarpus Lacucha, Car.

आरेया *areya*, *am*, n. (fr. *irā*), an intoxicating beverage, MānGr.

ऐरिष *airiṣa*, *am*, n. (fr. *irīṣa*), fossil or rock salt, L.; N. of a Sāman.

ऐर्य *airmya*, *am*, n. (fr. 2. *irma*), 'fit for a sore,' an ointment, plaster, Suśr. ii, 86, 2.

ऐल *aila*, *as*, m. (fr. *ilā = idā*), a descendant of Ilā, N. of Purūras (cf. 1. *aiḍā*), Hariv.; MBh.; N. of the planet Mars, T.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants or family of Purūras, MBh. xiii; (*ā*), f., N. of a river (v. l. *elā*), Hariv.; (*am*), n. plenty or abundance of food or refreshment; a particular number (Buddh.) — **धहना**, m., N. of a place, R. ii, 71, 3; (f), f., N. of a river, Comm. on R. ib. — **ब्रिदा**, *mfn*. bringing or procuring plenty of food, VS. xvi, 60; TS. iv. — **मृदि**, *mfn*. id. (?), MaitrS. ii, 9, 9. 1. **आलेया**, *as*, m., N. of the planet Mars, T.

ऐलक *ailaka*, *mfn*. coming from the sheep called Eḍaka, Āp.

ऐलव *ailabā*, *as*, m. noise, cry, roaring, AV. vi, 16, 3; xii, 5, 47-49. — **कर**, *mfn*. making a noise, roaring (said of Rudra's dogs), AV. xi, 2, 30.

ऐलवालुक *ailavāluka* = *elavālu*, q. v., L.

ऐलविल *ailavila* or *ailaviḍa* (cf. *aiḍaviḍa*), *as*, m. a descendant of Ilavila, N. of Dilipa, MBh. vii, 2263; a descendant of Ilavilā, N. of Kṛvera, MBh.; Hariv.; Bālar.

ऐलाक *ailāka*, *mfn*. belonging to Ailākya, *gaṇa kaṇvāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111.

आलक्या *ailākya*, *as*, m. a descendant of Elāka, *gaṇa gargaḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105.

ऐलिक *ailika*, *as*, m. a descendant of Ilinī, N. of Jansu (father of Dushyanta), Hariv.

ऐलुष *ailuṣa*, *as*, m. a descendant of Ilūṣha, N. of Kavasha (author of a Vedic hymn), AitBr. ii, 19, 1.

ऐलेय 2. *ailēya*, *am*, n. = *elavālu*, q. v., L.

ऐश *aiṣa*, *mfn*. (fr. *iṣa*), relating to or coming from Śiva, Śiva-like, BhP.; AgP.; Ragh.; divine, supreme, regal.

आशिका *aiśika*, *mfn*. relating to Śiva &c., R. i, 56, 6 (v. l. *aishika*).

आश्या *aiśya*, *am*, n. supremacy, power, BhP.

ऐशान *aiśāna*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *iśāna*), relating to or coming from Śiva, RāmātUp.; Vikr.; belonging to Śiva's quarter, north-eastern, VarBṛS.; (f), f. (scil. *dis*) Śiva's quarter, north-east, VarBṛS. — **जा**, *ās*, m. pl. = *iśānaja*, q. v.

ऐश्वर *aishvara*, *mf(i)n*. (fr. *iśvara*), relating to or coming from a mighty lord or king, mighty powerful, majestic, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; belonging to or coming from Śiva, Ragh. xi, 76; Kathās. cxvi, 10; (*am*), n. supremacy, power, might, BhP. x; (f), f., N. of Durgā, T.

आश्वरि *aiśvari*, *is*, m. a descendant of Īśvara, N. of a Rishi.

आश्वर्या *aishvarya*, *am*, n. the state of being a mighty lord, sovereignty, supremacy, power, sway, ŚBr. xiii; MBh.; Mn. &c.; dominion, Kathās.; superhuman power (either perpetual or transient, consisting, according to some, of the following eight: *anīman*, *laghīman*, *mahīman*, *prāpti*, *prākāmya*, *vaśītvā*, *iśītvā*, and *kānūvasītyītvā*, qq. v.; or, according to others, of such powers as vision, audition, cogitation, discrimination, and omniscience; and of active powers such as swiftness of thought, power of assuming forms at will, and faculty of expatiation, Sarvad. &c.) — **वत्**, *mfn*. possessing power or supremacy, MBh.;

possessed of or connected with superhuman powers. — **vivarana**, n., N. of a work.

ऐष *aisha*, am, n., N. of several Sāmans.

ऐषमस *aishāmas*, ind. (Pān. v, 3, 22) in this year, in the present year, ŚBr. iii. — **ताना**, -**त्या**, mfn. occurring in or relating to this year, of this year, Pān. iv, 2, 105.

ऐषावीर *aishāvīra*, as, m. belonging to the despised Brahmanic family called Eshavira [Sāy.], ŚBr. ix, xi.

ऐशिर *aishira*, am, n., N. of several Sāmans.

ऐषिका *aishika* (or *aishika*), mfn. (fr. *ishikā*), consisting of stalks, KātyŚr.; made of reeds or cane (as a missile), MBh.; R.; treating of missiles made of reeds; (*aishikam parva*, N. of a section [Adhyāyas 10-18] of the tenth book of the Mahābhārata); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

ऐशिरथि *aishirathi*, is, m., N. of Kuśika (author of a Vedic hymn), Sāy. on RV. i, 10, 11.

ऐशुकारि *aishukāri*, is, m. a descendant of Ishu-kāra, Pān. iv, 2, 54. — **भक्ता**, mfn. inhabited by Aishukāris (as a country), ib. **आशुकार्य-आदि**, m., N. of a gaṇa, ib.

आशुमता, as, m. a descendant of Ishu-mat, N. of Trāta, VBr.

ऐष्टक *aishṭakā*, mfn. (fr. *ishṭakā*), made of bricks (as a house), Heat.; (am), n. the sacrificial bricks collectively, ŚBr.; putting up the bricks, Śulbas.

ऐष्टिका *aishṭika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ishṭi*), belonging or relating to an Ishṭi sacrifice, relating to sacrifice, ĀśvŚr.; Comm. on VS.; Heat. &c.; to be performed in the manner of an Ishṭi sacrifice, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **पातिका**, mfn. connected with sacrifices and with doing good works (not included under the head of sacrifices), Mn. iv, 227, (*antarvedikam bahir-vedikam ca*, Kull.)

ऐष्टिका *aishika*, mfn. (fr. *ika*), of this place, of this world, worldly, local, temporal, BhP.; Vedāntas. &c.

आलोकिका, mf(i)n. (fr. *ika-loka*), of this world, happening in this world, terrestrial &c., gaṇa *anustatikādi*, Pān. vii, 3, 20; MBh.

ओ.

ओ 1. o, the thirteenth vowel of the alphabet (corresponding to English o). — **कार**, m. the letter or sound o, Lāty.; APrāt.

ओ 2. o, ind. an interjection, L.; a particle of addressing; calling; reminiscence; of compassion, L.

ओ 3. o, os, m., N. of Brahmā, L.

ओ 4. ō (ā-√u).

1. **Ōta** (for 2, see col. 3), mfn. addressed, invoked, summoned, AV.

ओक *oka*, as, m. (√uc, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 215), a house, refuge, asylum (cf. *an-oka-sāyin*); a bird, L.; = *prishala*, T.; conjunction of heavenly bodies, L. — **जा**, mfn. born in the house, bred at home (as cows), Heat.

ओका, as, n. house, dwelling, place of abiding, abode, home, refuge, asylum, RV.; AV.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; (cf. *divādukas*, *vanādukas*, &c.) **ओका-सarin**, mfn. going after or frequenting an abode, AitBr. **Okō-nidhana**, n., N. of a Sāman.

Okivas, mfn. (irr. p. p. of √uc) accustomed to, used to, having a liking for, RV. vi, 59, 3.

Okya, mfn. fit for or belonging to a home, RV. ix, 86, 45; (am), n. = *ōkas* above, RV.

ओकण *okaṇa*, as, *okaṇi*, is, m. a bug, L. **Okodani**, *okkani*, f. id., L.

ओकुल *okula*, as, m. wheat fried slightly, L.

ओक्ष *ōksh* (ā-√uksh), P. -*ukshati*, to sprinkle over or upon, RV.

ओख *okh*, cl. 1. P. *okhati*, *okhāṇ-cakāra*, *okhitā*, &c., to be dry or arid; to be able, suffice; to adorn; to refuse, ward off, Dhātup. v, 7.

ओगण *ogand*, mfn. assembled, united [Sāy.], RV. x, 89, 15.

ओगीयस् *ogiyas* (= *ōjyas*), compar. of *ugrā*, p. 172, col. 2, BrĀrUp.

ओघ *ogha*, us, m. (ifc. f. ā); (√vāh) flood, stream, rapid flow of water, MBh.; Megh.; Śak. &c.; heap or quantity, flock, multitude, abundance, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; quick time (in music), L.; uninterrupted tradition, L.; instruction, L.; (cf. *augha*). — **नियुक्ति**, f., N. of a work. — **राथा**, m., N. of a son of Oghavat, MBh. xiii. — **वत**, mfn. having a strong stream (as a river), MBh. iii; (ās), m., N. of a king, MBh. xiii; BhP.; (ī), f., N. of a daughter (MBh.) or sister (BhP.) of Oghavat; N. of a river, VP.

ओज *oj*, cl. 1. 10. P. *ojati*, *ojayoti*, to be strong or able; to increase, have vital power, Dhātup. xxxv, 84.

ओज *oja*, mfn. odd (as the first, third, fifth, &c. in a series), RPrāt.; Sūryas.; VarBrS.; (as), m., N. of a son of Kṛishna, BhP.; = *ōjas*, L.

ओजस् *ōjas*, as, n. (√voj or uj; cf. *ugra*), bodily strength, vigour, energy, ability, power, RV.; AV.; TS.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; vitality (the principle of vital warmth and action throughout the body), Suśr. &c.; (in rhet.) elaborate style (abounding with compounds); vigorous or emphatic expression, Sāh.; Vām.; water, L.; light, splendour, lustre, L.; manifestation, appearance, L.; support, L.; (ās), m., N. of a Yaksha, BhP.; [cf. Zd. *av-jāh*, 'power'; Gk. *by-ies*, *av-ḡ*, *ēpi-av-ḡ*; Lat. *vigēre*, *augere*, *augur*, *augur-tus*, *auxilium*; Goth. *aukan*; Eng. *eke*.] — **तारा**, mfn. = *ōjyas*, Comm. on BrĀrUp. — **वत**, mfn. vigorous, powerful, strong, energetic, RV. viii, 76, 5; AV. viii, 5, 4; 16; VS. — **वीन**, mfn. id., TS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (ī), m., N. of a son of Manu Bhautya, VP.; (*ojasvi*)-**ता**, f. an energetic or emphatic manner of expression or style, Sāh.

ओजासि, mfn. having strength, powerful, TS. iv; Pān.

ओज्या, mfn. vigorous, powerful, MaitrS. ii; Pān. **ओजा**, Nom. *Ā. jāyate* (p. *ajāyāmāna*) to exhibit strength or energy, make effort, RV. i, 140, 6; ii, 12, 11; iii, 32, 11; Pat. on Pān. iii, 1, 11; Bhāṭṭ. **ओजाति**, am, n. stout-heartedness, courageous behaviour.

ओजिष्ठा, mfn., superl. of *ugrā*, q. v.; (as), m., N. of a Muni, Brahmp.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of the same, ib.; [cf. Zd. *ajista*.]

ओज्यास, mfn., compar. of *ugrā*, q. v.

ओज (in comp. for *ōjas* above). — **दा**, mfn. granting power, strengthening, RV. viii, 3, 24; TS. v; [cf. Zd. *aogazdō*]; — **तमा**, granting great power, very strengthening, RV. viii, 92, 17; [cf. Zd. *aogazdātema*.] — **पति** (with irr. Sandhi), m., N. of a deity of the Bodhi tree, Lalit. — **दासि**, f., N. of a goddess of the Bodhi tree, ib. — **मानी**, f., N. of a plant, Kauś.

ओमान, ā, m. power, vigour, energy, speed, velocity, RV. vi, 47, 27; AV.; [cf. Lat. *augmentum*; Lith. *augmū*.]

ओड *oḍa*, as, m., N. of a man, Rājāt.

ओडव *oḍava* (*oḍaka*, W.), as, m. (in mus.) a mode which consists of five notes only (omitting Rishabha and Pañcama).

ओडिका *oḍikā*, oḍi, f. wild rice, L.; (cf. *odand*.)

ओद्र *odra*, as, m., N. of a country (the modern Orissa; see Lassen, IA. i, 224, note 2); (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, Hariv.; Mn. x, 44; R. &c.; the China rose, L. — **दसा**, m., N. of the country Orissa. — **पुशपा**, n. the flower of the China rose, L. **ओद्राक्या**, f. the China rose, L.

ओढा *ōḍha*, mfn. (p. p. of ā-√vāh, q. v.) brought or carried near.

ओण *oṇ*, cl. 1. P. *oṇati*, *oṇām-cakāra*, *oṇitā*, &c., to remove, take away, drag along, Dhātup. xiii, 11.

ओणि, is, m. (or f.?) protection (from misfortune), shelter [Sāy.], RV. i, 61, 14; (ī), m. (or f.?) du. 'the two protectors, the parents, RV. ix, 101, 14; (metaphorically) heaven and earth, RV. ix, 16, 1; 65, 11; AV. vii, 14, 1 (= VS. iv, 25).

ओण्ड *oṇḍa*, as, m., N. of a king, Bālar.

ओत 2. *ōta* (for 1. see 4. ō), p. p. of ā-√ve, p. 156, col. 2. — **प्रोता**, see id.

ओतु 1. *ōtu*, us, m. (√ve), the woof or cross-threads of a web, RV. vi, 9, 2; AV. xiv, 2, 51; TS. vi; Kauś.; (u), n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

ओतावे, *ōtāva*, Ved. inf.

ओतु 2. *ōtu*, us, m. f. (√av, Uṇ. i, 70), a cat, Comm. on Pān. vi, 1, 94.

ओतसूर्यम *ōtsūryam*, ind. until the sun rises, AV. iv, 5, 7.

ओदक *odukā*, am, n. (probably irr. for *audaka*) an animal living in water, TĀr. i, 26, 7.

ओदती *ōdati*, f. (pres. p. of √ud) 'sprinkling or refreshing,' N. of Ushas or the dawn, RV. i, 48, 6; viii, 69, 2.

ओदाना, as, am, m. n. (√ud, Uṇ. ii, 76), grain mashed and cooked with milk, porridge, boiled rice, any pap or pulpy substance, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (as), m. cloud, Nigh.; (ī), f. Sida Cordifolia, L. — **पसाना**, m., N. of the fire on the southern altar. Kath. — **पक्षि**, f. (Pān. iv, 1, 64) Barleria Cærulea, Bhpr.; Nigh. — **पानिनीया**, m. one who becomes a pupil of or studies the work of Pāṇini only for the sake of getting boiled rice, Kauś. on Pān. vi, 2, 69; Pat. on Pān. i, 1, 73. — **भोजिक्**, f. eating boiled rice, Kauś. on Pān. iii, 3, 111. — **वत**, mfn. provided with boiled rice, TS. ii. — **सवा**, m. a particular oblation, Comm. on TBr. ii, 7, 7. **ओदानव्यस** and **ओदानव्यस**, f., N. of a plant, L.

ओदणिका, mf(i)n. receiving boiled rice, Kauś. on Pān. iv, 4, 67; (ā), f. Sida Cordifolia, L.

1. **ओदणिया**, Nom. P. *odaniyati*, to wish for boiled rice, Comm. on KātyŚr.

2. **ओदणिया**, mfn. consisting of or belonging to boiled rice, gaṇa *apūpādi*, Pān. v, 1, 4.

ओदण्या, mfn. id., ib.

ओदमा, as, m. the act of wetting, moistening, Pān. vi, 4, 29.

ओदमान, a, n. flowing, flooding, VS. xiii, 53; Kauś. on Pān. vi, 1, 94; [cf. *olla* (= *od-la*); also Zd. *aodha*, pl. 'waters', 'flood'.]

ओधस् *odhas*, as, n. = *ūdhas*, q. v., L.

ओपद्रु *ōpa-√dru*, P. (Impv. 2. sg. -*drava*) to hasten near to, RV. vi, 48, 16.

ओपश *opashā*, as, m. (fr. *upa-√śi*), that on which any one rests, a cushion, pillow, RV. ix, 71, 1; x, 85, 8; AV. ix, 3, 8; xiv, 1, 8; top-knot, plume (perhaps for *avapasha*, √pas); (am), n. a support, stay, pillar, RV. i, 173, 6; viii, 14, 5.

ओपासि, mfn. provided with or lying upon cushions or pillows, effeminate, AV. vi, 138, 1; 2.

ओप्या *ōpya* (ā-*upya*), ind. p. of ā-√2. *vap* (q. v.), having scattered or thrown into, pouring down, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c.

ओम् *om*, ind. (√av, Uṇ. i, 141; originally *om* = *ām*, which may be derived from *ā*, BRD.), a word of solemn affirmation and respectful assent, sometimes translated by 'yes, verily, so be it' (and in this sense compared with Amen; it is placed at the commencement of most Hindū works, and as a sacred exclamation may be uttered [but not so as to be heard by ears profane] at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas or previously to any prayer; it is also regarded as a particle of auspicious salutation [Hail!]; *om* appears first in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is there set forth as the object of profound religious meditation, the highest spiritual efficacy being attributed not only to the whole word but also to the three sounds *a*, *u*, *m*, of which it consists; in later times *om* is the mystic name for the Hindū triad, and represents the union of the three gods, viz. *a* (Viṣṇu), *u* (Śiva), *m* (Brahmā); it may also be typical of the three Vedas; *om* is usually called *praṇava*, mnre rarely *akshara* or *ekākshara*, and only in later times *omkāra*, VS.; ŚBr.; ChUp. &c.; (Buddhists place *om* at the beginning of their *vidyā śhaḍaksharī* or mystical formula in six syllables [viz. *om maṇi padme hūṃ*]; according to T. *om* may be used in the following senses: *praṇave*, *ārambhe*, *svikāre*, *anumatai*, *apākṛitai*, *asvikāre*, *maṅgale*, *śubhe*, *jñeye*, *brahmaṇi*; with preceding *a* or *ā*, the *o* of *om* does not form Vṛiddhi (*au*), but Guṇa (*o*), Pān.

vi, 1, 95.) — **kāra** (om-k°), m. the sacred and mystical syllable *om*, the exclamation *om*, pronouncing the syllable *om*, Mn. ii, 75; 81; Kathās.; Bhag. &c., (cf. *viṣayamkāra*, *kṛtomkāra*); a beginning, prosperous or auspicious beginning (e.g. a science), Bālar.; N. of a Liṅga; (ā), f. a Buddhist Śakti or female personification of divine energy, L.; — *grāṭha*, m., N. of a work of Nārāyaṇa; — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha; — *pīṭha*, n., N. of a place; — *bhaṭṭa*, as, m., N. of a man. — **kāriya**, Nom. P. *omkāriyati*, to be an Omkāra(?), Comm. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 95. — **kṛta**, mfn. having an uttered *om*; accompanied by *om*.

Oma (*omāsa*, voc. pl.), m. (√*av*), a friend, helper, protector, RV. i, 3, 7.

Omān, ā, m. help, protection, favour, kindness, RV.; (*ōman*, ā, m.) a friend, helper, protector, RV. v, 43, 13. — **vat** (*ōman*-), mfn. helping, useful, RV. x, 39, 9; favourable, propitious, MaitrS. iv, 3, 9; ŚBr. i.

O'mātrā, f. protection, favour, readiness to help, RV. x, 50, 5.

Omyā, f. id., MaitrS. i, 8, 9; ŚākhŚr. — **vat**, mfn. helping, useful, favourable, RV. i, 112, 7; 20.

ओमला omalā, f., N. of a Śakti, NṛisUp.; (v. l. *aupalā*.)

ओमिल omila, as, m., N. of a man.

ओरिमिका orimikā, f., N. of a section of the Kāthaka recension of the Yajur-veda.

ओल ala or *olla*, mfn. wet, damp, L.; (*am*), n. Arum Campanulatum, L.

ओलराइ olaṇḍ, cl. 1. 8. 10. P. *olaṇḍati*, *olaṇḍayati*, *olaṇḍām* or *olaṇḍayām* *babhūva*, *olaṇḍit*, to throw out, eject, Dhātup. xxxii, 9; (cf. *ulaḍ*.)

Olaḍ, olaḍ, vv. ll. for the above.

ओवा oṽā, f. a particular exclamation at sacrifices, Lāṭy. vii, ix.

ओविलो ovilī or *ovīlī*, f. that in which the upper part of the churning-stick turns, Comm. on KātyŚr.; (vv. ll. *aupavilī* and *auvilī*.)

ओष osha, as, m. (√*ush*), burning, combustion, Suśr.; (*oshā*) mfn. burning, shining, RV. x, 119, 10; (*ām*), ind. with ardour or vehemence, eagerly, quickly, AV.

Oshapa, as, m. pungent taste, sharp flavour, pungency, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of vegetable, L.

O'sham, ind. p. while burning, ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 5.

Oshistha, mfn. (superl. of *oshā* above). — **dāvan**, mfn. giving eagerly or immediately, TS. i, 6, 12, 3. — **hān**, mfn. killing vehemently or suddenly.

ओषधि osha-dhi, is, f. (etym. doubtful; probably fr. *osha* above, 'light-containing,' see ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 5; Nir. ix, 27) a herb, plant, simple, esp. an annual medicinal herb, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; an annual plant or herb (which dies after becoming ripe), Mn. i, 46, &c.; Suśr. i, 4, 16; 18; Yājñ. &c.; a remedy in general, Suśr. i, 4, 15. — **garbha**, m. 'producer of herbs,' the moon, L.; the sun, T. (with reference to RV. i, 164, 52). — **jā**, mfn. born or living amongst herbs (as snakes), AV. x, 4, 23; produced from plants (as fire), Kir. v, 14. — **pati**, m. 'lord of herbs,' the moon, Śis.; Kād. &c.; the Soma plant; camphor, T.; 'master of plants,' a physician. — **prastha**, n., N. of the city of Himālaya, Kum. — **lokā**, m. the world of plants, ŚBr. xiii. — **vanaspati**, n. herbs and trees, ŚBr. vi; (*ayas*), m. pl. id., AitUp. **Oshadhīsa**, m. 'lord of herbs,' the moon, L. **Oshadhy-anuvāka**, m. a particular Anuvāka.

O'shadhī, f. (only Ved. and not in nom. c., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 132; but occasional exceptions are found) = *osha-dhi* above. — **pati**, m. 'lord of herbs,' the moon, MBh.; the Soma plant, Suśr. — **mat**, mfn. provided with herbs, AV. xix, 17, 6; 18, 6. — **sam-sita**, mfn. sharpened by herbs (used in a formula), AV. x, 5, 32. — **sūkta**, n., N. of a hymn.

ओष्ट oshṭri, v. l. for *ushṭri*, q. v., KātyŚr. v, 11, 13.

ओष्ठ oshṭha, as, m. (etym. doubtful; √*ush*, Un. ii, 4) the lip (generally du.), RV. ii, 39, 6; AV. x, 9, 14; xx, 127, 4; VS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; the forepart of an Agnikūṇḍa, q. v., Heat; (*ī*), f. the plant *Coccinia Grandis* (to whose red fruits lips are commonly compared), L.; (in a compound the *o* of

oshṭha forms with a preceding *a* either Vṛiddhi *au* or Guṇa *o*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94); [cf. *Zd. aoshtra*; O. Pruss. *austa*, 'mouth'; O. Slav. *usta*, 'mouth.'] — **karṇaka**, as, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; R. — **kopa**, m. disease of the lips, Suśr. — **ja**, mfn. produced by the lips, labial, — **jāha**, n. the root of the lips (?), Pāṇ. v, 2, 24. — **pallava**, n. 'lip-bud,' a lip. — **puta**, m. the space between the lips, MBh.; Śāk. &c. — **prakopa**, n. = *kopa* above. — **phalā**, f. bearing lip-like fruits, the plant *Coccinia Grandis*, Nigh. — **roga**, m. = *kopa* above. **Oshṭhādharā**, au, m. du. the upper and lower lip. **Oshṭhāpīdhāna**, mfn. covered by the lips, MantraBr.; AitBr. **Oshṭhōpama-phalā**, f. = *oshṭha-phalā* above, L.

Oshṭhaka, ifc. = *oshṭha*, lip; (mfn.) taking care of the lips, Pāṇ. v, 2, 66.

Oshṭhya, mfn. being at the lips, belonging to the lips, Suśr. &c.; esp. produced by the lips, labial (as certain sounds), RPrāt.; APrāt.; Comm. on Pāṇ. &c.; (*as*), m. a labial sound, PārGr. iii, 16. — **yonī**, mfn. produced from labial sounds. — **sthāna**, mfn. pronounced with the lips.

ओष्ण oshṇa (fr. *ushṇa* with 4. ā in the sense of diminution), mfn. a little warm, tepid.

ओह oha, as, m. (fr. √*vah* or ā-√*vah*; fr. √2. *ūh*, BRD.), a vehicle, means, RV. i, 180, 5; (mfn.) bringing near, causing to approach, RV. iv, 10, 1; worthy to be approached, excellent, RV. i, 61, 1 [Sāy.]; (attention, consideration, NBD). — **brahman**, m. (a priest) possessing or conveying Brahman or sacred knowledge (*uhyamānam brahma*.... *yeshām te*, Sāy.), RV. x, 71, 8.

O'has, as, n. a vehicle, means (fig. said of a Stotra, Sāy.), RV. vi, 67, 9.

ओहल ohala, as, m., N. of a man.

औ AU.

औ 1. au, the fourteenth vowel of the alphabet (having the sound of English *ou* in *our*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *au*, TPrāt.; APrāt.

औ 2. au, ind. an interjection; a particle of addressing; calling; prohibition; ascertainment, L.

औ 3. au, *aus*, m., N. of Ananta or Śesha, L.; a sound, L.; the Setu or sacred syllable of the Śūdras, KālikāP. [T.]; (*aus*), f. the earth, L.

औक्थिक aukthika, mfn. one who knows or studies the Ukthas, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 129.

Aukthika, am, n. the tradition of the Aukthikas, ib.

औक्थ्य aukthya, as, m. a descendant of Uktha, gaṇa *gargādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105; (*am*), n., see *mahad-aukthya*.

Auktha, as, m. a descendant or pupil of Ankthya, gaṇa *kanvādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 111.

औक्ष aukshā (fr. *ukshan*), mf(i)n. coming from or belonging to a bull, AV. ii, 36, 7; Kaus.; Pāṇ. vi, 4, 173; (*am*), n. a multitude of bulls, L. — **gandhi**, f., N. of an Aparas, AV. iv, 37, 3. **Aukshaka**, am, n. a multitude of bulls, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39.

Aukshapa, as, m. a descendant of Ukshan. **Aukshpa** (ŚBr. i) and **aukshpā** (ŚBr. xiv), mfn. relating to or coming from a bull; (*as*), m. a descendant of Ukshan, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 173.

औक्षीय aukhiya, ās, m. pl. the descendants or pupils of Ukha.

Aukheya, ās, m. pl. id.

Aukhya, mfn. (fr. *ukhā*), boiled or being in a caldron, L.

Aukhyeyaka, mfn. = *ukhyā-jāta*, gaṇa *kattryādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95.

औग्रसेन augraseni, is, m. a descendant of Ugra-sena, BhP.

Augraasnya, as, m. id., Pat. on Vārtt. 7 on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 114.

Augraasinya, as, m. id., N. of Yudhāmsīraushji, AitBr. viii, 21, 7.

औग्रेय augreya, as, m. a descendant of Ugra, gaṇa *subhṛādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123.

Augrya, am, n. (fr. *ugra*), horribleness, dreadfulness, fierceness, Sāh.

औघ्य aughā, as, m. (fr. *ogha*; √*vah*), flood, stream, ŚBr.; (cf. *ogha*.)

औवय्य aucathyā, as, m. a descendant of Ucatya, N. of Dirghatamas, RV. i, 158, 1; 4; Śāśr. (= *autathya* below, Sāy.)

औचितौ aucitī, f. (fr. *ucita*), fitness, suitability, decorum, Sāh.; Naish.; Rājat. &c.

Aucitya, am, n. fitness, suitability, decorum, Sāh.; Kathās.; Ksheni. &c.; the state of being used to, habituation, Kathās. xxiv, 95; Suśr. &c. **औत्यलाम्पकara**, m., N. of a work.

औक्प aucya, am, n. (fr. *ucca*), height, distance (of a planet), Sūryas.

Auccāmanyava, as, m. a descendant of Uccāmanyu, TāṇḍyaBr.

Auccāharavasa, as, m. (fr. *uccaiḥ-bravas*), N. of Indra's horse, AV. xx, 128, 15; 16; a horse, Nigh.

औजस aujasa, am, n. (fr. *ojas*), gold, L.

Aujasika, mfn. energetic, vigorous, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 27.

Aujasya, mfn. conducive to or increasing vitality or energy, Suśr.; (*am*), n. vigour, energy, Sāh.

औजयनक aujayanaka, mfn. relating to or coming from the town Ujjayanī, gaṇa *dhūmādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127.

Aujayanika, as, m. a king of Ujjayanī, VarBrS.

औजिहानि aujjihāni, is, m. a descendant of Ujjihāna, gaṇa *pāḍīdi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 59.

औज्यल्य aujvalya, am, n. (fr. *uj-jvala*), brightness, brilliancy, Mālatīm.; splendour, beauty, Sāh.; Vām.; Dāsar. &c.

औडव 1. auḍava, mf(i)n. (fr. *uḍu*), relating to a constellation, Kād.

औडव 2. auḍava, as, m. (in mus.) a mode which consists of five notes only; (*ā*), f. a particular Rāgini, q. v.; (cf. *auḍava*.)

औडवि auḍavi, ayas, m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, gaṇa *dāmany-ādī*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116 (not in Kāś.).

Auḍaviya, as, m. a king of the Auḍavis, ib.

औडायन auḍāyana, as, m. a descendant of Uḍa (?) or of Auḍa [T.], gaṇa *aishukāry-ādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 54. — **bhakta**, mfn. inhabited by Auḍāyanas (as a country), ib.

औडुप auḍupa, mfn. (fr. *uḍupa*), relating to a raft or float, gaṇa *samkalādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75.

Auḍupika, mfn. carrying over in a boat, gaṇa *utsaṅgādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15.

औडुमर auḍumbara. See *aūdumbara*.

औडुलोमि auḍulami, is, m. a descendant of Uḍu-loman, N. of a philosopher, Bādar.

औड्रा auḍra, v. l. for *oḍra*, q. v.

औतङ्क autāṅka, v. l. for *auttāṅka* below.

औतथ्य autathya, as, m. a descendant of Uatthya, N. of Dirghatamas, MBh. (cf. *aucathyā* above). **Autathyāśvara**, n., N. of a Liṅga.

औत्कथ्य autkaṇṭhya, am, v. (fr. *ut-kaṇṭha*), desire, longing for, BhP.; intensity, BhP. x, 13, 35. — **vat**, mfn. desirous, longing for, BhP.

औत्कर्ष autkarsha, am, n. (fr. *ut-karsha*), excellence, superiority, Priy.

Autkarshya, am, n. id., L.

औत्क्य autkya, am, n. (fr. *ut-ka*), desire, longing for, Vop.

औत्क्षेप autkshapa, as, i, m. f. a descendant of Ut-kshapa, gaṇa *śivādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112; (Kāś. reads *ut-kshipā*.)

औत्तङ्क auttāṅka, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Uttāṅka, MBh. xiv.

औत्तमि auttami, is, m. a descendant of Uttama, N. of the third Manu, Mn. i, 62; Hariv.; VP.

Auttamika, mfn. (fr. *uttama*), relating to the gods who are in the highest place (in the sky), Nir.

Auttameya, as, m. a descendant of Auttami, Hariv.

औत्तर *auttara*, mfn. (fr. *uttara*), living in the northern country, MBh.

Auttarapathika, mfn. (fr. *uttara-patha*), coming from or going towards the northern country, Pāṇ. v, 1, 77.

Auttarapadika, mfn. (fr. *uttara-pada*), belonging to or occurring in the last member of a compound, Pat.

Auttarabhaktika, mfn. (fr. *bhakti* with *uttara*), employed or taken after a meal, Car.

Auttaravedika, mfn. (fr. *uttara-vedi*), relating to or performed on the northern altar, ŚBr. vii.

Auttarādharya, *am* n. (fr. *uttarādhara*), the state of being below and above; the state of one thing being over the other; confusion, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 42.

Auttarārdhika, mfn. (fr. *uttarārdha*), being on or belonging to the upper or northern side, Pat.

Auttarāṣa, mfn. (fr. *uttarāṣa*), of or belonging to the next day, Vārtt. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104.

Auttareya, *as*, m. a descendant of Uttarā, BhP.

औत्तानपाद *auttānapāda*, *as*, m. a descendant of Uttāna-pāda, N. of Dhruva (or the polar star), MBh.; BhP. &c.

Auttānapādi, *is*, m. id.

औत्थानिक *autthānika*, mfn. (fr. *ut-thāna*), relating to the getting up or sitting up (of a child), BhP.

औत्थानिक *autpattika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *ut-patti*), relating to origin, inborn, original, natural, Lāty.; BhP. &c.; *à priori*; inherent, eternal, Jaim. i, 1, 5.

औत्थात *autpāta*, mfn. (fr. *ut-pāta*, *gaṇa* *ṛigayandī*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 73), treating of or contained in a book which treats of portents, T.

Autpātika, mf(i)n. astounding, portentous, prodigious, calamitous, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of the third act of the Mahānāṭaka.

औत्थाद *autpāda*, mfn. (fr. *ut-pāda*, *gaṇa* *ṛigayandī*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 73), knowing or studying a book on birth or production; contained in such a book, T.

औत्पुट *autpuṭa*, mfn. (fr. *ut-puṭa*, *gaṇa* *samkalādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 75) = *utpuṭena nirvṛitta*.

Autpuṭika, mfn. (fr. id., *gaṇa* *utsangādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15) = *utpuṭena hāraka*.

औत्त्र *autra*, mfn. (ctym. unknown; perhaps fr. *ut-tara*, BRD.), superficial, rough, inexact (in math.).

औत्स *autsa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *utsa*), produced or being in a well, Pāṇ.

Autśayana, *as*, m. a descendant of Utsa, *gaṇa* *avuddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 110.

औत्सङ्गिक *autsaṅgika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *utsaṅga*, *gaṇa* *utsaṅgādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 15) = *utsaṅgena hāraka*.

औत्सर्गिक *autsargika*, mfn. (fr. *ut-sarga*), belonging to or taught in a general rule, general, not particular or special, generally valid, Kās.; Siddh. &c.; terminating, completing, belonging to a final ceremony by which a rite is terminated; abandoning, leaving; natural, inherent; derivative, W. — *tva*, n. generality (of a rule &c.), Comm. on Pāṇ.

औत्सुक्य *autsukya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ut-suka*), anxiety, desire, longing for, regret, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; eagerness, zeal, fervour, officiousness, Pañcat.; Kathās.; impatience, Sāh.; Pratāpar. — *vat*, mfn. impatient, waiting impatiently for (dat.), Kathās.

औदक *audaka*, mf(i)n. (fr. *udaka*), living or growing in water, relating to water, aquatic, watery, Lāty.; Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (*ā*), f. a town surrounded by water, Hariv. 6874. — *ja*, mfn. coming from aquatic plants, Suśr.

Audaki, *is*, m. a descendant of Udaka, *gaṇa* *bāhū-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, *gaṇa* *dāmany-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116.

Audakiya, *as*, m. a king of the Audakis, ib.

औदङ्कि *audaṅki*, *is*, m. a descendant of Udaṅka, *gaṇa* *bāhū-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of a warrior tribe, *gaṇa* *dāmany-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 110.

Audaṅkiya, *as*, m. a king of the Audāṅkis, ib.

औदज्ञायनि *audajñāyani*, *is*, m. a descendant of Udañja [Kās. reads *udanya*], *gaṇa* *tikādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 154.

औदञ्चन *audaṅcana*, mfn. (fr. *ud-aṅcana*), contained in a bucket, BhP.

Audāṅcana, mfn. relating to a bucket, *gaṇa* *arihaṇḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

औदञ्चवि *audaṅcavi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Udañcu, *gaṇa* *bāhū-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96.

औदनिक *audanika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *adana*), one who knows how to cook mashed grain, *gaṇa* *saṃtā-pādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 101.

औदन्य *audanyā*, *os*, m. (fr. *udanya*), N. of the Rishi Muṇḍibha, ŚBr. xiii.

Audanyavā, *as*, m. (fr. *udanyu*), id., TBr. iii.

Audanyāyani, *is*, m. a descendant of Udaya, *gaṇa* *tikādi* [Kās.], Pāṇ. iv, 1, 154.

Audanyī, *is*, m. id., *gaṇa* *pailādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 59 [not in Kās.].

औदन्वत *audanvata*, mfn. (fr. *udanvat*), relating to the sea, marine, Bālār.; (*as*), m. a descendant of Udanvat, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 13.

औदपान *audapāna*, mf(i)n. (fr. *uda-pāna*), raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax &c.); belonging or relating to a well; coming from the village Uda-pāna, *gaṇas* on Pāṇ.

औदबुद्धि *audabuddhi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-buddha, *gaṇa* *pailādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 59.

औदभृञ्जि *audabhṛjji*, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-bhṛjji, ib.

औदमञ्जि *audamajji*, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-majja, ib.

औदमेघ *audamegha*, *ās*, m. pl. the school of Audameghya, Pat.

औदमेघि *audameghi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-megha, ib.

Audameghīya, mfn. belonging to Audameghi [v. l. *audameyi*, Kās.], *gaṇa* *raivata-kādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 131.

Audameghyā, f. of *audameghi* above, Pat.

औदयक *audayaka*, *ās*, m. pl. (fr. *ud-aya*), a school of astronomers (who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise).

Audayika, mfn. to be reckoned from sunrise; relating to or happening in an auspicious time, prosperous, T.; (with *bhāva*), the state of the soul when actions arise, Sarvad.)

औदयन *audayana*, mfn. relating to or coming from (the teacher) Udayana, Sarvad.

औदर *audara*, mfn. (fr. *udara*), being in the stomach or belly, Suparj.; gastric (as a disease), Heat.

Audarika, mf(i)n. gluttonous, a belly-god, glutton, Pāṇ.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; greedy; fit for or pleasant to the stomach (as food), Lalit.; dropsical, Heat.

Audarya, mfn. being in the stomach or belly; being in the womb, BhP.

औदल *audala*, *as*, m. a descendant of Uda-l, ĀśvŚr.; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

औदवापि *audavāpi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-vāpa, *gaṇa* *raivatikādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 131 [Kās. reads *audavāhi*].

Audavāpiya, mfn. relating to Audavāpi, ib.

औदवाहि *audavāhi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-vāha, ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.

औदव्रज *audavroja*, mf(i)n. composed by Uda-vraja.

Audavrajī, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-vraja, VBr.

औदशुद्धि *audaśuddhi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Uda-śuddha, *gaṇa* *pailādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 39.

औदश्चित *audaśvita* and *audaśvika*, mfn. (fr. *uda-śvit*), dressed with or made of buttermilk, like buttermilk, Pāṇ.

औदस्थान *audasthāna*, mfn. (fr. *uda-sthāna*), accustomed to stand in water; relating to one who stands in water, *gaṇas* on Pāṇ.

औदात्त्य *audātya*, *am*, n. (fr. *udātta*), the state of having the high tone or accent.

औदारिक *audārika*, *as*, m. (fr. *udāra*), (with Jains) the gross body which invests the soul, Sarvad.; HYog.

Audārya, *am*, n. generosity, nobility, magnanimity, MBh.; R.; Daś. &c.; liberality, Kathās.; noble style, Sāh. — *tā*, f. liberality, Pañcad.

औदासीन्य *audāsīnya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ud-āsina*), indifference, apathy, disregard, R.; Daś.; Ragh. &c.

Audāsya, *am*, n. (fr. 2. *ud-āsa*), id., Naish.; Śāntiś. &c.

औदीच्य *audīcya*, mfn. (fr. *udīci*, f. of 2. *ud-ānc*), coming from or relating to the northern country, northern, Comm. on MBh.; Comm. on Pat. — *prākāśa*, m., N. of a work.

औदुम्बर *audumbara* (in class. Sanskrit commonly written *audu*), mf(i)n. (fr. *ud[ā]umbāra*), coming from the tree Udumbara or Ficus Religiosa, made of its wood, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn. ii, 45; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; made of copper, ŚamavBr. ii, 5, 3; (*as*), m. a region abounding in Udumbara trees, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 67; a kind of worm, Car.; N. of Yama; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a race, MBh.; of a class of ascetics, Hariv. 7988; BhP. iii, 12, 43; (*ī*), f. (with and without *śakha*) a branch of the Udumbara tree, ŚBr.; Lāty.; Nyāyam. &c.; a kind of musical instrument; (*am*), n. an Udumbara wood, KātyŚr.; a piece of Udumbara wood, PārGr.; the fruit of the Udumbara tree, AitBr.; a kind of leprosy, Suśr.; copper, L. — *cchada*, m. Croton Polyandrum, Nigh. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. the state of being made of the Udumbara tree, Nyāyam.

Audumbaraka, *as*, m. the country inhabited by the Udumbaras, *gaṇa* *rājanyādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53.

Audumbarāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Udumbara, N. of a grammarian.

Audumbarāyani, *is*, m. a descendant of the last.

Audumbarī, *is*, m. a king of the Udumbaras, Comm. on Pāṇ.

औदगत्रि *audgātra*, mfn. relating to the Udgātri priest, KātyŚr.; Comm. on Br. ĀrUp. &c.; (*am*), n. the office of the Udgātri priest, Pāṇ. v, 1, 129. — *śāra-saṃgraha*, m., N. of a work.

औदगहमानि *audgāhamāni*, *is*, m. a descendant of Udgāhamāna, Gobh.

औदग्रभण *audgrabhaṇa*, *am*, n. (fr. *ud-grabhaṇa*), N. of a particular offering, MaitrŚ.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — *tva*, n. the being such an offering, MaitrŚ.

Audgrahāṇa, *am*, n. id., TS. vi.

औदण्डक *audaṇḍaka*, mfn. (fr. *ud-daṇḍa*), relating to one who holds up a staff, *gaṇa* *arihaṇḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

औदालक *audālaka*, *am*, n. (fr. *ud-dālaka*), a kind of honey (taken from certain bees which live in the earth), Bhpr.; Suśr.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii.

Auddālākāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Auddālaki, Pat.

Auddālaki, *is*, m. a descendant of Uddālaka, N. of several men, TS.; ŚBr.; KaṭhUp.; MBh.

औदेषिक *auddeśika*, mfn. (fr. *ud-deśa*), pointing out, indicative of, showing, enumerating, Nir.; prepared for the sake of (mendicants; said of alms), Jain.

औदथ *audhatya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ud-dhato*), arrogance, insolence, overbearing manner, disdain, Kathās.; Sāh.

औदध *auddhava*, *ās*, m. pl. (fr. *ud-dhava*), grass left over of the sacrificial straw, ĀpŚr. viii, 14, 4; mf(i)n. consisting of such grass, ĀpŚr. viii, 14, 5; coming from or spoken by Uddhava, relating to Uddhava, Śiś. ii, 118. — *maya*, mfn. id., Comm. on ib.

औदहारिक *auddhārika*, mfn. (fr. *ud-dhāra*), belonging to or forming the part to be set aside, Mn. ix, 150.

औदित्य *audbilya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ud-bila*), excessive joy, Buddh.

औद्भट्ट *audbhaṭa*, ās, m. pl. the pupils of Ud-bhaṭa, Ḍaśar.

औद्भारि *audbhāri*, is, m. a descendant of Ud-bhāra, N. of Kṣaṇḍika, ŚBr. xi.

औद्भिज्ज *audbhijja*, mfn. (fr. *udbhij-ja*), coming forth from the earth, Hariv. 11122; (*am*), n. fossil salt, L.

औद्भिद *audbhida*, mfn. (fr. 2. *ud-bhid*), coming forth, springing forth, breaking through, issuing from, MBh.; Suśr.; forcing one's way towards an aim, victorious, VS. xxxiv, 50; (*am*), n. (with and without *lavaṇa*) fossil salt, Suśr.; (scil. *udaka*) water breaking through (the earth and collecting in a mine, L.), Suśr. i, 170, 12.

औद्भिद्या, *am*, n. forcing one's way to an aim, success, victory, VS. xviii, 9; TBr. ii.

औद्भट्टेत्ता, *am*, n. (fr. *ud-bhetṭri*), id., MaitrS. ii, 11, 4.

औद्भट्टेत्ता, *am*, n. id., ĀpŚr.

औद्यव *audyāva*, mf(i)n. (fr. *udyāva*, *gaṇa* *ṛigayāddi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 73), treating of the art of mixing or joining (?).

औद्वाहिक *audvāhika*, mfn. (fr. *ud-vāha*), relating to or given at marriage, Mn. ix, 206; Yājñ. ii, 118.

औद्देप *audvepa*, mfn. (fr. *ud-pepa*, *gaṇa* *saṃkaldī*, Pāp. iv, 2, 75), resulting from tremor or trembling (?).

औद्दहा *audhasa*, mfn. (fr. *ūdhas*), being or contained in the udder (as milk), BhP.

औद्ध्य *audhya*, ās, m. pl., N. of a family; of a school (belonging to the White Yajur-veda), Caranavy.

औन्नत्य *aunnatya*, *am*, n. (fr. *un-nata*), elevation, height, Kathās.

औन्नैत *aunnētra*, *am*, n. the office of the Un-netṛi priest, *gaṇa* *udgātr-ādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 129.

औन्मुख्य *aunmukhya*, *am*, n. (fr. *un-mukha*), expectancy, Rājāt.

औपकर्णिक *aupakarnika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-karna*), being on or near the ears, Pāp. iv, 3, 40.

औपकलाप्य *aupakalāpya*, mfn. (fr. *upa-kalāpa*, *gaṇa* *parimukhādī*, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 3, 58), being on or near the girdle (?).

औपकायन *aupakāyana*, *as*, m. a descendant of Upaka, N. of an author, Heat.

औपकार्यौ *aupakāryā*, f. = *upa-kāryā*, q. v., R.

औपकुर्वीक *aupakurvāka* = *upakurvāka*, q. v., BhP.

औपगव *aupagava*, mf(i)n. coming from or composed by Upagu; (*am*), n., N. of two Sāmans, Lāty.; (*as*, i), m. f. a descendant of Upagu, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 2, 39.

औपगवाका, *am*, n. an assemblage of Aupagavas, ib.; (*as*), m. an admirer or worshipper of Upagu, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 3, 99.

औपगवि, *is*, m. a descendant of Aupagava, N. of Uddhava, BhP.

औपगविष्य, *as*, m. a pupil of Aupagavi, Pat.

औपगात्र *aupagātra*, *am*, n. the state of an Upa-gātrī, q. v., ŚākhGr.

औपग्रस्तिक *aupagraṣṭika*, *as*, m. (fr. *upa-grasta*), the sun or moon in eclipse, L.

औपग्रहिक *aupagrahika*, *as*, m. (fr. *upa-graha*), id., W.

औपचन्धनि *aupacandhani*, v. l. for *aupajandhani*, col. 2.

औपचारिक *aupacārika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *upa-cāra*), honorific, complimentary (as a name or title), Comm. on TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 2, 6; not literal, figurative, metaphorical, Sarvad.

औपच्छन्दसिक *aupacchandāsika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-cchandās*), conformable to the Veda, Vedic, VarBṛS.; (*am*), n., N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of alternately eleven and twelve syllabic instants, see Gr. 969).

औपजन्धनि *aupajandhani*, *is*, m. a descendant of Upa-jandhani, N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

औपजानुक *aupajānuka*, mfn. (fr. *upa-jānu*), being on or near the knees, Pāp. iv, 3, 40; Bhāṭṭ.

औपतस्विनि *aupatasvini*, *is*, m. a descendant of Upatasvina, N. of a Rishi, ŚBr. iv.

औपदेशिक *aupadesika*, mf(i)n. living by teaching, *gaṇa* *vetandī*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12 (not in Kās.); depending on or resulting from a special rule, Comm. on KātyŚr. & ĀśvŚr.; (in Gr.) denoting or relating to an originally enunciated grammatical form (see *upadeśa*), Paribh. cxx, 2. — *tva*, n. the state of resulting from a special rule, Comm. on KātyŚr. v, 11, 21.

औपद्रविक *aupadravika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-dra-va*), relating to or treating of symptoms, Suśr.

औपद्रव्य *aupadrashṭrya*, *am*, n. (fr. *upa-draṣṭṛi*), the state of being an eye-witness, superintendence, VS. xxx, 13.

औपधर्म्य *aupadharmya*, *am*, n. (fr. *upa-dharma*), false doctrine, heresy, BhP.

औपधिक *aupadhika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-dhi*), deceitful, deceptive; (*as*), m. an impostor, cheat, Car.; an extortioner of money, Mn. ix, 258, (*cōpadhikā* misprint for *cāpadhikā*).

औपध्या, mfn. serving for the Upadhī (a particular part of the wheel of a carriage), Pāp. v, 1, 13; (*am*), n. the part of a wheel called Upadhī, Kāty. on ib.

औपधेनव *aupadhenava*, *as*, m. a descendant of Upadhenu, N. of a physician, Suśr.

औपनायिक *aupanāyika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-nā-ya*), belonging to or serving for an offering, Hariv.

औपनायिका, mfn. (fr. *upa-nāyana*), relating to or fit for the ceremony called Upanayana, q. v., Mn. ii, 68; Yājñ. i, 37.

औपनासिक *aupanāsika*, mfn. (fr. *nāsā* with *upa*), being on or near the nose, Suśr.

औपनिधिक *aupanidhika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-nidhi*), relating to or forming a deposit, Yājñ. ii, 65.

औपनिषत् *aupanishatka*, mfn. (fr. *upanishad*, *gaṇa* *vetandī*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12), subsisting by teaching an Upanishad.

औपनिषद्, mf(i)n. contained or taught in an Upanishad, ŚBr. xiv; MuṇḍUp.; ŚākhGr.; Mn. vi, 29, &c.; a follower of the Upanishads, a Vedāntin, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 2, 10.

औपनिषदिका, mfn. Upanishad-like, Vātsy.

औपनीविक *aupanivika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-nivi*), on or near the Nivi (q. v.), Pāp. iv, 3, 40; Śiś. x, 60.

औपपक्ष्य *aupapakshya*, mfn. (fr. *upa-paksha*), being in the armpit (as hair), ŚBr. xi.

औपपत्तिक *aupapattika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-patti*), present, ready at hand, fit for the purpose, MBh.

औपपत्य *aupapatya*, *am*, n. (fr. *upa-pati*), intercourse with a paramour, adultery, BhP. x, 29, 26.

औपपातिक *aupapātika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-pā-taka*, irr.), one who has committed a secondary crime, Nār.; (fr. *upa-pāta*), *am*, n., N. of the first Jaina Upāṅga.

औपपादुक *aupapāduka*, mfn. (fr. *upa-pā-duka*), self-produced, Lalit.; Car.

औपपादिका, mfn. id., Car.

औपवाहव *aupabāhavi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Upa-bāhu, *gaṇa* *bāhu-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 96.

औपबिन्दव *aupabindavi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Upa-bindu, ib.

औपभृत *aupabhṛita*, mfn. belonging to or being in the ladle called Upa-bhṛit, KātyŚr.; Jaim.

औपमन्यव *aupamanyava*, *as*, m. a descendant of Upa-manyu, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Nir.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school belonging to the Yajur-veda.

औपमानिक *aupamānika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-māna*), derived by analogy, Comm. on Nyāyad.

औपामिका, mfn. (fr. 3. *upa-mā*), serving for or forming a comparison, Nir.

औपाम्या, *am*, n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the state or condition of resemblance or equality, similitude, comparison, analogy, MBh.; BhP.; Bhag. &c.; (cf. *an-aup*, *ātmakūṇ*, &c.)

औपयज *aupayaja*, mfn. belonging to the verses called Upayaj, q. v., KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

औपयिक *aupayika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *upāya*, *gaṇa* *vinayādi*, Pāp. v, 4, 34; with shortening of the *ā*, Kās. on ib.), answering a purpose, leading to an object, fit, proper, right, MBh.; BhP. &c.; belonging to, VarBṛS.; obtained through a means or expedient, L.; (*am*), n. a means, expedient, Kir. ii, 35. — *tē*, f., *-tva*, n. fitness, properness, Sarvad.; Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.

औपयोगिक *aupayaugika*, mfn. (ifc.) relating to the application of (a remedy &c.), Suśr.

औपर *auparā*, *as*, m. a descendant of Upara, N. of Daṇḍa, TS.; MaitrS.

औपरव *auparava*, mfn. relating to the hole called Upa-rava, q. v., Comm. on KātyŚr. viii, 5, 7.

औपराजिक *auparājika*, mf(i) and *ā* n. (fr. *upa-rāja*, *gaṇa* *kāty-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 116), relating to a viceroy.

औपराध्य *auparādhayya*, *am*, n. (fr. *upa-rādhaya*, *gaṇa* *brāhmaṇādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 124), the state of being serviceable or officious.

औपरिष्ट *auparishṭa*, mfn. (fr. *uparishṭāt*, Kāty. on Pāp. iv, 2, 104), being above.

औपरिष्टका, *am*, n. (scil. *rata*) a kind of coitus, Vātsy.

औपरोधिक *auparodhika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-ro-dha*), relating to a check or hindrance, L.; a staff of the wood of the Pilu tree, L.

औपल *aupala*, mfn. (fr. *upala*), made of stone, stony, Mn. iv, 194; raised from stones (as taxes), *gaṇa* *sunḍikā*, Pāp. iv, 3, 76; (*ā*), f., N. of a Śakti, NṛisUp.; (v. l. *omalā*).

औपवसथिक *aupavasathika*, mfn. designed for or belonging to the Upa-vasatha (q. v.) ceremony, ĀśvŚr.; Gobh. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of a Pārisiṣṭa of the Sāma-veda.

औपवासथ्या, mfn. = *aupavasathika* above, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.

औपवस्त *aupavasta*, *am*, n. (fr. *upa-vasta*), fasting, a fast, Āp. ii, 1, 5.

औपवाstra, *am*, n. fasting, L.

औपवाstraka, *am*, n. food suitable for a fast, L.

औपवास्था, *am*, n. = *aupavasta* above.

औपवास *aupavāsa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *upa-vāsa*, *gaṇa* *vyushṭādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 97), given during fasting, relating to fasting.

औपवासिका, mf(i)n. fit or suitable for a fast, *gaṇa* *gudādi*, Pāp. iv, 4, 103; able to fast, *gaṇa* *saṃtāpādi*, Pāp. v, 1, 101.

औपवास्या, *am*, n. fasting, R.

औपवास *aupavāhya*, mfn. (fr. *upa-vāha*), designed for driving or riding (as a carriage or elephant &c.), R.; (*as*), m. a king's elephant, any royal vehicle.

औपवीतिक *aupavītika*, *am*, n. (fr. *upa-vīta*), investiture with the sacred thread, VāmP.

औपवीली *aupavīli*, f., v. l. for *ovīli*, q. v.

औपवेशि *aupaveśi*, *is*, m. a descendant of Upa-veśā, N. of Aruṇa, TS.; ŚBr.

औपवेशिक *aupaveshika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-vesha*, *gaṇa* *vetandī*, Pāp. iv, 4, 12), living by entertainment (?).

औपश *aupaśa*. See *sv-aupaśa*.

औपशद *aupaśada*, *as*, m. (fr. *upa-śada*), N. of an Ekāha, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; TāṇḍyaBr.

औपशमिक *aupāśamika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-śa-ma*), (with Jains) resulting from the ceasing (of the effects of past actions), Sarvad.

औपशाल *aupāśāla*, mfn. (fr. *śālā* with *upa*), near the house or hall, Pat.

औपशिवि *aupāśivi*, is, m. a descendant of Upa-śiva, N. of a grammarian.

औपश्लेषिक *aupāśleshika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-ślesha*), connected by close contact, Siddh.

औपसंक्रमण *aupasamkramaṇa*, mfn. (fr. *upa-samkramaṇa*), that which is given or proper to be done on the occasion of passing from one thing to another, *gaṇa vyushāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 97.

औपसंख्यानिक *aupasamkhyānika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-samkhyānika*), depending on the authority of any addition or supplement, mentioned or occurring in one; supplementary, Comm. on Pāṇ.

औपसद *aupasada*, mfn. occupied with or relating to the Upa-sad (q.v.) ceremony, ĀśvŚr.; (an Adhyāya or Anuvāka) in which the word *upa-sad* occurs, *gaṇa vimukhāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 61; (as), m. a particular Ekāha (incorrect v.l. for *aupāsada*, p. 238, col. 3).

औपसंध *aupasandhya*, mfn. (fr. *sandhya* with *upa*), relating to dawn, Naish.

औपसर्गिक *aupasargika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sarga*), superior to adversity, able to cope with calamity, *gaṇa samtāpāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 101; superinduced, produced in addition to (or out of another disease), Suśr.; infectious (as a disease), Suśr. i, 271, 13; connected with a preposition, prepositive; portentous; relating to change &c., W.; (as), m. irregular action of the humors of the body (producing cold sweat &c.), L.

औपसीर्य *aupasīrya*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sīra*, *gaṇa parimukhāddi*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 58), being out or near a plough.

औपस्थान *aupasthāna*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sthāna*), one whose business is to serve or wait on or worship, *gaṇa chattrāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 62.

औपस्थानिका, mfn. (fr. *upa-sthāna*), one who lives by waiting on or worshipping, *gaṇa vetanāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 12.

औपस्थिका, mfn. (fr. *upa-stha*), living by the sexual organ (i.e. by fornication), ib.

औपस्थ्या, *am*, n. cohabitation, sexual enjoyment, BhP.

औपस्थ्य *aupasthūya*, mfn. (fr. *upa-sthūya*, *gaṇa parimukhāddi*, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 58), being near or on a post.

औपस्वस्ती *aupasvasī*, f., N. of a woman. — *putra*, m., N. of a teacher, BṛĀrUp.

औपहस्तिक *aupahastika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-hasta*, *gaṇa vetanāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 12 [not in Kāś.]), living by presents (? *pratigraheṇa jīvati*, T.)

औपहारिक *aupahārika*, mfn. (fr. *upa-hāra*), fit for an offering; (*am*), n. that which forms an oblation, an oblation, offering, MBh. xiii.

औपाकरण *aupākaraṇa*, mfn. (fr. *upākaraṇa*), relating to the preparatory ceremony before beginning the study of the Veda; (*am*), n. the time of that ceremony, Ap. i, 10, 2.

औपादानिक *aupādānika*, mfn. (fr. *upādāna*), effected by assuming or adopting.

औपाधिक *aupādika*, mfn. (fr. *upādhi*), relating to or depending on special qualities, limited by particular conditions, valid only under particular suppositions, Sarvad.; Comm. on RV. & ŚBr. &c.

औपाध्यायक *aupādhyāyaka*, mfn. (fr. *upādhyāya*), coming from a teacher, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 77.

औपानस *aupānahya*, mfn. (fr. *upā-nah*), serving or used for making shoes, Pāṇ. v, 1, 14 (as grass or leather, Kāś.)

औपानुवाक्य *aupānuvākya*, mfn. (fr. *upā-nuvākya*), contained in the portion of the TS. called

Upānuvākya, Jaim. v, 3, 15. — *kāṇḍa*, n. = *upā-nuvākya*, Comm. on TS.

औपायिक *aupāyika*, mfn. = *aupayika*, q.v., MBh. v, 7019.

औपायि *aupāyi*, is, m. a descendant of Upāya, N. of Jānasruteya, ŚBr. v.

औपासन *aupāsana*, as, m. (scil. *agni*), (fr. *upāsana*), the fire used for domestic worship, ŚBr. xii; KātyŚr.; PārGr. &c.; (scil. *piṇḍa*) a small cake offered to the Manes, ŚāṅkhBr. & Śr.; mfn. (ān) relating to or performed at an Aupāsana fire (as the evening and morning oblations), Yājñ. iii, 17; HirGr. — *prayoga*, m. the manner of performing the rites at the Aupāsana fire, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.

औपासनीक *aupāsānika*, as, m. the Aupāsana fire, Comm. on ĀśvŚr.

औपोदिति *aupoditi*, is, i, m. f. a descendant of Upodita; (*is*), m., N. of Tuniḍja, TS. i.

औपोदित्या *aupoditeyā*, as, m. a descendant of Aupoditi, ŚBr. i.

औपोद्घातिक *aupodghātika*, mfn. (fr. *upodghāta*), occasioned, occasional, Comm. on ShaḍvBr.

औम *aum*, ind. the sacred syllable of the Sūdras (see 3. *au*).

औम 1. *auma*, mfn. (fr. *umā*), made of flax, flaxen, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 158.

औमका, mfn. id., ib.

औमिका, mfn. (fr. *umā*), relating to flax, *gaṇa aivāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 39.

औमिना, *am*, n. a field of flax, Pāṇ. v, 2, 4.

औम 2. *auma*, mfn. relating to the goddess Umā, Paraś.

औमपता, *am*, n. (fr. *umā-patī*), relating to or treating on Umā's husband or Śiva, Bālar.

औम्भेयक *aumbheyaka*, mfn. (fr. *umbhi*, *gaṇa kaltryāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95), relating to one who fills up (T. ?)

औरग *auraga*, mfn. (fr. *ura-ga*), relating or belonging to a snake, serpentine, MBh.; Naish.; (*am*), u., N. of the constellation Āśleshā, L.

औरभ्र *aurabhra*, mfn. (fr. *ura-bhra*), belonging to or produced from a ram or sheep, Mn. iii, 268; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (*as*), m. a coarse woollen blanket, L.; N. of a physician, Suśr.; (*am*), n. mutton, the flesh of sheep; woollen cloth, W.

औरभ्रका, *am*, n. a flock of sheep, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39.

औरभ्रिका, mfn. relating to sheep, W.; (*as*), m. a shepherd, Mn. iii, 166.

औरव *aurava*, *am*, n. (fr. *uru*), width, dimension, extension, spaciousness, *gaṇa prithvāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 122; (*as*), m. a descendant of Uru, N. of the Rishi Arga.

औरश *aurāśa*, v. l. for 2. *aurasa* below.

औरस 1. *aurasa*, mfn. (fr. *uras*), belonging to or being in the breast, produced from the breast, MBh.; innate, own, produced by one's self, Suśr.; (*as*), m. a sound produced from the breast, PārGr. iii, 16; an own son, legitimate son (one by a wife of the same caste married according to the prescribed rules), Mn. ix, 166, &c.; Yājñ. ii, 128, &c.; Hit.; R. &c.; (*ī*), f. a legitimate daughter, Dāy.; Naish.

औरस्यानी, *is*, m. a descendant of Uras, *gaṇa tikāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 154; a descendant of Aurasa, ib.

औरसि, *is*, m. a descendant of Uras (?).

औरसिका, mfn. like a breast, *gaṇa aṅgulyāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 108.

औरसा, mfn. belonging to or produced from the breast (as a sound); produced by one's self, own, legitimate; (cf. 1. *aurasa*.)

औरस 2. *aurasa*, infu. coming from or belonging to Urasā, *gaṇa sindhvāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93.

औरा *aurā*, f., N. of a woman.

औरिण *auriṇa*, *am*, n. = *airiṇa*, q.v., L.

औरुक्षय *aurukshaya*, *am*, n. (fr. *uru-kshaya*), N. of a Sāman.

औरुक्षयसा, *as*, m. a descendant of Urukshayas, ĀśvŚr.

औरजस्य *aurjasya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrjas*), a particular style of composition, Prātāpar.

औरजिता, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrjita*), strength, vigour, Comm. on Kāvya.

और्ण *aurṇa*, mfn. (fr. *ūrṇā*), made of wool, woollen, Yājñ. ii, 179; MBh.; Pāṇ.

और्णका, mfn. (fr. *ūrṇa*), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 158.

और्णान्भहा, *as*, m. a descendant of Ūrṇānābha, *gaṇa śivāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112.

और्णान्भहा, mfn. inhabited by the Ūrṇānābhas (as a country), *gaṇa rājanyāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 53.

और्णवर्भहा, *as*, m. a descendant of Ūrṇāvābhi, N. of a demon, RV. ii, 11, 18; viii, 32, 26; 77, 2; N. of a grammarian, Nir.; of several other men, ŚBr. &c.

और्णया, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrṇāya*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. &c.

और्णवत्या, *as*, m. (nom. pl. *vatās*), a descendant of Ūrṇavat, Pāṇ. v, 3, 118.

और्णिका, mfn. (fr. *ūrṇā*), woollen, *gaṇa aivāddi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 39.

और्दयनी *aurdāyanī*, f. a descendant of Ūrdi, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 99.

और्ध्व *aurdha* (fr. *ūrdhva*, q.v.), in the following compounds:

और्ध्वकालिका, mfn. (fr. *ūrdhva-kāla*), relating to subsequent time, *gaṇa kṛtyāddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 116.

और्ध्वदेहा, mfn. (fr. *ūrdhva-deha*), relating or referring to the state after death, relating to future life, R. ii, 83, 24.

और्ध्वदेहिका, mfn. id.; relating to a deceased person, performed in honour of the dead, funeral; (*am*), n. the obsequies of a deceased person, any funeral ceremony; whatever is offered or performed on a person's decease (as burning of the body, offering cakes, distributing alms &c.), Mn. xi, 10; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c. — *kalpavalli*, f., — *nirṇaya*, m., — *paddhati*, f., — *prayoga*, m., N. of works.

और्ध्वदक्षिका, mfn. = *aurdhadakṣika*, L.

और्ध्वदामिका, mfn. (fr. *ūrdhva-dama*), belonging to an elevated or upright person or thing, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 60.

और्ध्वभक्तिका, mfn. (fr. *ūrdhva-bhakta*), used or applied after a meal, Car.

और्ध्वसामाना, *am*, n. (fr. *ūrdhva-sāman*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.

और्ध्वसारोतसिका, *as*, m. (fr. *ūrdhva-srotaśa*), a Śaiva (q.v.), L.

और्मिलेय *aurmileya*, *as*, m. a descendant of Ūrmilā, Uttarar.

और्म्य *aurmya*, *as*, m. (fr. *ūrmī*?), a particular personification, SamavBr.

और्व 1. *aurva*, *as*, m. a descendant of Ūrva, N. of a Rishi, RV. viii, 102, 4; TS. vii; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (in later mythology he is called Aurva Bhārgava as son of Cyavana and grandson of Bhṛigu; he is the subject of a legend told in MBh. i, 6802; there it is said that the sons of Kṛitavīrya, wishing to destroy the descendants of Bhṛigu in order to recover the wealth left them by their father, slew even the children in the womb; one of the women of the family of Bhṛigu, in order to preserve her embryo, secreted it in her thigh [*ūru*], whence the child at its birth was named Aurva; on beholding whom, the sons of Kṛitavīrya were struck with blindness, and from whose wrath proceeded a flame that threatened to destroy the world, had not Aurva at the persuasion of the Bhārgavas cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed, and having the face of a horse; Aurva was afterwards preceptor to Saṅgara and gave him the Āgneyāstra, with which he conquered the barbarians who invaded his possessions; cf. *vaḍavā-mukha*, *vaḍavāgnī*; N. of a son of Vasishṭha, Hariv. (āś), m. pl., N. of a class of Pīṭis, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.; (ī), f. a female descendant of Ūrva, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 73; (mfn.) produced by or relating to the Rishi Aurva, MBh. i, 387, &c.; (*as*), m. the submarine fire (cast into the ocean by Aurva Bhārgava, cf. above). — *dahana*, m. the submarine fire, Rājāt. **और्वगुनी**, m. id., Prab.; Śiś. **और्वानाला**, m. id., Kād.

और्व्या, Nom. *ā. aurvāyat*, to behave like the submarine fire, Vepīs.

सौर्व 2. aurva, mf(i)n. (fr. *urvi*), relating to the earth, of the earth, VarBṛS.; (*am*), n. fossil salt, L.

Aurvara, mfn. (fr. *urvarā*), relating to or coming from the earth, coming from the ground (as dust), Śiṣ. xvi, 27.

सौर्वश aurvaśa, mfn. containing the word *urvaśi* (as an Adhyāya or Aouvaśa), gaṇa *vimukhādī*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 61.

Aurvaśeya, m. a descendant of Urvaśi, Vikr.; N. of Agastya, L.

सौल aula, as, m. Arum Campanulatum (= *ola*), Nigh.

सौलपि aulapī, *ayas*, m. pl. (fr. *ulapa*), N. of a warrior-tribe, gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116.

Aulapin, *inas*, m. pl. the school of Ulapa, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104.

Aulapiya, as, m. a king of the Aulapis above.

सौलभीय aulabhiya, as, m. a king of the Ulabhas, gaṇa *dāmany-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116.

सौलान aulān, as, m., N. of Śāntanava [Sāy.], RV. x, 98, 11.

सौलुख्य aulūhya, as, m. a descendant of Ulūda, N. of Supratīta, VBr.

सौलूक aulūka, as, m. (fr. *ulūka*), N. of a village; (*am*), n. a number of owls, gaṇa *khaṇḍī-kādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 45.

Aulūkiya, mfn. (fr. *aulūka*), Pat. on Vārt. 2 on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104.

Aulūkyā, as, m. a descendant of Ulūka, gaṇa *gargādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105; a follower of the Vaiśeṣika doctrine (cf. *ulūka*). — **dāśāna**, n., N. of the Vaiśeṣika system, Sarvad. 103 seqq. (erroneously printed *aulūkyā-d*).

सौलूखल aulūkhala, mfn. (fr. *ulūkhala*), coming from a mortar, ground or pounded in a mortar, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (*au*), m. du. mortar and pestle, MaitrīS. i, 4, 10.

सौल्वण्य aulvaṇya, am, n. (fr. *ulvaṇa*), excess, superabundance (?).

सौवीली aulīlī, f., v. l. for *ovīlī*, q. v.

Aulvīlī, f. id.

सौवेणक aulvaṇaka, am, n. a kind of song (*gītaka*), Yājñ. iii, 113.

सौशत auśata, as, m. a descendant of Uśata, Hariv.

सौशन auśana, mf(i)n. (fr. *uśanas*), = *auśana* below, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 8; (*am*), n., N. of several Sāmāns, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Auśanasa, mf(i)n. relating to or originating from Uśanas, peculiar to him, AśvGr.; MBh.; Bhp. &c.; (*as*, ī), m. f. a descendant of Uśanas, MBh. i, 3376; Bhp. vii, ix; (*am*), n. (scil. *āstra*) the law-book of Uśanas, Pañcat.; N. of an Upa-purāṇa, KūrmaP.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7005.

Auśanasya, mfn. originating from Uśanas, Mudr.

सौशान auśān, mfn (perhaps pres. p. of *ā-vaś*, NBD.) wishing for, desirous (*somena saha mitrī-bhāvam kāmaya māna*, Sāy.), RV. x, 30, 9.

सौशिन auśijā, mfn. (fr. *uśij*), desirous, zealous, wishing, RV.; N. of Kakshivat and other Rishis, RV.; TS.; AśvŚr. &c.

सौशीनर auśinara, mf(i)n. belonging to the Uśinara, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ī), f., N. of a wife of Purūravāś, Vikr.

Auśinari, is, m. a king of the Uśinara, MBh.

सौशीर auśira, mfn. made of Uśira, MBh. xii, 2299; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the stick which serves as a handle to the cow's tail used as a fan or chowri, L.; the cow's tail used as a fan, the chowri, W.; (*am*), n. an unguent made of Uśira, Mṛicch.; a bed (used also as a seat), L.; a seat, chair, stool, L.; = *uśira*, q. v., W.

Auśirikā, f. the shoot (of a plant), L.; a basin, bowl, L.

सौषण auśaṇa, am, n. (fr. *uśaṇa*), pungency, L. — **śaunḍī**, f. black pepper, L.

सौषत auśata, incorrect for *auśata*, q. v.

सौषदश्च auśadaśvi, is, m. a descendant of Ośhad-aśva, N. of Vasumat, MBh. i, 3664.

सौषध auśadhā, mf(i)n. (fr. *ośadhi*), consisting of herbs, ŚBr. vii; (ī), f., N. of Dākṣhīyaṇī, MatsyaP.; (*am*), n. herbs collectively, a herb, ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; herbs used in medicine, simples, a medicament, drug, medicine in general, Mn.; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; a mineral, W.; a vessel for herbs. — **peśhaka**, m. one who grinds or pounds medicaments, Car. — **Auśadhavallī**, f., N. of a medical work composed by Prāṇa-kṛishṇa.

Auśadhi, is or ī, f. = *ośadhi*, q. v.

Auśadhi-√kṛi, to make into a medicament, Mṛicch.

Auśadhiya, mfn. medicinal, W.; consisting of herbs, herby.

सौषर auśara, am, n. (fr. *ūshara*), fossil salt, L.; iron stone, L.

Auśaraka, am, n. fossil salt, L.

सौषस auśas, mf(i)n. (fr. *uśas*), relating to dawn, early, matutinal, TBr. ii; (ī), f. daybreak, morning, ŚBr. vi; (*am*), n., N. of several Sāmāns.

Auśasika, mfn. walking out at daybreak; early, matutinal &c., T.

Auśika, mfn. (fr. 2. *uśh*), id., Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 3, 51.

सौषस्त्य auśastya, mfn. relating to or treating of the sage Uśasti.

सौषिन auśija, incorrect for *auśija*, q. v.

सौष्ट्र auśtra, mfn. (fr. *uśtra*), relating to or coming from a camel, Gaut. xvii, 24; Mn. v, 8; Yājñ.; Suśr. &c.; abounding in camels or buffaloes (as a country), Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 69; (*am*), n. the skin of a buffalo, Vait.; the camel genus; camel-nature, W.

Auśtraka, mfn. coming from a camel, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 157; (*am*), a. a herd or multitude of camels, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 39.

Auśtraratha, mfn. (fr. *uśtra-ratha*), belonging to a carriage drawn by camels (as a wheel), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 122.

Auśtrākṣhi, is, m. a descendant of Uśtrākṣha, N. of a teacher, VBr.

Auśtrāyana, as, m. a descendant of Uśtra, gaṇa *arihaṇḍī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

Auśtrāyapaka, mfn. relating to the above, ib.

Auśtrika, mfn. coming from a camel (as milk), Suśr.; an oil-miller (*tailika*, Nlak.), MBh. viii, 2095.

सौष्ट्र auśthā, mfn. (fr. *ośthā*), lip-shaped, ŚBr. iv; KātyŚr.

सौष्णिह auśṇiḥa, mfn. in the Uśṇiḥ metre, beginning with an Uśṇiḥ, VS.; ŚBr.; Śākh-Śr. &c.; (*am*), n. = *uśṇiḥ*, gaṇa *prajñādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 38.

सौष्णीक auśṇika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

सौष्ण्य auśṇya, am, n. (fr. *uśṇa*), heat, warmth, burning, Yājñ. iii, 77; Suśr. &c.

Auśmya, am, n. (fr. *uśmaṇ*), id., Ragh. xvii, 33.

क KA.

क 1. ka, the first consonant of the alphabet, and the first guttural letter (corresponding in sound to *k* in *keep* or *king*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ka*, TPrāt. — **vāt**, mfn. having the word *ka*, NBD. — **varga**, m. the gutturals (of which *ka* is the first letter), TPrāt.; Siddh.; (cf. *vargā*).

क 2. kā, kas, kā, kim, interrog. pron. (see *kim* and 2. *kad*, and cf. the following words in which the interrogative base *ka* appears, *katama*, *katara*, *kati*, *katham*, *kadā*, *karkī*, *kā*, &c.), who? which? what? In its declension *ka* follows the pronoun *tad* except in nom. acc. sing. neut., where *kim* has taken the place of *kad* or *kat* in classical Sanskrit; but the old form *kad* is found in the Veda (see Gram. 227); [cf. Zd. *ka*, *kā*, *kā*, *kat*; Gk. *κόθεν*, *κός* (lon. *κόθεν*, *κός*), *τίς*, *τί*; Lat. *quis*, *quid*; Lith. *kas*, *kā*; Goth. *hvas*, *hvō*, *hva*; Angl. Sax. *hwā*, *hwæt*; Eng. *who*, *what*.]

The interrogative sentence introduced by *ka* is often terminated by *iti* (e.g. *kaśya sa putra itī kathyaṭām*, let it be said, 'whose son is he?'), but *iti* may be omitted and the sentence lose its direct interrogative character (e.g. *kaśya sa putro na jñāyāt*, it is not known whose son he is). *Ka* with or without *√1. as* may express 'how is it possible that?' 'what power have I, you, they, &c.?' (e.g. *ke mama dhanvino nye*, what can the other archers do against me? *ke āvām paritrātum*, what power have we to rescue you?) *Ka* is often connected with a demonstrative pron. (e.g. *ko 'yam āyāti*, who comes here?) or with the potential (e.g. *ko Hariṇiṇ nindet*, who will blame Hari?) *Ka* is sometimes repeated (e.g. *kaḥ ko 'tra*, who is there? *kān kūn*, whom? whom? i. e. which of them? cf. Gram. 54), and the repetition is often due to a kind of attraction (e.g. *keśhām kiṃ āstram adhyaya-nīyam*, which book is to be read by whom? Gram. 836. a). When *kim* is connected with the inst. c. of a noun or with the indecl. participle it may express 'what is gained by doing so, &c.?' (= *ko 'rthas*); (e.g. *kiṃ vilambena*, what is gained by delay? *kiṃ bahunā*, what is the use of more words? *dhanena kiṃ yo na dadāti*, what is the use of wealth to him who does not give? with inst. and gen., *nirvajaḥ kiṃ auśadhāiḥ*, what is the use of medicine to the healthy?)

Ka is often followed by the particles *iva*, *u*, *nā*, *ma*, *nu*, *vā*, *vid*, some of which serve merely to generalize the interrogation (e.g. *kim iva etad*, what can this be? *ka u travat*, who can possibly hear? *ko nāma jānāti*, who indeed knows? *ko no ayam*, who, pray, is this? *kiṃ nu kāryam*, what is to be done? *ko vā devād anyah*, who possibly other than a god? *kaśya vid hridayaṃ nāsti*, of what person is there no heart?)

Ka is occasionally used alone as an indefinite pronoun, especially in negative sentences (e.g. *na kaśya ko vallabhah*, no one is a favourite of any one; *nānyo jānāti kaḥ*, no one else knows; *katham sa ghātayati kaṃ*, how does he kill any one?) Generally, however, *ka* is only made indefinite when connected with the particles *ca*, *canā*, *cid*, *vā*, and *api*, in which case *ka* may sometimes be preceded by the relative *ya* (e.g. *ye ke ca*, any persons whatsoever; *yasyai kaśyaḥ ca devatāyai*, to any deity whatsoever; *yāni kāmī ca mitrāṇi*, any friends whatsoever; *yat kiṃca*, whatever). The particle *cana*, being composed of *ca* and *na*, properly gives a negative force to the pronoun (e.g. *yasmād Indrād rite kiṃcana*, without which Indra there is nothing), but the negative sense is generally dropped (e.g. *kaścana*, any one; *na kaścana*, no one), and a relative is sometimes connected with it (e.g. *yat kiṃcana*, anything whatsoever). Examples of *cid* with the interrogative are common; *vā* and *api* are not so common, but the latter is often found in classical Sanskrit (e.g. *kaścid*, any one; *kecid*, some; *na kaścid*, no one; *na kiṃcid api*, nothing whatsoever; *yah kaścid*, any one whatsoever; *kecit-kecit*, some—others; *yasmin kaśmin vā deśe*, in any country whatsoever; *na ko 'pi*, no one; *na kimapi*, nothing whatever).

Ka may sometimes be used, like 2. *kad*, at the beginning of a compound. See *ka-pūya*, &c.

क 3. kā, as, m. (according to native authorities) N. of Prajāpati or of a Prajāpati, VS. xx, 4; xxii, 20; TS. i; ŚBr. &c.; of Brahman, MBh. i, 32; Bhp. iii, 12, 51; xii, 13, 19; 20; of Dakṣha, Bhp. ix, 10, 10; of Viṣṇu, L.; of Yama, L.; of Garuḍa; the soul, Tattvas.; a particular comet, VarBṛS.; the sun, L.; fire, L.; splendour, light, L.; air, L.; a peacock, L.; the body, L.; time, L.; wealth, L.; sound, L.; a king, L.; = *kāma-gran-thi* (?); (*am*), n. happiness, joy, pleasure, ChUp. iv, 10, 5; Nir. &c.; water, MaitrīS. i, 10, 10; ŚBr. x; Yājñ. &c.; the head; hair, a head of hair, L.; (also regarded as ind.; cf. 1. *kam*.) — **ja**, mfn. produced in or by water, watery, aquatic; (*am*), n. a lotus, AgP.; — **āsana**, m. 'sitting on a lotus', N. of Brahmā, Hcat. — **da**, m. 'water-giver', a cloud, L.

क 4. ka, a Taddhita affix (much used in forming adjectives; it may also be added to nouns to express diminution, deterioration, or similarity, e.g. *putraka*, a little son; *aśvaka*, a bad horse or like a horse).

कंय कम्पा, &c. See 1. *kam*.

कवूल *kaṃvūla*, *am*, *n*. (in *astrol.*) *N.* of the eighth Yoga, = Arabic *قبر*.

कंश *kaṃśa* = *kaṃśa* below.

कंस *kaṃs*, *cl. 2*. *Ā. kaṃste, cakāṃse, kaṃs-itā, &c.*, to go; to command; to destroy, Dhātup. xxiv, 14.

कंस *kaṃśa*, *as, am*, *m. n.* (✓*kaṃ*, Uṇ. iii, 62), a vessel made of metal, drinking vessel, cup, goblet, AV. x, 10, 5; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; (a noun ending in *as* followed by *kaṃsa* in a compound does not change its final, cf. *ayas-kaṃsa*, &c., Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46); a particular measure (= two *Ādhakas*, Car.; = one *Ādhaka*, L.); a metal, tutanag or white copper, brass, bell-metal; (*as*), *m.*, *N.* of a king of Mathurā (son of Ugra-sena and cousin of the Devaki who was mother of Kṛṣṇa [Ugra-sena being brother of Devaki, who was father of Devaki]; he is usually called the uncle, but was really a cousin of Kṛṣṇa, and became his implacable enemy because it had been prophesied to Kaṃsa that he would be killed by a child of Devaki; as the foe of the deity he is identified with the Asura Kālanemi; and, as he was ultimately slain by Kṛṣṇa, the latter receives epithets like *Kaṃsa-jit*, conqueror of Kaṃsa, &c.), MBh.; VP.; BhP. &c.; *N.* of a place, *gaṇa takshā-jitādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 93; (*ā*), *f.*, *N.* of a sister of Kaṃsa, Hariv.; BhP.; VP.; *-kṛā*, *m.* a worker in white copper or brass, bell-founder (considered as one of the mixed castes), BrahmvP.; *-kṛish*, *m.* 'punisher of Kaṃsa', *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, Śiṣ. i, 16. *-keśi-nishūdana*, *m.* the destroyer or conqueror of Kaṃsa and Keśin, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, MBh. iii, 623. *-jit*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, L.; *-nishūdana*, *n.* id., MBh. iii, 15528. *-pātra*, *n.* a particular measure (= one *Ādhaka*), ŚārngS.; *-mardana*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa, L.; *-māksika*, *m.* a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. *-yajña*, *m.* a particular sacrifice. *-vaṇij*, *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. *-vatī*, *f.*, *N.* of a sister of Kaṃsa and Kaṃśa. *-vadha*, *m.* 'killing of Kaṃsa', *N.* of a drama by Śeṣha-Kṛṣṇa. *-vidrāvānakari*, *f.* 'driver away of Kaṃsa', *N.* of Durgā, MBh. iv, 180. *-āstru*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa. *-sthāla*, *n.* a vessel made of metal, Laty. *-haṇ*, *m.*, *N.* of Kṛṣṇa. *-hanana*, *n.* the slaying of Kaṃsa. *-kaṃsārī*, *m.* 'enemy of Kaṃsa', *N.* of Kṛṣṇa. *-kaṃsāri*, *m.* id.; *N.* of a king, Kshit. *-kaṃsāsthi*, *n.* tutanag, white copper, any alloy of tin and copper, L. *-kaṃsōdbhavā*, *f.* a fragrant earth, L.

Kaṃsa, *as, m.* a vessel made of metal, goblet, cup, Pat.; (*am*), *n.* a kind of unguent applied to the eyes, L.

Kaṃsa, *m(f)*, *n.* relating to or made of bell-metal, Pāṇ. v, 1, 25.

Kaṃsāya, *mfn.* id., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 168; (*am*), *n.* bell-metal.

कंसार *kaṃ-sāra*, *mfn.* having a hard centre (said of rice), BRD.; AitBr. ii, 9, 2, (but Anfrecht divides according to Śāy., *yatkimcikam saram*.)

कक् *kak*, *cl. 1*. *Ā. kakate, cakake, kakitā, &c.*, to be unsteady; to be proud; to wish, Dhātup. iv, 16.

ककजाकृत *kakajā-kṛta*, *m(f)*, *n.* mutilated, torn to pieces [BRD.], AV. xi, 10, 25.

ककन्द *kakanda*, *as, m.* gold, L.; *N.* of a king, L.

ककर *kākara*, *as, m.* a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 20; MaitrS. iii, 14, 1.

ककर्दु *kakardru*, *us, m.* destruction of enemies [Śāy.], RV. x, 102, 6.

ककाट *kakāṭa*, *mfn.* whirling up. See *re-mu-ka*.

ककाटिका *kakāṭikā*, *f.* a particular part of the frontal bone, AV. x, 2, 8; the back of the neck, T.; (cf. *krikāṭikā*.)

ककुत्रल *kakūṭjala*, *as, m.* the bird Cātaka, L.; (cf. *kaṇṇjala*.)

ककुत् *kakut*, *as, m.* a kind of bird, MaitrS. iii, 14, 13; (cf. *kakha*.)

ककुत्सल *kakutsala*, *am, n.* (perhaps) an expression of endearment applied to a child [BRD.],

AV. xviii, 4, 66, (= *kakut-sthala, jāmayo navā-dhāḥ kakut-sthalam vastreṇa yathōrṇuvanti tathāva mana ācchādaya, ity-arthaḥ*, T.)

ककुत्स्य *kakut-sya*. See below.

ककुद् *kakūd*, *t, f.* a peak or summit (Lat. *cacumen*); chief, head, RV. viii, 44, 16; AV. vi, 86, 3; TS.; ŚBr.; any projecting corner or projection (as of a plough), BhP. v, 25, 7; the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bullock, AV.; TS.; BhP. &c.; the hump (of a man), Kathās.; *N.* of a metre (= *kakūbh*), TS.; an ensign or symbol of royalty (as the white parasol &c.); *N.* of a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Dharma; (cf. *tri-kakud, sthūla-kakud*, &c., where the form *kakud* is said to be substituted for *kakūda* below, Pāṇ. v, 4, 146; 147.) *-druma*, *m.*, *N.* of a jackal, Pañcat. *-mat*, *mfn.* having a projection or elevation, possessing a hump, RV. x, 8, 2; 102, 7; VS. ix, 6; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; (*ān*), *m.* a mountain, Ragh. xiii, 47; a bullock with a hump on his shoulders, Kum. i, 57; *N.* of a medicinal plant, L.; (*i*), *f.* the hip and loins, L.; *N.* of a metre; *N.* of the wife of Pradyumna, VP. *-maṇ*, *mfn.* high, lofty, Hariv. *-mi* (in comp. for *-min*), *-kanyā*, *f.* 'mountain-daughter', a river, L.; *N.* of Revatī (wife of Bala-rāma), Śiṣ. ii, 20. *-min*, *mfn.* peaked, humped, MBh.; VarBrS.; (*i*), *m.* a mountain, L.; a bullock with a hump on his shoulders, BhP.; *N.* of Viṣṇu, Hariv.; of a king of the Ānartas, Hariv. 644; BhP. ix, 3, 29; VP.; (*ist*), *f.*, *N.* of a river, PadmaP. *-vat*, *mfn.* having a hump; (*ān*), *m.* a bullock with a hump on his shoulders, R.; (*i*), *f.*, *N.* of the wife of Pradyumna (v. l. *kakūdmātī*), VP.

Kakut (in comp. for *kakūd* above). *-stha*, *m.* 'standing on a hump', *N.* of a son of Sāsāda and grandson of Ikṣhvāku, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. &c. (so called because in a battle he stood on the hump of Indra who had been changed into a bull; according to the R, he is a son of Bhagiratha).

Kākūda, *as, am, m. n.* a peak, summit (of a mountain &c.); chief, head, pre-eminent, AV. x, 10, 19; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bullock, MBh.; a species of serpent, Suśr.; an ensign or symbol of royalty (as the white parasol &c.), Ragh.; (*as*), *m.*, *N.* of a king, VP. *-kātyāyana*, *m.*, *N.* of a Brāhmaṇa (who was a violent adversary of Śākyamuni). *-rūpīn*, *mfn.* shaped like a hump, DaivBr. *-vat*, *mfn.* hump-backed, VarBr. *Kakūdākṣha*, *m.*, *N.* of a man, *gaṇa revaty-ādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 146. *Kakūdāvarta*, *m.* a kind of curl on the coat (of a horse). *Kakūdāvartin*, *m.* a horse having the above curl, L.

Kakūn (in comp. for *kakūd* above). *-mat*, *mfn.* = *kakūd-mat*, q. v., TS.

ककुन्दर *kakundara*, *am, n.* (connected with *kakūd*?) the cavities of the loins, Yājñ. iii, 96; Bhpr.

ककुब् *kakūbh*, *p, f.* (cf. *kakū*) a peak, summit, RV.; space, region or quarter of the heavens, BhP.; Mfich. &c.; *N.* of a metre of three Pādas (consisting of eight, twelve, and eight syllables respectively; so called because the second Pāda exceeds the others by four syllables), RPāt. 889; AV. xiii, 1, 15; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; unornamented hair or the hair hanging down like a tail, L.; a wreath of Campaka flowers, L.; splendour, beauty, L.; a Śāstra or science, L.; a Rāgini or mode of music, L.; *N.* of a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Dharma (as a personified quarter of the sky), BhP. *-vat*, *mfn.* having an elevation, rising to a peak, MaitrS. i, 11, 1.

Kakup (in comp. for *kakūbh*). *-kṛam*, *ind. p.* accompanied by rendering into Kakūbh metres, ŚāṅkhBr. *-pradāha*, *m.* 'a glowing of the quarters of the sky,' unusual redness of the horizon, VarBrS.

Kakub (in comp. for *kakūbh*). *-jaya*, *m.* conquest of the quarters or of the world, Rājāt. *-bhāṇḍā*, *m.* a mythical being, Suparṇ.

Kakubhā, *mfn.* lofty, excelling, distinguished, VS.; TS.; (*as*), *m.* a kind of evil spirit, AV. viii, 6, 10; a kind of bird, Svapnac.; the tree Terminalia Arjuna, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a part of the Indian lute called the belly (a wooden vessel covered with leather placed under its neck to render the sound deeper, or a crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute), L.; (in *mus.*) a particular Rāga or mode; a kind of disease, L.; *N.* of a man, *gaṇa tika-kita-vādī*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 68; of a mountain, BhP.; (*ā*), *f.* space, region, L.; (in *mus.*) a particular Rāgini;

(*am*), *n.* the flower of Terminalia Arjuna, Kāvyaḍ. *-maya*, *mfn.* made of the wood of Terminalia Arjuna, VarBrS. *Kakubhākāra*, *m.* a kind of bird (cf. *kakubha*), L. *Kakubhādīnī*, *f.* 'tasting like Kakubha' [T.], a kind of perfume, L.; (cf. *naṭi*.)

Kakum (by Sandhi for *kakūbh*). *-matī*, *f.*, *N.* of a niece, ChandS. iii, 56.

Kakuhā (= *kakubhā*), *mfn.* lofty, high, eminent, great, RV.

Kakuhastinā, *v. l.* for *kakuhā*, Nigh.

ककुयष्टिका *kakuyashṭikā*, *f.* a kind of bird, Car.

ककेरु *kakeruka*, *as, m.* a worm in the stomach, Car.; ŚārngS.

कक्क *kakk*, *v. l.* for *kakh*, q. v.

ककट *kakṭaḍ*, *as, m.* a species of animal (offered at a sacrifice to the goddess Anumati), VS. xxiv, 32; TS. v.

ककराज *kakka-rāja*, *as, m.*, *N.* of a king.

ककल *kakkala*, *as, m.*, *N.* of a man.

ककुल *kakkula*, *as, m.*, *N.* of a Buddhist Bhikṣu, Lalit. (v. l. *vakula*).

ककौल *kakkola*, *as, m.* a species of plant (bearing a berry, the inner part of which is waxy and aromatic), Suśr.; R. &c.; (*i*), *f.* id., Pañcat. (*am*), *n.* a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant, Suśr.

Kakkolaka, *am, n.* the above perfume, Suśr.

Kakkolikā, *f.* a species of plant, L.

कक्क् *kakkh*, *v. l.* for *kakh*, q. v.

ककखट *kakkhṭa*, *mfn.* hard, solid, L.; (*i*), *f.* chalk, L. *-pattraka*, *m.* Corchorus Olitorius (rope is made from its fibre), L.

ककल *kakala*, *as, m.*, *N.* of a man (vv. ll. *kakvala*, *kakvalla*).

कक्क *kāksha*, *as, m.* (✓*kash*, Uṇ. iii, 62; cf. ✓*kac*), lurking-place, hiding-place, RV. x, 28, 4; VS. xi, 79; a wood, large wood (?), RV. vi, 45, 31; a forest of dead trees, a dry wood, underwood (often the lair of wild beasts), VS.; TS.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Mn. &c.; an inner recess, the interior of a forest; grass, dry grass; a spreading creeper, climbing plant, L.; side or flank, L.; sin, L.; a gate, W.; a buffalo, L.; Terminalia Bellerica, W.; (*as, ā*), *m. f.* the armpit (as the most concealed part of the human body), region of the girth, AV. vi, 127, 2; Suśr.; Mfich. &c.; [cf. Lat. *coxa*, 'hip'; O. H. G. *hahsa*; Zd. *kasha*; cf. Sk. *kaccha*]; a girdle, zone, belt, girth, MBh.; BhP. &c.; the end of the lower garment (which, after the cloth is carried round the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband); hem, border, lace, BhP. ix, 10, 37; the scale of a balance, Kāvyaḍ.; Vcar.; (*ā*), *f.* painful boils in the armpit, Suśr.; a surrounding wall, a wall, any place surrounded by walls (as a court-yard, a secluded portion of a building, a private chamber or room in general), MBh.; BhP.; Mn. &c.; the orbit of a planet, VarBrS.; Sūryas. &c.; the periphery, circumference, Sūryas. xii, 65; balance, equality, similarity, resemblance, MBh. xii, 7269; VarBrS. 26, 6; emulation, rivalry, object of emulation, Naish.; the jeweller's weight called Reti, L.; objection or reply in argument, L.; a particular part of a carriage, L.; (*ās*), *m. pl.*, *N.* of a people, MBh.; VP. *-dhara*, *m.* the part of the body where the upper arm is connected with the shoulder, the shoulder-joint, Suśr. *-pa*, *m.* one of the nine treasures of Kuvera; (cf. *kucchapa*.) *-puṭa*, *m.* the armpit; *N.* of a work on magic. *-ruhā*, *f.* a fragrant grass, Cyperus, L. *-loman*, *n.* the hair under the armpit, R. *-śāya*, *n.* 'sleeping upon dry grass' [T.], a dog, L.; (cf. *kakha-sāya*.) *-aena*, *m.*, *N.* of a Rājārshi, MBh. *-stha*, *mfn.* situated on the side, seated on the heap or flank. *Kakshāgni*, *m.* fire in dry wood or grass, MBh. iii, 14757. *Kakshādhya*, *m.*, *N.* of a part of a commentary by Bhū-dhara on the Sūrya-siddhānta. *Kakshāntara*, *n.* an inner or private apartment. *Kakshā-paṭa* or *-puṭa*, *m.* a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities, Pañcat. *Kakshāpuṭi*, *m.*, *N.* of a physician (wrong for *kā-kshapūṭi*?). *Kakshāvēkshaka*, *m.* overseer of the inner apartments, L.; keeper of a royal garden, door-keeper, L.; a poet, L.; a debauchee, L.; a

player, painter, L.; warmth of feeling, strength of sentiment, W. **Kakshāśrita**, n. 'being in the armpit', the hair under the armpit, L. **Kakshōthā**, f. a species of Cyperus, L. **Kakshōdaka**, n. moisture in a thicket, AitAr. v, 3, 18.

Kakshaka, as, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. **Kakshatu**, us, m., N. of a plant, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 71.

Kakshas, asī, n. du. (perhaps) the depressions on both sides of the wrist, AitAr. i, 2, 6, 20.

Kakshāya, Nom. A. **kakshāyate**, to wait for any one in a hidden place, lie in ambush; to intend anything wicked, Kāty. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 14.

Kakshin, mfn. having or furnished with a *kaksha*, gaṇa *sukhddi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 131 (not in Kās.)

Kakshī (in comp. for *kaksha*). — **karapa**, n. the act of admitting or assenting, Sarvad. — **karta-vya**, mfn. to be adopted or admitted (as an opinion), ib. — **kāra**, m. adoption, admission, holding (as of an opinion), ib. — **√kṛi**, 'to put anything under the arm', accept, assent to, hold (as an opinion), admit, recognize (cf. *āgi-√kṛi*, *urari-√kṛi*, &c.), Sarvad. — **kṛita**, mfn. assented, held, promised, admitted.

Kakshivat, ān, m. (for *kakshyāvat*, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12), N. of a renowned Rishi (sometimes called Pajriya; he is the author of several hymns of the Rig-veda, and is fabled as a son of Usij and Dirgha-amas), RV.; AV.; Śākhshī. &c.; (*antās*), m. pl. the descendants of Kakshivat, RV. i, 126, 4.

Kaksheyu, us, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva and Ghṛitāci, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.

Kākshya, mfn. being or abiding in shrubs or dry grass, VS. xvi, 34; (*kakshyā*, fr. *kakshyā*), filling out the girth, well fed [Sāy.], RV. v, 44, 11; (*kakshyā*), f. girth (of an animal), girdle, zone, RV.; AV. viii, 4, 6; xviii, 1, 15; MBh. &c. (cf. *baddha-kakshya*); the enclosure of an edifice (either the wall &c. so enclosing it, or the court or chamber constituting the enclosure, the inner apartment of a palace), MBh.; R. &c.; the orbit of a planet, Āryab. ii; the scale of a balance, Pat.; an upper garment, L.; similarity, equality, L.; effort, exertion, L.; a shrub yielding the black and red berry (that serves as a jeweller's weight), the Retti or Guñja, Abrus Precatorius, L.; (*ās*), f. pl. the fingers, Nigh.; (*am*), n. the scale of a balance, Comm. on Yājñ. i; a part of a carriage, R.; a girdle, girth. — **prā**, mfn. filling out the girth, well fed, RV. i, 10, 3. **Kakshyāvat**, mfn. furnished with a girth; (*ān*), m. = *kakshivat*, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12. **Kakshyāvēkshaka**, m. = *kakshāvēkshaka*, q.v., L. **Kakshyā-stotra**, n., N. of a Stotra.

कख *kakh*, cl. i. P. *kakhati*, *cakāka*, *kakhiā*, &c., to laugh, laugh at or deride; Caus. *kakhayati*, to cause to laugh, Dhātup. v, 6; xix, 22; [cf. Lat. *cachinnare*; Gk. *καχέω*, *καρχέω*; O. H. G. *huoch*; Germ. *hāher*, *heher*; Eng. *cackle*.]

कख्या *kakhyā*, incorrect for *kakshyā*, q.v., L.

कग *kag*, cl. i. P. *kagati*, to act, perform (?), Dhātup. xix, 29.

कगिप्य *kagitha*, v.l. for *kapitha*, q.v., L.

कङ्क *kaṅk*, cl. i. A. *kaṅkate*, *cakāṅke*, *kaṅkitā*, &c., to go, Dhātup. iv, 20; [cf. Hib. *cichet*, 'walking'; Lith. *kankū*, 'to come to.']

कङ्क *kaṅkā*, as, m. (fr. the above according to T.), a heron (the first heron is supposed to be a son of Surasā, MBh. i, 2633), VS. xxiv, 31; SV.; MBh.; Mṛicch. &c.; a kind of mango, L.; N. of Yama, L.; of several men, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. &c.; a N. assumed by Yudhishthira (before king Virāṭa, when in the disguise of a Brahman), MBh. iv; a false or pretended Brahman, L.; a man of the second or military tribe, L.; one of the eighteen divisions of the continent, W.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; BhP.; VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. a kind of sandal, L.; the scent of the lotus, L.; (*ā* & *f*), f., N. of a daughter of Ugrasena (and sister of Kaṅka), BhP.; VP. — **oit**, mfn. collected into a heap resembling a heron, TS. v; ŚBr.; Śulbas. &c. — **tunda**, m., N. of a Rakshas, R. — **troṭa**, m. a kind of fish, Esop Kankila, L. — **troṭi**, m. id., L. — **pattra**, n. a heron's feather (fixed on an arrow), R.; Ragh.; (mfn.) furnished with the feathers of a heron (as an arrow), MBh.; (*as*), m. an arrow furnished with heron's feathers. — **pattrin**, mfn. furnished with heron's feathers, MBh.; R. — **parvan**, m. a kind of serpent, AV. — **prishthi**,

f. a species of fish, L. — **mālā**, f. beating time by clapping the hands, W. — **mukha**, mfn. shaped like a heron's mouth (said of a sort of forceps), Suśr. — **rola**, m. Alangium Hexapetalum, L. — **latā**, f. a species of plant, L. — **lodya**, v.l. for *āṅga-lodya*, q.v. — **vaḍana**, n. 'heron's mouth', a pair of tongs, Vents. — **satru**, m. Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — **śāya**, m. 'sleeping like a heron' (?), a dog, L.; (cf. *kaksha-śāya*.)

कङ्कट *kaṅkaṭa*, as, m. (√*kaṅk*, Uṇ. iv, 81), armour, mail, R.; Ragh.; Venis.; an iron hook (to goad an elephant), L.; boundary, limit; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛ.

कङ्कटाका, as, m. armour, mail, L.

कङ्कटाका, mfn. relating to armour, gaṇa *kumuddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

कङ्कटिन, mfn. furnished with armour, gaṇa *prekshādi*, ib.; (*f*), m. a chamberlain, Hcar. i, 21, 24.

कङ्कटिला, mfn. armed with mail, gaṇa *kāśddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

कङ्कटेरी *kaṅkaṭēri*, f. turmeric, W.

कङ्कण *kaṅkaṇa*, am, n. (as, m., L.), (√*kaṅ*, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 24), a bracelet, ornament for the wrist, ring, MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Hit. &c.; a band or ribbon (tied round the wrist of a bride or bridegroom before marriage), Mear.; an annual weapon, MBh.; an ornament round the feet of an elephant, MBh. iii, 15757; any ornament or trinket; a crest; (*as*), m., N. of a teacher; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2634; (*f*), f. an ornament furnished with bells, L.; (cf. *kakshā*; *kin-kinī*). — **dhara**, m. a bridegroom, Mear.; (*ā*), f. a bride, ib. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Rājat. — **priya**, m., N. of a demon causing fevers, Hariv. — **bhūbhapa**, mfn. adorned with tinkling ornaments, L. — **maṇi**, f. a jewel in a bracelet, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 117. — **varsha**, mfn. 'raining down bracelets', a magician, Rājat. iv, 246; N. of a king, Rājat. — **varshī-tā**, f. the state of being the above, ib. — **hārikā**, f. a kind of bird, Comm. on PārGr.

कङ्कणिन, mfn. ornamented with a bracelet, Kathās.

कङ्कणिका, as, m., N. of a Nāga, VP.; (*ā*), f. an ornament furnished with bells, L.; a string tied round the wrist, L.

कङ्कत *kaṅkata*, as, m. (f, am, f. n., L.) a comb, hair-comb, AV. xiv, 2, 68 (v.l. *kaṅtaka*); TBr.; PārGr. &c.; a slightly venomous animal [Sāy.], RV. i, 191, 1; N. of a teacher; (*f*), f. Sida Rhombifolia.

कङ्कतिक, f. a comb; Sida Rhombifolia, Bhpr.

कङ्कटिया, ās, m. pl., N. of a family.

कङ्कर *kaṅkara*, mfn. vile, bad, L.; (*am*), n. buttermilk mixed with water, L.; a particular high number, Lalit.

कङ्काल *kaṅkāla*, as, am, m. n. a skeleton, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; (*as*), m. a particular mode in music. — **ketu**, m., N. of a Dānava. — **bhaṭra**, n., N. of a work; — **tantra**, v. id. — **māla-bhārin**, n., 'wearing a necklace of bones', N. of Śiva. — **mālin**, m. id. — **musala**, n., N. of a mythical weapon, R.

कङ्कालया, as, m. the human body, T.; N. of an author.

कङ्कालिन, f, m., N. of a Yaksha, Brahmap.; (*ini*), f., N. of a form of Durgā, Kathās. lxxviii, 92.

कङ्कु *kaṅku*, us, m. a kind of Panic seed (= *kaṅgu*), VarBṛS.; N. of a son of Ugra-sena (erroneous for *kaṅka*).

कङ्कुष *kaṅkushṭha*, as, m. a medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow), Suśr.

कङ्कुष *kaṅkūsha*, ās, m. pl. a particular part of the head, [NBD.], AV. ix, 8, 2 (= *ābhyantara-deha*, T.)

कङ्कुरु *kaṅkeru*, us, m. a kind of crow, L.

कङ्कलि *kaṅkeli*, is, m. the tree Jonesia Asoka, Bālar.

कङ्कल्ल, as, m. id., L.

कङ्कलि, is, f, m. f. id., Vām.

कङ्कोल *kaṅkola*, as, m. a kind of plant,

Bhartṛ.; N. of a Nāga, RāmatUp.; of an author; (*am*), n. cubeb, Bhpr.

काङ्कोला, am, n. cubeb, L.

काङ्क *kaṅka*, am, n. (perhaps a combination of *ka* and *kha*), enjoyment, fruition, L.

काङ्गनील *kaṅganila*, as, m., N. of a Nāga, VP.

काङ्ग *kaṅgu*, us, f. a kind of Panic seed (several varieties are cultivated as food for the poor), VarBṛS.; Comm. on ŚBr. &c.

काङ्गुका, as, ā, m. f. id., Suśr.

काङ्गुनि, f. Celastus Paniculatus, Bhpr.; = *kaṅgu*, L. — **pattra**, f. Panicum Verticillatum, L.

काङ्गु, f, = *kaṅguka*, L.

काङ्गुल *kaṅgula*, as, m. a particular position of the hand, PSarv.

कच् *kac*, cl. i. P. *kacati*, to sound, cry, Vop.; A. *kacate*, *cakace*, *kacitā*, &c., to bind, fetter; to shine, Dhātup. vi, 8; [cf. *kañc*; Lat. *cingere*; Lith. *kinkau*.]

काका, as, n. the hair (esp. of the head), Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a cicatrix, a dry sore, scar, L.; a band, the hem of a garment, L.; a cloud, L.; N. of a son of Brihaspati, MBh.; BhP.; Rājat.; N. of a place; (*ā*), f. a female elephant, L.; beauty, brilliancy, L.; (cf. *a-kaca*, *ut-kaca*, &c.). — **graha**, m. seizing or grasping the hair, MBh.; Ragh. &c. — **grahapa**, n. id., BhP. — **duḡdhikā**, f. Cucurbita Hispidia, Nigh. — **pa**, m. 'cloud-drinker', grass; a leaf, W.; (*am*), n. a vessel for vegetables, L. — **paksha**, m. thick or ornamented hair. — **pāsa**, m. id., Naish.; (cf. *keśa-pāsa*). — **bhāra**, m. id., Śārig. — **māla**, m. smoke (*kaṅcam kaṅkāntim malate*, T.; v.l. *khatamāla*). L. — **ripu-phalā**, f. = *śami*, q.v., L. — **hasta**, m. thick or ornamented hair, beautiful hair, L. **काका-काकि**, ind. hair against hair, pulling each other's hair, Kās. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 127; MBh.; Bālar.; (cf. *keśa-keśi*). **काकाति**, mfn. having long or dishevelled hair, W. **काकामoda**, n. a fragrant ointment for the hair, L. **काकेश्वरा**, n., N. of a temple.

काका, as, m. a kind of mushroom, Nigh.

काकेला, am, n. a string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript, L.; (cf. *kācana*.)

कचङ्गल *kacaṅgala*, am, n. the ocean, L.; a free market (a place of sale paying no duty or custom), L.; N. of a region.

कचाकु *kacaku*, mfn. ill-disposed, wicked, L.; difficult to be borne, intolerable, difficult to be approached, L.; (*us*), m. a snake, L.

कचादुर *kacātura*, as, m. a kind of gallinule, L. (see *dātūyāha*).

कचु *kacu*, us, f. Arum Colocasia (an esculent root cultivated for food; cf. *kacū*). — **rāya**, m., N. of a man.

कचोर *kacora*, as, m. Cureuma Zerumbet, Nigh.

कचट *kaccaṭa*, am, n. an aquatic plant (= *jalapippali*).

कचर *kaccara*, mfn. dirty, foul, spoiled by dirt, L.; vile, wicked, bad, L.; (*am*), n. buttermilk diluted with water; (cf. *kaṅkara*, *kaṭura*, &c.).

कचिद् *kac-cid*. See under 2. *kand*.

कच्च् *kaccha*, as, m. (*ā*, am, f. n., L.) a bank or any ground bordering on water, shore; [cf. Zd. *kasha*, *vorra-kasha*, the 'wide-shored', the Caspian Sea; cf. *kaksha*]; a mound or causeway; watery soil, marshy ground, marsh, morass, MBh.; Megh.; Pañcat.; N. of several places, e.g. Cutch, Pāṇ.; VarBṛS.; Cedrela Toona (the timber of which is used for making furniture &c.), L.; Hibiscus Populneoides, L.; a particular part of a tortoise, L.; a particular part of a boat, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people (v.l. for *kaksha*), VP.; (*as*, *ā*), m. f. the hem or end of a lower garment (tucked into the girdle or waistband), L. (probably a Prakṛit form for *kaksha*); (*ā*), f. a cricket, L.; N. of a plant, L.; girdle, girth (v.l. for *kakshā*), Nilak. on MBh. (ed. Bomb.) iv, 13, 22. — **jā**, f. a species of Cyperus, L. — **deśa**, m., N. of a place. — **nira**, m., N. of a Nāga; — **bila**, n., N. of a place. — **pa**, m. 'keeping or inhabiting a marsh,' a turtle, tortoise, MBh.; Gaut.; Mn. &c.; a tumour on the palate,

Suśr. i, 306, 8; an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor, a flat kind of still, L.; an attitude in wrestling, L.; Cedrela Toona, L.; one of the nine treasures of Kuvera, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; of a son of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv.; of a country, Kathās.; (ī), f. a female tortoise or a kind of small tortoise, L.; a cutaneous disease, wart, blotch, Suśr.; a kind of lute (so named from being similar in shape to the tortoise; cf. *testudo*); -*deśa*, m., N. of a country. -*°paka*, m. a tortoise, VarBṛS.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of small tortoise; a pimple, blotch, wart, Suśr.; a wart accompanying gonorrhoea, W. -*puṭa*, m. a box with compartments, VarBṛS. -*bhū*, f. marshy ground, swamp, morass, W. -*ruhā*, f. 'marsh-growing', a kind of grass, W. -*viḥāra*, m., N. of a marshy region. *Kacchāḍi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 133. *Kacchānta*, m. the border of a lake or stream; -*ruhā*, f. Dūrvā grass, L. *Kacchālām-kāra*, m. a kind of reed (used for writing), Nigh. *Kacchāśvara*, m., N. of a town; (cf. *kacchāvara*). *Kacchāśha*, m. the tortoise, L.

Kacchāṭikā, f. the end or hem of a lower garment or cloth (gathered up behind and tucked into the waistband), L.

Kacchāṭikā, *kacchāṭi*, f. id., L.
Kacchāra, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.
Kacchiya, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.
Kacchoṭikā, f. = *kacchāṭikā*, L.

कच्छु *kacchu* = *kacchū* below, L.; a species of plant, L. -*ghna*, m. *Trichosanthes Dioeca*, L.; (ī), f. a species of *Hapushā* (q. v.), L.

Kacchura, mfn. (fr. the next), scabby, itchy, affected by a cutaneous disease, Kās. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 107; unchaste, libidinous; (ās, am), m. n. a species of turmeric, L.; (ā), f. *Alhagi Maurorum*, Suśr.; *Carpopogon Pruriens*, L.; a species of turmeric, L.

Kacchū, f. (✓*kash*, Up. i, 86), itch, scab, any cutaneous disease, Suśr. -*matī*, f. *Carpopogon Pruriens* (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin), L. -*rākṣaṇa*, n. (scil. *tailā*) a kind of oil (applied in cutaneous diseases), Bhpr.

Kacchora, am, n. a kind of turmeric, L.

कचुरी *kacvī*, f. *Arum Colocasia* (a plant with an esculent root, cultivated for food). -*vana*, n., N. of a forest, Kshīt.

कज *kaj*, cl. i. P. *kajati*, to be happy; to be confused with joy or pride or sorrow, Dhātup. vii, 58; to grow (in this sense a Sautra root).

कज *ka-ja*. See under 3. *ka*.

कजिङ्ग *kajinga*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कज्जल *kajjala*, as, m. a cloud (in this sense perhaps for *kad-jala*), L.; (ā, ī), f. a species of fish, L.; (ī), f. *Æthiops Mineralis*, L.; ink, L.; (am), n. lampblack (used as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally or as an ornament); sulphuret of lead or antimony (similarly used), Suśr.; Kathās. &c.; (fig.) dregs, BhP. vi, 2, 27. -*dhvaja*, m. a lamp, L. -*mayā*, mfn. consisting of lampblack, Hcar. -*rocaka*, m. n. the wooden stand or tripod on which a lamp is placed, a candlestick, L. *Kajjali-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha.

Kajjalikā, f. powder (esp. made of mercury), Bhpr. *Kajjalita*, mfn. covered with lampblack or with a collyrium prepared from it, gaṇa *tārakādī*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 36; blackened, soiled, Hcar.

कज्जल *kajjala*, *kajvala*, vv. ll. for *kajjala* above.

कञ्ज *kañc*, cl. i. Ā. *kañcate*, *cakañce*, *kañcitā*, &c., to bind; to shine, Dhātup. vi, 9; [cf. *kac* and *kāñc*, *kaksha*; Lat. *cingere*].

कञ्चट *kañcaṭa*, as, m. *Commelina Salicifolia* and *Bengalensis*, L.

Kañcaṭa, as, m. *Commelina Bengalensis*, Bhpr.

कञ्चार *kañcāra*, as, m. the sun, L.; = *arka-vriksha*, T.

कञ्चिका *kañcikā*, f. a small boil; the branch of a bamboo, L.

कञ्चिदेक *kañcideka*, am, n., N. of a village, MBh. v, 934.

Kañcidevā, f. id., MBh. v, 2595.

कञ्चुक *kañcuka*, as, ī (ifc. f. ā), am, m. f. n. (fr. ✓*kañc*?) a dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, armour, mail; a cuirass, corselet,

bodice, jacket, BhP.; Ratnāv.; Kathās. &c.; (as), m. the skin of a snake, Pañcat.; husk, shell, Bhpr.; cover, cloth, envelope, Bhpr.; (fig.) a cover, disguise, Hcat.; = *kañabha*, L.; (ī), f. *Lipecercis Serrata*, L. *Kañcukōśaṇiṣha*, mfn. having armour and a turban, R. vi, 99, 23.

Kañcukālu, as, m. a snake, L.

Kañcukita, mfn. furnished with armour or mail, gaṇa *tārakādī*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 36; (cf. *pulakakañcukita*).

Kañcukin, mfn. furnished with armour or mail; (ifc.) covered with, wrapped up in, Bhartṛ.; (ī), m. an attendant or overseer of the women's apartments, a chamberlain, Śak.; Vikr.; Pañcat. &c.; a libidinous man, a debauchee, L.; a snake, L.; N. of several plants (*Agallochum*, barley, *Cicer Arietinum*, *Lipecercis Serrata*), L. *Kañcuki-rsoca*, as, m. du. the chamberlain and the forester.

Kañcukiya, as, m. a chamberlain, Nāṭyaś.

Kañcula, as, m. a partridge, L.; (ī), f. a bodice, jacket &c., L.

Kañculikā, f. a bodice, corset, Amar.

Kañcūla, as, am, m. n. id., L.

कञ्ज *kañ-ja*, as, m. (fr. *kañ*=3. *ka* and *ja*), 'produced from the head', the hair, L.; 'produced from water', N. of *Brahmā*, L.; (am), n. a lotus, R.; BhP.; *Amṛita*, the food of the gods, L. -*ja*, m. 'born from a lotus', N. of *Brahmā*, L. -*nābha*, m. 'lotus-navel', N. of *Viṣṇu*, BhP. iii, 9, 44. -*bāhu*, m. 'having hairy arms', N. of an Asura, Hariv. -*vadana*, ii. a lotus-face; (cf. *vadanakañja*). -*sū*, as, m. the god of love, L.

कञ्जक *kañjaka*, as, m. the bird *Gracula Religiosa*, L.

Kañjana, as, m. id., L.; N. of *Kāma*, the god of love, L.

Kañjala, as, m. the bird *Gracula Religiosa*, L. *Kañjinī*, f. a courtesan, L.

कञ्जर *kañjara*, as, m. the belly; an elephant; the sun; N. of *Brahmā*, L.

Kañjāra, as, m. a peacock; the belly; an elephant; a Muni, hermit; the sun; N. of *Brahmā*; = *vyañjana*, L.

कञ्जिका *kañjikā*, f. *Siphonantus Indica*, Pañcat.

कट 1. *kaṭ*, cl. i. P. *kaṭati* or *kaṇṭati*, to go, Dhātup. ix, 33.

कट 2. *kaṭ*, cl. i. P. *kaṭati*, *cakāṭa*, *kaṭilā*, &c., to rain; to surround; to encompass, cover, screen; to divide, Dhātup. ix, 6; (cf. ✓*cat*).

Kāṭa, as, m. (perhaps for *karta* fr. ✓3. *kṛit*) a twist of straw or grass, straw mat, a screen of straw, TS.; ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; Mn. &c.; the hip, MBh. (cf. *kaṭi*); the hollow above the hip or the loins, the hip and loins; the temples of an elephant, Ragh.; a glance or side look, BhP. x, 32, 6 (cf. *kaṭāṭka*); a throw of the dice in hazard, Mṛicch.; a corpse, L.; a hearse or any vehicle for conveying a dead body, L.; a burning-ground or place of sepulture, L.; a time or season, L.; excess, superabundance, L.; (*kaṭa* ifc. is considered as a suffix, cf. *ut-kaṭa*, *pra-kaṭa*, &c.); an annual plant, L.; grass, L.; *Saccharum Sara*, L.; a thin piece of wood, a plank, L.; agreement, L.; environs, L.; N. of a Rakshas, R.; (ī), f. long pepper, L.; (am), n. (ifc.) dust of flowers (considered as a suffix, Kāṭy. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 29). -*kaṭa*, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10364. -*kuṭi*, m. a straw hut, BhP. x, 71, 16. -*kṛit*, m. a plaiter of straw mats, BhP. -*kola*, m. a spittoon, L. -*kriyā*, f. plaiting straw mats. -*khāḍaka*, mfn. eating much, voracious, L.; (as), m. a jackal, L.; a crow, L.; a glass vessel, tumbler, bowl, L. -*ghoṣha*, m., N. of a place in the east of India, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 139. -*ghoṣhiya*, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib. -*m-kaṭa*, m., N. of Śiva, MBh.; Yājñ.; of Agni, AgP. -*m-kaṭeri*, f. turmeric, Suśr. -*oḥu*, f. (?) a spoon, VarBṛS. -*°jaka*, m., N. of a man, Pat. on Vārtt. 3, on Pāṇ. i, 1, 23. -*nagara*, n., N. of a place in the east of India, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 139. -*°nagariya*, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib. -*palī-kuṇṭikā*, f. a straw hut (-*pari-kṛ* and -*palī-kṛ* vv. ll.) -*palvala*, m., N. of a place, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 139. -*°palvaliya*, mfn. belonging to the above place, ib. -*pū-tana*, as, ā, m. f. a kind of Preta (q. v.) or demon (a form assumed by the deceased spirit of a Kshatriya who when alive neglected his duties), Mn. xii,

71; Mālatim. -*prū*, m. a worm, L.; a player with dice, gambler, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; a Rakshas, L.; a Vidyā-dhara, L. -*bhaṅga*, m. plucking or gleaning corn with the hands, L.; destruction of a prince, royal misfortune, L. -*bhi*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, Suśr.; N. of several other plants, L. -*bhū*, f. the cheek or region of the temples of an elephant, Śis. v, 46. -*marda*, m., N. of Śiva, L. -*mālinī*, f. any vinous liquor. -*m-bhara*, m. *Bignonia Indica*, L.; (ā), f. a female elephant, L.; red arsenic, L.; N. of several plants. -*vraṇa*, m., N. of *Bhīmasena*, L. -*śarkarā*, f. a species of sugar-cane (?), Suśr.; *Guilandina Bonducella*, L. -*samghāta*, m. a frame of wicker-work, Comm. on AitAr. -*athala*, n. the hip and loins; an elephant's temples. -*athāla*, n. a corpse, L. *Kaṭāksha*, m. a glance or side look, a leer, MBh.; BhP.; Megh. &c.; -*kshetra*, n., N. of a country; -*māhāmya*, n., N. of a work; -*mushā*, mfn. caught by a glance; -*vīṭikha*, m. an arrow-like look of love, Bhartṛ.; -*kshāvāṭkshaṇa*, n. casting lewd or amorous glances, ogling. *Kaṭākshita*, mfn. looked at with a side glance, leered at, Kathās. lxxi, 9. *Kaṭākshīpya*, ind. p. (of an irr. compound verb *kaṭākshīpy*), having looked at with a side glance, BhP. x, 36, 10. *Kaṭākshya*, m. a side glance, leer, BhP. *Kaṭāgnī*, m. fire kept up with dry grass or straw; straw placed round a criminal (according to Kull, the straw is wound round his neck and then kindled), Mn. viii, 377; Yājñ. ii, 282; MBh. *Kaṭōdaka*, n. libation of water offered to a dead person, BhP. vii, 2, 17.

Kaṭaka, as, m. (Comm. on Up. ii, 32 & v, 35) a twist of straw, a straw mat, Comm. on KāṭyŚr.; (as, am), m. n. a string, Kād.; a bracelet of gold or shell &c., Śak.; Mṛicch. &c.; a zone; the link of a chain; a ring serving for a bridle-bit, Suśr.; a ring placed as ornament upon an elephant's tusk; the side or ridge of a hill or mountain; a valley, dale, Ragh.; Kathās.; Hit.; a royal camp, Kathās.; Hit. &c.; an army, L.; a circle, wheel, W.; a multitude, troop, caravan, Daś.; collection, compilation, Kād. 40, 11; sea-salt, L.; N. of the capital of Orissa (Cuttack); (*ikā*), f. a straw mat, Comm. on KāṭyŚr. -*griha*, m. a lizard, L. -*valayin*, mfn. ornamented with a bracelet and an amulet, Kās. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 128. -*vārāṇasī*, f., N. of a town.

Kaṭakin, ī, m. a mountain, L.

Kaṭakiya, mfn. belonging to a mat or string &c., gaṇa *apūpādī*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4.

Kaṭakya, mfn. id., ib.

Kaṭamba, as, m. (Up. iv, 82) a kind of musical instrument, an arrow, L.

Kaṭambara, f. *Helleborus Niger*, L.

Kaṭasī, f. a cemetery, L.

Kaṭāṭaka, as, m., N. of Śiva, L.

Kaṭāyana, am, n. *Andropogon Muricatus*, L.

Kaṭāra, as, m. a libidinous man, lecher, L. -*malla*, m., N. of a man.

Kaṭāla, mfn. (fr. *kaṭā*), gaṇa *sidhmādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 97.

Kaṭālu, as, m. *Solanum Melongena*, L.

Kaṭāha, as, m. (rarely ī, f., am, n.) a frying-pan; a boiler, caldron, saucpan (of a semi-spheroidal shape and with handles), MBh.; Suśr.; Śīryas. &c.; a turtle's shell, L.; anything shaped like a caldron (as the temple of an elephant), Śis. v, 37; a well, L.; a winnowing basket, W.; a mound of earth; hell, the infernal regions, L.; a cot, L.; a young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing, L.; N. of a Dvīpa, Kathās.

Kaṭāhaka, am, n. a pan, caldron, pot, L.

Kaṭi, ī, f. the hip, buttocks, MBh.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; the entrance of a temple, VarBṛS.; an elephant's cheek, L.; long pepper, L. -*karpaṭa*, n. a ragged garment wrapped round the hip, Kathās. -*kushṭha*, n. a kind of leprosy. -*kūpa*, m. the hollow above the hip, the loins, L. -*taṭa*, o. the loins, the hip, L. -*tra*, n. anything to protect the hips, a cloth tied round the loins, a girdle, zone, BhP. vi, 16, 30; armour for the hips or loins, Comm. on Up. iv, 172; an ornament of small bells worn round the loins. -*deśa*, m. the loins. -*nāḍikā*, f. a zone, girdle, L. -*protha*, m. the buttocks, L.; (cf. *kata-pr*). -*bandha*, m. a zone, girdle, L. -*mālikā*, f. id., ib. -*rohaka*, m. the rider on an elephant (as sitting behind and not, like the driver, sitting in front), L. -*vāsa*, m. a cloth worn round the loins, Hcat. -*śirshaka*, m. the hip (as projecting like a head), L.; the hip and loins or the

hollow above the hip, W. — *śūla*, m. sciatic pain, stitch in the side; pleurisy, BhPr. — *śrīṅkhalk*, f. a girdle of small bells, L. — *sūtra*, n. a zone or waistband, girdle, BhP.; Pañcat.

Kaṭika, ifc. = *kaṭi*, the hip, Suśr.; (ā), f. the hip, MBh.

Kaṭin, mfn. matted, screened; having handsome loins; (ī), m. an elephant, L.

Kaṭilla, as, m. Momordica Charantia, Car.

Kaṭillaka, as, m. id., L.

Kaṭi, f. = *kaṭi* above. — *tala*, n. a crooked sword, sabre, scymitar, L. — *nivasana*, n. a cloth worn round the hip, Kathās. — *paṭa*, m. id., Rājat.

Kaṭika, ifc. = *kaṭi* above. — *tarupa*, e, n. du. a particular part of the hip-bone, Suśr.

Kaṭira, as, am, m. n. the cavity of the loins or the iliac region, L.; a cave, indentation, L.; (as), m. Mons Veneris, L.

Kaṭiraka, am, n. the hip, Śiś. xiii, 34.

Kaṭu, mī(*vi* & *us*)n. (Up. i, 9; cf. *√a. kṛi*) pungent, acrid, sharp (one of the six kinds of flavour, *rasa*, q.v.), MBh.; Suśr.; Bhag. &c.; pungent, stimulating (as smell), strong-scented, ill-smelling, MBh. xiv; Ragh. v, 48; R. &c.; bitter, caustic (as words), displeasing, disagreeable (as sounds); fierce, impetuous, hot, envious, Ragh. vi, 85; Pañcat. &c.; (us), m. pungency, acerbity (as of a flavour), L.; [cf. Lith. *kartus*, 'bitter']; Trichosanthes Dioeca, Suśr.; Michelia Campaka, L.; N. of several other plants, L.; a kind of camphor, L.; (*us* & *vi*), f., N. of several plants; (*u*), n. an improper action, an act which ought not to have been done; blaming, reviling, scandal, W. — *kanda*, m. ginger, L.; garlic, L.; Hyperanthus Moringa, L. — *karaṇja*, m. Guilandina Bonducella, L. — *kīṭa*, m. a gnat or musquito, L. — *kīṭaka*, m. id. — *kvāpa*, m. 'making a piercing noise,' a species of chicken (Parra Jacana or Gensis), L. — *granthi*, m. dried ginger, L.; the root of long pepper, L. — *caturjātaka*, n. an aggregate of four acid substances (cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia, and black pepper), L. — *oohada*, n. Tabernemontana Coronaria, L. — *ja*, mfn. produced from or made of acid substances (as a kind of drink), MBh. — *tā*, f. sharpness, pungency, Śārng.; strong scent or smell, Bhām.; harshness, coarseness, Hariv. — *tikta*, m. a species of plant, L. — *tiktaka*, m. Cannabis Sativa, R.; Gentiana Cherayta, L.; (ā), f. a kind of gourd, L. — *tundikā*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *tundī*, f. id., ib. — *tumbinī*, f. a particular plant, L. — *tumbī*, f. a kind of bitter gourd, Suśr. — *talla*, m. white mustard, L. — *traya*, n. an aggregate of three pungent substances or spices (as ginger, black and long pepper), L. — *trika*, n. id., Suśr. — *tva*, n. pungency, acerbity, Subh. — *dalā*, f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. — *nishpāva*, m. Lablab Vulgaris, L. — *pattra*, m. Oldenlandia Biflora, L.; white basil, L. — *patrakā*, m. white basil, L.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a plant, L. — *padra*, m., N. of a place (?). — *pāka*, mfn. producing acrid humors in digestion, Suśr. — *pākin*, mfn. id., ib. — *phala*, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; (ā), f. Luffa Foetida, Car.; (am), n. a species of plant. — *badarī*, f., N. of a plant and of a village called after it, Comm. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 51. — *bijā*, f. long pepper, L. — *bhaṅga*, m. dried ginger, L. — *bhadra*, m. id., Car. — *bhāshi-tā*, f. sarcastic speech, Prasannar. — *mañjarikā*, f. Achyranthes Aspera. — *mūla*, n. the root of long pepper, L. — *moda*, n. a particular perfume, L. — *m-bharā*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *rava*, m. a frog, L. — *rohiṇī*, f. Helleborus Niger. — *rohiṇī*, f. id., Suśr. — *vallī*, f. Gertneria Racemosa, L. — *varttikā*, f. a species of Solanum, L. — *vipāka*, mfn. = *pāka* above, Suśr. — *śrīṅga*, n. a particular vegetable, L. — *śrīṅgā*, n. id., ib. — *śneha*, m. Sinapis Dichotoma, L. — *kaṭutkaṭa*, n. dried ginger, L. — *kaṭutkaṭaka*, n. id., ib. — *kaṭushaṇa*, n. dried ginger, L.; the root of long pepper; (cf. *śuṣhāṇa*). — **Kaṭuka**, mī(*ā* & *ī*)n. sharp, pungent, bitter; fierce, impetuous, hot, bad, RV. x, 85, 34; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; (as), m. N. of several plants, L.; N. of a man; (ā, ī), f., N. of several plants, L.; (am), n. pungency, acerbity, MBh. ii; (ifc. in a bad sense, e.g. *dadhi-kaṭuka*, m. bad coagulated milk, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 126); N. of a plant, L.; an aggregate of three pungent substances (see *traya*), L. — *tā*, f. pungency, acerbity, Subh. — *traya*, n. an aggregate of three pungent substances (long and black pepper, and ginger), Suśr. — *tva*, n. = *tā* above, Suśr. — *phala*,

n., N. of a plant (= *kakkolaka*), L. — *bhākshin*, mfn., N. of a man. — *rohiṇī*, f. Helleborus Niger, Suśr. — *vallī*, f., N. of a plant, L. — *viṭapa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a species of plant, VarBrS. — **Kaṭukāṇjanī**, f. Helleborus Niger, L. — **Kaṭukārohiṇī**, f. id., Car. — **Kaṭukālābhu**, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L. — **Kaṭukōdaya**, mfn. leading to disagreeable consequences, having bad results, MBh.

Kaṭukita, mfn. (Prākṛit *kaḍuida*) spoken to sharply or bitterly, treated harshly, Ratnāv.

Kaṭukiman, ā, m. sharpness, Nir. v, 4.

Kaṭura, am, n. buttermilk mixed with water, L.

Kaṭora, as, ā, m. f. a kind of cup or vessel.

Kaṭola, mfn. (Up. i, 67) pungent, acrid, sharp; (as), n. a Caṇḍāla. — **pāda**, mfn. footed like a Caṇḍāla, *gaṇa hasty-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 138. — **viṭā**, f. a kind of lute played by Caṇḍālas.

Kaṭolaka, as, m. a Caṇḍāla. — **pāda**, mfn. having feet like a Caṇḍāla, *gaṇa hasty-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 138.

Kaṭ-phala, as, m. (for *kaṭu-phala*, but different in meaning from it), N. of a small tree (found in the north-west of Hindūstān, the aromatic bark and seeds of which are used in medicine; the fruit is eaten; the common name is Kāyaphal), Suśr.; (ā), f., N. of several plants.

Kaṭvara, am, n. (Up. iii, 1; cf. *kaṭura*) buttermilk mixed with water, Suśr.; a sauce, condiment, Comm. on Up.; (mfn.) despised, L.

कटकटा *kaṭakaṭā*, ind. an onomatopoeic word (supposed to represent the noise of rubbing), MBh.; Dhūrtas.; [cf. *kīṭakīṭāya*].

Kaṭakaṭāpaya, Nom. P. *payati*, to rub two substances together, produce a creaking or grating noise, R.

कटन *kaṭana*, am, n. the roof or thatch of a house, W.

कटुकता *kaṭukā-tā*, f. (for *kaṭuka-tā*?, but cf. *khaṭuka*) harshness, L.

कटरकग्राम *kaṭeraka-grāma*, m., N. of a village.

कट *kaṭ*, cl. 10. P. *kaṭṭayati*, to heap, cover with earth, Kṛishis.

Kaṭana, am, n. the act of heaping, covering with earth, ib.

कटारिण्य *kaṭṭari-ṇṛitya*, am, n. a kind of dance.

कटार *kaṭāra*, as, m. a weapon, dagger, W.

Kaṭāraka, as, ikā, m. f. id., Rājat.; Comm. on KāyŚr.

कटफल *kaṭ-phala*. See above.

कट *kaṭvara*. See above.

कटाङ्ग *kaṭvāṅga*, a wrong reading for *khaṭvāṅga*, q.v., BhP. (ed. Burnouf).

कट *kaṭh*, cl. 1. P. *kaṭhatī*, to live in distress, Dhātup. ix, 48.

1. **Kaṭha** (from 2. see 1. v.), am, n. distress (?). — **mardā**, m. 'dissipating distress' (?), N. of Śiva, L.; (cf. *kaṭa-mardā*).

Kaṭhara, mfn. hard, L.; (cf. *kaṭhina*).

Kaṭhalya, am, n. gravel, Buddh.

Kaṭhalla, am, n. id., ib.

Kaṭhāku, us, m. (Up. iii, 77) a bird or a particular bird.

Kaṭhāhaka, as, m. a kind of fowl, L.

Kaṭhikā, f. chalk, W.; (cf. *kaṭhīnī*).

Kaṭhijara, as, m. Ocimum Sanctum (commonly called Tulasi), L.

Kaṭhina, mfn. (Comm. on Up. ii, 49) hard, firm, stiff (opposed to *mṛidu*); difficult, Megh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; harsh, inflexible, cruel, Kum.; Amar. &c.; violent (as pain), Vikr.; (ā), f. crystallized sugar, a sweetmeat made with refined sugar, L.; a species of betel, L.; (ī), f. chalk, Pañcat.; Hit.; (ani), n. an earthen vessel for cooking, MBh.; R.; a strap or pole for carrying burdens, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 72 (cf. *vanyā-kaṭhina*); a shovel, scoop, L. — **citta**, mfn. hard-hearted, cruel, unkind. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. hardness, firmness, harshness, severity, Śānti.; BhP. &c.; difficulty, obscurity, W. — **prishṭhaka**, m. id., ib. — **phala**, m. Feronia Elephantum, L. — **hrīdaya**, mfn. = *citta* above. **Kaṭhināvadāna**, n., N. of

a Buddhist legend. **Kaṭhinēkshu**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

Kaṭhinaka, as, m. a shovel, scoop, L.; (*ikā*), f. chalk, L.

Kaṭhinaya, Nom. P. *kaṭhinayati*, to harden, indurate, render hard, Viddh.

Kaṭhīnī = *√kṛi*, id., Car.

Kaṭhīnī = *√bhū*, to become hard. — **bhūta**, mfn. hardened, indurated.

Kaṭhilla, as, m. Momordica Charantia, L.; gravel; (cf. *kaṭhalya*).

Kaṭhillaka, as, m. Momordica Charantia, L.; Ocimum Sanctum, L. (cf. *kaṭhijara*); Boerhavia Diffusa, L.

Kaṭhura, mī(*ā*)n. hard, cruel, VCāṇ.

Kaṭhera, as, m. (Up. i, 59) a needy or distressed man, pauper.

Kaṭheru, us, m. = *cāmara-vāta*, T.

Kaṭhora, mī(*ā*)n. (Up. i, 65) hard, solid, stiff, offering resistance, BhP.; Prab. &c.; sharp, piercing, BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; hard, severe, cruel, hard-hearted, Pañcat.; Sāh.; full, complete, full-grown (as the moon), Comm. on Up.; Comm. on Śiś.; luxuriant, rank, Mṛicch. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, Brah-māṇḍap. — **citta**, mfn. hard-hearted, cruel, Śārng. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. hardness, firmness; rigour, severity. — **tārādhipa**, m. 'full-star-lord,' full moon, Śiś. i, 20. — **hrīdaya**, mfn. = *citta* above, Sāh.

Kaṭhoraya, Nom. P. *kaṭhorayati*, to cause to thrive, make luxuriant, Mālatīm.

Kaṭhorita, mfn. made to thrive, strengthened, Hcar.

Kaṭhorī = *√bhū*, to grow strong, become hard or intense, Hcar.

Kaṭhola, mfn. = *kaṭhora*, L.

कट 2. *kaṭha*, as, m., N. of a sage (a pupil of Vaiśampāyana and founder of a branch of the Yajur-veda, called after him), MBh. &c.; (as), m. a pupil or follower of Kaṭha (esp. pl.); a Brahman, L.; (ī), f. a female pupil or follower of Kaṭha, Comm. on Pāṇ.; the wife of a Brahman, L. — **ka-lāpa**, am or ās, n. or m. pl. the schools of Kaṭha and Kālāpīn, R. ii, 32, 18; *gaṇa kārtaṇjapādī*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 37. — **kanthuma**, am or ās, n. or m. pl. the schools of Kaṭha and Kuthumīn, ib. — **dhūrtā**, m. a Brahman skilled in the Kaṭha branch of the Yajur-veda, W. — **vallī**, f., N. of an Upanishad; (cf. *kaṭhōpanishad*). — **śākhā**, f. the Kaṭha branch of the Yajur-veda. — **śāṭha**, m. Kaṭha and Śāṭha [Kās.], *gaṇa jāunakādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 106. — **śāṭhin**, inas, m. pl. the schools of Kaṭha and Śāṭha, ib. — **āruti**, f., N. of an Upanishad; (cf. *kaṭhōpanishad*). — **īro-triya**, m. a Brahman who has studied the Kaṭha branch, W. — **Kaṭhādhyāpaka**, m. a teacher of the above branch. — **Kaṭhōpanishad**, f., N. of an Upanishad (generally said to belong to the Atharva-veda, but in some MSS. and books ascribed to the Black Yajur-veda, probably because the story of Naciketas occurs also in TBr. iii, 1, 8); — **bhāṣya**, n., N. of a commentary on the Kaṭhōpanishad; — **bhāṣya-ṭikā**, f., N. of a commentary on the last; — **bhāṣyaṭīkā-vivaraṇa**, n., N. of a commentary on the last.

कटरणि *kaṭherant*, is, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa upakādī*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

कड *kaḍ*, cl. 1. P. *kaḍati*, to be confused or disturbed by pleasure or pain; to be elated or intoxicated, Dhātup.; cl. 6. P. *kaḍati*, to eat, consume, Vop.; Caur. *kāḍayati*, to break off a part, separate, divide; to remove the chaff or husk of grain &c.; to preserve, Dhātup. xxxii, 44; (cf. *kaṇḍ*).

Kaḍā, mfn. dumb, mute, ŚBr. xiv; ignorant, stupid, L. — **m-kara**, m. straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 69. — **m-kariya**, mfn. to be fed with straw, ib. — **m-gara**, v. l. for *kaḍam-kara* above. — **m-gariya**, mfn. = *kaḍam-kariya*, Ragh. v, 9.

Kaḍaka, am, n. sea-salt (obtained by evaporation), L.

Kaḍaṅga, as, m. a spirituous liquor, a kind of rum, L.

Kaḍaṅga = *nishpāva*, L.

कडक *kaḍacchaka*, as, m. a kind of spoon, ladle.

कडल *kaḍal*, ind. an onomatopoeic word expressive of noise. — **kāra**, m. a noise, Balar.

कडल *kaḍatra*, am, n. (fr. *√gaḍ*, Up. iii, 106?) = *kalatra*, Comm. on Up.; a kind of vessel, L.

कडिन्दिका kaṇḍīndikā, f. science, L.; (cf. *kalindikā*, *kalindikā*.)

कडम्बा kaḍamba, as, m. (Up. iv, 82) an end or point, Comm. on Un.; the stalk of a pot-herb, L.; *Convolvulus Repens*, Car.; (f), f. id., L.

कडवक kaḍavaka, am, n. a section of a great poem written in an Apabhraṃśa dialect, Śāh. 562.

कडार kaḍāra, mfn. (fr. √gad, Up. iii, 135?), tawny, Śiś. v, 3; (as), m. tawny (the colour), L.; a servant, slave, L. **कडाररूढि**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 38.

कडितुल kaḍitula, as, m. a sword, scymitar; a sacrificial knife, L.

कडुली kaḍulī, f. a kind of drum.

कडेर kaḍera, m., N. of a people, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 195.

कड़ kaḍḍ, cl. 1. P. kaḍḍati, to be hard or rough; to be harsh or severe, Dhātup. ix, 65.

कण kaṇ, cl. 1. P. kaṇati, cakāṇa, kaṇishyati, akanit or akānit, kanitā, to become small; to sound, cry, Dhātup. xiii, 6; to go, approach, Dhātup. xix, 32: cl. 10. P. kāṇayati, to wink, close the eye with the lids or lashes, Dhātup. xxx, 41: Caus. kāṇayati (aor. acikāṇat and acakāṇat, Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 4, 3), to sigh, sound; [cf. √can and √kvan.]

कणा, as, m. (Nir. vi, 30; related to *kanā*, *kanishtha*, *kaṇiyas*, *kaṇyā*, in all of which smallness is implied, BRD.), a grain, grain of corn, single seed, AV. x, 9, 26; xi, 3, 5; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; a grain or particle (of dust), Ragh. i, 85; Vikr.; flake (of snow), Amar.; a drop (of water), Śak. 60a; Megh.; Bhp. &c.; a spark (of fire), Pañcat.; the spark or facet of a gem; any minute particle, atom, Prab.; Śāntis.; (ā), f. a minute particle, atom, drop; long pepper, Suśr.; cummin seed, L.; a kind of fly (= *kumbhira-makshikā*), L.; (f), f. = *kanikā* below, L.; (am), n. a grain, single seed, Kathās.; (cf. *kanishtha*). **—guggula**, m. a species of bdellium, L. **—ja**, m. a particular measure, Hcat. **—jira**, m. a white kind of cummin seed, L. **—jiraka**, n. id., L. **—dhūma**, m. a kind of penance, MatsyaP. **—pa** (*kaṇāni, lohagulikāḥ pibati*), m. a kind of weapon, MBh.; Daś. &c. **—pāyin**, m. id., MBh. viii, 744. **—priya**, m. 'fond of seeds,' a sparrow, L. **—bha**, m. 'shining like a grain' (*kaṇa iva bhāti*), a kind of fly with a sting, Suśr. **—bhaka**, m. id., ib. **—bhaksha**, m. = *kaṇḍa* below. **—bhaksha**, m. a kind of sparrow, L. **—bhuj**, m. = *kaṇḍa* below. **—lābha**, m. a whirlpool, L. **—śas**, ind. in small parts, in minute particles, Kum.; Bālar. &c. **—kaṇāda**, as, m. 'atom-eater,' N. given to the author of the Vaiśeṣika branch of the Nyāya philosophy (as teaching that the world was formed by an aggregation of atoms; he is also called Kāśyapa, and considered as a Devarshi; see also *ulūka*), Prab.; Sarvad. &c.; a goldsmith (= *kalāda*), L.; **—rahasya-saṃgraha**, m., N. of a work. **—kaṇāna**, mfn. one whose food consists of grains (of rice); **—tā**, f. the state of the above, Mn. xi, 167. **—kaṇḍavyā**, f. a kind of white cummin seed, L.

Kaṇika, as, m. a grain, ear of corn; a drop, small particle, VarBṛS.; the meal of parched wheat, the heart of wheat, L.; an enemy, L.; a purificatory ceremony (= *nirājana*, q. v.), L.; N. of a minister of king Dhṛti-rāshṭra, MBh. i; (ā), f. an ear of corn, Comm. on Bhp.; a drop, atom, small particle, Prab.; Megh. &c.; a small spot, Kād.; the meal of parched wheat; *Premna Spinosa* or *Longifolia*, L.; a kind of corn, Pañcad.

Kaṇita, am, n. crying out with pain, L.

Kaṇisa, as, m. an ear or spike of corn, Kād.

—kimaṣru, m. the beard of corn, L.

Kaṇika, mfn. small, diminutive, L.; (ā), f. a grain, single seed, MBh. xii.

Kaṇiol, is, ī, f. (Up. iv, 70) a sound; a creeper in flower; *Abrus Precatorius*; a cart, L.; (cf. *kanici*.)

Kaṇiyas, mfn. very small, young, younger, L.; = *kaniyas*, q. v.

Kaṇūka, Nom. P. (pres. p. f. *kaṇūkayanti*) to desire to utter words (of blame or censure), RV. x, 132, 7.

कण्ठादीन kaṇṭhādīna, as, m. a wagtail, L.

कण्ठापरा, °raka, as, m. id., ib.

कण्ठाद kaṇṭhāda. See under *kaṇa*

कणे kaṇe, ind., considered as a *gati* in the sense of 'satisfying a desire,' Pāṇ. i, 4, 66, (e. g. *kaṇe-hatyā payah pibati*, he drinks milk till he is satiated, Kāś.)

कणेर kaṇera, as, m. *Pterospermum Acerifolium*, L.; (ā), f. a she-elephant, L.; a courtesan, L. **—kanera**, us, m. = *kanera*; cf. *karēnu*.

कण्ठ kaṇṭh, cl. 1. P. kaṇṭhati, to go, move, Nir.; (cf. *kaṭ*.)

कण्ठ kaṇṭha, as, m. (thought by some to be for original *karṇta*, fr. √2. *kṛit*) a thorn, Bhp. ix, 3, 7 (cf. *tri-kaṇṭha*, *bahu-kaṇṭha*, &c.); the boundary of a village, L.; [cf. Gk. *κεντρώ*, *κεντρον*?] **—kāra**, m. a particular plant, L.; (f), f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, Suśr.; *Bombax Heptaphyllum*, L.; *Flacourtia Sapida*, L. **—kāra**, m. a kind of *Solanum*, L.; (ikā), f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, Suśr. **—kāri-traya**, n. the aggregate of three sorts of *Solanum*, L. **—kāla**, m. *Artocarpus Integrifolia*, L. **—kuraṇṭha**, m. *Barleria Cristata*, L. **—tanu**, f. a sort of *Solanum*, L. **—dalā**, f. *Pandanus Odoratisimus*, L. **—pattra**, m. *Flacourtia Sapida*, L.; **—phalā**, f. a particular plant, L. **—pattrikā**, f. *Solanum Melongena*, L. **—pāda**, m. *Flacourtia Sapida*, L. **—puṅkhikā**, f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L. **—phala**, m., N. of several plants (*Asteracantha Longifolia*; bread-fruit tree; *Datura Fastuosa*; *Guilandina Bonduc*; *Ricinus Communis*), L.; (ā), f. a sort of *Cucurbita*, L. **—valli**, f. *Acacia Concinna*, L. **—vriksha**, m. *Guilandina Bonduc*, L. **—kaṇṭh-phala**, m. *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L. **—kaṇṭhagallā**, f. *Barleria Cærulea*, L. **—kaṇṭhālu**, m. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.; another species of *Solanum*, L.; a bamboo, L. **—kaṇṭhavyaya**, n. the tuberous root of the lotus, L.

Kaṇṭhaka, as, m. (am, n., L.) a thorn, ŚBr. v; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; anything pointed, the point of a pin or needle, a prickle, sting, R.; a fish-bone, R. iii, 76, 10; Mn. viii, 95; a finger-nail (cf. *kara-ka*), Naish. i, 94; the erection of the hair of the body in thrilling emotions (cf. *kaṇṭhika*); unevenness or roughness (as on the surface of the tongue), Car.; any troublesome seditious person (who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government), a paltry foe, enemy in general (cf. *kshudra-satru*), Mn. ix, 253, &c.; Bhp.; R. &c.; a sharp stinging pain, symptom of disease, Suśr.; a vexing or injurious speech, MBh. i, 3559; any annoyance or source of vexation, obstacle, impediment, R.; Hit.; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansions, VarBṛS. & VarBṛ.; a term in the Nyāya philosophy implying refutation of argument, detection of error &c., L.; a bamboo, L.; workshop, manufactory, L.; boundary of a village, L.; fault, defect, L.; N. of Makara (or the marine monster, the symbol of Kāma-deva), L.; of the horse of Śākya-muni, Lalit. (wrong reading for *kaṇṭhaka*, BRD.); of an Aghrahā, Rājāt.; of a barber, Hariv. (v. l. *kaṇḍuka*); (f), f. a species of *Solanum*, Suśr. **—traya**, n. an aggregate of three sorts of *Solanum*, L. **—dalā**, f. *Pandanus Odoratisimus*, L. **—druma**, m. a tree with thorns, a thorn bush, Bhp.; Mṛicch.; *Bombax Heptaphyllum*, L. **—prāvṛitā**, f. *Aloe Perfoliata*, L. **—phala**, m. *Artocarpus Integrifolia*, L.; *Ruellia Longifolia*, L.; (the term is applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat, W.; cf. *kaṇṭhika-phala*.) **—bhuj**, m. 'eating thorns,' a camel, Hit. **—yukta**, mfn. having thorns, thorny. **—latā**, f. *Capparis Zeylanica*, Nigh. **—vat**, mfn. id.; covered with erect hair. **—vṛintā**, f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L. **—āraṇi**, f. id., ib.; a porcupine, W. **—sthali**, f., N. of a country, VarBṛS. **—kaṇṭhākṣhya**, m. *Trapa Bispinosa*. **—kaṇṭhāgāra**, m. 'dwelling among thorns,' a kind of lizard, L.; a porcupine, W. **—kaṇṭhākṣhya**, mfn. full of thorns, thorny, VarBṛS. **—kaṇṭhālu**, m. *Hedysarum Alhagi*, L. **—kaṇṭhāsana**, m. 'whose food is thorns,' a camel, L. **—kaṇṭhāśhṭhila**, m. 'having sharp bones,' a kind of fish, L. **—kaṇṭhākhāraṇa**, n. weeding or extracting thorns &c.; removing annoyances, extirpating thieves or rogues or any national and public nuisance, Mn. ix, 252; R. &c. **—kaṇṭhākhāra**, m., N. of a work. **—kaṇṭhika** (in comp. for *kaṇṭhika*, cl. 3). **—kshirīn**, m. pl. thorn-plants and milk-plants. **—ja**, mfn. produced from or grown upon a thorny plant, Vishnus.; produced from a fish, W. **—phala**, m. = *kaṇṭhika-phala*, q. v., L. **—latā**, f. a gourd, L. **—vriksha**, ni. a sort of tree, Suśr.

Kaṇṭhika, mfn. thorny, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; covered with erect hairs, having the hair of the body erect, Śak. 68 b; Kum.; Kād. &c.

Kaṇṭhikā, mfn. thorny, prickly, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; vexatious, annoying; (f), m., N. of several plants (viz. *Acacia Catechu*; *Vanguiera Spinosa*; *Ruellia Longifolia*; *Zizyphus Jujuba*; *bamboo*), L.; a fish, L.; (inf), f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.; a kind of date-palm; red amaranth, L.; N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.

Kaṇṭhikā, as, m. *Bambusa Spinosa*, L.

Kaṇṭhala, as, m. *Mimosa Arabica* (commonly called Vāvalā; a tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic; the branches are prickly, whence the name, W.), L.

Kaṇṭhārikā, f., N. of a plant, L.

Kaṇṭhālikā, f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.

Kaṇṭin, mfn. thorny; (f), m., N. of several plants (viz. *Achyranthes Aspera*; *Acacia Catechu*; *Ruellia Longifolia*; a species of pea), L.

कण्ठ kaṇṭh, cl. 1. P. Ā. kaṇṭhati, -te: cl. 10. P. kaṇṭhayati, to mourn; to long for, desire (cf. 2. *ut-kaṇṭha*), Dhātup. viii, 11; xxxiv, 40.

कण्ठ kaṇṭh, as, m. (v. *kaṇ*, Up. i, 105), the throat, the neck (cf. *ā-kaṇṭha-tripta*; *kaṇṭhe* √grah, to embrace, Kathās.); the voice (cf. *sanna-kaṇṭha*), MBh.; Bhp. &c.; sound, especially guttural sound, W.; the neck (of a pitcher or jar), the narrowest part (e. g. of the womb; of a hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited; of a stalk &c.), Suśr.; Heat.; Kathās. &c.; immediate proximity, Pañcat.; *Vanguiera Spinosa*, L.; N. of a Maharshi, R.; (f), f. neck, throat, L.; a rope or leather round the neck of a horse, L.; a necklace, collar, ornament for the neck, L. **—kubja**, m. a kind of fever (cf. *adhara-kaṇṭha*, 1. *ut-kaṇṭha*, &c.); **—pratikāra**, m. the cure of the preceding disease. **—kūṇikā**, f. the Vīṇā or Indian lute, L. **—kūpa**, m. cavity of the throat. **—ga**, mfn. reaching or extending to the throat, Mn. ii, 62. **—gata**, mfn. being at or in the throat, reaching the throat, R.; Pañcat.; Ratnāv. &c. **—graha**, m. 'clinging to the neck,' embracing, Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Mṛicch. **—grahana**, n. id., Amar. **—ocheda**, m. cutting off the neck. **—taṭa**, m. n. the side of the neck. **—talāṅkikā**, f. the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse, L. **—tas**, ind. from the throat; distinctly; singly. **—daghnā**, mfn. reaching to the neck, ŚBr. xii. **—dvayasa**, mfn. id. **—dhāna**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. **—nāla**, n. 'neck-stalk,' the throat compared to a lotus-stalk, Ragh. xv, 52; the neck, Prab.; Bālar.; (f), f. throat, neck, Prasannar. **—nidaka**, m. *Falco Cheela*, L.; a kite, W. **—nilaka**, m. a torch, whisp of lighted straw &c. (= *śulka*), L. **—paṇḍita**, m., N. of a poet. **—pāsaka**, m. a halter, a rope passing round an elephant's neck, L.; an elephant's cheek, L. **—pīṭha**, n. gullet, throat, Bālar.; (f), f. id., Prasannar. **—piḍā**, f. sharp pains in the throat, Bhpr. **—prāvṛita**, n. covering the throat, Gaut. ii, 14. **—bandha**, m. a rope tied round an elephant's neck, L. **—bhaṇḍa**, m. 'break of the voice,' stammering. **—bhūṣhaṇa**, n. an ornament for the neck, collar, necklace, Heat. **—bhūṣhā**, f. id., L. **—maṇi**, m. a jewel worn on the throat, L.; a dear or beloved object; thyroid cartilage, L. [NBD. Nachtrag 2]. **—mūla**, n. the deepest part of the throat. **—mūliya**, mfn. being in the deepest part of the throat, Comm. on TS. xxiii, 17. **—rava**, m., N. of an author. **—rodha**, m. stopping or lowering the voice (see *sa-kaḍ*). **—lagna**, mfn. fastened round the throat; clinging to, embracing. **—latā**, f. a collar, necklace. **—vartin**, mfn. being in the throat (as the vital air), about to escape, Ragh. xii, 54. **—vibhūṣhaṇa**, n. ornament for the neck, L. **—śālūka**, n. hard tumour in the throat, Suśr. **—śundī**, f. swelling of the tonsils, ib. **—śoṣha**, m. dryness of the throat, a dry throat, ŚārngS. **—ārṇti**, f., N. of an Upanishad (belonging to the Atharva-veda). **—sāḍjana**, n. hanging on or round the throat. **—sūtra**, n. a particular mode of embracing, Ragh. xix, 32. **—stha**, mfn. staying or sticking in the throat; being in or upon the throat; guttural; being in the mouth ready to be repeated by rote, learnt by heart and ready to be recited, W. **—sthali**, f. throat. **—kaṇṭhagata**, mfn. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person), W. **—kaṇṭhāgni**, m. 'digesting in the throat or gizzard,' a bird, L. **—kaṇṭhābharaṇa**, n. an orna-

ment for the neck, necklace; a shorter N. of the work called *Sarasvatī-kaṇṭhābharaṇa* (cf. also *kavi-kaṇṭhā*); -*darpaṇa*, -*mīrjana*, n., N. of two ornaments on the above work. **Kaṇṭhāvasakta**, mfn. clinging to the neck, embracing. **Kaṇṭhāśleṣha**, m. the act of embracing, embrace, Bhāṭṭ.; Ratnāv. **Kaṇṭha-kāla**, m. 'black on the neck', N. of Śiva, L. **Kaṇṭhe-viddha**, m., N. of a man; (cf. *kaṇṭheviddhi*). **Kaṇṭheśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha. **Kaṇṭhōkta**, mfn. spoken of or enumerated singly or one by one, Comm. on TPāt. **Kaṇṭhōkti**, f. speaking of or enumerating one by one, ib.

Kaṇṭhaka, as, m. an ornament for the neck, Kathās.; N. of the horse of Śākyamuni, Lalit.; (*ikā*), f. a necklace of one string or row, L.; ornament for the neck, Kathās.

Kaṇṭhā-rava = *kaṇṭhī-rava* below.

Kaṇṭhin, mfn. belonging to the throat.

Kaṇṭhī-rava, as, m. 'roaring from the throat', a lion, Pañcat.; an elephant in rut, L.; a pigeon, L.; (*ṛ*), f. Gendarussa Vulgaris, L.

Kāṇṭhya, mfn. being at or in the throat, VS. xxxix, 9; Suśr. ii, 130, 13; suitable to the throat, Suśr.; belonging to the throat, pronounced from the throat, guttural (as sounds; they are, according to the Prātiśākhya, a, ā, ḥ, and the Jihvāmūlya [or Visarjantya]; according to the Comm. on Pān. i, 2, 9, a, ā, ḥ, g, gh, ṇ, and ḥ; according to Vop. also e); (as), m. a guttural sound or letter, PārGr. -**varṇa**, m. a guttural sound or letter. -**svata**, m. a guttural vowel (i. e. a and ā).

काण्डल *kaṇḍalā*, f. a basket made of canes, L.; (cf. *kaṇḍola*).

काण्डाल *kaṇḍhāla*, as, m. a boat, ship, L.; a hoe, spade, L.; war, L.; Arum Campanulatum, L.; a canel, L.; a churning-vessel, L.; (*ā*), f. a churning-vessel, L.

काण्ठिला, as, m. a camel, L.; (as, ī), m. f. a churning-vessel, L.

काण्ड *kaṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. Ā. *kaṇḍati*, -*te*, to be separate (the chaff from the grain), Dhātup.; (cf. *kaṇḍ*).

काण्डना, am, n. the act of threshing, separating the chaff from the grain in a mortar, Heat; that which is separated from the grain, chaff, Suśr.; (*ṛ*), f. a wooden bowl or mortar (in which the cleaning or threshing of grain is performed), Mn. iii, 68.

काण्डार, f. a sinew (of which sixteen are considered to be in the human body), Suśr.; Bhpr. &c.; a principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c., W.

काण्डिक, f. a short section, the shortest subdivision (in the arrangement of certain Vedic compositions); [cf. *kāṇḍa* and *kāṇḍikā*].

काण्डी - *krī*, to pound, bray, Car.

काण्डिरा, as, m. a sort of vegetable, Car.; (cf. *gaṇḍira*).

काण्डु, us, f. = *kaṇḍū* below, Suśr.; (us), m., N. of a Rishi, VP.; BhP. &c.

काण्डुका, as, m., N. of a barber, Hariv.

काण्डुरा, mfn. (ā) n. scratching; itching, Suśr.; (as), m. Momordica Charantia, L.; a species of reed, L.; (*ā*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L.; a species of creeper, L.

काण्डुला, mfn. itching, Car.

काण्डू, īs, f. itching, the itch, Suśr.; Kum. &c.; scratching, Śāntiś.; (cf. *sa-kaṇḍūka*). - **kaṇḍī**, f. Mucuna Pruritus, L. - **ghna**, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, L.; white mustard, L. - **jush**, mfn. feeling a desire to scratch, itching, Hcar. 44, 7. - **makā**, f. a kind of insect whose bite is poisonous, Suśr. - **mat**, mfn. scratching, itching, Suśr. **काण्डव-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pān. iii, 1, 27.

काण्डूति, īs, f. scratching; itching, the itch, BhP.; Śāh. &c.; (fig.) sexual desire (of women), Rājāt.; N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. ix.

काण्डुना, mfn. feeling a desire to scratch, itching, desiring or longing for, Śāh.

काण्डूया, Nom. P. Ā. *kaṇḍūyāti*, -*te*, to scratch, scrape, rub, TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; to itch, Śārng.; Pass. *kaṇḍūyate*, to be scratched, VarBṣ.; Desid. *kaṇḍūyīyishati*, Vārtt. on Pān. vi, 1, 3; Vop.

काण्डूयाना, am, n. the act of scratching, scraping, rubbing; itching, the itch, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; (*ṛ*), f. a brush for scraping or rubbing, KātyŚr.

काण्डूयानका, mfn. serving for scratching or tickling (as a straw), Pañcat. (Hit.)

काण्डूय, f. scratching, itching, Comm. on Pān.; Vop.

काण्डूयिता, am, n. id.

काण्डूयित्, mfn. scratching, a scratcher, Ragh. xiii, 43.

काण्डूरा, as, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, Car.; (*ā*), f. Mucuna Pruritus, L.

काण्डूला, mfn. having or feeling a desire to scratch, itchy, Uttarā.; Bālar.; (*ā*), f. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L. - **bhāva**, m. the itch, a state of eager desire for (loc.), Naish.

काण्डरीक *kaṇḍarika*, as, m., N. of a man, Hariv.

काण्डानक *kaṇḍānaka*, as, m., N. of a being attendant on Śiva, L.

काण्डोल *kaṇḍola*, as, m. a basket for holding grain (made of bamboo or cane), Comm. on Mn.; a safe, any place in which provisions are kept, W.; a camel (cf. *kaṇṭhāla*), L.; (*ṛ*), f. the lute of a Caṇḍāla (cf. *kaṇḍola*, *gaṇḍola*), L. - **pāda**, mfn. camel-footed (?), gaṇa *hasty-ādi*, Pān. v, 4, 138 (not in Kāś.). - **viṇā**, f. the lute of a Caṇḍāla, a common lute, L.

काण्डोला, as, m. a basket, safe, store-room, L.

काण्डोष *kaṇḍoṣha*, as, m. a scorpion, tarantula, L.

काण्व *kāṇva*, as, m. (✓*kaṇ*, Up. i, 151), N. of a renowned Rishi (author of several hymns of the Rig-veda; he is called a son of Ghora and is said to belong to the family of Aṅgīras), RV.; AV.; VS.; KātyŚr. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl. the family or descendants of Kāṇva, ib. (besides the celebrated Rishi there occur a Kāṇva Nārshadā, AV. iv, 19, 2; Kāṇva Śrāyasa, TS. v, 4, 7, 5; Kāṇva Kāśyapa, MBh.; Śak. &c.; the founder of a Vedic school; several princes and founders of dynasties; several authors); a peculiar class of evil spirits (against whom the hymn AV. ii, 25 is used as a charm), AV. ii, 25, 3; 4; 5; (mfn.) deaf, KātyŚr. x, 2, 35; praising, a praiser, L.; one who is to be praised, T.; (am), n. sin, evil, Comm. on Up. - **jāmbhāna**, m(ī)n. consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kāṇva, AV. ii, 25, 1. - **tama**, m. the very Kāṇva, a real Kāṇva, RV. i, 48, 4; x, 115, 5. - **bṛhat**, n., N. of several Sāmāns. - **mat**, mfn. prepared by the Kāṇvas (as the Soma, NBD.); united with the praisers or with the Kāṇvas (as Indra, Śāy.), RV. viii, 2, 22. - **rathambara**, n., N. of several Sāmāns. - **vāt**, ind. like Kāṇva, RV. vii, 6, 11; AV. ii, 34, 3. - **veda**, m., N. of a work. - **sakhi**, ā, m. having the Kāṇvas as friends, friendly disposed to them, RV. x, 115, 5. - **sūtra**, n., N. of a work. - **hotṛī**, mfn. one whose Hotṛī priest is a Kāṇva, RV. v, 41, 4. **काण्व-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pān. iv, 2, 111. **काण्व-ārama**, m., N. of a Tīrtha, Vishṇus. **काण्व-ānīshad**, f., N. of an Upanishad.

काण्वया, Nom. Ā. *kaṇvāyate*, to do mischief (cf. *kaṇva*, n.), Pān. iii, 1, 17.

काण्विया, mfn. relating to or performed by Kāṇva. - **sambhitā-homa**, m., N. of a work.

कत *kata*, as, m. Strychnos Potatorum (cf. the next), L.; N. of a Rishi, Pān. - **phala**, n. = the next.

कतका, as, m. Strychnos Potatorum or the clearing nut plant (its seeds rubbed upon the inside of water-jars precipitate the earthy particles in the water, W.), Mn. vi, 67; Suśr.; N. of a commentator on the Rāmāyana.

कतम *katamā*, as, ā, at, mfn. (superlative of 2. *ka*; declined as a pronoun, Gram. 236), who or which of many? (e.g. *katamena pathā yātā te*, by which road have they gone?); it is often a mere strengthened substitute for *ka*, the superlative affix imparting emphasis; hence it may occasionally be used for 'who or which of two?' (e.g. *tayoh katamasmai*, to which of these two?); it may optionally be compounded with the word to which it refers (e.g. *katamaḥ Kāṭhaḥ* or *katama-kāṭhaḥ*, which Kāṭha out of many?); when followed by *ca* and preceded by *yatama* an indefinite expression is formed equivalent to 'any whosoever,' 'any whatsoever,' &c. (e.g. *yatamad eva katamac ca vidyāt*,

he may know anything whatsoever). In negative sentences *katama* with *cana* or *katama* with *api* = not even one, none at all (e.g. *na katamacandahā*, not even on a single day, on no day at all); in addition to the above uses *katama* is said to mean 'best,' 'excessively good-looking' (cf. 3. *ka*), RV. &c. **Katamōraga**, m., N. of a man.

Katara, as, ā, at, mfn. (comparative of 2. *ka*; declined as a pronoun, Gram. 236), who or which of two? whether of two? Analogously to *katama* above *katara* may occasionally be used to express 'who or which of many?' (e.g. *kataraśyām diśi*, in which quarter?), and may optionally be compounded with the word to which it refers (e.g. *kataraḥ Kāṭhaḥ* or *katara-kāṭhaḥ*); in negative sentences *katara* with *cana* = neither of the two (e.g. *na kataraś-cana jigya*, neither of the two was conquered, RV. &c.); [cf. Zd. *katāra*; Gk. *whēterpos*, *whēter*; Goth. *hwathar*; Eng. *whether*; Lat. *uter*; Old Germ. *hudar*; Slav. *kotoryi*.] - **tas**, ind. on which of the two sides? ŚBr. vi.

1. **Kāti** (fr. 2. *ka*, declined in pl. only, Gram. 227 a; all the cases except the nom. voc. and acc. taking terminations, whereas the correlative *iti* has become fixed as an indeclinable adverb), how many? quot? several (e.g. *kati devāḥ*, how many gods? *kati vyāpādayati kati vā tāpāyati*, some he kills and some he strikes). In the sense of 'several,' 'some,' *kati* is generally followed by *cid* or *api* (e.g. *katicid ahāni*, for several or some days); it may be used as an adverb with *cid* in the sense of 'oftentimes,' 'much,' 'in many ways' (e.g. *katicit stulaḥ*, much or often praised), RV. &c.; [cf. Zd. *caiti*; Gk. *whōtros*; Lat. *quot*; cf. Sk. *tati* and Lat. *tot*.] - **krīvas**, ind. how many times? Vop.; (cf. *kāti*, *krīvas*, ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 7). - **bheda**, mfn. of how many divisions or kinds? Car. - **vidha**, mfn. of how many kinds? - **śas**, ind. how many at a time? Kum. - **samkhyā**, mfn. how many in number? Pañcat. - **hāyana**, mfn. how many years old? Bālar.

1. **Katika** (for 2. see below), mfn. how many? Car.; bought for how much? Pat.

Katititha, mfn. with following *cid* or *ca*, the so-maniest, Bālar.

Katithā, mfn. the how-maniest? Pān. v, 2, 51; with *cid*, the so-maniest, RV. x, 61, 18 (= *kati-payānām pūraṇaḥ*, Śāy.); to such and such a point; [cf. Gk. *whōtros*; Lat. *quotus*.]

Katidhā, ind. how many times? how often? in how many places? in how many parts? RV. &c.; with *cid*, everywhere, RV. i, 31, 2.

Katipayā, m(ī) ā [only BhP. ix, 18, 39] n. (m. pl. e and ā) several, some; a certain number, so many (e.g. *katipayānāra-gaṇena*, after some days; also *katipayāir ahobhīḥ*, *katipayāharya*, &c.), ŚBr. &c.; (am), n. a little, some (at the end of Tat-purusha compounds, e.g. *udāsvit-katipayā*, a little Udaśvit), Pān. ii, 1, 65; (ena or ā), ind. with some exertion, with difficulty, narrowly, Pān. ii, 3, 33.

Katipayatha, mfn. somewhat advanced, so-maniest, Kāth.; Pān. v, 2, 51.

कतमाल *katamāla*, as, m. fire, L.; (incorrect for *khatamāla*, BRD.; cf. *kacamāla*, *karamāla*).

कति 2. *kati* (for 1. see above), is, m., N. of a sage (son of Viśvā-mitra and ancestor of Kātyāyana), Hariv.

2. **Katika** (for 1. see above), am, n., N. of a town, Rājāt.

कतोमुष *kaṭimusha*, as, m., N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājāt.

कताशब्द *kattā-śabda*, as, m. the rattling sound of dice, Mṛicch.

कतृण *kat-tṛiṇa*, &c. See 2. *kad*.

कतृ *kattṛ*, cl. 1. Ā. *kattṛate*, *cakattṛe*, *kattṛitā*, &c. (Dhātup. ii, 36), to boast, MBh.; R.; BhP.; to mention with praise, praise, celebrate, MBh. iv, 1252; xvi; R.; to flatter, coax, W.; to abuse, revile, BhP. viii.

Katthaka, as, m., N. of a man.

Katthana, mfn. boasting, praising, MBh.; R.; (am), n. the act of boasting, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. id., Comm. on Bhāṭṭ.

Katthita, am, n. boasting, MBh. i, 5995.

Katthitavya, mfn. to be boasted, Car.

कतय *kat-paya*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kad* and *paya* fr. ✓*pyai*, BRD.), swelling, rising, RV. v, 32, 6;

(= *sukha-payas*, Nir. vi, 3; and accordingly = *sukha-karam payo yasya*, Śāy.)

कत्र *katr*, cl. 10. P. *katrayati*, to loosen, slacken, remove, Dhātup. xxxv, 60; (cf. *kart*, *katr*.)

कत्तर *katsavara*, as, m. the shoulder, shoulder-blade, L.

कथ *kath*, cl. 10. P. (ep. also *Ā.*) *kathayati* (-*te*), *acathat* (Pān. vii, 4, 93, Kāś.), and *acikathat* (Vop.), to converse with any one (instr., sometimes with *saha*), MBh.; to tell, relate, narrate, report, inform, speak about, declare, explain, describe (with acc. of the thing or person spoken about), MBh.; R.; Śāk. &c.; to announce, show, exhibit, bespeak, betoken, Mn. xi, 114; Śāk. 291, 4; Suśr. &c.; to order, command, Pañcat. 57, 22; to suppose, state, MBh. iii, 10668; Mn. vii, 157; Pass. *kathayate*, to be called, be regarded or considered as, pass for, Pañcat.; Hit. &c.; [fr. *katham*, 'to tell the how'; cf. Goth. *quithan*; Old High Germ. *quethan* and *quedan*; Eng. *quoth* and *quote*.]

Kathaka, mfn. relating, reciting, Śānti.; (as), m. a narrator, relater, one who recites a story (or who publicly reads and expounds the Purāṇas &c.), one who speaks or tells, a professional story-teller, MBh.; Kathās. &c.; the speaker of a prologue or monologue, chief actor, L.; N. of a man; of a being in the retinue of Skanda.

Kathana, mfn. telling, talkative, W.; (am), n. the act of telling, narration, relating, informing, Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat. &c.

Kathanika, as, m. a narrator, story-teller, Hcar.

Kathaniya, mfn. to be said or told or declared, worthy of relation or mentioning, MBh.; BhP. &c.; to be called or named, Śrutab.

Kathayāna, mfn. (ep. pres. p.) relating, telling, MBh. iii, 2906.

Kathayitavya, mfn. to be told or mentioned; to be communicated, Śāk. 233, 4.

1. **Kathā** (for 2. see col. 3), f. conversation, speech, talking together, ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; talk, mention; (*kā kathā* [with gen. or more commonly with loc. and sometimes with *pratī*], what should one say of? how should one speak of? e.g. *eko 'pi kricchrad varteta bhīyasām tu kathāva kā*, even one person would live with difficulty, what should one say of many? i.e. how much more many? Kathās. iv, 123; *kā kathā bāna-samdhāne*, what mention of fitting the arrow? i.e. what necessity for fitting the arrow? Śāk. 53 a); story, tale, fable, MBh.; R.; Hit. &c.; a feigned story, tale (as one of the species of poetical composition), Śāh. 567; Kāvya.; Story (personified), Kathās.; (in loc.) discussion, disputation, Sarvad. — **kaśa**, m., N. of a work. — **kautuka**, n., N. of a work. — **krama**, m. uninterrupted progress of conversation, continuous conversation, Kathās. — **caṇa**, mfn. famous by report, far renowned, Sarvad. 99, 6. — **chala**, n. or *echala*, the device or artifice or guise of fables, Hit. — **java**, m., N. of a pupil of Bāṣkalī, VP. — **dhī** (*kathādhī*), m., N. of a gaṇa, Pān. iv, 4, 101. — **nurāga** (*kathānurāga*), m. taking pleasure in a story, attention to a discourse. — **nta** (*kathānta*), m. end of a conversation. — **ntara** (*kathāntara*), n. the course of a conversation, Mfich.; Kathās. — **pīṭha**, n. 'pedestal of Story', N. of the first Lambaka or book of the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara. — **prabandha**, m. a continuous narrative, the connection or course of a narrative, tale, composed story, fiction. — **prasaṅga**, m. occasion to speak or talk; course of conversation, Naish.; Hit.; (*ena or et*), ind. on the occasion of a conversation, in the course of conversation, Kathās.; Comm. on Kāvya.; (mfn.) talkative, talking much, half-witted, L.; a conjurer, dealer in antidotes &c. — **prāpa**, m. an actor, the speaker of a prologue or monologue, the introducer of a drama; a professed story-teller, L. — **mātra**, n. a mere story, nothing but a narrative; (mfn.) one of whom nothing but the narrative is left, i.e. deceased, dead, BhP. xii, 2, 44; — *trāvaśishā*, mfn. id., BhP. xii, 2, 36; — *trāvaśishā*, mfn. id., MBh. xv, 988; (cf. *kathāvaśeṣa* and *kathā-śeṣa*). — **mukha**, n. the introduction to a tale, Pañcat.; N. of the second Lambaka or book of the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara. — **mpīta-nidhi** (*kathāmpīta*), m., N. of a work. — **yoga**, m. conversation, talk, discourse, MBh.; Hariv.; Hit. — **rambha** (*kathārambha*), m. beginning of a story or tale, story-telling; — *kāla*, m. story-beginning-

time, Hit. — **rāma** (*kathārāma*), m. garden of fable. — **ṛṇava** (*kathārṇava*), m., N. of a work. — **la-kṣhaṇa**, n., N. of a work. — **lāpa** (*kathālā*), m. speech, conversation, discourse, Kathās.; Hit. — **va-tāra**, n. incarnation of Kathā or Story. — **valī** (*kathāvalī*), f. a string or collection of stories, Kathās. — **vaśeṣha** (*kathāvaśeṣha*), m. a narrative as the only remainder, (°m *gam*), to enter into a state in which nothing is left but the story of one's life, i.e. to die, Naish.; (mfn.) one of whom nothing remains but his life-story, i.e. deceased, dead; — *tā*, f. the state of the above, (*kathāvaśeṣhatām gatah*, deceased, dead, Prab.). — **vaśeṣhi-*va* bhū** (*kathāvaśeṣhi-*va* bhū*), to die, Kād.; (cf. the last.). — **virakta**, mfn. disliking conversation, reserved, taciturn. — **śeṣha**, mfn. = *kathāvaśeṣha* above, Rājāt. — **samgraha**, m. a collection of tales or fables. — **sarīt-sāgara**, m. 'the ocean of rivers of stories', N. of a work by Soma-deva. **Kathōdaya**, m. the beginning of or introduction to a tale, BhP. **Kathōdaghāta**, m. the beginning of a tale, Ragh. iv, 20; (in dram.) the opening of a drama by the character that first enters overhearing and repeating the last words of the Sūtradhāra or manager (cf. *udghāṭyaka*), Śāh. 290; Daśar. **Kathōpākathana**, n. conversation, talking together, conference, narration. **Kathōpākhyāna**, n. narration, narrative, relation, telling a story.

Kathānaka, am, n. a little tale, Vet.; Heat. &c.

Kathāpaya, Nom. P. *kathāpayati*, to tell, relate, recite.

Kathika, mfn. a narrator, relater, story-teller by profession, W.

Kathita, mfn. told, related, reckoned, Mn. vii, 157; (am), n. conversation, discourse, MBh.; Śāk.; narration, tale, Ragh. xi, 10. — **pada**, n. repetition, tautology, W.

Kathī-*va* kṛī, to reduce to a mere tale. **Kathī-kṛita**, mfn. reduced to a mere tale, i.e. deceased, dead (e.g. *kathī-kṛitam vapuḥ*, a body reduced to a mere tale, a dead body, Kum. iv, 13).

Kathya, mfn. to be spoken about or told, fit to be mentioned, R.; to be related, Daś.

कथम् *katham*, ind. (fr. 2. *ka*), how? in what manner? whence? (e.g. *katham etat*, how is that? *katham idānīm*, how now? what is now to be done? *katham mairāmaṇi tvayi viśvāśah*, how can there be reliance on thee of murderous mind? *katham utsrija tvām gaccheyam*, how can I go away deserting you? *katham buddhvā bhaviṣyati sā*, how will she be when she awakes? *katham mṛityuḥ prabhavati vedavidāṁ*, whence is it that death has power over those that know the Veda? *katham avagamyate*, whence is it inferred?); sometimes *katham* merely introduces an interrogation (e.g. *katham ātmanāṁ nivedayāmi katham vātmāpahāraṁ karomi*, shall I declare myself or shall I withdraw?).

Katham is often found in connection with the particles *iva*, *nāma*, *nu*, *vid*, which appear to generalize the interrogation (how possibly? how indeed? &c.); with *nu* it is sometimes = *kimu* or *kulas* (e.g. *katham nu*, how much more! *na katham nu*, how much less!).

Katham is often connected, like *kim*, with the particles *cana*, *cid*, and *api*, which give an indefinite sense to the interrogative (e.g. *katham cana*, in any way, some how; scarcely, with difficulty; *na katham cana*, in no way at all; *katham cid*, some how or other, by some means or other, in any way, with some difficulty, scarcely, in a moderate degree, a little; *na katham cid*, not at all, in no way whatever; *na katham cid*, in no way not, i.e. most decidedly; *yathā katham cid*, in any way whatsoever; *katham cid yadi jīvati*, it is with difficulty that he lives; *katham api*, some how or other, with some difficulty, scarcely a little; *katham api na*, by no means, not at all), RV. &c.; according to lexicographers *katham* is a particle implying amazement; surprise; pleasure; abuse.

Katham (incomp. for *katham*; at the beginning of an adjective compound it may also have the sense of *kim*). — **rūra**, n., N. of a Rājārshi, Śāy. on RV. iv, 16, 10. — **rūpa**, mfn. of what shape? R. — **vīrya**, mfn. of what power? R. iii, 73, 9. — **kathika**, mfn. one who is always asking questions, an inquisitive person, L.; — *tā*, f. questioning, inquiring, inquisitiveness, L. — **karmaṇ**, mfn. how acting? — **kāram**, ind. in what manner? how? Naish.; Śi. ii, 52. — **jātiyaka**, mfn. of what kind? Pat. — **tarām**,

ind. still more how or why? (used in emphatic questions), Sarvad. 105, 12. — **tā**, f. 'the how,' the what state? Yogas. — **pramāṇa**, mfn. of what measure? R. — **bhāva**, m. = *tā* above, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **bhūta**, mfn. how being, of what kind? Caurap.

2. **Kathā** (for 1. see col. 1), ind. (Ved. for *kathām*, Pāp. v, 3, 16) how? whence? why? RV.; AV. viii, 1, 16; TS. &c.; (*yathā kathā ca*, in any way whatsoever, ŚBr. iv); sometimes merely a particle of interrogation (e.g. *kathā iriṇoti*... *Iṇdra*, does Indra hear? RV. iv, 23, 3; *kathā-kathā*, whether—or? TS. ii, 6, 1, 7).

कद 1. *kad*, cl. 1. *Ā.* *kadate*, *caṇāda* (R. ed. Gorresio vi, 65, 23; but ed. Bomb. vi, 86, 24 reads *caṇāda*), to be confused, suffer mentally; to grieve; to confound; to kill or hurt; to call; to cry or shed tears, Dhātup. xix, 10.

Kadana, am, n. destruction, killing, slaughter, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, L. — **priya**, mfn. loving slaughter, BhP. vii, 12, 13.

Kadamba, as, m. (Up. iv, 82) Nauclea Cadamba (a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms), MBh.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; white mustard, L.; Andropogon Serratus, L.; turmeric, L.; a particular mineral substance, L.; a particular position of the hand; (in astron.) the pole of the ecliptic, Comm. on Sūryas; an arrow (cf. *kādamba*), L.; N. of a dynasty; (f), f., N. of a plant, L.; (am), n. a multitude, assemblage, collection, troop, herd, Git.; Śāh. &c. — **da**, m. Sinapis Dichotoma, L. — **pushpā**, f., N. of a plant (the flowers of which resemble those of the Kadamba, commonly called *Mundari*), L.; (f), f., N. of a plant, Suśr. — **bhrama-maṇḍala**, n. (in astron.) the polar circle of the ecliptic. — **yudha**, n. a kind of amorous play or sport, Vātsy. — **vallari**, f., N. of a medicinal plant, L. — **vāyu**, m. a fragrant breeze. — **vṛtta**, n. = *bhrama-maṇḍala* above. **Kadambānila**, m. a fragrant breeze; 'accompanied by fragrant breezes,' the rainy season, Kir. iv, 24.

Kadambaka, as, m. Nauclea Cadamba, VarBṛS.; Sinapis Dichotoma, L.; Curcuma Aromatica; (*ikā*), f. a particular muscle in the nape of the neck (cf. *kalambikā*), L.; (am), n. multitude, troop, herd, Śāk.; Kir.; Śi.

Kadambakī-*va* kṛī, to transform into flowers of the Kadamba, MBh. vii, 6176.

कद 2. *kad*, ind. (originally the neuter form of the interrogative pronoun *ka*), a particle of interrogation (= Lat. *nonne*, *num*), RV.; anything wrong or bad, BhP. vii, 5, 28 (cf. below); = *sukha*, Nigh.; *kad* is used, like *kim*, with the particles *cana* and *cid*, 'sometimes, now and then'; *kac-cana* with the negation *na*, 'in no way or manner', RV.; *kac-cid* is also used, like the simple *kad*, as a particle of interrogation (e.g. *kaccid dṛishṭā tvayā rājan Damayanī*, was Damayanī seen by thee, O king?), MBh., or *kaccid* may be translated by 'I hope that'; at the beginning of a compound it may mark the uselessness, badness or defectiveness of anything, as in the following examples. — **akshara**, n. a bad letter, bad writing, L. — **agni**, m. a little fire, Vop. — **adhvaṇ**, m. a bad road, L. — **anna**, n. bad food or little food, BhP.; Śāring. (mfn.) eating bad food, VarBṛS. — *tā*, f. the state of bad food, VCān. — **apatya**, n. bad posterity, bad children, BhP. — **artha**, m. a useless thing; (mfn.) having what purpose or aim? RV. x, 22, 6; useless, unmeaning, W. — **arthana**, am, ā, n. f. (fr. *kadarthaya* below), the act of tormenting, torture, trouble, Daś.; Kathās. — **arthaniya**, mfn. (fr. the next), to be tormented or troubled, Naish.; Hcar. — **arthaya**, Nom. (fr. *kad-arthā*) P. *kadarthayati*, to consider as a useless thing, estimate lightly, despise, Bhartṛ.; Vcar.; to torment, torture, trouble, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Naish. &c. — **arthita**, mfn. rendered useless; despised, disdained, rejected. — **arthī-*va* kṛī**, to disdain, disregard, despise, overlook, MBh.; BhP.; to torment, torture. — **arthī-kṛiti**, f. contempt, disdain; tormenting, torture, Hcar. — **arya**, mfn. avaricious, miserly, stingy, niggardly, Gaut.; ChUp.; Mn. iv, 210, 224; Yājñ. &c.; little, insignificant, mean, W.; bad, disagreeable, W.; (as), m. a miser; — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. the state or condition of the above, MBh.; — *bhāva*, m. id., ib. — *śava*, m. a bad horse, Comm. on Pān. — **ākāra**, mfn. ill-formed, ugly, L. — **ākhyā**, mfn. having a bad name, T.; (am), n. *Costus Speciosus*, L. (commonly called *Kushtha*).

—**kaśāra**, m. bad conduct; (mfn.) of bad conduct, wicked, abandoned, W. — **āhāra**, m. bad food, Car.; (mfn.) taking bad food, ib. — **indriya**, *āni*, n. pl. bad organs of sense, Bhp.; (mfn.) having bad organs of sense, Bhp. viii, 3, 28; — **gaṇa**, n. & mfn. id., Bhp. x, 60, 35. — **uśāra**, m. a bad camel, Comm. on Pāṇ. — **uśāra**, mfn. tepid, lukewarm, Pāṇ.; Suśr. &c.; harsh, sharp (as a word), Naish. ix, 38; (am), n. slight warmth, lukewarmness, W.; (cf. *kavāṣṇa*, *kāṣṇa*). — **ratha**, m. a bad carriage, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Pāṇ. — **vat**, mfn. containing the word *ka*, ŚBr. vi; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **vada**, mfn. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 102; Vop. &c. (with neg. *a*°, Śis. xiv, 1); contemptible, vile, base, L. — **vara**, n. whey or buttermilk mixed with water, L.; (cf. *kaṅkara*, *kaṭvara*, &c.).

Kat (in comp. for 2. *kad* above). — **trina**, n. a fragrant grass, Suśr.; Pistia Stratiotes, L. — **toya**, n. an intoxicating drink, wine or vinous spirit, L. — **tri**, mfn. pl. three inferior (persons or articles &c.), Vārt. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 101. — **try-ādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95; (cf. *kaṭreyaka*).

Kal (in comp. for 2. *kad*). — **loka**, m. a wave, surge, billow, Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. &c.; an enemy, foe, L.; joy, happiness, pleasure, L. — **jāta**, n., N. of anastrological work. — **lolita**, mfn. surging, billowy, gaṇa *tārakādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 36. — **lolini**, f. a surging stream, river in general, Prab.

कद ka-da. See 3. *ka*.

कदक kadaka, as, m. an awning, L.; (cf. *kandaka*).

कदम्ब kadamba. See under 1. *kad*.

कदर kadara, as, m. a saw, L.; an iron goad (for guiding an elephant), L.; a species of Mimosa (= *sveta-khadira*; cf. Gk. *κείρος*), Bhp.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; (as, am), m. n. a corn, callosity of the feet (caused by external friction), Suśr.; (am), n. coagulated milk, L.; (cf. *kaṅkara*, *kaṭura*, &c.).

कदल kadala, as, ī (ā, L.), m. f. the plantain or banana tree, Musa Sapientum (its soft, perishable stem is a symbol of frailty), Suśr.; R.; Megh.; (ā), f., N. of several plants (Pistia Stratiotes, Bombax Heptaphyllum, Calosanthus Indica), L.; (ī), f. the plantain tree, Bhp.; a kind of deer (the hide of which is used as a seat), MBh.; Suśr.; a flag, banner, flag carried by an elephant, L.; (am), n. the banana, Suśr.

Kadalaka, as, m. Musa Sapientum, L.; (ikā), f. id., Śis. v, 2; a flag carried by an elephant, Kād.

Kadalin, f. m. a kind of antelope, L.

Kadali, f. (see above). — **kanda**, m. the root of the plantain, Bhp. — **kahatā**, f. a sort of cucumber, W.; a fine woman, W. — **garbha**, m. the pith of the plantain tree, MaitrUp.; Kathās. &c.; (ā), f., N. of a daughter of Mañkanaka, Kathās. xxxii, 104. — **sukham**, ind. as easily as a plantain tree (= *kadalivat sukham*, Mall.), Ragh. xii, 96. — **skandha**, m. a particular form of illusion (Buddh.), L.

कदा kadā, ind. (fr. 2. *ka*), when? at what time? (with following fut. or pres. tense, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 5), RV. i; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; at some time, one day, RV. viii, 5, 22; how? RV. vii, 29, 3; with a following *nu khalu*, when about? MBh. iii; with a following *ca* and preceding *yadā*, whenever, as often as possible (e.g. *yadā kadā ca sundā vāma sōmam*, let us press out the Soma as often as may be or at all times, RV. iii, 53, 4); with a following *canā*, never at any time, RV.; AV.; TUp.; Hit. &c.; (irr. also) at some time, one day, once, MBh. xiii; Kathās. &c.; *na kadā*, never, RV. vi, 21, 3; Subh.; *na kadā cana*, never at any time, RV.; AV. &c.; *kadā cit*, at some time or other, sometimes, once; *na kadā cit*, never; *kadāpi*, sometimes, now and then; *na kadāpi*, never; [cf. Zd. *kadha*; Gk. *ὅτε* and *ὅτε*; Lat. *quando*; Lith. *kada*; Slav. *kūda*.] — **matia**, as, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *upakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

कद्वि kadvi, is, m., N. of a man.

कद्रु kadru, mfn. (etym. doubtful; fr. *√kav*, Comm. on Up. iv, 102) tawny, brown, reddish-brown, TS.; KātyŚr. &c.; (us), m. tawny (the colour), W.; (us, us), f. a brown Soma-vessel, RV. viii, 45, 26; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Kāśyapa and mother of the Nāgas), MBh.; Bhp. &c.; (ūs), f. a particular divine personification (described in certain legends which relate to the bringing down of the Soma

from heaven; according to the Brāhmaṇas, 'the earth personified'), TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, vi; Kath. &c.; N. of a plant (?). — **ja**, m. 'Kadru's son,' a serpent, L. — **putra**, m. id., Hariv. — **suta**, m. id., L.

Kadrūka. See *tri-ka*°.

Kadrūpa, mfn. (fr. *kadru*, gaṇa *pāmādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 100), tawny.

Kadrūpa, mfn. (fr. *kadrū*, ib.), id.

कद्रुक कद्रुका, am, n. the hump on the back of the Indian bullock, Hcat. i, 399, 6; (cf. *gadrūka*).

कद्रुय kadryāñc, mf (kadrīci) n. (fr. 2. *añc* and 2. *ka*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 92), turned towards what? RV. i, 164, 17.

कद्रव kadvat, &c. See under 2. *kad*.

कर्पप्रिय kadha-priya, mfn. ever pleased or friendly [NBD.]; fond of praise [Sāy.], RV. i, 30, 20; (*kadha* = *kadā*; cf. Zd. *kadha*; cf. also *adha-priya*).

Kadha-pri, mfn. id., RV. i, 38, 1.

कधि ka-dhi, is, m. the ocean; (cf. *kaṃ-dhi*).

कन् kan (*kā* in Veda), cl. 1. P. *kanati*, *ca-kāna*, *cake*, *akānit*, *kanitā*, &c., Dhātup. xiii, 17; (aor. 1. sg. *akāniṣham*, 2. sg. *kāniṣha*, RV.), to be satisfied or pleased, RV. iv, 24, 9; to agree to, accept with satisfaction, RV. iii, 28, 5; to shine; to go, Dhātup.; Intens. P. (Subj.) *cākānat*; Pot. *cākānyāt*; pf. 1. sg. *cākāna*; 3. (Subj.) 3. pl. *cākānanta* & *cākānanta*, RV. i, 169, 4), to be satisfied with, like, enjoy (with loc., gen., or instr.), RV.; to please, be liked or wished for (with gen. of the person), RV. i, 169, 4; v, 31, 13; viii, 31, 1; to strive after, seek, desire, wish (with acc. or dat.), RV.; [cf. *kā, kai, kam, kvan*, and *can*: cf. also Zd. *kan*; Gk. *καναψ*; Angl. Sax. *hana*; Lat. *canus*, *caneo*, *candeo*, *candela* (°); Heb. *canu*, 'full moon.']

Kanaka, am, n. (Comm. on Up. ii, 32) gold, MBh.; Suśr.; Sak. &c.; (as), m. thorn-apple, Suśr.; Mesua Ferrea, Bhartṛ.; several other plants (Michelia Campaka, Butea Frondosa, Bauhinia Variegata, Cassia Sophora, a kind of bellium, a kind of sandal-wood), L.; a kind of decoction, Car.; N. of particular Grahās or Ketu, Avpar.; N. of several men; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; (ā), f. one of the seven tongues of fire, L.; (mfn.) of gold, golden, SargUp. 44, 1. — **kadali**, f. a species of plantain, Megh. 77. — **kalaśa**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **kāra**, m. a goldsmith. — **kundali**, f., N. of the mother of the Yaksha Harikeśa. — **ketaki**, f. a species of Pandanus with yellow blossoms. — **kahāra**, m. borax, L. — **kahiri**, f. Cleome Felina, L. — **giri**, m., N. of the founder of a sect; = *kāncana-giri*, L. — *gairika*, n. a species of ochre, Suśr.; (cf. *kāncana-gau*). — *gaura*, n. saffron, Caurap. — *candra*, m., N. of a king. — *campaka*, m. a species of Campaka, Caurap. — *taṅka*, m. a golden hatchet. — *tālikha*, mfn. bright as a golden palm tree. — *daṇḍa*, n. 'golden-sticked,' a royal parasol, Glt. — *datta*, m., N. of a man, Vet. — *dhvaja*, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. — *pattra*, n. a particular ornament for the ear, Caurap. — *parāga*, m. gold-dust. — *parvata*, m. the mountain Meru, MBh. xii. — *pala*, m. a Pala (a weight of gold and silver equal to sixteen Māshakas, or about 280 grains Troy), L. — *piṅgala*, n., N. of a Tirtha, Hariv. — *pura*, n., N. of several towns. — *purī*, f. id. — *pushpikā*, f. Premna Spinosa, Nigh. — *puṣhpi*, f. a species of Pandanus with yellow blossoms, L. — *prabha*, mfn. bright as gold; (ā), f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of 13 syllables each); N. of a princess, Kathās. — *prasavā*, f. = *pushpi* above. — *prastina*, m. Dalbergia Ongeinensis, L. — *phala*, n. the seed of Croton Tiglim, N. — *bhaṅga*, m. a piece of gold. — *mañjarī*, f., N. of a woman, Kathās. — *mayā*, mfn. consisting or made of gold, golden, Pañcat.; Ratnāv. &c. — *mālā*, f., N. of a woman, Pañcat. — *munī*, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — *rambhā*, f. a species of Musa, L. — *rasa*, m. fluid gold, a golden stream, Sak. 279, 4; yellow orpiment, L. — *rekha*, f., N. of a woman, Kathās. — *latā*, f., N. of a plant (to which the slender figure of a woman is compared), Kuv. — *latikā*, f. id., Kpr. — *vatī*, f., N. of a town; of a woman, Kathās. — *varṇa*, m., N. of a king (supposed to be a former manifestation of Śākya-muni). — *varman*, m., N. of a merchant, Kathās.

— *vara*, m., N. of a king, ib. — *vāhini*, f. 'gold stream,' N. of a river, Rājat. — *vigraha*, m., N. of a king of Viśālapuri. — *saka*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. — *śakti*, m. 'the golden-spearer one,' N. of Karttikeya, Mṛicch. — *śikharin*, m. 'golden-crested,' N. of the mountain Meru, Kād. — *sūtra*, n. a golden cord or chain, Hit. — *sena*, m., N. of a king, Pañcat. — *stambha*, m. a golden column or stem &c.; (ā), f. 'having a golden stem,' a species of Musa, L. — *rucira*, mfn. shining with columns of gold, Hit. — *sthali*, f. a gold mine, golden soil, W. — *Kanakākara*, m. id., Suśr. — *Kanakāksha*, m. 'gold-eyed,' N. of a being attendant on Skanda, MBh.; of a king, Kathās. — *Kanakāh-gada*, n. a golden bracelet, Śis.; (as), m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a Gandharva, Bālar. — *Kanakācala*, m. 'the golden mountain,' N. of Meru; a piece of gold shaped like a mountain (cf. *hema-parvata*). — *Kanakādri*, m. the mountain Meru; — *khaṇḍa*, n., N. of a section of the Skanda-purāṇa. — *Kanakādhyaksha*, m. the superintendent of gold, treasurer. — *Kanakāntaka*, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L. — *Kanakāpiṇḍa*, m., N. of a being attending on Skanda, MBh. — *Kanakābhā*, mfn. similar to gold, like gold, Tār. i, 4, 1. — *Kanakāyū* or *yus*, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. (v.l. *karakāyū*). — *Kanakāra*, m. Bauhinia Variegata, L.; (cf. *kanakāntaka* above). — *Kanakāliukā*, f. a golden jar or vase, L. — *Kanakāvalī*, f. a golden chain, Pañcat. — *Kanakāhva*, n. the blossom of Mesua Ferrea, L. — *Kanakāhva*, m. the thorn apple, L.; N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — *Kanakāśvara-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha.

Kanakāvatī, f., N. of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; — *mādhava*, m., N. of a work, Sāh.

Kanala, mfn. shining, bright [T.], gaṇa *ari-haṇḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

कन kana, mfn. (substituted for *alpa*, 'little, small,' in forming its comparative and superlative, see below; cf. *kaṇa*; according to Gmn. fr. *√kan*, 'to shine, be bright or merry,' originally meaning 'young, youthful'). — *kalōdbhava*, m. resin of the plant Shorea Robusta, L. — *khala*, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; Hariv.; AGP.; (ās), m. pl., N. of mountains, MBh. iii. — *deva*, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch. — *pa*, n. = *kaṇapa*, q. v., MBh. iii, 810; N. of a man.

Kanaya, Nom. P. *kanayati*, to make less or smaller, diminish, Bhartṛ. xviii, 25.

Kanā, f. a girl, maid, RV. x, 61, 5; 10; 11; 21.

Kanākā, f. the pupil of the eye, TS. v, 7, 12, 1; (cf. *kaninaka* below).

Kanishṭha and **kāniṣṭha**, mfn. the youngest, younger born (opposed to *jyeshtha* and *urjadhā*), RV. iv, 33, 5; AV. x, 8, 28; AitBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; the smallest, lowest, least (opposed to *bhūyishṭha*), TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (as), m. a younger brother, L.; (scil. *ghaṭa*) the descending bucket of a well, Kuv.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a class of deities of the fourteen Manusantara, VP.; (ā), f. (with or without *anguli*) the little finger, Yājñ. i, 19; R.; Suśr.; a younger wife, one married later (than another), Mn. ix, 122; an inferior wife, Vātsy.; (cf. *kaṇa* and *kanāyā*). — *ga*, m. a Jina, L. — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. the state of being younger or smaller. — *padā*, n. least root (that quantity of which the square multiplied by the given multiplicator and having the given addend added or subtrahend subtracted is capable of affording an exact square root), Colebr. — *prathamā*, mfn. having the youngest as the first. — *mūla*, n. id., ib. — *Kanishṭhātroya*, m. 'the younger Ātreya,' N. of an author on medicine.

Kanishṭhaka, mf (ikā) n. the smallest, AV. i, 17, 2; (*kanishṭhikā*), f. the little finger (*anguli*), ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; subjection, obedience, service, VČāp.; (am), n. a sort of grass, L.

Kanī, f. a girl, maiden, RV. (only gen. pl. *kanī-nām*); Pañcat.; Kāvyaḍ.

Kanīna, mfn. young, youthful, RV.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (ī), f. the pupil of the eye, L.; the little finger, L. — **Kanīnakā**, as, m. a boy, youth, RV. x, 40, 9; (*kanīnaka*), the pupil of the eye, VS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; the caruncula lacrymalis, W.; (ā), f. a girl, maiden, virgin, RV. iv, 32, 23; (*kanīnakā* and *kanīnikā*), the pupil of the eye, AV. iv, 20, 3; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the little finger, L.

Kanīnika, am, n., N. of several Sāmāns.

Kanīyas, mfn. younger, a younger brother or

sister, younger son or daughter (opposed to *jyāyas*), RV. iv, 33, 5; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; smaller, less, inferior, very small or insignificant (opposed to *bhīyas* and *uttama*), RV.; AV. iii, 15, 5; xii, 4, 6; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (*yasi*), f. the younger sister of a wife, L. -*tvā*, n. the state of being smaller or less, Heat. -*vin*, mfn. less, inferior, TāṇḍyaBr.

Kaniyasa, mfn. younger, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; smaller, less, MBh. xiii, 2560; (*am*), n. 'of less value,' copper, L.

Kanya, m(f)(ā)n. the smallest (opposed to *uttama* and *madhyama*), Heat. i, 302, 8 ff.; (*ā*), f., see *kanyā* below; [cf. Zd. *kainin*; Hib. *cain*, 'chaste, undefiled'] -*kubja*, n. (*ā*, f., L.), N. of an ancient city of great note (in the north-western provinces of India, situated on the *Kālī nadi*, a branch of the Gaṅgā, in the modern district of Farrukhabad; the popular spelling of the name presents, perhaps, greater variations than that of any place in India [e.g. *Kanauij*, *Kunnoj*, *Kunnuoj*, *Kingoj*, *Kinnogj*, *Kinnauj*, *Kanoj*, *Kannauj*, *Kunouj*, *Canouj*, *Canoj*, *Canauj*, &c.]; in antiquity this city ranks next to Ayodhyā in Oude; it is known in classical geography as Canogya; but the name applies also to its dependencies and the surrounding district; the current etymology [*kanyā*, 'a girl', shortened to *kanya*, and *kubja*, 'round-shouldered or crooked'] refers to a legend in R. i, 32, 11 ff., relating to the hundred daughters of Kuśānābha, the king of this city, who were all rendered crooked by Vāyu for non-compliance with his licentious desires; the ruins of the ancient city are said to occupy a site larger than that of London), MBh.; Kathās. &c.; -*deśa*, m. the country round Kanyakubja. -*kumārī*, f., N. of Durgā, TĀr.

Kanyaka, mfn. the smallest, Heat. i, 302, 16; (*ā*), f. a girl, maiden, virgin, daughter, MBh.; Śak; Yājñ. &c.; the constellation Virgo in the zodiac, VarBrS.; N. of Durgā, BhP. x, 2, 12; Aloe Indica, L.; (*ikā*), f. a girl, maiden, daughter, L. **Kanyakāgāra**, n. the women's apartments, BhP. **Kanyakā-guṇa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP. **Kanyakā-chala**, n. or *echala*, beguiling a maiden, seduction, Yājñ. i, 61. **Kanyakā-jāta**, m. the son of an unmarried woman, Yājñ. ii, 129. **Kanyakā-pati**, m. a daughter's husband, son-in-law, L.

Kanyānā, f. a maiden, girl, RV. viii, 35, 5. **Kanyāli**, f. id., AV. v, 5, 3; xiv, 2, 52.

Kanyasa, m(f)(ā) & f(n). younger, MBh.; R.; smaller, the smallest, Heat.; (*ā*), f. the little finger, L.

Kanyā, f. (✓*kan*, Uṇ. iv, 111), a girl, virgin, daughter, RV.; AV. &c.; MBh. &c. (*kanyām* ✓*dā* or *pra-✓dā* or *pra-✓yam* or *upa-✓pad*, Caus. to give one's daughter in marriage, Mn. viii, ix; *kanyām prati-✓grah* or *✓hyi* or *✓vāh*, to receive a girl in marriage, marry, Mu. ix); the sign of the zodiac Virgo, VarBr. & BrS. &c.; the female of any animal, Mfch.; N. of Durgā, MBh. iii, 815; N. of a tuberous plant growing in Kashmir, Suśr.; Aloe Perfoliata, L.; several other plants, L.; N. of a metre (of four lines, each of them containing four long syllables). -*kāla*, m. the time of maidenhood, T. -*kubja*, am, ā, n. f. = *kanya-kubja* above, L. -*kumārī*, f. = *kanya-ku*°.

-*kūpa*, m, N. of a Tirtha, MBh. -*gata*, mfn. inherent in or pertaining to a virgin; the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. -*garbha*, m. the offspring of an unmarried woman, MBh. xii, 49. -*grahana*, n. taking a girl in marriage. -*ja*, m. the son of an unmarried woman, L. -*jāta*, m. id., ib. -*ōta* (*kanyāta*), mfn. following after young girls, L.; (*as*), m. the women's apartments, L. -*tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. -*tvā*, n. virginity, maidenhood, MBh. -*dātṛi*, m. (a father) who gives a girl in marriage, Mn. ix, 73. -*dāna*, n. giving a girl in marriage, Mn. iii, 35; (*kanyā-dāna*, receiving a girl in marriage, W.) -*dūshaka*, m. the violator of a virgin, Mn. iii, 164; the calumniator of a girl, W. -*dūshapa*, n. defilement of a virgin; calumniating a maiden. -*dūshayitṛi*, m. the defiler of a maiden, MārKp. -*dūshin*, m. id., Yājñ. i, 223. -*doṣha*, m. a blemish in a virgin (as disease, bad repute &c.). -*dhana*, n. a girl's property, portion, dowry, R.; (if a girl dies unmarried her property falls to her brother's share, T.) -*pati*, m. a daughter's husband, son-in-law, L. -*pāla*, m. the protector or father of a girl, L.; a dealer in slave girls, W.; a dealer in spirituous liquors (for *kalyā-pāla*), L. -*putra*, m. the offspring of an unmarried woman, L. -*pura*, n. the

women's apartments, BhP.; Daś. &c. -**pradāna**, n. giving a daughter in marriage, Mn. iii, 29 ff. -**bhartṛi**, m. (= *kanyābhikṣā prārthanīyo bhartṛi*, T.), N. of Kārtikeya, MBh. iii; a daughter's husband, son-in-law, L. -**bhāva**, m. virginity, maidenhood, MBh. -**bhalka**, n. begging for a girl, MBh. -**maya**, mfn. consisting of a girl (as property &c.), being a girl or daughter, Ragh. vi, 11; xvi, 86. -**ratna**, n. 'girl-jewel', an excellent maiden, a lovely girl. -**rāma** (*kanyārāma*), m., N. of a Buddha. -**rīkī**, m. the sign Virgo. -**rthika** (*kanyārthika*), mfn. wanting or desiring a girl. -**rthīn** (*kanyārthīn*), mfn. id., MBh. -**vat**, mfn. possessing a daughter; (*ān*), m. the father of a girl, Gaut. iv, 8. -**vaḍin**, m. a son-in-law, Yājñ. i, 261. -**vratā-sthā**, f. a woman in her monthly state, Kathās. xxvi, 55. -**śulka**, n. = *-dhana* above. -**śrama** (*kanyāśrama*), m., N. of a hermitage, MBh. -**samvedya**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii. -**samudbhava**, mfn. born from an unmarried woman, Mn. ix, 172. -**sampradāna**, n. the giving away a maiden in marriage. -**svayamvara**, m. the voluntary choice of a husband by a maiden. -**harapa**, n. carrying a girl off forcibly, rape, W. -**hrada**, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.

Kanyikā. See under *kanyaka*.

कनक kanaka. See under ✓*kan*.

कनकिका kanknaka, mfn. an epithet given to a kind of poison [BRD.], AV. x, 4, 22.

कनखल kana-khala, kana-deva. See *kana*.

कनटी kanafi, f. red arsenic (= *kunafi*).

कनवक kanavaka, as, m., N. of a son of Śūra, Hariv.

कनी kanā. See p. 248, col. 3.

कनाठ kanātha, as, m., N. of a man.

कनिक्रद kanikradā, mfn. (✓*krand*, Intens.), neighing, VS. xiii, 48.

कनिष्क kanishka, as, m., N. of a celebrated king of Northern India (whose reign began in the first century of our era and who, next to Aśoka, was the greatest supporter of Buddhism; his empire seems to have comprised Afghanistan, the Panjāb, Yarkand, Kashmir, Ladak, Agra, Rājputāna, Gujārāt, and Sindh), Rājat. -**pura**, n., N. of a town founded by him.

कनिष्ठ kanishṭha, &c. See p. 248, col. 3.

कनीच kanici, is, f. (cf. *kanici*) a cart, L.; a creeping plant with blossoms, L.; Abrus Precatorius, L.

कनेरा kanerā, f. (cf. *kanerā*) a female elephant, W.; a harlot, W.

कन kanta, mfn. (fr. 1. *kan*, ind.), happy, Pāṇ. v, 2, 138.

Kanti, mfn. id., ib.

Kantu, mfn. id., ib.; (*us*), m. (fr. ✓*kan*, Uṇ. i, 28; 73), love, the god of love; the mind, heart, Comm. on Uṇ.; a granary, L.

Kantvā, am, n. happiness, prosperity, MaitrS. i, 10, 10.

कन्पक kanthaka, as, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *gargādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105; (*ā*), f. a species of Opuntia, L.

Kantharī, f. a species of Opuntia, L.

Kanthārikā, °rī, f. id.

कन्पा kanthā, f. a rag, patched garment (especially one worn by certain ascetics), Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; [cf. Gk. *κέντρον*; Lat. *centon*; O. H. G. *hadara*; Germ. *hader*]; a wall, L.; a species of tree, L.; a town, L.; a Tatpuruṣa compound ending in *kanthā* is neuter if it imply a town of the Uśīnaras, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 20. -**dhārāṇa**, n. wearing a patched garment (as practised by certain Yogins). -**dhārīn**, m. 'rag-wearer', a Yogin, religious mendicant, Bhartṛ. **Kanthāvara-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivP.

कन्द kand, cl. 1. P. *kandati*, *cakanda*, to cry, utter lamentations: Ā. *kandate*, to be confounded, confound, Dhātup. iii, 33; (cf. 1. *kand*, *krand*).

कंद kam-da. See p. 252, col. 1.

कन्द kanda, as, am, m. n. (✓*kan*, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 98), a bulbous or tuberous root, a bulb, MBh.; BhP.; Suśr. &c.; the bulbous root of Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L.; garlic, L.; a lump,

swelling, knot, Suśr. i, 258, 9; [cf. Gk. *κόνδος*, *κόνδύλος*; O. H. G. *knūt*, *knūta*]; an affection of the female organ (considered as a fleshy excrescence, but apparently prolapsus uteri, W.); N. of a metre (of four lines of thirteen syllables each); (in mus.) a kind of time; (f), f., see *māṣa-kṣ*. -**gudūci**, f. a species of Cocculus, L. -**ja**, mfn. growing or coming from bulbs, Suśr. -**da**, mfn. giving or forming bulbs, MBh. xii, 10403 (v. l. *kakuda*, ed. Bomb.). -**phalā**, f., N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L. -**bahnūā**, f., N. of a bulbous plant, L. -**mūla**, n. a radish, L. -**mūlaka**, n. id., L. -**rohinī**, f., N. of a plant, L. -**latā**, f., N. of a plant with a bulbous root, L. -**vat**, m. a species of the Soma plant, Suśr. ii, 168, 14. -**vardhana**, m. the esculent root of Amorphophallus Campanulatus. -**vali**, f., N. of a medical plant, L. -**śāka**, n. a kind of vegetable, Bbpr. -**śūraṇa**, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus. -**samjña**, n. prolapsus uteri (cf. *kanda*), L. -**sambhava**, mfn. growing from bulbs, Suśr. -**śāra**, n. Indra's garden, L. -**śāraka**, n. id., ib. **Kandādhya**, m. a kind of tuberous plant, L. **Kandāmrītā**, f. a species of Opuntia, L. **Kandārha**, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L. **Kandālu**, m., N. of several tuberous plants, L. **Kandāsana**, mfn. living upon bulbs, Bālar. 298, 12. **Kandākaḥu**, m. a sort of grass, Nigh. **Kandōttha**, n. the blue lotus, L.; (cf. *kandota*.) **Kandōbbhavā**, f. a species of Cocculus, L. **Kandāshadha**, n. a sort of Arum, L.

Kandata, m. the white esculent water-lily, L.

Kandin, i, m. Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L.

Kandiri, f. Mimosa Pudica, L.

Kandila, m. a kind of tuberous plant, L.

Kandota, m. Nymphæa Esculenta, L.; the blue lotus, L.

Kandota, m. Nymphæa Esculenta, L.

कन्दर kandara, ā, am, f. n. (as, m., L.), (✓*kand*, Comm. on Uṇ. iii, 131; *kan*, *jalena diryate*, T.), 'great cliff, an artificial or natural cave, glen, defile, valley, R.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; (*as*), m. a hook for driving an elephant, L.; (*ā*), f. the lute of the Caṇḍālas, L.; N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; BhP.; (*am*), n. ginger, L. -**vat**, mfn. containing caves or valleys, R. **Kandarā-kara**, m. a mountain, L. **Kandarāntara**, n. the interior of a cave, L.

Kandarāla, as, m., N. of several plants (Hibiscus Populneoides; Ficus Infectoria; the walnut tree), L.

Kandarāllaka, as, m. Ficus Infectoria, L.

कन्दर्प kandarpa, as, m. (etym. doubtful; according to some fr. *kaṁ-darpa*, 'inflamer even of a god,' see 3. *ka*, or 'of great wantonness'), N. of Kāma (q. v.), love, lust, MBh.; Bhag.; Suśr. &c.; (in mus.) a particular Rāga (q. v.); a kind of time; merryman virile, L.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (*ā*), f. one of the divine women attending on the fifteenth Arhat (Jain). -**kūpa**, m. 'a well of love,' pendulum muliere, L. -**ketu**, m., N. of a prince, Hit. -**keli**, m., N. of a work. -**cūḍā-maṇi**, n., N. of a work. -**jīva**, m., N. of a plant (= *kāma-vriddhi*). -**jvara**, n. passion, desire, L. -**dahana**, n. a section of the Śiva-purāṇa. -**mathana**, m., N. of Śiva, L. -**māṭṛi**, f., N. of Lakṣmī, L. -**mu-sala**, m. membrum virile, L. -**śrībhala**, m. a kind of coitus, Ratim. -**siddhānta**, m., N. of a commentator. -**senā**, f., N. of a woman, Kathās.; of a Surāṅgaṇā.

कन्दल kandala, as, ā, am, m. f. n. the cheek (or the cheek and temple), W.; girth, girdle, L.; a new shoot or sprig, L.; a low soft tone, L.; a portent (as an eclipse, supposed to forbode evil), L.; reproach, censure, L.; (*as*), m. gold, L.; war, battle, Subh.; (f), f. a species of deer (the hide of which is useful), L.; N. of a plant with white flowers (which appear very plentifully and all at once in the rainy season), Suśr.; Ritus; Bālar.; lotus seed, L.; a flag, banner, L.; N. of a work; (*am*), n. the flower of the Kandali tree, Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c. **Kandalānta**, m. a species of serpent, L.

Kandalaya, Nom. P. *kandalayati*, to bring forth or produce in abundance or simultaneously, Bālar.; Prasannar.

Kandalāyana, as, m., N. of an ancient sage, Sarvad.

Kandalita, mfn. put forth or emitted in abundance or simultaneously. Bālar.

Kandalin, mfn. covered with Kandalī flowers,

Bhartṛ; (ifc.) abounding with, full of, Kād.; (ī), m. a kind of deer, L.

Kandali, f., see above. — **kāra**, m., N. of an author. — **kusuma**, n. the flower of Kandali, L.; a mushroom, L.

कन्दु *kandu*, us, m. f. (✓*skand*, Up. i, 15), a boiler, saucepan, or other cooking utensil of iron, Sutr.; Mālav.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; an oven, or vessel serving for one, W.; a kind of fragrant substance, L.; (as), m., N. of a man. — **grīha**, n. a cookery, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **pakva**, mfn. parched or roasted (as grain) or fried in a pan, dressed without water, W. — **śālā**, f. — **grīha**, L.

Kanduka, as, m. a boiler, saucepan, Comm. on KātyŚr.; a ball of wood or pith for playing with, MBh.; Bhartṛ; Ragh.; a pillow, Bhartṛ. iii, 93, (am, n., v. l.); a betel-nut, L.; a kind of time in music. — **grīha**, n. a place for cooking, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **prastha**, n., N. of a town, *gana karkyādī*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 87 (not in Kāt.). **Kandukēśa**, n., N. of a Liṅga. **Kandukēśvara-liṅga**, n. id.

Kandukya, Nom. ā. *kandukāyate*, to be like a playing ball, Bālar.

Kandūṛaka, as, m. a kind of fragrant substance, L.

कन्दोट *kandoṭa*, &c. See p. 249, col. 3.

कंध *kaṁ-dha*, as, m. (fr. *kaṁ*, water, and *dha* fr. ✓*dhā*), a cloud, L.; (cf. *kaṁ-dā*).

Kaṁ-dhara, as, ā, m. f. (fr. *kaṁ*, head, and *dharā* fr. ✓*dhri*), the neck, Yājñ.; Kathās.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m. (*kaṁ* = water) a cloud, L. (cf. the last); *Ameranthus Oleraceus*, L.

Kaṁ-dhi, is, m. (fr. *kaṁ*, water, and *dhi* fr. ✓*dhā*), the ocean, L.; (*kaṁ* = head), the neck, L.

कन्न *kanna*, as, m., N. of a Rishi, R. (ed. Gorresio) v, 91, 7, (v. l. *kanva*); (am), n. fainting, falling in a fit or state of insensibility, L.; sin, L.; (v. l. *kalla*).

कन्य *kanya*, *kanyaka*, *kanyā*, &c. See p. 249, col. 1.

कन्युष *kanyusha*, am, n. the hand below the wrist.

कप *kap*, v. l. for *krap*, q. v., Dhātup. xix, 9.

कप *kapa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a class of deities, MBh.

कपट *kapāṭa*, as, am, m. n. (✓*kamp*, Comm. on Up. iv, 81), fraud, deceit, cheating, circumvention, MBh.; Bhartṛ; Pañcat. &c.; (as), m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2534; (f), f. a measure equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined, L.; N. of a tree, Nigh. — **oiāḥ**, f., N. of a tree, Nigh. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. deceitfulness. — **tāpasa**, m. one who deceitfully pretends to be an ascetic, Kathās. — **daitya**, m., N. of a Daitya, or one who pretends to be a Daitya, GanP.; **-vadha**, m., N. of a section of the Gaṇeśa-purāṇa. — **nāṭaka**, m., N. of a man. — **prabandha**, m. continued series of frauds, machination, cunning contrivance, fraud, plot, trick, Hit. — **lekhyā**, n. a forged document, false or fraudulent statement, W. — **vasana**, n. deceitful talk. — **veśa**, m. disguise; (mfn.) assuming a false dress or appearance, masked, disguised, W. — **veśin**, mfn. disguised, in masquerade, L. **Kapaṭēśvara**, n., N. of a particular shrine, Kathās.; (ī), f., N. of a plant, L.

Kapaṭika, mfn. acting deceitfully, fraudulent, dishonest, a rogue, cheat, L.

Kapaṭin, mfn. id., L.; (inī), f. a kind of perfume, L.

कपना *kananā*, f. (✓*kamp*, Nir. vi, 4), a worm, caterpillar, RV. v, 54, 6; [cf. *κάμνη*.]

कपदे *kaparda*, as, m. a small shell or cowrie (of which eighty = one paṇa, used as a coin or as a die in gambling, Cypria Moneta), Comm. on VS.; Comm. on Pāṇ.; braided and knotted hair (esp. that of Śiva, knotted so as to resemble the cowrie shell), L.; (cf. *catuṣ-kaparda*). — **yaksha**, m., N. of a Yaksha, Śatr.

Kapardaka, as, m. the cowrie shell (= *kaparda*), Comm. on ŚBr.; Hit. &c.; braided and knotted hair, L.; (ikā), f. Cypria Moneta, Comm. on VS.; Pañcat.

Kapardin, mfn. wearing braided and knotted hair (like the cowrie shell), RV.; VS. (said of Rudra, Pūshan, &c.); shaggy, RV. x, 102, 8; (ī), m., N. of Śiva, Gaut.; MBh. &c.; of one of the eleven

Rudras, VP.; of a Yaksha, Śatr.; of an author, Śay. on RV. i, 60, 1; (inī), f., N. of a goddess, BrahmaP. **Kapardi-kārikā**, ās, f. pl., N. of a work. **Kapardi-bhāṣya**, n., N. of a work. **Kapardi-svāmin**, m., N. of an author. **Kapardiā-liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga. **Kapardiśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

कपल *kapala*, am, n. a half, part, ŚāṅkhŚr. & Br.

कपाट *kapāṭa*, as, (i, L.) am, m. (f.) n. a door, the leaf or panel of a door, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat.; Mpich. &c. — **gana**, mfn. one who breaks a door, a house-breaker, thief, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 54. — **torana-vat**, mfn. furnished with doors surmounted by ornamental arches, R. — **vakshas**, mfn. having a door-like chest, broad-chested, Ragh. iii, 34. — **samdhī**, m. the junction of the leaves of a door; a mode of multiplying (in which the multiplicand is placed in a peculiar manner under the multiplier). — **samdhika**, mfn. a term used for a kind of bandage, Sutr.; (similarly *artha-kapāṭasamdhika*). **Kapāṭōghhāṭana**, n. a door-key.

Kapāṭaka, as, ikā, m. f. = *kapāṭa*, MBh.; BhP.

Kapāṭita, mfn. (p. p. of a Nom. *kapāṭaya*) locked up, Rājāt. viii, 321.

कपाल *kapāla*, (as, m., L.), am, n. (✓*kamp*, Up. i, 117), a cup, jar, dish (used especially for the Paroḍāśa offering), TS.; ŚBr.; Sutr. &c.; (cf. *tri-kapāla*, *pañca-kapāla*, &c.); the alms-bowl of a beggar, Mn. vi, 44; viii, 93; R. &c.; a fragment of brick (on which the oblation is placed), ŚBr. vi, xii; KātyŚr.; Sutr. &c.; a cover, lid, Āṅgr. iv, 5, 8; Bhāṣhāp. &c.; the skull, cranium, skull-bone, AV. ix, 8, 22; x, 2, 8; ŚBr. i; Yājñ. &c.; the shell of an egg, ŚBr. vi, 1, 3; Kathās. &c.; the shell of a tortoise, ŚBr. vii, 5, 1, 2; the cotyla of the leg of an animal, any flat bone, ĀitBr.; Sutr.; a kind of leprosy, Sutr. i, 268, 1; 13; multitude, assemblage, collection, L.; (as), m. a treaty of peace on equal terms, Kām. ix, 2; (cf. *kapāla-samdhī* below); N. of an intermediate caste; N. of several men; (ās), m. pl., N. of a school; (ī), f. a beggar's bowl, Bhartṛ; (am), n., N. of a Tantra; [Gk. *κόρη*, 'handle'; Lat. *capere*; Hib. *gabhairn*; Goth. *haffyan*; Angl. Sax. *haban*, *hafene*, *hafoc*; Eng. *haven*, *hawk*; cf. Gk. *κεφαλή*, Lat. *caput*; Goth. *haubith*; Angl. Sax. *heafud*.] — **ketu**, m., N. of a comet, VarBrS. — **khaḍgin**, mfn. bearing a skull and a sword, Heat. — **nālikā**, f. a sort of pin or spindle (for winding cotton, thread &c.), L. — **pāṇi-tva**, n. the state of bearing a skull in the hand (as Śiva does), Kathās. ii, 14. — **pāśin**, mfn. bearing a skull and a snare, Heat. — **bhātī**, f. a particular sort of penance (consisting in alternate suppression and emission of the breath). — **bhṛit**, m. 'bearing a skull', N. of Śiva, L. — **mālā**, f., N. of a being in the retinue of Devī. — **mālin**, mfn. bearing a garland of skulls, MBh.; Kathās.; Heat. — **moana**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 7007; Hariv. &c. — **vajrin**, mfn. bearing a skull and a thunderbolt, Heat. — **vat**, mfn. having or bearing a skull, Bālar. — **śakti-hasta**, mfn. bearing a skull and spear in hand, Heat. — **śiras**, m. (*kapālaṁ śirasī yasya*, T.), N. of Śiva, R. ii, 54, 31; (the larynx, NBD). — **śūla-khaṭvāṅgin**, mfn. 'bearing a skull, a spear, and a club', N. of Śiva, Heat. — **samdhī**, m. a treaty of peace on equal terms, Kām. ix, 8 (= Hit. iv, 114). — **sphoṭa**, m. 'splitting the skull', N. of a Rakshas, Kathās. **Kapālēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha.

Kapālaka, mfn. shaped like a bowl (cf. *kāpālika*), Pañcat.; (as), m. a cup, jar, bowl, Heat.; (ikā), f. a potsherd, MBh.; Mn. &c.; the tartar of the teeth, Sutr. i, 205, 9; ii, 128, 13.

Kapāli, is, m., N. of Śiva (cf. the next).

Kapālin, mfn. bearing a pot (to receive food, as a beggar), Nār.; furnished with or bearing skulls, Yājñ. iii, 243; BhP.; Kum.; (ī, inī), m. f. a man or woman of low caste (son or daughter of a Brāhmaṇ mother and a fisherman father); the follower of a particular Śaiva sect (carrying skulls of men as ornament and eating and drinking from them; cf. *kāpālika*), Prab.; Kathās. &c.; (ī), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. i; Bālar. &c.; of one of the eleven Rudras, MBh. ii; Hariv. &c.; of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9557; of a teacher; (inī), f. a form of Durgā (as the wife of Śiva-kapālin), Hariv.; Kathās.; of a being attending on Devī.

Kapālina, mfn. relating to Kapālin, VāmP.

कपि *kapī*, is, m. (✓*kump*, Up. iv, 143), an ape, monkey, RV. x, 86, 5; AV.; Mn.; Sutr. &c.; an elephant, L.; Emblica Officialis, L.; a species of Karahja, L.; Olibanum, L.; the sun, L.; N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii, 7045; N. of several men; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a school; (ī, ī), f. a female ape, L.; (mfn.) brown, Comm. on Un.; [cf. Gk. *κῆρος*, *κῆρος*, *κῆρος*; Old Germ. *affe*; Angl. Sax. *apa*; Eng. *ape*.] — **kacohn**, us & is, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, VarBrS.; — **phalōpamā**, f. a kind of creeping plant, L. — **kacchurā**, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, L. — **kanduka**, n. 'a playing-ball for monkeys,' the skull, cranium, L. — **ketana**, m. 'having a monkey as symbol,' N. of Arjuna (the third son of Pāṇḍu), MBh. — **keśa**, mfn. brown-haired, L. — **koli**, m. a species of Zizyphus. — **cūda**, as, ā, m. f. *Spondias Mangifera*. — **cūta**, m. id., L. — **ja**, mfn. born of a monkey, L.; (as), m. 'produced from the tree Kapī,' the oil of Olibanum; incense, benzoin, L. — **jaṅghikā**, f. a species of ant, L. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivP. — **taila**, n. benzoin, storax, liquid amber, Bhpr. — **tva**, n. the state of an ape, apishness. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of Arjuna (cf. *-ketana* above), MBh. — **nāmaka**, m. storax, liquid amber, Bhpr. — **nāman**, m. id., L. — **nāśana**, n. an intoxicating beverage, L. — **nāsa**, m. a kind of musical instrument. — **nāśikā**, f. id. — **uritta**, f. a kind of medicinal substance, L. — **pati**, m. 'lord of apes,' N. of Hanumat, Comm. on Prab. — **pippalī**, f. *Scindapus Officialis*, L.; another plant, L. — **prabhā**, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, L. — **prabhu**, m. 'master of the monkeys,' N. of Rāma, L. — **priya**, m. *Spondias Mangifera*, L.; *Feronia Elephantum*, L. — **bhakska**, m. 'food of apes,' N. of a sweet substance, R. — **ratna**, m., N. of Rāma (cf. *-prabhu* above), L.; of Arjuna, T. — **rasādhyā**, f. *Spondias Mangifera*, L. — **roma-phalā**, f. *Mucuna Prurius*, L. — **roma-latā**, f. id. — **loma-phalā**, f. id. — **lolā**, f. *Piper Aurantiacum*, L. — **loha**, n. 'monkey-coloured metal,' brass, L. — **vaktra**, m. 'monkey-faced,' N. of Nārada (a saint and philosopher, and friend of Kṛishṇa), L. — **vana**, m., N. of a man. — **valikā**, f. *Scindapus Officialis*, L. — **vallī**, f. id. — **śāka**, m. n. a cabbage, L. — **śiras**, n. the upper part or coping of a wall, L. — **śirsha**, n. id., Vcar. — **śirebhī**, f. a kind of musical instrument, Lāty. — **śhāla**, m., N. of a Rishi, Pāṇ.; VarBrS. &c.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of the above, *gana upakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69; — **samhitā**, f., N. of a work. — **skandha**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; of a being in the retinue of Skanda, MBh. — **sthala**, n. the abode of an ape, Kās. on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 91. — **svara**, m., N. of a man. **Kapī-kacohn**, m. = *kapī-ka* above. **Kapījya**, m. 'to be revered by monkeys,' Mimamsop. Kauki, L.; N. of Sugriva, T. **Kapindra**, m. 'lord of monkeys,' N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7002; of Jāmbavat (the father-in-law of Kṛishṇa), MBh. xiii, 629; of Sugriva, RāmātUp.; of Hanumat, R. **Kapī-vat**, m., N. of a sage, Hariv.; (ī), f., N. of a river, R. **Kapīāvara**, m. 'lord of the apes,' N. of Sugriva, RāmātUp. **Kapishṭa**, m. *Feronia Elephantum*, L. **Kapyākhyā**, n. incense, L. — **Kapyāśa**, n. the buttocks of an ape, ChUp. i, 6, 7, (as, m. Comm.)

Kapikā, f. *Vitex Negundo*.

Kapittha, as, m. (*ttha* = *stha*) 'on which monkeys dwell,' *Feronia Elephantum*, MBh.; Śnkr. &c.; a particular position of the hands and fingers; (am), n. the fruit of *Feronia Elephantum*, Sutr.; VarBrS. &c. — **tvac**, f. the bark of *Feronia Elephantum*, Bhpr. — **parṇī**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **phala**, m. a species of Mango tree, L. **Kapitthāyā**, m. 'having a face like a wood apple,' a species of monkey, L.

Kapitthaka, as, m. *Feronia Elephantum*; (am), n. the fruit of it, R.

Kapitthānī, f., N. of a plant (= *kapittha-parṇī*), L.

Kapitthinī, f. a region abounding in Kapitthas, *gana pushkarādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 135.

Kapiraka = *kapilaka*, q. v., Vārtt. on Pāṇ. viii, 2, 18.

Kapilā, mfn. (ān). (✓*kam*, Up. i, 56; more probably connected with *kapī*, BRD.), 'monkey-coloured,' brown, tawny, reddish, RV. x, 27, 16; ŚBr.; R. &c.; red-haired, Mn. iii, 8; (as), m. the brown or tawny or reddish colour, Sutr.; a kind of mouse; a kind of ape, Kathās.; a (brown) dog, L.; incense, L.; N. of an ancient sage (identified by

some with Vishnu and considered as the founder of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy), MBh.; Bhag. &c.; N. of several other men; of a Dānava, Hariv. 197; BHP.; of a Nāga, MBh. iii, 8010; Hariv. &c.; of a Varsha in Kusa-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 37; of several mountains; a form of fire, MBh. iii, 14197; N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 154; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; of the Brāhmins in Sālmala-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 31; (ā), f. a brown cow, Yājñ. i, 205; MBh. &c.; a fabulous cow celebrated in the Purāṇas, W.; a kind of leech, Suśr. i, 40, 20; a kind of ant, Suśr. ii, 296, 12; Dalbergia Sissoo, L.; Aloe Perfoliata, L.; a sort of perfume, L.; a kind of medicinal substance, L.; a kind of brass, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, MBh.; of a Kimpurā woman, Kāraṇḍ.; of a river, MBh. iii, 14233; VP.; N. of the female of the elephant Puṇḍarika (q.v.), L. — *gītā*, f., N. of a work. — *jaṭa*, m., N. of a Muni, Kathās. — *dava*, m., N. of the author of a Smṛiti. — *dyuti*, m., N. of the sun, L. — *drākṣā*, f. a vine with brown or tawny-coloured grapes, L. — *druma*, m. Cytisus Cajan, L. — *dhārā*, f., N. of the Gaṅgā, L.; N. of a Tirtha, L. — *dhūmra*, mfn. brownish grey, Kathās. — *pañcarātra*, n., N. of a work. — *pura*, n. = *vastu* below. — *phalā*, f. = *drākṣā* above. — *bhadrā*, f., N. of a woman. — *bhāṣya*, n., N. of a commentary on Kapila's Sāṅkhya-pravacana. — *rudra*, m., N. of a poet. — *rishi* (*kapila-rishi*), m. the Rishi Kapila. — *loha*, m. a kind of brass, Nigh. — *vastu*, n., N. of the town in which Śākya-muni or Buddha was born. — *śarman*, m., N. of a Brahman, Kathās. — *śiṅgāpā*, f. a variety of Śiṅgāpā with reddish flowers, L. — *samhitā*, f., N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — *sāṅkhya-pravacana*, n., N. of a work (= *sāṅkhya-pravacana*); — *bhāṣya*, n., N. of a commentary on the above. *Kapilāśhā*, f. a variety of Śiṅgāpā (with reddish flowers), L.; (ī), f. id.; a species of Colocynthis, L. *Kapilācārya*, m. the teacher Kapila. *Kapilāśhāna*, m. 'using a brown collyrium', N. of Śiva, L.; (cf. *kapilāśhāna*). *Kapilā-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha (any one bathing and performing worship there obtains a thousand brown cows), MBh. iii, 6017 f. *Kapilā-dhikā*, f. a kind of ant, Nigh. *Kapilā-pati*, m., N. of Drupada, L. *Kapilāvaṭa*, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. *Kapilāśrama*, m., N. of a hermitage, VP. *Kapilāśva*, m. 'having brown horses', N. of Indra, L.; N. of a man, MBh.; BHP. &c. *Kapilāśhasthī*, f. the sixth day in the dark half of the month Bhādrapada. *Kapilā-bhadrā*, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. *Kapilāśvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha. *Kapilāśvara-dava*, m., N. of a king. *Kapilaka*, mfn. reddish, Suśr.; (ikā), f., N. of a woman, gaṇa *śivādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112. *Kapilāya*, Nom. P. *kapilāyate*, to be somewhat brown or reddish, Hcar. 40, 20. *Kapilī* - √ *kṛi*, to colour brown or reddish, MBh.; R.; Kād.

Kapisa, mfn. (ā)n. 'ape-coloured', brown, reddish-brown, MBh.; BHP. &c.; (as), m. brown or reddish colour; incense, L.; the sun, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (ā, ī), f. a spirit, sort of rum, L.; (ā), f., N. of the mother of the Piśācas, W.; N. of a river, Ragh. iv, 38; (am), n. a sort of rum, L. — *bhūrū*, f., N. of a woman, Kathās. *Kapilāśhāna*, m., N. of Śiva; (cf. *kapilāśhāna*). *Kapilā-putra*, m. a Piśāca, an imp or goblin, W. *Kapilāśvadāna*, n. N. of a Buddhist work.

Kapilāya, Nom. P. *kapilāyati*, to redden, embrown, Śis. iv, 24; Prasannar. &c.

Kapilāta, mfn. embrowned, made brown or dusky red, Mall. on Śis. &c.

Kapilāka, f. a sort of rum, L.

Kapilāi - √ *kṛi*, to make brown or red.

Kapita, as, m., N. of a tree, L.

Kapitaka, am, n. Berberis Asiatica, Bhpr.

Kapitana, as, m. Spondias Mangifera; Thespesia Populnea; Acacia Sirisa; Ficus Religiosa; Areca Fausel; Ægle Marmelos, Suśr.

कपिलल kapilāṅgala, v. l. for the next, L.

कपिलल kapilāṅgala, as, m. (etym. doubtful) the francoline partridge, heathcock, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Suśr. &c.; Cuculus Melanoleucus (= *caṭaka*), L.; N. of a Vidyādhara, Bālar.; of a man, Kād.; of a sparrow, Pañcat.; (ā), f., N. of a river, VP. *Kapilājalāda*, m., N. of a man; (cf. *kapilājalādi*). *Kapilājalārma*, n., N. of an old city (cf. *arma*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 90.

कपुच्छल kapūcchala, am, n. a tuft of hair on the hind part of the head (hanging down like a tail), Gobh. ii, 9, 18; the fore-part of a sacrificial ladle (i.e. the part with which the fluid is skimmed off), ŚBr.

Kapūtsala, v. l. for the above.

Kapushikā, f. = the next, L.

Kapushikā, f. a tuft of hair on each side of the head, Gobh. ii, 9, 19.

कपूय kapūya, mfn. (ā)n. smelling badly, stinking, ChUp. v, 10, 7; Nir.

कपूय kapūyith, t, m. (fr. 4. *ka* and √ *pṛi*, Sāy.), 'causing or increasing pleasure', membrum virile, RV. x, 86, 16; 17; N. of Indra [Sāy.], RV. x, 101, 12.

Kapūthā, as, m., N. of Indra [Sāy.], RV. x, 101, 12.

कपोत kapōta, as, m. (√ *kav*, Up. i, 63; fr. 2. *ka* + *potā*?), a dove, pigeon, (esp.) the spotty-necked pigeon (in the Vedas often a bird of evil omen), RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh. &c.; a bird in general, L.; a frieze, cornice; a particular position of the hands, Comm. on Śak.; Pār. &c.; the grey colour of a pigeon, Suśr. ii, 280, 1; the grey ore of antimony, Suśr. ii, 84, 10; (ī), f. the female of a pigeon, Pañcat. — *carapā*, f. a kind of perfume, Bhpr. — *pāka*, m. the young of a pigeon, gaṇa *nyānu-ādi*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 53; (ās), m. pl., N. of a mountain-tribe, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 113; (ī), f. a princess of this tribe, ib. — *pāda*, mfn. pigeon-footed, gaṇa *hasty-ādi*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 138 (Kāś. reads *kaṭola*). — *pālī*, f. frieze, cornice, VarBrS. — *pālīkā*, f. a dove-cot, pigeon-house, aviary, L. — *pālī*, f. id. — *bāpā*, f. a kind of perfume, L. — *retasa*, m., N. of a man. — *roman*, m., N. of a king, MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *vakra*, n. a particular plant, L. — *vāhikā*, f., N. of a medicinal plant (used as a remedy for the stone), Suśr. — *varṇa*, mfn. pigeon-coloured, lead-grey, Suśr.; (ī), f. small cardamoms, L. — *vallī*, f., N. of a plant, Bhpr. — *vegā*, f. Ruta Graveolens, L. — *sāra*, m. the grey ore of antimony, L. — *hastā*, m. a particular position of the hands. — *hastaka*, m. id. *Kapotāṅghri*, f. a kind of perfume, L. *Kapotāśhāna*, n. ore of antimony, L. *Kapotābha*, mfn. pigeon-coloured, lead-grey, Suśr.; (as), m. a pale or dirty white colour, W. *Kapotāri*, m. 'enemy of the pigeons', a hawk, falcon, L.

Kapotaka, mfn. (ikā)n. pigeon-coloured, lead-grey, Pat.; (as), m. a small pigeon or dove, MBh.; VarBrS.; Pañcat. &c.; a particular position of the hands; (ikā), f. the female of a pigeon, Pañcat.; (ī), f. a kind of bird (= *iyāmā*), VarBrS.; (am), n. ore of antimony, Car.

Kapotakiya, mfn. (ā)n. abounding in or relating to pigeons, gaṇa *naḍḍi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 91.

Kapotin, mfn. pigeon-shaped, ŚBr. xi, 7, 3, 2; having pigeons, L.

कपोल kapola, as, m. (ifc. f. ā), (√ *kap*, Up. i, 67) the cheek (of men or elephants &c.), Suśr.; Yājñ.; Ragh. &c.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a school belonging to the white Yajur-veda; (ī), f. the fore-part of the knee, knee-cap or pan, L. — *kavi*, m., N. of a poet. — *kāsha*, m. any object against which the cheeks or temples are rubbed, Kir.; the elephant's temples and cheeks, W. — *tādāna*, n. striking the cheeks (as a token of confession of fault), MW. — *pattara*, n. a mark painted on the cheek, Naish. vii, 60. — *pālī*, ī, ī, f. the side of a cheek, Kād. — *phalaka*, n. (ifc. f. ā), the cheek-bone, Amar. — *bhitti*, f. id., Bhartṛ.; Śis. — *rāga*, m. colour or flush in the cheek.

कप्पिल kapphila, as, m., N. of a man (Buddh.).

Kapphila, *kaphina*, *kaphila*, *kamphilla*, vv. ll. for the above.

कपक kaplaka, mfn. = *kapivad-gamana-samartha*, Sāy., TBr. ii, 7, 18, 4 (the text has the reading *kālpaka*).

कफ kapha, as, m. phlegm (as one of the three humors of the body, see also *vāyu* and *pitta*), Suśr.; watery froth or foam in general; (cf. *abdhikā*, *megha-kā*, &c.) — *kara*, mfn. producing phlegm; occasioning cold. — *kāroṭikā*, f. saliva, spittle, L. — *kashaya*, m. pulmonary consumption. — *gandā*, m. a particular disease of the throat, ŚārṅgS. — *gulma*, m. a disease of the belly. — *ghna*, mfn. (ā)n. re-

moving phlegm, antiplegmatic, curing colds (said of several plants), Suśr.; (ī), f. a particular plant, L. — *ja*, mfn. arising from or produced by phlegm, Suśr. — *jvara*, m. fever arising from excess of phlegm. — *da*, mfn. = *kara* above. — *nāśana*, mfn. = *ghna* above. — *prāya*, m. phlegmatic, Suśr. — *vardhaka*, mfn. exciting or increasing phlegm. — *vardhana*, mfn. id.; (ās), m. a species of Tabernaemontana. — *vātika*, mfn. (fr. *kapha-vāta*), one in whom phlegm and wind prevail. — *virodhin*, mfn. obstructing the phlegm; (ī), n. black pepper, L. — *vairin*, m. id., L. — *sambhava*, mfn. arising from phlegm, Suśr. — *hara*, mfn. removing phlegm, antiplegmatic, ib. — *hāt*, mfn. id., ib. *Kaphātaka*, mfn. phlegmatic, Suśr. *Kaphātaka* or *ika*, m., N. of a plant, L. *Kaphāri*, m. dry ginger, L.

Kaphala, mfn. phlegmatic, Suśr.

Kaphin, mfn. id., L.; (ī), n. an elephant, L.; v. l. for *kaphiṇa*, q. v.; (inī), f., N. of a river, L.

Kaphelū, ūs, m. Cardia Latifolia, Comm. on Up. i, 95.

कफणि kaphaṇi, is, m. f. the elbow, L.

Kaphonī, is, m. f. the elbow, L. — *gūda*, m. a ball on the elbow (as a symbol of unsteadiness or uncertainty). — *ghāta*, m. a stroke with the elbow, L.

Kaphonigūḍya, Nom. A. *āyate*, to be like a ball on the elbow, i.e. to be unsteady or uncertain, Sarvad. 116, 12.

कफौड kaphauḍā, as, m. the elbow (? BRD.), AV. x, 2, 4.

कव kab, cl. 1. *ā. kabate*, *cakabe*, *kabītā*, &c., to colour, tinge with various hues, Dhātup. x, 17; to praise, Vop.; (cf. *kav*.)

कवन्ध kabandha, as, am, m. n. (sometimes written *kāvandha*) a big barrel or cask, a large-bellied vessel (metaphorically applied to a cloud), RV.; AV. ix, 4, 3; x, 2, 3; (ep.) the clouds which obscure the sun at sunset and sunrise (sometimes personified), MBh.; the belly, Nir.; a headless trunk (shaped like a barrel; esp. one retaining vitality, W.), R.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; (as), m., N. of the Rāksasha Danu (son of Śrī; punished by Indra for insolently challenging him to combat; his head and thighs were forced into his body by a blow from the god's thunderbolt, leaving him with long arms and a huge mouth in his belly; it was predicted that he would not recover his original shape until his arms were cut off by Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa), R. iii, 69, 27ff.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; N. of Rāhu, L.; N. of certain Ketus (96 in number), VarBrS.; N. of an Ātharvaṇa and Gandharva, ŚBr. xiv (*kabandha*); VP. &c.; (am), n. water, Sāy. & L. — *tā*, f. — *tva*, n. headlessness, decapitation, Śis. — *muni*, m., N. of a sage, Vāyup. — *vadha*, m. 'the slaying of Kabandha', N. of a chapter of the Padma-purāṇa. *Kabandhin*, mfn. 'bearing huge vessels of water or clouds' ('endowed with water', Sāy.), N. of the Maruts, RV. v, 54, 8; (ī), m., N. of a Kātyāyana, PrasnUp.

कवर kabara. See *kavara*.

कवित्य kabūttha = *kapūttha*, q. v., L.

कविल kabila = *kapila*, q. v., L.

कबुलि kabuli, is, f. the hinder part of an animal, L.

कबु kabru, u, n. (perhaps erroneous for *kambu* or *kambūka*, NBD.), AV. xi, 3, 6.

कम् kām, ind. (Gk. *κεν*) well (opposed to *a-kām*, 'ill'), TS.; ŚBr. &c.; a particle placed after the word to which it belongs with an affirmative sense, 'yes', 'well' (but this sense is generally so weak that Indian grammarians are perhaps right in enumerating *kām* among the expletives, Nir.; it is often found attached to a dat. case, giving to that case a stronger meaning, and is generally placed at the end of the Pada, e.g. *dyājana śhadhīr bhōjānāya kām*, thou didst create the plants for actual food, RV. v, 83, 10), RV.; AV.; TS. v; *kām* is also used as an enclitic with the particles *nu*, *su*, and *hi* (but is treated in the Pada-pīṭha as a separate word; in this connection *kām* has no accent but once, AV. vi, 110, 1), RV.; AV.; a particle of interrogation (like *kad* and *kim*), RV. x, 52, 3; (some-

times, like *kim* and *kad*, at the beginning of compounds) marking the strange or unusual character of anything or expressing reproach, L.; head, L.; food, Nir.; water, Nir.; Nigh.; happiness, bliss, L. **Kam-vat**, mfn. blissful, ŚBr. xiii. **Kam-da**, m. 'water-giver,' a cloud, L.

Kamya, mfn. happy, prosperous, L.
Kamya, **kamyya**, **kamyyu**, **kamva**, mfn. id., ib.

Kanta, **kanti**, **kantu**, mfn. id., T.

Kambha, mfn. id., L.

कम् 2. *kam*, cl. 1. Ā. (not used in the conjugational tenses) *cakame*, *kamitā*, *kamishyate*, *acakamata*, Dhātup. xii, 10; to wish, desire, long for, RV. v, 36, 1; x, 117, 2; AV. xix, 52, 3; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; to love, be in love with, have sexual intercourse with, ŚBr. xi; BhP.; Caus. Ā. (ep. also P.) *kāmayate*, *-ti*, *kāmayām-cakre*, *acakamata*, &c.; to wish, desire, long for (with acc. or inf. or Pot., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 157; e.g. *kūmaye bhuñjita bhavān*, I wish your worship may eat; *kāmaye dātum*, I wish to give, Kāś.), RV.; AV.; TS.; MBh. &c.; to love, be in love with, have sexual intercourse with, RV. x, 124, 5; 125, 5; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to cause any one to love, Ritus. (in that sense, P.; Vop.); (with *bahu* or *aty-artham*) to rate or value highly, R.; Desid. *cikamishate* and *cikāmayishate*; Intens. *camkamayate*; [cf. Lat. *comis*; also *amo*, with the loss of the initial, for *camo*; *cā-rus* for *cam-rus*; Hib. *caemh*, 'love, desire; fine, handsome, pleasant'; *caomhach*, 'a friend, companion'; *caomhaim*, 'I save, spare, protect'; Armen. *kamim*.]

Kamaka, *as*, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of this man, *gaṇa upakāddi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.
Kamaṭha, *as*, m. (Up. i, 102) a tortoise, BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; a porcupine, L.; a bamboo, L.; N. of a king, MBh.; of a Muni; of a Daitya; (*as* or *am*), m. or n. a water-jar (esp. one made of a hollow gourd or cocoa-nut, and used by ascetics), L.; (*ā*), f. a female tortoise, a small one Śāntis. — **pati**, m. the king of tortoises. **Kamaṭhasura-vadha**, m. 'the slaying of the Asura Kamaṭha,' N. of a section of the Gaṇeśa-purāṇa.
Kama-dyū, *ūs*, f. (= *kāmasya dīpanī*, Sāy.), N. of a woman, RV. x, 65, 12.
Kamana, mf(ā)n. wishing for, desirous, libidinous, L.; beautiful, desirable, lovely, BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of Kāma, L.; of Brahmā, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L. — **ochada**, m. 'having beautiful plumage,' a heron, L.
Kamaniya, mfn. to be desired or wished for, desirable, Kum. i, 37; lovely, pleasing, beautiful, Śak. 62b; Bhartṛ. &c. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. desirableness, loveliness, beauty.
Kamara, mfn. (Up. iii, 132) desirous, lustful, L.
Kāmala, mfn. (Comm. on Up. i, 106) pale-red, rose-coloured, TS. vii, 3, 18, 1; (*kāmlā*) AV. viii, 6, 9 (desirous, lustful, BRD.); (*as*), m. a species of deer, L.; the Indian crane (*Ardea Sibirica*), L.; N. of Brahmā, L.; of a pupil of Vaiṣampāyana, Kāś.; of an Asura, GanP.; (in mus.) a particular Dhruvaka (q. v.); (*as*, *am*), m. n. a lotus, lotus-flower, Nelumbium, Suśr.; Śak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of Lakshmi, BhP.; Sāh.; Kathās.; wealth, prosperity, Subh.; N. of Dākṣhyāyāni, MatsyaP.; of one of the mothers in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; of the wife of Jayāpīḍa, Rājāt.; an excellent woman, L.; an orange, Tantras.; (*ī*, *am*), f. n., N. of a metre (four times three short syllables); (*am*), n. a particular constellation, VarBr.; water, Kir. v, 25; copper, L.; the bladder, L.; a medicament, drug, L.; N. of a town built by Kāmala, Rājāt.; a particular number, Buddh. — **kīṭa**, **-kīra**, m. (?), N. of two villages, *gaṇa palady-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 110 (Kāś.). — **khaṇḍa**, n. a group of lotuses, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51. — **garbhā**, mfn. 'offspring of the lotus,' N. of Brahmā, Kathās.; the lotus-cup. — **garbhābha**, mfn. bright as the lotus-cup. — **ja**, m., N. of Brahmā, VarBrS.; Kathās.; (cf. the last.) — **deva**, m., N. of a man; (*ā*), f., N. of the wife of king Lalitāditya (and mother of king Kuvālapīḍa). — **naṇa**, m. 'lotus-eyed,' N. of a king. — **nābha**, m. 'lotus-navel,' N. of Viṣṇu, BhP.; Kād. — **netra**, mfn. lotus-eyed, Dhūrtas. — **patra**, n. leaf of the lotus-flower. — **patrākāśa**, mfn. having eyes like leaves of the lotus-flower, R. &c. — **bāṇdhava**, m. 'the friend of the lotus,' the sun, Kād. — **bāla-nāla**, n. the stalk of a young lotus.

— **bālanālaya**, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to be like the stalk of a young lotus, Sighās. — **bhava**, m. 'sprung from the lotus,' N. of Brahmā, VarBrS. — **bhavana**, m. id. — **bhidā**, f., N. of a village, *gaṇa palady-ādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 110. — **bhū**, m. 'rising out of a lotus,' N. of Brahmā, Viddh. — **matī**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of lotus-flowers, Hcar.; Kād. — **yonī**, m. 'lotus-born,' N. of Brahmā, VarBrS.; Heat. — **locana**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Kathās. — **vatī**, f. — **devī** above, Rājāt.; N. of a princess, Kathās. — **vadana**, mf(ā)n. lotus-faced, Śrutab. — **vana**, n. a cluster of lotuses; — **maya**, mfn. consisting of masses of lotuses, nothing but lotuses, Kād. — **var-dhana**, m., N. of a king of Kampana, Rājāt. — **varman**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. — **śāla**, m., N. of a scholar, Buddh. — **śaśthī-vrata**, n., N. of a particular religious observance, BhavP. — **saptamī-vrata**, n. id., MatsyaP. — **sambhava**, m., N. of Brahmā. **Kamalākara**, m. a mass of lotuses; a lake or pool where lotuses abound, R.; Ratnāv. &c.; N. of the author of a commentary on the Mitāksharā, and of several other authors and men; — **tīrtha-yātrā**, f., N. of a work. **Kamalā-keśava**, m., N. of a shrine built by Kāmalaṭī, Rājāt. **Kamalākāśa**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed; (*ā*), f., N. of a mother in the retinue of Skanda, MBh.; (*am*), n., N. of a town, MatsyaP. **Kamalāgrajā**, f. 'born before Lakshmi,' N. of A-lakshmi or Bad Luck. **Kamalā-ohāyā**, f. (or *°echāyā*), N. of an Apsaras, VP. **Kamalā-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. **Kamalādi**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51. **Kamalānandana**, n. 'Kāmala's joy,' N. of Miśra-dinakara. **Kamalā-pati**, m., N. of a man. **Kamalāpāta**, m., N. of a man. **Kamalābhakta**, m. id. **Kamalāyastākṣha**, mfn. having large lotus eyes. **Kamalāyudha**, m., N. of a poet. **Kamalālaya**, m., N. of a country, MatsyaP.; (*ā*), f. 'abiding in a lotus,' N. of Lakshmi, R. **Kamalāsana**, n. a lotus-flower serving as a seat, RāmātUp.; a particular manner of sitting; (*as*), m. 'having a lotus as seat,' N. of Brahmā, MBh.; BhP.; Kum. &c.; — *śīha*, m. id. **Kamalā-haṭṭa**, m., N. of a market-place (founded by Kāmalaṭī), Rājāt. 1. **Kamalāhāsa**, m. the 'smiling,' i. e. opening or shutting of a lotus. 2. **Kamalāhāsa**, Nom. (fr. the above) P. *°satī*, to smile like a lotus, Dhūrtas. **Kamalākāśa**, mf(ā)n. lotus-eyed, MBh.; R. &c. **Kamalōtṭara**, n. safflower (*Carthamus Tinctorius*), L. **Kamalōtpalamālin**, mfn. having garlands of Kāmala and Utpala lotuses, MBh. iii. **Kamalōdaya**, m., N. of a map, Kathās. **Kamalōdbhava**, m., N. of Brahmā, Kathās. **Kamalaka**, *am*, n., N. of a town, Rājāt. **Kamalini**, f. the lotus plant, Kathās.; a number of lotus plants; a pool or place abounding with them, MBh.; Ragh. &c. — **kānta**, m. 'the lover of the lotus,' N. of the sun, Kathās. — **bandhu**, m. id. **Kamalikā**, f. a small lotus, Kād. **Kamā**, f. loveliness, beauty, radiance, L. **Kamitṛi**, mfn. lustful, desirous, cupidinous, Naish.; the male, husband, Hcar. **Kamra**, mf(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 167) loving, being in love, desirous, L.; desirable, beautiful, lovely, Kāvyaḍ.; (*ā*), f. a kind of musical instrument. **Kānta**, &c. See s. v. **Kāma**, &c. See s. v.

कमण्डलु *kamaṇḍalu*, *us*, *u*, m. n. (in the Veda *ūs*, f. according to Pāṇ. iv, 1, 71) a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth used for water (by ascetics and religious students), a water-jar, MBh.; BhP.; Yājñ. &c.; a kind of animal, ĀśvŚr.; (*us*), m. *Ficus Infectoria*, L.; (*ūs*), f. a kind of animal, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 72.

कमन्तक *kamantaka*, *as*, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of his descendants, *gaṇa upakāddi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 69.

कमन्दक *kamandaka*, *as*, m.; (*ās*), m. pl. id., ib.
कमन्ध *kamandha*, *am*, n. water, L.; (cf. *kabandha*.)

कमल *kamala*. See col. 1.

कमुजा *kamujā*, f. a tuft or lock of hair.

कमुञ्ज *kamuñjā*, f. id., Parāś.

कम्प *kamp*, cl. 1. Ā. (ep. also P.) *kam-pate* (-*ti*), *cakampe*, *kampishyate*, a-

kampishṭa, *kampitā* (Dhātup. x, 13), to tremble, shake, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. P. Ā. *kam-payati*, *-te*, to cause or make to tremble, shake, MBh.; R. &c.; to pronounce in a tremulous manner (i. e. with a thrill or shake): Desid. *cikampishate*: Intens. *camkampyate*, *camkampiti*; [cf. Gk. *κἀμπτω*; Hib. *cabhōg*, 'hastening.']

Kampa, *as*, m. trembling, tremor, trembling motion, shaking, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; earthquake (cf. *bhūmi-kampa*, *mahī-k°*, &c.); tremulous or thrilling pronunciation (a modification of the Svarita accent which may take place if the Svarita syllable is followed by an Udātta syllable), Nir. &c.; a kind of time (in mus.); N. of a man. — **rāja**, m., N. of a man. — **lakshman**, m. air, wind, L. **Kampānka**, m. id., L. **Kampānvita**, mfn. affected with trembling, agitated.

Kampāna, mf(ā)n. trembling, shaken, unsteady; causing to tremble, shaking, MBh.; (*as*), m. a kind of weapon, MBh. i, 2836; R.; a kind of fever, Bhpt.; the cool or dewy season (from about the middle of January to that of March), L.; N. of a king, MBh. ii, 117; of a country near Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; (*am*), n. trembling, quivering, Suśr.; an earthquake, MBh. v, 7239; quivering or thrilling pronunciation (see *kampa*), Comm. on RPrāt.; the act of shaking, swinging, KātyŚr.; Suśr. i, 85, 9; Tarkas. &c.

Kampaniya, mfn. to be shaken, movable, vibratory.

Kampāka, a wrong reading for *kampānka* above.

Kampāya, Nom. Ā. *kampāyate*, to tremble, shake, Comm. on VarBrS.

Kampikā, f. a kind of musical instrument.

Kampita, mfn. trembling, shaking, MBh.; Ritus.; caused to tremble, shaken, swung, MBh. iv, 1290; Tattvas.; (*am*), n. trembling, a tremor.

Kampin, mfn. trembling, quivering, Kathās.; (ifc.) causing to tremble, shaking; (cf. *śiraḥ-kampin*.)

Kampila, *as*, m., N. of a man, Buddh.; = the next, L.

Kampilya, *as*, m., N. of a pigment (produced from the plant *Rottleria Tinctoria*), L.

Kampilyaka, m. (Car.), **kampilla**, m. (Suśr.), **kampillaka**, n. (Suśr.), **kampilvaka**, m. (Car.), and **kampila**, n. (L.), id.

Kampya, mfn. to be shaken or made to tremble (cf. *a-kampya*); to be moved away from one's place; to be pronounced in a quivering or trilling manner.

Kampra, mf(ā)n. trembling, shaken, Pāṇ.; Bālar.; movable; agile, quick, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; unsteady, uncertain, Naish.

कम्पिल *kamphilla*, *as*, m., v. l. for *kapphina*, q. v.

कम्ब *kamb*, cl. 1. P. *kambati*, to go, move; (v. l. *karb*.)

कम्बर *kambara*, mfn. variegated, spotted, L.; (*as*), m. variegated colour, L.

कम्बल *kambalā*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (✓*kam*, Comm. on Up. i, 108), a woollen blanket or cloth or upper garment, AV. xiv, 2, 66; 67; MBh.; Hit. &c.; (*as*), m. a dew-lap, VarBrS.; Heat.; a small worm or insect, L.; a sort of deer with a shaggy hairy coat, L.; N. of a teacher; of a man; of a Naga, MBh.; Märkp. &c.; (*am*), n. water (cf. *kamala*); N. of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, MBh. vi, 454. — **kāraka**, m. a woollen-cloth manufacturer. — **cārāyāniya**, *ās*, m. pl. a nickname of a school of the Carāyāṇas, Pat. on Kāty., on Pāṇ. i, 1, 73; (cf. *odana-pāṇiniya*). — **dhāvaka**, n. one who cleans woollen clothes. — **barhisha**, n., N. of a man, Hariv.; BhP.; VP. — **vāhya** or **-vāhyaka**, m. = *kambali-vāhyaka* below. — **hāra**, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), n. pl. the descendants of this man, *gaṇa yaskāddi*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 63. **Kambalārpa** (for *kambala-rpa*, Vārt. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 89), n. a debt consisting of a woollen blanket or garment. **Kambalānka**, f. a kind of vegetable, L.

Kambalaka, *as*, m. a woollen cloth or garment, Suśr.; (*ikā*), f., *gaṇa pakṣhādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

Kambalin, mfn. covered with a woollen cloth or blanket, wearing a woollen garment, Jain.; (*ī*), m. 'having a dew-lap,' an ox, L. **Kambali-vāhyaka**, n. a carriage drawn by oxen.

Kambaliya, mf(ā)n. fit for woollen blankets &c., Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 3.

Kambalya, *am*, n. (īc. f. ā, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 22) one hundred Palas of wool (necessary for making a woollen blanket), Pāṇ. v, 1, 3.

कम्बालायिन् kambālāyin, ī, m. a sort of kite, W. (?)

कम्बि kambī, īs, f. a ladle or spoon, L.; a shoot or branch or joint of a bamboo, L.

कम्बु kambu, *us*, m. (u, n., L.) a conch; a shell, MBh. iv, 255; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; (*us*), m. a bracelet or ring made of shells, MBh.; a bracelet in general, L.; three lines or marks in the neck (indicative of good fortune), VarBṛS.; the neck, L.; an elephant, L.; a tube-shaped bone, L.; a vein or tubular vessel of the body, W.; a sort of Curcuma, L. — **काण्ठा**, mf(ā)n. 'shell-neck,' having folds in the neck like a spiral shell (cf. above), Kathās. — **काम्बुका**, mfn. id., BhP. — **काश्र्ठा**, f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **ग्रीवा**, mf(ā)n. = **काण्ठा** above, MBh.; R. &c.; (*as*), m. 'shell-neck,' N. of a tortoise, Pañcat.; (*ā*), f. a shell-like neck (i. e. one marked with three lines, cf. above), L. — **जा**, m. a kind of drum. — **पुशपि**, f. Andropogon Aciculatus, L. — **मालिनी**, f. id., L. **कम्बव-तयिन**, m. the bird Falco Cheela, L.

काम्बुका, *as*, n. a conch, shell, L.; a mean person, W.; (*ā*), f. Physalis Flexuosa, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a town, Kathās.

काम्बु, *us*, m. (√*kam*, Uṇ. i, 95), a thief, plunderer; a bracelet, W.

काम्बुका, *as*, m. the husk of rice, AV. xi, 1, 29; Gṛhyas.

काम्बोजा, *ās*, m. pl. N. of a people and its country; (*as*), m. the king of this people, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 175; a shell, L.; a species of elephant, L.; (cf. *kāmboja*). — **मुण्डा**, mfn. bald like a Kamboja, *gaṇa mayūra-vyaṇsakādi*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72; (cf. Hariv. 780c). **काम्बोजादी**, m., N. of a *gaṇa*, Kāty on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 175.

कम्ब kambha. See p. 252, col. 1.

कम्भारी kambhārī, f. Gmelina Arborea, L.

कम्बु kambhu, u, n. the fragrant root of Andropogon Moricatus.

कम्बत् kam-vat. See p. 252, col. 1.

कय कया (Ved. for 2. *ka*; only gen. sg. with *cit*), every one (e.g. *ni śū namātimam kdayasya cit*, bow well down the loudness of every one, RV. i, 129, 5), RV. i, 27, 8; viii, 25, 15; [cf. Zd. *kaya*; Armen. *ui*].

कया, ind. (inst. fem. of 2. *ka*) in what manner? RV.

कयस्या kayasthā, f. a medicinal plant, L.; (v. l. for *vayasthā*).

कयाद् kayād, v. l. for *krayād*, q. v., SV.

कयाधु kayādhu, *us* (ūs, v. l.), f., N. of Hiranyakaśipu's wife, BhP. vi, 18, 12; Conum. on TBr.

कयय kayya, *as*, m., N. of a prince (founder of a shrine and a Vihāra called after him), Rājat.

कयया, *as*, m., N. of a man, Rājat.

कययट kayyaṭa, *as*, m. = *kaiyyaṭa*, q. v.

कर 1. *karā* (for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mf(ī, rarely ā). (√ 1. *kri*), a doer, maker, causer, doing, making, causing, producing (esp. ifc.; cf. *duḥkha-kara*, *bhayaṃ-kā*, *sampat-kā*, &c.; cf. Lat. *cerus*, 'creator'), AV. xii, 2, 2; Mn.; Pañcat. &c.; helping, promoting, RV. i, 116, 13; (*as*), m. the act of doing, making &c. (ifc.; cf. *īśat-kara*, *su-kā*, *dush-kā*, &c.); 'the doer,' the hand, RV. x, 67, 6; MBh.; Mn. &c.; a measure (the breadth of twenty-four thumbs); an elephant's trunk, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; the claws of a crab, Hit.; symbolical expression for the number two; the lunar mansion Hasta, VarBṛS. — **काचपिक**, f. a particular position of the fingers. — **काचा**, m. an elephant's temple (cf. *karaṇa*); Centropus Pyropterus, Nigh. — **काण्ठा**, m. 'hand-thorn,' a finger-nail, L. — **कामला**, n. 'hand-lotus,' the hand (esp. of a lover or a mistress), Ritus; (cf. *padma*, *paṇikaja*, &c. below). — **कार्पा**, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — **काला**, m. the hand hollowed to receive water, W. — **कालया**, m. n. 'hand-bud,' the hand closed in the form of a bud, L.; 'hand-shoot,' the finger, Ritus; Daś. — **कुदमला**, n. 'hand-bud' (cf. above),

the finger, W. — **कृततमान**, mfn. 'living from hand to mouth,' destitute, MBh. xiii, 1625. — **कोशा**, m. the hand hollowed to receive water; (cf. *-kalāsa*). — **ग्रीहि**, f. the act of taking the hand, Hcar. — **ग्राहा** (1. *kara-graha*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), m. taking the hand (of the bride; one part of the ceremony being the placing of the bride's right hand with the palm uppermost in the right hand of the bridegroom), marriage, Kathās. — **ग्राहणा** (1. *kara-grahana*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), n. id., MBh. ii, 900; Pañcat. &c.; (cf. *pāṇi-grā*). — **ग्रहाम**, ind. p. so as to take the hand, Kās. on Pāṇ. iii, 4, 39. — **ग्रहिन** (1. *kara-grāhin*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. taking the hand, W.; a bridegroom, T. — **गहारशना**, m. a churning-stick, W.; (n.) the act of rubbing the hands together, W. — **गहारशिन**, m. a churning-stick, W. — **गह्ता**, m. a kind of poisonous tree, Suśr. ii, 251, 14; 252, 2. — **चोहदा**, m. Trophis Aspera, BhPr.; (*ā*), f. a species of tree (commonly called *sindura-pushpi-vriksha*), L. — **जा**, m. 'produced in or from the hand,' a finger-nail, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; Pongamia Glabra (= *karañja*), L.; (*am*), n. a kind of perfume (resembling a nail in appearance, = *vyāghra-nakha*), L.; *-vardhana*, m., N. of a prince; *-jākhya*, n. a perfume (= *-ja*), L. — **जप्या**, m., N. of a man; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of his tribe, Hariv. — **ज्योदि**, m., N. of a tree (= *hasta-jyodī*), L. — **ताला**, m. the palm of the hand, R.; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; (*ā*), f. a knife, Kathās.; *-gata*, mfn. being in the hand or in one's possession, Pañcat.; Śak.; *-tāla*, m. clapping the hands, Git.; *-dhṛita*, mfn. held in the hand, W.; *-stha*, mfn. resting in the palm of the hand, W.; *-tāmalaka*, n. 'a myrobalan lying in the hand,' anything quite clear to all eyes. — **तलि-वृ**, to take in the palm of the hand, BhP. viii, 7, 42. — **तलि-कृता**, mfn. taken in the open hand, lying open. — **तास**, ind. from the hand, out of the hand. — **ताला**, *as*, ī, m. f. a musical instrument, a cymbal, L.; (*am*), n. beating time by clapping the hands, Balar. — **तल्ला**, n. a cymbal; (*ikā*), f. clapping the hands, Naish.; beating time by clapping, Kathās.; a kind of cymbal, L. — **त्रिपा**, n. Pandanus Odoratissimus, Nigh. — **तोय**, f., N. of a river in the north-east of Bengal (said to have originated from the water poured into the hand of Śiva at his marriage with Pārvatī, and thrown by him on the ground), MBh.; VP. — **तोयिनी**, f., N. of a river (probably = the last), MBh. xiii, 4887. — **दा** (1. *kara-da*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. one who gives his hand, W. — **दक्षहा**, mfn. handy, dexterous, ready, W. — **द्रुमा**, m., N. of a poisonous tree (= *kāra-skara*), L. — **द्विश**, m. pl., N. of a tribe or school, Tāṇḍya Br. ii, 15, 4; iii, 6, 4. — **द्विपा**, m. Guilandina Bonducella, Nigh. — **धृति**, mfn. held or supported by the hand, Megh. — **निहिता**, mfn. held in the hand, W. — **म-धामा**, m., N. of two princes, MBh.; VP. &c. — **म-धायाम**, mfn. sucking the hand, Vop. — **न्यस्ता-कपोलान्त**, ind. the end of the cheek held in the hand. — **न्यासा**, m. marking the hand with mystical figures, BhP. — **पाणका**, m. = *kamala* above. — **पात्रा**, n. a saw, Suśr.; Hit.; splashing water about while bathing, playing or gambling in water, L.; (*ā*), f. a species of fig-tree, L.; *-vat*, m. Borassus Flabelliformis (the leaves being compared to a saw), L. — **पात्रका**, n. a saw, L.; (*ikā*), f. playing in water; (cf. *-paṭra*). — **पद्मा**, m. n. = *kamala* above. — **पार्या**, m. Abelmoschus Esculentus, L.; a kind of Ricinus, L. — **पालावा**, m. 'hand-shoot,' a finger, MärkP.; = *-kisalaya* above, T. — **पात्रा**, n. splashing water about while bathing (cf. *-paṭra* above), L.; the hand hollowed so as to hold anything, W.; (*ā*), f. a cup made of leather, L. — **पला** (1. *kara-pāla*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), n. 'hand-protecting,' a sword, scymitar, L. — **पलाका**, m. id., L.; (*ikā*), f. a cudgel, short club or wooden sword, a sword or one-edged knife, L. — **पल्लि**, m. a kind of sword, L. — **पुता**, m. joining the palms of the hands in token of respect, W.; the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything, W.; a box, chest with a lid, MBh. xiv, 1928; *-jāñjali*, m. cavity made in joining the palms of the hands, R. — **पुति**, f. the hollow of the hand, Śārng. — **प्रिशन्था**, a. the back of the hand, W. — **प्रचेया** (1. *kara-pracheya*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. to be held or taken hold of by the hand, W. — **प्रदा** (1. *kara-prada*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), mfn. giving the hand &c. — **प्रप्ता**, mfn. held in the hand, obtained, possessed, Hit. — **बाका**, m. a species of bird, VarBṛS. — **बादारा**, n. 'a jujube lying in the hand,' anything quite

clear to all eyes, Vāsav. — **बाला**, see *-vāla* below. — **भाञ्जिका**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. — **भाञ्जिका**, v. l. for the above, VP. — **भञ्जाना**, m., N. of a Brahman, BhP. — **भन्ति**, m. a finger-nail. — **भृशुशाना**, n. a hand-ornament, bracelet. — **माण्डलिन**, m. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — **माध्या**, m. a particular measure (= *karsha*), ŚārngS. — **मन्दा**, m., N. of a man. — **मार्दा**, m. Carissa Carandas, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, ŚivP.; (*ī*), f. Carissa Carandas, L. — **मार्दका**, n. id.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Carissa Carandas, Suśr. i, 210, 18. — **माला**, f. the hand used as a rosary (the joints of the fingers corresponding to the beads), Tantras. &c. — **मुक्ता**, n. (scil. *astra*) a missile, weapon thrown with the hand; a dart, javelin &c., L.; *-tēṣvara*, n., N. of a temple. — **मोकशा**, m. the act of setting free the hand (of the bride by her father when the wedding is finished; cf. Kathās. xvi, 82), Pañcat. — **मोहाना**, n. id., ib. — **रुद्धा**, mfn. stopped by the hand, held tight or fast. — **रुहा**, m. 'growing from the hand,' a finger-nail, Śak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; Unguis Odoratus, L.; *-pada*, n. a scratch with the finger-nail, Megh. 95. — **रद्धि** (*kara-riddhi*) = *-tālī* above, L.; indication of luck by the hand, T. — **वार्तम**, ind. p. whilst turning the hand, Kās. on Pāṇ. iii, 4, 39. — **वलि**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **वरका**, m., N. of Skanda, L. — **वारी**, n. water from the hand. — **वला**, m. a sword, scymitar, MBh.; BhP. &c. (cf. *-pāla* above); a finger-nail, L.; *-putrī*, f. a knife, Virac. — **वलि**, m. a kind of sword, L. — **वल्लिका**, f. = *-pālīka* above, L. — **विन्दा**, m., N. of an author. — **विन्दि**, n. (fr. the last), the work of Karaviṇḍa. — **विमुक्ति**, f., N. of a Tirtha. — **विरा**, m. Oleander (Nerium Odorum), MBh.; Suśr.; Mṛjich.; VarBṛS.; a species of Soma, Suśr. ii, 164, 15; a sword, L.; a particular spell (for recovering a missile of mystic properties after its discharge), R.; the thumb; a cemetery, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1557; of a Daitya, L.; of a town on the river Venjā (founded by Padma-varṇa), Hariv. 5230 (cf. *kara-vira-pura* below); of a town on the river Dṛishadvatī (the residence of Candrasekhara), KapS.; of a mountain, BhP.; (*ā*), f. red arsenic, L.; (*ī*), f. a woman who has borne a son, a mother, L.; a good cow, L.; N. of Aditi, T.; (*am*), n. the flower of Oleander, L.; *-kanda-samjā*, m. a species of onion; a bulb (= *taila-kanda*), L.; *-karambhin*, n., N. of a wood, Hariv. 8954 (v. l. *karavirākara*); *-pura*, n., N. of a town founded by Padma-varṇa (cf. *karavira*), MBh.; *-bhujā*, f. Cajanus Indicus, L.; *-bhūshā*, f. = *-bhujā*, T.; *-māhātmya*, n., N. of a work; *-vratā*, n. a certain rite; *-rākara*, n., N. of a wood, Hariv. — **विरका**, m. the poisonous root of Oleander, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L.; a sword, L.; a cemetery, L.; a particular part of the face, VarBṛS.; N. of a Nāga, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. red arsenic, Nigh.; (*am*), n. the flower of Oleander, L. — **विर्या**, m., N. of a physician, Suśr. i, 18. — **विराम**, m., N. of Bhīmasena, L. — **सक्का**, f. a finger, L. — **सिकरा**, m. water expelled by an elephant's trunk, L. — **सुद्धि**, f. cleansing the hands with fragrant flowers, Tantras. — **सुका**, m. 'hand-spicule,' a finger-nail, L. — **सादा** (1. *kara-sāda*; for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), m. languor of the hands, Pañcat. — **सुत्रा**, n. an auspicious string (tied to the hand at marriage &c.), T. — **स्था**, mfn. lying in the hand, Naish. — **स्थालिन**, m. 'using the hands for a jar,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1243. — **स्थि-वृ**, to lay on the hand. — **स्पन्दा**, m. trembling of the hands. — **स्फोटा**, m. extending the hands, Pañcat. — **स्वाना**, m. sound produced by clapping the hands, R. — **स्वामिन**, m., N. of a Tirtha. — **हाति**, f. a blow with the hand. 1. **काराग्रा** (for 2. see p. 254, col. 3), n. the tip of an elephant's trunk, L.; tip of the finger, Śiś. — **पालावा**, m. 'hand-shoot,' a finger; *-ja*, m. a finger-nail. **कारागृहता**, m. a blow with the hand, Bhartṛ. **काराङ्गना**, m. a much-frequented market, L. **काराङ्गलि**, f. a finger of the hand, Kathās. **कारामार्दा**, m. = *kara-mārda*. **कारामाला**, n. = *karatālmāla*. **काराम्बुका**, m. Carissa Carandas, L. **कारामला**, *ka*, m. id., L. **कारारोता**, m. finger-ring. **कारारोहा**, m. id., L. **काराङ्गला**, n. a lute, L. **कारारपिता**, mfn. placed in hand. **कारालम्बा**, m. a support of the hand, means of safety, Hit.; (mfn.) stretching out one's hand to support or raise another, W. **कारालम्बाना**, n. the act of supporting the hand, helping, sustaining. **कारेन्दुका**, m. a sort of grass, L. **कारोत्पला**, n. a lotus-hand; (cf. *-kamala* above.)

Karôdaka, n. water held in or poured into the hand, W.

1. **Karaka** (for 2. see col. 3), *as*, m. a water-vessel (esp. one used by students or ascetics), MBh.; R.; a species of bird, L.; hand (?), L.; N. of several plants (the pomegranate tree, *Pongamia Glabra*, *Butea Frondosa*, *Bauhinia Variegata*, *Mimusops Elenigi*, *Capparis Aphylla*), L.; a cocoa-nut shell, L.; (*as, am*), m. n. a cocoa-nut shell hollowed to form a vessel; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; VP.; (*am*), n. fungus, mushroom, L.; (*ikā*), f. a wound caused by a finger-nail, Śis. iv, 29. — **caturthi**, f. the fourth day in the dark half of the month Āvina. — **toya**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **pātrikā**, f. a leather vessel for holding water. **Karakāmbu**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. **Karakāmbhas**, m. id., L.

Karāṇa (once *karand*, RV. i, 119, 7), *mī*(*ī*)n. doing, making, effecting, causing (esp. ifc.; cf. *anta-karāṇa*, *ushnam-k*^o, &c.), R. &c.; clever, skilful, RV. i, 119, 7; (*as*), m. a helper, companion, AV. vi, 46, 2; xv, 5, 1-6; xix, 57, 3; a man of a mixed class (the son of an outcast Kshatriya, Mn. x, 22; or the son of a Śūdra woman by a Vaiśya, Yājñ. i, 92; or the son of a Vaiśya woman by a Kshatriya, MBh. i, 2446; 4521; the occupation of this class is writing, accounts &c.); a writer, scribe, W.; (in Gr.) a sound or word as an independent part of speech (or as separated from the context; in this sense usually n.), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 41; Pat.; Comm. on RPāt.; (in mus.) a kind of time, Kum. vi, 40; (*ī*), f. a woman of the above mixed tribe, Yājñ. i, 95; (with *śulā*) an adopted daughter, R. (ed. Gorr.) i, 19, 9; (in arithm.) a surd or irrational number, surd root; the side of a square, Śulbas.; Comm. on VS.; a particular measure, Comm. on Kāty-Śr.; a particular position of the fingers; (*am*), n. the act of making, doing, producing, effecting, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. (very often ifc., e.g. *muṣhī-k*^o, *virūpa-k*^o); an act, deed, RV.; an action (esp. a religious one), Yājñ. i, 250; R.; the special business of any tribe or caste, L.; a calculation (esp. an astronomical one), VarBṛS.; an astrological division of the day (these Karāṇas are eleven, viz. *vaṭa*, *valava*, *kaulava*, *tailita*, *gara*, *vanija*, *viṣhī*, *śakuni*, *calushpada*, *kintughna*, and *nāga*, two being equal to a lunar day; the first seven are called *a-dhruvāni* or movable, and fill, eight times repeated, the space from the second half of the first day in the moon's increase to the first half of the fourteenth day in its wane; the four others are *dhruvāni* or fixed, and occupy the four half-days from the second half of the fourteenth day in the wane of the moon to the first half of the first day in its increase), VarBṛS.; Śuīr. &c.; pronunciation, articulation, APāt.; (in Gr.) a sound or word as an independent part of speech, separated from its context, Pāṇ.; Kāś. &c.; (*karāṇa* may be used in this way like *kāra*, e.g. *iti-karāṇa*, ŚāṅkhŚr.); the posture of an ascetic; a posture in sexual intercourse; instrument, means of action, Svet-Up.; Yājñ.; Megh.; an organ of sense or of speech, VPāt.; PārGr.; (in law) an instrument, document, bond, Mn. viii, 51; 52; 154; (in Gr.) the means or instrument by which an action is effected, the idea expressed by the instrumental case, instrumentality, Pāṇ. i, 4, 42; ii, 3, 18; iii, 2, 45; cause (= *kāraṇa*); a spell, charm, Kathās. (cf. *karāṇa-prayoga*); rhythm, time, Kum.; body, Megh.; Kum.; Kād.; N. of a treatise of Varāha-mihira on the motion of the planets; of a work belonging to the Śiva-darsana; a field, L.; the mind, heart, W. (cf. *anta-karāṇa*); grain, W. — **krutūhala**, n., N. of a work on practical astronomy by Bhāskara. — **kesarin**, m., N. of a work. — **grāma**, m. the senses collectively, L. — **tā**, f. instrumentality, the state of being an instrument, Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 33. — **trāpa**, n. 'protecting the organs of sense', the head, L. — **tva**, n. instrumentality, mediate agency, KapṢ. — **niyama**, m. repression or restraint of the organs of sense. — **neri** and **nerika**, m. a kind of dance. — **paddhati**, f., N. of a work. — **prakāśa**, m., N. of a work. — **prabodha**, m., N. of a work. — **prayoga**, m. spell, charm, Kathās. xlv, 151; xlix, 147. — **yati**, f. a kind of time (in mus.) — **vat**, mfn. articulated, TPāt. — **vinaya**, m. manner of pronunciation, TPāt. — **vyākṛa**, m. action of the senses, T. — **sāra**, m., N. of a work on practical astronomy by Bhāskara. — **sūtra**, n., N. of a work, LIL. — **sthāna-bheda**, m. difference of articulation or organ of pronunciation. **Karāṇāṭṭa**, n., N. of a

place. **Karāṇādhikāra**, m. a chapter on the subject of pronunciation. **Karāṇādhipa**, m. 'lord of the organs', the principle of life, living soul, T.; the god presiding over each sense (e.g. the sun is the lord of the eye &c.), T. **Karāṇābha**, *as*, m. pl. the years used in astronomical calculations, i.e. years of the Śāka era, Comm. on VarBṛS.

Karāṇi, *is*, f. doing, making (cf. *a-karāṇi*); form, aspect, Balar. &c.

Karāṇin, mfn. having instruments, VP.; (*ī*), m., N. of a teacher.

Karāṇiya, mfn. to be done or made or effected &c., MBh.; R. &c.

Karāṇḍa, *as*, (*ī*, L.), *am*, mfn. (Up. i, 128) a basket or covered box of bamboo wicker-work, BhP.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a bee-hive, honey-comb, L.; (*as*), m. a sword, L.; a sort of duck, L.; a species of plant (= *dalādhaka*), L.; (*am*), n. a piece of wood, block, Bhpr. — **phalaka**, m. Feronia Elephantum, L. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddhist work.

Karāṇḍaka, *as*, *ikā*, m. f. a basket, Kathās. — **nivāpa**, m., N. of a place near Rājagṛīha. — **vat**, ind. like a basket, Karāṇḍ.

Karāṇḍin, *ī*, m. (*karāṇḍas tad-ākāro 'sty asya*, T.) a fish, L.

1. **Karabha** (for 2. see col. 3), *as*, m. (✓*kṛī*, Up. iii, 122; but more probably connected with 1. *karā*), the trunk of an elephant, MBh.; Śak. &c.; a young elephant, BhP.; a camel, MBh.; Śuīr. &c.; a young camel, Pañcat.; the metacarpus (the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers), Śāh.; Comm. on Up. &c.; (in mus.) a singer who wrinkles the forehead when singing; a kind of perfume, L.; a wall, L.; N. of Danta-vakra (king of the Karūshas), MBh. ii, 577; (*ā*), f. a particular plant, L.; (*ī*), f. a she-camel, L.; Tragia Involucrata, L. — **kāṇḍikā**, f. Echinops Echinatus, L. — **grāma**, m., N. of a village, Kathās. — **grīva**, m., N. of a fortress in the Vindhya mountain, Kathās. — **priya**, m. a sort of tree, L.; (*ā*), f. a sort of Alhagi, L. — **vallabha**, m. Feronia Elephantum. **Karabhāḍani**, f. a species of Alhagi (= *priyā* above). **Karabhāṣṭaka**, n., N. of a work. **Karabhōrū**, f. a woman whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant, Śak.; Naish. &c.

Karabhaka, *as*, m., N. of a messenger, Śak.; of a village, Kathās.; (cf. *karabha-grāma* above.)

Karabhin, *ī*, m. 'having a trunk,' an elephant, L.

Kāras, *as*, n. a deed, action, RV. iv, 19, 10.

Karāṇa, *as*, m. the fore-part of the arm, RV.; a finger-nail, ŚāṅkhŚr.

1. **Kari**, mfn. (ifc.) causing, accomplishing (cf. *śakṛit-k*^o); (*is*), m. the hand, L.

2. **Kari** (in comp. for *karin*, col. 3). — **kanā**, f. Piper Chaba; — **vallī**, f. id. — **kumbha**, m. the frontal globe of an elephant. — **kusumbha**, m. a fragrant powder prepared from the flowers of *Nagakesara*, L. — **kusumbhaka**, m. id. — **kṛit**, m. Pongamia Glabra, L. — **krīḥṇā**, f. Piper Chaba, Nigh. — **garjita**, n. the roaring of elephants, L. — **oarma**, n. an elephant's hide. — **ja**, m. a young elephant, L. — **danta**, m. an elephant's tusk, W.; ivory, W. — **dāreka**, m. a lion, L. — **nāsā**, f. the trunk of an elephant, L. — **nāsikā**, f. a kind of musical instrument, W. — **pa**, m. the keeper of an elephant [T.], *gaṇa cūṛṇḍi*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 134. — **patra**, n., N. of a plant; (cf. *tālīka-patra*). — **patha**, m. the way of an elephant, *gaṇa deva-pathādi*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 108. — **pippali**, f. Pothos Officialis, L.; Piper Chaba, L. — **potā**, m. a young elephant, L. — **bandha**, m. the post to which an elephant is tied, L. — **makara**, m. a fabulous monster, L. — **mandita**, n., N. of a wood, Kathās. lxx, 40. — **mācala**, m. 'destroyer of elephants,' a lion, L. — **muktā**, f. a pearl (said to be found sometimes in an elephant's head), L. — **mukha**, m. 'elephant-faced,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **yādas**, n. a water-elephant, hippopotamus, W. — **rata**, n. 'elephant's coitus,' a kind of coitus, Kir. v, 23. — **vara**, m. an excellent elephant. — **vaijayantī**, f. a flag carried by an elephant, L. — **śāvaka**, m. a young elephant under five years old, L. — **sundarikā**, f. a gauge, water-mark, L. — **skandha**, m. a herd of elephants, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51. — **hasta**, m. a particular position of the hands. **Karindra**, m. a large elephant, a war or state elephant; Indra's elephant, W.

Karika, m. ifc. (= *karin*) an elephant, Śis. iv, 29; (*karikā*, f., see 1. *karaka*.)

Karipi, f. (fr. the next), a female elephant, Bhartṛ.; Vikr.; Kathās.; — *sahāya*, m. the male of the female elephant.

Karin, mfn. doing, effecting &c.; Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70; (*ī*), m. 'having a trunk,' an elephant, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; (*inī*), f., see above.

Karishtha, mfn. (superl.) doing most, doing very much, RV. vii, 97, 7.

Karishan, mfn. (ifc.) doing, accomplishing, Daś.

Karishya, mfn. to be done [= *karīṣya*, Say.], RV. i, 165, 9.

Karishyat, mfn. (fut. p. of ✓*t. kṛī*, q. v.) about to do; future, AitBr.

Kariyas, mfn. (compar.) one who does more, W. (?)

Karāṭa, *as*, m. a finger-nail, L.

Kareṇu, *us*, m. (Up. ii, 1) an elephant, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; Pterospermum Acerifolium, L.; (*us* [and *ūs*, L.]), f. a female elephant, MBh.; Śuīr.; Ragh. &c.; a sort of plant, Śuīr. ii, 171, 16; 173, 7; the Śvarabhakti (q. v.) between *r* and *h*, Comm. on TPāt. — **pāla**, m. 'keeper of an elephant,' N. of a man. — **bhū**, m., N. of Palakāpya, L. — **matī**, f., N. of the wife of Nakula (and daughter of a king of the Cedis), MBh. — **varya**, m. a large or powerful elephant. — **suta**, m. = *bhū* above.

Kareṇuka, *am*, n. the poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu, Śuīr. ii, 251, 18; (*ā*), f. a female elephant, Pañcat.

क 2. **kara** (for 1. see p. 253, col. 1), m. (✓*kṛī*), a ray of light, sunbeam, moonbeam, R.; Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; hail, L.; royal revenue, toll, tax, tribute, duty, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — **graha** (2. *kara-graha*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 2), m. levying or gathering taxes; a tax-gatherer. — **grahana** (2. *kara-grahana*), n. levying or gathering taxes. — **grāhin** (2. *kara-grāhin*), mfn. levying a tax, a tax-collector. — **jāla**, n. a pencil of rays, a stream of light, W. — **da**, mfn. paying taxes, subject to tax, tributary, MBh.; ✓*di-kṛī*, to render tributary, Hcar.; ✓*di-kṛita*, mfn. made tributary, subjugated, MBh. i, 4462. — **pāya**, n. a commodity given as tribute, MBh. ii, 1052. — **pāla** (2. *kara-pāla*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 2), m. chief tax-gatherer, Pañcat. — **praceya**, mfn. to be collected by taxes. — **prada** (2. *kara-prada*), mfn. paying taxes, tributary, MBh. iii, 14774. — **rudh**, mfn. ray-obstructing. — **vat**, mfn. paying tribute. — **sāda** (2. *kara-sāda*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), m. the fading away of rays, Pañcat. — **spanda** (2. *kara-spanda*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), m. trembling of rays. — **sphota** (2. *kara-sphota*; for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), m. extending the rays. — **hāra**, mfn. taking tribute, BhP. 2. **Karāgra** (for 1. see p. 253, col. 3), n. point of a ray. **Karōtkara**, m. a bundle of rays; a heavy tax, W.

2. **Karaka** (for 1. see col. 1), m. hail; toll, tax, tribute. **Karakābhigāta**, m. shower of hail, Śārng. 1. **Karakāsāra**, m. a shower of hail. 2. **Karakāsāra**, Nom. P. *karakāsāratī*, to pour or shower down like hail, Dhūrtas.

2. **Karabha** (for 1. see col. 2), *am*, n. the lunar mansion called Hasta, Hcat.

Kari ✓*kṛī*, to offer as a tribute, Kathās. xix, 114.

कराकयु karakāyu, *us*, m., N. of a son of Dhṛitarāṣṭra (cf. *kanakāyu*), MBh. i, 6982.

कराका karaṅka, *as*, m. the skull, head, Kathās.; Mālatim.; a cocoa-nut hollowed to form a cup or vessel, L.; a kind of sugar-cane (cf. the next), L.; any bone of the body, L.; [cf. Gk. *κόρυς*, *képas*, *korymbos*; Lat. *carina*, *cornu*, *cancer*; Eng. *horn*; cf. *karaka*.] — **śālī**, m. a sort of sugar-cane.

Karāṅkiṇī, f., N. of a Yogini, Hcat.

कराङ्ग karāṅga (v. l. for *karāṅga*), m. a market, fair, W.

करचुलि karaculi, *is*, m., N. of a country, Viddh.

करञ्ज karañja, *as*, m. the tree Pongamia Glabra (used medicinally), Āp.; Śuīr.; MBh. iii; N. of an enemy of Indra (slain by this god), RV. i, 53, 8; (*ī*), f. Galedupa Piscidia, Bhpr. — **phalaka**, m. Feronia Elephantum, L. — **hā**, mfn. pernicious to Karañja, RV. x, 48, 8.

Karañjaka, *as*, *ikā*, m. f. Pongamia Glabra, MBh.; R.; Śuīr.; Verbesina Scandens, L.

करट *karāṭa*, *as*, m. an elephant's temple, MBh.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; the spot between the forehead and ear of a bird, VarBṛS.; a crow, BhP. v, 14, 29; Śāntiś. &c.; a kind of drum, Comm. on VarBṛS.; a man of a low or degraded profession, L.; a bad Brāhman, L.; an atheist, unbeliever, impugner of the doctrines of the Veda, L.; a kind of funeral ceremony, L.; Carthamus Tinctorius, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 370; VP.; of a royal dynasty; (*ā*), f. an elephant's temple; a cow difficult to be milked, L.; (*ī*), f. a crow, L.; (mfn.) dark-red, VarBṛS. 61, 2; 6. **कराट-मुखा**, *n*, the spot where an elephant's temple bursts, MBh.

कराटका, *as*, m. a crow, L.; N. of a jackal, Pañcat.; Hit. &c.

कराटि, *ī*, m. an elephant, Subh. **कराटि-कृतुका**, *n*, N. of a work treating on elephants.

करटु *karāṭu*, *us*, m. the Numidian crane, L.; (cf. *karāṭavyā*, *karāṭu*, &c.)

करण *karāṇa*, &c. See p. 254, col. 1.

करण्ड *karāṇḍa*. See p. 254, col. 2.

करप *karatha*, *as*, m., N. of a physician, Brahmap.

करन्ध *karandha*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

करफु *karaphu*, a particular high number, L. (Buddh.)

करभ *karabha*, &c., for 1. see p. 254, col. 2; for 2., p. 254, col. 3.

करम *karama*, *as*, m. (= *kalama*) a reed for writing with, Kāraṇḍ.

करमट्ट *karamaṭṭa*, *as*, m. the betel-nut tree, L.

करमरी *karamarī*, f. a prisoner, L.

करमाल *karamāla*, *as*, m. smoke (probably a corruption of *khatamāla*).

करम्ब *karamba*, mfn. (✓1. *kṛī*, Uṇ. iv, 82), mixed; set, inlaid, W.; (*as*), m. a kind of gruel.

करम्बिता, mfn. intermingled, mixed, Git.; Naish.; Viddh. &c.; pounded, reduced to grains or dust, W.; set, inlaid, W.

करम्ब *karambhā*, *as*, m. groats or coarsely-ground oats &c.; a dish of parched grain, a cake or flour or meal mixed with curds, a kind of gruel (generally offered to Pūshan as having no teeth to masticate hard food), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; a mixture; N. of a poisonous plant, Suśr.; of a son of Śakuni and father of Devarāta, Hariv.; of the father of Asura Mahisha; of a monkey, R.; of a brother of Rāmabha; (*ā*), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L.; fennel; N. of the daughter of a king of Kālīṅga and wife of Akrodhana, MBh. i, 3775; (mfn.) mixed (as an odour), BhP. — **पट्रा**, *n*, a dish of gruel, ŚBr. — **भृगा**, mfn. one who receives gruel for his part, ŚāṅkhBr. — **वलुक**, *ās*, f. nom. pl. hot sand as gruel (a certain punishment in hell), MärkP.; MBh.; — **तपा**, *ās*, m. pl. the pains caused by this punishment, Mn. xii, 76. **करम्बहृद्**, mfn. eating groats or gruel, RV. vi, 56, 1.

करम्बहका, *as*, m. a kind of Achyranthes, Nigh.; N. of a man, Kathās.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MärkP.; (*am*), n. groats, coarsely-ground oats &c., Rājat.; a document drawn up in different dialects, Śāh.

करम्बहि, *is*, m., N. of a son of Śakuni and father of Devarāta, BhP.; VP.; (*ayas*), pl. the lineage of Karambhi.

करम्बहिन, mfn. possessing gruel, RV.

करडि *kararddhi*, f. a cymbal, L.

करवी *karavī*, f. the leaf of the plant *Asa Foetida*, Suśr.; (cf. *karvarī*, *kavarī*, *kāvarī*.)

करवीक *karavika*, *as*, m., N. of a mountain.

करवीर *kara-vīra*. See p. 253, col. 3.

करस् *kāras*. See under 1. *kard*.

करस *karsna*. See under 1. *kard*.

करहा *karahañcā*, f., N. of a metre of four lines (each consisting of seven syllables).

करहाट *karahāṭa*, *as*, m. the tree *Vangueria Spinosa*, Suśr.; the fibrous root of a lotus, L.; N. of a region,

Karahāṭaka, *as*, m. *Vangueria Spinosa*, Suśr.; N. of an heretical prince, MBh. ii, 1173; a series of six śloka with one sentence running through, Comm. on Kāvyaḍ.

कराङ्ग *karāṅga*. See under 1. *kard*, p. 253, col. 3.

कराट *karāṭa*, *as*, m., N. of Gaṇeśa, MaitrS.

करायिका *karāyikā*, f. a bird, a small kind of crane, Pañcat.

करारिन् *karārīn*, ī, m. (*Ṛiṇas*, pl.), N. of a sect worshipping Devi.

कराल *karāla*, mfn. opening wide, cleaving asunder, gaping (as a wound), Mṛicch.; Pañcat.; R. &c.; having a gaping mouth and projecting teeth, BhP.; R.; Prabh.; formidable, dreadful, terrible, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; (*as*), m. a species of animal, musk-deer, Suśr.; Nigh.; a mixture of oil and the resin of *Shorea Robusta*, L.; N. of a region, Rājat.; of an Asura; of a Rakshas; of a Deva-gandharva; (*ā*), f. Hemidesmus Indicus, L.; N. of Durgā, Mālatim.; of a procress, Hit.; (*ī*), f. one of the seven tongues and nine Samidhs of Agni, MuṇḍUp.; Gṛhyas.; a sword; (*am*), n. a sort of basil, Car.; a kind of Ocimum, L. — **करा**, mfn. having a powerful arm or hand; having a large trunk (as an elephant). — **kesara**, m., N. of a lion, Pañcat. — **janaka**, m., N. of a prince (also called Janaka), MBh. — **tripuṭā**, f. a species of corn, L. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. having terrific teeth, BhP. — **bhairava**, n., N. of a Tantra, KūrmaP. [T.] — **mukha**, mfn. having a terrible mouth, Pañcat. — **locana**, mfn. terrific. — **vaktra**, mfn. having a terrible mouth, BhP.; Pañcat. — **vadana**, mfn. id., Bhag.; R.; BhP.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā. **Karālāksha**, m. 'having terrible eyes,' N. of a follower of Skanda, MBh. **Karālānana**, mfn. having a terrific face.

Karālaka, *am*, n. a kind of Ocimum.

Karālīka, *as*, m. a tree, L.; a sword, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā.

Karālita, mfn. rendered formidable, afraid of, alarmed at; magnified, intensified, Kād.

Karālīn, mfn. singing with a gaping and distorted mouth; (*ī*), m. a tree, L.

करि *kari*, &c. See p. 254, col. 2.

करिक्रत *karikrata*, *as*, m., N. of the author of RV. x, 130, 5.

करिभ *karibha*, *as*, m. *Ficus Religiosa*, L.

करिर *karira*, *as*, *am*, m. n. the shoot of a bamboo; (cf. *karira*.)

करिष *kariṣṭha*, &c. See p. 254, col. 3.

करीति *kariṭi*, m., *ayas*, pl., N. of a people, VP.

करीर *karīra*, *as*, *am*, m. n. the shoot of a bamboo, Suśr.; Heat; (*as*), m. a water-jar, L.; Capparis Aphylla (a thorny plant growing in deserts and fed upon by camels), ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr.; (*ā* or *ī*), f. the root of an elephant's tusk, L.; a cricket, small grasshopper, L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Capparis Aphylla. — **kupa**, m. the fruit-season of Capparis Aphylla. — **prastha**, m., N. of a town; (v. l. *karīri-prastha*). — **vati**, f., N. of a woman.

Karīrikā, f. the root of an elephant's tusk, L.

करीरक *karīraka*, *am*, n. fight, battle, L.

करीलदेश *karīla-deśa*, *as*, m., N. of a country.

करीष *kariṣha*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (✓1. *kṛī*, Uṇ. iv, 26), rubbish, refuse; dung, dry cow-dung, ŚBr. ii; Mn. viii, 250; R. &c.; N. of a mountain. — **gan-dhi**, m., N. of a man, Comm. on Pāṇ. — **m-kasha**, m(ā)n. sweeping away dung, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 42. **Karīṣhāgni**, m. a fire of dry cow-dung (this substance is very generally used as fuel in Hindūstān), L. **Karīṣhōṭtha**, m. (scil. *agni*) id., L.

Karīshaka, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

Karīshin, mfn. abounding in dung, AV. iii, 14, 3; xix, 31, 3; (*īpi*), f., N. of a river, MBh.; VP.; a region abounding in dung, *gaṇa pushkarādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 135.

करुण *karūṇa*, m(ā)n. (✓1. *kṛī*, Uṇ. iii, 53; but in some of its meanings fr. ✓1. *kṛī*), mournful, miserable, lamenting, MBh.; Daś. &c.; compas-

sionate, BhP.; (*am*), ind. mournfully, wofully, pitifully, in distress, MBh.; Pañcat.; Vet. &c.; (*as*), m. 'causing pity or compassion,' one of the Rasas or sentiments of a poem, the pathetic sentiment, Śāh. &c.; Citrus Decumana, L.; a Buddha, L.; N. of an Asura, Hariv.; (*ā*), f. pity, compassion, BhP.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; one of the four Brahma-vihāras (Buddh.); the sentiment of compassion (cf. above), L.; a particular tone (in mus.); (*ī*), f. a particular plant, L.; (*am*), n. an action, holy work, RV. i, 100, 7; AV. xii, 3, 47; TS. i. — **dhvani**, m. a cry of distress, Vikr. — **puṇḍarīka**, n., N. of a Buddhist work. — **mallī**, f. *Jasminum Sambac*. — **vedī-tva**, n. compassion, sympathy, Mn. vii, 211; R. — **ve-din**, mfn. compassionate, sympathising, Car.; R. **Karūṇākara**, m., N. of a Brāhman. **Karūṇā-kalpa-latā**, f., N. of a work. **Karūṇātman**, mfn. miserable, mournful, Bālar. **Karūṇānanda-kāvyā**, n., N. of a poem. **Karūṇā-pāra**, mfn. compassionate, tender, L. **Karūṇā-maya**, mfn. 'consisting of compassion,' compassionate, Bālar. **Karūṇā-mallī**, f. = **mallī** above, W. **Karūṇā-rambha**, mfn. engaging in deplorable actions, R. **Karūṇārātra**, mfn. tender with pity, tender-hearted, sensitive. **Karūṇā-vat**, mfn. being in a pitiful state, pitiable, R.; pitiful, compassionate; (*vati*), f., N. of a Surāṅga, Jain. **Karūṇā-vipralambha**, m. grief of separation with the uncertainty of meeting again; sorrowful events occurring during separation, W. **Karūṇā-vṛttī**, mfn. disposed to pity. **Karūṇā-veditā**, f. charitableness, kindness, sympathy, W. **Karūṇēśvara**, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.

Karūṇāya, Nom. P. (MBh.) Ā. (Pāṇ.) *karuṇāyati*, -le, to be compassionate, pity.

Karūṇin, mfn. (fr. *karūṇā*, *gaṇa sukhādi*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 131), being in a pitiful condition, pitiable; compassionate, pitiful.

करुणाम *karuṭhāma*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Dushyanta (and father of Ākrīṭa), Hariv.; (v. l. *karūṭhāma*.)

करुण्यक *karundhaka*, *as*, m., N. of a son of Śūra (and brother of Vasu-deva), VP.

करुम *karūma*, *as*, m. a kind of demon, AV. viii, 6, 10.

करुकर *karūkara*, *am*, n. the joint of the neck and the back-bone, AV. xi, 9, 8; ŚBr. xii.

करुळित् *karūḷatin*, mfn. one whose teeth are decayed and broken, having gaps in the teeth, RV. iv, 30, 24; Nir.

करुष *karūṣha*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of Danta-vakra (a king of that people), MBh. ii, 577; N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata (the founder of the above people), Hariv.; BhP. &c. — **ja**, m., N. of Danta-vakra (or Danta-vakta), BhP. vii, 10, 37.

Karūṣhaka, *as*, m., N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, BhP. ix, 1, 12 (cf. above); (*am*), n., N. of a species of fruit, MBh. iii, 10039.

करेट *karēṭa*. See p. 254, col. 3.

करेटव्या *karēṭavyā*, f. the Numidian crane, L.

करेणु, *us*, m. id., L.

Karēṇka, *as*, m. id., L.; (cf. *karāṭu*, &c.)

करेणु *karēṇu*, &c. See p. 254, col. 3.

करेनर *karenara*, *as*, m. benzoin, storax, W.

करेवर *karevara*, *as*, m. Olibanum, L.

करोट *karōṭa*, *as*, m. a basin, cup, L.; the bones of the head, the skull, L.

Karōṭaka, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1553; (cf. *karōṭaka*.)

Karōṭi, *is*, f. a basin, cup; the skull, Rājat. &c.

Karōṭika, ifc. (= *karōṭi*) the skull, Rājat. v, 417.

करोत्कर *karōṭkara*, &c. See under 1. and 2. *kara*.

कर्क *karka* (a Sautra root), to laugh.

कर्क *karkā*, m(ā)n. (✓1. *kṛī*, Uṇ. iii, 40; cf. *karāṭaka*), white, AV. iv, 38, 6; 7; good, excellent, W.; (*as*), m. a white horse, MBh.; a crab, L.; the sign Cancer; a water-jar, L.; fire, L.; a mirror, L.; a younger brother of the father, L.; beauty, L.; a parti-

cular gem, L.; N. of a plant (= *karkaṭa*), L.; N. of a commentator; (*ā*), f. a white mare, Kathās. cxxi, 278. — *khaṇḍa*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. — *candrasevara-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *oibhūṣṭ*, f. a species of cucumber, L. — *phala*, n., N. of a plant, L. — *rāja*, m., N. of a man. — *valli*, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L. — *sāra*, o. flour or meal mixed with curds, L. — *svāmin*, m., N. of a man. *Karkāka*, mfn. 'white-eyed' (said of the owl), Pañcat. (ed. Bombay). *Karkāha*, m., N. of a plant, L.

Karkāṣa, *as*, m. a crab, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; the sign Cancer, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ. &c.; a particular bird, L.; N. of several plants; the fibrous root of a plant, L.; the curved end of the beam of a balance (to which the strings supporting the scale are attached), Mit.; a pair of compasses in a particular position; a particular position of the hands; a kind of fever, Bhpr.; a kind of coitus, L.; (*ā*), f. Momordica Mixta, L.; (*ī*), f. a female crab, MBh.; Cucumis Utilissimus, a kind of cucumber, Comm. on Tāṇḍya-Br.; a small water-jar, Pañcat.; the fruit of Bombax Heptaphyllum, L.; N. of a Rākshas; [cf. Gk. *καρπίνος*; Lat. *cancer*.] — *pura*, n., N. of a town. — *valli*, f. Achyranthes Aspera, L.; Piper Chaba, L.; Carpogon Priuriens, L. — *śrīṅga*, n. the claw of a crab. Mit.; (*ī*), f. gall-nut (an excrescence on Rhus Succedana), Suśr.; (*ikā*), f. id. *Karkāṭa-kaha*, m. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. *Karkāṭakhyā*, f. gall-nut, Suśr. *Karkāṭāṅga*, f. id., L. *Karkāṭasthi*, n. the shell or crust of a crab, Suśr. ii, 389, 17. *Karkāṭāha*, m. Ægle Marmelos, L.; (*ā*), f. gall-nut (cf. *śrīṅgi* above), Bhpr. *Karkāṭāsa*, m., N. of a sanctuary, Rājat. *Karkāṭāśvara-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivP.

Karkāṭaka, *as*, m. a crab, Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; the sign Cancer, VarBṛS.; a pair of tongs, Daś.; a pair of compasses (cf. *karkaṭa*); a kind of plant, Suśr.; a particular position of the hands; N. of a Nāga, R.; (*ikā*), f. a sort of plant, Suśr. ii, 276, 3; Pañcat.; a kernel, L.; (*am*), n. a kind of poisonous root, Suśr.; a particular fracture of the bones, Suśr. i, 301, 5. *Karkāṭakāsthi*, n. the shell or crust of a crab, Suśr.

Karkāṭi, *is*, f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. *Karkāṭini*, f. Curcuma Xanthorrhiza, L. *Karkāṭu*, *us*, m. the Numidian crane; (cf. *karāṭu*, &c.) *Karki*, *is*, m. the sign Cancer. *Karkin*, *is*, m. id., VarBṛS. *Karki-prastha* or *karki-prastha*, m., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 87. *Karky-ādi*, m., N. of a gaṇa, ib.

कर्कण्डु *karkāṇḍhu*, *us*, *ūs*, m. f. (fr. *karka* and *dhā*, Comm. on Up. i, 95; according to others fr. *karka* and *andhu*, 'a well'), Zizyphus Jujuba; (*u*), n. the fruit of this tree, the jujube berry, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Suśr. &c.; (*as*), m. a well without water, one dried up, Comm. on Up. i, 28; N. of a man, RV. i, 112, 6; (*ās*), f. a term or name applied to a fetus which is ten days old, BHP. iii, 31, 2. — *kupa*, m. the fruit-season of the jujube tree, gaṇa *pīḷvādi*, Pāp. v, 2, 24. — *prastha*, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *karky-ādi*, Pāp. vi, 2, 87. — *matī*, f., N. of a woman, gaṇa *madhu-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 2, 86. — *rohiṭa*, mfn. red like a berry of the jujube tree, VS. xxiv, 2. — *saktū*, *avas*, m. pl. flour of jujubeberries, ŚBr. xii.

Karkandhūkā, f. a small berry of the jujube tree (?), AV. xx, 136, 3.

कर्कर *karkara*, mf(ā)n. (perhaps connected with *karka*) hard, firm, Git.; Mālatm.; Amar.; (*as*), m. a bone, L.; a hammer, L.; a mirror, L. (cf. *karphara*); N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1561; (*as*, *am*), m. n. stone, limestone (esp. the nodule found in Bengal under the name of Kaṅkar, W.), Satr.; a species of date, L.; [cf. *karāṅka*, *karkara*; Gk. *κροκῶν*, *κροκάλη*; Lat. *hallus*, *calx*; Hib. *carraice*; Gael. *carraig*; W. *careg*.] — *ochadā*, f., N. of a plant, L. *Karkarāṅka*, m. a wagtail, L. *Karkarāṅga*, m. id., L. *Karkarāṇḍhaka* or *andhuka*, m. a blind well (one of which the mouth is overgrown with grass &c. so as to be hidden; cf. *karkāṇḍhu* and *andhakūpa*), L. *Karkarāṇḍhā*, f., N. of a plant, L.

कर्कराटु *karkarāṭu*, *us*, m. a glance, side-look, L.

कर्कराटुक *karkarāṭuka*, *as*, m. the Numidian crane, L.

Karkareṭu, *us*, m. id., L.

Karkareṭu, *us*, m., *ṛḍuka*, *as*, m. id., L.

कर्करि *karkarī*, *is*, *i*, f. a kind of lute, RV.

ii, 43, 3; AV. iv, 37, 4; xx, 132, 8; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*ī*), f. a water-jar, Bhartṛ.; AGP. &c.; a kind of plant, L. — *karpā*, mf(ā)n. having ears like a lute, MaitrS. *Karkarikā*, *as*, m. a kind of lute, AV. xx, 132, 3. *Karkarikā*, f. a small water-jar, Comm. on Up. iv, 20.

कर्करेत *karkareṭa* (connected with *karka* ?), m. the hand curved like a claw for the purpose of grasping anything, L.

कर्कश *karkaṣa*, mf(ā)n. (perhaps connected with *karka* and *karkara*) hard, firm, rough, harsh (lit. and metaph.), Suśr.; Mṛicch.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (*as*), m. a sword, scymitar, L.; Cassia or Sennia Esculenta; a species of sugar-cane; = *gundorocani*, L.; (*ā*), f. Tragia involucreta, L.; N. of an Ap-saras, MarkP.; (*ī*), f. the wild jujube, L. — *cohada*, m. Trophis Aspera, L.; Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; (*ā*), f. Luffa Acutangula, L.; = *dagdhā*, L. — *tva*, n. hardness; harshness, rough manners, MBh.; Kum. — *dala*, m. Trichosanthes Dioeca, L.; (*ā*), f. = *dagdhā*, L.

Karkasikā, f. wild jujube, L.

कर्कारु *karkāru*, *us*, m. Beninkasa Cerifera (a species of gourd), Suśr.; (*u*), n. the fruit of this plant, L.

Karkāruka, *as*, m. Beninkasa Cerifera, Suśr.; (*am*), n. its fruit, L.

कर्कि *karkī*, &c. See col. 1.

कर्कणत *karkṇata*, *as*, m. a species of quartz, Car.

Karketana, *karketila*, m. id., L.

कर्कोट *karkoṭa*, *as*, m., N. of one of the principal Nāgas of Pātāla, VP.; Rājat. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant with a bitter fruit; (*am*), n., N. of a plant, Suśr. — *vāpi*, f., N. of a reservoir of water in Benares, SkandaP.

Karkoṭaka, *as*, m. Momordica Mixta, Suśr.; Ægle Marmelos, L.; the sugar-cane, L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. viii, 2066; (*ikā*), f. Momordica Mixta, L.; (*ī*), f., N. of a plant with yellow flowers, Bhpr.; Car.; Momordica Mixta, L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of Momordica Mixta, Suśr. i, 222, 1. — *viśha*, o. the poison of Karkoṭaka, MW.

Karkoṭaki, *is*, m., N. of a Nāga (cf. above), Bālar. 225, 5.

कर्करिका *karcarikā*, f. a kind of pastry or cake; (Beng. *kacurī*.)

Karcari, f. a kind of medicinal substance, Bhpr.

Karcūṭikā, f. a kind of pastry, L.

कर्चूर *karcūra*, *as*, m. turmeric, L.; (*am*), n. an orpiment, Śiś. iii, 11; gold, L.; (cf. *karbura*, *karbūra*.)

Karcūra, *as*, m. turmeric, L.; (cf. *karbūra*.)

कर्ज *karj*, cl. 1. P. *karjati*, *cakarja*, &c., to pain, torment, Dhātup. vii, 53.

कर्ण *karn*, cl. 10. P. *karnayati*, to pierce, bore, Dhātup. xxxv, 71; (*ā-karnaya*, p. 126, col. 2, is a Nom. fr. the next.)

कर्ण *kārṇa*, *as*, m. (✓ *kṛit*, Nir.; ✓ *i. kṛi*, Up. iii, 10), the ear, RV.; AV.; TS.; Suśr. (*āpi kārṇe*, behind the ear or back, from behind, RV. [cf. *āpi kārṇā*]; *kārṇe*, [in dram.] into the ear, in a low voice, aside, Mṛicch.; Mālav.; *kārṇam ādā*, to give ear to, listen to, Śāk.; Mṛicch.; *kārṇam ā-gam*, to come to one's ear, become known to, Ragh. i, 9); the handle or ear of a vessel, RV. viii, 72, 12; ŚBr. ix; KātyŚr. &c.; the helm or rudder of a ship, R.; (in geom.) the hypotenuse of a triangle or the diagonal of a tetragon, Heat. &c.; the diameter of a circle, Sūryas; (in prosody) a spondee; Cassia Fistula, L.; Calotropis Gigantea, L.; N. of a king of Aṅga (and elder brother by the mother's side of the Pāṇḍu princes, being the son of the god Sūrya by Prithā or Kuntī, before her marriage with Pāṇḍu; afraid of the censure of her relatives, Kuntī deserted the child and exposed it in the river, where it was found by a charioteer named Adhi-ratha and nur-

tured by his wife Rādā; hence Karna is sometimes called Sūta-putra or Sūta-ja, sometimes Rādheya, though named by his foster-parents Vasu-shenā), MBh.; BhP. &c.; N. of several other men; (mfn. *kārṇā*), eared, furnished with ears or long ears, AV. v, 13, 9; VS.; TS.; furnished with chaff (as grain), TS. i, 8, 9, 3. — *karpāḍu*, f. painful itching of the ear, Suśr. — *karnikā*, f. a kind of colocynth, L. — *ka-shāya*, m. dirt in the ears, BhP. ii, 6, 45. — *kiṭṭa*, n. the wax of the ear, Nigh. — *kiṭṭa*, *-kiṭṭi*, f. Julius Cornifex (an insect or worm with many feet and of reddish colour), L. — *kutūhala*, n., N. of a work, L. — *kubja*, n., N. of an imaginary town, Vet. — *ku-mārī*, f., N. of Bhavānti. — *kuvalaya*, n. a lotus flower stuck into the ear (as an ornament), Daś. — *krośa*, m. an affection of the ear, singing in the ears, Gobh. iii, 3, 27. — *kahveda*, m. id., Suśr. — *kharaka*, *-kharika*, m., N. of a Vaisya, Comm. on Pāp. — *ga*, mfn. touching the ear, hanging on it, next to the ear, extending to it, W. — *giri*, m., N. of a mountain. — *gūṭha*, m. n. ear-wax; (*as*), m. hardening of the wax of the ear, Suśr. — *gūṭhaka*, m. id. — *grīhita*, mfn. seized by the ear, TS. vi, 1, 7, 6. — *grīhyā* (Padap. *-grīhya*), ind. p. seizing by the ear, RV. viii, 70, 15. — *gocara*, m. the range of hearing, anything perceptible by the ear, T. — *grāha*, m. a helmsman, gaṇa *reuty-ādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 146. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with a helmsman (as a ship), R. — *cāmara*, n. a cowrie as ornament for the ear of an elephant, Kād. — *cehidra*, n. the outer auditory passage, Suśr. — *ja*, m. ear-wax, L. — *japa*, m. 'ear-whisperer', an informer, Kathās. — *jalūka*, f. = *kiṭṭā* above, L. — *jalaṅka*, n., *-jalaṅka*, f. id., L. — *jāpa*, m. the act of whispering in the ear; tale-bearing, calumniating, Pañcat. — *jāha*, n. the root of the ear, Pāp. v, 2, 24; Mālatm. — *jit*, m. 'the conqueror of Karna', N. of Arjuna (Karna having taken the part of the Kurus, was killed by Arjuna in one of the great battles between them and the Pāṇḍus, cf. MBh. viii, 4798 f.), L. — *vyoti*, f. Gynandropsis Pentaphylla, Nigh. — *jvara*, m. affection of the ears. — *tās*, ind. away from or out of the ear, AV. ix, 8, 3. — *tā*, f. the being an ear, Amar. — *tāla*, m. the flapping of an elephant's ears, Ragh.; Śiś.; *-latā*, f. the flap of the ear of an elephant, HYog. — *darpara*, m. a particular ornament for the ear, L. — *dundubhi*, f. 'a drum in the ear,' a kind of worm, = *kiṭṭā* above, L. — *deva*, m., N. of a king. — *dhāra*, m. a helmsman, pilot, Suśr.; BhP. &c.; a sailor, seaman, Kathās. xviii, 300; (*ā*), f., N. of an Ap-saras, Kāraṇḍ.; *-tā*, f. the office of a helmsman, Kathās. xxvi, 8. — *dhāraka*, m. a helmsman, L. — *dhārīṇi*, f. a female elephant, L. — *dhvanana*, n. singing in the ear. — *nāda*, m. id. — *nāśa*, e, f. du. ear and nose, R. iii, 18, 21. — *nīlōtpala*, n. a blue lotus-flower stuck into the ear, Kuv. — *pa*, m., N. of a man, Rājat. — *pattra*, m. the lobe of the ear, Yājñ. iii, 96. — *pattra-bhaṅga*, m. ornamenting the ears (one of the 64 Kālās), Vātsyāy. — *patha*, m. the compass or range of hearing, (✓ *m ā-vyā*, to come within the range of or reach the ear, be heard, Śāk. 232, 11; ✓ *m upa-ā*, id., BhP. ii, 3, 19); *āthāṭhi*, m. 'a visitor in the compass of the ear,' anything heard of or learnt, Rājat. — *param-parā*, f. the going from one ear to another, Pañcat.; Kathās. — *parākrama*, m., N. of a work. — *parvan*, n., N. of the eighth book of the Mahābhārata. — *pāka*, m. inflammation of the outer ear, Suśr. — *pālī*, f. the lobe of the ear, the outer ear, Suśr.; (*ī*), f. id., ib.; a particular ornament for the ear, L.; N. of a river; *āyāmaya*, m. a particular disease of the outer ear (produced from piercing the ear), Suśr. — *pitrī*, m. 'Karna's father,' N. of Sūrya, L. — *piśāci*, f., N. of a goddess, Tantras. — *pīṭha*, n. the concha or outer end of the auditory passage, Suśr. — *puṣa*, n. the auditory passage of the ear, BhP. — *putra*, m. the concha of the ear, Car.; (*ikā*), f. id., L. — *pura*, *ūr*, f. 'the capital of Karna', Campā (the ancient N. for Bhagalpur), L. — *puri*, f. id., ib. — *pushpa*, m. blue Anianaruth, Nigh. — *pūra*, m. n. an ornament (esp. of flowers) worn round the ears, MBh.; Ragh.; Kād. &c.; a blue lotus-flower, L.; Acacia Sirissa, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; N. of the father of Kavi-candra and author of the Alampāra Kaustubha. — *pūra*, m. Nauclea Cadamba, L., N. of a servant, Mṛicch. — *pūraṇa*, m., N. of an author (= *-pūra* above); the act of filling the ears (with cotton &c.); any substance used for that purpose, Suśr. — *pūri-ā*, f. *krī*, to make (anything) an ornament for the

ear, Kād.; Hcar. — **prākṣā**, m., N. of a work. — **pratināḥa**, m., a particular disease of the ear (suppression of its excretion or wax, which is supposed to have dissolved and passed out by the nose and mouth), Suśr. — **pratināḥa**, m. id., ib. — **prayāga**, m., N. of the confluence of the rivers Gaṅgā and Pindur. — **prādheya**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — **prānta**, m., the lobe of the ear, L. — **prāvāra**, m. (ā) n., using the ears for a covering, R. v, 17, 5; (ās), m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2643. — **prāveya**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — **phala**, m., a sort of fish (Ophiocephalus Kurraway), L. — **bhūṣha**, n., an ornament for the ear. — **bhūṣha**, f. id.; the art of ornamenting the ears (one of the 64 Kālās). — **madgura**, m., a sort of fish, Silurus unitus, L. — **mala**, n., the excretion or wax of the ear, L. — **mukura**, m., a particular ornament for the ear, L. — **mukha**, mfn. headed by Karna, having Karna as leader. — **muni**, m., N. of a man. — **mūla**, n., the root of the ear, Suśr.; BhP. &c. — **mūliya**, mfn. belonging to the root of the ear. — **moṭā**, f. Acacia arabica, L. — **moṭi**, f., N. of Durgā in her form as Cāmūḍā, L. — **moṭi**, id., L. — **yoni** (kārnā), mfn. having the ear as a source or starting-point, going forth from the ear (said of arrows, because in shooting the bow-string is drawn back to the ear), RV. ii, 24, 8. — **randhra**, m., the orifice or auditory passage of the ear, BhP. — **roga**, m., disease of the ear, Suśr.; — **pratishedha**, m., cure of a disease of the ear; — **vijāna**, n., diagnosis of any disease of the ear. — **latā**, f., the lobe of the ear, L.; — **maya**, mfn. representing the lobe of an ear, Naish. vii, 64. — **latikā**, f., the lobe of the ear, L. — **vaṣa**, m., an elevated platform of bamboo. — **vat** (kārnā), mfn. having ears, RV. x, 71, 7; R.; long-eared; furnished with tendrils or hooks, Suśr.; having a helm. — **varjita**, m., 'earless', a snake, L. — **vallī**, f., the lobe of the ear, L. — **viṭka**, n. (fr. *viśh* below), excretion or wax of the ear, Suśr. — **vivara**, n., the auditory passage of the ear, BhP. — **vish**, f., ear-wax, Mn. v, 135. — **visha**, n., 'ear-poison' (any bad precept), Pañcat. — **vishayīkṛita**, mfn. made an object of hearing, made known, Kathārn. — **vedha**, m., 'ear-boring' (a religious ceremony sometimes performed as a saṁskāra or to prevent a woman from dying if the birth of a third son be expected), PSarv.; piercing the ear to receive ear-rings. — **vedhanikā**, f., an instrument for piercing the ear of an elephant, L. — **vedhanī**, f. id., L. — **veshṭa**, m., an ear-ring, R.; N. of a king, MBh. i, 2696. — **veshṭaka**, m., an ear-ring, Pāṇ. — **veshṭakāliya**, — **veshṭakaya**, mfn. belonging or relating to an ear-ring, gaṇa *apū-ṣṭi*. — **veshṭana**, n., an ear-ring, L. — **vyadha**, m., piercing the ear (to receive ear-rings), Suśr. — **śashkulikā**, f., the auditory passage of the ear, Car. — **śashkuli**, f. id. — **śirisha**, n., a Śirisha-flower fastened to the ear (as an ornament), Śāk. — **śūnya**, mfn. deaf, L. — **śūlā**, n., ear-ache, AV. ix, 8, 1; 2; Suśr. — **śūlin**, mfn. having ear-ache, Suśr. — **śobhana**, n., an ornament for the ear, RV. viii, 78, 3. — **śrava**, mfn. perceptible by the ears, audible, Mn. iv, 102. — **śravas**, m., N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr.; MBh. iii. — **śrāvin**, mfn. audible, Gaut. — **śrut**, m., N. of a Vedic author, RAukr. — **samsrāva**, m., running of the ear, discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear, Suśr. — **sakha**, m., 'Sakha's friend', N. of Jaraśamḍha, L. — **sundarī**, f., N. of a drama. — **snbhaga**, mfn. pleasant to the ear, pleasant to be heard, Venṣ. — **sū**, m., 'Karna's father', N. of Sūrya, L. — **sūci**, f., a kind of insect. — **sphoṭā**, f., Gynandropsis pentaphylla, L. — **srīva**, m. = *samsrāva* above, Suśr. — **srotas**, n., the auditory passage of the ear, Hariv. 2921; VarBṛs.; the wax of the ear, MBh. vi. — **hallikā**, f., a particular disease of the ear, ŚārngS. — **hina**, mfn. deaf; (as), m., 'earless', a snake, T. — **Karṇākarnī**, ind. from ear to ear, whispering into each other's ear, R.; (cf. *keḍākeḍi*, &c.). — **Karṇākhyā**, m., white amaranth, Npr. — **Karṇāñjali**, m., the ears picked up, BhP. iii, 13, 50. — **Karṇātarda**, m., a hole on both sides of a chariot into which the poles are fixed, ApŚr.; Comm. on TS. — **Karṇādarā**, m., an ear-ring, L. — **Karṇādī**, m., N. of a gaṇa, Pāṇ. v, 2, 24. — **Karṇānuja**, m., 'Karna's younger brother', N. of Yudhiṣṭhira, L. — **Karṇāntika-oara**, mfn. going close to the ear, Śāk. — **Karṇāndu**, f., an ornament for the ear, L.; an ear-ring, L. — **Karṇāndū**, f. id., L. — **Karṇābharana**, n., an ornament for the ear, Ra-

tnāv. — **Karṇābharana**, m., Cathartocarpus fistula, L. — **Karṇāmṛita**, n., nectar for the ears, ŚārngP.; N. of a work. — **Karṇārā**, f., an instrument for perforating the ear of an elephant, L. — **Karṇāri**, m., 'Karna's enemy', N. of Arjuna, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L. — **Karṇārādhā**, m., n. (?) the radius of a circle, Sūrya. — **Karṇāraṇa**, n., applying the ear, giving ear, paying attention, listening to. — **Karṇārasa**, n., a particular disease of the ear, ŚārngS. — **Karṇālamkaraṇa**, n., an ornament for the ear. — **Karṇālamkāra**, m. id. — **Karṇālamkāriti**, f. id. — **Karṇāvataṇa**, m., n. (?) id., Vām.; Kpr. &c.; *ṛi* = *ṛi*, to make (anything) an ornament for the ear, Kād. — **Karṇāvadhāna**, n., giving ear to, listening to, attention (*dhāna* *ava-dhā*, to pay attention, attend). — **Karṇāva**, m., N. of a man. — **Karṇāspāḥā**, m., the flapping to and fro of an elephant's ears, L. — **Karpe-onracurā** or *-curucurā*, f., whispering into the ear, tale-bearing, gaṇa *pātre-samitādi*. — **Karpe-japa**, m., an ear-whisperer, tale-bearer, informer, Pāṇ.; Bhāṭ. — **Karpe-tittibha**, m., — *tīritirā*, f., whispering into the ear, tale-bearing, gaṇa *pātre-samitādi*. — **Karpeṇḍu**, f. = *karṇāndu*, q. v., L. — **Karṇōtpala**, n., a lotus-flower fastened to the ear (as an ornament), Ragh. vii, 23; (as), m., N. of a poet; of a king. — **Karṇōdāya**, m., N. of a work. — **Karṇōpākarnikā**, f., the going from one ear to the other, Pañcat. — **Karṇōṣa**, m., an animal with wool on the ears, BhP. iv, 6, 21.

Kārnaka, as, m. (ifc. f. ā) a prominence or handle or projection on the side or sides (of a vessel &c.), a tendril, ŚBr.; KāṭyŚr.; a rime, ring, Car.; a kind of fever; a particular defect of wood, Comm. on KāṭyŚr.; N. of a man; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of this man, gaṇa *upakādi*; (au), m. du. the two legs spread out, AV. xx, 133, 3; (ikā), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 65) an ear-ring or ornament for the ear, Kathās.; Daś. &c.; a knot-like tubercle, Suśr.; a round protuberance (as at the end of a reed or a tube), Suśr.; the pericarp of a lotus, MBh.; BhP. &c.; central point, centre, Car.; Bālar.; the tip of an elephant's trunk, L.; the middle finger, L.; chalk, L.; a pen, small brush, L.; Premna spinosa or longifolia, L.; Odina pinnata, L.; a bawd, L.; N. of an Apsaras, MBh. — **vat** (kārnaka), mfn. having prominences or handles &c., furnished with tendrils, MaitrS.; Kāṭh. — **Kārnakā-vat**, mfn. id., TS.; ŚBr.

Kārnakita, mfn. having handles, furnished with tendrils &c., gaṇa *tārakādi*.

Kārnāndu, f. = *karṇāndu*, q. v., L.

Kārnala, mfn. furnished with ears, gaṇa *sidhmādi*.

Kārnī, is, m., a kind of arrow (the top being shaped like an ear), L. (cf. *kārnika*, n.); the act of splitting, breaking through, T.

Kārnika, mfn. having ears, having large or long ears, W.; having a helm, W.; (as), m., a steersman, W.; a kind of fever, BhPr.; N. of a king in Potāla; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (as, am), m., n. the pericarp of a lotus, MBh.; (am), n., a kind of arrow (the top being shaped like an ear), Śārng.

Kārnika, cf. *kārnika*. — **Kārnikaśāla**, m., 'the central mountain' [*kārnikaśālo sthito 'calah*, T.], N. of Meru, L.; (cf. BhP. v, 16, 7.) — **Kārnikaśāri**, m. id., L.

Kārnikaṛa, mfn. (fr. *kārnika*, BRD.; *kārnim bhedanam karoti*, T.), Pterospermum acerifolium, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; Cathartocarpus fistula, L.; (am), n. the flower of Pterospermum acerifolium, Ritus.; the pericarp of a lotus, Heat.; Rājat. — **priya**, m., 'fond of Kārnikaṛa', N. of Śiva.

Kārnikaṛaka, as, m., Pterospermum acerifolium, L.

Kārnikaḥ, f., a heifer, L.

Kārnikaḥ, f., m., an elephant, L.

Kārnin, mfn. having ears, AV. x, 1, 2; TS. vii; relating to the ears; (ifc.) having (a ring &c.) attached to the ear, MBh. xiii; furnished with flaps or anything similar (said of shoes), KāṭyŚr. xxii; barbed, furnished with knots &c. (as a missile), Mn. vii, 90; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; having a helm, W.; (f), m., a missile, arrow; the side of the neck, the part near the ear, W.; a steersman, Kathās.; N. of one of the seven principal ranges of the mountains dividing the universe, L.; (ini), f. (scil. *yoni*) a disease of the uterus (prolapsed or polypus uteri), Suśr. ii, 397, 7; 398, 11. — **Kārnī-ratha** (for *karṇi-ratha*), m., a kind of litter, Ragh. xiv, 13; Rājat. vii, 479.

Kārnī, of °na, ifc. (e.g. *ayas-kē & payas-kē*), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 46; 'N. of Kāṇsa's mother,' in comp. — **ratha**, see s. v. *karṇin*. — **suta**, m., N. of Kāṇsa, L.; of the author of a thieves' manual, Kād.

Kārnaya, mfn. being in or at the ear, AV. vi, 127, 3; suitable to the ear, Comm. on Pāṇ.

कर्णाट *karṇāṭa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and the country they inhabit (the modern Karnatic; the name, however, was anciently applied to the central districts of the peninsula, including Mysore), VarBṛs.; Rājat.; Kathās. &c.; (as), m., a king or inhabitant of Karṇāṭa, Kathās.; (in mus.) a particular Rāga; (f), f. a queen of Karṇāṭa, Rājat. iv, 152; a kind of Mimosa, L.; (in mus.) a particular Rāgiṇī. — **gaṇḍa**, m. (in mus.) a particular Rāga. — **deśa**, m., the country of Karṇāṭa. — **bhāṣā**, f., the language spoken in Karṇāṭa, Sarvad.

Karṇāṭaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and the country they inhabit, VP.; BhP. &c.; (ikā), f. (in mus.) a particular Rāgiṇī. — **deśa**, m., the Karṇāṭa country. — **bhāṣā**, f., the dialect of Karṇāṭa.

कर्त *kart*, v. l. for *kartr*, q. v.

कर्त *kartā*, as, m. (√1. *kṛit*; a more recent form is 2. *gḍṛita*), a hole, cavity, RV.; AV. iv, 12, 7; AitBr. &c.; separation, distinction, BhP. — **patya**, n., falling or tumbling into a hole, TāṇḍyaBr. — **praskanda**, m. id., ib.

1. **Kartana**, am, n. the act of cutting off, excision, Yājñ.; Hit. &c.; the act of extinguishing, extinction, Virac.; (f), f., scissors, W.

Kartari, is, f., scissors, a knife, or any instrument for cutting, Suśr.; Heat.

Kartarikā, f. id., Hit.; Heat.

Kartarī, f. id., Heat.; the part of an arrow to which the feathers are attached, L.; a kind of dance. — **phala**, n., the blade of a knife, Heat. — **mukha**, m., a particular position of the hands, PSarv. — **Kartari-āya**, m. id.

Kartariya, am, n. (?) a kind of poisonous plant, Suśr.

Kartavya, mfn. to be cut off; to be destroyed or extinguished, MBh.

1. **Kartṛi**, mfn. one who cuts off; one who extinguishes, a destroyer, Virac.

Kartṛikā, f. = *kartari*, Tantras.

Kartrikā, *kartrī*, f. id.

Kartya, mfn. to be cut off or down, Mn. viii, 367.

कर्तन 2. *kartana*, am, n. (√2. *kṛit*), the act of spinning cotton or thread, L. — **sādhana**, n., a spindle, L.

2. **Kartṛi**, mfn. one who spins, a spinner, MBh. viii.

कर्तवे *kārtave* [RV. and AV.] and *kārtavāś* [Naigh.; ŚBr.], Ved. inf. of √1. *kṛi*, to do, q. v.

Kārtavya and *kartavya*, mfn. (fut. pass. p. of √1. *kṛi*, q. v.) to be done or made or accomplished &c., TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn. &c.; (am), n. that which ought to be done, obligation, duty, task, MBh.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n., the state of being necessary to be done or accomplished, Sāh.; necessity, obligation, task, Yājñ.; Hit. &c.; the possibility or suitability of being done, Tattvas.

Kartu (for *kartum* inf. of √1. *kṛi*, q. v.) — **kāma**, mfn. desirous or intending to do.

Kartṛi, mfn. one who makes or does or acts or effects, a doer, maker, agent, author (with gen. or acc. or ifc., cf. *bhaya-kartṛi*, &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; doing any particular action or business, applying one's self to any occupation (the business or occupation preceding in the compound, cf. *suvārṇa-kartṛi*, *rājya-k*, &c.); one who acts in a religious ceremony, a priest, ŚBr.; ĀśvGṛ. &c.; (tā), m., the creator of the world, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ. iii, 69; N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcat.; of Brahman, L.; of Śiva, L.; (in Gr.) the agent of an action (who acts of his own accord [*sva-īantra*]), the active noun, the subject of a sentence (it stands either in the nom. [in active construction], or in the instr. [in passive construction], or in the gen. [in connection with a noun of action]); it is opposed to *karma*, the object, Pāṇ. &c.; one who is about to do, one who will do (used as periphr. fut.), MBh. — **kara**, mfn.?, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21. — **ga**, mfn. going towards or falling to the share of the agent, Comm. on Pāṇ. — **gāmin**, mfn. id., ib. — **gupta**, n. (a kind of

artificial sentence) in which the subject or agent is hidden, Śārng. — *guptaka*, n. id., ib. — *tā*, f. the state of being the agent of an action, Śāh. — *tva*, n. id., Kās. ; the state of being the performer or author of anything, MBh. ; Bhp. &c. — *pura*, n., N. of a town. — *bhūta*, mfn. that which has become or is the agent of an action, Kās. — *mat*, mfn. having a *karṭi*, Comm. on Pān. — *vācya*, n. the active voice, W. — *stha*, mfn. standing or being or contained in the agent of an action, Pān. i, 3, 37 ; — *kriyaka*, mfn. (any root &c.) whose action is confined to the agent ; — *bhāvaka*, mfn. (any root &c.) whose state stands within the agent.

Karṭika, mfn. ifc. = *karṭi*. — *tva*, n. agency, action.

Kārtos, Ved. inf. of √ *kṛi*, q. v.

Kārtra, *am*, n. a spell, charm, AV. x, 1, 19 & 32. **Kārtriya**, Nom. (fr. *karṭi*) P. *yati*, to be an agent, Vop. xxi, 2.

Kārtva, mfn. to be done or accomplished, RV. ; (*am*), n. obligation, duty, task, ib.

कर्त्तव्य *karṭtavya*, &c. See p. 257, col. 3.

कर्त्तृ *karṭr*, cl. 10. P. *karṭrayati*, to unloose, remove, Dhātup. xxxv, 60 (perhaps connected with √ *kṛi*).

कर्त्तृ *kard*, cl. 1. P. *kardati*, to rumble (as the bowels), Dhātup. iii, 22 ; to caw (as a crow), ib. ; to make any unpleasant noise, ib. ; (cf. *pard*.)

Karda, *as*, m. mud, clay, L. ; (cf. *kardama*.)

Kardaṭa, *as*, m. mud, dirt, L. ; the fibrous root of the lotus, L. ; any aquatic weed (as *Vallisneria* &c. ; = *pañkāra*), L.

Kardāna, *am*, n. rumbling of the bowels, borborygm., L. ; (*as*), m., N. of a prince, Daś. ; (f), f. = *kurdani*, q. v.

Kardama, *as*, m. (Un. iv, 84) mud, slime, mire, clay, dirt, filth, MBh. ; Yājñ. ; Ragh. &c. ; sin, Comm. on Un. ; shade, shadow (in *Veda* according to BrahmanV.) ; N. of a Prajāpati (born from the shadow of Brahmā, husband of Devahūti and father of Kapila), MBh. ; a kind of rice, Suśr. ; a kind of poisonous bulb ; N. of Pulaka (a son of Prajāpati), VP. ; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1561 ; (f), f. a species of jasmine ; (*am*), n. flesh, L. ; Civet, L. ; (mfn.) covered with mud or mire or dirt, dirty, filthy, Suśr. — *rāja* or *rājan*, m., N. of a man (a son of Kshema-gupta), Rājat. — *visarpa*, m. a kind of erysipelas, Car. **Kardamākhyā**, m. a kind of poisonous bulb, Suśr. ii, 253, 4. **Kardamātaka**, m. a receptacle for filth, a sewer &c. **Kardamēśvara-māhātmya**, n., N. of a work. **Kardamōdbhava**, m. marsh-produced kind of rice, L.

Kardamaka, *as*, m. a kind of rice, Suśr. ; a kind of poisonous bulb, Suśr. ; a kind of snake, Suśr. ; a kind of erysipelas, Car.

Kardamini, mfn. muddy, dirty, soiled, Kathās. ; Mālatim.

Kardaminī, f. a marshy region, gaṇa *pushkarādi*.

Kardamila, *am*, n. (gaṇa *kāśādi*), N. of a place, MBh. iii, 10692.

कर्पट *karpaṭa*, *am*, n. (*as*, m., L.) old or patched or ragged garments, a patch, rag, Pañcat. ; Kathās. &c. ; N. of a mountain, KālP. — **dhārin**, m. 'wearing rags or a rag', a beggar, L.

Karpaṭika, mfn. covered with patched or ragged garments, clothed in a beggar's raiment, L.

Karpaṭin, mfn. id., ib.

कर्पण *karpaṇa*, *as*, m. (?) a kind of lance or spear, Daś.

कर्पूर *karpara*, *as*, m. a cup, pot, bowl, Pañcat. ; Kathās. &c. ; the skull, cranium, L. ; the shell of a tortoise ; a kind of weapon, L. ; Ficus glomerata, L. ; N. of a thief, Kathās. lxiv, 43 ff. ; (f), f. a kind of collyrium, L. ; (*am*), n. a pot, potsherd, Pañcat. **Karpaṇāśa**, m. a potsherd.

Karparaka, *as*, m., N. of a thief, Kathās. lxiv, 52 ; (*ikā*), f. a kind of collyrium, L.

Karparāla, *as*, m., v. l. for *kandarāla*, q. v.

Karparāsa, *as*, m. sand, gravel, a sandy soil, W. ; (erroneous for *karparāśa*, BRD.)

कर्पास *karpāsa*, *as*, i, *am*, m. f. n. the cotton tree, cotton, Gossypium Herbaceum, Suśr. ; [cf. Gk. *κάρπασος*; Lat. *carbasus*.] — **dhenu-māhātmya**, n., N. of a work.

Karpāsaki, f. the cotton tree, Bhpr.

कर्पूर *i. karpūra*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (√ *kṛip*,

Comm. on Un. iv, 90), camphor (either the plant or resinous exudation or fruit), Suśr. ; Pañcat. &c. ; (*as*), m., N. of several men ; of a Dvīpa, Kathās. lvi, 61 f. ; (ā), f. a kind of yellowish pigment, Bhpr. ; mī(ā) n. made of camphor, Heat. — **keli**, m., N. of a flamingo, Hit. — **gaura**, n. 'yellowish-white like camphor', N. of a lake, Hit. — **tilaka**, m., N. of an elephant, Hit. ; (ā), f., N. of Jayā (one of Durgā's female friends), L. — **taila**, n. camphor liniment, L. — **dvīpa**, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Viddh. — **nālikā**, f. a kind of food prepared with camphor (rice dressed with spices and camphor and ghee), Bhpr. — **paṭa**, m., N. of a dyer, Hit. — **prakaraga**, n., N. of a Jain work. — **mañjarī**, f., N. of a daughter of Karpūra-sena, Kathārū. ; of a daughter of the flamingo Karpūra-keli, Hit. ; of a drama by Rāja-śekhara. — **mañi**, m. a kind of white mineral, L. — **maya**, mfn. made of camphor, like camphor, Kād. — **rasa**, m. camphorated mixture. — **varaha**, m., N. of a king, Viddh. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a washerman, Hit. — **saras**, n., N. of a lake or pond, Hit. — **sena**, m., N. of a king, Kathārū. — **stava**, m., N. of a work. — **stotra**, n. id. — **haridrā**, f. Curcuma Amada. **Karpūrāśman**, m. crystal, L. 2. **Karpūra**, Nom. P. *karpūratī*, to be like camphor, Dhātus. ; Koval.

Karpūraśa, *as*, m. Curcuma Zerumbet, L.

Karpūrin, mfn. having camphor, gaṇa *suśvāstū-ādi*.

Karpūrila, mfn. id., gaṇa *kāśādi*.

कर्पूर *karphara*, *as*, m. a mirror, L. ; (cf. *karkara*.)

कर्ब *karb*, cl. 1. P. *karbatī*, to go, move, approach, Dhātup. xi, 26.

कर्वर *karbara*. See 2. *karvara*.

Karbu, mfn. variegated, spotted, Yājñ. iii, 166. — **dāra**, m. Bauhinia candida, Suśr. ; Car. ; Bauhinia variegata, L. ; Barleria cœrulea, L. — **dāraka**, m. Cordia latifolia, L.

Karbuka, *ā*, m. pl., N. of a people, R.

Karbura, mī(ā) n. variegated, of a spotted or variegated colour, Suśr. ; Hit. ; Kum. &c. ; (*as*), m. sin, L. ; a Rakshas, L. ; Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L. ; a species of Dolichos, L. ; (ā), f. a venomous kind of leech, Suśr. i, 40, 10 ; Bignonia suaveolens, L. ; = *barbarā*, L. ; (f), f., N. of Durgā, L. ; (*am*), n. gold, L. ; thorn-apple, L. ; water, L. — **phala**, m. a particular plant, L. **Karburāngā**, f. a species of fly or bee, L.

Karburaka, mfn. variegated, spotted, VarBrS.

Karbūra, *as*, m. a Rakshas, L. ; Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L. ; (ā), f. a kind of venomous leech, L. ; (*am*), n. gold, L. ; a yellow ornament, L.

Karbūraśa, *as*, m. a kind of Curcuma, L.

Karbūrīta, mfn. variegated, many-coloured, W.

कर्बेल *karbela*, *as*, m., N. of the copyist Vishṇu-bhaṭṭa.

कर्मेन् *kārman*, *a*, n. (ā, m., L.), (√ *kṛi*, Un. iv, 144), act, action, performance, business, RV. ; AV. ; ŚBr. ; MBh. &c. ; office, special duty, occupation, obligation (frequently ifc., the first member of the compound being either the person who performs the action [e.g. *vanik-k*] or the person or thing for or towards whom the action is performed [e.g. *rāja-k*, *paṭi-k*] or a specification of the action [e.g. *śaurya-k*, *pṛiti-k*]), ŚBr. ; Mn. ; Bhartṛ. &c. ; any religious act or rite (as sacrifice, oblation &c., esp. as originating in the hope of future recompense and as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of spirit), RV. ; AV. ; VS. ; Ragh. &c. ; work, labour, activity (as opposed to rest, *prāñti*), Hit. ; RPrāt. &c. ; physicising, medical attendance, Car. ; action consisting in motion (as the third among the seven categories of the Nyāya philosophy ; of these motions there are five, viz. *ut-kṣhepana*, *ava-kṣhepana*, *ā-kuṭana*, *prā-sāraṇa*, and *gamana*, qq. vv.), Bhāṣhāp. ; Tarkas. ; calculation, Sūryas. ; product, result, effect, Mn. xii, 98 ; Suśr. ; organ of sense, ŚBr. xiv (or of action, see *karmēndriya*) ; (in Gr.) the object (it stands either in the acc. [in active construction], or in the nom. [in passive construction], or in the gen. [in connection with a noun of action]) ; opposed to *karṭi* (the subject), Pāp. i, 4, 49 ff. (it is of four kinds, viz. a. *nirvartya*, when anything new is pro-

duced, e.g. *kaṭam karoti*, 'he makes a mat'; *putram prasūte*, 'she bears a son'; b. *vikārya*, when change is implied either of the substance and form, e.g. *kāṣhīham bhasma karoti*, 'he reduces fuel to ashes'; or of the form only, e.g. *suvarṇam kuṇḍalam karoti*, 'he fashions gold into an ear-ring'; c. *prāpya*, when any desired object is attained, e.g. *grāmam gacchati*, 'he goes to the village'; *candram paśyati*, 'he sees the moon'; d. *anipīta*, when an undesired object is abandoned, e.g. *pāpam tyajati*, 'he leaves the wicked'; former act as leading to inevitable results, fate (as the certain consequence of acts in a previous life), Pañcat. ; Hit. ; Buddh., (cf. *karma-pāka* and *vipāka*); the tenth lunar mansion, VarBrS. &c.

Karma (in comp. for *kārman* above). — **kara**, mī(ā) n. doing work, a workman, a hired labourer, servant of any kind (who is not a slave, W.), mechanic, artisan, MBh. ; Bhp. ; Pañcat. &c. ; (*as*), m., N. of Yama, L. ; (f), f. Sansevera zeylonica, L. ; Momordica monadelpha, L. — **kārī-bhāva**, m. the state of being a female servant, Kathās. — **karṭi**, m. (in Gr.) 'an object-agent' or 'object-containing agent', i. e. an agent which is at the same time the object of an action (this is the idea expressed by the reflexive passive, as in *odanaḥ pacyate*, 'the mashed grain cooks of itself'), Pān. iii, 1, 62 (cf. Gr. 461, iii) ; (*āra*), m. du. the work and the person accomplishing it. — **kāṇḍa**, n. that part of the Śruti which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites, Pāp. iv, 2, 51, Kās. ; Prab. ; N. of a Jain work. — **kāra**, mfn. = doing work (but without receiving wages, according to native authorities), Kās. on Pān. iii, 2, 22 ; Pañcat. &c. ; (*as*), m. a blacksmith (forming a mixed caste, regarded as the progeny of the divine artist Viśva-karman and a Sūdrā woman), BrahmanV. ; a bull, L. ; (f), f. = *kari* above, L. — **kāraka**, mfn. one who does any act or work. — **kārāpaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to cause any one to work as a servant, Saddh. P. — **kārin**, mfn. (ifc.) doing or accomplishing any act or work or business ; (cf. *tal-k*, *śubha-k*). — **kārmuka**, m. a strong bow, W. (?) — **kāla**, m. the proper time for action ; — *nirṇaya*, m., N. of a work. — **kilaka**, m. a washerman, L. — **kṛit**, mfn. performing any work, skilful in work, AV. ii, 27, 6 ; VS. iii, 47 ; TBr. &c. (cf. *likṣha-k*) ; one who has done any work, Pān. iii, 2, 89 ; (f), m. a servant, workman, labourer, Rājat. ; Kām. &c. — **kṛita-vat**, m. the director of a religious rite, reciter of Mantras, W. (?) — **kṛitya**, n. activity, the state of active exertion, AV. iv, 24, 6. — **kaumudī**, f., N. of a work. — **kriyā-kāṇḍa**, n., N. of a work by Soma-sambhu (q. v.). — **kshama**, mfn. able to do an action, Ragh. i, 13. — **kshaya**, m. annihilation or termination of all work or activity, SvetUp. — **kshetra**, n. the place or region of (religious) acts, Bhp. v, 17, 11 ; (cf. *bhūmi* below). — **gati**, f. the course of Fate, Kathās. lix, 159. — **gupta**, n. a kind of artificial sentence which has the object hidden, Śārng. — **grantha**, m., N. of a Jain work. — **granthi-prathama-vicāra**, m. id. — **ghāta**, m. annihilation or termination of work or activity, L. ; (cf. *kṣaya* above). — **caṇḍāla**, m. 'a Caṇḍāla by work' (as opposed to a born Caṇḍāla), a contemptible man, T. ; N. of Rāhu, T. — **candra**, m., N. of several princes. — **oārin**, mfn. engaged in work. — **cit**, mfn. collected or accomplished by work, ŚBr. x. — **ośatā**, f. active exertion, activity, action, Mn. i, 66 ; MBh. ; Daś. &c. — **codanā**, f. the motive impelling to ritual acts, W. — **ja**, mfn. 'act-born', resulting or produced from any act (good or bad), Mn. xii, 3 & 101 ; Daś. &c. ; (*as*), m. Ficus religiosa ; the Kali-yuga (q. v.) ; a god, L. ; — **guna**, m. a quality or condition resulting from human acts (as separation, reunion &c.), W. — **jit**, mfn., N. of a king, Bhp. — **jūa**, mfn. skilled in any work ; acquainted with religious rites, W. — **tattva-pradīpikā**, f., N. of a work. — **tā**, f., **tva**, n. the state or effect of action &c., Car. ; Sarvad. &c. ; activity ; the state of being an object, Comm. on TPrāt. — **tyāga**, m. abandonment of worldly duties or ceremonial rites, W. — **dīpa**, m., N. of a work. — **duṣṭa**, mfn. corrupt in action, wicked in practice, immoral, disreputable. — **dśva** (*kārma*), m. a god through religious actions (*ye 'gnihotrādīśrautakarmāṇā deva-lokam prāpnuvanti te karmadevāḥ*, Comm. on ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 35), ŚBr. ; TUp. &c. — **doshā**, m. a sinful work, sin, vice, Mn. ; error, blunder, W. ; the

evil consequence of human acts, discreditable conduct or business, W. — **dhāraya**, m., N. of a class of Tatpurusha (q. v.) compounds (in which the members would stand in the same case [*samānādhikarāṇa*] if the compound were dissolved), Pān. i, 2, 42 (see Gr. 735, iii; 755 ff.) — **dhvaṇsa**, m. loss of benefit arising from religious acts, W.; destruction of any work, disappointment, W. — **nā-mān**, n. a name in accordance with or derived from actions, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 2, 17; a participle, APrt. iv, 29. — **nāśā**, f., 'destroying the merit of works', N. of a river between Kāśi and Vihāra, Bhāṣhāp. — **nibandha**, m. necessary consequence of works. — **nirṇaya**, m., N. of a work. — **nirhāra**, m. removal of bad deeds or their effects. — **nīlāṭha** (Ved. *-nīlāṭhā*), mfn. diligent in religious actions, engaged in active duties, RV. x, 80, 1; Mn. iii, 134; (as), m. a Brāhmaṇ who performs sacrifices &c., W. — **nyāsa**, m. the giving up of active duties, Āp. — **patha**, m. the way or direction or character of an action, MBh.; Kāraṇḍ. — **pad-dhātī**, f., N. of a work. — **pāka**, m., 'ripening of acts', matured result of previous acts or actions done in a former birth, BhP.; Pañcat.; (cf. *-vipāka* below.) — **pāra-dā**, f., N. of a goddess, BrahmaP. — **prakāsa**, m., **-prakāśika**, f., **-prakāśinī**, f., **-pradīpa**, m., **-pradīpikā**, f., N. of several works. — **pravacanīya**, mfn. 'employed to denote an action'; (as), m. (scil. *śabda*; in Gr.) a term for certain prepositions or particles not connected with a verb but generally governing a noun (either separated from it or forming a compound with it; a Karma-pravacanīya never loses its accent, and exercises no euphonic influence on the initial letter of a following verb; see also *upa-sarga*, *gati*, and *nīpāta*), Pān. i, 4, 83-98; ii, 3, 8, &c. — **pravāda**, m., N. of a Jaina work. — **phala**, n. the fruit or recompense of actions (as pain, pleasure &c., resulting from previous acts or acts in a former life), Āp.; the fruit of Averrhoa Carambola, L.; °*lodaya*, m. the appearance of consequences of actions, Mn. xi, 231. — **bandha**, m. the bonds of action (i. e. transmigration or repeated existence as a result of actions), Bhag. ii, 39. — **bandhana**, n. id.; (mfn.) bound by bonds of actions (as worldly existence), Bhag. — **bāhulya**, n. much or hard work. — **bīja**, n. the seed of works. — **buddhi**, f. the mental organ of action, Manas (q. v.), MBh. xi. — **bhū**, f. filled or cultivated ground, L. — **bhūmī**, f. the land or region of religious actions (i. e. where such actions are performed, said of Bhārata-varsha), R.; VP. &c., (cf. *-kshetra* above; cf. also *phala-bhūmī*); the place or region of activity or work, Kāraṇḍ. — **bhūya**, n. the becoming an action, (°*ṇi*-*vbhū* to assume the peculiar characteristic of any action, Comm. on Bādar. iv, 1, 6.) — **bheda-vicāra**, m., N. of a work. — **māya**, m(f. *ṇi*), consisting of or resulting from works, ŚBr. x; MBh. &c. — **mārga**, m. the course of acts, activity, VP. vi, 6, 9; the way of work (a term used by thieves for a breach in walls &c.), Mṛicch. — **māsa**, m. the calendar month of thirty days. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. = *pīrva-mīmāṃsā*, q. v. — **mūla**, n. Kuśa grass (as essential part in many religious acts), L. — **yuga**, n. the Kali-yuga (q. v.), L. — **yoga**, m. performance of a work or business (esp. of religious duties), Bhag.; Mn. &c.; active exertion, industry; agriculture and commerce [Kull.], Mn. x, 115; practical application, Sarvad.; connection with a sacrifice, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Āp. — **yoni**, f. source of an action, Tattvas. — **raṅga**, m. Averrhoa Carambola, R.; (cf. *-phala* above.) — **ratnāvalī**, f., N. of a work. — **ṛgha** (*karma + ṛgha* fr. *ṛghā*), m., N. of a teacher. — **loana**, n., N. of a work. — **vaṇana**, n. (with Buddh.) the ritual. — **vajra**, mfn. 'whose power (thunderbolt) is work' (said of Śūdras), MBh. i, 6487. — **vat**, mfn. busy with or employed in any work, MBh. — **vaṇa**, m. the necessary influence of acts, fate (considered as the inevitable consequence of actions done in a former life); (mfn.) being in the power of or subject to former actions, MBh. xiii. — **vai-tā**, mfn. the condition of having power over one's works (as a quality of a Bodhi-sattva), Buddh. — **vāṭī**, f. 'demarcation or regulation of religious actions', a lunar day. — **vighna**, m. an impediment to work, obstruction. — **vidhi**, m. rule of actions or observances, mode of conducting ceremonies, Mn. — **viparyaya**, m. perversity of action, perverse action, mistake, Hit. — **vipāka**, m. 'the ripening of actions', i. e. the good or evil consequences in

this life of human acts performed in previous births (eighty-six consequences are spoken of in the Śāta-tapa-smṛiti), MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; N. of several works; — **saṃgraha**, m., N. of a work; — **sāra**, m. id. — **vi-rodhin**, mfn. disturbing or preventing any one's works, Śāy. — **viśeṣa**, m. variety of acts or actions, W. — **vyatīhāra**, m. reciprocity of an action, Pān. — **sataka**, n., N. of a Buddhist work. — **sālya**, n. an impediment of action, Nāṭyaś. — **sālā**, f. workshop, the hall or room where daily work is done, sitting-room, MBh.; R. — **sālī**, f., N. of a river in Caturgrāma. — **śila**, mfn. assiduous in work, L.; one who perseveres in his duties without looking to their reward, W.; (as), m., N. of a man, Buddh. — **śūra**, m. a skilful or clever workman, L.; (mfn.) assiduous, laborious, L. — **śānta**, n. humility, L. — **śreshṭha**, m., N. of a son of Pulaha by Gati, BhP.; VP. — **saṃvatara**, m. the calendar year of 360 days. — **saṃgraha**, m. assemblage of acts (comprising the act, its performance, and the performer), W. — **saciva**, m. an officer, assistant, L. — **saṃnyāsika**, mfn. one who has given up works, an ascetic, L. — **saṃāpta**, mfn. one who has performed all religious actions, Āp. — **saṃbhava**, mfn. produced by or resulting from acts. — **sākshin**, m. 'the witness of all acts', the sun, L. — **sādhaka**, mfn. accomplishing a work. — **sādhana**, n. implement, means; articles essential to the performance of any religious act. — **sārathī**, m. a companion, assistant, BhP. — **siddhi**, f. accomplishment of an act, success, Mālav.; Kum. — **seṇa**, m., N. of a king, Kathās. — **senīya**, mfn. belonging to that king, ib. — **stava**, m., N. of a work. — **stha**, mfn. contained or being in the object. — **sthāna**, n. public office or place of business, Rājat.; a stage or period in the life of an Ājīvika (q. v.), T. — **hasta**, mfn. clever in business, L. — **hina**, ās, m. pl., N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. — **hetu**, mfn. caused by acts, arising from acts. — **karmākshama**, mfn. incapable of business. — **karmāṅga**, n. part of any act, part of a sacrificial rite. — **karmājīva**, m. livelihood earned by work, trade, profession, VarBṛS. — **karmātman**, mfn. one whose character is action, endowed with principles of action, active, acting, Mn. i, 22 & 53; Tattvas. &c. — **karmāditya**, m., N. of a king. — **karmādhikāra**, m. the right of action, MW. — **karmādhyaṅksha**, m. overseer or superintendent of actions, SvetUp. vi, 11. — **karmānubandha**, m. connection with or dependence upon acts, W. — **karmānubandhin**, mfn. connected with or involved in works, ib. — **karmānūrūpa**, mfn. according to action, according to function or duty, W.; — *-tas*, ind. conformably to act or function, ib. — **karmānushthāna**, n. the act of practising one's duties, discharging peculiar functions, W. — **karmānushthāyin**, mfn. practising duties, performing rites &c., W. — **karmānūsāra**, m. consequence of or conformity to acts, W.; — *-tas*, ind. according to one's deeds, W. — **karmānta**, m. end or accomplishment of a work, Mṛicch.; Subh.; end or conclusion of a sacred action, SāmavBr.; Karmaṇḍ.; work, business, action, management, administration (of an office), MBh.; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; tilled or cultivated ground, L. — **karmāntara**, n. interval between religious actions, suspension of such an action, MBh.; R.; another work or action, BhP. x, 9, 1; Nyāyam. &c. — **karmāntika**, mfn. completing an act, W.; (as), m. a labourer, artisan, R.; — *-loka*, m. labourers, Kād. — **karmābhīdhāyaka**, mfn. enjoining or prescribing duties or acts, W. — **karmābhīdhāyin**, mfn. id., ib. — **karmārambha**, m. commencement of any act, W. — **karmārha**, mfn. fit for work, able to perform a sacrificial rite, Jyot.; (as), m. a man, L. — **karmāśaya**, m. receptacle or accumulation of (good and evil) acts, Sarvad.; Comm. on Bādar.; on Nyāyad. &c. — **karmāśrita-bhakta**, ās, m. pl., N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. — **karmēndriya**, n. an organ of action (five in number like the five organs of sense, viz. hand, foot, larynx, organ of generation, and excretion), MBh.; Mn. ii, 91; Vedāntas. 91, &c. — **karmōdāra**, n. any honourable or valiant act, magnanimity, prowess, W. — **karmōdyukta**, mfn. actively labouring, busily engaged, W. — **karmōdyoga**, m. activity in work, W. — **karmōpa-karapa**, mfn. one who gives aid by work.

Karmaka, 'ifc. = *karman*, work, action &c.; (cf. *a-k^o*, *sa-k^o*, &c.)

Karmātha, mfn. capable of work, skilful or clever in work, clever, Pān.; Bhaṭṭj.; working dili-

gently, eagerly engaged in sacred actions or rites, Rājat. &c.; (as), m. the director and performer of a sacrifice, W.

Karmāṇī, mfn. connected with or being in the action, ŚBr. vi, 6, 4, 9.

Karmānyā, mfn. skilful in work, clever, diligent, RV. i, 91, 20; iii, 4, 9; AV. vi, 23, 2; TS. &c.; proper or fit for any act, suitable for a religious action, Gaut. &c.; (ifc.) relating to any business or to the accomplishment of anything, Suśr.; (ā), f. wages, hire, L.; (am), n. energy, activity, W. — **tā**, f. cleverness; activity, VarYog. — **bhuj**, mfn. receiving wages, working for hire, L. — **Karmānyā-bhuj**, mfn. id., L.

Karmānda, as, m., N. of a man (author of a Bhikṣu-sūtra), Pān. iv, 3, 111.

Karmāndin, ī, m. one who studies Karmānda's work, ib.; a beggar (= *bhikṣu*), L.

Karmara, as, m. Averrhoa Carambola (cf. *kar-māra*), L.; (ī), f. the manna of the bamboo, L.

Karmaraka, as, m. id.; (cf. *karma-ranga*).

Karmaśa, as, m., N. of a son of Pulaha (= *karma-śreshṭha*), VP.

Karmasa, as, m., v. l. for the last.

Karmāra, as, m. an artisan, mechanic, artificer; a blacksmith &c., RV. x, 72, 2; AV. iii, 5, 6; VS.; Mn. iv, 215 &c.; a bamboo, L.; Averrhoa Carambola, L. — **vana**, n., N. of a place, *gaṇakṣubhnādī*.

Karmāraka, as, m. Averrhoa Carambola, L.

Karmika, mfn. active, acting, *gaṇas vrihi-ādi* and *purohitādi*.

Karmīn, mfn. acting, active, busy; performing a religious action, engaged in any work or business, ĀśvŚr.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; belonging or relating to any act, W.; (ī), m. performer of an action, Sarvad.; labourer, workman, VarBṛS.; Butea frondosa, Nigh.

Karmishṭha, mfn. (superl. of the last) very active or diligent, L.

Karmīpa, mfn. only ifc., cf. *anushṭūp-karmīna*, *alaṇi-karmīna*.

कर्म *karmasha* = *kalmasha*, q. v.

कर्मिर *karmīra* = *kirmīra*, q. v.

कर्म *karv*, cl. i. P. *karvati*, to be proud, boast, Dhātup. xv, 72; (cf. *kharv*, *garv*).

कर्म *karva*, as, m. (√i. *kṛi*, Un. i, 155), love, L.; a mouse, rat, L.

कर्म *karvaṭa* (as, m., L.), am, n. declivity of a mountain, L.; a village, market-town, the capital of a district of two or four hundred villages, W.; cf. *kāvaṭa*, Yājñ. ii, 167; Heat. &c.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1098; VarBṛS.; (ī), f., N. of a river, R.

Karvaṭaka, am, n. (?) declivity of a mountain, L.

कर्म *kārvara*, mfn. (√i. *kṛi*), a deed, action, RV. vi, 24, 5; x, 120, 7; AV.

कर्म *karvara* or *karbara*, mfn. (√i. *kṛi*, Un. ii, 123), variegated, spotted, L.; (as), m. sin, L.; a Rakshas, L.; a tiger, L.; a particular medicament, L.; (ī), f. night, L.; a Rakshasi, L.; a tigress, L.; the leaf of *Asa foetida*, L.; N. of Durgā, L.; (am), n. red lead, L.; (cf. *karbu*, *karbura*, &c.; *karavi*; *kāraṇi*).

कर्मिणी *karvīṇī*, f. a term for the Svāra-bhakti between *l* and *h*, Comm. on TPrt.

कर्म *karšana*, mfn. (√*kṛi*), rendering lean, attenuating, causing emaciation, Suśr.; troubling, hurting, MBh. xiii, 6307 (cf. *karṣaṇa*); (am), n. the act of rendering lean, causing emaciation, Car.

Karṣāniya, mfn. serving for emaciation, Car.

Karṣita, mfn. emaciated, thin, R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.

Karīya, m. turmeric plant, L.

कर्म *karśāpha*, as, m. a class of imps or goblins, AV. iii, 9, 4.

कर्म *karsha*, as, m. (√*kṛi*), the act of drawing, dragging, Pān.; (with and without *halasya*) ploughing, agriculture, Āp.; Yājñ. ii, 217; 'anything scratched off', see *kṣhāma-karsha-miśra*; (as, am), m. n. a weight of gold or silver (= 16 Māśas = 80 Retis = 1/4 Pala = 1/16 of a Tula = about 176 grains troy; in common use 8 Retis are given to the Māśa, and the Karsha is then about 280 grains

troy), *Suśr.*; VarBṛS. &c.; Terminalia Bellerica (also called *aksha*, q.v.), L.; a boat, L. — **phala**, n. Terminalia Bellerica, L.; (*ā*), f. Emblica officinalis, L. **Karshārḍha**, n. = *tolaka*, L.

Karshaka, mfn. pulling to and fro, dragging, tormenting, vexing, AgP.; ploughing, one who ploughs or lives by tillage, a husbandman, Gaut.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.

Karshapa, mfn. pulling to and fro, dragging, tormenting, vexing (v. l. *karīana*), MBh.; R. &c.; extending (in time), APṛāt.; the act of drawing or dragging near, Sak. (v. l.); drawing out, pulling off; tugging, pulling (cf. *kṣa-kṣ*), drawing to and fro, removing, hurting, injuring, tormenting, Ma. vii, 112; MBh.; *Suśr.* &c.; drawing back, bending (a bow), Ragh. xi, 46 (cf. *dhanush-k*); prolonging (a sound), SamhUp.; ploughing, cultivating the ground, Mn. iv, 5; MBh.; BhP.; cultivated land, MBh. iii, 10082; erroneous for *karīana*, q.v., Car.; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant (= *kshirīnī*), L.

Karshani, īf, f. an unchaste woman ('attracting men'), BRD.; erroneous for *dharshani*, T.), L.

Karshaniya, nifu. to be drawn or pulled &c.; (*am*), n. (?) a kind of defensive weapon, Hariv. 14459.

Karshi, mfn. drawing, furrowing, Kapishth.; (cf. *kārshi*.)

Karshita, mfn. ploughed, L.

Karshin, mfn. drawing along, pulling, dragging, Ragh.; Mṛicch. &c.; attractive, inviting, Ragh. xix, 11; ploughing, furrowing; (*as*), m. a ploughman, peasant, husbandman, Kathās.; (*in*), f. the bit of a bridle, L.; a particular plant (= *kshirīnī*), L. **Karshū**, ūs, f. (Up. i, 82) a furrow, trench, incision, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. &c.; a river, canal, Comm. on Up.; (*ās*), m. a fire of dried cow-dung, ib.; agriculture, L.; livelihood, L. — **śaya**, mfn. lying in a trench (*karshū-śayaśa śaśaya vratam*, a kind of vow, ĀrshBr. 72, 3). — **veda**, m. causing sweat by (putting hot coals in) a trench-like receptacle (underneath the bed of a sick person), Car.

कर्मफल *karshāphala* = *kārshāphala*, q.v.

कर्म *kārhi*, ind. (fr. 2. *ka*), when? at what time? Pāp. v, 3, 21; (with *svid* or *cid* or *api* [BhP. v, 17, 24]) at any time, RV.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; (with *cid* and a particle of negation) never, at notime, Mn.; Pāṇcat. &c.; [cf. Goth. *hvar*, 'where?' Eng. *where*?]

कल 1. *kal*, cl. i. *Ā. kalate*, to sound, Dhātup. xiv, 26; to count, ib.; [cf. Lat. *calculo*.]

कल 2. *kal*, cl. io. P. (rarely *Ā.*) *kālayati* (*°te*), to push on, drive forward, drive before one's self or away, carry off, MBh.; BhP.; to go after (with hostile intention), persecute, R. iii, 41, 26; to count, tell over, MBh. iii, 14853; to throw, L.; to announce the time (?).

कल 3. *kal*, P. (rarely *Ā.*) *kālayati* (*°te*), to impel, incite, urge on, MBh.; BhP. &c.; to bear, carry, Git.; Śāntiś. &c.; to betake one's self to, Naish. ii, 104; to do, make, accomplish, Bhṛt. iii, 20; Śāh.; to utter a sound, murmur, Naish.; Śiś. &c.; (sometimes in connection with nouns merely expressing the verbal conception, e.g. *murcham* *kal*, to swoon, Bālar.; *culukam jalaya* *kal*, to take a draught of water, ib.); to tie on, attach, affix, Git.; to furnish with; to observe, perceive, take notice of; to consider, count, take for, Git.; Bālar.; Ratnāv.; (see t. *kalaya*, col. 3.)

Kalana, m(ā)n. (īc.) effecting, causing, Bhṛt.; (*as*), m. Calamus Rotang, L.; (*ā*), f. the act of impelling, inciting, Śrīyas. i, 10; doing, making, effecting, Comm. on MBh.; behaving, behaviour, Kathās.; touching, contact, VarBṛS.; tying on, putting on, Śiś. iii, 5; (according to Mall. also letting loose, shedding, *amocanam avamocanam vā*); the state of being provided with or having, Bālar.; calculation, Jyot.; (*am*), n. the act of shaking, moving to and fro, Prasannar.; murmuring, sounding, W.; an embryo at the first stage after conception, L. (cf. *kalaka*); a spot, stain, fault, defect, L.; (cf. *kalanka*.)

Kalita, mfn. impelled, driven &c. (cf. *√3. kal*); made, formed, Śiś. iii, 81; furnished or provided with, Vikr.; Bhṛt. &c.; divided, separated, L.; sounded indistinctly, murmured, W.

कल *kala*, m(ā)n. (etym. doubtful) indistinct, dumb, BrArUp.; ChUp.; (īc., *kāsha* or *afsu* preceding) indistinct or inarticulate (on ac-

count of tears), MBh.; R. &c.; low, soft (as a tone), emitting a soft tone, melodious (as a voice or throat), R.; BhP.; Vikr. &c.; a kind of faulty pronunciation of vowels, Pat.; weak, crude, undigested, L.; (*as*), m. (scil. *svara*) a low or soft and inarticulate tone (as humming, buzzing &c.), L.; Shorea robusta, L.; (in poetry) time equal to four Mātras or instants, W.; (*ār*), m. pl. a class of manes, MBh.; (*am*), n. semen virile, L.; Zizyphus Jujuba; (*ā*), f., see *kalā* below. — **kantha**, m. a pleasing tone or voice, L.; 'having a pleasant voice,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; a dove, pigeon, L.; a species of goose, L.; (*ī*), f. the female of that goose, Prasannar.; N. of an Apsaras, Bālar. — **kanthika**, f. the female of the Indian cuckoo, Śārng. — **kanthin**, m. the Indian cuckoo, Bālar. — **kala**, m. any confused noise (as a tinkling or rattling sound, the murmuring of a crowd &c.), Mṛicch.; Śiś.; Ratnāv. &c.; the resinous exudation of Shorea robusta, L.; a N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10378; — *rava*, m. a confused noise, Bhṛt.; — *vat*, mfn. tinkling, rattling, Amar.; *ādrava*, m. a confused noise, Pāṇcat.; *ādravā-tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivP. — **kita**, m., N. of a village, gaṇa *palady-ādi*. — **kūjika**, f. a wanton, lascivious wife, W. — **kūṭa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, Pāp. iv, 1, 173. — **kūpika**, f. = *kūjika* above, L. — **ghosha**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L. — **m-kasha**, m. a lion, L.; a cymbal, L. — **m-kura**, m. an eddy, whirlpool, L. — **our**, m., N. of a royal family, Bālar. — **oūri**, m. id. — **ja**, m. a cock, Bhṛt. — **tā**, f., **tva**, n. melody, music, W. — **tūlikā**, f. a wanton or lascivious woman, L.; (cf. *kūpika* above). — **dhūta**, n. silver, L. — **dhautā**, n. gold and silver, MBh.; Śiś.; Prasannar. &c.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a low or pleasing tone, L.; (mfn.) golden, R.; — *maya*, mfn. golden, Hcat.; — *lipi*, f. (?) a streak of gold, illumination of a MS. with gold, Git. — **dhvani**, m. a low and pleasing tone, L.; (in mus.) a particular time; 'having a pleasing voice,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; a pigeon, L.; a peacock, L. — **nātha**, m., N. of an author. — **nāda**, m. a kind of goose, L.; (cf. *-hansa* below). — **bhava**, m. the thorn-apple tree, L. — **bhāshana**, n. the act of speaking in a low voice. — **bhāshin**, mfn. speaking with a pleasing voice, Mālav. — **bhairava**, m. or n. (?), N. of a deep ravine in the mountain between the rivers Tāpi and Narmadā. — **mūka**, mfn. deaf and dumb (cf. *kalla-mūka*), L. — **rava**, m. a low sweet tone, Bhṛt.; 'having a sweet voice,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; a pigeon, L. — **vasas**, mfn. speaking sweetly, singing, L. — **vikarpi**, f., N. of a form of Durgā, Hcat. — **vikala**, m., N. of an Asura; — *vadha*, m., N. of a chapter of the Gaṇeśa-purāṇa. — **vyāghra**, m. a mongrel breed between a tigress and panther, L. — **svana**, mfn. having a charming voice (as a bird), L. — **svara**, n. a low musical sound, W. — **hansa**, m., N. of several species of the Hansa bird or goose, MBh.; R.; Pāṇcat. &c.; an excellent king, L.; Brahma or the Supreme Spirit, L.; a particular metre (consisting of four lines of thirteen syllables each); (*ī*), f. the female of the Kala-hansa above, Ragh. viii, 58. — **hansaka**, m. a kind of duck or goose, Kād. **Kalanunādin**, m. 'giving out a low note,' a sparrow, L.; the Cātaka bird, L.; a kind of bee, L. **Kalāṭhā**, m. a sweet sound, pleasing voice, Kathās.; 'having a low voice,' a bee, L. **Kalōttāla**, mf(ā)n. sweet and loud (as a voice), Git. i, 47.

कलक *kalaka*, *as*, m. a sort of fish, L.; a kind of prose, L.; (*am*), n. the root of Andropogon Muricatus, L.

कलङ्क *kalanka*, *as*, m. (etym. doubtful) a stain, spot, mark, soil; defamation, blame, Kathās.; Mṛicch. &c. — **kara**, mfn. causing stains, soiling; censorious, calumniating, defaming. — **kalk**, f. a digit of the moon in shadow, Git. — **maya**, mfn. full of stains, spotted; calumniated, defamed. — **lekha**, f. a line of spots, spotted streak, Ragh. xiii, 15. — **hrīṭ**, m., N. of Śiva. **Kalanākhaka**, m. the spots or marks of the moon, R.

Kalanakaya, Nom. P. *kalanakayati*, to spot, soil, Kād.; to defame, disgrace, Daś.

Kalanākita, mfn. spotted, soiled, stained, disgraced, defamed, Bhṛt.; Kathās. &c.

Kalanakin, nifu. id., Kāvyaḍ.; Naish. &c.

कलङ्कुर *kalam-kura*. See *kala*.

कलञ्ज *kalanja*, *as*, m. Calamus Rotang; tobacco; a particular weight (= 10 Rūpakas), Bhṛt.;

an animal (struck with a poisonous weapon), L.; (*am*), n. the flesh of such an animal, Nyāyam.

कलठ *kalaṭa*, n. the thatch of a house, L.; (cf. *kūṭala*.)

कलत *kalata*, mfn. bald-headed, L.; (cf. *khalati*.)

कलत्र *kalatra*, *am*, n. a wife, consort, MBh.; Bhṛt.; Hit. &c.; the female of an animal, Vikr.; the hip and loins, L.; pudendum muliebre, L.; a royal citadel, a stronghold or fastness, W.; (in astron.) the seventh lunar mansion, VarBṛ. — **tā**, f. the state of being a wife or consort, Ratnāv. — **vat**, mfn. having a wife, united with one's wife, BhP.; Mṛicch. &c. **Kalatri-√kṛi**, to make any one one's wife, Viddh.

Kalatrini, mfn. having a wife, Ragh. viii, 82.

कलतक *kalantaka* = the next.

कलन्दक *kalandaka*, *as*, m. a squirrel (or a kind of bird?), Buddh.; a particular vessel used by Śramaṇas, Buddh.; (*ikā*), f. = *kalindikā*, q.v.

Kalandana, *as*, m., N. of a mao.

कलन्दर *kalandara*, *as*, m. a man of a mixed caste, BrahmapP.

कलन्धु *kalandhu*, *us*, m. a kind of vegetable (= *ghoṭi*), L.

कलभ *kalabha*, *as*, m. (*√3. kal*, Up. iii, 122), a young elephant (one thirty years old), Ragh.; Mṛicch.; Pāṇcat. &c.; a young camel, Pāṇcat. iv; Datura Fastuosa (= *dhustūra*), L.; (*ī*), f. a sort of vegetable, L. — **vallabha**, m., N. of a tree, L.

Kalabhaka, *as*, m. the young of an elephant, Kād.

कलम *kalama*, *as*, m. (*√1. kal*, Up. iv, 84), a sort of rice (sown in May and June and ripening in December or January), *Suśr.*; Ragh. &c.; a reed for writing with; [cf. Lat. *calamus*; Gk. *kalamos*; and Arab. قلم]; a thief, L. — **gopa-vadhū**, f. a woman employed to guard a rice-field, Śiś. vi, 49. — **gopi**, f. id., Bālar. — **sthāna**, n. an ink-stand, L. **Kalamōttama**, m. fragrant rice, L.

Kalamba, *as*, m. the stalk of a pot-herb, L.; Convolvulus repens, L.; Nauclea Cadamba, L.; an arrow, L.; (*ī*), f. Convolvulus repens, Hariv.; (*am*), n. a panicle of flowers (?), Car.; Calumba-root, W.; (cf. *kaḍamba*, *kaḍamba*.)

Kalambaka, *as*, m. a species of Kadamba, L.; (*ikā*), f. Convolvulus repens, L.; (*ike*), f. du. the nape of the neck, L.

Kalambukā, f. Convolvulus repens, Jain.

Kalambū, ūs, f. id., L.

कलमुट *kalambuṭa*, *am*, n. fresh butter, L.

कलय 1. *kalaya*, Nom. P. (fr. *kali*) *kalayati*, to take hold of the die called Kali, Kād. on Pāp. iii, 1, 21.

कलय 2. *kalaya*, v. l. for *kala-ja*, q.v.

कलयज *kalayaja* = *kalalaja* below, Npr.

कलल *kalala*, *am*, n. (*as*, m., L.) the embryo a short time after conception, *Suśr.*; BhP.; (cf. *kalana*.)

कललज *kalalaja*, *as*, m. the resinous exudation of the Shorea robusta, L.; (cf. *kala-kala*.) **Kalalajōbbhava**, m. Shorea robusta, L.

कलविड् *kalavīṇka*, *as*, m. a sparrow, VS.; TS. &c.; Mn. &c.; the Indian cuckoo, Kāraṇḍ.; a spot, stain (cf. *kalanka*), L.; a white Cāmara, L.; N. of a plant (= *kalīngaka*), L.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. — **svara**, m. a kind of Samādhi (q.v.), Kāraṇḍ.

कलश *kalāṣa*, *as*, m. (*am*, n., L.) a water-pot, pitcher, jar, dish, RV. &c.; Śāk.; Hit. &c. (the breasts of a woman are frequently compared to jars, cf. *stana-k* & *kumbha*); (*as*), m. a butter-tub, churn, MBh.; a particular measure (= *drona*), ŚārngS.; a round pinnacle on the top of a temple (esp. the pinnacle crowning a Buddhist Caitya or Stūpa), Kād.; N. of a man, RV. x, 32, 9; of a poet; of a Nāga, MBh. v; (*ī*), f. a pitcher &c., Bālar.; a churn, L.; Hemionitis cordifolia, *Suśr.*; N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; [cf. Gk. *kalās*; Lat. *calix*.] — **janman**, m., N. of Agastya, SkandaP. — **dir**, mfn. one whose pitcher is broken, ŚBr. iv. — **pura**, n., N. of

a town, Kathās. — **potaka**, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. — **bhū**, m. 'jar-born', N. of Agastya, Bālar. — **yonī**, m. id., Kād.; N. of Droga, Hcar. **Kalāśōdara**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh.; of a Daitya, Hariv.; (f.), f., N. of a great river, Kāraṇḍ. **Kalāśōdbhava**, m., N. of Agastya, Bālar.

Kalāśī, f., f. a water-pot, pitcher, jar, L.; a churn, Śiṣ. xi, 8; Hemionitis cordifolia, L.

Kalāśī, f. of *kalāṣa*, — **kaṇṭha**, m., N. of a man, and (ā), m. pl. his descendants, gana upakāśi.

— **padī**, f. a woman with feet like a water-jar, gaṇa kumbhāpady-ādi. — **mukha**, m. a sort of musical instrument, L. — **śuta**, m., N. of Agastya, L.

कलस kalasa, v. l. for *kalāṣa* above.

Kalasi, v. l. for *kalāśī* above.

कलह 1. kalaha, as, m. (am, n., L.) strife, contention, quarrel, fight, MBh.; Mn. &c.; the sheath of a sword, L.; a road, way, W.; deceit, falsehood, W.; violence without murderous weapons, abuse, beating, kicking, W.; (ā), f., N. of a woman. — **kandala**, m., N. of an actor. — **kāra**, mf(ā)n. quarrelsome, turbulent, contentious, pugnacious, Pān.; Hit.; N. of the wife of Vikrama-kaṇḍa, Kathās. — **kārikā**, f. a species of bird, VarBrS. — **kārin**, mfn. quarrelsome, contentious. — **nāśana**, m. Guilandina Bonduce, L. — **priya**, mf(ā)n. fond of contention, quarrelsome, turbulent, R.; N. of Nārada, MBh.; of a king, L.; (ā), f. Gracula religiosa, L. — **vat**, mfn. having a quarrel, quarrelling with, Pañcat. **Kalahākulā**, f. Gracula religiosa, L. **Kalahānkura**, m., N. of a man. **Kalahāntarītā**, f. a heroine separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel, Sāh.; Gīt. &c. **Kalahāpahrīta**, mfn. taken away by force, W.

2. **Kalaha**, Nom. P. *kalahatī*, to quarrel, MBh. xii, 5349.

Kalahāya, Nom. A. °yate, to quarrel, contend, Pān. iii, 1, 17.

Kalahin, mfn. contentious, quarrelsome, ĀsvGr.; ChUp. &c.

कलहु kalahu, us, m. (f.?) a particular high number, Lalit.; (cf. *karahu*.)

कला kalā, f. (etym. doubtful) a small part of anything, any single part or portion of a whole, esp. a sixteenth part, RV. viii, 47, 17; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; a digit or one-sixteenth of the moon's diameter, Hit.; Kathās.; (personified as a daughter of Kardama and wife of Marici, BhP.); a symbolical expression for the number sixteen, Hcar.; interest on a capital (considered as a certain part of it), Śiṣ. ix, 32; a division of time (said to be 1/16 of a day or 1-6 minutes, Mn. i, 64; Hariv.; or 1/160 of a day or 0-8 minutes, Comm. on VP.; or 2 minutes and 26 2/3 seconds, Suśr.; or 1 minute and 35 3/4 seconds, or 8 seconds, BhavP.); the sixtieth part of one-thirtieth of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree, Sūryas.; (in prosody) a syllabic instant; a term for the seven substrata of the elements or Dhātus of the human body (viz. flesh, blood, fat, phlegm, urine, bile, and semen); but according to Hemacandra, rasa, 'chyle', asthi, 'bone', and majjan, 'marrow', take the place of phlegm, urine, and bile, Suśr.; an atom (there are 3015 Kalās or atoms in every one of the six Dhātus, not counting the rasa, therefore in all 18090); (with Pāsupatas) the elements of the gross or material world, Sarvad.; an embryo shortly after conception (cf. *kalana*); a designation of the three constituent parts of a sacrifice (viz. mantra, dravya, and śraddhā, Nilak. on MBh. [ed. Bomb.] xiv, 89, 3); the menstrual discharge, L.; any practical art, any mechanical or fine art (sixty-four are enumerated in the Śaivatantra [T.]); the following is a list of them: *gitam, vādyam, nṛīyam, nāṭyam, ālekhyaṃ, viśeṣaka-cchedyam, tanḍula-kusuma-bali-vikārāḥ, puṣhpāstaranam, daśana-vasanāṅgarāgāḥ, manī-bhūmikā-karma, sayana-racanam, udaka-vādyam, udaka-gṛhātā, citrā yogāḥ, mālya-granthana-vikalpāḥ, keśa-śekharaḥ, pīḍa-yojanam, nepathya-yogāḥ, kārṇa-pattra-bhāṅgāḥ, gandha-yuktīḥ, bhūṣaṇa-yojanam, indra-jālam, kauśumāra-yogāḥ, hasta-lāghavam, citra-śakāpā-bhākṣya-vikāra-kriyā, pānaka-rasa-rāgāsava-yojanam, sūcivāpa-karma, vīṇā-damaruka-sūtra-kriḍā, prahelikā, pratimā, dūrvacaka-yogāḥ, pustaka-vācanam, nālakāḥkhyayikā-darśanam, kāvya-samasyā-pūranam, paṭikā-veṭra-bāṇa-vikalpāḥ, tarṅg-karmāni, takṣhaṇam, vāstu-vidyā, rūḍya-ratna-parikṣā, dhātu-vādāḥ,*

*manī-rāga-jñānam, ākara-jñānam, vṛikṣhā-yur-veda-yogāḥ, meṣha-kukkula-lāvaka-yud-dha-vidhīḥ, śuka-sārikā-pralāpanam, utsādanam, keśa-mārjana-kauśalam, akṣhara-muṣhtikā-kathanam, meṣhitaka-vikalpāḥ, deśa-bhāṣhā-jñānam, puṣhpā-śaṭikā-nimitta-jñānam, yantra-mātrikā, dhārana-mātrikā, sampātyam, mānast-kōvya-kriyā, kriyā-vikalpāḥ, chalitakayogāḥ, abhidhāna-kosha-cchanda-jñānam, vāstra-gopānāni, dyūta-viśeṣāḥ, ākarṣhaṇa-kriḍā, bālaka-kriḍanākāni, vāidyayikīnām vidyānām jñānam, vajrayikīnām vidyānām jñānam; see also Vātsy. i, 3, 17; R.; Pañcat. &c.; skill, ingenuity; ignorance; a low and sweet tone, Bālar.; a boat, L.; a N. given to Dākṣhāyaṇi in the region near the river Candrabhāgā, MatsyaP.; N. of a grammatical commentary, — **gūṣa** (kalāṣa), m. the part of a part, BrahmapP. — **kanda**, n(?) a particular metre. — **kuśala**, mfn. skilled in the arts (enumerated above). — **keli**, m. amorous play, Bālar.; 'frolicsome', N. of Kāma, L. — **ākura** (kalāṅka), m., N. of Mūladeva or Kaṇṇa (the author of a book on the art of stealing, T.); the bird Ardea Siberica, L. — **jāli**, f., N. of a tree, T. — **jāla**, mf(ā)n. skilled in arts, Subh.; (as), m. an artist. — **tman** (kalāl), f. a particular ceremony of ordination. — **da** (kalāda), m. a goldsmith, Jain. — **dikṣhā**, f., N. of a work. — **dhara**, mfn. bearing or skilled in an art; (as), m. 'having digits', the moon; 'bearing a digit of the moon', N. of Śiva. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the digits', the moon, Subh.; N. of an author of Mantras. — **nidhi**, m. 'a treasure of digits', the moon, Dhūrtas. — **ntara** (kalāntara), n. interest, Rājat. — **nyāsa**, m. tattooing a person's body with particular mystical marks, Tantras. — **pa** (kalāpa, fr. √āp), m. 'that which holds single parts together', a bundle, band (cf. *jaṭā-k°, muktā-k°, raśanā-k°*), MBh.; Kum. &c.; a bundle of arrows, a quiver with arrows, quiver, MBh.; R. &c.; (once n., MBh. iii, 11454); a peacock's tail, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; an ornament in general, Mālav.; a zone, a string of bells (worn by women round the waist), L.; the rope round an elephant's neck, L.; totality, whole body or collection of a number of separate things (esp. ifc.; cf. *kriyā-k°, &c.*); the moon, L.; a clever and intelligent man, L.; N. of a grammar also called Kātantra (supposed to be revealed by Kārttikeya to Śarva-varman); N. of a village (cf. *kalāpa-grāma*), VP.; a poem written in one metre, W.; (f.), f. a bundle of grass, KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; *-khañja*, m. a particular disease (said to be St. Vitus's dance; v. l. *kalāya-khañja*), Bhpr.; *-grāma*, m., N. of a village, Hariv.; BhP.; VP.; *-cchanda*, m. an ornament of pearls consisting of twenty-four strings, L.; *-tattvārṇava*, m., N. of a commentary on the grammar called Kalāpa; *-dvīpa*, m., v. l. for *kalāpa-grāma* above; *-varman*, m., N. of a man, Kād.; *-śas*, ind. in bundles, bundle by bundle, MBh. xiii; *-śiras*, m. N. of a man (v. l. *kapāla-śiras*), R. — **ōpaka** (kalāpaka), m. a band, bundle, Śiṣ.; a kind of ornament, MBh.; a string of pearls, L.; the rope round an elephant's neck, L.; a sectarian mark on the forehead, L.; (am), n. a series of four stanzas in grammatical connection (i. e. in which the government of noun and verb is carried throughout, contrary to the practice of closing the sense with each stanza, e. g. Kir. xvi, 21-24), Sāh. 558; = *can-draka*, L.; a debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails (*kalāpini* [see *kalāpin* below] *kāle deyam riṇam*, Kās.), Pān. iv, 3, 48. — **ōpin** (kalāpin), mfn. furnished with a bundle of arrows, bearing a quiver with arrows, KātyŚr.; MBh.; spreading its tail (as a peacock), MBh. iii, 11585; (with *kāla*, the time) when peacocks spread their tails, Pān. iv, 3, 48; (f), m. a peacock, Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; Ficus infectoria, L.; N. of an ancient teacher, Pān. iv, 3, 104; (inī), f. a peahen, Śatr.; night, L.; the moon, L.; a species of Cyperus, L. — **pūra**, am, ā, n. f. a kind of musical instrument, L. — **pūrṇa**, mfn. filled up or counterbalanced by the sixteenth part of (gen.), (na *kalā-pūrṇa mama*, he is not equal to the sixteenth part of myself, i. e. he is far under me), MBh. iv, 1299; (as), m. 'full of digits', the moon, L. — **bhāya**, n. a kind of fault in singing, L. — **bhara**, m. 'possessing the arts', an artist, mechanic, Gaut. — **bhṛit**, m. id.; 'digit-bearer', the moon, L. — **°yana** (kalāyana), m. a tumbler, dancer (esp. one who dances or walks on the edge of a sword*

&c.), L. — **rūpa**, n. a particular ceremony; (ā), f., N. of one of the five Mūla-prakṛitis. — **°rṇava** (kalārṇava), m., N. of a dancing-master, Comm. on Prātāpar. — **vat**, m. 'having digits', the moon, Kum.; (f), f. a mystical ceremony (the initiation of the Tantrika student, in which the goddess Durgā is supposed to be transferred from the water-jar to the body of the novice), Tantras.; (in mus.) a particular Murchanā; the lute of the Gandharva Tumburu, L.; N. of an Apsaras; of a daughter of the Apsaras Alambushā, Kathās. cxxi, 111 ff.; of several other women. — **vāda**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **vikāla**, m. a sparrow, L.; (cf. *kalavinka*). — **vid**, mfn. knowing or conversant with arts; (f), m. an artisan, VarBrS.; a Vidya-dhara, L. — **vidvas**, m. id., ib. — **vidhi**, m. the practice of the sixty-four arts; *-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work on rhetoric. — **śas**, ind. in single parts, part by part. — **śāstra**, n., N. of a work by Viśākṣhila. — **śālaghya**, m., N. of Śiva, Sarvad. 95, 19. — **sāra**, n., N. of a Tantra.

Kalikā, f. the sixteenth part of the moon, Bhartṛ.; a division of time (= *kalā*, q. v.); an unblown flower, bud, Śak.; Ragh. &c.; the bottom or peg of the Indian lute (made of cane), L.; N. of several metres; a kind of artificial verse (cf. *kānta-k°*); N. of a work on medicine. **Kalikāpūrva**, n. an unforeseen event (as birth &c.) partly resulting from an act and leading to totally unforeseen consequences (as heaven &c.; *paramāpūrvajanako 'igajanyāpūrvabhedaḥ*, T.), Nyāyak.

कलाकुल kalākula, am, n. a kind of poison, L.; (cf. *kalāhala*.)

कलाङ्गल kalāṅgala, (ifc. f. ā) a kind of weapon [BRD.], MBh. iii, 642; [according to T. *śaśataghnīkalāṅgalā* is thus to be resolved: *śa-taghnīyā sahitaṃ śaśataghnīkaṃ tādrīṣaṃ lāṅ-galaṃ yatra*; in that case *kalāṅgala* is no word.]

कलाचिक kalācika, as, m. (?) a ladle, spoon, L.; (ā), f. the fore-arm, L.

Kalācī, f. the fore-arm, L.

कलादीन kalāḍīna, as, m. the white water-wagtail, L.

कलाखी kalāṇḍī, f., N. of a plant, L.

कलाधिक kalādhika, as, m. (fr. *kala* and *adhika*?), a cock, L.; (cf. *kalāvika*.)

कलानक kalānaka, as, m., N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L.

कलाप kalāpa, &c. See *kalā*.

कलामक kalāmaka, as, m. a kind of rice (ripening in the cold season), L.; (cf. *kalama*.)

कलामि kalāmbi, is, f. lending, usury, L.

Kalāmbikā, f. id., ib.

कलाय kalāya, as, m. a sort of pea or pulse, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; a kind of plant with dark-coloured flowers, Śiṣ. xiii, 21; (ā), f. a species of Dūrvā-grass, L. — **khañja**, m. = *kalāpa-khañja*, q. v., ŚārngS. — **sūpa**, m. pea-soup, L.

कलाविक kalāvika, as, m. = *kalādhika*, q. v.

कलाविकल kalā-vikala. See *kalā*.

कलाशुर kalāśuri, is, m., N. of a royal family, L.; (cf. *kalacuri*.)

कलाहक kalāhaka, as, m. a kind of musical instrument, L.; (cf. *kāha'r.*)

कलि kāli, is, m. (√t. *kal*, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 117), N. of the die or side of a die marked with one dot, the losing die, AV. vii, 109, 1; ŚBr. &c. (personified as an evil genius in the episode of Nala); symbolical expression for the number 1; Terminalia Bellerica (the nuts of which in older times were used as dice), L.; N. of the last and worst of the four Yugas or ages, the present age, age of vice, AitBr.; Mn. i, 86; ix, 301 f.; MBh. &c. (the Kali age contains, inclusive of the two dawns, 1200 years of the gods or 432,000 years of men, and begins the eighteenth of February, 3102 B. C.; at the end of this Yuga the world is to be destroyed; see *yuga*); strife, discord, quarrel, contention (personified as the son of *Krodha*, 'Anger', and *Himsā*, 'Injury', and as generating with his sister *Durukti*, 'Calumny', two

children, viz. *Bhaya*, 'Fear,' and *Mṛityu*, 'Death,' BhP. iv, 8, 3; 4), MBh.; Hit. &c.; the worst of a class or number of objects, MBh. xii, 361; 363; a hero (or an arrow, *śūra* or *śara*), L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1192; N. of an Upanishad (= *kali-samīpārāṇa*), (i), m., N. of a class of mythic beings (related to the Gandharvas, and supposed by some to be fond of gambling; in epic poetry Kali is held to be the fifteenth of the Deva-gandharvas or children of the Munis), AV. x, 10, 13; MBh.; Hariv.; N. of a man, RV.; (i, i), f. an unblown flower, bud, L. — *kāra*, m. (in all its meanings, L.) the fork-tailed shriek; *Loxia philippensis*; a kind of chicken; *Pongamia glabra*; *Guilandina Bonduc*; N. of *Nārada*; (i), f. *Methonica superba*, L. — *kāraka*, m., N. of *Nārada*, L.; *Casalpina Bonducella*, L.; (*kāḍā*), f., N. of a plant. — *kālā*, m. the Kali age, Kathās. — *kuñcikā*, f. a younger sister of a husband, L. — *kṛit*, mfn. contentious, quarrelling. — *cehandas*, n. a kind of metre. — *drū*, m. 'tree of strife,' *Terminalia Belleirica* (supposed to be the haunt of imps), Bhpr. — *druma*, m. id., Comm. on Up. i, 108. — *dharma-nirṇaya*, m., N. of a work. — *dharma-śāra-saṅgraha*, m., N. of a work. — *nātha*, m., N. of a writer on music. — *prada*, m. a liquor-shop, Nigh. — *priya*, mfn. fond of quarrelling, quarrelsome, mischievous; (as), m., N. of *Nārada*, an ape, L. — *māraka*, m. *Casalpina Bonducella*, L. — *mālaka*, m., *māliya*, m. id., ib. — *yuga*, n. the Kali age (see above), Mn. i, 85; MBh. &c. — *vināśini*, f., N. of a goddess, *BrahmaP.* — *vṛiksha*, m. *Terminalia Belleirica*, L. — *śāśana*, m. a Jina, L. — *samtaraṇa*, n., N. of an Upanishad. — *samśraya*, m. the act of betaking one's self to Kali. — *stoma*, m. a particular Stoma. — *hārī*, f. *Methonica Superba*, Bhpr.

कलिक *kalika*, as, m. a curlew, W.

कलिका *kalikā*. See p. 261, col. 3.

कलिकाता *kalikātā*, f. the town Calcutta.

कलिङ्ग *kaliṅga*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people and their country (the N. is applied in the Purāṇas to several places, but especially signifies a district on the Coromandel coast, extending from below Cuttack [Katakā] to the vicinity of Madras), MBh.; Hariv.; VP. &c.; (as), m. an inhabitant of *Kaliṅga*, Sāh.; N. of a king of *Kaliṅga* (from whom the *Kaliṅga* people are said to have originated; he is sometimes mentioned as a son of *Dirghatamas* and *Sudeshṇā*, sometimes identified with *Bali*), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a being attending on *Skanda*, MBh. (ed. Bomb.) ix, 45, 64 (v.l. *kalinda*, ed. Calc.); N. of several authors; the fork-tailed shriek, L.; *Casalpina Bonducella*, L.; *Wrightia antisynteria*, L.; *Acacia Sirissa*, L.; *Ficus infectoria*, L.; (ā), f. a beautiful woman, L.; *Opomea Turpethum*; (am), n. the seed of *Wrightia antisynteria*, Suśr.; (mfn.) clever, cunning, L. — *bija*, n. the seed of *Wrightia antisynteria*, L. — *yava*, m. id., Npr. — *senā*, f., N. of a princess, Kathās.

कलिङ्गा, as, m. the country of the *Kaliṅgas*; the seed of *Wrightia antisynteria*, Car.; (ā), f. a particular plant, L.

कलिञ्ज *kaliñja*, as, m. a mat, L.; (am), n. wood, L.; (cf. *kiliñja*.)

कलिञ्जर *kaliñjara*, as, m., N. of a king (?), Rājat. vii, 1268.

कलित *kalita*. See √3. *kal*.

कलिनी *kalini*, f. pea-plant, pulse, L.

कलिन्द *kalinda*, as, m. *Terminalia Belleirica*, L.; the sun, L.; N. of a mountain on which the river *Yamunā* rises; N. of a being attending on *Skanda*, MBh. (ed. Calc.) ix, 2566 (v.l. *kaliṅga*, ed. Bomb.); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. (ed. Calc.) xiii, 2104 (v.l. *kaliṅga*, ed. Bomb.); (ā), f., N. of a river, R.; (i), f., N. of the river *Yamunā* (= *kālinī*, q. v.), R. — *kanyā*, f. 'Kalinda's daughter,' N. of the river *Yamunā*, Ragh. — *tanayā*, *nandini*, *śaila-jātā*, *antā*, f. id., Bālar.; Kād. &c. *Kalindātmanjā*, f. id.

कलिन्दिका *kalindikā*, f. science, L.; (v.l. *kalandikā*.)

कलिल *kalila*, mfn. (√1. *kal*, Up. i, 55), mixed with, Śiṣ. xix, 98; full of, covered with, MBh.;

BhP. &c.; impenetrable, impervious; (am), n. a large heap, thicket, confusion, SvetUp.; Bhag. &c.

कलुक्क *kalukka*, as, m. a cymbal, L.; (ā), f. a tavern, L.; a meteor, L.

कलुष *kaluṣa*, mf(ā)n. (√3. *kal*, Up. iv, 75), turbid, foul, muddy, impure, dirty (lit. and fig.), Mn.; Suśr.; Kathās. &c.; hoarse (as the voice), Śak.; (ifc.) unable, not equal to, Ragh. v, 64; (as), m. a buffalo, L.; a sort of snake, Suśr.; (ā), f. the female of a buffalo, L.; (am), n. foulness, turbidness, dirt, impurity (lit. and fig.), MBh.; R. &c.; sin, wrath, L. — *oṣṭas*, mfn. of impure mind; bad, wicked, R. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. foulness, turbidness &c. — *mati*, mfn. = *-cetā* above. — *mañjarī*, f. *Odina Wodier*, Nigh. — *yonī*, f. impure origin; *-ja*, mfn. of impure origin, Mn. x, 57; 58. *Kaluṣhātman*, mfn. of impure mind, bad, wicked, Kathās. *Kaluṣi* - √ *kṛi*, to make turbid or unclean, dirty, defile, MBh.; R.; Prabh. &c. *Kaluṣi* - √ *bhū*, to become troubled or agitated, MW.

कलुषाया, Nom. P. *kaluṣhayati*, to make unclean or dirty, dirty, Viddh.

कलुषाया, Nom. A. *kaluṣhayate*, to become turbid or unclean, Mṛicch.

कलुषिता, mfn. foul, impure, W.; defiled, contaminated, W.; wicked, W.

कलुषिन, mfn. id., ib.

कलूतर *kalūta*, v. l. for *kuṭūna*, q. v.

कलेवर *kalevara*, as, am, m. n., the body, MBh.; R. &c.; [cf. Lat. *cadaver*]; (as), m. *Olibanum*, L.

कल्क *kalka*, as, m. (am, n., L.), (√3. *kal*, Up. iii, 40), a viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground, a kind of tenacious paste, Suśr.; Yājñ. &c.; dirt, filth; the wax of the ear; ordure, faeces, L.; impurity, meanness, falsehood, hypocrisy, deceit, sin, MBh.; BhP. &c.; *Terminalia Belleirica*, L.; *Olibanum*, L.; (mfn.) sinful, wicked, L.; (cf. *kaluṣa*, *kalmasha*, *kilbisha*). — *phala*, m. the pomegranate plant, L. *Kalkālaya*, m., N. of a man. *Kalki* - √ *kṛi*, to knead, render doughy (by kneading), Suśr. *Kalki* - √ *bhū*, to become doughy, Rājat. vii, 1544 (*śalki*, ed.)

कल्काना, am, n. meanness, wickedness, BhP.

कल्कि, is, m., N. of the tenth incarnation of *Vishṇu* when he is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as destroyer of the wicked (this is to take place at the end of the four *Yugas* or ages), MBh. &c. — *dvādaśi-vrata*, n., N. of a particular observance. — *purāṇa*, n., N. of a Purāṇa.

कल्किन, mfn. foul, turbid, having sediment, dirty, W.; wicked, W.; (i), m. = *kalki* above.

कल्कल *kalkala*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कल्कुषी *kalkuṣhī*, f. or n. du. wrist and elbow, ŚBr. x, 2, 6, 14.

कल्प 1. *kālpa*, mf(ā)n. (√ *kṛip*), practicable, feasible, possible, ŚBr. ii, 4, 3; proper, fit, able, competent, equal to [with gen., loc., inf., or ifc.]; e.g. *dharmaśāstra kālpaḥ*, competent for duty; *svakarmāṇaṁ na kālpaḥ*, not competent for his own work; *yadā na śāstūṁ kālpaḥ*, if he is not able to rule), BhP.; (as), m. a sacred precept, law, rule, ordinance (= *vidhī*, *nyāya*), manner of acting, proceeding, practice (esp. that prescribed by the Vedas), RV. ix, 9, 7; AV. viii, 9, 10; xx, 128, 6-11; MBh.; (*prathamaḥ kālpaḥ*, a rule to be observed before any other rule, first duty, Mn. iii, 147; MBh. &c.; *etena kālpena*, in this way; cf. *patu-k*, &c.); the most complete of the six *Vedāṅgas* (which which prescribes the ritual and gives rules for ceremonial or sacrificial acts), MuṇḍUp.; Pāṇ. &c.; one of two cases, one side of an argument, an alternative (= *pa-ksha*; cf. *vikalpa*), Sarvad.; investigation, research, Comm. on *Sāmkhya*; resolve, determination, MW.; (in medic.) treatment of the sick, manner of curing, Suśr. ii; the art of preparing medicine, pharmacy, Car.; the doctrine of poisons and antidotes, Suśr. i; (ifc.) having the manner or form of anything, similar to, resembling, like but with a degree of inferiority, almost (e.g. *abhedyā-kālpa*, almost impenetrable; cf. *prabhātā-k*, *mṛita-k*, &c.; according to native grammarians, *kālpa* so used is an accentless affix [Pāṇ. v, 3, 67], before which a final *s* is left unchanged, and final *r* and *ū* shortened, Pāṇ.; Vop.; *kālpam*, ind., may be also connected with a verb,

e.g. *pacati-kālpam*, he cooks pretty well, Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 1, 57; a fabulous period of time (a day of *Brahmā* or one thousand *Yugas*, a period of four thousand, three hundred and twenty millions of years of mortals, measuring the duration of the world; a month of *Brahmā* is supposed to contain thirty such *Kalpas*; according to the MBh., twelve months of *Brahmā* constitute his year, and one hundred such years his lifetime; fifty years of *Brahmā*'s are supposed to have elapsed, and we are now in the *Śveta-vārāha-kālpa* of the fifty-first; at the end of a *Kālpa* the world is annihilated; hence *kālpa* is said to be equal to *kālpānta* below, L.; with Buddhists the *Kalpas* are not of equal duration), VP.; BhP.; Rājat. &c.; N. of Mantras which contain a form of √ *kṛip*, TS. v; ŚBr. ix; a kind of dance; N. of the first astrological mansion, VarBṛs.; N. of a son of *Dhruva* and *Bhrami*, BhP. iv, 10, 1; of *Śiva*, MBh. xli, 10368; the tree of paradise; = *-taru* below, L.; (with Jains) a particular abode of deities (cf. *bhava* and *kālpānta* below); (am), n. a kind of intoxicating liquor (incorrect for *kalya*), L. — *kāra*, m. an author of rules on ritual or ceremonies. — *kedāra*, m., N. of a medical work by *Kāliśiva*. — *kahya*, m. the end of a *Kālpa*, destruction of the world, Kathās. — *gā*, f., N. of a river, ŚivP. — *cināṭa-manī*, m., N. of a work. — *tantra*, n., N. of a work. — *taru*, m. one of the five trees (cf. *pañca-vṛikṣa*) of *Svarga* or *Indra*'s paradise fabled to fulfil all desires (cf. *saṁkalpa-viśaya*), the wishing tree, tree of plenty, Hit.; Pāṇcat.; Ragh. i, 75; xvii, 26; any productive or bountiful source, BhP. i, 1, 3; (fig.) a generous person, MW.; N. of various works; *-parimala*, m., N. of a work; *-rasa*, m. a particular kind of mixture, Bhpr. — *tā*, f. fitness, ability, competency, BhP. xi. — *dūṣhya*, n. cloth produced by the *Kālpa-taru*, Buddh. — *drū*, m. = *-taru* above; N. of various works; *-kalikā*, f., N. of a work by *Lakṣmī Vallabha* expounding the *Kālpa-sūtra* of the Jains. — *druma*, m. = *-taru* above, Rājat.; Daś.; Kum. ii, 39; Pāṇcat. iii, 10; N. of various works [cf. *kavi-k* and *śabda-k*]; *-tantra*, n., N. of a work; *-kalikā*, f. = *-drū-kalikā* above; *-tā*, f. state of possessing the qualities of a *Kālpa-druma*, Ragh. xiv, 48; *kālpadrumāvadāna*, n., N. of a Buddhist work. — *drumī* - √ *bhū*, to become a *Kālpa-druma*, Kathās. — *dvi-pa*, m. a particular *Samādhi*, Karap. — *dhenu*, f., N. of the cow of plenty. — *ṛitya*, n. a particular kind of dance. — *pādapa*, m. = *-taru* above, Naish. — *pāla*, m. 'order-preserver,' a king, Rājat. [-*pālyā*, Calc. ed. for *-pālī*]; m(f), f. a distiller or seller of spirituous liquors, Rājat.; (see *kalya-pāla*). — *pradīpa*, m., N. of a work. — *pradīpikā*, f., N. of a work. — *bhava*, ās, m. pl., N. of a class of deities among the Jains. — *mahiruh* (?), *-mahiruha*, m. = *-taru*, Rājat. i, 1; Kathās. — *mātra*, m., N. of *Śiva*, MBh. xii, 10368. — *yukti*, f., N. of a work. — *latā*, f. a fabulous creeper granting all desires, Śak.; Bhartṛ. ii, 38; N. of various works [cf. *kavi-k*]; *-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra; *-prabāḥ*, m., N. of a comm. on the *Viṣṇu-bhakti-latā*. — *latāva-tāra*, m., N. of a comm. of *Kṛiṣṇa* on the *Vijā-ganīta*. — *latikā*, f. = *-latā*, Bhartṛ. i, 89; a kind of magical pill. — *vaṭa*, n., N. of a Tirtha, KapSaṁh. — *varsha*, m., N. of a prince (son of *Vasu-deva* and *Upa-devā*). — *vallī*, f. = *-latā*, Kathās. i, 66; lii, 21. — *vāyu*, m. the wind that blows at the end of a *Kālpa*, W. — *vitāpin*, m. = *-taru*, Kathās. xxii, 29; lxxxvi, 77. — *vidhī*, m. a rule resembling a ceremonial injunction, MW. — *vivaraṇa*, n., N. of a work. — *vṛiksha*, m. = *-taru*, MBh.; Śak.; Kum. vi, 6; Megh.; Mṛicch.; *-latā*, f., N. of a work by *Lollata*. — *śata*, Nom. A. *śāyate*, to appear as long as a hundred *Kalpas*. — *śākhin*, m. = *-taru*. — *siddhānta*, m., N. of a Jaina work. — *sūtra*, n., N. of various ceremonial guides or manuals containing short aphoristic rules for the performance of Vedic sacrifices; N. of a medicinal work; N. of a Jaina work giving the life of *Mahāvīra*; *-vyākhyā*, f., N. of a commentary on the *Jaina Kālpa-sūtra*. — *sthāna*, n. the art of preparing drugs, Car. vii; the science of poisons and antidotes, Suśr. *Kalpāgni*, m. the destroying fire at the end of a *Kālpa*, Vop. 153. *Kalpāṅka*, m. a kind of plant, L. *Kalpātita*, ās, m. pl., N. of a class of deities among the Jains. *Kalpādi*, m. the beginning of a *Kālpa*, W. *Kalpādhikṛin*, m. the regent of a *Kālpa*, W. *Kalpānupada*, n., N. of a work belonging to the *Sāma-veda*. *Kalpānta*, m. the end of a *Kālpa*, dissolution of all things, L.; (cf. *pralaya*); *-vāsin*,

mfn. living at the end of a Kalpa, R. iii, 10, 4; *-sthāyin*, mfn. lasting to the end of time, Hit. i, 50; BhP. **Kalpāntara**, n. another Kalpa. **Kalpē-tara**, mf(ā)n. having or requiring a different kind of treatment, Suśr. ii, 216, 8. **Kalpōththāyin**, mfn., MBh. v, 135, 35, misprint for *kalyōththāyin*. **Kalpōpanishad**, f. 'science of medicine', pharmacology, Car. i, 4.

2. **Kalpa**, Nom. *ā. °pāyate*, to become a Kalpa, to appear as long as a Kalpa, Hear.

Kālpaka, mfn. conforming to a settled rule or standard, BhP. i, 8, 6; ix, 11, 1; adopting, Hariv.; (as), m. a rite, ceremony, MBh. [TBr. ii, 7, 18, 4 of doubtful meaning, Comm. *kaplaka*]; a barber (cf. *kalpanī*; Lith. *kerpikas*), L.; a kind of Curcuma (commonly *karcūra*), L. — **taru**, m. = *kalpataru* above.

Kalpāna, am, n. forming, fashioning, making, performing, L.; 'forming in the imagination, inventing', composition of a poem, Prab.; cutting, clipping, working with edge-tools, VarBrS.; N. of a religious ceremony; anything put on for ornament, MBh. xiii, 2784; (ā), f. making, manufacturing, preparing, Suśr.; BHP; practice, Car.; fixing, settling, arranging, Mn. ix, 116; Yājñ.; creating in the mind, feigning, assuming anything to be real, fiction, KapS. &c.; hypothesis, Nyāyam.; caparisoning an elephant, Daś.; form, shape, image; a deed, work, act, Mficch.; (ī), f. a pair of scissors or sheers, L. — **vidhi**, m. a particular method of preparing (food), Bhpr. **Kalpanā-śakti**, f. the power of forming ideas, MW.

Kalpanīya, mfn. to be accomplished, practicable, possible, Sch. on ŚBr. ii, 4, 3, 3; to be assumed, to be supposed, Sarvad.; Comm. on Nyāyam. and Bādar.; to be arranged or settled, VarBrS.

Kalpayitavya, mfn. to be assumed, to be supposed, to be conceived, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 2, 13.

Kalpika, mfn. fit, proper, Buddh.

Kalpita, mfn. made, fabricated, artificial; composed, invented; performed, prepared; assumed, supposed; inferred; regulated, well arranged, Yājñ.; having a particular rank or order, MBh.; Mn. ix, 166; caparisoned (as an elephant), L.; (as), m. an elephant armed or caparisoned for war, W.; (ā), f. a kind of allegory, Vām. iv, 2, 2. — **tva**, n. the existing merely as an assumption or in the imagination, Comm. on Vām. iv, 2, 2.

Kalpin, mfn. forming plans, contriving, designing (applied to a gambler), VS. xxx, 18.

Kalpya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 110; Vop. xxvi, 17, 18) to be formed from (inst.), Naish. viii, 21; to be performed, to be prescribed; to be settled or arranged, VarBrS.; to be conceived or imagined, VarBrS.; to be substituted, W.; relating to ritual, W.

कल्मन् kalman, a, n. = *karman*, Kās. on Pān. viii, 2, 18; cf. Pat. (K.), vol. i, p. 336, and vol. iii, p. 398, gaṇa *kapilakādi*.

कल्मलि kalmaḷi, is, m. (√3. *kal* + *mala*, 'dispelling darkness, T.) splendour, brightness, sparkling, AV. xv, 2, 1.

Kalmalika, n. (artificially formed to serve as source of the next) = *tejas*, Say. on RV. ii, 33, 8.

Kalmalitin, mfn. (Naigh. i, 17) flaming, burning, RV. ii, 33, 8.

कल्मष kalmasha, am, n. (as, m., BhP. viii, 7, 43 = *karmasha* fr. *karma* + √so, 'destroying virtuous action', Kās. on Pān. viii, 2, 18) stain, dirt; dregs, settlements (cf. *jala-k*); darkness; moral stain, sin, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Mn. iv, 260; xii, 18, 22; ifc. f. ā, Bhag. iv, 30 &c.; mf(ā)n. dirty, stained, L.; impure, sinful, L.; (am), n. the hand below the wrist, L.; (as), m. or (am), n. a particular hell, L. — **dhvansa**, m. destruction of darkness or sin; — *kārin*, mfn. causing the destruction of darkness or sin, preventing the commission of crime, Comm. on Hit. i, 17.

कल्मष kalmasha, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iv, 1, 40, gaṇa *gaurādi*, Pān. iv, 1, 41) variegated, spotted, speckled with black, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; black, L.; (as), m. a variegated colour (partly black, partly white), L.; a Rakshas, L.; a species of fragrant rice, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh.; a form of Agni, Hariv.; N. of an attendant on the Sun (identified with Yama), L.; a kind of deer, T.; N. of Śākya-muni in a former birth; (ī), f. the speckled cow (of Jamad-agni, granting all desires), MBh.; R.; N. of a river (the Yamunā), MBh. i, 6360; (am),

n. a stain, ŚBr. vi, 3, 1, 31; N. of a Sāman, — **kantha**, m. 'having a stained neck', N. of Śiva; (cf. *nīla-kantha*). — **grīva** (*kalmasha*), mfn. having a variegated neck, AV. iii, 27, 5; xii, 3, 59, TS. v. — **tantura**, m., N. of a man, — **tā**, f. spottedness, the state of being variegated, BhP. — **pāda**, mfn. having speckled feet, R.; (as), m., N. of a king of Saudāsa (descendant of Ikshvāku transformed to a Rākshasa by Vasishtha), MBh.; R.; Hariv.; VP.; — *carita*, n., N. of a work. — **puccha**, mfn. having a speckled tail, Up. **Kalmāśhānghri**, m., N. of a king (= *śha-pāda*), BhP. **Kalmāśhābhībhava**, n. sour boiled rice, L.

Kalmāshita, mfn. speckled, bespotted with (inst.), Kād.

कल्य कल्या, mf(ā)n. (√3. *kal*, T.) well, healthy, free from sickness (cf. *a-k*, Gaut. ix, 28); hale, vigorous, MBh. ii, 347; Naish.; Yājñ. i, 28; sound, perfect, strong, MBh.; clever, dexterous, L.; ready or prepared for (loc. or inf.), MBh.; agreeable, auspicious (as speech), L.; instructive, admonitory, L.; deaf and dumb (cf. *kala* and *kalla*), L.; (am), n. health, L.; dawn, morning, L.; yesterday, L.; (am, e), ind. at day-break, in the morning, tomorrow, MBh.; Nal. xxiv, 14; R.; BhP.; (am, ā), n. f. spirituous liquor, L. (cf. *kadambari*); (ā), f. praise, eulogy, T.; good wishes, good tidings, L.; Emblic Myrobalan (*haritaki*, q.v.), [cf. Gk. *καλός*]. — **jagdhī**, f. 'morning-meal', breakfast, L. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. health, convalescence, Hit. — **pāla**, mf(ī) or — **pālaka**, mf. a distiller or seller of spirituous liquors, Rājat. v, 202; [cf. *saṇḍika*]. — **varta**, m. a morning meal, any light meal, L.; (am), n. anything light, a trifle, trivial matter, Mficch.; (Prākrit *kalla-vatta*). **Kalyōththāyin**, mfn. rising at day-break, MBh. v, 4616.

Kalyāna, mf(ā)n. (gaṇa *bahv-ādi*) beautiful, agreeable, RV.; ŚBr. &c.; illustrious, noble, generous; excellent, virtuous, good (*kalyāna*, voc. 'good sir'; *kalyāni*, 'good lady'); beneficial, salutary, auspicious; happy, prosperous, fortunate, lucky, well, right, RV. i, 31, 9; iii, 53, 6; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; Nir. ii, 3; MBh.; R.; (as), m. a particular Rāga (sung at night); N. of a Gandharva; of a prince (also called Bhaṭṭa-śrī-kalyāna); of the author of the poem Gītā-gaṇḍā-dhara; (ī), f. a cow, L.; the plant Glycine Debilis, L.; red arsenic, L.; a particular Rāgini; N. of Dākṣhāyaṇi in Malaya; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2625; N. of a city in the Dekhan and of one in Ceylon; a river in Ceylon; (am), n. good fortune, happiness, prosperity; good conduct, virtue (opposed to *pāpa*), ŚBr.; Bhag.; R.; Ragh.; Pañcat.; Mn. iii, 60, 65; Suśr.; a festival, Mn. viii, 292; gold, L.; heaven, L.; N. of the eleventh of the fourteen Pūrvas or most ancient writings of the Jains, L.; a form of salutation ('Hail! 'May luck attend you!'), Śāntiś.

— **kataka**, m., N. of a place, Hit. — **kara**, — **kāra**, mf(ā)n. causing prosperity or profit or good fortune. — **kāraka**, mfn. id., Yājñ. ii, 156; (as), m., N. of a Jaina work by Ugrādityācārya. — **kīrti**, mfn. having a good reputation, AitĀr. — **kṛit**, mfn. doing good, virtuous; propitious, Bhag. vi, 40. — **giri**, m. 'mountain of good conduct', N. of an elephant, Kathās. — **candra**, m., N. of an astronomer in the twelfth century; of a king. — **cāra**, mf(ā)n. following virtuous courses. — **tara**, mfn. more agreeable, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 5. — **devī**, f., N. of the wife of Jayāpīḍa, Rājat. — **dharmān**, mfn. of virtuous character or conduct. — **pañcaka-pūjā**, f., N. of a Jaina work. — **pañcamika**, mfn. (scil. *paksha*) any fortnight the fifth lunar day of which is lucky, W. — **puccha**, mf(ā)n. having a beautiful tail, Pān. iv, 1, 55. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Rājat. — **bija**, m. = *zija*, q.v. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a man. — **mandira**, n. temple or abode of health or prosperity; N. of a work; — *fikā*, f. the commentary on it; — *stotra*, n., N. of a Jaina work. — **maya**, mfn. abounding in blessings, prosperous, Kathās. — **malla**, m., N. of a prince; of the author of the work Anaṅga-raṅga; of a son of Gaja-malla (author of the comm. called *Mālatī*). — **mītra**, n. a friend of virtue; a well-wishing friend, Kāraṇḍ. lxvii, 1; a good counsellor (opposed to *pāpa-mītra*), Buddh.; N. of Buddha; — *tra-tā*, f. the perfect life of Buddhists; — *tra-sevana*, n. the becoming a disciple of Buddha. — **rāja-caritra**, n. 'the life of king Kalyāṇa' by Madana. — **rāya**, m., N. of a man. — **vacana**, n. friendly speech, good wishes. — **vat**, mfn. happy, lucky, L.; (ī), f., N. of a princess.

— **vartman**, m. 'walker on a noble path,' N. of a king; f., N. of a princess who erected an image of Vishnu (see *kalyāna-svāmi-keśava*). — **var-dhana**, m. 'increase of prosperity,' N. of a man, Buddh. — **varman**, m., N. of an astronomer; of a man, Kathās. — **vija**, m. a sort of lentil (Ervum Hirsutum, = *masūra*), L. — **vyrita**, mfn. of virtuous conduct. — **śarman**, m., N. of a commentator on Varāha-mihira. — **sattva**, mfn. of noble character. — **saptamī**, f. an auspicious seventh day; — *vrata*, n. a religious observance on that day. — **sūtra**, m., N. of a Brāhman. — **seṇa**, m., N. of a king. — **svāmi-keśava**, n., N. of an image of Vishnu, Rājat. **Kalyāṇācāra**, mfn. following good practices, W. **Kalyāṇābhijāna**, mf(ā)n. of illustrious birth, Nal.; R. **Kalyāṇābhīnivesin**, mfn. intent on virtue or on benefiting others, Kād. 153.

Kalyāṇaka, mf(ā)n. auspicious, prosperous, happy; efficacious; (*ikā*), f. red arsenic, L. — **guda**, m. a particular drug, Suśr. — **ghṛita**, n. a kind of clarified butter, Suśr. — **lavana**, n. a kind of salt, Suśr.

Kalyāṇin, mfn. happy, lucky, auspicious, prosperous; illustrious; virtuous, good, Kathās.; (*ini*), f. the aquatic plant *Sida cordifolia*, L.

Kalyāṇī, in comp., gaṇa *priyādi*. — **daśama**, mfn. having the tenth night lucky, Kās. on Pān. v, 4, 116. — **pañcama**, mfn. having the fifth lucky; (ā), f. pl. (scil. *rātrayas*) nights of which the fifth is lucky, Vop. vi, 15. — **pañcamika**, mfn. (scil. *paksha*) a fortnight having the fifth night lucky, Vop. vi, 16. — **priya**, mfn. having a beloved one worthy of honour, Pān. v, 4, 116; Sch. on Vop. vi, 15. — **stotra**, n., N. of a work. **Kalyāṇy-ādi**, m. a gaṇa of Pān. (iv, 1, 126).

कल्याणल कल्या-pāla = *kalya-pāla*, q.v., L.

कल्ल *kall*, cl. 1. *ā. kallate*, to utter an indistinct sound, Dhātup. xiv, 27; to be mute, ib.

Kalla, mfn. deaf, L.; also v. l. for *kanna*, q.v. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. stammering, hoarseness, L.; a sound, L.; deafness, L. — **mūka**, mfn. deaf and dumb, L. — **vira-tantra**, n., N. of a Buddhist work (also called *Caṇḍa-mahā-roṣaṇa-tantra*). **Kallārya**, m., N. of an author.

कल्ल कल्ला, as, m., N. of a king, Rājat. iv, 461; of a pupil of Vasu-gupta (q.v.) and father of Mukula (q.v.), Rājat. v, 66 (*śrī-k*).

कल्ल कल्ला, as, m. pl. (probably) N. of a tribe, Inscr.

कल्लाय कल्लārya, m. See *kalla*.

कल्लालेश कल्लāleśa, as, m., N. of a god (Lakṣmī-kānta).

कल्लि *kalli*, ind. to-morrow, W.

कल्लिनाथ कल्लinātha, as, m., N. of a writer on music.

कल्लोल कल्लola, as, m. (1. *kam*, water, + *lola*, T., but according to Un. i, 67 fr. √*kall*) a wave, billow, Bhartṛ. iii, 37; Pañcat.; gambol, recreation, L.; an enemy, L.; mfn. hostile, L.

Kallolita, mfn. surging, billowing (gaṇa *tāra-kādi*).

Kallolinī, f. a surging stream, river, Prab. (gaṇa *pushkarādi*).

कल्ल कल्लāha, as, m. (also spelt *kahlāha*), N. of the author of the Rāja-taraṅgini.

कल्लार कल्लāra, v. l. for *kahlāra*, q.v.

कल्लोडीगङ्गेश्वरतीर्थ कल्लoḍi-gaṅgēśvara-tīrtha, am, n., N. of a Tirtha.

कव *kav*, cl. 1. *ā. kavate*, to describe (as a poet), W.; to praise, T.; to paint, picture, W.; cl. 10. P. *ā. kāvayati*, °te, to compose (as a poet), W.; [cf. √*kab*].

Kavayitṛi, tā, m. a poet, Viddh. ix, 12; Comm. on Kum.

कव 1. *kava*, a form substituted for *ka*, *kā*, and 1. *ku*, to express depreciation or deficiency, Pān. vi, 3, 107, 108; Vop. vi, 97. — **patha**, m. a bad way, Pān. vi, 3, 108. **Kavāgni**, m. a little fire, Vop. vi, 97. **Kavōśha**, mfn. slightly warm, tepid; (am), n. slight warmth; — *tā*, f. slight warmth, Kād.

कव 2. *kava*, mfn. (√1. *ku*) 'miserly' (perhaps originally 'provident'), 'selfish', in *d-kava*, q.v., and *kavā-sakhā* below; [cf. *kavātni* and *kavārti*].

कवक *kavaka*, *am*, n. a fungus, mushroom, Mn.; Yājñ.; Heat.; a mouthful, L.

कवच *kāvaca*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (√3. *ku*, Uṇ. iv, 2; Nir. v, 25) *gaṇa ardhacādi*, armour, cuirass, a coat of mail, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 7; KātyŚr. xiii, 3, 10; MBh.; R. &c.; any covering; a corset, jacket, Kāth. xxiv, 5 [ifc. *f. ā*]; Pāṇ. iii, 2, 129; bark, rind, Śārng.; (*as*), m. a war-drum, a kettle-drum, L.; (*am*), n. a piece of bark or birch-leaf or any substance inscribed with mystical words and carried about as an amulet, any amulet, charm, W.; a mystical syllable (such as *hum* or *hūm*) forming part of a Mantra used as an amulet [cf. *bija*], W.; (*as*), m. the tree Oldenlandia herbacea, Bhpr.; the tree Hibiscus populneoides, L. — **dhara**, mfn. = *-hara* below. — **pattra**, n. a birch-leaf, L.; a species of birch, L.; (cf. *bhūrja-pattra*). — **pāśa**, m. the fastening of a coat of mail, AV. xi, 10, 22. — **hara**, mfn. wearing a coat of mail or jacket, W.; wearing an amulet, W.; (*as*), m. a Kshatriya youth when arrived at the age suitable for martial training, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 10.

Kavacita, mfn. covered with armour, Lalit.

Kavacin, mfn. covered with armour, mailed, AV. xi, 10, 22; VS. xvi, 35; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; (*ī*), f., N. of Siva; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshya, MBh.

कवटी *kavāṭi*, f. (= *kavāṭa*) the leaf or panel of a door, L.

कवड *kavāḍa*, *as*, m. a mouthful of water &c., water for rinsing the mouth, Suśr.; [cf. *kavala*.]

कवत् *ka-vat*, mfn. having the word *ka*, TāṇḍyaBr.

कवत्तु *kavatnu*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kava*), avaricious, stingy, RV. vii, 32, 9.

कवन *kavana*, *as*, m., N. of a man; (*am*), n. water, Nir. x, 4.

कवन्तक *kavantaka*, *as*, m., N. of a man; (*ār*), m. pl. his descendants, *gaṇa upakādi*.

कवन्धक *kāvandha* and *kavandhā*. See *kāban*.

कवपथ *kava-patha*. See 1. *kava*.

कवयितृ *kavayitṛ*. See √*kav*.

कवयी *kavayī*, f. the fish Cojus Cobojus (commonly Kayay or Kay, said to go by land from one piece of water to another), L.; (cf. *kavikā*).

कवर *kavara*, mf. (ā)n. (√3. *ku*, Uṇ. iv, 154) mixed, intermingled, variegated, Śis. v, 19; (*as*), m. a lecturer, L.; (*as*, *ī*), m. f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42; Vop. iv, 26; also n. according to a Sch.) a braid, fillet of hair, BhP.; Git.; Śāh.; Śis.; (*am*), n. salt, L.; sourness, acidity, L.; (*ā*), f. (Sch. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42) the plant *Ocinum gratissimum*, L.; (*ī*), f. id., L.; *Acacia arabica* or another plant, Npr. — **puccha**, mf. (ī)n. having a twisted tail or one resembling a braid, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 55, Vārtt. 2. — **bhāra**, m. a fine head of hair, BhP. v, 2, 6.

Kavarī (f. of *ora*, q. v.) — **bhara**, m. a fine head of hair, Git. xii, 26. — **bhāra**, m. id., Pañcar. — **bhṛit**, mfn. wearing a fillet of hair, Śis.

कवरकी *kavarakī*, f. a captive, a prisoner, L.; (cf. *vandī*).

कवर्ग *ka-varga*, *as*, m. the class of guttural letters, TPṛt.; (cf. *varga*).

कवल *kavala*, *as*, m. (*am*, n. ?) a mouthful (as of water &c.); a morsel, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Mn.; Bhartṛ.; a wash for cleansing the mouth, gargle, Suśr.; a kind of fish (commonly Balya), L. — **graha**, m. the taking a mouthful of water for swallowing; water for rinsing the mouth, Bhpr.; a weight = *karsha*, ŚārngS. — **grāha**, m. water enough for swallowing or for rinsing the mouth, gargle, Car. — **tā**, f. the state of being a mouthful, a morsel, Vcar. — **prastha**, m., N. of a town, *gaṇa karkyādi*. **Kavali** - √*kṛi*, to swallow or eat up, devour, Nāg.; Bālar.

Kavalana, mfn. swallowing by the mouthful; (*am*), n. swallowing, gulping down, eating, Vām.; putting into the mouth, Bālar.

Kavalaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to swallow or gulp down, devour, Hcar. &c.

Kavalikā, f. a piece of cloth over a sore or wound, a bandage, Suśr.

Kavalita, mfn. swallowed by the mouthful, eaten, devoured, Pañcat.; Kathās.

Kavali - √*kṛi*. See *kavala*.

कवश *kavāśh*, mfn. (according to Mahādhara fr. √3. *ku*) 'emitting sound', 'creaking' (said of the leaves of a door), open, yawning (faulty?), VS. xxix, 5 = MaitrS. iii, 16, 2. (Instead of *kavdshas* the TS. v, 11, 1, 2 (cf. *kavf*) and the Kāth. have *kavāyas*.)

Kavāsha, mf. (ī)n. opened (as the legs), AitBr.; (*as*), m. a shield, L.; (or *Kavasha Aitāsha*) N. of a Rishi (son of Ilūsha by a slave girl, and author of several hymns in the tenth Maṇḍala of the Rīg-veda; when the Rishis were performing a sacrifice on the banks of the Sarasvatī he was expelled as an impostor and as unworthy to drink of the water, being the son of a slave; it was only when the gods had shown him special favour that he was re-admitted to their society), RV. vii, 18, 12; AitBr. ii, 19; N. of a Muni, BhP.; N. of the author of a Dharma-sāstra.

Kavashin, ī, m., N. of a Rishi, R. vii, 1, 4.

कवस *kavasa*, *as*, m. (fr. √3. *ku*, Uṇ. iv, 2) armour, mail, L.; a prickly shrub; (cf. *kāvaca*).

कवाग्नि *kavāgni*. See 1. *kava* above.

कवाट *kavāṭa*, *as*, ī, *am*, mfn. (for *kapāṭa*) the leaf or panel of a door, a door, R.; Naish. &c.; (ifc. *kavāṭaka*; cf. *kavāṭi*). — **ghna**, m. 'door-breaking', a thief. — **vakra**, n., N. of a plant (commonly *kavāṭa-veṭu* or *kavāṭa-venṭuyā*), L.

Kavāṭaka, ifc. = *kavāṭa*, Kathās.

कवातिष्य *kavā-tiryāñc* (fr. 1. *kava* + *l*^o), mfn. arranged or directed a little across, TS.; Tār.

कवार *kavāra*, *as*, m. the bird Tantalus falcinellus, W.; (*am*), n. a lotus, L.; [cf. *kavala*.]

कवारि *kavārī*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kava*), selfish, stingy, RV. x, 107, 3.

Kavā-sakhā, mfn. 'having a selfish man for companion, being the companion of a selfish man', selfish, RV. v, 34, 3; Nir. vi, 19.

कवि *kavī*, mfn. (√1. *kū*, cf. 2. *kava*, *dkūta*, *dkūti*, *kāvya*, Naigh. iii, 15; Nir. xii, 13; Uṇ. iv, 138) gifted with insight, intelligent, knowing, enlightened, wise, sensible, prudent, skilful, cunning; (*ī*), m. a thinker, intelligent man, man of understanding, leader; a wise man, sage, seer, prophet; a singer, bard, poet (but in this sense without any technical application in the Veda), RV.; VS.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 8; KāthUp. iii, 14; MBh.; Bhag.; BhāṅP.; Mn. vii, 49; R.; Ragh.; N. of several gods, (esp.) of Agni, RV. ii, 23, 1; x, 5, 4, 3; iii, 5, 1; i, 31, 2; 76, 5; of Varuṇa, Indra, the Aśvins, Maruts, Adityas; of the Soma; of the Soma priest and other sacrificers; (probably) N. of a particular poet; cf. *Aṅgiras* (Mn. ii, 151) and *Uśnas* (Bhag. x, 37); of the ancient sages or patriarchs (as spirits now surrounding the sun); of the Ribhus (as skilful in contrivance); of Pūshan (as leader or guider); N. of a son of Brahmā, MBh. xiii, 4123, 4142-4150; of Brahmā, W.; of a son of Bhṛigu and father of Sukra, MBh. i, 2606 (cf. 3204; BhāṅP. iv, 1, 45 and Kull. on Mn. iii, 198); that of Sukra (regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the demons), Rājāt. iv, 495; of the planet Venus, NBD.; of the sons of several Manus, Hariv.; BhāṅP.; VP.; of a son of Kauśika and pupil of Garga, Hariv.; of a son of Rishabhā, BhāṅP.; of Vālmiki, L.; a keeper or herd, RV. vii, 18, 8; (fig.) N. of the gates of the sacrificial enclosure, TS. v, 11, 1, 2 (cf. *kavdsh*); the sun, W.; of various men; the soul in the Sāṃkhya philosophy, Comm.; a cunning fighter, L.; an owl, L.; (*ī* or *ī*, W.), f. the bit of a bridle, L.; the reins (cf. *kavikā*), W.; a ladle (cf. *kambh*), L. — **kaṇṭha-hāra**, m. 'poet's necklace', N. of a work on rhetoric, L. — **kamala-sadman**, m. 'lotus-seat of poets', N. of Brahmā (cf. *kamala*) as the supporter of poets, Prasannar. — **karpa-pūrṇa**, m., N. of a poet. — **karpaṭi**, f., N. of a work on prosody. — **kalpa-druma**, m., N. of a metrical collection of roots written by Vopa-deva. — **kalpa-latā**, f., N. of a work on rhetoric by Devendra. — **kratn** (*kavī*-),

mfn. having the insight of a wise man, full of discernment, wise (said of Agni and the Soma), RV.; VS.; AV.; one who possesses wisdom or sacrifices, Say. — **akra-vartin**, m., N. of Pūrṇananda. — **oandra**, m., N. of various authors of the Kāvya-candrikā; of the Dhātū-candrikā; of the Ratnāvali; of the Rāmacandra-campū; of the Śānti-candrikā; of the Sārāla-hārī grammar; of a book named Stavāli. — **oohād**, mfn. delighting (cf. √*chad*) in wise men [causing pleasure to the wise, Say.], RV. iii, 12, 15. — **jana-vinoda**, m. 'delight of wise men', N. of a work. — **jyeshtha**, m. 'oldest of poets', N. of Vālmiki (author of the Rāmāyaṇa), L. — **tama** (*kavī*-), mfn. wisest, RV. — **tara** (*kavī*-), mfn. wiser, RV.; AV. — **tā**, f. poetry, ornate style (whether of verse or prose), Bhartṛ.; Prasannar.; a poem, W.; *tāṃṛita-kūpa*, m. 'well of nectar of poetry', N. of a modern collection of verses; *-rahasya*, n. 'the secret of style', N. of a work on rhetoric; *-vedin*, mfn. 'understanding poesy', wise, learned; a poet, genius, W.; *-śakti*, f. poetic talent, MW. — **tārīka-siṃha**, m. 'lion of poets and philosophers', N. of Venkaṭa-nātha. — **tri**, v.l. for *kavayitṛi*, L. — **tvā**, n. intelligence, RV. x, 124, 7; poetic skill or power or gift, Daś.; Śāh.; Vet.; *-ratnākara*, m. 'jewel-mine of poesy', N. of a modern work on rhetoric. — **tvanā**, n. wisdom, RV. viii, 40, 3. — **dar-papa**, m. 'poet's mirror', N. of a work by Raghū. — **putra**, m., N. of a dramatic author, Mālav. — **prasaṣṭa**, mfn. esteemed or praised by sages, RV. v, 1, 8. — **priyā**, f., N. of a work on rhetoric by Keśava-dāsa. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a poet. — **bhūma**, m., N. of a man. — **bhūshana**, m., N. of the son of Kavi-candra. — **maṇḍana**, m., N. of Sambhu-bhaṭṭa. — **ratna-purushōttama-miśra**, m., N. of a man. — **ratha**, m., N. of a prince (son of Citra-ratha). — **rahasya**, n. 'secret of the learned', N. of a collection of roots by Halayudha. — **rāja**, m. a king of poets, Vām. iv, 1, 10; N. of the author of the Rāghavapāṇḍaviya, Bālar. viii, 30; *-kautuka*, m., N. of a work; *-bhikshu*, m., N. of a man; *-yati*, m., N. of a man; *-vasumadhava*, m., N. of a man. — **rāmāyaṇa**, m., N. of Vālmiki (for *rāmāyaṇa-kavi*). — **lāsikā** (W.) or *-lāsikā* (L.), f. a kind of lute. — **vallabha**, m., N. of the son of Kavi-candra. — **vṛidhā**, mfn. prospering the wise, RV. viii, 63, 4. — **vṛishan**, m. an eminent poet, Bālar. vii, 7. — **asatā** (and *ul-asta*, ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 8), mfn. (*gaṇa pravṛiddhādi*) pronounced by wise men, RV.; praised by wise men, RV.; AV. — **śik-shā**, m. instruction for poets. **Kavinda**, m. 'moon of poets', N. of Vālmiki, Śārng. **Kavindra**, m. a prince among poets, Prasannar.; *-kalpa-taru*, m., N. of a work. **Kavīvara**, m. 'lord among poets', N. of a poet.

Kavika, *am*, n. the bit of a bridle or the reins, L.; (*ā*), f. the bit of a bridle, Mudr.; N. of a flower (= *kevikā-pushya*), L.; a sort of fish (commonly Kay), Bhpr.; [cf. *kavayī*.]

Kavita, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi.

Kaviya, *as*, *am*, m. n. the bit of a bridle or the reins, W.

Kavila, *gaṇa pragady-ādi* (for *kaliva* according to Kāś.)

Kaviya, *as*, *am*, m. n. the bit of a bridle or the reins, W.; [cf. *kaviya*.]

Kaviyāt, mfn. (pr. p. P.) acting like a wise man, RV. ix, 94, 1.

Kaviyāmāna, mfn. (pr. p. Ā.) making pretension to wisdom, RV. i, 164, 18.

Kāvīyas, mfn. compar. (= *kavīlara*) wiser, v.l. of SV. for RV. ix, 94, 1; (see *kaviyāt* above.)

1. **Kavyā**, mfn. (= *kavī*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. v, 4, 30) wise, RV. x, 15, 9 (at VS. xxii, 2 read *kavyāḥ*); a sacrificer, sacrificial priest, RV. ix, 91, 2; N. of a class of deities associated with Aṅgiras and Rikvan [Gmn.; a class of manes], RV. x, 14, 3; AV.; N. of one of the seven sages of the fourth Manv-antara, Hariv.; (*am*), n. (generally in connection with *kaviya*, see *kaviya-kavya*) 'what must be offered to the wise', an oblation of food to deceased ancestors, MBh.; Mn. — **tā** (*kavyā*-), f. the state of a sage, wisdom, RV. i, 96, 2. — **bhuj**, *-bhojana*, m. pl. 'oblation-eaters, the manes or a class of manes, L. — **vah**, nom. *vāt*, *-vāda*, mfn. = *-vāhana* below. — **vāla**, mfn. a corrupted form of *-vāda*, which is derived fr. the nom. *-vāt* of *-vah*. — **vāhana**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 65) conveying oblations to the manes (said of fire), RV. x, 16, 1 [Say.]; VS.; TS.; AV.;

ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; (as), m. fire (= Agni), W.; N. of Śiva, W.; [cf. *kravya-v*, *kavya-v*, *vahni*.]

2. **कव्या**, Nom. P. *kavyati*, to be wise, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 39.

कविट *kaviṭa*, *kaviṭya*. See *kavi*.

कवूल *kavūla*, *am*, n. (in astrol.) = Arabic *قبر* (cf. *kaṃvūla*).

कवेरक्या *kavera-kanyā*, f. (= *kaverī*), N. of a river in the Dekhan.

कवेल *kavēla*, *am*, n. a lotus flower, L.; (cf. *kavāra*).

कवोष्ण *kavōṣṇa*. See 1. *kava*.

काश *kaś*, cl. 1. P. *kaśati*, to go, move, Comm. on TBr. i; to sound, Dhātup. xvii, 75; to strike, punish, hurt, kill (v.l. for *kas*, *kaś*, *jhaś*, *śaś*. See *√kash*).

कासा, *as*, m. a species of rodent animal, VS.; TS. (cf. *kaśikā*); a whip, thong, MBh. (cf. *prakaśā*); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, BhP. (ed. Bomb.) → *kṛtsna*, m., N. of a man (v.l. for *kaśa-kṛtsna*, q.v.), *gaṇa arihaṇḍi*. — **प्लक्ष**, *au*, m. du. 'parts struck by the whip', the hinder parts (originally of beasts of burden), [Gmn.; 'pudenda muliebris', BRD.], RV. viii, 33, 19; (cf. *plaka*).

कासा, f. (Naigh. i, 11; Nir. ix, 19) a whip, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c. (also written *kashā*, R.; BhP.); a rein, bridle, Śiś.; whipping, flogging, W.; a string, rope, thong, L.; face, mouth, L.; quality, L. — **गृह्ता**, m. stroke of a whip, Pañcat. — **त्रया**, n. three modes of whipping (a horse), W. — **निपता**, m. blow or stroke with whip, R. — **वत** (°*kaś*-), mfn. furnished with a whip, RV. — **कासाश्वा**, mfn. deserving a whipping, L.

कास्या, mfn. (*gaṇa daṇḍā*) deserving the whip, L.; (*am*), n. a horse's flank, L.; a spirituous liquor (cf. *kaśya*), L.

काशकु *kaśaku*, Coix Barbata (= *gavedhukā*), Comm. on KātyŚr.

काशमूक *kaśambūkā*, *as*, m. a particular mythical being, Suparṇ. xxiii, 5.

काशस् *kaśas*, n. moving, motion, TBr. i, 4, 8, 3; water, Naigh. i, 12 (v.l. *śaka*, q.v.; cf. *kaśo-jū*).

काशा *kaśā*, &c. See *√kaś*.

काशाय *kaśāya*, *as*, m., N. of a preceptor, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 106 (v.l. *kashāya*).

काशारि *kaśāri*, *is*, f., N. of the Uttara-vedi, Kāth. xxv, 6.

काशिक *kaśika* and -*pāśa*, *gaṇa hasty-ādi*.

काशिपु *kaśipū*, *us*, *u*, m. n. a mat, pillow, cushion, mattress, AV.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Vait.; BhP.; a couch, BhP.; (*us*), m. food, L.; clothing, L.; (*ū*), m. du. food and clothing, L.; (sometimes spelt *kaśipu*). **काशिपुपारिहाण**, n. the cover of a pillow, covering, cloth, AV. ix, 6, 10; Vait.

काशिका *kaśikā*, f. (= *nakulī*) a weasel (Śāy.), RV. i, 126, 6; (cf. *kaśa*, *kaśikā*, and *√kash*).

काशु *kaśū*, *us*, m., N. of a man, RV. viii, 5, 37.

काशरक *kaśeraka*, *as*, m., N. of a Yaksha, MBh. ii, 397.

काशेरु *kaśeru*, *u*, n., *us*, m. (fr. *ka*, water or wind, + *√krī*, Uṇ. i, 90; also written *kaseru*) the back-bone, L.; (*ās*), f. (Uṇ. i, 90) and (*u*), n. the root of Scirpus Kysoor (a kind of grass with a bulbous root), Suśr.; (*us*), m. one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varsha, Hariv. 6793; VP.; Rājat.; (*ū*), f., N. of the daughter of Tvashṭri, Hariv. 6793 (v.l.). — **मात**, m., N. of a Yavana king, MBh. iii, 491; Hariv. — **याजु**, m. a kind of oblation, Pat.; (cf. *kaśeruyajñika*). **कासरुका**, *ā*, *am*, f. n. (Uṇ. i, 90) = *kaśeru*, the back-bone, L.; (*as*), m. (*ā*, *am*, f. n., L.) the root of Scirpus Kysoor, Suśr.; (sometimes spelt *kaseruka*).

कासरु, n. = *kaśeru* above, L.

कासेरु, see s.v. *kaśeru*. — **मात**, m., N. of a division of Bhārata-varsha, VP.

काशोक *kaśōka*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a class of demons, AV. v, 2, 4 (= *yātu-dhānās* of RV.)

काशोजू *kaśojū*, *ūs* (acc. *ūvam*), m. 'hastening to the water' (*kāśas*; Śāy.), 'impelling with the whip' (*kāśas* = *kāśā*; Gmn.), N. of Divodāsa, RV. i, 112, 14; [cf. *√kash*.]

काश्चन *kaś-cana*, &c. See 2. *kā*.

काश्मल *kaśmala*, mfn. (*ā* or *ī*) n. foul, dirty, impure, Dhūrtas.; timid, pusillanimous; (*am*), n. dirt, filth, Subh.; impurity, sin, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) consternation, stupefaction, faintheartedness, pusillanimity, MBh.; dejection of mind, weakness, despair, MBh.; BhP. — **केता**, mfn. debased or dejected in mind. — **माया**, mfn. filled with or producing distress of mind, Comm. on R. (ed. Bomb.) ii, 42, 22.

काश्मश *kaśmaśa*, *as* or *am*, m. or n. ? stupefaction ?, AV. v, 21, 1.

काश्मीर *kaśmīra*, *ās*, m. pl. (ifc. f. *ā*; *√kaś* ?) perhaps contraction of *kaśyapa-mīra*; cf. Rājat. i, 25; R. i, 70, 19), N. of a country and of the people inhabiting it (cf. *kāśmīra*), *gaṇa bhargaddi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 178; *saṅkāśādi*, iv, 2, 80; *kaśchādi*, iv, 2, 133; *sindhv-ādi*, iv, 3, 93; Rājat. — **जाम्बज**, n. 'produced in Kāśmīr', saffron, L.

काश्य *kaśya*. See *√kaś*.

काश्यत *kaśyata*, *as*, m., N. of a man, VP.

काश्यप *kaśyāpa*, mfn. (fr. *kaśya* + 2. *pa*) having black teeth, Comm. on KātyŚr. x, 2, 35; (*as*), m. a tortoise (*kaśchapa*), VS. xxiv, 37; AitBr.; ŚBr.; a sort of fish, W.; a kind of deer (cf. *kaśyāpa*), L.; a class of divine beings associated with Prajāpati, AV.; TS.; VS.; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of semi-divine genii connected with or regulating the course of the sun, AV. xiii, 1, 23; TĀr. i, 8; PārGr. ii, 9, 13; N. of a mythical Rishi, AitBr.; ŚBr.; of an ancient sage, VS.; AV. &c., (a descendant of Marici and author of several hymns of the Rīgveda, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; he was husband of Aditi and twelve other daughters of Dakṣa, MBh. i, 2598; Mn. ix, 129; by Aditi he was father of the Ādityas [cf. *kātyāpeya*], TS.; ŚBr.; and of Vivasvat, R.; and of Viṣṇu in his *vāmana* *avatāra*, R.; BhP.; VP.; by his other twelve wives he was father of demous, nāgas, reptiles, birds, and all kinds of living things; from the prominent part ascribed to him in creation he is sometimes called Prajāpati; he is one of the seven great Rishis and priest of Paraśu-rāma and Rāma-candra; he is supposed by some to be a personification of races inhabiting the Caucasus, the Caspian, Kāśmīr, &c.); a patronymic from Kaśyapa, ŚBr.; the author of a Dharmasāstra called *Kāśyābhāṣa-samhitā*; the constellation Cancer (cf. Pers. *kashfar*), VP.; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Kaśyapa, AitBr.; ĀśvŚr.; (*ā*), f. a female Rishi (authoress of a verse in the White Yajur-veda). — **ग्रिवा**, n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **तुङ्गा**, m., N. of a place. — **द्विपा**, m., N. of a Dvīpa (v.l. *kaśyāpa-dvīpa*). — **नानदा**, m. 'son of Kaśyapa', N. of Garuḍa (bird of Viṣṇu), L. — **पुच्छा**, n., N. of a Sāman. — **भृशक**, m., N. of the author of a commentary called *Paribhāṣābhāṣaka*. — **व्रता**, n., N. of a Sāman. — **सामहित**, f., N. of a work. — **सुनु-ज्येष्ठ**, m. 'eldest of the sons of Kaśyapa', N. of Hiranyākṣa, L. — **स्मृति**, f., N. of a work. — **काश्यपपत्या**, n. a descendant of Kaśyapa, Comm. on Pat.; N. of a Daitya, L.; of Garuḍa, L. — **काश्यपेश्वरा**, and -*tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — **काश्यपōttara-samhitā**, f., N. of a Dharmasāstra.

कष *kash*, cl. 1. P. *ā. kashati*, *ōte*, to rub, scratch, scrape, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 34; Naish.: *ā*. to rub or scratch one's self, ChUp. (pr. *ā. kasha-māna*); Vait.; to itch (ā.), BhP.; to rub with a touchstone, test, try, Kāś. on Pāṇ. vii, 2, 22; to injure, hurt, destroy, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 34; to leap, ib. xvii, 77 (v.l.). Caus. P. *kāshayati*, to hurt, ib. xxxii, 121 (v.l.); [cf. Gk. *καπρω*, *κάσσω*.]

काशा, mfn. (ifc.) rubbing, scraping, rubbing away; (*as*), m. rubbing, Naish.; a touchstone, assay (*nikasha*), Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 3, 119; Mṛicch.; (*ā*), f. (for *kaśā*, q.v.) a whip, R. vi, 37, 41; BhP. — **पाष्ठीक**, f. a touchstone. — **प्राशना**, m. a touchstone, Naish. **काशōtka**, m., TĀr. = *paramēvara* (Comm.).

काशā, f., see before s.v. *kasha*. — **पुत्रा**, m. a Rākshasa, L.; (cf. *nikashātma*). **काशā**

ghāta (or *kashā-ghā*), m. a cut or stroke with a whip (v.l. for *kaśā-ghāta*, q.v.)

काशाप, mfn. (ifc.) rubbing one's self on, adapting one's self to, BhP. x, 90, 49; unripe, immature, L.; (*am*), n. rubbing, scratching, Kād.; Kir.; shaking, Śiś.; marking, W.; the touching or testing of gold by a touchstone.

काशान-मुक्का, *as*, m. (pres. p. of *√kash* + *mukha*), N. of a man, Rājat. vi, 319 (ed. Calc. *kashan-mukha*).

काशāku, *us*, m. fire, Uṇ.; the sun, ib.

काशी, mfn. hurtful, injurious, Uṇ. iv, 139.

काशिता, mfn. rubbed; tested; hurt; injured.

काशिक, f. a kind of bird, Uṇ. iv, 16.

काशकशा, *as*, m. a kind of noxious insect or worm, AV. v, 23, 7.

1. **काशी**, *is*, f. test, trial, W.

काशाय *kaśāya*, mfn. astringent, MBh. xiv, 1280 & 1411; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; BhP.; fragrant, Megh. 31; red, dull red, yellowish red (as the garment of a Buddhist Bhikṣu), MBh.; Hariv.; Mṛicch.; Yājñ.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. (*gaṇa ardhareddi*) an astringent flavour or taste, Suśr.; a yellowish red colour, Yājñ. i, 272; Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 1; an astringent juice, extract of juice, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. xi, 153; a decoction or infusion, Suśr. (the result of boiling down a mixture consisting of one part of a drug and four or, according to some, eight or sixteen parts of water until only one quarter is left, Suśr.); any healing or medicinal potion, Bhpr.; exudation from a tree, juice, gum, resin, L.; ointment, smearing, anointing, L.; colouring or perfuming or anointing the person with cosmetics, MBh.; dirt, filth; stain or impurity or sin cleaving to the soul, ChUp.; BhP.; dullness, stupidity, Vedāntas.; defect, decay, degeneracy (of which, according to Buddhists, there are five marks, viz. *āyus-k*, *drishti-k*, *klesha-k*, *sattva-k*, *kalpa-k*); attachment to worldly objects, W.; (*as*), m. red, redness; a kind of snake, Suśr. ii, 265, 14; emotion, passion (*rāga*), of which the Jains reckon four kinds, HYog. iv, 6 & 77; the Kali-yuga, L.; the tree Bignonia Indica, R. ii, 28, 21; N. of a teacher (v.l. *kaśāya*), *gaṇa saunakādi*; (*as*, *ā*), f. m. f. n. the tree Grisea tomentosa, L.; (*ā*), f. a thorny shrub, a species of small Hedysarum, L.; (*am*), n. a dull or yellowish red garment or robe, MBh. ii, 675; (cf. *kaśāya*, *pañca-kashāya*; *a-nishkakāya*, full of impure passions, MBh. xii, 568). — **कृति**, m. the tree Symplocos racemosa (its bark is used in dyeing), L. — **चित्ता**, mfn. dyed of a dull-red colour, W. — **ता**, f. contraction (of the mouth), Suśr. — **दान्ता**, m. 'having red teeth,' a kind of mouse, Suśr. — **दासना**, m. id., ib. — **पाना**, *as*, m. pl. 'drinkers of astringent liquids', N. of the Gāndhāras, Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 4, 9. — **पदान**, m. a decoction of a kind of drug, Suśr. — **यवा-नल**, m. a sort of grain, L. — **वक्त्रा-ता**, f. contraction of the mouth, ŚārngS. — **वासना**, n. the yellowish-red garment of Buddhist mendicants (forming with head-shaving their distinctive badge, cf. *kaśāya*, n. above, and *kaśāya-v*), Yājñ. i, 272. — **वास्त्रा**, n. id., Mṛicch. — **वास**, n. id. — **वसिका**, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. **काशāyānrita**, mfn. having astringent properties, styptic; harsh, W. **काशāyī-*√kri***, to make red. **काशāyī-kṛita**, mfn. made red, reddened; -*locana*, mfn. having reddened eyes, MBh.; R. **काशāyī-bhūta**, mfn. become red, reddened.

काशāyaka, *as*, m. the shrub Acacia Catechu, L.

काशāyita, mfn. reddened, red, Bālār.; Viddh.; coloured, Prabh.; spotted, soiled; prepared for dyeing or colouring, W.; ifc. permeated with, rendered full of, Bālār.; Kād.; dimmed, cloaked (with envy, *īrshyā*), Sarvad. 121, 6.

काशāyina, mfn. yielding a resinous exudation, astringent, dyed of a red colour; worldly-minded, W.; (*ī*), m. the plant Shorea robusta (*śāla*), L.; Artocarpus Lakucha, L.; the wild date-palm (*khar-jūrī*), L.

काशāyī-*√kri*, &c. See *kaśāya*.

कषि *kashi*, &c. See *√kash*.

काशīk. See ib.

कषेरुका *kasherukā*, f. the back-bone, spine (v.l. for *kaśer*, q.v.), L.

कक्ष *kāshkasha*. See *√kash*.

कष्ट *kashṭa*, mfn. (perhaps p. p. of *√kash*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 22; Vop. 26, 111; Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 2,

47), bad, R.; ill, evil, wrong, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; painful, Suśr.; grievous, severe, miserable, Mn. xii, 78; Yājñ. iii, 29; Bhartṛ.; difficult, troublesome, Mn. vii, 186 & 210; worst, Mn. vii, 50 & 51; pernicious, noxious, injurious, Suśr.; dangerous (= *kṛichra*), Pāṇ. vii, 2, 22; Nal. xiii, 16; inaccessible (= *gahana*), Pāṇ. vii, 2, 22; boding evil, Comm. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 188; (as), m., 'N. of a man', see *kāshṭāyana*; (in rhetoric) offending the ear, Vām. ii, 1, 6; forced, unnatural; (am), n. a bad state of things, evil, wrong; pain, suffering, misery, wretchedness; trouble, difficulty; bodily exertion, strain, labour, toil, fatigue, weariness, hardship, uneasiness, inquietude (mental or bodily), R.; Kathās. &c.; Pañcat.; Śak.; Hit.; *kāshṭāt-kāshṭam* or *kāshṭataram*, worse than the worst; *kāshṭena* or *kāshṭāt*, with great difficulty, Pañcat.; (am), ind. an exclamation of grief or sorrow; ahl woel alas! MBh.; R.; Mṛicēh. — *kāra*, mf(ā)n. causing pain or trouble, W. — *kāra*, mfn. causing trouble, L.; (as), m. the world, L. — *guggula*, m. a kind of perfume, Comm. on VarBṛS. — *tapas*, m. one who practises severe austerities, Śak. 282, 2. — *tarsa*, mfn. worse, more pernicious, Mn. vii, 53; more difficult, MW.; (am), n. a worse evil. — *tā*, f. and — *tvā*, n. (in rhetoric) state of being forced or unnatural. — *bhāginēya*, m. a wife's sister's son, L. — *mātula*, m. a brother of a step-mother, L. — *labhya*, mfn. difficult to be obtained, Hit. (v.l. *kāshṭatara-labhya*). — *śrita*, mfn. undergoing pain or misfortune or hardships, performing penance, Sch. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 47. — *sādhya*, mfn. to be accomplished with difficulty, painful, toilsome, MW. — *sthāna*, n. a bad situation, disagreeable place or site, W. *Kāshṭāgata*, mfn. arrived with difficulty, Viddh. *Kāshṭādika*, mf(ā)n. more than bad, = worse; excessively bad, wicked. *Kāshṭārtha*, mfn. giving a forced or unnatural meaning; — *tva*, n. state of having a forced meaning, Śāh. 227, 18.

काशṭāya, Nom. Ḍ. *kāshṭāyate*, to have wicked intentions, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 14; and Vārtt.; Vop. xxi, 10. 2. **काशṭi**, *is*, f. pain, trouble, W.; (for 1, see p. 265, col. 3.)

कश्फिल *kashphila*, m., N. of a Bhikshu, Lalit. (*kashphila*, ed. Calc.)

कस 1. *kas*, cl. 1. P. *kasati* (Dhātup. xx, 30), to go, move, approach, Naigh. ii, 14; (perf. *cakāsa* = *iśubhe*, Comm.) to beam, shine, Nalod. ii, 2; Intens. *canikasiti*, *canikasyate*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 84; Vop. xxi, 10; (cf. *kai*, *kaus*, *niḥ-kas*, and *vi-kas*.)

1. **कासा**, mfn., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 140.

कासवरा, mfn., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 175.

कस् 2. *kas*, *kaste*, v. l. for *kaṇs*, *kaṇste*, Dhātup. xxiv, 14.

कस् 3. *kas*, in the Bhāṣhā = *√kṛish*, Pat.

कस 2. *kasa*, as, m. (= *kasha*) a touchstone, Sch. on L.; (ā), f. (= *kaśā*) a whip, Sch. on L.

कसन *kasana*, as, m. cough (= *kāsa*), T.; (ā), f. a kind of venomous snake (or spider, *litā*, T.), Suśr. **कासनोत्पātana**, as, m. 'cough-relieving', the plant *Gendarussa vulgaris*, L.

कसरणी *kararṇīra* or *kararṇīla*, as, m. a kind of snake, AV. x, 4, 5; (personified) TS. i, 5, 4, 1.

कसाम्बु *kāsāmbu*, n. a heap of wood (?), AV. xviii, 4, 37.

कसार *kasāra*, am, n. (v. l. *kāysāra* or *kaṃ-sāra*) = *kṛisara*, q. v., Gal.

कसारस् *kasāras*, ās, m. ? a kind of bird, MBh. xiii, 736.

कसिपु *kasipu*, us, m. food (= *kaśipu*), L.

कसोय *kasiya*, am, n. brass (*kāṇsya*), Gal.

कसुन् *kasun*, the *kṛit* suffix as forming in the Veda an indeclinable (*azyaya*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 40) infinitive with abl. sense, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 13 & 17; (cf. *vi-sṛiṣas*, *ā-tridas*.)

कसेतु *kasetu*, us, m. (= *kaseru*), N. of a part of Bhārata-varsha, VP.

कसेरु *kaseru*, &c. See *kaseru*, &c.

कस्तदि *kaskādi*, a *gaṇa* (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 48).

कस्तभी *ka-stambhī*, f. (fr. *ka*, 'head' ? + *stambha*) the prop of a carriage-pole, piece of wood fastened on at the extreme end of the pole serving as a prop or rest (popularly called 'sipoy' in Western India, and in English 'horse'), ŚBr. i, 1, 9.

कस्तूरी *kastūra*, am, n. (said to be from *√kāś*, 'to shine'), tin, L.; (cf. *kāstūra*; *kaastūropot*.)

कस्तुरिका *kastūrikā* (or *kasturikā*?), f. musk-deer, T.; musk, the animal perfume (supposed to come out of the navel of the musk-deer, and brought from Kāsmīr, Nepāl, Western Assam or Butan, the latter being the best), VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; (cf. Gk. *καστὺρ*). — *kuraṅga*, m. the musk-deer, Kād. — *mada*, m. musk. — *mṛiga*, m. the musk-deer; (ī), f. the female musk-deer, Kād. **कस्तूरिकापि**, f. the female musk-deer, Bālar.

कस्तूरी, f. musk, Śāh. 337, 3; Bhpr. &c.; the plant *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, L.; the plant *Amoralyis zeylanica*, L. — *mallikā*, f. a species of jasmine, L. — *mṛiga*, m. the musk-deer, Comm. on Kum. i, 55.

कस्फिल *kashphila*, as, m., N. of a Buddhist Bhikshu (v. l. for *kashphila*).

कसल *kasmala* for *kaśmala*, q. v.

कसमात् *kāsmāt*, ind. (abl. fr. 2. *kā*, AV. &c.) where from? whence? why? wherefore? MBh.; R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; (cf. *a-kasmāt*.)

कसर *kasara*. See *√1. kas*.

कहय *kahaya*, as, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa* *śivādi*.

कहिक *kahika*, as, m. a family N. for *Ka-ḥoḍa*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 83, Pat.

कहूय *kahūya* (or *kaḥūsha*, Kāś.), as, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa* *śivādi*.

कहोड *kahōḍa*, as, m. (*gaṇa* *śivādi*), N. of a man with the patr. *kaushitaki* or *kaushitakeya*, ŚBr.; MBh.

काहोला, as, m. id., BrĀrUp.; (am), n., N. of a work by Kahoḍa or Kahola, ĀśvGr. iii, 4, 4.

कहण *kahṇa*, for *kaḥṇa*, q. v.

कहारा *kahlāra*, am, n. the white esculent water-lily (Nymphaea Lotus), MBh.; Suśr.; Ritus. &c.; (cf. *kalhāra*.)

कहू *kahva*, as, m. a kind of crane (*Ardea nivea*), L.

का 1. *kā*, onomat. imitation of the cry of the ass, BhP. x, 15, 30.

का 2. *kā* = 2. *kād* and 1. *ku* in comp. to express depreciation, e.g. *kāksha*, *kā-patha*, *kā-purusha*, *kāshṇa*, qq. vv., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 104; Vop. vi, 93.

का 3. *kā* = *√kan* (perf. *cake*, *cakāna*; see *kāyamāna* s. v.), to seek, desire, yearn, love (with acc. and dat.), RV.; to like, enjoy, be satisfied with (loc., gen. or inst.), RV.: Intens. (p. *cākad*) to please, be sought after, be wished for, satisfy, RV. x, 29, 1; (cf. *anu-*, *ā-*, *saṃ-* *√3. kā*, *kāti*.)

कांशि *kāṇsi*, ās, m. a cup, Kauś.; (cf. *kāṇsya*.)

कांस *kāṇs*, cl. 1. Ḍ. *kāṇsate*, to shine, glitter, Dhātup. xvi, 46 (v. l. for *kād*).

कांस *kāṇsa*, mf(ā)n. born in *Kaṇsa*, *gaṇa* *takshasilādi*.

कांसीक *kāṇsi-* *√1. kṛi*. See *kāṇsya*.

कांसीय *kāṇsiya*, for *kaṇs*^o, q. v., W.

काṇsya, mf(ā)n. (fr. *kaṇsa*) consisting of white-copper or bell-metal or brass, KātyŚr.; MBh. xiii, 94, 91; R.; Mn. iv, 65; (am), n. white-copper or bell-metal or brass, queen's metal, any amalgam of zinc and copper, Mn. v, 114; xi, 167; xii, 62; Yājñ. i, 190; Suśr.; a drinking vessel of brass, goblet, ŚākhŚr.; MBh.; R.; (if. f. ā) Heat; (cf. AV. xiii, 3, 17); a kind of musical instrument (a sort of goog or plate of bell-metal struck with a stick or rod), L.; a particular measure of capacity,

L. — *kāra*, mf(ā)n. a brass-founder, worker in white or bell-metal, Comm. on Yājñ. — *kośi*, f. a kind of musical instrument, Hcar. — *ghana*, m. a kind of cymbal. — *ja*, mfn. made of brass, Suśr. — *tāla*, m. a cymbal, Rājāt.; Bālar. — *doha*, mf(ā)n. having a copper milk-pail, MBh. xiii, 71, 33. — *dohana*, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. ii, 53, 2; R. i, 72, 23. — *nīla*, mfn. 'dark as copper', N. of a monkey, R. iv, 39, 23 (occasionally written *kāṇsya-nīla*); (am), n. = (ī), f., L.; (ī), f. blue vitriol (considered as a collyrium), Suśr. ii, 380, 4; (°la, ifc.) Suśr. ii, 109, 1; 512, 10. — *pātra*, n., — *pātrī*, f. a copper or brazen vessel, Suśr. — *bhājana*, id., ib. — *makshika*, n. a metallic substance (probably a kind of pyrites), Suśr. — *mayra*, mfn. consisting of brass, Heat. — *mala*, u. verdigris, Suśr. **काṇsyaḥha**, mfn. coloured like copper or brass, Suśr. **काṇsya-padoha**, nif(ā)n. = *kāṇsya-doha*, MBh. iii, 186, 11 & 13; xviii, 6, 13. **काṇsya-padohana**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. xiii, 64, 33.

काṇsi *√1. kṛi*, to make the measure called *kāṇsya*, Naish. (v. l. for *kāṇs*^o.)

काṇsya, am, n. copper, brass, L.; (mfn.) consisting of brass, Heat.

काक *kāka*, as, m. (onomat. imitation of the cawing of the crow, cf. *√kai*, Nir. iii, 18; Up.), a crow, AdbhBr.; Mn.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Hit.; (metaphorically, as an expression of contempt, e. g. *na tvāṃ kākaṃ manye*, I rate thee less than a crow, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 17, Pat.; cf. *tīrtha-kāka*, Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 42); an impudent or insolent fellow, L.; a lame man, a cripple, W.; washing the head, bathing by dipping the head only in water (after the manner of crows), L.; a sectarian mark (*tīlaka*), L.; a particular measure, L.; the plant *Ardisia Humilis*, L.; N. of a *Dvīpa* or division of the world, L.; (ār), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; Nal.; (ī), f. a female crow, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 42, Pat. on Vārt. 2; Pañcat.; Kathās.; personified as a daughter of *Kāśyapa* by *Tāmrā* and mother of crows (Hariv. 222) and owls (MBh. i, 2620); the plant *Kākoli*, L.; N. of one of the seven mothers of *Śiśu*; (ā), f. the plant *Abrus precatorius*, L.; *Lea Hirta*, L.; *Solanum indicum*, L.; *Ficus oppositifolia*, L.; the plant *Kākoli*, L.; the plant *Rakitiā*, L.; (am), n. a multitude or assembly of crows, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 37; a modus coeundi, L. — *kaṅga*, f. a kind of panic grass (*Panicum miliaceum*), L. — *kaṅguni*, f. id., Gal. — *kādali*, f. a particular plant, Comm. on ŚākhGr. i, 23. — *karkaṭi*, f. a kind of small date, Npr. — *kalā*, f. the plant *Lea Hirta* (*kāka-jāṅghā*), L. — *kāshṭha*, n. a position in the game *Catur-aṅga*. — *kaṭīya-gandhika*, mfn. having the smell of a crow's nest, AitĀr. — *kūrma-mṛigēkhu*, avas, m. pl. the crow, tortoise, deer, and mouse, Hit. — *kūrmādi*, avas, m. pl. the crow, the tortoise, and the rest, Hit. — *khara*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — *guha*, mfn. 'crow-concealing', *gaṇa mūla-vibhujādi*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 5, Kāś. — *ghni*, f. a kind of *Karañja* (*Galedupa arborea*, *mahā-karañja*), L. — *candāvara*, m., N. of a man. — *candēsvari*, f., N. of a work. — *cīñcā*, — *cīñci*, f. *Abrus precatorius*, L. — *cīñcika*, m. or n. (?) a particular soft substance, Lalit. 29, 11; RLM.; (vv. ll. *kācilindī* & *dika*, the down on the pod of the *Abrus precatorius*). — *cīñoi*, f. = *cīñcā*, Bhpr. — *ochada*, a. a wagtail, L.; side-locks of hair (*kāka-paksha*), W. — *ochadi*, v. l. — *ochardi*, m. a wagtail, L.; a crow's vomit, W. — *jaṅghā*, f. the plant *Lea Hirta*, Suśr.; *Abrus precatorius*, L. — *jambū*, f. the plant *Ardisia humilis*, L. — *jambū*, f. another kind of *Jambu*, L. — *jāta*, m. 'crow-born', the Indian cuckoo (*pīka*), L. — *tā*, f. the state of a crow, Mn. xi, 25. — *tāliya*, mfn. after the manner of the crow and the palm-fruit (as in the fable of the fruit of the palm falling unexpectedly at the moment of the alighting of a crow and killing it), unexpected, accidental, R. iii, 45, 17; Comm. on Pāṇ. v, 3, 106 (cf. Pat. and Kaiy.); (am), ind. unexpectedly, suddenly, MBh. xii, 6596; (am), n. the fable of the crow and the palm-fruit; — *vat*, ind. as in the fable of the crow and the palm-fruit, unexpectedly, suddenly, Hit. — *tālukta*, mfn. having the palate of a crow, contemptible, Comm. on Pāṇ. v, 2, 128. — *tiktā*, f. *Abrus precatorius*, L. — *tindu*, — *tinduka*, m. a kind of ebony (*Diospyros tomentosa*), L. — *tuṇḍa*, m. the dark *Agallochum*, BhP. v, 14, 12; (ī), f. *Asclepias Curassavica*, L.; *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L.; a kind of brass,

L. - tuṇḍaka, m. a kind of water-fowl, Car.; (*iḥā*), f. the plant *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L. - **tuṇḍa**, mfn. like a crow, crow-like, crafty, MW. - **tuṇḍa**, n. the state of a crow, Kathās. - **ḍanta**, m. 'crow's tooth', anything impossible or not existing, chimera (cf. *śaṣa-vishāṇa*), Jyot. &c.; -**vicāra**, m. a discussion about nothing, Comm. on Nyāyam. - **ḍantaki**, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*. - **ḍantakiya**, m. a prince of the Kāka-*ḍantaki*, ib. - **ḍanti**, m. id., ib., Kās. - **ḍantiya**, m. id., ib., Kās. - **dhvaja**, m. submarine fire (personified in Hindū mythology, cf. *aurva*), L. - **nāman**, m. the plant *Agati Grandiflora*, L. - **nāsa**, m. the plant *Asteracantha Longifolia*, L.; (*ā*), f. the plant *Leea Hirta*, Suśr. - **nāsikā**, f. the plant *Leea Hirta*, L.; the red-blossomed *Trivrit*, L. - **nidrā**, f. 'crow's sleep', light slumber (easily broken), - **nīlā**, f. = *jambū*. - **pakṣa**, m. 'crow's wing', side-locks of hair on the temples of young men (three or five locks on each side left when the head is first shaved and allowed to remain there, especially in persons of the military caste); -**dhara**, mfn. wearing side-locks, R.; Ragh. xi, 1 & 42. - **pakṣaka**, mfn. (ifc), id., Ragh. iii, 28 & xi, 31. - **pada**, n. the mark of a crow's foot or a similar mark or figure, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; marks or lines in the skin similar to a crow's foot, Suśr.; the foundation or base of anything so shaped, Jyot.; the sign V in MSS. marking an omission; a particular flourish of the pen indicating an off-recurring word; (*as*), m. a modus coeundi, L. - **parṇi**, f. the plant *Phaseolus trilobus*, Bhpr. - **pīlu**, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa* (*kāka-tiṇḍuka*), L.; *Xanthochymus pictorius* (*kāka-tuṇḍā*), L.; a variety of *Abrus precatorius* (*śveta-guṇḍā*), Bhpr. - **pīluka**, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa* (*kāka-tiṇḍuka*), L. - **puocha**, for *puṣṭa*, L. - **puṣṭa**, m. 'crow-nourished', the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (said to leave its eggs in the nest of the crow &c.), L. - **pushpa**, m. a kind of plant, Bhpr. - **peya**, mfn. 'crow-drinkable', full to the brim or to the brink with water so that a crow may drink, Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 33; (cf. Pāli *kāka-peyya* in Mahāparinibbāna Sutta). - **phala**, m. the tree *Azadirachta Indica* (*nimba*), L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of *jambū*, L. - **bandhyā**, for *vandhyā*. - **balli**, m. 'crow-offering', N. of the Bali-karaṇa or offerings of food for crows and other animals, RTL, p. 329. - **bījaka**, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa, Gal. - **bhāṇḍī**, f. a species of *Karāñja*, L. - **bhīru**, m. 'afraid of crows', an owl (cf. *kākāra*), L. - **māga**, m. a water-hen, gallinule (*dātūyā*, resembling a crow in colour), MBh. - **marda** and **mardaka**, m. a kind of gourd (*Cucumis colocynthis*, *mahā-kāla*), L. - **mācika**, f. the plant *Solanum indicum* (commonly *Gūrkamai*), L. - **māci**, f. id., Suśr. - **mātā**, f. id., L. - **mārin**, m. *Menispermum Cocculus*. - **mukha**, *ās*, m. pl. 'crow-faced', N. of a mythical people, W. - **mudgā**, f. the wild bean *Phaseolus trilobus*, L. - **mṛga**, *au*, m. du. the crow and the deer, Hit.; -*go-carita*, mfn. following the manner of the crow in drinking, of the deer in eating, and of the cow in making water, BhP. v, 5, 34. - **meshi**, f. *Vernonia anthelmintica*, L. - **yava**, m. barren corn (the ear of which has no grains), MBh.; Pañcat. - **rakta**, n. crow's blood. - **rantī**, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*. - **rantīya**, m. a prince of the Kāka-*rantī*, ib., Kāś. - **rava**, mfn. crying out like a crow, cowardly; a coward, Pañcat. (ed. Bomb.), 7, 16 (v.l. *kākaruka*). - **rudra-sampāda**, m., N. of a work on omens. - **ruḥṣā**, f. a parasitic plant (*Epidendrum tesseloides*, &c.), L. - **vakra**, m. 'crow-faced', a kind of duck, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a Buddhist goddess, Buddh. - **vat**, ind. like a crow, in the manner of a crow. - **vandhyā**, f. a woman that bears only one child, Comm. on Gobh. iii, 5, 7. - **varpa**, m., N. of a prince, VP. - **varpin**, m., N. of a prince (or descendant of *Bimbisāra*), Buddh. - **vartaka**, *au*, m. du. the crow and the quail. - **vallabhā**, f. a particular plant (= *kāka-jambū*), L. - **vallārī**, f. a kind of creeper, Bhpr.; *Abrus precatorius*, Bhpr. - **vākā**, mfn. crying *kāka*, MBh. viii, 41, 58. - **vairin**, m. 'crow's enemy', an owl, Mahitdh. on VS. xxiv, 23. - **vyāghra-gomāya**, *avas*, m. pl. the crow, the tiger, and the jackal. - **śabda**, m. the cawing of a crow. - **śava**, m. a young crow, Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 42, Vārt. 2. - **śimbi**, f. the plant *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L. - **śiraha**, m. the tree *Agati grandiflora*, L. - **śirahi**, m., N. of a man*

(probably a patronymic), L. - **sampāta**, m. the flight of a crow, Kauś. 31 & 34. - **strī**, f. = *śirsha*, W. - **sparāsa**, m. the touching of a crow, Nilak. on MBh. xii, 177, 11; a ceremony performed on the tenth day after a death consisting in the offering of rice to crows. - **sphūrja**, m. the plant *Diospyros tomentosa, L. - **svara**, m. a shrill tone. - **hrada-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivāP. - **kākāksī**, n. the eye of a crow (crows are supposed to have but one visual orb which, as occasion requires, moves from the cavity on one side into that on the other), AgP. ix, 13; -*nyāyena*, -*nyāyāt*, and -*vat*, ind. in the manner of a crow's eye (said of a word which follows two rules), on this side and that, in such a way as to belong both to the preceding and subsequent, Comm. on Lāty.; on Mn. iv, 83 &c.; Comm. on Naish. i, 11 (*śkhi-golaka-nyāyāt*). - **kākāṅgā**, 'āgi', f. the plant *Leea Hirta*, L. - **kākāñḍī**, f. id., ib.; an esculent vegetable (*Solanum indicum*), W. - **kākāṇḍa**, m. a kind of bean, Suśr.; *Diospyros tomentosa*, L.; *Melia Bukayun*, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of spider, Suśr.; *Carpopogon pruriens*, L.; (*ī*), f. a kind of plant, L. - **kākāṇḍaka**, m. *Diospyros tomentosa*, MBh.; (*ā*), f. a kind of spider, Suśr. - **kākāṇḍolā**, f. a plant similar to the *Carpopogon pruriens*, Car. - **kākāṭani**, f. the gourd *Cucumis colocynthis*, Śāṅkh-Gṛ. i, 23 (v.l. for the next). - **kākāḍani**, f. id., *gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41; a white variety of the *Abrus precatorius*, Suśr.; the plant *Capparis sepia*, L. - **kākāyū**, m. a kind of creeping plant, Bhpr. - **kākāri**, m. 'enemy of crows', an owl, L. - **kākāyā**, f. 'crow-faced', N. of a Buddhist goddess, Buddh. - **kākāhvāṇā**, f. 'named after the crow', (sc. *udumbarī*) the *Ficus oppositifolia*, Suśr. - **kākāksū**, m. a kind of reed (*Saccharum spontaneum*, *kāṭa*), L. - **kākāṇḍu**, m. a kind of ebony (*Diospyros tomentosa*), L. - **kākāṣṭha**, m. the tree *Melia Azadirachta*, L.; -*phalā*, f. a kind of plant, Gal. - **kākāḥvāṇā**, mfn. breathing quickly like a crow (in fear), Hariv. 4510; Suśr. - **kākāḍumbara**, m., (*ī*), f. and *rikā*, f. the opposite-leaved fig-tree (*Ficus oppositifolia*), Suśr. - **kākāḍara**, m. 'crow-bellied', a serpent, L. - **kākāḍumbara**, m. = *kākāḍumbara*. - **kākāḍūka**, n. the crow and owl (as natural enemies), Comm. on Pāṇ. ii, 4, 9. - **kākāḍūkiḥ**, f. the natural enmity between the owl and the crow, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 125, Kās.; iv, 2, 104, Pat. on Vārt. 21. - **kākāḍūkiya**, n. 'the story of the crow and the owl', N. of the third book of the *Pañcatantra*. - **kākāḥṣṭha** and **kākāṣṭha**, mfn. shaped like the beak of a crow (said of a bandage), Suśr. - **kākāḍyāni**, *is*, m. a patr. fr. *kāka*, *gaṇa vākinādi*. - **kākāpa**, *am*, n. (*gaṇa gaurādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41) a kind of leprosy with black and red spots (so called from its similarity to the black and red seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius*); a small coin (= *kākāṇḍī*), L. - **kākāpāḥvā**, f. *Abrus precatorius*, Car. vii, 7. - **kākāpaka**, *am*, n. a kind of leprosy, Suśr. - **kākāpantikā**, f. the plant *Abrus precatorius*, Suśr. - **kākāṇḍī** and **kākāṇḍī**, f. a small coin (= *kākāṇḍī*), L.; (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 41). - **kākāṭi**, f., N. of a household deity of the prince of Ekasīlā (a form of *Durgā*), Prātāpar. - **kākāṭiya**, mfn. a worshipper of *Kākāṭi*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, Prātāpar. - **rudra**, m., N. of a king of *Nāgapura*. - **kākananti**, f. = *kākanantikā*, Suśr. - **kākāni** and *ni*, f. a small coin (= *kākāṇḍī*), L. - **kākāṇḍaka**, mfn. fr. *kākāṇḍī*, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123. - **kākāṇḍī**, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*. - **kākāṇḍī**, f., N. of a land or town, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 123; Up. iv, 98; Emblem myrobalan, W. - **kākāṇḍiya**, *as*, m., N. of a prince of the *kākāṇḍī* tribe, *gaṇa dāmany-ādi*. - **kākāmbīra**, *as*, m. 'crow-bearer' (*Sāy.*), N. of a tree, RV. vi, 48, 17. - **kākāruka**, mfn. faint-hearted, cowardly, timid; a coward, craven, Pañcat. ix, 15; naked, L.; poor, indigent, L.; (*as*), m. a henpecked husband (governed by his wife), L.; an owl, L.; deceit (*dambha*), L.; (cf. *kāka-rava*). - **kākāṛūka**, v.l. for *kākāruka*.*

काकल *kākala*, m. (?) n. (?) the thyroid cartilage, Car. i, 18; a jewel worn upon the neck, W.; (*as*), m. a raven. - **कालका**, *am*, n. the larynx, thyroid cartilage, Pat. (vol. i, p. 61); Suśr.; an ornament of the neck, W.; a kind of rice, Suśr. - **काकलि** *kākali*, *is*, f. a soft sweet sound (*kāla*), Kathās.; Ritus.; N. of an *Apsaras*, L. - **कालिक**, f., N. of an *Apsaras*, VP. - **कालि**, f. a low and sweet tone, Bhartṛ. i, 35; a musical instrument with a low tone (for ascertaining whether a person is asleep or not), Daś. 71, 1; a kind of grape without a stone, L. - **द्रक्ष**, f. a kind of grape without a stone or with a very small one, L. - **रवा**, m. the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, L.; (cf. *kāla-rava*). - **कालिका** (?) = *kākali*. - **काका** *kākā*, onomat. from the cawing of the crow. - **कृति**, mfn. uttering that cry, MBh. viii, 1932 (v.l.). - **काकायु** *kākāyū*. See *kāka*. - **काकार** *kākāra*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, m. f. n. scattering water, W. - **काकाल** *kākāla*, *as*, m. a raven, Vet. iv, 18; (cf. *kāka* and *kākola*). - **काकि** *kāki*, m. a son or descendant of *Kāka*, *gaṇa vākinādi*. - **काकिणि** *kākiṇi*, *is*, m. = *kākiṇi*, BhP. xi, 23, 20. - **ककिपिका**, mfn. worth a *Kākiṇi*, BhP. xii, 3, 41; (*ā*), f. = *kākiṇi*, BhP. v, 14, 26. - **ककिपि**, f. a small coin or a small sum of money equal to twenty *Kapardas* or cowries, or to a quarter of a *Paṇa*, Pañcat.; Daś.; a seed of the *Abrus precatorius* used as a weight, L.; the shell *Cypraea moneta* or a cowrie used as a coin, L.; a cubit, the fourth part of a *ḍaṇḍa* or short pole, L.; a *ḍaṇḍa*, L.; a part of a measure (*unmānasyāḥṣṭaka*), L. - **ककिपिका**, mfn. worth a *Kākiṇi*, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 33, Vārt. 3. - **ककिनि**, f. the fourth part of a *Paṇa*, Hit.; a quarter of a *Māna*, L.; the seed *Abrus precatorius*, L.; the shell *Cypraea moneta*, L.; a kind of *Svara-bhakti*, Māṇḍūkī Śikṣā ix, 13; N. of a goddess. - **काकिल** *kākila*, *as*, m. the larynx (= *kā-kāla*), L.; a jewel worn upon the neck, W. - **काकु** *kāku*, f. a peculiar tone or change of the voice resulting from distress or fear or anger or grief &c., Up. i, 1; Sāh.; a cry of sorrow, complaint, lamentation, Vikr. 42; stress, emphasis, Naish.; the tongue, L.; muttering, murmuring, W.; (cf. *śevā-kāku*). - **व**, f. a cry of sorrow, L.; (*as*), m. *Ardea Sibirica*, L. - **काकुत्स्य** *kākutstha*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa śivādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112) a descendant of *Kakutsa*, R. ii, 110, 28; Rājat.; N. of *Anēnas*, MBh. iii, 13516; of *Aja*, Ragh. vi, 2; of *Dasa-ratha*, R. i, 23, 3; of *Rāma*, i, 24, 18; Ragh. xii, 46; of *Lakṣmaṇa*, R. iii, 49, 22; N. of a sovereign (also *Purāṇjaya*), L.; (*au*), m. du. *Rāma* and *Lakṣmaṇa*, R. ii, 99, 3; Ragh. xii, 30. - **काकुद** *kākud*, t, f. the hollow of the mouth, the palate (cf. *kakud*, Lat. *caucumen*), RV. i, 8, 7; vi, 41, 2 & viii, 69, 12; (Naigh. i, 11; Nir. v, 26). - **ककुदा**, *am*, n. id., L. - **ककुदक्षिका**, *as*, m. a son or descendant of *Kakudāksha*, *gaṇa revaty-ādi*. - **ककुद्रा**, mfn. palatable, AitBr. vii, 1 ('the palate', *Sāy.*) - **ककुब्ध**, v. l. for *kākud*, Naigh. i, 11. - **काकुदीक** *kākudīka*, *am*, n. a particular mythical weapon, MBh. v, 3490. - **काकुभ** *kākubha*, mfn. consisting of *Kakubh* verses, *gaṇa utsādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 86; RPrāt. xviii, 1, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr. (cf. *pragātha*). - **ब**, m. a species of *Pragātha*, RPrāt. xviii, 10. - **काकुभ**, *as*, m. a son or descendant of *Kakubh*, *gaṇa śivādi*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 112. - **काकुलीमृग** *kākulī-mṛiga*, *as*, m. an animal belonging to the class of *Bhūmi-śāyas*, Car. i, 27. - **काकेची** *kākecī*, f. a kind of fish, L.

ककूचिका, *as*, m. the fish Cyprinus Cachins, L.
ककूचिन, *f*, m. id., L.
ककूचि, *f*, id., L.

काकोल *kākola*, *as*, m. a raven, Mn. v, 14; Yājñ. i, 174 &c. (cf. *kāka* and *kākāla*); a boar, L.; a snake, L.; a potter (cf. *kulāla*), L.; the plant *Kakoli*, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a kind of poison, L.; a poisonous substance of a black colour or the colour of a raven (perhaps the berry of the *Cocculus indicus*), W.; (*am*), n. a division of hell, Yājñ. iii, 223.

ककूलि, *f*, a medicinal plant, Suśr.
ककूलि, *f*, id., Car. vi, 13; viii, 10.

काकशेष *kākvaśeṣa*, for *kārkaśeṣa*.

काक्ष 1. *kāksha*, *mfn.* (fr. 2. *kā + aksha*) frowning, looking scornfully or in displeasure, Siddh. on Pāṇ. vi, 3, 104; Sch. on Bhāṭṭ. v, 24; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a glance, wink, leer, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 104; Bhāṭṭ. v, 24; Vop. vi, 93; (cf. *kāḍksha*.)

काक्ष 2. *kāksha*, *as*, m. a kind of plant, *gaṇa plakshādī* in the Kāś.; (*am*), n. the fruit of the same, lb.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Cytisus Cajan*, L.; a kind of fragrant earth, perfume (*kacchī*, *saurāśtra-mṛtīkā*), L.

काक्षतव *kākshatava*, *mfn.* fr. *kakshatu*, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 71; (*am*), n. the fruit of the *Kakshatu*, *gaṇa plakshādī*.

काक्षसेनि *kākshaseni*, *is*, m. 'son of Kakshasena', N. of Abhipratārin, TāṇḍyaBr. x; xiv; ChUp. iv, 3, 5.

काक्षि *kākshī*, *is*, m., N. of a man.

काक्षीव *kākshīva*, *as*, m. the plant *Hyperanthera Moringa*, L.; (*patr. fr. kakshīvat*) N. of a son of Gautama and Anārin, MBh. ii, 802.

ककक्षीवका, *as*, m. the plant *Hyperanthera Moringa*, L.

ककक्षीवत = *kākshīvat*, MBh.; Bhp.

ककक्षीवता, *mfn.* composed by or relating to *Kakshīvat* (scil. *sūktā*), ŚāṅkhŚr. ix, 20, 12; *ākhyāna*, xvi, 11, 4; (*as*), m. (*patr. fr. kakshīvat*), N. of Nodhas, TāṇḍyaBr. vii; of Kauravya; of Śabara; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of *Kakshīvat*, MBh. i, 4695; (*am*), n., N. of different kinds of *Sāman*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv.

काग *kāga*, *as*, m. (cf. *kāka*) a crow (in Prākṛit dialects 'a raven'), L.

कागद *kāgada*, *am*, n. paper (Hindūstānī *kāghaz*).

कागिन *kāgini*, *is*, m. (fr. 2. *kā + agni*) a little fire, Vop. vi, 96.

काङ्कत *kāṅkata*, *ās*, m. pl. the school of *Kaṅkata*, Pat.

काङ्कायन *kāṅkāyana*, *as*, m. 'descendant of Kaṅka', N. of a physician.

काङ्क्ष *kāṅksh* (connected with *√kam*), cl. i. P. *kāṅkshati* (*akāṅksha*, *akāṅkshī*, Dhātup. xvii, 16), ep. also *Ā. 7e*, to wish, desire, long for, hope for (with acc.), expect, wait for, await (with acc.), strive to obtain, look for anything (dat.), *ĀśvŚr.*; Mn.; MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Megh.; Suśr.; Caus. *kāṅkshayati*, *akāṅkshat*, Pat. on Pāṇ. vii, 4, 1, Vārt. 1: Desid. *cikāṅkshīshati*: Intens. *cāṅkshīyate* and *cāṅkshīti*.

ककक्षणीया, *mfn.* to be desired, Kād. 102, 17.
ककक्षत, *mfn.* wishing, desiring; hoping, expecting.

ककक्षमन्ना, *mfn.* id.

ककक्षि, *f*. (ifc.) wish, desire, inclination, R.; Nal.; Suśr.; Pañcat.

ककक्षिता, *mfn.* wished, desired, longed for; expected, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; considered, thought upon (dat., acc. ed. Bomb.), R. ii, 25, 43; (*am*), n. wish, desire, R. v, 29, 9.

ककक्षिन, *mfn.* desiring, longing for, expecting, waiting for (acc. or in comp.), MBh.; R.; Bhag.; Pañcat.; waiting, R. v, 33, 27; Pañcat. iii, 134-*tā*, f. wish, desire, R. ii, 34, 28.

काङ्क्षी *kāṅkshī*, *f*. a kind of fragrant earth, L.; (cf. *kākshī* and *kacchī*.)

काङ्क्षोरु *kāṅkshoru*, *us*, m. a heron, L.; (also written *kāṅkshāru*.)

काङ्गा *kāṅgā*, *f*. Orris root (= *varāṅkū*), L.

काङ्गुक *kāṅguka*, *am*, n. a kind of corn, Suśr.; (cf. *kaṅgu*.)

काच *kāca*, *as*, m. (*√kac*) glass, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; (pl. glass pearls) ŚBr. xii, 2, 6, 8; crystal or quartz (used as an ornament), W.; alkaline ashes, any salt of potash or soda in a crystalline state, W.; a class of diseases of the eye (especially an affection of the optic nerve or gutta serena), Suśr.; a loop, a string fastened to each end of a pole with a net in which burdens &c. are held or suspended, a yoke to support burdens &c. (= *īkyā*), L.; the string of the scale of a balance, L.; a *Dviśālaka* having one room on the north side and another on the south; (*am*), n. alkaline salt, black salt, L.; wax, L.; (*mfn.*) having the colour of glass. — **ककाला**, n. a kind of disease of the eyes. — **ककालिन**, *mfn.* afflicted with the preceding disease. — **ककुपि**, *f*. a glass bottle, W. — **गहापि**, *f*. a glass ewer, W. — **तिलाका**, n. black salt, L. — **बाका-यन्त्रा**, n. a glass retort, L. — **भक्षजना**, n. a vessel of glass or crystal, cup, goblet, L. — **मापि**, m. a 'glass-jewel', crystal, quartz, Hit. — **माला**, n. the impurity secreted by the eye in the disease *kāca*; black salt or soda, L. — **माली**, f. a spirituous liquor, L. — **मालि**, *f*. = *mālati*, L. — **माला**, m. *Dolichos Catjang*, L. — **लवणा**, n. black salt (a medicinal salt prepared by calcining fossil salt and the fruit of the *Emblie myrobala* together; it consists chiefly of muriate of soda with a small quantity of iron, lime, and sulphur, and is a tonic aperient, W.), L. — **वका-यन्त्रा** = *ba-ka-yantra* above. — **सम्भवा**, n. 'produced from alkaline ashes', black salt, L. — **सुवरोला**, n. black salt, L. — **स्थालि**, f. the trumpet flower (*Bignonia suaveolens*), L. — **ककक्ष**, m. 'glass-eyed', N. of an aquatic bird, Suśr. i, 205, 14.

कका, *as*, m. glass, W.; stone, W.; alkaline ashes &c., W.

कका or **ककाका**, *am*, n. a string or tape or wrapper which ties or keeps together a parcel or bundle of papers or leaves of a manuscript &c., L.; (cf. *kacela*.)

ककानकिन, *f*, m. a writing, manuscript, L.

कका, *mfn.* 'consisting of glass', glass-like (said of a cat's eyes), Kathās.

कका, *mfn.* suspended by a swing or in a loop, carried in the basket hanging from each end of a yoke or pole, L.

काचलिन्दि *kācalindī*, v. l. for *kāka-ciñcika*, Lalit.

काचिघ *kācigha*, *as*, m. a mouse, rat, L.; gold, L.; a legume, W.

काचिचिक *kācīcika*, v. l. for *kāka-ciñcika*, Lalit. xix, 3.

काचित *kācita*. See *kācā*.

काचितकर *kācit-karā*, *mfn.* (fr. *kā-cit* = *kāni-cit*) doing everything, doing various things, serving various purposes, very active, RV. x, 86, 13.

काचिम *kācima*, *as*, m. a sacred tree (growing near a temple), L.

काचिलिन्दि *kācilindī* and *kācīlindika*, vv. ll. for *kāka-ciñcika*, Lalit.

काच *kācca* and *kāechaka*, *mfn.* (fr. *kaccha*) being on the bank of a river (not applicable to human beings), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 133 & 134; (*ī*), f. a kind of fragrant earth (cf. *kākshī*), L.

काचिका, *mfn.* being on the bank of a river (?), W.; a preparer of perfumes, VarBṛS.

काचप *kācchapa*, *mfn.* (fr. *kacchapa*) relating or belonging to a tortoise.

काचिक *kācchika*. See *kācca*.

काचिम *kācchima*, *mfn.* (= *accha*) clear (as water), L.

काज *kāja*, *am*, n. a wooden hammer, Āp.; R. ii, 55, 17.

काजल *kā-jala*, *am*, n. (see 2. *kā*) a little water, Vop. vi, 95; (*mfn.*) waterless, Caraka vi, 2.

काच *kānc*, cl. i. *Ā. kāncate*, to shine, Dhātup. vi, 10; to bind, ib.; (cf. *kac*, *kañc*.)

काका, *am*, n. gold, Naigh. i, 2; Mn.; Yājñ.

Nal.; Suśr.; Hit.; money, wealth, property, W.; the filament of the lotus, L.; (*mfn.*) golden, made or consisting of gold, MBh.; R.; Mn.; Megh.; Śāk.; Bhp.; (*as*), m., N. of several edible plants (*Mesua ferrea*, L.; *Michelia Champaca*, L.; *Ficus glomerata*, L.; *Bauhinia variegata*, L.; *Datura fastuosa*, L.; *Rottleria tinctoria*, L.); a covenant binding for the whole life, Kām. (= Hit.); a particular form of temple, Hcat.; N. of the fifth Buddha, L.; N. of a son of Nāṣāyana (author of the play *Dhanajaya-vijaya*); N. of a prince (cf. *kāncana-prabha*); (*ī*), f. turmeric, L.; a kind of *Asclepias* (*svārṇa-kshīrī*), L.; a plant akin to the *Premna spinosa*, L.; a kind of yellow pigment. — **कादलि**, *f*. a variety of the plant *Musa sapientum*, L. — **कादारा**, m. a gold mine, W. — **कांति**, *mfn.* shining like gold, Daś. xii, 5. — **कांति**, *f*. the plant *Asparagus Racemosus*, L. — **कांति**, *f*. a kind of *Asclepias*, (ifc. *rya*, *mfn.*) Suśr. ii, 62, 5. — **गर्भा**, R. iii, 53, 33 (probably for *varṇa*, ed. Bomb. iii, 47, 27). — **गिरी**, m. 'golden-mountain', N. of Meru, Bhp. v, 16, 28; of an elephant, Kathās. — **गैरिका**, n. a kind of ochre, Suśr. — **काया**, m. a heap of gold, W. — **दानाष्ट्रा**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. — **पुना**, n., N. of a town, Kathās.; Vet. — **पुरि**, *f*. id., Kathās. — **पुष्पा**, n. the plant *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, L. — **पुष्प**, *f*. a plant akin to the *Premna spinosa*, L. — **प्रभा**, *mfn.* glittering with gold, R.; (*as*), m., N. of a prince (son of Bhīma and father of Suhotra), Hariv.; VP.; (*ā*), f. N. of a Vidyā-dhara princess, Kathās. — **भूष**, f. gold-dust, a golden or yellow soil, W. — **भूषा**, *f*. ochre, Npr. — **माया**, *mfn.* made of gold, R.; Pañcat. — **मालि**, *f*. 'having a golden garland', N. of the daughter of Kṛpīkin and wife of Kuṇḍā (son of Asoka), Buddh.; N. of another woman, Kathās.; N. of an *Apsaras*, Kāraṇḍ. iii, 14. — **रुचि**, *mfn.* shining like gold. — **वप्रा**, m. a hill or mound of gold. — **वर्मान**, m. 'golden-armoured', N. of a prince, MBh. v, 189, 20. — **वेगा**, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **अरिगा**, n., N. of a mythical town, ib. — **अरिगि**, *mfn.* golden-peaked, Hcat. — **सम्पद्भि**, m. a treaty of friendship between two parties on equal terms, Hit. iv. — **सम्पद्भि**, *mfn.* like gold. — **ककानक**, m. 'gold-eyed', N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix; N. of a *Dānava*, Hariv.; (*ī*), f. N. of the river Sarasvatī, Gal. — **ककानाङ्गा**, *mfn.* golden-bodied. — **ककानाङ्गदि**, *mfn.* wearing a golden bracelet (*aṅgada*) on the upper arm, MBh. xii, 4, 9. — **ककानाङ्गला**, m. 'golden mountain', N. of mount Meru, MBh. i, 67, 30. — **ककानाङ्गार्या**, m., N. of the author of the *Dhanajaya-vijaya*. — **ककानाङ्गरी**, m. 'golden mountain', N. of mount Meru. — **ककानाङ्ग**, *f*. 'golden splendour', N. of a town, Kathās. — **ककानाङ्गि**, *mfn.* the alliance called golden (see *samādhi* above), Hit. iv. — **ककानाङ्ग**, *mfn.* called after gold; (*am*), n. (scil. *gaurika*) a kind of ochre, Suśr. — **ककानाङ्ग**, *mfn.* 'golden-quiver', N. of a prince, Hariv. 1683.

ककाना, *mfn.* golden; m. the fruit of rice or grain, L.; the mountain ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a town, VP.; (*ī*), f. a plant related to the *Premna spinosa*, L.; N. of a servant, Vāsav.; (*am*), n. yellow orpiment, L.

ककाना, *as*, m. mountain ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), Bhp.; Bālar.

ककाना, *as*, m. id., L.

ककाना, *mfn.* golden, MBh.; (*ā*), f. a yellow pigment (*go-racana*), L.

काचि *kāncī*, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. i, 6684; (*is*), *f*. = *kāncī*, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 117; (ifc. *ci*, ind.) Śis. ix, 82. — **पुरि**, *f*. N. of a town (= *kāncī-pura*), W.

काचिक *kāncika*, *am*, n. sour gruel (*kāñjika*), L.

काची *kāncī*, *f*. (fr. *√kac*; cf. *kāncī*) a girdle (especially a woman's zone or girdle furnished with small bells and other ornaments, *rañāṇā*), R.; Ragh.; Megh.; Bhp.; Suśr.; the plant *Abrus precatorius*, L.; N. of an ancient city (one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindūs, now *Konjivaram*, not very far from Madras, = *kāncī-varāṇa*, *puram*, RTL. p. 446), VarBṛS.; Bhp. &c. — **काला**, m. (ifc. *f*. *ā*) a girdle, Bhartṛ. i, 66. — **काष्ट्रा**, n., N. of the district round *Kāncī*. — **गुणा-स्थाना**, n. the hips, haunches, Kum. i, 37; Vām. xvi, 3; (cf. *kāncī-pada*). — **नागरा**, n., N. of a town (*Kāncī*). — **पादा**,

n. the hips, haunches (= *-gupa-sthāna*), L. = *-pura*, n., N. of a town (Kāñci), Kās. on Pāp. vi, 2, 99; (f), f. id., PadmaP. — *-pura*, mfn. of or belonging to Kāñci-pura, Pat. — *-prastha*, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *māḍādi*. — *-yamaka*, n. a kind of paronomasia or punning, e.g. Bhaṭṭ. x, 8.

काशुकुन् *kāñcukin*, mfn. = *kañcukin*, clad in armour, Āp.

काशुकिया, *as*, m. = *kañc*, Lalit. 241, 17.

काञ्जिक *kāñjika*, *am*, n. sour gruel, water of boiled rice in a state of spontaneous fermentation, Suśr.; (ā), f. id., L.; a medicinal plant, L.; an edible legume, L.; a kind of creeping plant, L. — *-pūjā*, f., N. of a Jain work. — *-vaṭaka*, m. a dish consisting of sour gruel, meal, and several condiments, Bhpr.

काञ्जि, f. sour gruel (*kāñjika*), L.; N. of a plant (*mahā-droṇa*), L.

काञ्जिका, *am*, n. sour gruel (*kāñjika*), L.

काट *kāṭa*, *as*, m. (= *kartā* from which it is derived, Naigh. iii, 23) deepness, hole, well (Sāy.), RV. i, 106, 6; AV. xii, 4, 3; MaitrS. iii, 12, 12; ĀpŚr. xvii, 2.

काट्या, mfn. being in a hole, VS. xvi, 37 & 44.

काटयवेम *kāṭayavema*, *as*, m., N. of a commentator on Kālidāsa's Śakuntalā.

काटव *kāṭava*, *am*, n. (fr. *kaṭu*) sharpness, Vām.

काटवेम *kāṭavema*, for *kāṭayavema*.

काटाक्ष *kāṭākṣa*, *as* or *am*, m. or n. (?) (cf. *kāṭā*), a sort of vessel for holding liquid, Kāth. xl, 4.

काटिप्य *kāṭipya*, mfn. fr. *kaṭipa*, gaṇa *sañ-kāśādi*.

काटुक *kāṭuka*, *am*, n. (fr. *kaṭuka*) acidity, gaṇa *yuvādi*.

काठ *kāṭha*, m(f)n. proceeding from or composed by Kāṭha, Pāp. iv, 3, 107, Kās.; (as), m. a rock, stone, L.

काṭhaka, m(f)n. relating to Kāṭha, according to the Kāṭhaka school of the Black Yajur-veda, Pat.; Sarvad.; (*am*), n., N. of one of the recensions of the Black Yajur-veda, Nir.; Pāp.; Pat. — *-grīhya-sūtra*, n., N. of a work. **काṭhakōpanishad**, f. the Kāṭhōpanishad, q. v.

काṭhāśāthin, *inas*, m. pl. the pupils of Kāṭha-śātha, gaṇa *śaunakādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 106; or of Kāṭha and Śātha, ib., Kās.

काठिन *kāṭhina*, *am*, n. (fr. *kaṭhina*) hardness, sternness, W.; (*as*), m. the date fruit, W.

काṭhinya, *am*, n. hardness, rigidity, stiffness, sternness, severity (N. of a disease), ŚāringS.; firmness of character, difficulty, obscurity (of style), Comm. on Pāp. vi, 1, 24; Vop. xiii, 1; Śak. 63; Kum.; Bhpr.; error for *kaṭhilla*, Lalit. xlv, 7. — *-phala*, n. the plant Feronia Elephantum (*kapittha*), L.

काठेरणि *kāṭheraṇi*, *is*, m. (fr. *kaṭheraṇi*), N. of a man, gaṇa *gahādi*.

काṭheraṇiya, mfn. relating to Kāṭheraṇi, gaṇa *gahādi*.

काण *kāṇa*, m(f)n. (etym. doubtful; gaṇa *kaṇārdi*) one-eyed, monocular (*akṣmā kāṇaḥ*, blind of one eye, Comm. on Pāp. ii, 1, 30 & 3, 20), RV. x, 155, 1; AV. xii, 4, 3; TS. ii, 5, 1, 7; Mn.; MBh.; pierced, perforated (as a cowrie perforated or broken by insects), Comm. on Pāp. ii, 3, 20; Hit.; Pañcat.; Bhartṭ. iii, 5; 'having only one looporing' and 'one-eyed', Pañcat.; (*as*), m. a crow, L. — *-tva*, n. one-eyedness, Sāh. — *-deva*, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — *-bhūti*, m., N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. i, 59; (cf. *d-kāṇa*, *ekākṣha*, and *kāñyūka*).

काṇeya, *as*, m. the son of a one-eyed woman, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 131; one-eyed, W. — *-vidha*, n. a country inhabited by Kāṇeyas, gaṇa *bhaurikyādi*.

काṇera, *as*, m. = *kāṇeya*, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 131.

काṇeri, *is*, or *°rin*, *i*, m., N. of a teacher (v.l. *kānerin*).

काणभुज *kāṇabhujā*, m(f)n. descended from Kāṇa-bhuj or Kāṇāda (q. v.), composed by or re-

lating to Kāṇāda, Comm. on Bādar.; (*as*), m. a follower of Kāṇāda, ib.; Hcar.

काṇāda, m(f)n. composed by or relating to Kāṇāda.

काणिकेर *kāṇikera*, *as*, m. a metron. fr. *kañikā*, Pat.

काणुक *kāṇukā*, mfn. an adj. qualifying *saras*. RV. viii, 77, 4 (Nir. v, 11).

काणूक *kāṇūka*, *as*, m. (✓*kaṇ*, Uṇ. iv, 39) a crow (wrongly written *kāñūka*, cf. *kāñā*), Uṇ.; the bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāl tree, W.; a cock, W.; a species of goose, W.

काणेरि *kāṇeri*. See *kāñā*.

काणेलीमानु *kāṇeli-mātri* (perhaps connected with *kāñera* above), ā, m. a bastard (a name of reproach occurring generally in the voc. case and according to native Comm. designating one whose mother was an unmarried woman), Mṛicch.

काणटक *kāṇṭaka*, m(f)n. (fr. *kaṇṭaka*) consisting of thorns, ĀpŚr. xv, 1.

काण्टकमर्दानिका, mfn. (from *kaṇṭaka-mardana*) effected by or resulting from the treading down or crushing of thorns or enemies, gaṇa *akṣha-dyūḍādi*.

काण्टकार *kāṇṭakāra*, mfn. made of the wood of Kāṇṭakāra, gaṇa *rajaṭādi*.

काण्टेविद्धि *kāṇṭheviddhi*, *is*, m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 81) a descendant of Kāṇṭhe-viddha, VBr.; Pravar.; (*°ddhi* or *°ddhyā*), f. a female descendant of Kāṇṭhe-viddha, Pat.

काण्ड *kāṇḍa* [or *kāṇḍā*, TS. vii], *as*, *am*, m. n. (ifc. f. ā or ī) (cf. *khaṇḍa*, with which in some of its senses *kāṇḍa* is confounded) a single joint of the stalk or stem of a plant, such as a bamboo or reed or cane (i. e. the portion from one knot to another, cf. *tri-kāḍ*), any part or portion, section, chapter, division of a work or book (cf. *tri-kāḍ*), any distinct portion or division of an action or of a sacrificial rite (as that belonging to the gods or to the manes), AV.; TS.; VS.; a separate department or subject (e.g. *karma-kāṇḍa*, the department of the Veda treating of sacrificial rites, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 2, 51), AV.; TS.; SBr.; R.; a stalk, stem, branch, switch, MBh.; R.; Mn. i, 46, 48; Kauś.; Suśr.; the part of the trunk of a tree whence the branches proceed, W.; a cluster, bundle, W.; a multitude, heap, quantity (ifc.), Pāp. iv, 2, 51, Kās.; an arrow, MBh. xiii, 265; Hit.; a bone of the arms or legs, long bone (cf. *kāṇḍa-bhagna* & *puccha-kāṇḍā*), Suśr.; a rudder (?), R. ii, 89, 19; a kind of square measure, Pāp. iv, 1, 23; Vop. vii, 55; a cane, reed, Saccharum *Sara* (*sara*), L.; water, L.; opportunity, occasion (cf. *a-kāṇḍa*), L.; a private place, privacy, L.; praise, flattery, L.; (ifc. implying depreciation) vile, low, Pāp. vi, 1, 26; = *kāṇḍa-syāvayava vikāra vā*, gaṇa *bilvādi*; (f), f. a little stalk or stem, Rājāt. vii, 117. — *-rishi*, m. the Rishi of a particular Kāṇḍa of the Veda, Tār. i, 32, 2. — *-kaṭu* and *-kaṭuka*, m. the plant Momordica Charantia, L. — *-kaṇṭa*, m. a kind of plant, Gal. — *kāṇḍaka*, m. the grass Saccharum spontaneum, L. — *kāra*, m. the Areca or betel-nut tree, L.; the betel-nut, W. — *kilaka*, m. the tree Symplocos racemosa, L. — *guṇḍa*, m. a species of grass, L. — *gocara*, m. an iron arrow, L. — *tikṭa*, *-tikṭaka*, m. a kind of gentian (Gentiana Chirayita), Bhpr. — *dhāra*, m., N. of a country, gaṇa *takṣaśilādi*, Pāp. iv, 3, 93; (mfn.) coming from or relating to that country, ib. (v.l. *kāṇḍa-vāraṇa*). — *nīla*, m. the plant Symplocos racemosa, L. — *paṭa*, m. an outer tent, screen surrounding a tent, curtain, Daś.; Kād. ii, 121, 14; (f), f. id., L. — *paṭaka*, m. id., Śis. — *patita*, m., N. of a serpent-king, Kāth. — *pattra*, m. a kind of sugarcane, L. — *pāta*, m. an arrow's fall or flight, Hit. — *puṅkhā*, f. the plant Galega purpurea, L. — *pushpa*, n. the flower of the Artemisia indica, L.; (ā), f. the plant Artemisia indica, Pāp. iv, 1, 64, Vārtt. 1; gaṇa *ajādi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 4; Vop. iv, 15. — *prishṭha*, m. 'arrow-backed', a Brāhman who lives by making arrows and other weapons, MBh. (cf. *kāṇḍa-sprishṭha*); a soldier, W.; the husband of a courtesan; an adopted or any other than a natural son, W.; (*am*), n. the bow of

Kāṇa, L.; the bow of Kāma, W. — *-phala*, m. the plant Ficus glomerata, L. — *-bhagna*, n. a fracture or dislocation of the bones, Suśr.; *-tva*, n. the state of having a fractured limb, Suśr. — *-maya*, mfn. consisting of reed or cane, L.; (f), f. a kind of lute (= *kāṇḍa-viṇā*), Lāty. — *-ruḥā*, f. the plant Hellebomus niger, Bhpr. i, 173. — *-rishi*, m. = *kāṇḍa-rishi* above, Comm. on Bādar. 301, 7. — *-lāva*, mfn. cutting canes or twigs, Comm. on Pāp. iii, 2, 1; 3, 12. — *-vat*, mfn. armed with arrows, an archer, Pāp. v, 2, 111. — *-vastra*, n. a curtain, Caurap. — *-vāraṇa*, n. the warding off of arrows, Bālar.; N. of a country (v.l. for *kāṇḍa-dhāra*); (mfn.) coming from or relating to that country, gaṇa *takṣaśilādi*, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 3, 93. — *-vāriṇi*, f., N. of Durgā, DeviP. — *-vinā*, f. a kind of lute composed of joints of reed, Kāth.; Lāty.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (said to be played by Cāṇḍālas, L.; cf. *kāṇḍola-viṇā*). — *-śākhā*, f. a kind of Soma-valli, L. — *-sandhi*, m. a joint in the stem of a tree or of a reed, L. — *-apriṣṭha*, m. a Brāhman who lives by making weapons (cf. *-prishṭha*), Hariv. — *-hina*, n. 'without knots', the grass Cyperus paterulus, L. **Kāṇḍagnaka**, mfn. relating to *kāṇḍāgni*, Kās. on Pāp. iv, 2, 126. **Kāṇḍāgni** (v.l. *kunḍāgni*), m., N. of a particular locality, ib. **Kāṇḍānu-krama**, m., *-maṇikā* or *°maṇi*, f. an index of the kāṇḍas of the Taittiriya-Saṃhitā. **Kāṇḍānu-maya**, m. the performance of all prescribed acts of ritual in orderly succession for a particular object before performing the same acts in the same order for a second object, Comm. on ĀśvGr. i, 24, 7; on KātyŚr. i, 5, 9 & 11; viii, 8, 14; 15; 17; on Nyāyam. v, 2, 1 (cf. *padārthānusamaya*). **Kāṇḍēkṣha**, m. the plant Saccharum spontaneum, Bhpr. ii, 64, 9; Car. iii, 8; the plant Asteracantha longifolia, L. **Kāṇḍe-ruḥā**, f. = *kāṇḍa-ruḥā*, L.

Kāṇḍāni, f. the plant Sukshma-parṇī, L.

Kāṇḍāra, *as*, m. a kind of mixed caste, BrahmapV.

Kāṇḍāla, *as*, m. a reed-basket (cf. *kāṇḍola*), L.

Kāṇḍikā, f. a part or division of a book, Comm. on SBr. xiii, 2, 5, 1; a kind of corn (cf. *laukā*), L.; a kind of gourd (Cucumis utilisimus), L.

Kāṇḍin, mfn. reed-shaped, grass-like, hollow, AV. viii, 7, 4; TBr. ii.

Kāṇḍira, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 110; Vop. vii, 32 & 33) armed with arrows, an archer, L.; (*as*), m. the plant Achyranthes aspera, L.; the plant Momordica Charantia, L.; (ā and f), f. the plant Rubia Munjista, L.

Kāṇḍera, *as*, m. the plant Amaranthus polygonoides, Bhpr. i, 282; (f), f. the plant Tiardium indicum, L.; (cf. *kīḍera*).

Kāṇḍola, *as*, m. = *kāṇḍāla*, L.

काण्डमायन *kāṇḍamāyana*, *as*, m. (fr. *kāṇ-dama*), N. of a grammarian, TPṛāt.

काण्व *kāṇvā*, mfn. relating to or worshipping Kāṇva, Pāp. iv, 2, 111; (*as*), m. a descendant of Kāṇva, RV.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; a worshipper of Kāṇva, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 2, 111; (*ās*), m. pl. (Pāp. iv, 2, 111) the school of Kāṇva; N. of a dynasty, VP.; (*am*), n., N. of several Sāmans. — *-deva*, m., N. of a man. — *-śākhā*, f. the Kāṇva branch or school of the White Yajur-veda. — *-śākhin*, m. a follower of the Kāṇva branch of the Veda.

Kāṇvaka, mfn. pertaining to Kāṇva, Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 23; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty. vi, 11, 4.

Kāṇvāyana, m. a descendant of Kāṇva; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants or followers of Kāṇva, RV. viii, 55, 4; N. of a dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 19.

Kāṇvāyani, m. a descendant of Kāṇva, ShāḍvBr. according to Say. on RV. i, 51, 1 (*kāṇv* in printed text) & viii, 2, 40; Comm. on Nyāyam. ix, 1, 21.

Kāṇvī-putra, *as*, m., N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp. vi, 5, 1.

Kāṇvīya, mfn. fr. *kaṇva*, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 2, 111.

Kāṇvya, *as*, m. (gaṇa *gargādi*) a descendant of Kāṇva, TāṇḍyaBr.; (cf. *kāṇva*).

Kāṇvāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Kāṇva, ShāḍvBr.; (*ās*), m. pl., Hariv. i, 32, 5; N. of a dynasty, VP. iv, 24, 12.

Kāṇvāyāniya, *ās*, m. pl. the school of Kāṇvāyana, Pat.

कात् *kāt*, ind. a prefix implying contempt (cf. 2. *kād*), only in comp. with *-√kṛi*, 'to insult,

dishonour,' p. p. *kāt-kṛita*, mfn. insulted, dishonoured, BhP. vi, 7, 11.

कान्त कā-tantra, *am*, n. N. of a grammar, also called *Kālāpaka* or *pa-sūtra* or *Kaumāra-vyākaraṇa* (composed by Śrī-karavarmā 'after the Sūtra composed by Bhagavat-Kumāra, and at his command'; (*ās*), m. pl. the followers of the Kātantra grammar. — *kaumudī*, f. N. of a comm. on the above by Go-vardhana. Other similar works are: — *gaṇa-dhātu*, — *catuṣṭaya-pradīpa*, — *can-drikā*, — *dhātu-ghoṣā*, — *pañjikā*, — *parīṣiṣṭa*, — *parīṣiṣṭa-prabodha*, — *laghu-vṛtti*, — *vibhramasūtra*, — *vistara* or — *vistāra*, — *vṛtti*, — *vṛtti-ṭīkā*, — *vṛtti-pañjikā*, — *śabdā-mālā*, — *śat-kāraka*, and *kātantrābhāṣī-vṛtti*.

कातर kātara, *mf(ā)n*. (etym. doubtful, perhaps from *kātara*, 'uncertain as to which of the two,' BRD.), cowardly, faint-hearted, timid, despairing, discouraged, disheartened, confused, agitated, perplexed, embarrassed, shrinking, frightened, afraid of (loc. or inf. or in comp.). R.; Mṛicch.; Ragh.; Megh.; Śak.; Pañcat.; Hit.; (*as*), m. a kind of large fish (Cyprinus Catla, *kātala*), L.; N. of a man (see *kātaraṇa*); (*am*), n. (in *sa-kātara*) 'timidity, despair, agitation.' — *tā*, f. or — *tva*, n. cowardice, timidity, agitation, Śak.; Megh.; Pañcat.

कātaraṇa, *as*, m. a descendant of Kātara, *gaṇa naḍḍī*.

कātarya, *am*, n. cowardice, timidity, dejection, agitation, fear, MBh.; R.; Ragh.

कातल kātala, *as*, m. a kind of large fish (Cyprinus Catla, cf. *kātara*), L.; N. of a man, *gaṇa naḍḍī*.

कātālāyana, *as*, m. a descendant of Kātala, *gaṇa naḍḍī*; (cf. *kātaraṇa*).

काति kāti, mfn. (fr. √3. *kā*), 'wishing, desiring' (only in comp., see *ṛiṇḍ-kāti* and *kāma-kāti*, cf. *ṛiṇa-clt*); (*ayas*), m. pl. N. of a school.

कातीय kātiya, mfn. (fr. *kātiya*), composed by Kātya. — *kalpa-sūtra*, n. N. of a work. — *gṛīhya-sūtra*, n. N. of a work by Paraskara (belonging to the White Yajur-veda). — *sūtra*, n. N. of a work.

कातीर kātīra, *am*, n. a bad shore, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 155, Kāś.

कातु kātu, *us*, m. = *kūpa*, Naigh. iii, 23; (cf. *kāḍā*).

कानृष kā-tṛiṇa, *am*, n. 'bad grass,' a particular kind of grass (Rohisha-tṛiṇa), L.; (cf. *kat-tṛiṇa*).

कात् कāt-√kṛi. See *kāt*.

कात्रेय kātreyaka, mfn. (fr. 2. *kād* + *trī*), produced from or pertaining to any combination of three inferior articles, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 95.

काथक kāthaka, *as*, m. 'descendant of Kathaka,' N. of a commentator, Nir.

काय kātya, *as*, m. = *kātyāyana*, *gaṇa gargadī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 105.

कātyāyana, *as*, m. 'descendant of Kati' (see 2. *kati*), N. of the author of several treatises on ritual, grammar, &c., Hariv. 1461 & 1768; R. ii, 67, 2; VPṛāt.; Yājñ. i, 4 (he is also author of the Vārtikas or critical annotations on the aphorisms of Pāṇini, of the Yajur-veda Prātiśākhya, and of the Śrauta-sūtras, and is identified with Vararuci, the author of the Prākṛita-prakāśa); (*ś*), f. N. of one of the two wives of Yājñavalkya, ŚBr.; of a Pravrājikā, Kathās.; of Durgā, Hariv.; Lalit.; Prab.; a middle-aged widow dressed in red clothes, L.; mf(ī)n. composed by Kātyāyana. — *tantra*, n. N. of a work. — *māhātmya*, n. N. of a work. — *sūtra*, n. the Śrauta-sūtras of Kātyāyana; — *pad-dhati*, f. a commentary on the same by Yājñika-deva; — *bhāṣya*, n. a commentary on the same by Karka. **कātyāyanaśvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.

कātyāyanikā, f. of a widow in middle age, L.

कātyāyanī, f. of *yāna*, q. v. — *kalpa*, m. N. of a Kalpa. — *putra*, m. N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp. vi, 5, 1.

कātyāyaniya, *ās*, m. pl. the school of Kātyāyana; (*am*), n. N. of several works; (mfn.) composed by Kātyāyana (e. g. — *śāstra*, the law-book

composed by Kātyāyana); (*as*), m. a pupil of Kātyāyana, W.

काथक kāthaka, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kathaka, Pravar.

कāthakya, *as*, m. id., *gaṇa gargadī*.

कāthakyaṇī, f. of Kāthakya, *gaṇa lohīdādī*.

काथचित्क kāthañcitka, *mf(ī)n*. (fr. *katham-cid*), accomplished with difficulty, *gaṇa vinayadī*.

काथिक kāthika, *mf(ī)n*. (fr. 1. *kathā*), belonging to a tale, told in a tale, W.; knowing stories, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 102; (*as*), m. a narrator of stories, W.

कादम्ब kādamba, *as*, m. (Up. iv, 84) a kind of goose with dark-grey wings (*kala-haṇṣa*), MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śuśr.; an arrow, L.; the plant Nauclea Cadamba, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant, L.; (*am*), n. the flower of the Nauclea Cadamba, Śuśr.

कādambaka, *as*, m. an arrow, L.

कādambinī, f. a long line or bank of clouds, Prasannar. iv, 20; N. of a daughter of Takshaka, Virac.

कादम्बर kādambara, *as*, *am*, m. n. the surface or skim of coagulated milk, sour cream, L.; (*am*, *ī*), n. f. (n., L.) a spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Cadamba, Kād. 102, 19; the rain water which collects in hollow places of the tree Nauclea Cadamba when the flowers are in perfection (it is supposed to be impregnated with honey), L.; wine, L.; spirituous liquor (in general), L.; the fluid which issues from the temples of a rutting elephant, L.; (*ī*), f. the female of the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, L.; the preaching-crow, L.; N. of Sarasvatī, L.; of a daughter of Citra-ratha and Madirā; of a celebrated story by Bāga named after her.

कādambārī, f. of *chāra*, q. v. — *kathā-sāra*, m. N. of a work by Abhinanda (q. v.). — *bija*, n. any cause of fermentation, ferment, yeast, L. — *locanānanda*, m. 'the pleasure of Kādambārī's eyes,' N. of the moon, Kād. ii. 133, 7.

कādambarya, *as*, m. the tree Nauclea Cadamba (*kādamba*), L.

कादलेय kādaleya (fr. *kadala*), *gaṇa sakhyādī*.

कादाचित्क kādācitka, *mf(ī)n*. (fr. *kadā-cid*: Vop. vii, 15), appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 3, 18 & iii, 2, 10. — *tā*, f. and — *tva*, n. the state of occurring occasionally, Sāh.

कादिक्रमस्तुति kādī-krama-stuti, *is*, f. N. of a work attributed to Śaṅkarācārya.

कādī-mata, *am*, n. N. of a Tantra work, L.

काद्रव kādṛava, mfn. dark yellow, reddish brown, MBh. v, 1708.

कādṛaveyā, *as*, m. (fr. *kadrū*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 147; *gaṇa śubhrādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 123; Vop. vii, 6), N. of certain Nāgas or serpent-demons supposed to people the lower regions, e. g. of Arbuda, AitBr. vi, 1; ŚBr. xiii, 4, 3, 9; Śaṅkṣh. xvi, 2, 14; ĀsvŚr. x, 7; of Kasaripira, TS. i, 5, 4, 1; MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; a serpent (?), L.

कानक kānaka, mfn. (fr. *kanaka*), golden, Śuśr. i, 99, 5; (*am*), n. the seed of Croton Jamalgota, L.

कानच् kānac, the suffix *āna*; (forming perf. p. *Ā*.)

कानडा kānādā, f. a particular Rāgini.

कानद kānada, *as*, m. N. of a son of Dhīmarana.

कानन 1. kānana, *am*, n. (said to be fr. √kan) a forest, grove (sometimes in connection with *vana*), R.; Nal.; Ragh.; Pañcat.; Śuśr.; (ifc. f. *ā*, R.; Ragh.); a house, L. **काननान्ता**, n. the skirts or neighbourhood of a forest, wooded district, forest, R.; (cf. *vanānta*). **काननारी**, m. 'forest-enemy,' a species of the Mimosa-tree (*jami*), L. **काननान्क**, m. 'forest-dweller,' a monkey, R.; (cf. *vandukas*).

कानन 2. kānana, *am*, n. (fr. 3. *ka* + *ānana*), the face of Brahīmā, L.

कानलक kānalaka, mfn. (fr. *kanala*), *gaṇa arihaṇḍī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80; (v. l. *kālanaka*.)

कानायन kānāyana (?), *as*, m. a patronymic, Pravar.

कानिष्ठिक kānishṭhika, mfn. (fr. *kanishṭhikā*), *gaṇa jarkarādī*.

कानिष्ठिनेयā, *as*, m. (*gaṇa kalyāṇyādī*) a son of the youngest or of a younger wife, TBr. ii, 1, 8, 1; (pl.) Comm. on Mn. ix, 123 (*kanishṭh* printed text).

कानिष्ठya, *am*, n. the position of the youngest or a younger, Hariv. 113.

कानीत kānītā, *as*, m. a patr. of Prithuśrāvās, RV. viii, 46, 21 & 24; Śaṅkṣh. xvi, 11, 23.

कानीन kānīnā, *mf(ī)n*. (fr. *kanīna*), born of a young wife, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 116; Mn. ix, 160 & 172; Yājñ. ii, 129; MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of Vyāsa, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 116 (cf. MBh. i, 380a); of Karna, Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 116 (cf. Hariv. 4057; BhP. ix, 23, 13); of Agni-veśya, BhP. ix, 2, 21; (mfn.) suitable to or designed for the eyeball (cf. *kanīnaka*), Śuśr. ii, 353, 13.

कानीय kāniyasā, *ās*, m. pl. (fr. *kaniyas*), less in number, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1, 1.

कानेरिन् kānerin, m. = *kānerin*, q. v.

कान्त 1. kānta, *mf(ā)n*. (fr. √2. *kaṁ*), desired, loved, dear, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; (*as*), m. any one beloved, a lover, husband; the moon, L.; the spring, L.; the plant Baringtonia Acutangula, L.; iron, L.; a stone (cf. *śūrya-k*, &c.), L.; N. of Kṛishṇa, L.; of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14631; of a son of Dharma-netra, Hariv. i, 33, 3; (*ā*), f. a beloved or lovely woman, wife, mistress, Kathās.; a charming wife, L.; the earth, L.; N. of certain plants, L.; large cardamoms, L.; a kind of perfume (*reṇukā*, Piper aurantiacum), L.; N. of a metre of four lines of seventeen syllables each; a kind of Śruti; (*am*), n. saffron, L.; a kind of iron, L.; a magnet, Buddh.; a kind of house, L. — *kalikā*, f. a particular kind of artificial verse. — *tva*, n. loveliness, beauty, agreeableness, MBh. iii, 14437. — *pakṣin*, m. 'lovely-bird,' a peacock, L. — *pāṣāṇa*, m. the iron-stone, loadstone, L. — *pushpa*, m. the mountain-ebony (Bauhinia variegata), L. — *miśra*, m., N. of an author. — *loha*, n. the loadstone, L. — *lauha*, n. cast-iron (cf. *loha-kānta*), L. **कान्तानुवृत्ति**, m. compliance with a beloved one. **कान्तāyasa**, n. the iron-stone, loadstone, magnet, L.; (cf. *pāṣāṇa*, *loha*, and *ayas-kānta*). **कान्तōtpīḍā**, f., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of twelve syllables each.

कान्तaka, *as*, m. N. of a man, Daś.

कान्तalaka, *as*, m. the tree Cedrela Toona (commonly *tunna*, the wood of which resembles mahogany), L.

कान्तā, f. of *kānta*, q. v. **कान्तāṅghri-dohada** and **कान्तā-carapaṇa-d**, m. 'having a longing desire for contact with the foot of a beautiful woman' (to hasten its blossoms), the tree Jonesia Asoka, L. **कान्तā-purī**, v. l. for *kānti-purī*, VP.

कान्तāya, Nom. *Ā*. *yate*, to behave like a lover, Bhartṛ. i, 50.

कान्ति, *is*, f. desire, wish, L.; loveliness, beauty, splendour, female beauty, personal decoration or embellishment, Nal.; Śak.; Megh.; Pañcat.; Śuśr.; Kathās.; a lovely colour, brightness (especially of the moon), Kathās.; (ifc. f. *ī*) Caurap.; (in rhetoric) beauty enhanced by love, Vām. iii, 1, 22; xxii, 14; Sāh.; a lovely or desirable woman personified as wife of the moon, Hariv. 5419; N. of Lakṣmī, BhP. x, 65, 29; of Durgā, DevīP. — *vara*, mfn. causing beauty, beautifying, illuminating, W. — *ko-sala*, *ās*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 40. — *da*, mfn. giving beauty, beautifying, adorning, W.; (*ā*), f. the plant Serratula anthelmintica (*vākcūl*), L.; (*am*), n. bile, bilious humor, L. — *dāyaka*, *mf(ī)ān*. granting beauty, beautifying, adorning, W.; (*am*), n. a fragrant wood (a kind of Curcuma from the root of which a yellow dye is prepared; C. Zanthorrhiza, cf. *kāliyaka*), L. — *pnra*, n., N. of a town in Nepal, VarBṛS.; (*ī*), f., N. of a town, PadmaP. — *mat*, mfn. lovely, splendid, R.; Kum.; Śuśr.; (*ī*), f., N. of a metre, N. of a woman; — *ā*, f. loveliness, beauty, Kum. — *rāja*, m., N. of a prince. — *vṛata*, n. a kind of ceremony. — *hara*, mfn. destroying beauty, making ugly, dulling, dimming, W.

कान्तिका *kāntika*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कान्ति *kānti*, f., N. of a town. — **नगरी**, f., N. of a city in the north (for *kānti-nagari*, cf. *kānti-pura*).

कान्तार *kāntāra*, *as*, m. n. a large wood, forest, wilderness, waste, MBh.; R.; Yājñ. ii, 38; Kathās.; Pañcat.; a difficult road through a forest, forest-path, L.; a hole, cavity, L.; (*as*), m. a red variety of the sugar-cane, Suśr.; a bamboo, L.; the mountain ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), L.; (in music) a kind of measure, (f), f. a kind of sugar-cane, L.; (*am*), n. a national calamity, calamity, Kāraṇḍ. xlvii, 15 & 20; the blossom of a kind of lotus, lotus, L.; a symptom or symptomatic disease, W. — **गा**, mfn. wood-going. — **पथा**, m. a path through a forest, Daś. — **पथिका**, mfn. going on or conveyed on forest-roads, Pāp. v, 1, 77; Vārtt. 1. — **भवान्**, m. a dweller in the woods, VarBṛS. — **वासिनी**, f. 'wood-dwelling', N. of Durgā, MBh. vi, 23, 11. **कान्तारकेशु**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Bhpr. ii, 64.

कान्तारका, *as*, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1117; (*ikā*), f. a kind of bee, Suśr.

कान्तोत्पीडा *kāntōtpīḍa*. See *kānta*.

कान्थक *kānthaka*, *am*, n. 'coming from the town Kantha', a particular substance, Pāp. iv, 2, 103.

कान्तिका, mfn. (fr. *kāntā*), Pāp. iv, 2, 102.

कान्थक्य *kānthakya*, *as*, m. a descendant of Kanthaka, *gaṇa gargādī*; *kyāyānī*, f., *gaṇa lohīdī*.

कान्द *kānda*, *gaṇa āsmādi*.

कान्दाक्याना, *as*, m. a descendant of Kāndaki, *gaṇa tauvaly-ādi*, Kāś.

कान्दकि, *is*, m. a patr., *gaṇa tauvaly-ādi*, Kāś.

कान्दम *kāmdama*, *as*, m. a patr. of Ekayāvan, TBr. ii, 7, 11, 2; (cf. *gām-dama*).

कान्दर्प *kāndarpa*, *as*, m. descended from or relating to Kāndarpa, *gaṇa bidādi*.

कान्दर्पिका, *am*, n. 'treating of aphrodisiacs', N. of the seventy-sixth Adhyāya of VarBṛS.

कान्दव *kāndava*, mfn. (fr. *kandu*), roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven (as bread cakes &c.), W. **कान्दविका**, mfn. employed in baking, L.; (*as*), m. a baker, Pañcat.

कान्दविष *kāndā-vishā*, *am*, n. a species of poison, AV. x, 4, 22.

कान्दिश *kāmdīś*, *k*, mfn. (fr. *kām diśam*, 'to which region shall I fly?'), put to flight, running away, flying, MBh. xii, 6320; (cf. MBh. iii, 11113). **कान्दिग-भृता**, mfn. run away, MBh. v, 1870; Märkp.

कान्दिश, ind. with *√bhū*, to take to flight, L. **कान्दिशिका**, mfn. running away, MBh. ix, 134; Rājāt. &c.

कान्दुला *kāndulā*, f. a particular Rāgiṇī.

कान्दुरा *kāndurā*, f. a kind of plant, Gal.

कान्यकुब्ज *kānyakubja*, *am*, n., N. of a city (= *kanya-kubja*, q.v.), MBh.; R.; BhP. &c.; (mf(ī)n.) belonging to or dwelling in Kānyakubja; (f), f. a princess or a female inhabitant of Kānyakubja, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 78. [In Kathās. lxi, 219 wrongly printed Kānyakubja.]

कान्यजा *kānyajā*, f. a kind of perfume, L.

कापट *kāpaṭa*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kapaṭa*), addicted to deceit or fraud, dishonest, VarBṛS.

कापटिका, mf(ī)n. fraudulent, dishonest, wicked, perverse, bad, L.; (*as*), m. a flatterer, parasite, W.; a student, scholar, L.

कापट्या, *am*, n. deceit, fraud, dishonesty, wickedness, W.

कापटव *kāpaṭava*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa śārṅgaravādi*) a son or descendant of Kāpaṭu, VBr.; (f), f. a female descendant of Kāpaṭu, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 78.

कापटवका, mfn. coming from Kāpaṭava or from his family, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 3, 80.

कापथ *kā-patha*, *as*, m. (fr. 2. *kā+patha*), a bad road, bad ways, erring or evil course, Pāp. vi, 3, 104 & 108; Vop. vi, 94; MBh. v, 4193; R. ii, 108, 7; v, 86, 2; (*as*), m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 14287; (*am*), n. the fragrant root of *Andropogon muricatus*, L.

कापिक *kāpika*, f. a carriage (Gmn.), RV. x, 40, 3.

कापटिक *kāpātika*, mfn. = *kāpāṭikēva*, *gaṇa śarkarādi* (*kāpāṭika*, Kāś.); also v. l. for *kāpātika*, L.

कापाल *kāpāla*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kapāla*), relating to the skull or cranium, R. i, 29, 13; VarBṛS. (= Pañcat.); made of skulls, Prasannar. lxxviii, 15; (*as*), n. a follower of a particular Śaiva sect of ascetics (see *kāpālika*); the plant *Cucumis utillissimus*, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. the school of Kāpālin; (f), f. the Embelia Ribes, L.; a clever woman, L.; (*am*), n. a kind of leprosy, Car. vi, 7.

कपालि, *is*, m., N. of a Siddha, Sarvad.

कपालिका, mf(ī)n. relating to or belonging to a skull (= *kapālikēva*), *gaṇa śarkarādi*, Pāp. v, 3, 107; (*as*), m. a kind of Śaiva ascetic who carries a human skull and uses it as a receptacle for his food (he belongs to the left-hand sect), VarBṛS.; Bhartṛ. i, 64; Prab. liii, 5; Kathās. &c.; N. of a mixed class (*kāpālin*), L.; N. of a teacher; (*am*), n. a kind of leprosy; (mfn.) peculiar to a Kāpālika, Prab.; Pañcat.

कपालिन, *i*, m. 'adorned with skulls', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1217 (cf. *kapālin*); N. of a mixed caste, Brahmap. v; N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Yaudhishtīrī, Hariv. 9196.

कापिक *kāpika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kapī*), shaped or behaving like a monkey, *gaṇa ānguly-ādi*.

कापिञ्जल *kāpiñjala*, mfn. (fr. *kapo*), coming from the francoline partridge, Kauś. 46; (*as*), m. a patr. fr. *kapo* (v. l. *kup*), *gaṇa sivādi*.

कापिञ्जला, *ās*, m. pl. the school of Kāpiñjalāya, Pat.

कापिञ्जलदी, *is*, m. a patr. fr. *kāpiñjalāda*, *gaṇa kurv-ādi*.

कापिञ्जलद्या, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *lādi*, ib.

कापिञ्जलि, *is*, m. a patr. fr. *kāpiñjala*, Pat.

कापिण *kāpiṭha*, mfn. (fr. *kapittha*), belonging to the tree *Feronia elephantum*, Pāp. iv, 3, 140.

कापिथका, *as*, m. (?) N. of a place, Comm. on VarBṛ.

कापिथिका, mfn., N. of certain ascetics, Hariv. 7988; (*ā*), f. (perhaps) the tree *Feronia elephantum*, Hariv. 7984.

कापिल *kāpila*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kapila*), peculiar or belonging to or derived from Kapila, MBh.; R.; of a tawny or brownish colour, L.; (*as*), m. a follower of the teacher Kapila, follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy (founded by Kapila), MBh. xii; Kāvyaḍ; Hcar.; a tawny colour, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a work by Kapila (= *sāṅkhya*, or according to others an Upa-purāṇa), Pañcat.; (with *tīrtha*) N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.; KapSāph. — **पुत्रा**, n., N. of a work. — **बलि**, m., N. of a man, Car. **कापिलेश्वर-तirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. **कापिलिका**, *as*, m. a metron. fr. *kapilikā*, *gaṇa sivādi*.

कापिलेय, mfn. derived from Kapila, Pañcat.; (*as*), m. a patr. fr. *kapila* or a metron. fr. *kapila*, AitBr. vii, 17; MBh.

कापिल्या, mfn. fr. *kapila*, *gaṇa saṃkāsādi*.

कापिवन *kāpivana*, *as*, m. (fr. *kapī-v*), N. of a festival lasting two days, KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Vait.

कापिश *kāpiśa*, *am*, n. (fr. *kapīśa*), a kind of spirituous liquor, L.; (f), f., N. of a place, Pāp. iv, 2, 99.

कापिश्याना, mf(ī)n. coming from Kāpiśi (e.g. *madhu*, honey, or *drākṣhā*, grape, W.), Pāp. iv, 2, 99; (*as*), m. a patr. or metron., Pravar.; (*am*), n. a kind of spirituous liquor, Śiś. x, 4; a deity, L.

कापिसेय, *as*, m. (fr. *kapīśā*), a Piśāca, imp, goblin, L.

कापिशल *kāpiśhala*, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kāpiśhala, Comm. on Nir. iv, 14; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people (cf. *Kapīśhala*), VarBṛS. — **काथा**, m. pl., N. of a school of the Yajur-veda. **कापिशलया**, mfn. (fr. *kāpiśhala*), Pāp. viii, 3, 91, Pat.

कापिशली, *is*, m. a son or descendant of Kāpiśhala, *gaṇa kraudy-ādi*; Pāp. viii, 3, 91, Vārtt.; (*īyā*), f. of *īl*, *gaṇa kraudy-ādi*.

कापी *kāpi*, f. a patr. fr. *kāpya*; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 24; VP. — **पुत्रा**, m., N. of a teacher, BrĀrUp.

कापियकानिका, *as*, m., N. of a Muni, Vāyup.

कापेय, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kapī*), belonging or peculiar to a monkey, R. vi, 111, 19; (*as*), m. a descendant of Kāpi, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 1, 107; (pl.) Tāpdyabr.; (*am*), n. monkey tricks, Pāp. v, 1, 127.

1. **काप्या**, *as*, m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 107; *gaṇa gargādī*) a descendant of Kāpi, BrĀrUp.

काप्यायानि, f. of *kāpya*, *gaṇa lohītādi*.

कापुरुष *kā-purusha*, *as*, m. (fr. 2. *kā*; Pāp. vi, 3, 106; Vop. vi, 94), a contemptible man, coward, wretch, R.; Pañcat.; Hit.; (mf(ā)n.) unmanly, cowardly, miserable, Hariv.; R. vi, 88, 13. — **त**, f. and **-त्वा**, n. unmanliness, cowardliness.

कापुरुश्या, *am*, n. unmanliness, meanness, cowardice, *gaṇa brāhmaṇādi*.

कापोत *kāpota*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kapota*, Pāp. iv, 3, 135, Sch., 154, Sch.), belonging to or coming from a pigeon, MBh.; BhP.; Pat.; of the colour of a pigeon, of a dull white colour, grey, VarBṛS.; (*as*), m. natron, fossil alkali, L.; antimony, a collyrium or application for the eyes, W.; (f), f. a kind of plant, Suśr. ii, 173, 12; (*am*), n. a flock of pigeons, Comm. on Pāp. iv, 2, 44; antimony, L.; N. of two Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. **कापोतज्ञाना**, n. antimony, a collyrium for the eyes, L.

कापोतका, mfn. fr. *kapotakiya*, *gaṇa bilvakādi*.

कापोताक्या, *as*, m. a prince of the Kapotapākas, Pāp. v, 3, 113, Kāś.

कापोतरेता, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *kapota-r*, Comm. on ŚāukhBr. iii, 2.

कापोति, *is*, m. (Pat.) a patr. fr. *kapota*, MBh. xiv, 2712.

कापोल *kāpola*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a school of the Sāma-veda.

काप्य 1. *kāpya*. See *kāpi*.

काप्य 2. *kāpya*, only in comp. — **करा**, mfn. confessing sin, L. — **करा**, mfn. confessing sin, L.; (*as*), m. confession of sin, L.

काफल *kā-phala*, *as*, m. = *kaṭphala*, L.

काबन्ध *kābandha* (fr. *kab*). See *kāv*.

काबन्ध्या, *am*, n. a kind of being a trunk.

कावच *kāvad*, *as*, m., N. of certain evil spirits, AV. iii, 9, 3-5.

काभृ *kā-bhartri*, *ā*, m. a bad husband or lord or master, Sāh.

काम *kām*, ind. an interjection used in calling out to another, L.

काम *kāma*, *as*, m. (fr. *√2. kam*; once *kāmā*, VS. xx, 60), wish, desire, longing (*kāmo me bhūñjīta bhavān*, my wish is that you should eat, Pān. iii, 3, 153), desire for, longing after (gen., dat., or loc.), love, affection, object of desire or of love or of pleasure, RV.; VS.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c.; pleasure, enjoyment; love, especially sexual love or sensuality; Love or Desire personified, AV. ix; xii; xix (cf. RV. x, 129, 4); VS.; PārGr.; N. of the god of love, AV. iii, 25, 1; MBh.; Lalit.; (represented as son of Dharma and husband of Rati [MBh. i, 2596 ff.; Hariv.; VP.]; or as a son of Brahmā, VP.; or sometimes of Saṃkalpa, BhP. vi, 6, 10; cf. *kāma-deva*; N. of Agni, SV. ii, 8, 2, 19, 3; AV.; TS.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; of Vishnu, Gal.; of Baladeva (cf. *kāma-pāla*), L.; a stake in gambling, Nār. xvi, 9; a species of mango tree (= *mahā-rāja-cūta*), L.; N. of a metre consisting of four lines of two long syllables each; a kind of bean, L.; a particular form of temple, Hcar.; N. of several men; (*ā*), f. 'wish, desire' (only instr. *kāmaya*, q.v.); N. of a daughter of Prithuśravas and wife of Ayuta-nāyini, MBh. i, 3774; (*am*), n. object of desire, L.; semen virile, L.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 5047; (*am*), ind., see s.v.; (*ena*), ind. out of affection or love for; (*āya* or *ē*), ind. according to desire, agreeably to the wishes of, out of love for (gen. or dat.), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; (*āt*), ind. for one's own pleasure, of one's own free will, of one's own accord, willingly, intentionally, Mn.; R.; (*kāmā*), mfn. wishing, desiring, RV. ix, 113, 11; (īc.) desirous of, desiring, having a desire or intention; (cf. *go-k*, *dharma-k*); frequently with inf. in *tu*, cf. *tyaktu-k*) — **कान्दल**, f., N. of a woman. — **कारि** *kāri* in *ā-kāma-k*, q.v. — **काल**, f., N. of Rati (wife of Kāma), L.; *līlānā-vilāsa*,

m., N. of a work; *lā-tantra*, n. another work; *lā-bija*, n. the essential letter or syllable of a charm or spell. — **kālikā**, f., N. of a Surāṅgana. — **kāku-rava**, m. a dove, Gal. — **kākti** (*kāma*), mfn. requesting the fulfilment of a wish, RV. viii, 92, 14. — **kāntā**, f. the plant Jasminum Sambac, L. — **kāma** and **kāmin**, mfn. 'wishing wishes', having various desires or wishes, following the dictates of passion, Tār. i, 31, 1; MBh. iii, 11256; Bhag. — **kāra**, mfn. fulfilling the desires of any one (gen.), R. vii, 63, 8; (*as*), m. the act of following one's own inclinations, spontaneous deed, voluntary action, acting of one's own free will, free will, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Bhag.; *°raṇi* *°kṛi*, to act as one likes; *°reṇa* and *°rāt* and *°ra-tas*, ind. according to one's desires or inclinations, willingly, spontaneously, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **kunda**, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. — **kūṣa**, m. the paramour of a harlot, L.; wanton caresses, L. — **kṛita**, mfn. done intentionally or knowingly, Ap. ii, 28, 12. — **kṛipti**, f. arranging to one's liking, Vait. — **keli**, m. 'love-sport', amorous sport, sexual intercourse, L.; the Vidūshaka of the drama, L.; (mfn.) having amorous sport, wanton, L.; — **rasa**, m. a kind of aphrodisiac. — **kōshpi**, f., N. of a river, BhP. — **kṛidā**, f. amorous sport; N. of a metre consisting of four lines of fifteen long syllables each. — **khaḍga-dālā**, f. the plant Pandanus Odoratissimus (cf. *svarna-ketaki*), L. — **ga**, mfn. going or coming of one's own accord; moving or acting as one pleases, MBh.; R.; following one's impulses, indulging one's passions, running after men or women, Yājñ. iii, 6 (of a woman = *kulaṭā*, Comm.); (*as*), m. one who comes accidentally or unexpectedly, casual visitor, one who travels about without any specific purpose, Nal. xviii, 23; (*ā*), f. a female Kokila, L. — **gati**, mfn. going or coming of one's own accord, Ragh. xiii, 76. — **gama**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh.; R.; (*ās*), m. pl. a class of deities of the eleventh Manvantara, VP. — **gavi**, f. = *dhenu*. — **gāmin**, mfn. = *gati*, L. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, VP. — **guṇa**, m. 'quality of desire', affection, passion; satiety, perfect enjoyment; an object of sense; (*ās*), m. pl. the objects of the five senses, sensual enjoyments, Lalit. 225, 4. — **go**, f. = *dhenu*. — **m-gāmin**, mfn. = *gati*, L. — **caakra**, n. a kind of mystical circle. — **candra**, m., N. of a prince, Buddh. — **ca-ra**, mf(ā)n. moving freely, following one's own pleasure, unrestrained, MBh.; (*ī*), f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2641; — *tva*, n. the state of being free to move or act as one likes, Kathās. — **caranā**, n. free or unchecked motion, ŚBr. vi, 7, 3. — **cāra**, mf(ā)n. moving freely, following one's own pleasure, unrestrained, MBh.; (*ds*), m. free unrestrained motion, independent or spontaneous action; the following one's own desires, sensuality, selfishness, ŚBr.; ChUp.; Yājñ. ii, 162; Kathās.; Comm. on Pān. i, 4, 96; Ragh.; — *tas*, ind. according to one's inclination, voluntarily, Mn. ii, 220; (*ena*), ind. at pleasure, at will, Comm. on TPṛāt.; — *vāda-bhākṣha*, mfn. following one's inclinations in behaviour and speech and eating, Gaut. ii, 1. — **cārin**, mfn. moving or acting at pleasure, acting unrestrainedly, MBh.; R.; Megh.; indulging the desires, behaving libidinally (*para-stri-kāma-cārin*, lusting after the wife of another), MBh. xiii, 2265; (*as*), m., N. of a Yaksha, Kathās.; a sparrow (*caṭaka*), L.; N. of Garuda, L.; (*inī*), f., N. of Dākṣhāyaṇī in mount Mandara, MatsyaP.; an Artemisia, Npr.; *°ri-tva*, n. moving or acting at pleasure, Kād. ii, 130, 18; lewdness, KapS. — **cāṇana**, n. an erotic term. — **ja**, mfn. produced or caused by passion or desire, arising from lust, Mn. vii, 46. 47. 50; begotten or born of desire or lust, Mn. ix, 107. 143. 147; (*as*), m. 'horn of Kāma', N. of Anuruddha, W.; (*ās*), m. pl. = *kāma-gamās*, VP. — **jananī**, f. betel-pepper, Npr. — **jani**, m. the Indian cuckoo, L. — **jāna**, m. id., L. — **jāla**, m. = *tāla*, W. — **jī**, m. 'conquering desire', N. of Skanda, MBh. — **jyeshtha** (*kāma*), mfn. having the god Desire at the head, led by Kāma, AV. ix, 2, 8. — **tantra**, n., N. of a work. — **taru**, m. the god of love considered as a tree (cf. *°vriksha*), L.; the plant Vanda Roxburghii, Npr. — **tas**, ind. according to wish or affection, passionately, from passion or feeling (opposed to *dharma-tas*); of one's own accord, of one's own free will, willingly, intentionally, by consent, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; (cf. *a-kāma-tas*). — **tāla**, m. the Indian cuckoo (considered as an incentive to love), L. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **da**, mf(ā)n. giving what is wished,

granting desires, R.; Kathās. &c.; N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 154; of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14631; (*ā*), f. = *dhenu*, R. i, 53, 20; betel-pepper, Npr.; the yellow Myrobalan, Npr.; a Sansevieria, Npr.; N. of one of the mothers in attendance on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2645; of a daughter of Sata-dhanvan; — *tva*, n. the granting desires. — **dattā**, f., N. of a work. — **dattikā**, f., N. of a daughter of Sata-dhanvan, Hariv. 2037. — **dantikā**, f., v.l. for *-dattikā*, Hariv. i, 38, 6. — **damini**, f. 'taming love', N. of a libidinous woman, Pañcat. — **darāṇa**, mfn. having the look of a charming person, looking lovely, Hariv. — **dahana**, n. 'the burning up of the god of love by Siva', N. of a chapter of the LiṅgaP.; a particular festival on the day of full moon in the month Phālguna. — **dāna**, n. a gift to one's satisfaction, Hcat. i, 14, 7; a kind of ceremony among prostitutes, BhavP. — **duḡha**, mf(ā)n. (Pāp. iii, 2, 70, Kās.) 'milking desires', yielding objects of desire like milk, yielding what one wishes, VS.; TS.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; Balar.; (*ā*), f. = *dhenu*. — **duh**, mfn. (nom. sg. *-dhuk*), id., MBh. &c. — **duha**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh.; (*ā*), f. the cow of plenty, W. — **dūtikā**, f. the plant Tiardium Indicum, L. — **dūti**, f. the female of the Indian cuckoo, W.; the plant Bignonia suaveolens, Bhpr. — **deva**, m. the god of love (see *kāma* above; according to some, son of Sahishnu and Yaśo-dharā, VP.); N. of Vishnu (as the god who creates, preserves, or destroys at will), Vishn. xviii, 10; (cf. BhP. v, 18, 15); of Siva, L.; of a poet; of a king of Jayantī-put; N. of the author of the Prāyascitta-paddhati; — *tva*, n. the being the god of love, Kathās.; — *maya*, mfn. representing the god of love, AgP. — **dohaṇā**, f. yielding milk easily, yielding desires, Hcat. — **dohinī**, f. 'yielding desires', = *dhenu*, Hcat. — **dharma**, m., N. of a lake in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — **dharāṇa**, n. the procuring of desires, fulfilment of desire, VS. iii, 27; xii, 46. — **dharma**, m. amorous behaviour. — **dhātū**, m. the region of the wishes, seat of the Kāma-vacara, Buddh. — **dhenu**, f. the mythical cow of Vasishṭha which satisfies all desires, cow of plenty (= *surabhi*), Kathās.; BrahmapV.; N. of a goddess, BrahmapV.; N. of several works; — *ganitā*, n., N. of a work; — *tantra*, n., N. of a work on the mystical signification of the letters of the alphabet. — **dhvan-sin**, m. 'subduing the god of love', N. of Siva, L. — **nāśaka**, mfn. destroying irregular desires, subduing sensual appetite. — **nīḍā**, f. musk, L. — **m-dhamin**, m. a brazer (= *kāram-dhamin*), L. — **pati**, m. the lord of desire. — **patnī**, f. the wife of Kāma (viz. Rati), Hariv. — **parpikā**, — **parpī**, f. Trichodesma Zeylanicum, Npr. — **pāla**, m. 'gratifier of human desires', N. of Vishnu, Vishn.; of Siva, L.; of Bala-deva, L.; of a man, Daś. — **pālaka**, m., N. of Bala-deva, Gal. — **pīḍita**, mfn. tormented with lust or irregular desires. — **pūra**, mfn. fulfilling wishes, gratifying desires, BhP. — **prā**, mfn. id., RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (*ām*), n. the fulfilment of desire, AV.; Kauś.; ŚākhŚr. — **prada**, mfn. granting desires; (*as*), m. a kind of coitus, L. — **prādi**, m., N. of a work. — **prāṇa**, n. questioning as one pleases, asking unrestrainedly, ŚBr. — **prastha**, m., N. of a town, gaṇa *mālādī*. — **prasthiya**, mfn. relating to that town, gaṇa *gāhādī*, Pān. iv, 2, 138. — **pri**, m. one whose wishes are fulfilled [Say.; 'son of Kāma-pra', N. of Marutta, BRD.], AitBr. viii, 21. — **priyakarī**, f. Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **phala**, m. a species of mango tree, L. — **baddha**, mfn. bound by love; (*am*), n. a wood, W. — **bala**, n. force of desire, sexual power, Bhpr. — **bāṇa**, m. an arrow of the god of love. — **bindu**, m. 'wish-drop', anything dropped into the fire to procure the fulfilment of a wish, drop of melted butter, BhP. — **bhākṣha** (ed. *-bhakṣha*), m. eating according to one's inclinations, Comm. on Yājñ. — **bhāḥ**, mfn. partaking of sensual enjoyment, enjoying all desires, KathUp. i, 24. — **bhoga**, ās, m. pl. gratification of desires, sensual gratification, Nal.; R.; BhP. — **mañjarī**, f. 'love-bud', N. of a woman, Daś. — **māya**, mf(ā)n. consisting of desire, ŚBr.; BrArUp.; answering all desires, R. iv, 33, 6. — **mardana**, m. 'destroyer of the god of love', N. of Siva, L. — **maha**, m. the festival of the god of love (on the day of full moon in the month Caitra or March-April), L. — **mālin**, m., N. of Gaṇēśa. — **mūḍha**, mfn. infatuated by lust, MW. — **mūṭa** (*kāma*), mfn. strongly affected or impelled by love, RV. x, 10, 11. — **moha**, m. infatuation of lust. — **mohita**, mfn. infatuated by desire or love or passion. — **ratna**, n., N. of a

Tantra. — **rasa**, m. enjoyment of sexual love, MBh. — **rasika**, mfn. libidinous, Bhartṛ. — **rāja**, m., N. of a prince; of a poet. — **rūpa**, n. a shape assumed at will; (mfn.) assuming any shape at will, protean, MBh.; R.; Megh.; (*as*), m. a god, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people and of their country (east of Bengal and in the west part of Assam), Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha; — *dharma*, mfn. assuming any shape at will, protean, MBh.; R.; — *dharma-tva*, n. the state of assuming any form at will, R.; — *nibandha*, m., N. of a work; — *pati*, m., N. of an author; — *yātrā-paddhati*, f., N. of a work; *°podbhava*, f. a kind of musk, Npr. — **rūpin**, mfn. assuming any shape at will, protean, ŚBr.; TUp.; MBh.; R.; Śuir.; (*as*), m. a pole-cat, L.; a boar, L.; a Vidyā-dhara (a kind of subordinate deity), L.; (*inī*), f. the plant Physalis Flexuosa, L. — **rūpiya-nibandha**, m. = *rūpa-nibandha*. — **rekhā**, f. a harlot, courtesan (cf. *-lekha*), L. — **latā**, f. membrum virile, penis, L.; the plant Ipomoea (Quamoclit Pennata). — **lekha**, f. a harlot, courtesan (cf. *-rekha*), L. — **lola**, mfn. overcome with desire or passion, W. — **vat** (*kāma*), mfn. being in love, enamoured, wanton, MBh.; R.; containing the word *kāma*, ŚBr.; (*ī*), f. a species of Curcuma (Curcuma Aromatica, *dāru-haridra*), N. of a town. — **vata** (*kāma*), mf(ā)n. having the wish for a calf, having the wish in place of a calf, TBr. iii, 12, 3, 2. — **vara**, m. a gift chosen at one's own liking or will, BhP. — **varsha**, mfn. raining according to one's wishes. — **vallabha**, m. 'love's favourite', spring, W.; a species of mango tree, L.; the cinnamon tree; (*ā*), f. moonlight, L. — **vāsa**, m. subjection to love, MW. — **vāya**, mfn. being in subjection to the god of love, enamoured, MBh. — **vasati**, f. an erotic term. — **vāda**, m. speech at will, Comm. on Yājñ.; (cf. Gaut. ii, 1.). — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling where one pleases, choosing or changing one's residence at will, Nal. — **vidha**, mfn. wounded by the god of love; (*as*), m., N. of a man, gaṇa *kārtakauja-pādi*; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants, ib. — **vivarjita**, mfn. freed from all desires, Up. — **vihantrī**, mfn. disappointing desires, W. — **virya**, m. 'displaying heroism at will', N. of Garuda, MBh. i, 1240; iii, 14360. — **vriksha**, m. a parasitical plant (*vandaka*, Vanda Roxburghii), L. — **vṛitta**, mfn. eating licentiously, dissipated, Mn. v, 154; MBh.; R. — **vrid-dhi**, f. increase of sexual desire or passion, L.; (*is*), m. a shrub of supposed aphrodisiac properties (called Kāma-ja in the Karmājaka), L. — **vṛintā**, f. the trumpet flower (Bignonia suaveolens). — **verani**, v.l. in gaṇa *gāhādī* in the Kās. — **veraniya**, mfn. fr. the preceding, ib. — **vyākharin**, mfn. singing sweetly. — **āra**, m. 'love's shaft', an arrow of the god of love, Pañcat.; the mango tree, L.; *°rōnmā-dini*, f., N. of a Surāṅgana. — **āśya** (*kāma*), mf(ā)n. having love for a shaft, AV. iii, 25, 2. — **āśana**, m. 'punisher of Kāma', N. of Siva, Daś. — **āśtra**, n. a treatise on pleasure or sexual love, MBh.; = *-sūtra*, N. of several erotic works. — **āśila**, m., N. of a mountain, R. (ed. Bomb.) iv, 43, 28. — **samyoga**, m. attainment of desired objects, W. — **sakha**, m. 'Kāma's friend', spring, L.; the month Caitra, L.; the mango tree, L. — **samkalpa**, mfn. having all kinds of wishes, BrahmapUp. — **sani**, mfn. fulfilling wishes, TāṇḍyaBr. — **samūha**, m., N. of a work of Ananta. — **suta**, m. Anuruddha (the son of Kāma-deva), L. — **sū**, mfn. gratifying wishes, Ragh.; (*ās*), f., N. of Rukmiṇī, L. — **sūkta**, n. a kind of hymn, Hcat. — **sūtra**, n., N. of a treatise on sexual love by Vātsyāyana. — **sena**, m., N. of a king of Rāmavati; (*ā*), f. the wife of Nidhipati. — **hāni**, m., N. of a teacher. — **haituka**, mfn. caused or produced by mere desire, of one's own accord, Bhag. **Kāmākṣhā**, f. a form of Dākṣhāyaṇī, — *tantra*, n., N. of a work. **Kāmākṣhī**, f. a form of Durgā; N. of a district sacred to Durgā in Assam. **Kāmākṣya**, m., N. of a Tirtha, MBh.; (*ā*), f. a form of Durgā, VP.; N. of a Tantra; — *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. **Kāmāgni**, m. the fire of love, passion, lust; — *saṃdīpana*, n. kindling the fire of lust, excitement of sexual love. **Kāmākṣma**, m. the pointed hook by which the god of love excites or inflames lovers; a finger nail (which plays an important part in erotic acts), L.; membrum virile, L. **Kāmāṅga**, m. the mango tree, Magnifera indica, L.; (*ā*), f. a particular Śruti, L. **Kāmātura**, mfn. love-sick, affected by love or desire; (*as*), m., N. of a man, Pañcat. **Kāmātman**, mfn. 'whose very essence is desire', consisting of

desire, indulging one's desires, given to lust, sensual, licentious, MBh.; Mn. vii, 27; desiring, wishing for, W.; *kāma-tā*, f. passion, lust, Mn. ii, 2; R. ii, 21, 57. **Kāmādhikāra**, m. the influence of passion or desire, W.; that part of a Śāstra that relates to human wishes or desires, W. **Kāmādhishṭhita**, mfn. influenced or dominated by love, W. **Kāmānala**, m. the fire of love, passion, lust, W. **Kāmāndha**, mfn. blinded through love, blind with lust, Mn. vii, 27 (v. l.); Subh.; (as), m. 'blind from love,' the Indian cuckoo, L.; the falcon, L.; (ā), f. musk, L. **Kāmānnin**, mfn. having as much food as one likes, TUp. iii, 10, 5. **Kāmābhikāma**, mfn. lustful, MW. **Kāmābhivaraṣaṇa**, n. granting of desires, BhP. **Kāmāyudha**, m. a species of the mango tree, L.; (am), n. the weapon or arrow of the god of love; membrum virile, W. **Kāmāyus**, m. a vulture, L.; N. of Gaṇiḍa, L. **Kāmāraṇya**, n. a pleasure grove or wood, L. **Kāmārī**, m. 'love's adversary,' N. of Śiva, R. vii, 6, 31; Prasannar.; a mineral substance used in medicine, a sort of pyrites (= *viṣa-māshika*), L. — **Kāmārta**, mfn. afflicted by love or passion, in love, W. **Kāmārthin**, mfn. desirous of pleasure or love, amorous, MW.; *ṛthi-nagara*, n., N. of a town. **Kāmāvacara**, ās, n. pl. the spheres or worlds of desire (six in number, also called *deva-loka*, q. v.), Buddh.; the gods or inhabitants of the worlds of desire (1. *cāturmahārāja-kāyikās*; 2. *trāyastriṅśās*; 3. *tushitās*; 4. *yāmās*; 5. *nirmāṇa-ratayas*; 6. *paramitavāsa-varinās*), ib. **Kāmāvatāra**, m. N. of a metre consisting of four lines of six syllables each; N. of a work. **Kāmāvasāya**, m. suppression of the passions. **Kāmāvasāyitṛi**, mfn. one who or anything that suppresses or destroys passion or desire, L. **Kāmāvasāyīn**, mfn. suppressing desire, W.; *ṛtā*, f., *ṛtā-tva*, n. the power of suppressing desire (one of the eight supernatural faculties of Śiva), L.; (cf. *yatra-kām*). **Kāmāsana**, n. eating at will, unrestrained eating, ŚBr. vi. **Kāmāsaya**, m. the seat of desire, BhP. **Kāmāsoka**, m., N. of a king, Buddh. **Kāmāśrama**, m. the hermitage of the god of love, R. i, 25, 17; *paḍa*, n. id., ib. **Kāmāsakta**, mfn. intent on gratifying desire, engrossed with love, deeply in love, W. **Kāmāsakti**, f. addiction to love, W. **Kāmāpsu**, mfn. desirous of sensual objects, ŚamavBr. **Kāmāśvara**, m., N. of Kuberā, TĀr.; (ī), f., N. of a goddess; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.; *tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha; *modaka*, m. or n. a kind of plant with aphrodisiac properties. **Kāmāśhta**, m. 'desired by Kāma,' the mango tree, Npr. **Kāmāśthāpya**, mfn. to be sent away at will, AitBr. vii, 29. **Kāmōda**, n. a particular Rāga; (ī), f. the plant *Phaseolus trilobus*, L.; a particular Rāgini (also *kāmōdā*). **Kāmōdaka**, n. a voluntary oblation of water to deceased friends &c. (exclusive of those for whom it is obligatory), PārGr. iii, 10; Yājñ. iii, 4. **Kāmōnmatta**, mfn. mad with love, Daś. **Kāmōnmādi**, f., N. of a Surāṅganā. **Kāmōpalāta**, mfn. overcome with passion or desire, W.; *-cittāṅga*, mfn. one whose mind and body are overcome with love, W. **Kāmāna**, mfn. lustful, sensual, lascivious, L. [cf. O. Pers. *kamāna*, 'loving, true, faithful']; (ā), f. wish, desire, L.; the plant *Vanda Roxburghii*, Npr. **Kāmāniyaka**, n. loveliness, beauty, Naish. **Kāmam**, ind. (acc. of *kāma*, gaṇa *svarādi*, not in Kāś.) according to wish or desire, according to inclination, agreeably to desire, at will, freely, willingly, RV.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; with pleasure, readily, gladly, MBh. iii, 208; Ragh.; (as a particle of assent) well, very well, granted, admitted that, indeed, really, surely, MBh. iii, 17195; R. v, 24, 4; Śāk.; Bhāṭṛ.; well and good, in any case, at any rate, MBh. iii, 310, 19; R. iv, 9, 105; v, 53, 11; Śāk.; Dhātṛas.; (with *na*, 'in no case,' R. iii, 56, 17); granted that, in spite of that, notwithstanding, R. iv, 16, 50; Pāṇcat. &c.; though, although, supposing that (usually with Impv.). R. vi, 95, 49 & 56; Ragh. ii, 43; Śāntiś. (*kāmam*—*na* or *na tu* or *na ca*, rather than, e. g. *kāmam ā maraṇāt tishthēd gṛīhe kanyā—na enām prayacchet tu guṇa-hīnāya*, 'rather should a girl stay at home till her death, than that he should give her to one void of excellent qualities,' Mn. ix, 89; the negative sentence with *na* or *na tu* or *na ca* may also precede, or its place may be taken by an interrogative sentence, e. g. *kāmam nayatu mām devaḥ kim ardhenditmano hi me*, 'rather let the god take me, what is the use to

me of half my existence?' BhP. vii, 2, 54; *kāmam*—*tu* or *kim tu* or *ca* or *punar* or *atthāpi* or *tathāpi*, well, indeed, surely, truly, granted, though—however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, e. g. *kāmam tvayā parityaktā gamishyāmi—imam tu bālāṇi samityaktuṁ nārhaṣi*, 'granted that forsaken by thee I shall go—this child however thou must not forsake,' MBh. i, 3059; or the disjunctive particles may be left out, R.; Ragh. ii, 43; Śāntiś.; *yady-api*—*kāmam tathāpi*, though—nevertheless, Prab.) **Kāmam-gāmin**, see *kāma*. **Kāmāyā**, ind. (instr. of *kāma*, q. v.) only used with *brūhi* or *pra-brūhi* (e. g. *kāmāyā me brūhi deva kas tvam*, 'for love of me, say, O god, who thou art,' MBh.). **Kāmāyāna**, mfn. (irreg. pr. p., Caus. √ *kam*) desiring, longing after, MBh.; BhP. x, 47, 17. **Kāmāyitṛi**, mfn. libidinous, lustful, desirous, L. **Kāmala**, mfn. libidinous, lustful, L.; (as), m. the spring, L.; dry and sterile soil, desert, L.; (as, ā), m. f. a form of jaundice, Snr.; Hcat.; excessive secretion or obstruction of bile, W.; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras, L.; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Renu (also called Renukā), Hariv. 1453. **Kāmalakikāra**, mfn. fr. *kamala-kikara*, gaṇa *palady-ādi*. **Kāmalakīṭa**, mfn. fr. *kamala-kīṭa*, ib. **Kāmalabhida**, mfn. fr. *kamala-bhida*, ib. **Kāmalāyana**, as, m. a descendant of Kamala, N. of Upakosala, ChUp. iv, 10, 1. **Kāmalāyani**, is, m. a descendant of Kamala, Pravara. **Kāmali**, is, m. a descendant of Kamala, N. of a pupil of Vaiśampāyana, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104, Kāś.; gaṇa *taulvāy-ādi* in the Kāś. **Kāmālaka**, mfn. customary in (or symptomatic of) jaundice, Car. vi, 18. **Kāmalin**, mfn. suffering from jaundice, Snr.; (inas), m. pl. the school of Kamala, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104, Kāś. **Kāmāyani**, f. a patr. of Śraddhā, RAnukr. 1. **Kāmi**, is, m. a lustful or libidinous man, L.; (ī), f., N. of a Rati (wife of Kāma), L. 2. **Kāmi** (in comp. for *kāmin*). — **jana**, m. a lover. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the state of a lover, love, desire. — **maha**, m. = *kāma-maha*, L. — **vallabha**, m. Ardea sibirica, L. **Kāmika**, mfn. desired, wished for, MBh. xiii, 6025; satisfying desires, MBh. iii, 13860; (īc.) relating to or connected with a desire or wish; (as), m. a wild duck (*kāraṇḍava*), L.; N. of an author of Mantras; (ā), f. a mystical N. of the letter *t*; (am), n., N. of a work, Hcat. **Kāmīta**, mfn. wished, desired; (am), n. a wish, desire, longing, MBh. i, 58, 22; Kir. x, 44. **Kāmin**, mfn. desirous, longing after (acc. or in comp.); loving, fond, impassioned, wanton; amorous, enamoured, in love with (acc. or with *saha* or *sāydhama*), RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhSr.; MBh.; R.; Śāk. &c.; (ī), m. a lover, gallant, anxious husband; the ruddy goose (*akṛa-vāka*), L.; a pigeon, L.; Ardea sibirica, L.; a sparrow, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (īn), f. a loving or affectionate woman, Mn. vii, 112; R.; Megh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; a timid woman, L.; a woman in general, L.; a form of Devī, Hcat.; the plant *Vanda Roxburghii*, L.; the plant *Cnreuma aromatica*, L.; a spirituous liquor, L. **Kāminī** (f. of *kāmin*, q. v.) — **kānta**, n. a metre consisting of four lines of six syllables each. — **priyā**, f. a kind of spirituous liquor, Npr. **Kāminīśa**, m. the plant *Hyperanthera Morioga*, L. **Kāmīna** or **kāmīla**, as, m. the plant *Areca Triandra*, L. **Kāmuka**, mfn (ān) wishing for, desiring, longing after (in comp.), R.; BhP.; loving, enamoured or in love with (acc.), TS. vi; (ī, ā), desirous, lustful, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42; (as), m. a lover, gallant, R.; Ragh. xix, 33 &c.; (with gen.) Vārt. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69; a sparrow, L.; the plant *Jonesia Asoka*, L.; the creeping plant *Gartnera racemosa*, L.; a bow (v. l. for *kārmuka*), W.; a kind of pigeon, L.; N. of an author of Mantras; (ā), f., N. of Dakṣhyāyini in Gandha-mādana; a woman desirous of wealth &c., W.; (ī), f. a lustful woman, cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42, and Vop. iv, 26; a kind of crane, L. — **kāntā**, f. the plant *Gartnera racemosa*, L. — **tva**, n. desire, Megh.; Comm. on Mfich. **Kāmukāya**, Nom. ā. *ṛyate*, 'to act the part of a lover,' p. *ṛyita*, n. the actions or behaviour of a lover, Kathās. civ, 89.

Kāmukāyana, as, m. (gaṇa 1. *naḍḍi*) 'a descendant of Kāmuka,' N. of a teacher, Jaim.

1. **Kāmya**, Nom. P. *yati*, 'to have a desire for (only ifc., e. g. *putra-kāmyati*, 'to have a desire for children'), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 9; Comm. on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 38 & 39; Vop. xxi, 1; Śāntiś.; Bhāṭṛ. ix, 59.

2. **Kāmya**, mfn (ān) desirable, beautiful, amiable, lovely, agreeable, RV.; VS.; R. ii, 25, 9; v, 43, 13; Ragh. vi, 30; Śāntiś. ii, 7; Bhāṭṛ. iii, 40; to one's liking, agreeable to one's wish, KātyŚr. iv, 5, 1; ŚāṅkhSr. iii, 11, 5; ĀśvGr. iv, 7; optional (opposed to *nitya* or indispensable observance), performed through the desire of some object or personal advantage (as a religious ceremony &c.), done from desire of benefit or from interested motives, KātyŚr. xii, 6, 15; ĀśvSr. ii, 10; ĀśvGr. iii, 6; Kaus. 5; ChUp. v, 2, 9; Mn. ii, 2; MBh. &c.; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 4820; Hariv.; of several women, VP. — **karmāna**, n. any act or ceremony done from interested or selfish motives. — **gir**, f. a pleasing sound, agreeable speech. — **tā**, f. loveliness, beauty, MBh. — **tva**, n. the state of being done from desire or from interested motives, selfishness, Jaim. v, 3, 34. — **dāna**, n. a desirable gift; voluntary gift. — **maraṇa**, n. voluntary death, suicide, W. — **vrata**, n. a voluntary vow. **Kāmyābhilāṣya**, m. self-interested motive or purpose. **Kāmyāśhta**, mī, f. a particular eighth day, Hcat. **Kāmyēśhti**, f., N. of a work; *-tantra*, n. id.

Kāmyaka, m., N. of a forest, MBh. iii, 218; 242 sqq.; of a lake, ib. ii, 1877.

Kāmyā, f. wish, desire, longing for or striving after (gen. or in comp., e. g. *putra-kāmyayā*, through desire for a son, R. i, 13, 36; Ragh. i, 35); will, purpose, intention (e. g. *yat-kāmyā*, irreg. instr. 'with which intention,' ŚBr. iii, 9, 3, 4), Mn.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; [cf. Zd. *kshathrō-kāmya*, 'wish for dominion,']

कामठ kāmāṭha, mfn. (fr. *kamāṭha*), peculiar or belonging to the tortoise, R. i, 45, 30.

कामाṭhaka, m., N. of a Naga, MBh. i, 2157.

कामाṭhalava kāmāṭhalava, mfn. (fr. *kamāṭhalava*), contained in a water-pot, Hcar.; (am), n. the business or trade of a potter, gaṇa *yuvādi*.

कामाṇḍaleya, as, m. a metron. fr. *kamāṇḍalū*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 135, Kāś.; vii, 1, 2; (ī), f., gaṇa *śāṅga-ravādi*.

कामन्द kāmānda, as, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xii, 4535 ff.

Kāmāndaka, as, m. = *kāmānda*, ib. 4534; (ī), f., N. of a Buddhist priestess, Mālatīm.; N. of a town, Kathās.; (am), n., N. of a work, Comm. on Up. iv, 75.

Kāmāndaki, is, m. 'son of Kāmāndaka,' N. of the author of a *nīti-śāstra* called *Nīti-śāra* (in which are embodied the principles of his master Cāṇakya).

Kāmāndakīya, mfn. relating to or composed by Kāmāndaki, Daś.

कामेरी kāmēri, f., N. of a locality.

काम्पिल kāmṇila, as, m., N. of a country (believed to be situated in the north of India), L.; (ī), f. its capital, W.

Kāmṇilya, as, m., N. of a country, L.; of one of the five sons of Hary-āśva or Bharmyāśva (called collectively Pañcālas), VP.; BhP.; of a plant (probably a *Crinum*, cf. *kāmpila* and *kāmpila*), L.; a perfume (commonly *Sunda Rocanī*), L.; (ā, am), f., n., N. of a city of the Pañcālas, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; VP.

Kāmṇilyaka, as, m. an inhabitant of Kāmṇilya, Pat.; N. of a plant (= *kāmpilya*), Mālatīm. (ed. Bomb. v. l.)

Kāmpila, as, m. (= *kāmpilya*), N. of a country (said to be in the north-west of India), L.; of a plant, L.; of a perfume and drug, L.

Kāmpillaka, as, m. (= *kāmpilya*), N. of a plant, Mālatīm.; (īkā), f. id., L.; a drug (commonly called *Sunda Rocanī*), L.; a perfume, L.; (am), n. a kind of medicinal substance (*śuṇḍā-rocanikā*), Suśr.

Kāmpila, as, m. (= *kāmpilya*), N. of a plant, Kaus.; (mī(ī)ṇ), coming from that plant, ib.; (am), n., N. of a town, Comm. on VS. xxiii, 18. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling in that town, VS. xxiii, 18.

कामल kāmala, mfn. (fr. *kambala*), covered with a woollen cloth or blanket (as a carriage), L.

Āmbalika, *as*, m. sour milk mixed with whey and vinegar, gruel, barley-water, Car.; Suśr.
Āmbalikāyana, *nifu*, (fr. *kāmbalikā*), *gaṇa* *pakṣhādī*.

कामुलिक *kāmbavika*, *as*, m. (fr. *kambu*), a dealer in shells, maker or vendor of shell ornaments, L.
Āmbukā, *f*. (= *kamb*) *Physalis flexuosa*, L.

कामुव *kāmbura*, *as*, m., N. of a locality (? *dhakka*), Rājāt. iii, 227.

कामुज *kāmbuja*, *m*.n. (fr. *kamboja*, *gaṇas* *śindhu-ādī* & *kacchādī*), born in or coming from Kamboja (as horses), R. v, 12, 36 &c.; (*as*), m. a native of Kamboja (a race who, like the Yavanas, shave the whole head; originally a Kshatriya tribe, but degraded through its omission of the necessary rites, W.); a prince of the Kanibojas, MBh. i, 6995; a horse of the Kamboja breed, W.; (*as*), m. pl., N. of a people = Kamboja, Mn. x, 44; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; BhP.; Rājāt.; the plant *Rottleria tinctoria* (commonly Punna), L.; a kind of white Mimosa, L.; (*ī*), *f*. the plant *Glycine debilis*, L.; a kind of Mimosa, L.; the tree *Abrus precatorius*, L.; the plant *Serratala anthelmintica*, L.

Āmbujaka, *mfn*. born in or coming from Kamboja, *gaṇa* *kacchādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 134; (*īkā*), *f*. the white *Abrus*, Npr.

Āmbujī, *is*, *f*. (metrically for *kūmbujī*) the plant *Glycine debilis*, Suśr.

Āmbujinī, *f*. N. of an attendant on Devī.

काम *kāma*, *mfn*. (fr. 2. *kū* + *amla*), slightly acid, acidulous, W.

काय 1. *kāyā*, *mfn*(i)n. (fr. 3. *ka*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 25), relating or devoted to the god Ka (Prajā-pati, RV. x, 121), VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (*as*), m. one of the eight nodes of marriage (= Prajāpatya, see *vi-vika*), Mn. iii, 38; Yājñ. i, 60; (*am*), n. part of the hand sacred to Prajā-pati, the root of the little finger, Mn. ii, 58 & 59.

काय 2. *kāya*, *as*, m. (√*ci*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 41), the body, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; the trunk of a tree, R.; the body of a lute (the whole except the wires), L.; assemblage, collection, multitude, SaddhP.; principal, capital, Nār.; Bṛhasp.; a house, habitation, L.; a butt, mark, L.; any object to be attained, L.; natural temperament, L. — **kāraṇa-kartṛi-tva**, n. activity in performing bodily acts. — **kleśa**, m. bodily suffering, toil, Mn.; MBh. iii, 1472. — **oikitsā**, *f*. 'body-cure,' treatment of bodily diseases, Suśr. — **ānanda**, m. complete command over one's body, Mn. xii, 10. — **bandhana**, n. 'body-fastening,' a girdle, Buddh. — **vat**, *mfn*. embodied, Mcar. — **vaśa**, m., N. of an Asura, VP. — **valana**, n. 'body-fence,' armour, L. — **śuddhi**, *f*. (= *śikṣā*), VP. — **stha**, m. 'dwelling in the body,' the Supreme Spirit, L.; a particular caste or man of that caste, the Kāyath or writer caste (born from a Kshatriya father and Śūdra mother), Yājñ. i, 1472. — **stha**, *f*. a woman of that caste, L.; Myrobolanus Chebulu, L.: Emblica officinalis, Bhpr.; Ocimum sanctum, L.; a drug (commonly Kākolī), L.; cardamoms, L.; (*ī*), *f*. the wife of a Kāyath or writer, L. — **sthāli**, *f*. a red variety of Bignonia, Npr. — **sthiḥ**, *f*. (= *sthā*) a drug (commonly Kākolī), Npr. — **sthiḥ**, *mfn*. situated in the body, corporeal. — **kāyāgni**, m. 'body-fire,' the digestive secretion, Car. — **kāyārohana** and **kāyāvārohana**, n. two names of places. — **kāyotsarga**, n. a kind of religious austerity, Jain.

Āyaka, *mfn*(i)n. belonging or relating to the body, &c., corporeal, L.; (*as*), n. *ifc*. = *kāya*, body, Sarvad.; (*īkā*), *f*. (with or without *vriddhi*), interest obtained from capital, &c., Mn. viii, 153; Gaut. xii, 35. [*Kāyikā vriddhi*, *f*. interest consisting in the use of an animal or any capital stock pawned or pledged; service rendered by the body of an animal (as a cow, &c.) pledged and used by the person to whom it is pledged; or (according to some) interest of which the payment does not affect the principal.]

Āyika, *mfn*(i)n. performed with the body, Mn. xii, 8; MBh. xviii, 303; corporeal, Suśr. &c.; (*ifc*) belonging to an assemblage or multitude, Buddh.

कायमान 1. *kāyamāna*, *am*, n. a hut made of grass or thatch, Kād.; Vāsav.

Āyamānika-niketaṇa, *am*, n. id., Vāsav.

कायमान 2. *kāyamāna*, *mfn*. (pr. p. *Ā*. √3. *kā*?) shunning, avoiding, RV. iii, 9, 2.

कायय *kāyaya*, *as*, m., N. of a man, MBh. xii, 4854 ff.

कार 1. *kāra*, *mfn*(i)n. (√1. *kṛi*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 23), making, doing, working, a maker, doer (*ifc*., see *kumbha-k*, *yajña-k*, *śuvārṇa-k*); an author (e.g. *vārttika-k*); (*as*), n. (*ifc*.) an act, action (see *kāma-k*, *puruṣa-k*); the term used in designating a letter or sound or indeclinable word (e.g. *a-k*, *ku-k*, qq. vv.; *eva-k*, the word *eva*; *phūt-k*, q. v.); Prāt.; Mn. &c.; effort, exertion, L.; determination, L.; religious austerity, L.; a husband, master, lord, L.; (*as* or *ā*), m. or *f*. act of worship, song of praise, Divyāv.; (*ī*), *f*. N. of a plant (= *kārīkā*, *kāryū*, &c.). L. — **kāra**, *mfn*(i)n. doing work, acting as agent (?), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21. — **Kāravara**, m. a man of a mixed and low caste (born from a Nishāda father and Vaiḍehi mother, working in leather and hides), Mn. x, 36 = MBh. xiii, 2588.

1. **Kāraka**, *mfn*(i)n. (generally *ifc*.) making, doing, acting, who or what does or produces or creates, MBh. &c. (cf. *siyha-k*, *kṛtsna-k*, *śilpa-k*); intending to act or do, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70, Sch.; (*am*), n. 'instrumental in bringing about the action denoted by a verb (= *kriyā-hetu* or *nimitta*),' the notion of a case (but not co-extensive with the term case; there are six such relations accord. to Pāṇ., viz. *karman*, *karāṇa*, *kartṛi*, *sampradāna*, *apādāna*, *adhikāraṇa*, qq. vv. The idea of the genitive case is not considered a *kāraka*, because it ordinarily expresses the relation of two nouns to each other, but not the relation of a noun and verb). — **gupti**, *f*. a sentence with a hidden subject, Sāh. — **parīkṣā**, *f*. N. of a work on the cases. — **vat**, *mfn*. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 115, Vārtt. 2) relating to one who is active in anything, W.; instrumental, causal, W. — **vāda**, m. a treatise on the cases by Rudra. — **vicāra**, m., N. of a work. — **hetu**, m. the efficient cause. — **Kārakān-vitā**, *f*. = *kriyā*, Gal.

Kāraka, *mfn*. (fr. *kar*), of or relating to the finger-nail, W.; (*as*), m. (for *orūja*) a young elephant, W.

1. **Kāraka**, *am*, n. cause, reason, the cause of anything (gen., also often loc.), KātyŚr.; MBh.; Mn. &c.; instrument, means; motive; origin, principle; a cause (in phil., i. e. that which is invariably antecedent to some product, cf. *samavāyī-k*, *asamavāyī-k*, *nimitta-k*); an element, elementary matter, Yājñ. iii, 148; Bhag. xviii, 13; the origin or plot of a play or poem, Sāh.; that on which an opinion or judgment is founded (a sign, mark; a proof; a legal instrument, document), Mn.; MBh. &c.; an organ of sense, Ragh. xvi, 22 &c.; an action, MBh. xii, 12070; agency, instrumentality, condition, Kāthās. cxiii, 178; 'the cause of being,' a father, W.; 'cause of creation,' a deity, W.; the body, L.; a kind of musical instrument, L.; a sort of song, L.; a number of scribes or Kāyasthas, W.; (*ā*), *f*. pain, agony, Daś.; an astronomical period, W. [*Kāraṇāt*, from some cause or reason, RPrāt. iii, 13; Mn. viii, 355; *kasmāt kāraṇāt*, from what cause? *mama kāraṇāt*, for my sake, R. &c.; *a-kāraṇena*, without a reason, Yājñ. ii, 234; *yena kāraṇena*, because; *ya-min kāraṇa*, from which motive, wherefore.] — **kāraṇa**, n. a primary cause, elementary cause, atom, W. — **kāritam**, *ind*. in consequence of, R. ii, 58, 24. — **gata**, *mfn*. referred to a cause, resolved into first principles, W. — **guṇa**, m. 'a quality of cause,' an elementary or causal property, Śāṅkhyak. 14; *ṇod-bhava-guṇa*, m. a secondary or derivative property (as form, taste, smell, &c. produced by combinations of elementary or causal particles), Bhāṣhp. 95. — **tas**, *ind*. fr. a certain reason (cf. *kārya-k*), Ragh. x, 19. — **tā**, *f*. causality, causation, Kum. ii, 6; — **vāda**, m., N. of a work. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, MBh. xiii, 38; BhP. &c. — **dhvaṇsa**, m. removal of a cause. — **dhvaṇsa**, *mfn*(i)n. removing a cause. — **dhvaṇsin**, *mfn*. id. — **bhūta**, *mfn*. become a cause. — **māli**, *f*. 'a series or chain of causes,' a particular figure in rhet., Sāh. — **vat**, *mfn*. having a cause, Nyāyad. — **vādin**, m. 'cause-declarer,' a complainant, plaintiff, W. — **vāri**, n. primeval water, the water produced and created (from which as from an original reservoir the Hindus suppose all the water in the universe to be supplied), W. — **vihiṇa**, *mfn*. destitute of a cause or reason, unreasonable. — **śarīra**, n. 'causal body,' the original embryo or source of the body existing with the Universal impersonal Spirit and equivalent to *Ā-viḍyā* (equivalent also to *Māyā*, and when investing the impersonal Spirit causing it to become the Personal God or *Īśvara*, KTL., p. 35 & 36), Vedān-

tas. — **Kāraṇāśhepa**, m. (in rhet.) an objection raised to the cause of a phenomenon, Kāvyaḍ. — **Kāraṇābhya**, *f*. (with the *Pāsupatas*) a N. of the organs of perception and action, of Buddhi, Ahaṅkāra, and Maṇas. — **Kāraṇānvita**, *mfn*. possessed of a cause or reason, following as an effect fr. its cause. — **Kāraṇābhāva**, m. absence of cause. — **Kāraṇōttera**, n. answer to a charge, denial of the cause (of complaint; e.g. acknowledgment that a debt was incurred, but assertion that it has been repaid, &c.)

Kāraṇaka, *ifc*. = 1. *kāraṇa*, cause, Sāh.

Kārapika, *mfn*. (*gaṇa* *kāry-ādī*) 'investigating, ascertaining the cause,' a judge, Pāṇcat.; a teacher, MBh. ii, 167.

Kāram (√1. *kṛi*), *adv*. *ind*. p. *ifc*. (see *svāhā-k*, ŚBr.; *namas-k*; *cauraṇ-k* *āśroṣati*, he abuses a person by calling him a thief, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 26, Sch.; *svādum-k*, ib., Kās. &c.)

Kārayat, *yamāna*, *pr*. p. Caus. √*kṛi*, q. v.

Kārayitavya, *mfn*. to be caused or effected or made to do, R.; Pāṇcat. xxiv. — **dakṣha**, *mfn*. clever at performing what has to be done, Kum. vii, 27.

Kārayitṛi, *mfn*. causing or instigating to act or do, Mn. xii, 12; MBh.; performer of a religious ceremony, Heat.

Kārayishpa, *mfn*. causing to act or perform, Vop.

1. **Kārī**, *is*, *m*. *f*. an artist, artificer, mechanic, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 152; (*is*), *f*. action, act, work (only used in questions), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 110.

Kārikā (*f*. of *kāraka*), a female dancer, L.; a business, L.; trade, L.; concise statement in verse of (esp. philos. and gramm.) doctrines, MBh. ii, 453 &c.; torment, torture, L.; interest, L.; N. of a plant, L.; (*ās*), *f*. pl. or more commonly *Harī-kārikās*, the Kārikās of Bhartṛi-hari, i. e. the verses contained in his grammar. work *Vākya-pāṇīya* (q. v.) — **nibandha**, m., N. of a work. — **Kārikāvalī**, *f*. N. of a work.

Kārīta, *mfn*. *ifc*. caused to be made or done, brought about, effected, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (*ā*), *f*. (scil. *vriddhi*) forced to be paid, interest exceeding the legal rate of interest, Gaut.; Comm. on Mn. viii, 153; (*am*), n. the Caus. form of a verb, Nir. i, 13. — **vat**, *mfn*. one who has caused to be made or done.

Kāritānta, *mfn*. ending with a Caus. affix, APrāt. 1. **Kārin**, *mfn*. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 72) doing, making, effecting, producing, acting, an actor, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (mostly *ifc*, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.); (*ī*), m. a mechanic, tradesman, L.

कार 2. *kāra*, *as*, m. (= 2. *kara*) tax, toll, royal revenue, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 10; a heap of snow or a mountain covered with it, L.; (*mfn*.) produced by hail, Suśr. — **kukāhīya**, m., N. of the country of king Śālva on the skirts of the Himālaya ridge in the N.W. of Hindūstān, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. the people of this country, L. — **mihikā**, *f*. camphor (?), L.

2. **Kāraka**, *am*, n. hail-water, L.

कार 3. *kārā*, *as*, m. (√2. *kṛi*), a song or hymn of praise, RV.; a battle song, RV.

2. **Kārī**, *mfn*. raising hymns of praise, VS. xxx, 6 & 20.

2. **Kārin**, *mfn*. rejoicing, praising, RV.

कार 4. *kāra*, *as*, m. (√2. *kṛi*), killing, slaughter, L.

2. **Kāraṇa**, *am*, n. killing, injury, L.

कारन्न *kāraṇa*, *mfn*. produced by or coming fr. the tree *Karāṇja* (*Pongamia glabra*), Suśr.; (*ī*), *f*. a kind of pepper, L.

कारण *kāraṇa*, *as*, m. a sort of duck, R. vii, 31, 21; (cf. *kāraṇa*). — **vatī**, *f*. 'abounding in *Kāraṇas*,' N. of a river, *gaṇa* *ajirādī*; Comm. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 220. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddha, L.; of a Buddhist work; (cf. *kāraṇa-vy*.)

Kāraṇava, *as*, m. = *kāraṇa*, MBh.; R. &c.

कारतन्विका *kāratantavikā* or *ōki*, *f*. fr. *kara-tantu*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 3 & 24, Pat.

कारधम *kāramdhama*, *as*, m. (fr. *karaṇ-dh*), a patr. of Avikshit, MBh. xiv, 63 & 80; (*am*), u., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. i, 7841.

Kāramdhamin, *ī*, m. a brazier, worker in mixed or white metal, L.; an assayer, L.

कारपच *kārapacava*, N. of a region near the Yamunā, TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.

कारपथ *kārapatha*. See *kārāp*.

कारभ *kārabha*, *mfn*. (fr. *kar*), produced by or coming fr. a camel, Car.; Suśr.

कारमिहिका *kāra-mihikā*. See 2. *kāra*.

कारम्भा *kārambhā*, f. (cf. *kar*°), N. of a plant bearing a fragrant seed (commonly *Priyangu*), L.

कारव *kā-rava*, as, m. 'making the sound *kā*,' a crow, L.; N. of a man, *Ṣaṣkārak*.

कारवल्ली *kāravallī*, f. *Momordica Charantia*, Car.; (cf. *kāravella* and *kāṇḍira*.)

कारवी *kāravī*, f. the *Asa foetida* plant or its leaf (= *Hingu-parī*), L.; *Celosia cristata*, L.; a kind of anise (*Anethum Sowa*), L.; *Nigella indica*, Bhpr.; a kind of fennel, ib.; a small kind of gourd, L.; *Carum Carvi*, Bhpr.

कारवेल्ल *kāravella*, as, m. the gourd *Momordica Charantia*, Suśr.; (f. id., Bhpr.; (am), n. its fruit, L.

कारवेल्ला, as, m. and **विल्ल**, f. id., Suśr.

कारव्य *kāraṇya*. See 2. *kārī*.

कारस्कर *kāraskara*, as, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 156), N. of a poisonous medicinal plant, BhP. v, 14, 12; a tree in general, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1804; viii, 2066; (vv. ll. *kāraskāra* and *kāraskṛita*.) **कारस्कराक्षिक**, f. (cf. *akṣ*), a centipede or worm resembling it, L.

कारा *kārā*, f. (cf. *kṛ*°), a prison, Vikr.; Daś.; binding, confinement, *gaṇa bhīdādi*; the part of a lute below the neck (for deadening the sound), L.; pain, affliction, L.; a female messenger, L.; a female worker in gold, L.; a kind of bird, L. — **गारा** (*kārāṅg*), n. a gaol or place of confinement, Daś.; Balar. — **गुप्ता**, mfn. 'prison-confined,' imprisoned. — **गृहा**, n. a prison-house, Ragh. &c. — **पला**, n. prison-guard. — **भू**, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 84, Kās. — **वसा**, m. a prison, Daś. — **वेमान**, n. id., Balar. — **स्था**, mfn. imprisoned, Kathās.

काराधुनी *kāradhūnī*, f. a kind of musical instrument (Sāy.; 'battle-cry,' NBD.), RV. i, 180, 8.

कारापथ *kārāpatha*, as, m., N. of a country, Ragh. xv, 90; (v. l. *kārūp*°, R. vii; *kārāp*°, VP.)

कारायिका *kārayikā*, f. = *karāy*°, L.

कारीर *kārīra*, mfn. (*gaṇa palāśādi*) made of the shoots of reed, Lalit.; Pāṇ. iv, 3, 135, Kās.; (f), f. (scil. *śāṣṭī*) 'connected with the fruit of the plant *Capparis aphylla*,' a sacrifice in which this fruit is used, MaitrS.; Kāth. &c.

कारिर्या, mfn. connected with the sacrifice called *karirī*, ĀtAnukr.

कारिष *kārīṣa*, mfn. (fr. *kar*°), produced from or coming from dung, Suśr.; (am), n. a heap of dung, L.; (Hariv. 4355 misprinted for *kar*°.)

कारिह, is, m., N. of a man, MBh. xiii, 254; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a family, Hariv.

कार 1. *kāru*, us, m. f. (fr. *√*1. *kṛ*), a maker, doer, artisan, mechanic, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (us), m. 'architect of the gods,' N. of Viśva-karman, L.; an art, science, L.; mfn. (only etymological) horrible, MBh. i, 1657. — **कार**, m. 'mechanical thief,' burglar, L. — **जा**, m. anything produced by an artist or mechanic, any piece of mechanism or product of manufacture, L.; a young elephant, L.; an ant-hill, L.; froth, foam, L.; sesamum growing spontaneously, L.; the tree *Mesua ferrea*, L.; red ornament, L. — **हस्ता**, m. the hand of an artisan, Mn. v, 129.

कारुका, as, f. m. f. an artisan, artificer, Mn.; MBh.; VarBṣ. — **सिद्धान्त**, *śiddhānt*, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect, Comm. on Bādar. ii, 2, 37.

कार 2. *kārū*, us, m. (fr. *√*2. *kṛ*), one who sings or praises, a poet, RV.; AV.; (avas), m. pl., N. of a family of Rishis, *GopBr.* — **द्वेष**, *dveṣ*, mfn. hating the singer, MaitrS. — **द्वेष्य** (*kārū*-), mfn. favouring or supporting the singer, RV.

कारव्या, mfn. 'relating to the singer,' (ās), f. pl. (scil. *ricas*), N. of certain verses of the AV. (xx, 127, 11-14), ĀitBr. vi, 32.

1. **कारुप्य**, mfn. praiseworthy [Comm.], TBr. ii.

कारुणिक *kāruṇika*, mfn. (fr. *karuṇa*), compassionate, MBh. &c. — **तृ**, f. compassion, BhP.

2. **कारुण्या**, am, n. compassion, kindness, MBh.; R. &c. — **धनु**, m. 'compassion-cow,' N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **वेदि**, mfn. compassionate, R. &c.; °*di-tva*, n. compassion, R. — **सूत्र**, n., N. of a Sūtra.

कारुणिका *kāruṇikā*, °*ndī*, f. a leech, L.

कारुपथ *kārupatha*. See *kārāp*°.

कारुविदा *kāruvidā*, f. ? *GopBr.* i, 2, 21.

कारुष *kāruṣa*, as, m. (*gaṇa bhargādi*) a prince of the *Kārūṣas*, Hariv. 4964; BhP.; (ās), m. pl. (= *kar*°), N. of a country, MBh. ii, 1864; of a people, MBh.; BhP.; VP.; (as), m. (= *kar*°), N. of a son of Manu, MBh.; an intermediate caste or man of that caste, Mn. x, 23.

कारुशहा, mfn. reigning over the *Kārūṣas*, MBh. i, 2700.

कारण्य *kāreṇava*, mfn. (fr. *kareṇu*), drawn from a female elephant (as milk), Suśr.; a patr. of *Pālākāpya*, L.

कारुणपुल्लयाना, as, m. a descendant of *Kāreṇupālī*, *gaṇa faulvalyādi*.

कारुणपुल्लि, is, m. a son or descendant of *Kāreṇu-pālā*, ib.

कारोतर *kārotard*, as, m. a filtering vessel or a cloth used to purify the liquor called *Surā*, RV. i, 126, 7; VS.; ŚBr. &c.

कारोत्ता, as, m. the froth of *Surā*, L.

1. **कारोत्तरा**, as, m. id., L.; a well, L.

कारोती *kārotī*, f., N. of a river or of a locality, ŚBr. ix, 5, 2, 15.

कारोत्तर 2. *kārōttara*, mfn. followed by *kāra*, TPṛāt.

कारकट्य *kārkaṭya*, as, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa vākinādi* (Kās.)

कारकट्यायनि, is, m. a patr. fr. °*tya*, ib.

कारकण *kārkaṇa*, m(f)n. (fr. *krikaṇa*), relating to a pheasant, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 145; *gaṇa jundikādi*.

कारकन्ध *kārkaṇdhava*, m(f)n. coming from or belonging to the plant *Karkandhū* (q.v.), *gaṇa bitvādi*.

कारकालसेय *kārkalāseya*, as, m. (fr. *krikalāśā*), N. of a man, *gaṇa subhrādi*.

कारकवाक *kārkaṇvāka*, m(f)n. (fr. *krika-vāku*), relating to a cock, W.

कारकश्य *kārkaśya*, am, n. (fr. *karkaśa*), roughness, hardness, Suśr. &c.; rough labour, MBh. xiii, 5551; firmness, sternness, Pañcat. &c.

कारकश *kārkaśha*, v. l. for *kārkaṭya*, q.v.

कारकक *kārkaṇika*, mfn. (fr. *karka*), resembling a white horse, Pāṇ. v, 3, 110.

कारकोट *kārkoṭa*, as, m., N. of a serpent-demon, Kathās.

कारकोटा, as, m. id., ib.; (am), n., N. of a town, ib.

कारणी *kārṇa*, mfn. (fr. *kārṇa*), relating to the ear, L.; a patr. fr. *kārṇa*, *gaṇa jivādi*; (am), n. ear-wax, W.; an ear-ring, W.

कारणकराकि, is, m. a patr. fr. *kārṇa-kharaka*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 58, Pat.

कारणोद्धारिका, mfn. (fr. *kārṇa-ccchidraṇa*), (a well) shaped like the opening of the ear, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 79, Kās.

कारणवेश्ठा, m(f)n. (fr. *kārṇa-veshṭaka*), ornamented with or fit for ear-rings, Pāṇ. v, 1, 99, Kās.

कारणश्रवसा, am, n. (fr. *kārṇa-śravasa*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; ArshBr.; Lāṭy.

कारणयानि, mfn. fr. *kārṇa*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

कार्णि, mfn. id., *gaṇa sutam-gamādi*.

कार्णिका, m(f)n. relating to the ear, W.

कारणोद्भाषा *kārṇāṭa-dhāṣhā*, f. the dialect of *Karṇāṭa*.

कार्ति 1. *kārta*, mfn. (fr. 1. *kṛit*), relating to or treating of the *kṛit* suffixes, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 66, Kās.

कार्ति 2. *kārta*, as, m. (fr. *kṛitā*), N. of a son of Dharma-netra, Hariv. 1845; a patr. in the compound *kārta-kaujapan*, nom. du. m., which begins a *Gaṇa* of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 37).

कार्तयासा, am, n. (irreg. fr. *kṛita-yaśas*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; ArshBr.; Lāṭy.

कार्तयुगा, mfn. relating to the *Kṛita* age, MBh. i, 3600; xii, 2681.

कार्तवीर्या, as, m. 'son of *Kṛita-vīrya*,' N. of Arjuna (a prince of the *Haihayas*, killed by *Parāśura*), MBh. &c.; N. of one of the *Cakravartins* (emperors of the world in *Bhārata-varsha*), Jain.

कार्तसवरा, am, n. (fr. *kṛita-sv*°), gold, MBh.; BhP.; the thorn-apple, W.

कार्तंतिका, as, m. an astrologer, Daś.

कार्तार्थ्या, am, n. (fr. *kṛitārtha*), the attainment of an object, Sāh.

कार्ति, is, m. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 42, Vārtt. 3) a son or descendant of *Kṛita*, Hariv. 1082; (*ayas*), m. pl., N. of his family, ib. — **सिंहा-देवा**, m., N. of a man.

कार्तिक *kārttika*, as, m. (fr. *kṛittikā*, q.v.; with or without *māsa*), N. of a month corresponding to part of October and November (the twelfth month of the year, when the full moon is near the Pleiades), Pāṇ.; Lāṭy.; MBh. &c.; N. of *Skanda* (see *kārttikeya*), *BrahmavP.*; of a *Varsha*; of a medical author; (as or am), m. n., N. of the first year in Jupiter's period of revolution, VarBṣ.; Śūryas.; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. — **कुण्डा**, m., N. of a physician, Comm. on Suśr. — **महामान**, m. 'the greatness of *Kārttika*,' N. of a treatise on the festivals of that month. — **महātmya**, n., N. of a section of the *PadmaP.* — **अंलि**, m. rice ripening in the month *Kārttika* (forming the principal harvest in India), W. — **सिद्धहन्ता**, m., N. of a scholiast on the *Mugdha-bodha*. **कार्तिकोत्सवा**, m. a festival on the day of full moon in the month *Kārttika*, L.

कार्तिलिका, mfn. taking place in *Kārttika*, Vām.; (as), m. the month *Kārttika*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23.

कार्तिकि, f. of *kārttikā* above, (with or without *vātri*) the night of full moon in the month *Kārttika*, the day on which the moon stands in the constellation *Kṛittikā*, KātyŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; MBh. &c.; the night of new moon in the month *Kārttika*, Jain.; the *śakti* of *Kārttikeya*, *BrahmaP.* — **व्रता**, n., N. of a particular religious observance.

कार्तिकेया, as, m., N. of a son of *Śiva* and *Pārvatī* (popularly regarded as god of war, because he leads the *Gaṇas* or hosts of *Śiva* against the demon hosts, see RTL. p. 213; accord. to one legend he was son of *Śiva* without the intervention of *Pārvatī*, the generative energy of *Śiva* being cast into the fire and then received by the *Ganges*, whence he is sometimes described as son of *Agni* and *Gaṅgā*; when born he was fostered by the six *Kṛittikās*, q.v., and these offering their six breasts to the child he became six-headed; he is also called *Kumāra*, *Skanda*, and *Subrahmanya*; his N. *Kārttikeya* may be derived from his foster mothers or from the month *Kārttika* as the best for warfare: in the *Mṛicch*. and elsewhere he is regarded as presiding over thieves), MBh. &c. — **प्रास**, f. 'mother of *Kārttikeya*,' N. of *Pārvatī*.

कार्तिक *kārtisna*, am, n. (fr. *kṛitsnā*; probably for the next), the whole, totality, Suśr.

कार्तन्या, am, n. id., MBh. &c.; (ena), ind. in full, entirely, Mn. iii, 183.

कार्दम *kārdama*, m(f)n. (fr. *kardama*), made of mud, muddy, filled or covered with mud, R. v, 27, 16; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2, Kās.; belongiog to *Prajāpati Kardama*, BhP. iii, 24, 6.

कार्दम, is, m. a son of *Kardama* (see *Idā*), R. vii, 87, 29.

कार्दमिका, m(f), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2, Vārtt. n. muddy, Daś.

कार्दमेया, as, m. = *kārdami*, R. vii.

कार्पट *kārpaṭa*, as, m. (fr. *karpāṭa*), 'one dressed in ragged garments,' a beggar, petitioner, suitor, L.; lac, L.

कार्पाटिका, as, m. a pilgrim, Kathās.; a caravan of pilgrims, W.; a deceiver, rogue, BhavP.; a trusty follower, Hcar.; an experienced man of the world, L.; N. of a pilgrim, Kathās.

कार्पणी *kārpaṇī*, f. gladness, Npr.

कार्पण्य *kārpaṇya*, am, n. (fr. *kripaṇa*), poverty, pitiful circumstances, MBh. &c.; R.; poorness of spirit, weakness, ib.; parsimony, niggardliness, Hit. &c.; compassion, pity, BhP. v, 8, 10.

कार्पास *kārpāṇḍ*, am, n. (fr. *kripāṇa*), a sword-fight [Sāy.], RV. x, 22, 10.

कार्पास *kārpāsa*, m(f), L. n. (fr. *karpāsa*;

gaṇa *bilvādi*), made of cotton, cottony, *ĀśvSr.*; *Lāty.*; Mn. &c.; (*as, am*), n. cotton, cotton cloth, &c.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; paper, W.; (*i*), f. the cotton plant, *Suśr.* — *tāntava*, n. texture made of cotton, Mn. xii, 64. — *nāsikā*, f. a spindle, L. — *saṇṭika*, n. — *tāntava*, Yājñ. ii, 179. *Kārpāsāsthī*, n. the seed of the cotton plant, Mn. iv, 78.

Kārpāsaka, mfn. made of cotton, W.; (*ikā*), f. the cotton plant, L.

Kārpāsika, m(f)n. made of cotton, MBh. &c.

कार्पूर kārṣūra, mfn. (fr. *karpūra*), made of camphor, Hcat.

Kārpūripa, mfn. fr. *karpūrin*, gaṇa *suśvāstvādi*.

Kārpūreya, mfn., N. of a man, gaṇa *subhrādi*.

कार्म 1. kārma, m(f)n. (fr. *kārman*; gaṇa *chattrādi*), active, laborious, Pān. vi, 4, 172.

Kārmaṇa, m(f)n. relating to or proceeding from a work or action, W.; finishing a work, W.; performing anything by means of magic; (*am*), n. magic, sorcery, witchcraft, Pān. v, 4, 36; Rājat. — *tva*, n. magic, sorcery, Śiś. x, 37.

Kārmaneyaka, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. *Kārmārā*, *ās*, m. = *karmāra*, a mechanic, smith, RV. ix, 112, 2; a patr. fr. *Karmāra*, gaṇa *śivādi*.

Kārmāraka, *am*, n. smith's work, gaṇa *kuḷādi*.

Kārmāryāyāni, *is*, m. a patr. fr. *Karmāra*, Pān. iv, 1, 155.

Kārmika, *ās*, m. pl. 'engaged in action,' N. of a Buddh. philos. school; (*am*), n. 'manufactured, embroidered,' any variegated texture, Yājñ. ii, 180.

Kārmika, *am*, n. (fr. *karmika*), activity, industry, gaṇa *puṛokādi*.

1. *Kārmuka*, mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 103) efficacious (as a medicine), Car.; (*as*), m. a bamboo, L.; the plant *Melia sempervirens*, Bhpr.; the white Khadira tree, L.; *Smilax China*, Npr.; a kind of honey (v. l. *garmuta*, q. v.), L.

कार्मे 2. kārma, mfn. (fr. *kṛmī*), belonging to a worm, Comm. on Un. iv, 121. — *raṅga*, mfn. deep red, crimson, Hcat.

कार्मुक 2. karmuka, m(f)n. consisting of the wood *kṛmika*, ŚBr.; *KatyŚr.*; (*am*), n. (cf. f. *ā*, MBh.) a bow, ŚākhŚr.; Mn. &c.; a bow-shaped instrument, L.; a geometrical arc, Sūryas.; the rainbow, VarYogay.; Sagittarius, VarBṛS.; a particular constellation, VarBṛ. — *bhṛit*, mfn. bearing a bow, Venis.; (*i*), m. Sagittarius, VarBṛ. *Kārmukopānśhad*, f. the secret of the art of shooting, Bālar.

Kārmukāya, Nom. *Ā. kāyate*, to form or represent a bow, Śpṛṅgār.

Kārmukin, mfn. armed with a bow, R. iii.

कार्ये kārṣya, mfn. (fut. p. p. √1. *kṛi*), to be made or done or practised or performed, practicable, feasible, AV. iii, 24, 5; TS.; Mn. &c.; to be imposed (as a punishment), Mn. vii, 276 & 285; to be offered (as a libation), Mn. &c.; proper to be done, fit, right; (*am*), n. work or business to be done, duty, affair, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a religious action or performance, Mn. &c.; occupation, matter, thing, enterprise, emergency, occurrence, crisis; conduct, deportment; occasion, need (with inst., e.g. *trīṇena kāryam*, there is need of a straw; *na bhūmyā kāryam asmākam*, we have no business with the earth, R. i, 13, 50); lawsuit, dispute; an operation in grammar (e.g. *sthānyā-ārayaṇ kāryam*, an operation resting on the primitive form as opposed to the *ādica* or substitute), Kāś. on Pān.; an effect, result, MBh.; *Saṅkhyak*; Vedāntas.; motive, object, aim, purpose (e.g. *kṛm kāryam*, for what purpose? wherefore?), Mn.; R. &c.; cause, origin, L.; the denouement of a drama, Sāh.; (*ā*), f. (= *kārī*, °*rikā*), N. of a plant, L. — *kāra*, mfn. efficacious, *Suśr.* — *kartṛi*, m. one who works in the interest of (gen.), Pañcat. — *kāraṇa*, n. a particular or special cause (*tat-kārya-kāraṇat*, in consequence of that), Pañcat.; Kathās.; — *as*, ind. from some special cause, with a particular design or motive, Hit. i, 33; — *tva*, n. the state of both cause and effect, Sarvad.; — *bhāva*, m. state or relation of cause and effect. — *kārin*, mfn. performing a work. — *kāla*, m. time for action, appointed time, season, opportunity, R. i, 30, 12 &c. — *kuśāla*, mfn. skilful in work. — *ksha-*

ma, mfn. fit for a work. — *guru-tā*, f. importance of any act. — *guru-tva*, n. id. — *gaurava*, n. id., Nal. xx, 22. — *cintaka*, m. 'taking care of a business, manager of a business, Yājñ. ii, 191; prudent, cautious. — *cintā*, f. prudence in action, caution. — *cyuta*, mfn. removed from office, out of work. — *tama*, mfn. most proper to be done, MBh.; R. v, 77, 16. — *tas*, ind. consequently, necessarily, actually. — *tā*, f. the being an effect, the relation or state of an effect, KapS. — *tva*, n. id., BhP.; Vedāntas.; Sāh. — *darśana*, n. inspection of work, revision, Mn. viii, 9 & 23. — *darśin*, m. an inspector or superintendent of affairs. — *nirṇaya*, m. ascertainment of a fact, settlement or decision of an affair, Yājñ. ii, 10. — *nirvṛitti*, f. the result of an action, *Suśr.* — *pariccheda*, m. right estimate of a case, discrimination, Hit. xxxii, 22. — *puṣa*, m. one who does useless things, L.; a crazy or hair-brained man, L.; an impudent fellow, L.; an idler, L. — *pradvesha*, m. 'hatred of work,' idleness, L. — *prashya*, n. a person sent on any business, messenger, Sāh. — *bhāḥ*, mfn. undergoing or subject to a grammatical operation, Comm. on TPrāt.; — (*bhāḥ*)-*tva*, n. the state of being so, ib. — *bhājana*, n. any one fit for business. — *bhrashta*, mfn. = *cyuta*. — *vat*, mfn. having any business or duty, engaged in a business, Mn. ix, 74; MBh. &c.; having a cause or motive, R. vii, 53, 26; pursuing a certain purpose, R. v, 8, 9 (—*tā*); the state of being engaged in a work; — *tā*, f. any business or affair, MBh. i, 1789; R.; — *tva*, n. id. — *vaśa*, m. 'the force of a reason,' (*āt*), abl. ind. for some reason, Pañcat. — *vastu*, n. anything that has to be done, aim, object, W. — *vinimaya*, m. mutual engagement to do something, Mālav. — *vinirṇaya*, m. = *nirṇaya*, Mn. i, 114; viii, 8. — *vipatti*, f. failure of an action, reverse, Hit. — *vṛittānta*, m. a matter of fact, actual occurrence, MBh. — *vyaṣana*, n. failure of an affair, Kām. — *śeṣa*, m. the remainder of a business, Mn. vii, 153 & 179; Ratnāv. — *samśa*, m. uncertainty about a work, embarrassment, W. — *sama*, m. (in Nyāya phil.) a particular sophistical objection (ignoring that similar effects may result from dissimilar circumstances), Nyāyad. v, 1, 37; Sarvad. — *sāgara*, m. 'ocean of business,' mass or weight of affairs, W. — *sādha*, mfn. effective of any work, accomplishing any object, agent, W. — *siddhi*, f. accomplishment of a work, fulfilment of an object, success, Mudr. — *sthāna*, n. a place of business, office, W. — *hantṛi*, m. one who obstructs an affair, mar-plot, Hit. *Kāryākārya*, n. what is to be done and not to be done; — *vicāra*, m. deliberation on what is to be done or not. *Kāryākshama*, mfn. unfit for work, Hit. *Kāryākshapa*, m. (in rhet.) a denial of the results stated to follow on a particular condition of things, Kāvād. *Kāryākhyā*, f. (with the Pāṇipatas) N. of the five elements and the five Gunas. *Kāryātipāta*, m. neglect of business, Sak. *Kāryātipātin*, mfn. neglecting business, Comm. on Yājñ. *Kāryādhikārin*, m. a superintendent of affairs, minister, Hit. *Kāryādhipa*, m. a dominant or presiding planet determining any matter (in astrol.), VarBṛ. *Kāryānta*, m. the end of a business. *Kāryāntara*, n. interval of business, leisure, Hariv. 4339; another affair, Comm. on Yājñ. — *śacira*, m. the associate of a prince in his leisure hours, Mālav. *Kāryāpēkshin*, mfn. pursuing a particular object, Kathās. lvi, 134. *Kāryārtha*, m. the object of a business or enterprise; any object or purpose; application for employment; (*am*), ind. for the sake of any business or for any particular object, Mn.; — *siddhi*, f. the accomplishment of any object or purpose, Mn. vii, 167. *Kāryārthin*, mfn. making a request, seeking for business, applying for employment; pleading a cause in court, going to law, Mṛicch.; Comm. on Mn. vii, 124. *Kāryēkshana*, n. superintendence of public affairs, Mn. vii, 141. *Kāryēśa* & °*śvara*, m. = *kāryādhipa*. *Kāryōdyukta*, mfn. engaged in any business, intent upon any object. *Kāryōdyoga*, m. active engagement in any business. *Kāryōpēkshā*, f. neglect of duty, Hit. *Kāryika*, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat.) pleading a cause in court, Mn. vii, 124.

Kāryin, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat.) one who transacts business, assiduous; seeking for employment; having an object; a party to a suit either as plaintiff or defendant, Mn. viii, ix; (in Gr.) subject to the operation of a grammatical rule, requiring an affix, &c., Pān. Pat. & Kāś.

कार्वटिक kārvaṭika, *as*, m. the chief of a village (*kārvaṭa*), Divyāv.

काशी kārśa, *as*, m. Curcuma Zedoaria, L.

काशिकेयोप कārśakeyo-pūtra, *as*, m. (the first part fr. *kṛiśa*?), N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

काशीन kārśand, mfn. (fr. *kṛiśana*), consisting of pearl or mother-of-pearl, AV. iv, 10, 7 [MSS. *kariand*].

काशीनव kārśānava, mfn. (fr. *kṛiśānu*), fiery, hot, glaring, Bālar.

काशीश्रीय kārśāśīya, *am*, n. (Pān. iv, 2, 80) the Sūtra of Kṛiśāśva, [NBD.]

काशमरी kārśmarī, f., N. of a plant (= *kārshmaryā*, *kāimari*), L.

काश्ये 1. kārśya, *as*, m., N. of a plant (= *kārshya*, *kārshmaryā*), L.; another plant (= *karcūra*), L.; the plant *Artocarpus Lacucha*, L.

काश्ये 2. kārśya, *am*, n. (fr. *kṛiśd*, gaṇa *driḥādi*), emaciation, thinness, *Suśr.*; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; 'smallness (of property),' see *artha-k*.

कार्ष करशा, *as*, m. (√*kṛiśh*; gaṇa *chattrādi*), 'one who ploughs,' a peasant, husbandman, Divyāv.; (*i*), f., see *gomaya-k*.

Kārshaka, *as*, m. id., Kathās.; Rājat. v, 169.

Kārshāpaṇa, *as*, *am*, m. n. (gaṇa *ardharādi*; cf. *karsh*) 'weighing a Karsha, a coin or weight of different values (if of gold, = 16 Māshas, see *karsha*; if of silver, = 16 Panas or 1280 Kowries, commonly termed a Kahān; if of copper, = 80 Rakṭikas or about 176 grains; but accord. to some = only 1 Pana of Kowries or 80 Kowries), Mn. viii, 136; 336; ix, 282; (ifc.) worth so many Kārshāpaṇas, Pān. v, 1, 29; (*am*), n. money, gold and silver, L.; (*ās*), m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, gaṇa *parivādi*; (*as*), m. the chief of this tribe, ib. & iv, 1, 177, Vārt. 2. *Kārshāpāṇāvara*, mfn. having the value of at least one Kārshāpaṇa (as a fine), Mn. viii, 274 & x, 120.

Kārshāpāṇa, *as*, *am*, m. n. a weight or measure = *kārshāpaṇa*, L.

Kārshāpāṇika, m(f)n. worth one Kārshāpaṇa, bought &c. with one Kārshāpaṇa, Pān. v, 1, 25, Vārt. 2; ifc. id. v, 1, 29.

Kārshi, mfn. (cf. *karsh*) drawing, ploughing, VS. vi, 28 [v. l. *kārshin*, MaitrS.; Kāth.]; (*is*), m. fire, Comm. on Un. iv, 128; (*is*), f. drawing, ploughing, cultivation, W.

Kārshika, mfn. (gaṇa *cheddādi*) weighing a Karsha, Mn. viii, 136; Yājñ. i, 364; *Suśr.*; (*as*), m. a coin (= *kārshāpaṇa*), L.; = *kārshaka*, cf. *tila-k*.

Kārshin, mfn. See *kārshi*.

Kārshivāna, *as*, m. (*kārshi* with *i* lengthened), one who ploughs a field, husbandman, AV. vi, 116, 1.

Kārshuka, mfn. = *shaka*, Gal.

Kārshman, *a*, n. the goal of a race-course (a line like a furrow), RV. i, 116, 17; ix, 36, 1 & 74, 8.

कार्ष कārshna, m(f)n. (fr. *kṛiśhṇā*), coming from or belonging to the black antelope, made of the skin of the black antelope, TS. v, 4, 4, 4; Lāty.; Mn. ii, 41; belonging to the dark half of a month; belonging to the god Kṛiśhna or to Kṛiśhna-dvaipaṇa or composed by him &c. (e.g. *kārshna veda*, i.e. the Mahā-bhārata, MBh. i, 261 & 2300), Ragh. xv, 24; belonging to a descendant of Kṛiśhna, gaṇa *karvādi*; (*i*), f. the plant *Asparagus racemosus*, L.; (*am*), n. the skin of the black antelope, AV. xi, 5, 6; N. of two Sāmāns, ArshBr.

Kārshnakarna, mfn. fr. *kṛiśhṇa-k*, gaṇa *suśvāstvādi*.

Kārshnasundari, *ayas*, m. pl. the descendants of Kṛiśhna-sundara, Pān. ii, 4, 68, Kāś.

Kārshnājina, mfn. (fr. *kṛiśhṇājina*), made from the skin of the black antelope, ApŚr. xv, 5.

Kārshnājini, *is*, m. (Pān. ii, 4, 68, Kāś.) 'a son or descendant of Kṛiśhṇājina,' N. of a teacher, *KātyŚr.* i, 6, 23; of a philosopher, Jain.; Bādar.; of an author on law.

Kārshnāyana, *as*, n. a descendant of Kṛiśhṇa, gaṇa 1. *naḍḍi*.

Kārshnāyasa, m(f)n. (fr. *kṛiśhṇāyas*), made

of black iron, ChUp. vi, 1, 6; Mn. xi, 133; MBh. &c.; (am), n. iron, Mn. x, 52; R. i, 38, 20.

Kārṣṇi, *is*, m. (gaṇa *bāhv-ādi*; Gaṇar. 34, Comm.) a son or descendant of Kṛṣṇa, MBh.; BhP.; N. of Viśvaka; of a Deva-gandharva, MBh.; Hariv.; of the god of love, L.; (cf. Hariv. 9209.)

Kārṣṇya, *as*, m. a son or descendant of Kṛṣṇa, gaṇa *gargādi*; (am), n. (gaṇa *driḥhādi*; ifc. f. ā) blackness, black colour, darkness, MBh. i, 4236, Suśr.; Rājat.; iron filings, L.

कार्ष्णं *kārṣṇman*. See *kārṣa*.

कार्ष्ण्यं *kārṣṇmaryā*, *as*, m. (= *kūṣm*) the tree *Gmelina arborea*, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr. — **माया**, m(f) n. made of that tree, ib.

कार्ष्यं *kārṣhya*, *as*, m. the tree *Shorea robusta*, L.; the tree *Artocarpus Lacucha*, L. — **वापा**, n. a forest of *Shorea robusta*, Paṇ. viii, 4, 5.

काल 1. *kāla*, m(f) i, Paṇ. iv, 1, 42) n. (fr. √3. *kal*), black, of a dark colour, dark-blue, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. a black or dark-blue colour, L.; the black part of the eye, Suśr.; the Indian cuckoo, L.; the poisonous serpent Coluber Nāga (= *kāla-sarpa*), Vet.; the plant *Cassia Sophora*, L.; a red kind of *Plumbago*, L.; the resin of the plant *Shorea robusta*, L.; the planet Saturn; N. of Śiva; of Rudra, BhP. iii, 12, 12; of a son of Hrada, Hariv. 189; of the prince Kāla-yavana, BhP. iii, 3, 10; of a brother of king Prasena-jit, Buddh.; of a future Buddha; of an author of Mantras (= *Asva-ghosha*), Buddh.; of a Nāga-rāja, Buddh.; of a Rakṣas, R. vi, 69, 12; of an enemy of Śiva, L.; of a mountain, R. iv, 44, 21; Kāraṇḍ.; of one of the nine treasures, Jain.; a mystical N. of the letter m; (ā), f, N. of several plants (*Indigofera tinctoria*, L.; *Piper longum*, L.; (perhaps) *Ipomoea atropur*, urea, Suśr.; *Nigella indica*, L.; *Rubia Munjista*, L.; *Ruellia longifolia*, L.; *Physalis flexuosa*, L.; *Bignonia suaveolens*, Bhpr.); the fruit of the Kālā, gaṇa *haritaky-ādi*; N. of a *śakti*, Hcat.; of a daughter of Dakṣa (the mother of the Kāleyas or Kālakeyas, a family of Asuras), MBh. i, 2520; Hariv.; N. of Durgā, L.; (i), f. black colour, ink or blacking, L.; abuse, censure, defamation, L.; a row or succession of black clouds, L.; night, L.; a worm or animalcule generated in the acetous fermentation of milk (= *kṣhira-kila* or *kṣhira-kila*), L.; the plant *Kālājāni*, L.; *Ipomoea Turpethum*, L.; a kind of clay, L.; *Bignonia suaveolens*, L.; one of the seven tongues or flames of fire, MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 4; a form of Durgā, MBh. iv, 195; Hariv.; Kum.; one of the Mātṛis or divine mothers, L.; N. of a female evil spirit (mother of the Kālakeyas), Hariv. 11552; one of the sixteen Vidyā-devīs, L.; N. of Satyavati, wife of king Śāntanu and mother of Vyāsa or Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana (after her marriage she had a son Vicitra-vīrya, whose widows were married by Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana, and bore to him Dhṛita-rāṣṭra and Paṇḍu, MBh.; Hariv.; according to other legends Kālī is the wife of Bhīma-sena and mother of Sarvagata, BhP.); (with or without *gaṇā*) N. of a river; (am), n. a black kind of *Agallochum*, L.; a kind of perfume (*kālakolaka*), L.; iron, L. — **kaṇu**, f. Arum *Colocasia*, L. — **kañjā**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a race of Asuras (or Dānavas, MBh. &c.), (some of whom ascended into heaven and there shine as stars), TBr.; Kāth. &c.; (as), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 12940. — **kañjya** = *kañjā*, KaushUp. — **kañjakaṣa**, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1172. — **kañi**, f. a kind of Rakṣas. — **kañtaka**, m. a gallinule, L. — **kañtha**, m. a peacock, L.; a gallinule, L.; a wagtail, L.; a sparrow, L.; = *pīta-sāla*, *sāra* (*Terminalia tomentosa*, W.), L.; N. of Śiva; of a being in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2571. — **kañthaka**, m. a sparrow, Bhpr.; a gallinule, L. — **kandaka**, m. a water-snake, L. — **karpikā**, f. misfortune (predicted as the consequence of having black ears), L. — **karpī**, f. id., L.; N. of Lakṣmī, NṛisUp.; of a Yoginī, Hcat. — **kalāya**, m. Phascolus Max., L. — **kavi**, m., N. of Agni, Hcat. — **kaṣṭūri**, f. *Hibiscus Abelmoschus* (the seeds smelling of musk when rubbed), W. — **kāñjā**, *ās*, m. pl. = *kañjā*, AV. vi, 80, 2; MātṛS. — **kīrti**, m., N. of a king identified with the Asura Suparṇa, MBh. i, 2673. — **kuñja**, m., N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **kuṣṭha**, m. a kind of earth brought from mountains, L. — **i-kūṭa**, m. (n., L.) a poison (contained in a bulbous root or tube), MBh. iii, 540; Pañcat.; a poison (produced at the churning of the ocean, swallowed by Śiva and caus-

ing the blueness of his neck), MBh. i, 1152; BhP. &c.; poison (in general), BhP. iii, 2, 23. — **kūṭaka**, m. a poison (contained in a bulbous root), MBh. i, 5008 ff.; N. of a poisonous plant, L. — **kūṭiya**, n. the legend of Śiva and the poison Kāla-kūṭa, Bālar. — **koṭi**, f., N. of a locality, MBh. iii, 8513; VarBrS. — **klitaka**, n. the indigo plant, ŚāṅkhGr. — **khañja**, *ās*, m. pl. = *kañjā*, MBh. ii, iv; (am), n. the liver, L. — **khañjana**, n. the liver, L. — **khañḍa**, n. id., Bālar.; — **han**, m., N. of Arjuna, L. — **gaṇḍa**, f., N. of a river in Ceylon. — **gaṇḍikā**, f., N. of a river, Rājat. — **gandha**, m. = *kandaka*, W. — **ghata**, m., N. of a Brahman, MBh. i, 2048. — **jihva**, m., 'having a black tongue', N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. lxx, 35. — **i-tāṣ**, f. blackness, Kpr.; (for 2. *kāla-tā*, see p. 278, col. 2.) — **tāla**, m. *Xanthochymus pictorius* (= *tamāla*), L. — **tinduka**, m. a kind of ebony, Bhpr. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8153. — **tantaka**, m., N. of a Nāga (a son of Vāsuki), MBh. i, 2147. — **i-nara**, m., N. of a son of Sabhā-nara (a son of Anu), BhP. ix, 23, 1; (cf. *kāldmala*). — **nābha**, m. (fr. *nābhi*), N. of an Asura, Hariv. 199; BhP.; of a son of Hiranyāksha, Hariv. 195; VP.; of a son of Hiranya-kasipu, BhP. vii, 2, 18; of a son of Vipra-citti and Sighikā, Hariv. 216; VP. — **niryāsa**, m. a fragrant and resinous exudation from the plant *Amryis Agallocha*, L. — **netra**, m(f) n. black-eyed, Kaṇḍ. 106. — **parṇa**, m. *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, L.; (f), f. a dark kind of *Ipomoea*, Npr.; N. of Nirṛiti. — **parvata**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. iii, 15998. — **pātrika**, m. a kind of mendicant whose alms-dish is painted black, Buddh. — **pālaka**, n. a kind of earth, L.; (cf. *kushtha*, *kaṇḍakushtha*). — **piluka**, m. a kind of ebony, L. — **puccha**, *puccha*, m. a species of animal living in marshes, Suśr. (cf. *asila-puccha*); a kind of sparrow, Npr. — **pushpa**, n., N. of a plant (= *kalāya*), Comm. on Śiṣ. xiii, 21. — **prishtha**, m. 'having a black back', a species of antelope, L.; a heron, L.; a bow, L.; Karpā's bow, L. — **peśikā**, f. *Rubia Munjista*, Npr. — **peśi**, f., N. of a plant (= *śyāmā*), L. — **bijaka**, m. a *Diospyros*, L. — **bhāṇḍikā**, f. *Rubia Munjista*, L. — **bhāṇḍirava**, m. a form of Bhairava. — **bhogin**, m. Coluber Naga, Daś. — **malikā**, f. an *Ocimum*, L. — **masi**, f., N. of a river, R. iv, 40, 24; (v.l. *mahi*, Hariv. 12828). — **mahi**, f. = *masi*. — **māna**, m. = *māla*, L. — **māla**, m. *Ocimum sanctum*, Car.; Suśr. — **māla**, m. id., Car. — **mukha**, mfn. black-faced, dark-faced, Pat.; (as), m. a kind of monkey, MBh. iii, 16613; R.; N. of a fabulous people, MBh. ii, 1171; R.; (ā), f., N. of a woman, Paṇ. iv, 1, 58, Kās. — **mushkaka**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **mūla**, m. the plant *Plumbago*, L. — **megha**, m. a black cloud, R.; Kād.; N. of an elephant, Kathās. — **mesikā** or *mesikā*, f. *Rubia Munjista*, L.; *Ipomoea atropurpurea* (?), L. — **meshi**, f. = *mesikā*; *Vernonia anthelmintica*, L. — **yavana**, m., N. of a prince of the Yavanas, Hariv.; VP.; of a tyrannical Asura (the foe of Kṛṣṇa, destroyed by him by a stratagem), ib.; N. of a Dvīpa, Daś. — **i-rātri**, f., *rātri*, f. a dark night, W.; (for 2. *rātri*, see p. 278, col. 3.) — **lavapa**, n. a kind of black factitious and purgative salt (commonly called *viḍ-lavapa*), L. — **loana**, m. 'black-eyed', N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 12941. — **loha**, n. iron, Daś. — **lauha**, n. id., L. — **vadana**, m. 'black-faced', N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 14291; (v.l. *sāla-v*), ib. 2288. — **varātaka**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxxv, 179. — **vāla**, n. a kind of black earth, Npr.; (cf. *pālaka*). — **vāluka**, n. id., ib. — **vāhana**, m. a buffalo, Npr. — **viṣa**, n. (probably) the venom of Coluber Naga, MBh. iii, 141, 14. — **vriksha**, m. a kind of vetch (*Dolichos biflorus*; cf. *kulathā*), W. — **vrikshya**, m., N. of a Rishi, Hariv. 9570. — **vrinta**, m. = *vriksha*, L.; (f), f. the trumpet flower (*Bignonia suaveolens*), L.; *ṛikā*, f. id., Npr. — **velk**, f. 'the time of Saturn', a particular time of the day at which any religious act is improper (half a watch in every day), L. — **sambara**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 9210. — **iśka**, n. the pot-herb *Ocimum sanctum*, Mn. iii, 272; MBh. &c.; *Corchorus capsularis*, L. — **śikā**, m. a black kind of rice, L. — **śibi**, m., N. of a man, Pravar. — **śāla**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. iii, 10820 ff. — **sarpa**, m. the black and most venomous variety of the Cobra, Coluber Naga, Gīt. x, 12; Vet. — **sāra**, mfn. having a black centre or pupil, Naish. vi, 19; (as), m. the black antelope, ib.; a sort of sandal-wood, Bhpr.; N. of a Prākṛit poet. — **aiṅha**, m., N. of a Prākṛit poet. — **sūkariḥ**, f., N. of a woman,

Jain. — **skandha**, m. the plant *Diospyros embryopteris*, Suśr.; the Jamala tree (bearing dark blossoms, *Xanthochymus pictorius*), L.; *Ficus glomerata*, L.; a kind of *Acacia* (*Catechu*), L.; another plant (= *jivaka*), L. — **skandhin**, m. *Ficus glomerata*, L. — **hasti-pura**, n., N. of a town. — **hastisāla**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **hastisvara**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **Kālāguru**, m. (n., L.) a kind of black aloe wood or *Agallochum*, MBh.; R. &c. — **Kālānga**, mfn. having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge), MBh. iv, 231. — **Kālājāi**, f. a kind of cummin, L. — **Kālājina**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. — **Kālājāna**, n. a black unguent, Kum. vii, 20; (f), f. a small shrub (used as a purgative), L. — **Kālāṇḍaja**, m. 'the black bird', Indian cuckoo, Daś. — **Kālānusāra**, n., N. of the powder called *tagara*, q. v., L.; yellow sandal, L. — **Kālānusārin**, m. benzoin or benjamin, Suśr.; (iṅf), f. id., Car. — **Kālānusārivā**, f. id., Suśr. — **Kālānusārya**, m., n. id., L.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; (as or am), m. n. a yellow fragrant wood, L.; *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L.; (am), n. the powder *tagara*, q. v., L. — **Kālānusāryaka**, n. gum benzoin or benjamin, L. — **Kālā-mukha**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect; (cf. *kālī-m*). — **Kālāma**, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Hariv. 8653. — **Kālāyasa**, n. (fr. *dyas*), iron, R.; Hariv. &c.; (mfn.) made of iron, R. vii, 8, 15; — **maya**, m(f) n. id., R. v, 49, 32. — **Kālāśoka**, m., N. of a king (probably N. of the celebrated king Candragupta, q. v.). — **Kālāsuhrid**, m. 'an enemy of Kālā', N. of Śiva, L. — **Kālī** — **√kṛi**, to blacken, Kād.; Hcar. — **Kālōdaka**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. xiii, 1746; of an ocean, R. iv, 40, 36. — **Kālōdayin**, m. 'the black Udayin', N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, Buddh.

1. **Kālaka**, mfn. (Paṇ. v, 4, 33) dark-blue, black, Lalit.; freckled (? or 'dark', with anger), Pat.; (as), m. a freckle ('black colour'), Pat.; the black part of the eye, Suśr.; a water-snake, L.; a kind of grain, Suśr.; (in alg.) the second unknown quantity, Bijag.; N. of a Rakṣas, R. iii, 29, 30; of an Asura, Hariv.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS.; of a dynasty, VP.; (*kālākā*), f. a kind of bird, Vś. xxiv, 35; (*gaṇa śhūldi*) N. of a female evil spirit (mother of the Kālakeyas; daughter of Dakṣa, R.; also of Vaiśvānara, Hariv. & BhP.), MBh. &c.; (*kālīkā*), f. blackness or black colour, L.; ink or blacking, L.; a dark spot, rust, VarBrS.; a fault or flaw in gold, L.; change of complexion, L.; the liver, Comm. on Yājñ.; a particular blood-vessel in the ear, Suśr.; the line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel, L.; a multitude of clouds, R. ii; Ragh. xi, 15; snow, L.; fog, L.; the female of the bird *Aṅgāraka*, Pat.; a female crow, L.; the female of the bird *Turdus macrourus* (commonly *śyāmā*), L.; a scorpion, L.; a small worm or animalcule formed by the fermentation of milk, L.; N. of several plants (*Vriśchika-pattra*, *Valeriana Jaṭāmāṣi*, a kind of *Terminalia*, a branch of *Trichosanthes dioeca*), L.; a kind of fragrant earth, L.; a N. or form of Durgā, L.; a girl of four years old who personates the goddess Durgā at a festival held in honour of that deity, L.; a kind of female genius, MBh. ii, 457; Hariv. 9532; one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2632; N. of a Vidyadhārī, Kathās. cviii, 177; of a Kīrtanī, L.; of a Yoginī, L.; of an attendant of the fourth Arhat, Jain.; of a river, MBh. iii, 8134; (am), n. a worm-hole (in wood), VarBrS.; the liver, L.; N. of a pot-herb, Bhpr. — **vana**, m., N. of a mountain, Paṇ. ii, 4, 10, Pat. — **vrikshya**, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. ii, 299; xii, 3059 & 3849; (cf. *kāla-v*). — **Kālākākranda**, m., N. of two Sāmans. — **Kālākāsha**, m. 'black-eyed', N. of an Asura, Hariv. 14289; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2571. — **Kālākārya**, m., N. of a Jaina teacher and astronomer. — **Kālākendra**, m., N. of a prince of the Dānavas, R.

Kālakeya, *as*, m. (a metron. fr. *kālākā*), N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2286; (ās), m. pl., N. of a Dānava race, MBh.; Hariv.; R. vii, 12, 2.

Kālala, mfn., gaṇa *siddhādi*.

1. **Kālīka**, *as*, m. a species of heron (*Ardea jaculator*), L. (v.l. *kālīka*); N. of a kind of the Nāgas, Lalit.; of a prince, Pañcat. — **Kālīkākārya**, m., v.l. for *kālākā*, q. v. — **Kālīkākārya**, m. = *kālākārya*.

1. **Kālīkā** (f. of 1. *kālaka*, q. v.) — **krama**, m., N. of a work (= *kālī-kr*). — **guru**, *avas*, m. pl., N. of certain authors of mystical prayers. — **grantha**, m. a medical work. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **purāṇa**, n. 'the Purāṇa of Kālīka' (i. e.

of Durgā, N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — *mukha*, m., N. of a Rakshas, R. iii, 29, 30. — *rahasya*, n., N. of a work. — *vrata*, n., N. of a ceremony, Kālp. *Kālikāśrama*, m., N. of a hermitage, MBh. xiii, 17 to. *Kālikā-stotra*, n., N. of a Stotra. *Kālikā-kōpanishad*, f., N. of an Upanishad. *Kālikā-papurāṇa*, n. = *kālikā-pur*.

Kālikeya, mfn. relating to Kālikā, BrahmaP. *Kāli-tarā*, f. (compar.), Pāp. v, 3, 55, Pat. *Kāliman*, ā, m. blackness, Śiś. iv, 57; Hit. &c. *Kālim-mānyā*, f. thinking oneself to be Kāli, Pāp. vi, 3, 66, Kās.

Kāliya, as, m., N. of a Nāga (inhabiting the Yamunā, slain by Kṛishṇa, also written *kāliya*, VP.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. — *jīta*, m. 'destroyer of Kāliya', N. of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu, L. — *damana*, m. id., L.

Kāliyaka, am, n. (= *kāliya*) a yellow fragrant wood (perhaps sandal-wood or Agallochum), L. *Kāliḥ*, mfn., *gana pīchādū*.

Kālī (f. of 1. *kāla*, q. v.) — *kula-sarvasva*, n., N. of a work. — *krama*, m. = *kālikā-kr*. — *tattva*, n., N. of a work. — *tanaya*, m. 'son (or favourite) of Durgā', a buffalo, L.; (cf. *hanṣa-kālī*), L. — *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *purāṇa*, n. 'the Purāṇa of Kāli', N. of an Upa-purāṇa. — *manu*, *avas*, m. pl., N. of certain mystical prayers. — *māhātmya*, n. = *devi-māh*. — *mukha*, ās, m. pl., N. of a religious sect; (cf. *kālā-m*). — *yantra*, n., N. of a Yantra. — *rahasya*, n., N. of a work. — *vīlāsā-tantra*, n. id. — *vīlāsin*, m. 'the husband of Kāli', a form of Śiva, Daś. — *samastamantra*, m., N. of a Mantra. — *sahasra-nāman*, n., N. of a work. — *śāstra-tantra*, n. id. — *hṛida-ya*, n. id. *Kāly-upanishad*, f., N. of an Up.

Kāliya, as, m. = *kāliya*; (am), n. a dark kind of sandal-wood, Suśr. — *damana*, m. = *kāliya-jit*, Gal. — *mardana*, m. id., Gal.

Kāliyaka, am, n. = *kāliyaka*, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; (as, am), m. n. a kind of turmeric (Curcuma xanthorrhiza), L.; (as), m., N. of a Nāga (different fr. Kāliya), MBh. i, 1555.

1. *Kāleya*, am, n. (fr. 1. *kāla*), the liver, L.; a yellow fragrant wood, Kum. vii, 9; saffron, L.

2. *Kāleya*, as, m. (metron. fr. *kālā*), N. of a Nāga (= Kāliya), L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a family of Daityas, MBh. iii; BHP.

Kāleyaka, as, m. the plant Curcuma xanthorrhiza, L.; a particular part of the intestines (different fr. the liver), Suśr.; a disease like jaundice, Suśr.; a dog (for *kauḍ*), Hcar.; (am), n. a fragrant wood, R.

काल 2. *kālā*, as, m. (√3. *kal*, 'to calculate or enumerate'), [f. f. ā, RPrāt.], a fixed or right point of time, a space of time, time (in general), AV. xix, 53 & 54; ŚBr. &c.; the proper time or season for (gen., dat., loc., in comp., inf., or Pot. with *yad*, e. g. *kālāḥ prasthānasya* or *oṇāya* or *oṇe*, time for departure; *kriyā-kāla*, time for action, Suśr.; *nāyam kālā vilambitum*, this is not the time to delay, Nal.; *kālā yad bhūjīta bhavām*, it is time for you to eat, Pāp. iii, 3, 168, Kās.), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; occasion, circumstance, MBh. xii, 2050; Mṛicch.; season, R. &c.; meal-time (twice a day, hence *ubhau kālau*, 'in the morning and in the evening', MBh. i, 4623; *śaśhthe kālē*, 'in the evening of the third day', MBh.; *śaśhthānma-kālā*, 'one who eats only at the sixth meal-time, i. e. who passes five meals without eating and has no meal till the evening of the third day', Mn. xi, 200; or without *anna*, e. g. *caturtha-kālam*, 'at the fourth meal-time, i. e. at the evening of the second day', Mn. xi, 209; hour (hence *śaśhthe kālē* 'hnaḥ', 'at the sixth hour of the day, i. e. at noon', Vikr.); a period of time, time of the world (= *yuga*), Rājāt.; measure of time, prosody, Prāt.; Pāp.; a section, part, VPrāt.; the end, ChUp.; death by age, Suśr.; time (as leading to events, the causes of which are imperceptible to the mind of man), destiny, fate, MBh.; R. &c.; time (as destroying all things), death, time of death (often personified and represented with the attributes of Yama, regent of the dead, or even identified with him: hence *kālam* /i or *kālam* /vri, 'to die', MBh. &c.; *kāla* in this sense is frequently connected with *antaka*, *mṛityu*, e. g. *abhy-adhāvata prajāḥ kālā iśvāntakāḥ*, 'he attacked the people like Time the destroyer', R. iii, 7, 9; cf. *kāln-taka*; *kālī* personified is also a Devarshi in Indra's court, and a son of Dhruva, MBh. i, 2585; Hariv.; VP.); (am), acc. ind. for a certain time (e. g. *ma-*

hāntam kālam, for a long time, Pañcat.;) *nitya-k*°, constantly, always, Mn. ii, 58 & 73; *dirgha-k*°, during a long time, Mn. viii, 145; (ena), instr. ind. in the course of time, Mn. ix, 246; MBh. &c.; with *gacchatā*, id., VP.; *dirghena kālena*, during a long time, MBh.; after a long time, R. i, 45, 40; *kālena mahatā* or *bahunā*, id.; (āt), abl. ind. in the course of time, Mn. viii, 251; *kālasya dirghasya* or *mahataḥ*, id., Mn.; MBh. &c.; *kāsyā-cit kālasya*, after some time, MBh. i, 5299; Hariv.; (t), loc. ind. in time, seasonably, RV. x, 42, 9; ŚBr.; (cf. *a-kāle*); *kāle gacchati*, in the course of time; *kāle yāte*, after some time; *kāle kule*, always in time, MBh. l, 1680; Ragh. iv, 6; [cf. *kūp*; Lat. *calen-de*; Hib. *ceal*, 'death and everything terrible.' — *karapa*, n. appointing or fixing a time. — *karman*, n. 'time's act', death, R. vi, 72, 11. — *kalpa*, mfn. like death, fatal, deadly. — *kāra*, mfn. making or producing time, SvetUp. — *kārita*, mfn. effected or brought about by or in time; (cf. *kāla-kṛita*). — *knāṭha*, m., N. of Yama, L. — 2. *kāṭa*, m. id., L.; (for 1. & 3. see p. 277, col. 1, and p. 279, col. 2). — *kṛit*, m. 'producing the times, i. e. seasons', the sun, L. — *kṛita*, mfn. produced by time, Suśr.; appointed (as to time), lent or deposited (by a giver) for a certain time, Yājñ. ii, 58; (*kāla-kṛita*) Mn. viii, 348; (as), m. (= *kṛit*) the sun, L.; time, L. — *kaumndī*, f., N. of a work. — *krama*, m. lapse of time, Kathās.; (epa), instr. ind. in process of time; (āt), abl. ind. id., Pañcat.; Kathās. — *kriyā*, f. 'fixing the times', N. of a chapter of the Sūrya-siddhānta; death, Buddh. — *kshepa*, m. allowing time to pass away, delay, loss of time, Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; *a-kālakshepa*, ind. without delay, Śak. — *gata*, mfn. dead, Lalit. — *gati*, f. lapse of time, W. — *gupta*, m., N. of a Vaiśya, Daś. — *granthi*, m. 'a joint of time', year, L. — *ghāṭin*, mfn. (said of a poison) killing in the course of time (i. e. by degrees, slowly), Suśr. — *caakra*, n. the wheel of time (time represented as a wheel which always turns round), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a given revolution of time, cycle [according to the Jainas, the wheel of time has twelve Aras or spokes and turns round once in 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years; cf. *ava-sarpiṇī* and *ul-s*]; the wheel of fortune (sometimes regarded as a weapon), R.; N. of a Tantra, Buddh.; (as), m., N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 151; — *jātaka*, n., — *prakāśa*, m., N. of works. — *oodita*, mfn. announced by Death; — *karman*, mfn. acting under the influence of fate. — *jośhaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *śhika* and *toyaka*), MBh. vi, 353; VP. — *jūṣa*, mfn. knowing the fixed times or seasons, Mn. vii, 217; Ragh. xii, 33; (as), m. an astrologer, W.; a cook, L. — *jūṣā*, n. knowledge of the fixed times or seasons, Jyot.; VP.; N. of several medical works (by Malladeva, Śambū-nātha, and others). — *jūṣān*, mfn. knowing the fixed times or seasons, L. — *tattvārṇava*, m. 'ocean of the truth of time', N. of a work. — *tantra-kavi*, m. an astrologer. — *tara*, m. (compar.), Pāp. v, 3, 55, Pat. — *tarāṅga*, m. the first part of the Smṛity-artha-sāgara by Nṛ-siṅha. — *tas*, ind. in the course of time, Kathās. vi, 101. — 2. *tā*, f. seasonableness, timeliness, Ghap. — *tulya*, mfn. like death, deadly. — *toyaka*, see *jośhaka*. — *traya*, n. the three times, i. e. past, present, and future. — *tritaya*, n. id. — *daṇḍa*, m. the staff of death, death, MBh.; R. &c. — *damani*, f. 'conquering Kāla', N. of Durgā. — *dāsa*, m. = *tintidā* (?), L. — *divākara*, m., N. of a work. — *dūta*, m. the angel of death, Heat.; an omen pointing to death, Kād. — *deśa-vibhāga*, m. the difference of time and locality, Suśr. — *dharma*, m. the law or rule or operation of time, death, dying, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; line of conduct suitable to any time or season; influence of time, seasonableness; effects suited to the time or season. — *dharman*, m. the law or operation of time, death, MBh.; Hariv. — *dhārāṇā*, f. 'prolongation of time', a pause, RPrāt. — 2. *nara*, m. 'a time-man', i. e. (in astrol.) the figure of a man's body on the various limbs of which the twelve signs of the zodiac are distributed for the purpose of foretelling future destinies, Comm. on VarBr. — *nātha*, m. 'the lord of time', N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10368. — *nidhi*, m., N. of Śiva. — *nityoga*, m. 'time's ordinance', fate, destiny, W. — *nirūpapa*, n. chronology. — *nirūpaya*, m. 'determination or fixing of times', N. of a work (composed 1336 A. D., also called *kāla-mādhaviya*, by Mādhavācārya). — *andrikā*, *dipikā*, f., — *prakāśa*, m., — *sikṣā*, f., — *siddhānta*, m., N. of works. — *nirvāha*, m. providing for daily wants. — *nemi*,

m. 'felly of the wheel of time', N. of an Asura (slain by Kṛishṇa, identified with Kapsa), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 82, 64; N. of a son of the Brāhmaṇa Yājña-soma, Kathās. x, 7; — *purāṇa*, n., N. of a legendary work; — *ripu*, *-han*, *-hara*, (*-nemy*)-*ari*, m. 'destroyer of Kāla-nemi', N. of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu, L. — *nemin*, mfn. having the fellys of Kāla as a weapon, Hariv. 2640; (ī), m. — *nemi*, ib. seqq. — *pakva*, mfn. ripened or matured by time, i. e. naturally (opposed to *agni-p*°), Mn. vi, 17 & 21; Yājñ. iii, 49; 'ripe for death', destined to die, MBh. vii. — *patha*, m., N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh. xiii, 249. — *paripāka*, m. 'time-ripening', the change of times, Bālār. — *parivāsa*, m. standing for a time (so as to become stale or fermented), W. — *paryaya*, m. the revolution or course of time; (āt), abl. ind. in the course of time, Heat. — *pāsa*, m. Yama's noose or death, Kād.; — *parita*, mfn. destined to death, Car. — *pāśika*, m. 'having Yama's noose', an executioner, Mudr. — *purusha*, m. = *nara*, time personified, VarBrS.; a servant of the god of death, Kād. — *pūga*, m. 'a time-heap', a long time, *gasya mahataḥ*, after a long time, MBh. ii, 1329. — *prabodhin*, mfn. awakening in time (as a Mantra), Kathās. xcii, 68. — *prabhāta*, n. 'the dawning of the best season', the two months following the rainy season, autumn, L. — *prārūḍha*, mfn. too long developed, overgrown, overripe. — *priya*, N. of a place consecrated to the sun; — *nātha*, m., N. of a Liṅga in Ujjayinī (= Mahākāla), Uttarar.; Mālatim.; Mcar. — *bhāksha*, m. 'time-devourer', N. of Śiva. — *bhāga*, m. a degree of time, Sūryas. — *bhṛit*, m. (cf. *kṛit*), the sun, L. — *mayūkha*, m. = *tīhi-m*° or *samaya-m*°, qq. vv. — *mahiman*, m. the power of time. — *mādhava*, m., N. of a work on jurisprudence; — *kārikā*, f. a metrical version of the same work. — *mārtāṇḍa*, m., N. of a work. — *māhātmya*, n. = *mahimān*. — *mūrti*, f. time personified. — *yāpa*, m. allowing time to pass, delaying, procrastination, Hit. — *yāpa*, n. id., ib. — *yukta*, m. n. the fifty-second year in the sixty years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS. — *yoga*, m. connection with or consequence of fate or destiny, MBh. iii; Hariv. — *yogin*, m. 'reigning over destiny', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1162. — 2. *rātri*, *-rātri*, f. the night of all-destroying time, night of destruction at the end of the world (often personified and identified with Durgā or with one of her Śaktis), MBh.; R. &c.; the night of a man's death, Pañcat.; a particular night in the life of a man (on the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventy-seventh year, after which period a man is exempt from attention to the usual ordinances), L.; N. of a Brāhmaṇa woman (skilled in magic), Kathās. xx, 104. — *rudra*, m. Rudra regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world, DevibhP. — *rūpa-dhṛiṣṭi*, mfn. wearing the form of Yama or death. — *rūpin*, m. id., N. of Śiva. — *vat*, mfn. connected with time or with the future (as hope), MBh. i, 5629; R.; (tī), f., N. of a daughter of Kālā-jihva, Kathās. cx, 34. — *vikrama*, m. power of time, death. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the times, R. iv, 32, 13. — *vidyā*, f. knowledge of the calendar. — *vidvas*, mfn. (perf. p. P.) 'knowing the seasons', a maker of calendars, VarBrS. — *vidhāna*, m., N. of a work. — *vidhṛiti*, f. lapse of time, Bhpr. — *vidhvāṇsana*, m. (scil. *rasa*) N. of a particular drug or medicine. — *viprakarṣa*, m. interval of time, APrāt.; Prabh. — *vibhakti*, f. a section or part of time, Mn. i, 24. — *vibhāga*, m. id., MBh.; Pāp. iii, 3, 137. — *vi-veka*, m., N. of a work (by Jīmūta-vihāna). — *vid-dhi*, f. periodical interest (payable monthly, &c.), Mn. viii, 153; Gaut.; (cf. 2. *kālaka*). — *vega*, m., N. of a Nāga (a son of Vasuki), MBh. i, 2147. — *vyāpin*, mfn. filling all time, everlasting. — *vrata*, n., N. of a ceremony. — *śakti*, f. the Śakti or all-destroying time, Vcar. — *samrodha*, m. remaining for a long time (in the possession of any one), Mn. viii, 143. — *sambhāṭa*, f., N. of an astronomical work (written in Jaina Prakṛit, by Kālakācārya). — *samkarṣaḥ*, f. a girl nine years old who personates Durgā at a festival in honour of this goddess. — *samkarṣin*, mfn. shortening time (as a Mantra), Kathās. lxviii, 65. — *samkhyā*, f. fixing or calculating the time, Pañcat. — *samgraha*, m. period of time, term, R. iv, 31, 8. — *sadrīsa*, mfn. 'conformable to time', seasonable; death-like. — *samanvita*, mfn. 'possessed by death', dead, R. ii, 65, 16. — *samāyukta*, mfn. id., R. vi, 93, 23. — *sampanna*, mfn. effected by time; dated, bearing a

कालाल *kālvāla*, mfn. 'bald (?)', only *kāl-vālī-kṛita*, mfn. made bald (?), ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 3.

काव *kāva*, am, n. (fr. *kav*), N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.

कावचिक *kāvachika*, am, n. (fr. *kāvaca*), a multitude of men in armour, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 41.

कावट *kāvaṭa*, am, n. a district containing 100 Grāmas, L. (cf. *karvaṭa*).

कावतिक्ष *kāvatiṣṭhā*, f. a district of 300 Grāmas, L.

कावन्ध *kāvandha*, mf(i)n. (fr. *kāv*), having the appearance of a headless trunk, Śi. xix, 51.

कावष *kāvasha*, ana, n. (fr. *kavāsh*), N. of a Sāman.

कावशेय *kāvashēya* or *kāv*, as, m. a patr. of Tura, ŚBr. ix, x, xiv; AitBr. viii, 21; BhP.

कावार *kāvāra*, am, n. the aquatic plant Vallisneria, L.; (f.) f. 'keeping off the water,' an umbrella (esp. one without a stick), L.

काविराज *kāvīrāj*, f, f. a metre consisting of 9 + 12 + 19 syllables, RPrāt.

कावित्य *kāvitya*. See *kāliya*.

कावुक *kā-vṛika*, as, m. a gallinaceous fowl (= *kukkuṭa*, *krikavāku*), L.; the ruddy goose (*Anas Casarca*, = *koka*), L.; a small singing bird (*Loxia philippensis*), L.

कावेर *kāvera*, am, n. saffron, L.; (i), f. turmeric, L.; a courtesan, harlot, L.; N. of a river in the Dekhan (accord. to a tradition [Hariv. 1421 f.; 1761 f.] daughter of Yuvanāśva and wife of Jahnū, changed by her father's curse from one half of the Gaṅgā into the river Kaverī, therefore also called *Ardha-gaṅgā* or *-jāhnavī*), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.

कावेराक *kāverākā*, as, m. a patr. of Rajata-nābhi, AV. viii, 10, 2S; (*ikā*), f., N. of the river Kaverī.

कावेरापि *kāverāpi*, gaja *gahādī*.

कावेरापिया *kāverāpiya*, mfn. fr. *°raṇi*, ib.

काव्य *kāvya*, mfn. (fr. *kav*), endowed with the qualities of a sage or poet, descended or coming from a sage, prophetic, inspired, poetical, RV. i, 117, 12; viii, 8, 11; VS.; AV.; [*kāvya*], mfn. id., RV. v, 39, 5; x, 144, 2; VS.; m(f)(ā)n. coming from or uttered by the sage Uśanas, Parāś.; MBh. ii, 2097; (*dv*), m. (gaja *kuru-ādī*) a patr. of Uśanas, RV.; TS. &c.; of the planet Śukra, VarBṛS.; Sarvad.; (*dv*), m. pl. poems, MBh. ii, 453; a class of Manes, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; Mn. iii, 199; the descendants of Kavi, VP.; (*dv*), f. intelligence, L.; N. of a female fiend (= *pūtanā*), L.; (*kāvya*), n. wisdom, intelligence, prophetic inspiration, high power and art (often in pl.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xi; a poem, poetical composition with a coherent plot by a single author (opposed to an *Itihāsa*), R.; Sāh. &c.; term for the first tetrastrich in the metre *Shat-pada*; a kind of drama of one act, Sāh. 546; a kind of poem (composed in Sanskrit interspersed with Prakṛit), Sāh. 563; happiness, welfare, L. — **kartri**, m. a poet, Subh. — **kalpa-latā**, f., N. of a work on poetical poems; — **vṛitti**, f. a Comm. by Amara-candra on the last work; — **vṛitti-parimala**, m. another Comm. on the preceding work. — **kāma-dhenu**, f., N. of a Comm. by Vopa-deva on his work called *Kavi-kalpadruma*. — **goshthi**, f. a conversation on poetry, Kād. — **caṇḍrikā**, f., N. of a work on artificial poems by Kavi-candra; another work on the same subject by Nyāya-vāgīśa. — **caura**, m. a robber of other poems, plagiarist, L. — **tā**, f. the being a poetical composition, Sāh. — **tva**, n. id., ib. — **devī**, f., N. of a princess who erected a statue of Śiva called *Kāvya-devīśvara*. — **prakāśa**, m. 'illustration of poetry,' N. of a work on rhetoric or the composition of artificial poems by Mamūṭa; — **ṭikā**, **-dīpikā**, f., **-nidarśana**, n., **-pradīpa**, m., **-mañjarī**, f., **-saṃketā**, m., N. of commentaries on Mamūṭa's work. — **pradīpa**, m., N. of a Comm. on the *Kāvya-prakāśa*. — **mīmāṃsaka**, m. a rhetorician, Comm. on Śāk. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. theory of poetry, Sarvad.; N. of a work on it. — **rasa**, m. the flavour or sweetness of poetry, ŚāṅgP. — **rasika**, mfn. having a taste for poetical compositions, Śrut. — **rākehaṇa**, n., N. of an artificial poem. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. illustration of poetry or rhetoric. — **liṅga**, n. a kind of *Alaṅkāra* or figure of rhetoric in which a statement is explained or made clearer by giving the reason for

it, Kpr. x, 28. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work. — **ās-stra**, n., N. of a short work on poetics. — **sam-
hāra**, m. the benediction pronounced at the end of a play, Sāh. — **samjivani**, f., **-sāra-saṃgraha**, m., N. of works. — **śuddhī**, f., N. of a Comm. on a work on artificial poems. — **hāsa**, n. a farce. — **Kāvya-dāra**, m., N. of a work on poetics by Daṇḍin; — **-mānjana**, n., N. of a Comm. on it. — **Kāvya-mṛta**, m., N. of a work. — **Kāvya-lakṣaṇa**, m., N. of a work on poetics by Vāmana; — **-vṛitti**, f., N. of Vāmana's Comm. on it. — **Kāvya-lōka**, m., N. of a work on poetics, Comm. on Pratāpar. lxiii, 19. — **Kāvya-śataka**, n., N. of a work by Sūrya. — **Kāvya-dāya**, m., N. of a work.

Kāvyaśana, as, m. a patr. fr. *kāvya*, gaṇa 1. **na-
ḍḍi**; (cf. Gaṇar. 233 & 236.)

काश *kāś*, cl. 1. **ā. kāśate** (perf. *caśāse*, 3. pl. *°śire*), to be visible, appear, MBh. &c.; to shine, be brilliant, have an agreeable appearance, ib.; cl. 4. *kātyate*, Dhātup. xxvi, 53; Intens. P. **ā. cākaśiti**, *cākaśyate*, to shine brightly, ŚBr. ii; *KātyŚr.*; to see clearly, survey, ŚBr. xi; Pāṇ. vii, 3, 87; Vārt. 1, Pat.

1. **Kāśa**, as, m. 'the becoming visible, appearance,' only in *sa-kāśa*, q. v.; N. of a man, gaṇa *ad-
vādi*; of a prince (the son of Suhotra and father of Kāśi-rāja), Hariv.; VP.; a species of grass (*Saccha-
rum spontaneum*, used for mats, roofs, &c.; also personified, together with the Kuśa grass, as one of Yama's attendants), Kauś.; R.; Kum. &c.; (*ā*, i), f. id., L.; (*am*), n. id., L. — **kṛitana**, m. (ganas *upakāśi* and *arihaṇḍi*) N. of a grammarian (quoted by Kaiy. & others); N. of a philosopher, Bādar.; (mf)(ā)n. taught by Kāśakṛitni, Pat.; (mf)(ā)n. study-
ing Kāśakṛitni's doctrines, Pat. — **°kṛitana**, mfn. relating to Kāśa-kṛitna, gaṇa *arihaṇḍi*. — **°kṛitani**, m., N. of a teacher, KātyŚr.; of a philo-
sopher, Pat. — **ja**, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 82. — **paṇ-
dra**, as, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. viii, 2084. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of the grass *Saccharum
spontaneum*, Lāty.; BhP. — **Kāśādī**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iv, 2, 80; Gaṇar. 296).

Kāśaka, as, m. the grass *Saccharum spontaneum*, L.; N. of the prince Kāśa, Hariv. 1733 (v. l. *śika*). — **Kāśaya**, as, m., N. of a son of Kāśa or Kāśi, Hariv. 1734; of the country of the Kāśis, Comm. on Uṇ. iv, 117.

Kāśī, f., m. 'shining,' the sun, L.; the clenched hand, fist, handfist, RV. iii, 30, 5; vii, 104, 8; viii, 78, 10; Kauś.; N. of a prince (the ancestor of the kings of Kāśi, of the family of Bharata, son of Suhotra and grandfather of Dhruvantari, Hariv. 1734; the son of Kāśya and grandson of Suhotra, BhP. ix, 17, 4); (*dyas*), m. pl. the descendants of this prince, BhP. ix, 17, 10; N. of the people of Kāśi, ŚBr. xiii; MBh. &c.; (*is*), f. 'the splendour,' N. of a celebrated city and place of pilgrimage (the modern Benares, usually written Kāśī, q. v.), Uṇ. iv, 119; fine cotton or silk (from Kāśī), Divyāv. — **kanvā**, f. a girl or virgin from Kāśī, MBh. v. — **kosaliya**, mfn. connected with or coming from Kāśi and Kosala, Pat. — **khaṇḍa**, n. the section of the Skanda-purāna treating of Benares. — **nagara**, n. 'the city of the Kāśis,' Benares, MBh. v. — **nātha**, m., N. of a man. — **pa**, m. a sovereign of the Kāśis, MBh. i, 1809; VarBṛS. — **pati**, n. id., MBh. i, 4083; Bhag.; N. of Divo-dāsa Dhanvantari (a king of Benares, author of certain medical works and teacher of the Āyur-veda; he is often confounded with the celestial namesake, the physician of the gods), Suśr. — **purī**, f. = **na-
gara**, MBh. xiii, 7785. — **manuṣa**, m. a man from Kāśi, VarBṛS. — **rāja**, m. = **ja**, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; N. of the Dānava Dirgha-jihva, MBh. i, 2676; of Divo-dāsa Dhanvantari, Suśr.; of Pratardana Daivodāsi, RAnukr.; of a grandfather of Dhanvan-
tari, VP.; of a prince who has been killed by his wife, VarBṛS. — **rājan**, m. = **ja**, MBh. v. — **rāma**, m., N. of a scholar (who commented on the Tithi-
tattva and several other works). — **vilāsa**, m. = **kāśi-
vil**. — **Kāśīśa**, m. 'the lord of the Kāśis,' N. of Divo-dāsa, W.; N. of Śiva, W.; (*am*), n. wrongly
spelt for *kāśisa*, q. v. — **Kāśīśvara**, m. a sovereign
of the Kāśis, MBh. iii, 6027; N. of a grammarian.
Kāśyādī, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iv, 2, 116).

Kāśika, mf(ā), f, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 116), coming from Kāśi, Pat.; Lalit.; silken, Divyāv.; (*as*), m., N. of a prince (see *kāśaka*); (*dv*), f. (scil. *purī*) 'the city of the Kāśis,' Benares; (with or without *vṛitti*) 'the Comm. composed or used in Kāśi,' N. of a Comm. on

Pāṇ. by Vāmana and Jayāditya. — **vastra**, n. fine cotton from Kāśi, Kāraṇḍ. — **sūkṣhma**, n. id., L.

Kāśikā (f. of *kāśika*, q. v.) — **tilaka**, n., N. of a poem by Nīla-kaptha. — **nyāsa**, see *-vivaraṇa-
pañjikā*. — **priya**, m. 'dear to the Kāśika city,' N. of the king Divo-dāsa, L. — **vivaraṇa-pañjikā**, f., N. of a Comm. on the *Kāśikā vṛitti* by Jinendra-
buddhi (also called *kā-nyāsa* or *°kā-nyāsa-pañ-
jikā*).

Kāśin, mfn. (only ifc.) shining, appearing, having the semblance of (e.g. *jita-k*), appearing or be-
having like a conqueror, MBh.; *jaya-k*, id., BhP. iv, 10, 15; (i), m., N. of a man (as son of Brahman Kavi), MBh. xiii, 4150.

Kāśila, mfn., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80.

Kāśishpa, mfn. shining, brilliant, BhP. iv, 30, 6.

Kāśi, f. = *kāśi*, Benares, q. v.; N. of the wife of Sudeva and mother of Supārva, Hariv. 9204; VP. — **khaṇḍa**, n. = *kāśi-kh*. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of Benares,' N. of Śiva, L.; of several men; — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a man. — **pati**, m. a sovereign of Benares, R. i, 12, 22 (*kāśi-p*), ed. Bomb. i, 13, 23; N. of a dramatist. — **prakāśa**, **-praghaṭṭaka**, m., N. of works. — **māhātmya**, n. 'the glory of Benares,' a section of the Brahmapur. — **mokṣha**, m., N. of a work. — **rāja**, m. a sovereign of Benares, MBh. iv, 2351 (*kāśi-r*), ed. Bomb. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a work. — **setu**, m., N. of a work. — **stotra**, n., N. of a panegyric poem on Benares.

Kāśiya, mfn. fr. *kāśa*, gaṇa *utkarādī*; fr. *kāśi*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 113; (*as*), m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *kāśi-rāja*), VP.

Kāśya, as, m. (fr. *kāśi*), a prince of the Kāśis, R. vii, 38, 19; (*āś*), m. pl., N. of a dynasty, VP.; (i), f. a princess of the Kāśis, MBh. i, 3785.

1. **Kāśya**, as, m. 'belonging to the Kāśis, ruling over the Kāśis,' a king of Kāśi (as Dhṛitarāṣṭra, ŚBr. xiii; or Ajāta-kṣatru, ib. xiv), ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; N. of a king (the father of Kāśyapa and ancestor of Kāśi-rāja Dhanvantari, Hariv. 1521; the son of Suhotra [cf. *kāśa*], BhP. ix, 17, 3; the son of Senā-jit, Bh. ix, 21, 23; VP.); (*dv*), f. (Gaṇar. 37, Comm.) a princess of Kāśi, MBh.; Hariv.

Kāśyaka, as, m. a king of Kāśi, Hariv. 1520.

Kāśyāyana, as, m. a patr. fr. 1. *kāśya*, gaṇa 1. *naḍḍi*.

काश 2. *kāśa*, wrongly spelt for *kāśa*, q. v.

काशफरी *kāśapharī*, f., gaṇa *nady-ādī*.

Kāśaphareya, mfn. fr. *°pharī*, ib.

काशश्च *kā-śabda*, as, m. the sound *kā*.

काशात्मलि *kā-śātmali*, is, f. a kind of silk-cotton tree, Bombax heptaphyllum, L.

काशि *kāśi*, *kāśika*. See col 2.

Kāśin, **kāśishpa**, **kāśi**. See above.

काशीत *kāśita*, am, n., N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

काशु *kāśū*, ūs, f. = *vikala-dhātu*, Comm. on Uṇ. i, 87; an iron spear (= *kāśū*), ib. — **kāra**, n. the Areca or betel-nut tree, W.

काशेय *kāśeya*. See above.

काशेरुयज्ञिक *kāśeruyajñika*, mfn. fr. *kāseru-
yajña*, Pat.

काश्मीर *kāśmīra*, f. the plant *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhārī), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Mālatim.

Kāśmārya, as, m. (= *kāśrhu*) id., MBh.; Suśr.

काश्मल्य *kāśmalya*, am, n. (fr. *kāśmala*), dejection of mind, weakness, despair, Mcar.

काश्मीर *kāśmīra*, mf(i)n. (gaṇas *kaśchādī* and *sindhv-ādī*) born in or coming from Kāśmīra, MBh. iv, 254; (*as*), m. a king of Kāśmīra, Mudr.; Kathās.; the country Kāśmīra, MBh. &c.; (*ās*), n. pl. the inhabitants of Kāśmīra, ib.; the country Kāśmīra, ib.; (*dv*), f. a sort of grape, L.; (i), f. = *kāśmīra*, Bhpr.; the tree *Ficus elastica*, L.; (*am*), n. the tuberous root of the plant *Costus speciosus*, L.; saffron, Bhartṛ.; Gīt.; L.; = *śaika*, L. — **ja**, n. 'coming from Kāśmīra,' saffron, Naish. xxii, 56; Bhām.; the tuberous root of the plant *Costus speciosus*; (*dv*), f. birch (or *Aconitum ferox*?), L. — **janman**, n. saffron, L. — **jīrakā**, f. a sort of cummin, L. — **deśa**, m. the country Kāśmīra. — **pura**, n. the city of the Kāśmīras. — **mandala**, n. = *deśa*. — **liṅga**, n., N. of a *liṅga*. — **vṛikṣha**, m., N. of a tree with oily seeds, Npr. — **sambhava**, n. saffron, L.

Kāśmīraka, mfn. (gaṇa *kacchādi*) born or produced in Kāśmīra, relating to Kāśmīra, MBh.; *Rājat.*: (as), m. a prince of Kāśmīra, VarBṛS.; (as), m. pl. the inhabitants of Kāśmīra, MBh. iii, 1091; (*ikā*), f. a princess of Kāśmīra, *Rājat.* vi, 254.

Kāśmīrika, mfn. born or produced in Kāśmīra, *Rājat.* — *nivāsa*, m. the residence of the Kāśmīras, *Rājat.* iii, 480.

Kāśmīrya, mfn., gaṇa *saṃkāśādi*.

काश्य २. kāśya, am, n. = *kaśya*, a spirituous liquor, L.

काश्यप kāśyapa, mf(i)n. belonging to Kāśyapa, relating to or connected with him (e.g. *kāśyapī devī*, the earth, Hariv. 10645; see *kāśyapī* below), MBh. &c.; (gaṇa *biḍḍī*) a patr. fr. Kāśyapa (designating an old grammarian [VPrāt.; Pāṇ. viii, 4, 67] and many other persons, including some whose family-name was unknown [Comm. on KātyŚr.]; many subdivisions of Kāśyapa families are known, e.g. *Urubilvā-kṣ*, *Gayā-kṣ*, *Daśabala-kṣ*, *Nadī-kṣ*, *Mahā-kṣ*, *Hastī-kṣ*); N. of Aruṇa (the sun), VP. iii, 12, 41; of Viṣṇu, L.; a sort of deer, L.; a fish, L.; (f), f. a female descendant of Kāśyapa, VarBṛS.; the earth (according to a legend of the Purāṇas, Paraśu-rāma, after the destruction of the Kshatriya race and the performance of an Aśvamedha sacrifice, presented the sovereignty of the earth to Kāśyapa), MBh. viii, 3164; Hcar.; (am), n., N. of different Sāmans, ArshBr. — *dvipa*, m., N. of a Dvipa, MBh. vi. — *nandana*, ās, m. pl. 'the children of Kāśyapa,' N. of the gods, MBh. xiii, 3330. — *parivarta*, m., N. of a section of the Ratnakūṭa-text, Buddh. — *smṛiti*, f., N. of a work.

Kāśyapaka, mf(*ikā*)n. relating to or connected with Kāśyapa, Vāyup.

Kāśyapāyana, as, m. a patr. fr. Kāśyapa, gaṇa 1. *naḍḍī*.

Kāśyapī, is, m. id., N. of Tārksya, Kathās. xc, 110; of Garuḍa, L.; of Aruṇa, L.

Kāśyapīn, īnas, m. pl. the school of Kāśyapa, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 103.

Kāśyapī (f. of *kāśyapa*, q. v.) — *bālākṛyā-māthari-pūtra*, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv. — *bhuḥ*, m. 'enjoying the earth,' a king, *Rājat.* i, 45.

Kāśyapiya, ās, m. pl. the school of Kāśyapa, Buddh.

Kāśyapeya, as, m. a patr. of the twelve Ādityas, MBh. xiii, 7094; of Garuḍa, MBh. i, 1247; of Aruṇa (the sun), L.

काश्यपयन kāśyāyana. See p. 280, col. 3.

काश्यरी kāśvarī, f. = *kāsmari*, L.

काश kāsha. See *kapola-kṣ*.

Kāshapa, mfn., unripe, Divyāv.

कापाय kāshāya, mfn. (fr. *kash*°), brown-red, dyed of a reddish colour, ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; (f), f. (with *makshikā*) a sort of fly or wasp, Suśr.; (am), n. a brown-red cloth or garment, MBh.; R.; Yājñ. iii, 157. — *grahapa*, n., N. of a Caitya, Lalit. — *dhārana*, n. wearing a brown-red garment, MBh. xii, 1898. — *vasana*, mf(ā)n. = *vāsas*, Nal. xxiv, 9; (ā), f. a widow, L. — *vāsa*, mfn. wearing a brown garment, MBh.; Hariv. — *vāśika*, n. (= *kash*°) a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr.

Kāshāyana, as, m. (a patr. fr. *kashāya* or *kash*°), N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv.

Kāshāyin, ī, m. 'wearing a brown-red garment,' a Buddhist monk, Car.; Viṣṇu.; (īnas), m. pl. the school of Kāshāya, gaṇa *śaṃkāśādi*.

काशिन kāshin. See *pat-kṣ*.

Kāsheya, ās, m. pl., N. of a dynasty, VP.

काशयन kāshīyana, as, m. a patr. fr. *kashīya*, Pravar.

काश kāshṭha, as, m., N. of one of Kubera's attendants, MBh. ii, 415; (ām), n. a piece of wood or timber, stick, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; wood or timber in general; an instrument for measuring lengths; a kind of measure, SaddhP.; [*kāshṭha*, in comp., or *kāshṭham*, ind. with a verb expresses excellence or superiority, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 67 & 68.] — *kadalī*, f. the wild plantain, L. — *kīṭa*, m. a small insect or worm found in decayed wood, L. — *kuṭṭa*, m. a sort of woodpecker (*Picus bengalensis*), Pañcat., — *kuddāla*, m. a kind of wooden shovel or scraper (used for baling water out of a

boat, or for scraping and cleaning its bottom), L.; (vv. ll. *kuddāla* and *kuddāla*). — *kūṭa*, m. = *kūṭa*, Pañcat. — *khaṇḍa*, n. a stick, spar, piece of wood, Megh.; Śis.; Hit. — *garbha*, mfn. woody in the interior, Bhpr. — *ghaṭana*, m. framing and joining timber. — *ghaṭita*, mfn. framed or formed of wood, wooden. — *oṭā*, f. a funeral pile, Pañcat. — *jambū*, f. the plant *Premna herbacea*, L. — *taksh*, m. 'cutting and framing timber,' a carpenter, L. — *takshaka*, m. id., L. — *tantu*, m. a caterpillar (which secretes itself in wood and there passes into a chrysalis), L.; a small worm found in timber, W. — *āru*, m. the tree *Pinus Deodora*, L. — *aru*, m. the plant *Butea frondosa*, L. — *dhātī-phala*, n. the fruit of the plant *Emblia officinalis*, L. — *paṭṭa*, m. a wooden board, Bhpr. — *paṭṭōpajivin*, mfn. living by working on wood and leaves, Sāh. — *pāṭā*, f., N. of a plant (= *sita-pātālikā*), L. — *pāshāṇa-vāsa*, āysi, n. pl. wood, stone, and clothes. — *putalikā*, f. a wooden image. — *pushpa*, āpi, n. pl. a kind of flower, Kāraṇḍ. — *pradhāna*, n. piling up wood, forming a funeral pile, Pañcat. — *bhakshana*, n. 'devouring of wood (of the funeral pile),' = *śhṭhādhi-rohana*, Pañcat. — *bhāra*, m. a particular weight of wood, Hariv. 4356; R. i, 4, 21. — *bhārīka*, mfn. a wood-carrier, bearer of wood, Kathās. vi, 42. — *bhid*, mfn. cleaving wood, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61, Kāś. — *bhūta*, mfn. one who has become wood or stands stock still (as an ascetic), R. i, 65, 3; (as), m., N. of a demon who causes diseases, Hariv. 9559. — *bhrīt*, see s. v. *kāshṭhā*. — *bhedā*, m. cleaving of wood, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 144. Kāś. — *maṭhī*, f. a funeral pile, L. — *maya*, mf(i)n. made of wood, wooden, consisting of pieces of wood, Mn. ii, 157; MBh. &c. — *malla*, m. a bier or plank &c. on which dead bodies are carried, L. — *rajanī*, f. = *dāru-haridrā*, L. — *raju*, f. a cord for binding together a load of wood, R. i, 4, 20. — *lakhaka*, m. a small worm found in wood, L. — *loṣṭha-maya*, mfn. made of wood or clay, Mn. vii, 289. — *lohin*, m. a club, short cudgel (especially if bound with iron), L. — *vat*, mfn. having wood for fuel, &c.; (f), ind. like a piece of wood, like a stick (as when petrified with fear, &c.). — *vallikā*, f., N. of a plant (= *katukā*), L. — *vallī*, f. id., L. — *vāṭa*, m. a wall made of wood, *Rājat.* vi, 202. — *vāstuka*, n. a sort of spinage, Npr. — *vivara*, n. the hollow of a tree, Comm. on Śak. — *śrīvā*, f. the plant *Ichocarpus frutescens*, L. — *stambha*, m. a beam of wood, Hit. **Kāshṭhāgāra**, m. a wooden house, L. **Kāshṭhāguru**, m. Agallochum, L. **Kāshṭhādī**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (viii, 1, 67). **Kāshṭhādhirohana**, n. ascending the funeral pile, Pañcat. **Kāshṭhāmva-vāhinī**, f. a wooden bucket or baling vessel, L. **Kāshṭhāluka**, n. a species of *Aluka*, Suśr.; Hcar. **Kāshṭhī-√bhū**, to stand stock still or become immovable like a piece of wood, Bhpr. **Kāshṭhī-raṣa**, m. the wild plantain, *Musa sapientum*, L.; (cf. *kāshṭhīlā*). **Kāshṭhēksha**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

1. **Kāshṭhaka**, as, m. a kind of wheat, L.; (*ikā*), f. a small piece of wood, Pañcat.; Kathās.; wild Pisang, L.; (am), n. aloe wood or Agallochum, L. **Kāshṭhika**, as, m. a bearer of wood, Kād.; Kathās.; (ā), f., see °*shṭhaka*.

Kāshṭhin, mfn. wooden, W.; having wood, W.

काश कशṭhā, f. a place for running, race-ground, course (also the course, path or track of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere), RV.; the mark, goal, limit, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the highest limit, top, summit, pitch, Kum.; Daś. &c.; a quarter or region of the world, cardinal point, Naigh.; Nir.; MBh. &c.; the sixteenth part of the disk of the moon, BhP. i, 12, 31; a measure of time (= १०० Kalā, Mn. i, 64; Suśr.; = १२ Kalā, Jyot.; = १२ Laghu, = १२ Nāḍikā, = १२० Muhūrta, BhP. iii, 11, 7), MBh. i, 1292 &c.; form, form of appearance, BhP. iii, 28, 12; vii, 4, 22; the sun, Nir. ii, 15; water, lb.; the plant *Cureuma xanthorrhiza*, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kāśyapa (mother of the solidungulous quadrupeds), BhP. vi, 6, 25 ff.; N. of a town. **Kāshṭha-bhrīt**, mfn. leading to a mark or aim, ŚBr. xi.

2. **Kāshṭhaka**, mfn. relating to *kāshṭhakiya*, gaṇa *biṭvākdī*.

Kāshṭhika, am, n. [Kāś.], ā, f. fr. *kāshṭhā* (a mark, goal), gaṇa 2. *naḍḍī*.

काशील kāshīlā, as, m. a large kind of *Calotropis*, L.; (ā), f. a plantain, *Musa sapientum*, L.

कास 1. *kās*, cl. 1. *Ā. kāsate* (perf. *kāsām cakre*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 35 (see also Comm. on Bhāṭṭ. v, 105); *cakāse* or *kāsām āsa*, Vop.), to cough, Suśr. (once P. Pot. *kāset*).

2. **Kās**, f. cough, AV. i, 12, 3; v, 22, 10 & 11.

1. **Kāsa**, as, m. id., Suśr.; BhP.; (ā), f. id., AV. vi, 105, 1-3. — **kanda**, m. species of root (= *kāślu*), L. — **kara**, mfn. producing cough or catarrh, — **kuṇṭha**, mfn. 'afflicted with cough,' N. of Yama. — **ghna**, mf(i)n. removing or alleviating cough, pectoral, Suśr.; (f), f. a sort of prickly nightshade (*Solanum Jacquinii*), L. — **jīṭ**, f. 'removing cough,' *Clerodendrum siphonanthus*, L. — **nāśini**, f., N. of a thorny plant (= *karkaṭa-śrīṅgī*), L. — **marda**, m. 'cough-destroying,' *Cassia Sophora*, Suśr.; a remedy against cough (an acid preparation, mixture of tamarinds and mustard), L. — **mardaka**, m. *Cassia Sophora*, L. — **mardana**, m. *Trichosanthes dioica*, L. — **vat**, mfn. having a cough, Car.; Suśr. **Kāsāri**, m. 'enemy of cough,' *Cassia Sophora*, L. **Kāsālu**, m. an esculent root (sort of yam), L.

Kāśikā, f. cough, AV. v, 22, 12; xi, 2, 22.

Kāsin, mfn. having a cough, Suśr.

Kāsundi-vaṭikā, f. a remedy against cough (= *kāsa-marda*), L.

कास २. kāsa, as, am, m. n. for *kāsa* (the grass *Saccharum spontaneum*), L.; (as), m. the plant *Moringa pterygosperma*, L.

कास ३. kāsa, mfn. fr. *√kas*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 140.

Kāsaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a dynasty, VP.

कासकिकā-saktika, mfn. wearing a turban (or = *baddha-parikara kañcukin*), Gobh. i, 2, 25.

कासर kā-sara, as, m. (cf. *kā-sṛit*) a buffalo, L.

कासार kāsāra, as, m. [am, n., L.] a pond, pool, Hariv.; Daś.; Bhāṭṭ.; Gīt.; N. of a teacher, BhP. xii, 6, 59.

कासिका kāsikā, kāsin. See *√kās*.

कासीस kāsisa, am, n. green vitriol, green sulphate of iron, Car.; Suśr.

कासुन्दीवटिका kāsundi-vaṭikā. See *√kās*.

कासू kāśū, ūs, f. (cf. *kāśū*) a sort of spear or lance, Pāṇ. v, 3, 90; Up. i, 85; indistinct speech, L.; speech in general, L.; light, lustre, L.; disease, L.; devotion, W.; understanding, L. — **tari**, f. a short spear, javelin, L.

कासुत्तिका-sṛit, is, f. a by-way, secret path, L.

कासेरुयज्जिक kāseruyajṭika. See *kāś*°.

कास्तमुर kāstambara, as, m., N. of a man, (pl.) his family, Sāṃskārik.

कास्तरी kāstīra, am, n., N. of a village of the Bāhikas, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 155.

Kāstīrika, mf(*ikā*, *ikī*)n., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Pat.

कासूरिक kāstūrika, mf(ā)n. (fr. *kastūrikā*), made or consisting of musk, Hcar.

काहका kāhaka, f. (cf. *kāhalā*) a kind of musical instrument, L.

काहन kāhan, kāhas, n. (fr. 3. *kā*), a day of Brahmā (or one thousand Yugas, see *kalpa*), Āryabh.

काहय kāhaya, as, m. a patr. fr. *kahaya*, gaṇa *śivādi*.

काहल kāhala, mfn. speaking unbecomingly, HYog.; speaking indistinctly, L.; mischievous, L.; large, excessive, L.; dry, withered, L.; (as), n. a large drum, Pañcat.; a sound, L.; a cat, L.; a cock, L.; N. of an author; (ā), f. a kind of musical instrument, *Rājat.* v, 464; N. of an Apsaras, L.; (f), f. a young woman, L.; N. of Varuṇa's wife, L.; (am), n. unbecoming speech, SāṃvBr.; a kind of musical instrument, L. **Kāhalā-puṣhpa**, n. a thorn-apple (*Datura Metel*, = *dhustūra*), L.

Kāhali, is, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1179.

Kāhalin, ī, m., N. of a Rishi, Taitt.

काहस kāhas. See *kāhan*.

काहाबाह kāhābāha, am, n. a rumbling noise in the bowels, AV. ix, 8, 11.

काहारक *kā-hāraka*, as, m. a bearer of a palanquin.

काही *kāhi*, f. the plant *Wrightia antidysenterica*, L.

काहजी *kāhji*, m., N. of the author of an astronomical work (father of the writer Mahā-deva).

काह्य *kāhya*, as, m. a patr. fr. *kāhya*, gana *śivādī* (*kāhisha*, Kāś.).

काह्य *kāhsha*. See *kāhya*.

काहोड *kāhoḍa*, as, m. a patr. fr. *kahoḍa*, gana *śivādī*.

काहोडि, is, m. id., Kāth. xxv, 7.

काहार *kāhāra*, mfn. (fr. *kahl*^o), coming from the white water-lily, Kural.

कि 1. *ki*, a pronominal base, like 2. *kō* and 1. *ku*, in the words *kīmi*, *kīyat*, *kīs*, *kī-dryiksha*, *kī-dryis*, *kī-dryisa*, *kīvat*.

कि 2. *ki*, cl. 3. P. *cikēti*. See *√ci*.

कियु *kiyu*, *kiyū*, *kiyū-rāja*, &c. See *kīm*.

किम-सू, *ki-m-sū*, *ki-m-sūlā*. See *ib*.

किम-सुका, &c., *ki-m-su-ghna*. See *ib*.

किंस्त्य *kiṁstyā*, am, n. a kind of fruit (?), Kauś.

किकि *kiki*, is, m. a blue jay, L.; the cocoa tree (*Nākelā*), L. — *diva*, *-divi*, m. a blue jay, L. — *divi*, m. id., RV. x, 97, 13; a partridge, iS. v, 6, 2, 1.

किकि, f. m. a blue jay, L.

किकि, f. id., L. — *diva*, *-divi*, *-divi*, m. id., L.

किकिरा *kikirā*, ind. with *√i*. *kri*, to tear into pieces, rend into rags and tatters, RV. vi, 53, 7 & 8.

किक्किट *kikkīṭā*, ind. a particular exclamation, TS. iii, 4, 2, 1; Kāth. — *kāram*, ind. p. with the exclamation *kikkīṭā*, TS. iii.

किक्किश *kikkīśa*, as, m. a kind of worm (pernicious to the hair, nails, and teeth), Suśr.

किक्किसा, as, m. id., Car. — *kikkisāda*, m. 'eating the Kikkisa,' a species of snake, Suśr.

किक्कस *kikkasa*, as, m. particles of ground corn, bruised grain, groats, AitBr. ii, 9.

किक्किश *kikīśa*, v. l. for *kikkīśa*.

किक्कि *kikhi*, is, m. a monkey, L.; (is), f. a small kind of jackal or fox, L.

किक्किणी *kiṁkāṇi*, v. l. for *kiṁkiṇi*.

किंकर *kiṁ-kara*, &c. See *kīm*.

किक्किश *kiṁkiṇa*, as, m. a kind of drum, L.; N. of a son of Bhajamāda, BhP. ix, 24, 7; (i), f. a small bell, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of an acid sort of grape (= *Vikāṁkata*), L.; N. of a goddess, Tantras.

किक्किणी, is, f. (= *nī*) a small bell, L.

किक्किणी, f. id., Sīs. v, 58; Hcat.

किक्किणी (f. of *kiṁkiṇa*, q. v.) — *jāla-mālīn*, mfn. having a circlet of small bells, MBh.; Hcat. — *sāyaka*, m. an arrow ornamented with small bells, MBh. iv, 1336.

किक्किणी, id., Kum. vii, 49. — *kiṁkiṇikāśra-ma*, m., N. of an hermitage, MBh. xiii, 1709.

किक्किणी, mfn. decorated with small bells, MBh.; Hariv. 2023.

किक्किरी *kiṁkīra*, as, m. a horse, L.; the Indian cuckoo (*Kokila* or *Koll*), L.; a large black bee, L.; the god of love, L.; (ā), f. blood, L.; (am), n. the frontal sinus of an elephant, L.

किक्किरी, as, m. (or *kiṁ-kī*) *gāṇa kīṁkādī* a parrot, L.; the Indian cuckoo; the god of love, L.; Jonesia *Asoka*, L.; red or yellow amaranth, Kād.

किक्किरी, as, m., N. of a plant (= *varvūra*), L.

किक्किरी, f. m. the plant *Flacourtia sapida*, L.

किक्किरी *kiṁ-kṛīte*. See *kīm*.

किक्किरी, &c., *kiṁ-ca*, &c. See *ib*.

किक्किलिक *kiṁcilika*, as, m. an earth-worm, L.

किक्कुलका, as, m. id., Bhpr.

किक्कुलका, as, m. id., ib.

किंज *kiṁ-ja*, *-jopya*. See *kīm*.

किक्कुल *kiṁjala*, as, m. = *jalka*, L.

किक्कुलका, as, am, m. n. (or *kiṁ-j*; *gāṇa kīṁ-śukādī*) the filament of a plant (especially of a lotus), *ĀśvSr.*; MBh.; R. &c.; (am), n. the flower of *Mesua ferrea*, L.

किक्कुलका, mfn. having filaments, Devīm.

किट *kiṭ*, cl. 1. P. *ketati*, to go or approach, Dhātup.; to alarm or terrify, ib.; to fear, ib.

किट *kiṭa*, as, m. a kind of ape, Gal.

किटका, am, n. See *kiṭika*.

किटकिटापय *kiṭakiṭāpaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to gnash the teeth, Car.

किटकिटया, Nom. *°yate*, id., Suśr.

किटि *kiṭi*, is, m. (cf. *kira*, *kiri*) a hog, Kauś. 25; *Batatas edulis*, Npr. — *mūlaka*, m., — *mūlābha*, m. *Batatas edulis*, Npr. — *vara-vadanā*, f., N. of a deity, Buddh.

किटिका, am, n. (v. l. *ṭaka*), a kind of weapon (?), Pān. ii, 4, 85, Vārt. 3, Pat.

किटिभ *kiṭibha*, as, m. a hug, L.; a louse, L.; (am), n. a kind of exanthema, Suśr.

किटिभका, as, m. a louse, Divyāv.

किटिमा, am, n. a kind of leprosy, Suśr.

किटि *kiṭa*, am, n. secretion, excretion, Suśr.; dirt, rust (of iron), ib.; (cf. *tila-k*^o, *taila-k*^o) — *var-jita*, n. 'free from any impurity', semeu virile, L.

किटिला, as, m. rust of iron, L.; a copper vessel, L.

किटिमा, am, n. unclean water, L.

किण *kiṇa*, as, m. a corn, callosity, MBh.; *Mricch.*; Śāk. &c.; a scar, cicatrix, Bhpr.; Hear.; an insect found in wood, L. — *kṛita*, mfn. (for *kṛita-kiṇa*) callous, MBh. iv, 53. — *jāta*, mfn. (for *jāta-kiṇa*), id., ib. iii, 1005. — *vat*, mfn. id., MBh. iv, 633 & 639.

किणि *kiṇi*, is, f. *Achyranthes aspera*, L.

किणि, f. id., Suśr.

किणव *kiṇva* [as, m., L.], am, n. ferment, drug or seed used to produce fermentation in the manufacture of spirits from sugar, bassia, &c., *Āp.*; Mn. viii, 326; Suśr.; (cf. *taṇḍula-k*^o); (am), n. sin, Un. i, 150.

किण्वि, f. m. a horse, L.; (cf. *kindhin*.)

किण्विया, mfn., fr. *kiṇva*, *gāṇa apūpādī*.

किण्वया, mfn. id., ib.

किं *kit*, cl. 3. *cikēti*. See 2. *ci* & *ketaya*.

किंता, as, m., N. of a man, *gāṇa āśvādī*.

किंतव *kitavā*, as, m. (*gāṇa śaundādī* [also *vyāghrādī*, but not in Kāś. and Gaṇar.]) a gamester, gambler, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; a cheat, fraudulent man, BhP. viii, 20, 3; Megh.; Amar.; (also ifc., e. g. *yājñika-k*^o, Pān. ii, 1, 53, Kāś.); (= *matta*) a crazy person, L.; thorn-apple (cf. *dhūrta* and *um-matta*), L.; a kind of perfume (commonly *Rocana*), Bhpr.; N. of a man, *gāṇas tikādī*, *utkarādī*, *āśvādī* (āś), m., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1832; (i), f. a female gambler, *ĀśvGr*.

किटिया, mfn., *gāṇa utkarādī*.

किदम *kidarbhā*, as, m., N. of a man, *gāṇa biddī* (vv. ll. *kiṁ-d*, *vid*^o, &c.; cf. Gaṇar. 243).

किनाट *kiṇāṭa*, am, n. the inner part of a tree, ŚBr. xiv.

किनारिलिपि *kināri-lipi*, is, f. a kind of writing, Lalit.

किंतनु *kiṁ-tanu*, *-tu-ghna*, &c. See *kīm*.

किन्दुबिल *kindu-bilva*, N. of the place where Jaya-deva was born and where his family resided, Git. iii, 10 (vv. ll. *kinduvilla*, *kenduvilla*, and *tinduvilla*).

किंदेव *kiṁ-deva*, &c. See *kīm*.

किन्धु *kindhin*, i, m. a horse, L. (v. l. for *kilkin*).

किंनर *kiṁ-nara*, &c. See *kīm*.

किंन-नु. See s. v. *kīm*.

किप्प *kippa*, as, m. a kind of worm, Suśr. (v. l. *kishya*).

किम् *kīm*, ind. (fr. 1. *ki*, originally nom. and acc. sg. n. of 2. *kā*, q. v.), what? how? whence? wherefore? why?

Kim is much used as a particle of interrogation like the Lat. *num*, *an*, sometimes translatable by 'whether?' but oftener serving only like a note of interrogation to mark a question (e. g. *kiṁ vyādha vane 'smiṇ samcaranti*, 'do hunters roam about in this wood?'). In an interrogation the verb, if uncompounded with a preposition, generally retains its accent after *kim*, Pān. viii, 1, 44). To this sense may be referred the *kim* expressing infinity, deficiency, &c. at the beginning of compounds (e. g. *kiṁ-rājan*, what sort of king? i. e. a bad king, Pān. ii, 1, 64; v, 4, 70); also the *kim* prefixed to verbs with a similar meaning (e. g. *kiṁ-adhīte*, he reads badly, Pān. viii, 1, 44, Kāś.). *Kim-uta* or *kim-uta-vā* or *kim-athavā-uta*, whether—or—or, R.; Śāk.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (cf. *utā*).

Kim is very frequently connected with other particles, as follows: *kim āgāḥ*, wherefore then? RV.; *atha kim*, see *dtha*; *kim api*, somewhat, to a considerable extent, rather, much more, still further, Śāk.; Megh. &c.; *kim itī*, why? Śāk.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; *kim-iva*, what for? Sīs. xvi, 31; *kim-u* or *kim-utā*, how much more? how much less? RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; *kim kila*, what a pity! (expressing dissatisfaction), Pān. iii, 3, 146; *kim-ca*, moreover, further, Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.; what more (expressing impatience), Śāk.; *kim-cana* (originally *-ca na*, negative = 'in no way'), to a certain degree, a little, Kathās.; (with a negation) in no way, not at all, MBh. i, 6132; *kim-cid*, somewhat, a little, MBh.; R. &c.; *kim tarhi*, how then? but, however, Pān. ii, 2, 4, Pat.; iv, 1, 163, Kāś.; *kim-tu*, but, however, nevertheless (bearing the same relation to *tu* that *kim-ca* bears to *ca*), MBh.; R. &c.; *kim-nu*, whether indeed? (a stronger interrogative than *kim* alone), MBh.; R. &c.; how much more? how much less? Bhag. i, 35; *kiṁ nu khalu*, how possibly? (a still stronger interrogative), Śāk.; *kiṁ punar*, how much more? how much less? R.; Bhag. ix, 33 &c.; however, Bālar.; but, ib.; *kiṁ vā*, whether? or whether? Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; or (often a mere particle of interrogation); *kiṁ svid*, why? Kathās. xxvi, 75; a stronger interrogative than *kim* alone, RV.; MBh.; Kathās.

1. *Kim* (in comp. for *kīm*). — *yū*, mfn. what wishing? RV. iii, 33, 4. — *rāja*, m. whose sovereign? Pān. v, 4, 70, Pat. — *rājan*, see s. v. *kīm*. — *rūpa*, mfn. of what shape? MBh. i, 1327; Pañcat.; Hcat. — *lakṣhaṇaka*, mfn. distinguished by what marks? Comm. on Bādar. — *vat*, mfn. having what? Pān. i, 1, 59, Pat.; (i), ind. like what? Sarvad. — *vadanta*, m., N. of an infant (inimical to children), PārGr. i, 16; (i), f. (Un. iii, 50) 'what do they say?' the common saying or rumour, report, tradition, tale, Prab.; Dhūras.; Hit. — *vadanti*, is, f. = *vadanti* before, L. — *varāṇjaka*, m. one who says 'what is a cowrie?' i. e. a spendthrift who does not value small coins, Hit. ii, 87. — *varna*, mfn. of what colour? MBh.; BhP. — *vid*, mfn. what knowing? ŚākhBr. — *vidya*, mfn. possessing the science of what? MBh. xii. — *vidha*, mfn. of what kind? Bālar. — *vibhāga*, mfn. having what subdivisions? Sūryas. — *viśeṣaṇa*, mfn. distinguished by what? Comm. on Nyāyad. — *viśayaṇa*, mfn. relating to what? Comm. on Bādar. — *virya*, mfn. of what power? R.; BhP. — *vrīta*, m. who says 'what is an event?' i. e. who does not wonder at any event (N. of the attendants of a lion), Pañcat.; (am), n. any form derived from the pron. *kā*, Pān. iii, 3, 6 & 144; viii, 1, 48. — *vyāpāra*, mfn. following what occupation? Śāk. — *śūru* [m., Un.], n. the beard of corn, AitBr. ii, 9; (śū), m. an arrow, L.; a heron, L. — *śilā*, mfn. (land) having small stones or gravelly particles, VS.; TS.; Maitṛs.; Kāth. — *śīla*, mfn. of what habits? in what manner generally existing or living? MBh. — *śuka*, m. the tree *Butea frondosa* (bearing beautiful blossoms, hence often alluded to by poets), MBh. &c.; (am), n. the blossom of this tree, R.; Suśr.; (cf. *palāś* & *sukimśukā*). — *kāḍi*, a Gaṇa of Bhoja (Gaṇar. 107); *°kūdaka*, n. a decoction made from the blossoms of the tree *Butea frondosa*, Suśr. — *śulaka*, m. a variety of the tree *Butea frondosa*, Pān. vi, 3, 117; *°lakā-giri*, n., N. of a mountain, ib.; *°lakādī*, a Gaṇa of Pān., ib. — *śulaka*, v. l. for *-śulaka*, q. v. — *sa*, mfn. = *kiṁ syati*, Pān. viii, 3, 110, Kāś. — *sakhi*, noni. ā, m. (Pān. ii, 1, 64, Kāś.) a bad friend, Kir. i, 5. — *samśāraya*, mfn. (ān) having what support or substratum? Comm. on Bādar. — *samācāra*, mfn. of what behaviour? MBh. xii. — *sādhana*, mfn. hav-

ing what proof? Comm. on Nyāyad. — **suhrīd**, m. = *sakhi*, Hit. — **su-tu-ghna**, m. n. = *kim-tu-ghna* (below), Jyot.; VarBrS.; Sūryas. — **svārūpa**, m(f)ān. of what characteristics? Comm. on Sūryas.

2. **Kim** (in comp. for *kim*). — **kara**, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21) a servant, slave, MBh.; R. &c.; (probably) a particular part of a carriage, AV. viii, 8, 22; a kind of Rakshasa, MBh.; R.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Kathās. cxviii, 5; (*āś*), m. pl., N. of a people, R. iv, 44, 13; (*āś*), f. a female servant, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21, Vārtt.; (*ī*), f. the wife of a servant, ib.; a female servant, MBh. iv, 634; BhP.; Kathās.; *-tva*, n. the condition of a servant or slave, Pañcat.; *-pāṇi*, mfn. (fr. *kim karavāṇi*, 'what am I to do?'), having hands ready to attend any one, MBh. iii, 303; *kimkāri-√bhū*, to become a slave, Comm. on Naish. vi, 81; *kimkāriya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to think (any one) to be a slave, HYog. — **karāla**, m. the tree Acacia arabica, L. — **karṭavya-tā**, f. any situation or circumstances in which one asks one's self what ought to be done? Daś.; (cf. *iti-karṇ*). — **karman**, mfn. of what occupation? R. iii, 73, 9. — **kala**, m., N. of a man, gaṇa 1. *nāddī*. — **kāmya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to wish what? Pāṇ. iii, 2, 9, Siddh. — **kāmyā**, (old instr.) ind. from a desire for what? ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 25. — **kāraṇa**, mfn. having what reason or cause? SvetUp. — **kārya-tā**, f. = *karṭavya-tā*, Kathās. x, 101; bxxx, 50. — **kirāta**, see s. v. *kinkira*. — **krite**, loc. ind. what for? Kathās. lxxi, 79. — **kāshana**, m. who says 'what is a moment?' i. e. a lazy fellow who does not value moments, Hit. ii, 87. — **gotra**, mfn. belonging to what family? Kauś. 55. — **caṇa**, see 2. *kā* and *kim* above; (*as*), m. (= *kim-tuka*) Butea frondosa, L.; *-tā*, f. something, somewhat. — **caṇaka**, m., N. of a Nāga demon, Buddh. — **°caṇya**, n. property, MBh. xii, 11901; (cf. *a-kimcana*). — **oid**, n. (see 2. *kā*) 'something', N. of a particular measure (= eight handfūls, Comm. on ŚāṅkhGr.; (*kimic*)-*civita-patirika*, f. the plant Beta bengalensis (= *civita-cchādā*), Npr.; *-chesha* (°cid-ś), m(f)ān. of which only a small remainder is left, MBh. ix, 34 & 1442; Kathās.; (*kimic*)-*jñā*, mfn. knowing a little, a mere smatterer; (*kimic*)-*ka*, mfn. (with the pron. *ya* preceding) whatever, AitBr. ii, 9; *-kara*, mfn. significant, Pāṇ. i, 2, 27, Vārtt. 6, Pat.; [*a-kimē*], mfn. not able to do anything, insignificant, Pañcat.; Venis.; *-pare*, loc. ind. a little after; *-pāṇi*, m., N. of a particular weight (= *karsha*), ŚāringS.; *-prāṇa*, mfn. having a little life left; (*kimcin*)-*mātra*, n. only a little. — **chandaa**, mfn. conversant with which Veda? ŚāṅkhBr.; having what metre? Tāṇḍyabr. — **ja**, mfn. of low origin, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 133; (*am*), n. the blossom of Mesua ferrea, L. — **jappa**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6049; (cf. *kim-dāna*). — **jyotis** (*kim-*), mfn. having which light? ŚBr. xiv. — **tanu**, m. an insect (described as having eight legs and a very slender body), a species of spider, L. — **tamām**, ind. whether? whether of many? — **tarām**, ind. whether? whether of two? — **tā**, f. 'the state of whom?' any despicable state or condition, contemptibleness; (*ayā*), instr. ind. contemptibly. — **tu-ghna**, m. 'destroying all but', one of the eleven periods called *Karāṇa*; (cf. *kim-s-tu-ghna* before). — **tvā**, mfn. (fr. *kim tvam*, 'what thou?'), questioning impudently (as a drunken man), VS. xx, 28. — **datta**, m., N. of a sacred well, MBh. iii, 6069 (v. l. °*danta*). — **dama**, m., N. of a Muni, MBh. i, 4585; Kād. — **darbha**, v. l. for *kidarbha*, q. v. — **dāna**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6049. — **dāna**, m., N. of a man, gaṇa *biddi*. — **deva**, m. an inferior god, demi-god, BhP. xi, 14, 6. — **devata** (*kim-*), mfn. having what deity? ŚBr. xiv. — **devatya**, mfn. belonging to or devoted to what deity? TS.; ŚBr. — **dharmaka**, mfn. of what nature or character? Comm. on Nyāyad. — **nara**, m. 'what sort of man?' a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (or with a horse's body and the head of a man, Śis. iv, 38; originally perhaps a kind of monkey, cf. *vā-nara*; in later times (like the Naras) reckoned among the Gandharvas or celestial choristers, and celebrated as musicians; also attached to the service of Kubera; (with Jains) one of the eight orders of the Vyan-taras), Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a prince, VP.; of Nara (a son of Vibhishana), Rājat. i, 197; of the attendant of the fifteenth Arhat of the present Avasarpini, Jain.; N. of a locality, gaṇa *takshatīdī*; (*āś*), f. a kind of musical instrument, L.; (cf. *kirāṇa*); (*ī*), f. a female Kimpnara, R.; Megh. &c.; a female Kimpurusha, R. vii, 89, 3; the lute of the Caṇḍālas,

L.; *-kanṭha*, mfn. singing like a Kimpnara, Viddh.; *-nagara*, n. a town of the Kimpnaras, Divyāv.; *-pati*, m. 'the lord of the Kimpnaras', N. of Kubera, Bālar.; *-varsha*, m. a division of the earth (said to be north of the Himalaya mountains); *kinpārāśa*, °*svara*, m. 'the lord of the Kimpnaras', N. of Kubera, L. — **nāmaka**, m(f)ān. having what name? Sāh. — **nāmadheya**, mfn. id., Pañcat. — **nāman**, mfn. id., Śāntis.; Kuval. — **nimita**, mfn. having what cause or reason? Mālav.; BhP.; (*am*), ind. from what cause? for what reason? why? R. &c.

Kim (in comp.). — **adhikarapa**, m(f)ān. referring to what? Śāntis. — **antara**, m(f)ān. being at what distance from each other? Sūryas. — **abhi-dhāna**, mfn. having what name? Kād.; Sāh. — **artha**, mfn. having what aim? AitAr.; MBh. &c.; (*kim-dṛtham*), ind. from what motive? what for? wherefore? why? ŚBr. xiv; MBh. &c. — **ava-atha**, mfn. being in what condition (of health)? Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 1, Vārtt. 11. — **ākāra**, m(f)ān. of what shape? Sūryas. — **ākhyā**, mfn. how named? Sāk. — **ācāra**, mfn. being of what conduct or behaviour? R. vii, 62, 1. — **ātmaka**, m(f)ān. of what particularity? Comm. on Sūryas. — **ādhāra**, mfn. referring to what? Śāntis. — **āyus**, mfn. reaching what age? R. vii, 51, 9. — **āsraya**, m(f)ān. being supported by what? Sūryas. — **āhāra**, mfn. taking what food? R. vii, 62, 1. — **icohaka**, n. what one wishes or desires, anything desired, MBh. xii, xiii; (*as*), m., N. of a particular form of austerity (by which any object is obtained), MārKp. — **utsedha**, m(f)ān. of what height? Sūryas. — **pacca**, mfn. 'who cooks nothing,' miserly, avaricious, L. — **pacāna**, mfn. id., L. — **parāskrama**, mfn. of what power? MBh.; R. — **parivāra**, mfn. having what attendance? Daś. — **paryantam**, ind. to what extent? how far? how long? — **pāka**, mfn. not mature, childish, ignorant, stupid, L.; (*as*), m. a Cucurbitaceous plant (of a very bad habit, Trichosanthes palmata), Bhāṭṭ.; MārKp.; Strychnos nux vomica, L. (*am*), n. the fruit of Trichosanthes palmata, R. ii, 66, 6; Jain.; Prasnāna. — **puṇā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. ii, 373; iii, 12910. — **purushā** (ŚBr. vii) or **puruṣha** (ŚBr. i), m. 'what sort of a man?' a mongrel being (according to the Brāhmanas an evil being similar to man; perhaps originally a kind of monkey [cf. BhP. xi, 16, 29]; in later times the word is usually identified with *kim-nara*, though sometimes applied to other beings in which the figure of a man and that of an animal are combined; these beings are supposed to live on Hema-kūṭa and are regarded as the attendants of Kubera; with Jains the Kimpurushas, like the Kimpnaras, belong to the Vyan-taras); N. of one of the nine sons of Āgnidhra (having the Varsha Kimpurusha as his hereditary portion), VP.; a division of the earth (one of the nine Khaṇḍas or portions into which the earth is divided, and described as the country between the Himācala and Hema-kūṭa mountains, also called *kimpurusha-varsha*, Kād.), VP.; BhP.; MatsyaP. &c.; (*ī*), f. a female Kimpurusha, R. vii, 88, 22; *kimpurushī* √1. *kṛi*, to change into a Kimpurusha, ib.; *kimpurushāśa*, m. 'lord of the Kimpurushas', N. of Dru-ma, MBh. ii, 410; Hariv. 5014 = 5495; °*shāivara*, m., N. of Kubera, L. — **puruṣhīya**, n. story about a Kimpurusha, R. — **pūrushā**, m. 'what sort of a man?' (probably) a low and despicable man, VS. xxx, 16; a mongrel being (= *purushā*), BhP. &c.; (*am*), n., N. of the Kimpurusha-varsha, L. — **prākāram**, ind. in what manner? Yop. vii, 110. — **prabhāva**, mfn. possessing what power? Pañcat. — **prabhu**, m. a bad lord or master, Hit. — **pramāṇa**, n. what circumference? R. vii, 51, 9; m(f)ān. of what circumference? R.; Sūryas.; Heat. — **phala**, mfn. giving what kind of fruit? Daś. — **bala**, mfn. possessing what strength or power? BhP. vii, 8, 7. — **bharā**, f. a kind of perfume (commonly called Nālī), L. — **bhūta**, mfn. being what? Comm. on VS. on Ragh. &c.; (*am*), ind. how? in what manner or degree? like what? — **bhṛitya**, m. a bad servant, Hit. — **mantrin**, m. a bad minister, Hit. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of what? R. v, 35, 4. — **mātra**, m(f)ān. of what circuit? Sūryas.

Kimīya, mfn. belonging to whom or what? Daś. **किमीदिन kimīdīn**, ī, m., N. of a class of evil spirits, RV. vii, 104, 2 & 23; x, 87, 24; AV.; (*inī*), f. id., AV. ii, 24, 5-8.

किम्पल kimpala (= *κίμπαλον*), a kind of musical instrument, Lalit.

कियत kiyat, mfn. (fr. 1. *ki*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 40; vi, 3, 90), how great? how large? how far? how much? of what extent? of what qualities? RV.; AV. &c. (Ved. loc. *kiyāti* with following *ā*, how long ago? since what time? RV. i, 113, 10; ii, 30, 1; *kiyaty adhvani*, at what distance? how far off? MBh. xiv, 766; *kiyad etad*, of what importance is this to (gen.), Kathās. iii, 49; *tena kiyān arthah*, what profit arises from that? BhP.; *kiyae ciram*, ind. how long? Kathās.; *kiyae cirena*, in how long a time? how soon? Śak.; *kiyad dūre*, how far? Pañcat. lii, 4; *kiyad rodimi*, what is the use of my weeping? Kād.; *kiyad asubhis*, what is the use of living? BhP. i, 13, 22; little, small, unimportant, of small value (often in comp., e.g. *kiyad-vakra*, a little bent, Comm. on Yājñ.; *kiyad api*, how large or how far soever, Pañcat.; *yāvat kiyae ea*, how large or how much soever, of what qualities soever, AV. viii, 7, 13; ŚBr.); (*kiyāt*), ind. how far? how much? how? RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; a little, Pañcat.; Hit. — **kālam**, ind. how long? some little time ago.

Kiyad (in comp. for *kiyat*). — **etikā** or **ehikā**, f. effort, vigorous or persevering exertions according to one's strength, L. — **dūra**, n. 'what distance?' see *-dūre* above s. v. *kiyat*; 'some small distance,' (e, *am*, or in comp.), ind. not far, a little way, Hit.

Kiyan (in comp. for *kiyat*). — **mātra**, mfn. of little importance, Pañcat.; (*am*), n. trifles, small matter, Kathās. lxv, 139.

Kiyedhā, mfn. (for *kiyat-dhā*) containing or surrounding much (N. of Indrā), RV. i, 61, 6 & 12 (Nir. vi, 20).

कियायु kiyāmbu, u, n. a kind of aquatic plant (= *kyāmbū*), RV. x, 16, 13.

कियाह kiyāha, as, m. a chestnut-coloured horse, L.

कियेधा kiyedhā. See *kiyat*.

किर kir, mfn. (√1. *kṛi*) ifc. pouring out, Viddh.

Kira, m(f)ān. scattering, &c., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 135; (cf. *mṛit-kira*); (*as*), m. a hog, L.; (cf. *kṛi*, *kiri*).

Kiraka, as, m. ascribe, L.; (*ikā*), f. ink-stand, Gal.

Kirāṇa, as, m. dust, very minute dust, RV.; a rein (a meaning drawn probably fr. RV. iv, 38, 6), Naigh. i, 5; a ray or beam of light, a sun- or moon-beam, MBh.; Śusr. &c.; (perhaps) thread, RV. x, 106, 4; AV. xx, 133, 1 & 2; N. of a kind of Ketu (of which twenty-five are named), VarBrS.; the sun, L.; N. of a Śaiva work, Sarvad.; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, SkandaP. — **pati**, m. 'the lord of rays,' the sun, VarBrS. — **pāṇi**, m. 'whose hands are rays,' the sun, ShadvBr. — **māya**, mfn. radiant, bright. — **mālin**, m. 'garlanded with rays,' the sun, L. — **Kirapākhyā-tantra**, n., N. of a work on architecture, Comm. on VarBrS. — **Kirapāvali**, f., N. of a Comm. by Udayana; of another Comm. by Dadabhāi on the Sūryas. — **prakāśa**, m., *-prakāśa-vyākhyā*, f., N. of comments on the preceding commentaries.

Kirat, mfn. (pr. p.) scattering, spreading; pouring out, Amar.; throwing (as arrows), MBh.; strewing, pouring over, filling with, MBh. &c.

Kiri, ī, m. 'a pile,' see *akhu-kiri*; a hog (= *ki-ti*), Un. iv, 144; Batatas edulis, Npr.; for *giri*, q. v. — **Kirikā**, mfn. sparkling, beaming, VS. xvi, 46 (cf. *gir*); (*ā*), f., see *kiraka*.

Kiryāpi, f. a wild hog, L.

किराट kirāṭa, as, m. a merchant, Rājat. viii, 132; (cf. *kirīṭa*.)

किरात kirāta, ās, m. pl. N. of a degraded mountain-tribe (inhabiting woods and mountains and living by hunting, having become Śōdras by their neglect of all prescribed religious rites; also regarded as Mlecchas; the Kirrhadæ of Arrian), VS. xxx, 16; Tāṇḍyabr.; Mn. x, 44; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m. a man of the Kirāta tribe; a prince of the Kirātas, VarBrS. xi, 60; a dwarf, L.; (cf. *kubja-k*); a groom, horseman, L.; the plant Agathotes Chirayta (also called *kirāta-tikṭa*), L.; N. of Śiva (as a mountaineer opposed to Arjuna, described in Bhāravi's poem *Kirātārjuniya*); (*ī*), f. a woman of the Kirāta tribe; a low-caste woman who carries a fly-flap or anything to keep off flies, Ragh. xvi, 57; a bawd, procuress, L.; N. of the goddess Durgā, Hariv. 10248; of the river Gaṅgā, L.; of the celestial Gaṅgā as river of Svarga, L. — **kula**, m(f)ān. belonging to the Kirāta tribe, Tāṇḍyabr.; (see *kiṭāta*). — **tikṭa**, m. the plant

Agathotes Chirayta (a kind of gentian), Suśr. — **ṭik-taka**, m. id., ib. — **vallabha**, n. a kind of sandalwood, Gal. **Kirātārjunīya**, n. N. of a poem by Bhāravi (describing the combat of Arjuna with the god Śiva in the form of a wild mountaineer or Kirāta; this combat and its result is described in the MBh. iii, 1538–1564). **Kirātāsina**, m. 'swallowing the Kirātas,' N. of Viṣṇu's bird Garuḍa, L. **Kirātaka**, as, n. ifc. a man of the mountaineer-tribe of the Kirātas; Agathotes Chirayta, L. **Kirāti**, is, f. (= *kirāṭi*), N. of Gaṅgā, L. **Kirātini**, f. Indian spikenard (Nardostachys Jaṭā-māṅsi), L.

किरि *kiri*, *kirikā*. See *kir*.

किरिट *kiriṭa*. See *āti-kir*.

Kirīṭi, i, n. the fruit of the marshy date tree (Phoenix paludosa), L.

किरिष *kiriṣa*, as, m. the ancestor of Kai-rīṣi, q. v.

किरीट *kiriṭa*, mfn., see *āti-kir*; (am), n. [as, m., gaṇa *arīharcāḍi*], a diadem, crest, any ornament used as a crown, tiara, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a metre of four lines (each containing twenty-four syllables); (as), m. (= *kirāṭa*) a merchant, Bhp. xii, 3, 35; (f), f. Andropogon aciculatus, L. — **dhārāṇa**, n. wearing a diadem, assuming the crown. — **dhārīn**, mfn. crowned, having a tiara; (f), m. a king. — **bhṛit**, n. 'wearing a diadem,' N. of Arjuna, MBh. xiv, 2436. — **mālin**, m. ornamented with a diadem, Hariv. 13018; N. of Arjuna, MBh.; Bhp.

Kirīṭin, mfn. decorated with a diadem, MBh. &c.; (f), m. N. of Indra, MBh. i, 1525; xiii, 765; of Arjuna, MBh.; Bhag.; Pañcat.; of Nara [according to the Comm.], MBh. i; of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2573; of an attendant of Śiva, Comm. on Kum. vii, 95.

किरोडाद्य *kiroḍātya*, Nom. P. *ṭyati*, to cheat, gaṇa *kaṇḍu-ādi*.

किरि *kirbira*, mfn. variegated, Gal.

Kirmira, mfn. id., VS. xxx, 21; (cf. *karbara*).

Kirmira, mfn. id., Hcar.; (as), m. a variegated colour, L.; the orange tree, L.; N. of a Rākshasa conquered by Bhīma-sena, MBh. iii, 368 ff. — **jīṭ**, m. 'conquering the Rākshasa Kirmira,' N. of Bhīma-sena, L. — **tvac**, m. 'having a variegated rind,' the orange tree, L. — **nishūdana**, **bhid**, m. = *jīṭ*, L. — **sūdana**, m. id., Gal. **Kirmirāri**, m. 'the enemy of Kirmira,' N. of Bhīma-sena, L.

Kirmirita, mfn. 'variegated,' mingled with (in comp.), Naish. vi, 97; variegated, spotted, Prab.

किर्मि *kirmī*, f. a hall, L.; an image of gold or iron, L.; (= *karmīn*) the Palāśa tree (Butea frondosa), L.

किर्मिर *kirmira*. See *kirbira*.

किर्याणी *kiryāṇi*. See *kir*.

किल *kil*, cl. 6. P. *kilati*, to be or become white (or 'to freeze'), Dhātup. xxviii, 61; to play, ib.; cl. 10. P. *kelayati*, to send, throw, Dhātup. xxxii, 64.

1. **Kila**, as, m. play, trifling, L. — **kiñcita**, n. amorous agitation (such as weeping, laughing, being angry, merry, &c. in the society of a lover), Sāh.; Daśar. ii, 30 & 37.

किल 2. *kila*, ind. (a particle of asseveration or emphasis) indeed, verily, assuredly, RV.; AV. &c.; (or of explanation) namely, SBr. &c.; 'so said,' 'so reported,' pretentively, VarBrS.; Kād.; (*kila* is preceded by the word on which it lays stress, and occurs very rarely at the beginning of a sentence or verse [R. iv, 14, 14; Pañcat. lxxxix, 4]; according to native lexicographers *kila* may be used in communicating intelligence, and may imply 'probably,' 'possibly,' 'agreement,' 'dislike,' 'falsehood,' 'inaccuracy,' and 'reason'.)

किल 3. *kila*, as, m., N. of a man, Pravar.

किलकिल *kilakila*, as, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10365; (ās), m. pl., N. of a Yavana tribe, VP.; (cf. *kilikila*); (ā), f. (an onomatopoeic word), sounds or cries expressing joy, or the expression of joy by any sound or cry, MBh.; R.; Mear.; Balar.

Kilakīlāya, Nom. P. *ṭyati*, *ṭyate*, to raise sounds expressing joy, Bhaṭṭ. vii, 102; Kāraṇḍ.; to cry, give a shriek, Kāraṇḍ.

Kilikilāya, Nom. P. *ṭyati*, to raise sounds expressing joy, Balar.

Kilikilāya, Nom. A. *ṭyate*, id., Hcar.

Kilikilāta, am, n. sounds expressing joy, Balar.

किलञ्ज *kilañja*, as, m. (= *kilañja*) a mat, Comm. on KātyŚr.

किलाट *kilāṭa*, as, m. inspissated milk, Hariv. (v. l. *kilāḍa*); Suśr.; Bhpr.; (f), f. id., L.

Kilāṭin, i, m. 'having white juice like *kilāṭa* milk,' a bamboo, L.

किलात *kilāta*, as, m. (= *klṛ*) a dwarf. L.; (gaṇa *biddi*), 'N. of an Asura priest,' only in comp. **Kilāṭakūli**, m. du. the two Asura priests Kilāta and Ākūli, SBr. i, 1, 4, 14 (v. l. *kirāṭa-kulyau*, f. du., Tāṇḍyabr.).

किलास *kilāsa*, mfn. leprous, VS. xxx, 21; Kāth.; Tāṇḍyabr.; (f), f. a kind of spotted deer (described as the vehicle of the Maruts), RV. v, 53, 1; (am), n. a white leprous spot, AV. i, 23, 1 & 2; 24, 2; (in med.) a species of leprosy (resembling the so-called white leprosy in which the skin becomes spotted without producing ulcers), KātyŚr.; Suśr. — **ghna**, m. 'removing leprosy,' a sort of gourd (Momordica Mixta), L. — **tvā**, n. the state of being leprous, Tāṇḍyabr. — **nāśana**, mfn. removing leprosy, AV. i, 24, 2. — **bheshajā**, n. a remedy against leprosy, ib. — **maya**, mfn. scabby (as a dog), Kauś. 13.

Kilāsin, mfn. leprous, ŚāṅkhBr.; Gaut.; Pāp. v, 2, 128, Kāś.

किलिकिल *kilikila*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (ā), f., N. of a town, Bhp. xii, 1, 30; (= *ṭak*) cries expressing joy, Divyāv.

किलिकिलय *kilikilaya*, &c. See *kilakila*.

किलिच *kiliñca*, as, m. a thin plank, board, L.; (= *vayā*) a bamboo, L.

Kiliñcana, as, m. a sort of fish, Npr.

Kiliñja, as, n. a thin plank of green wood, L.; a mat, Suśr. — **hastin**, m. an elephant formed by mats, Sāh.

Kiliñjaka, as, m. a mat, L.

किलिम *kilima*, am, n. a kind of pine (Pinus Deodar, cf. *depa-dāru*), Car.; (as), m. id., L.

किल्किन *kilkin*, i, m. (= *kindhin*) a horse, L.

किल्बिष *kilbisha*, am, n. (ifc. f. ā) fault, offence, sin, guilt, RV. v, 34, 4; AV.; VS. &c. (once as, m., Bhp. iii, 28, 11); injustice, injury, MBh. i, 882; disease, L. — **sprīṭ**, mfn. removing or avoiding sins, RV. x, 71, 10; ĀitBr. i, 13.

Kilbishin, nfn. one who commits an offence, wicked, culpable, sinful, Mn.; MBh. &c. (often ifc., e. g. *artha-k*, q. v., *rāja-k*, who as a king commits an offence, MBh. i, 1703).

किल्विन *kilvin*, i, m. (= *olkin*) a horse, L.

किशर *kisara*, as, m. a fragrant article for sale, Pāp. iv, 4, 53 (v. l. *kisara*); (ā), f., gaṇa *madhu-ādi*. **Kisārādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 4, 53; Gaṇar. 387). **Kisārā-vaṭ**, nfn., gaṇa *madhu-ādi*.

Kisārīka, as, i, m. f. selling *Kisara*, Pāp. iv, 4, 53.

किशल *kisala*, v. l. for *kisala*, L.

किशोर *kisora*, as, m. a colt, AV. xii, 4, 7; Hariv.; R.; a youth, lad, Bhp.; the sun, L.; Benjamin or Styra Benzoin (= *taila-parṇy-oshadhī*), L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv.; (f), f. (Pāp. vi, 1, 107, Pat.) a female colt, R.; a maiden, Bhp.

Kisoraka, as, m. a colt, L.; the young of any animal, Daś.; Kād.; Prasannar.; Kāthās.; (ikā), f. 'a female colt' or 'a maiden,' gaṇa *subhrādi*.

किष्क *kishk*, cl. 10. A. *ṭshkayate*, to injure, kill, Dhātup. xxxiii, 12.

Kishkin. See *śva-kishkin*.

किष्कन्ध *kishkindha*, as, m., N. of a mountain (in the south of India, in Odra, containing a cave, the residence of the monkey-prince Valin who was slain by Rāma; the territory which is said to be in the northern part of Mysore, near the sources of the Pampā river, was transferred after the conquest by Rāma to Su-grīva, brother of Valin and rightful king), VarBrS.; (ās), m. pl., 'N. of a people,' see *-gandika*; (ā), f. (gaṇa *pāraskarādi* and *sindhv-ādi*), N. of the cave contained in the

mountain Kishkindha (the city of Valin and Su-grīva), MBh.; R.; N. of the mountain Kishkindha. — **gandika**, n. (v. l. *ṇdhika*), Pāp. ii, 4, 10, Pat. **Kishkindhā-kāṇḍa**, n., N. of the fourth book of the Rāmāyana. **Kishkindhādhipa**, m. 'the ruler of Kishkindha,' N. of Valin, L.

Kishkindhaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, Hariv. 784.

Kishkindhya, as, m. incorrect reading for *ṇndha*; (ā), f. likewise for *ṇndha*.

किष्किश *kishkiṣa*, v. l. for *kikk*.

किष्कु *kishku*, us, m. [f., L.] the fore-arm, R. v, 32, 11; the handle (of an axe), Tāṇḍyabr.; a kind of linear measure (= *hasta* or *kara* = twenty-four thumbs' breadths = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Nalva), MBh. &c.; gaṇa *pāraskarādi*; mfn. contemptible, bad, L. — **parvan**, m. a bamboo, L.; sugar-cane, L.; Arundo tibialis, L.

किस् *kis*, ind. (fr. i. *kī*, cf. *nākis*, *mākis*), a particle of interrogation, 'whether' [= *karīṭi*, 'a doer,' Nir. vi, 34], RV. x, 52, 3.

किस *kisa*, as, m., N. of an attendant of the sun, L.

किसर *kisara*, &c. See *kisara*.

किसल *kisala*, as, am, m. n. = 1. *kisalaya*, L.

1. **Kisalaya**, am, n. [as, m., L.] a sprout or shoot, the extremity of a branch bearing new leaves, Gaut.; R.; Sak. &c. — **karā**, f. (a woman) having hands as tender as buds, Gaṇar. 43, Comm.

2. **Kisalaya**, Nom. P. *ṭyati*, to cause to shoot or spring forth, Prasannar.

Kisalayita, mfn. (gaṇa *tārakādi*) furnished with leaf-buds or young shoots, Bhartṛ.; ŚārngP.

कीकट *kikaṭa*, as, m., N. of a son of Rishabha, Bhp. v, 4, 10; of a son of Samkṛta, Bhp. vi, 6, 6; a horse (perhaps originally a horse of the Kikāṭas), L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people not belonging to the Āryan race, RV. iii, 53, 14; Bhp.; (mfn.), poor, L.; avaricious, L.

Kikāṭaka, as, m. a horse, Npr.

Kikāṭin, i, m. a hog, Npr.

कीकस *kikasa*, mfn. hard, firm, L.; (as), m. the breast-bone and the cartilages of the ribs connected with it (cartilages costarum), ĀrshBr.; a kind of worm (= *kikkīṣa*?), L.; (*kikāśa*), f. Ved. vertebra or a rib (of which six are enumerated), RV. x, 163, 2; AV.; TS. &c.; (am), n. id., VS. xxv, 6; a bone, L.; (cf. *kaikasa*). — **mukha**, m. 'having a mouth of bone,' a bird, L. **Kikāśasthi**, n. vertebra, L. **Kikāśāya**, m. = *kikasa-mukha*, L.

कीकि *kiki*, is, m. (= *kiki*) the blue jay, L.

कीचक *kicaka*, as, m. (✓ *cik*. Uṇ. v, 36) a hollow bamboo (whistling or rattling in the wind, Arundo Karka), MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a chief of the army of king Virāṭa (conquered by Bhīma-sena), MBh. i, 328; iv, 376 ff.; Pañcat.; N. of a Daitya, L.; of a Rākshasa, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people (a tribe of the Kekayas), MBh. — **jīṭ**, m. 'conquering Kicaka,' Bhīma-sena, L. — **nishūdana**, m. id., L. — **bhid**, m. id., L. — **vadha**, m. 'the killing of Kicaka,' N. of a poem. — **sūdana**, m. = *jīṭ*, Gal.

कीज *kija*, as, m. a kind of instrument ['apur,' Gmn.], RV. viii, 66, 3.

कीट *kiṭ*, cl. 10. P. *kiṭayati*, to tinge or colour, Dhātup. xxxii, 98; to bind, ib.

कीट *kiṭa*, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, Heat.) a worm, insect, SBr. xiv; ĀśvŚr. &c.; the scorpion in the zodiac, VarBrS.; (ifc.) an expression of contempt (cf. *śūra-k*), Mear.; (f), f. a worm, insect, L.; (am), n. id., L.; (= *kiṭa*) feces, L. — **gardabha**, m., N. of a particular insect, Suśr. — **ghna**, m. 'killing insects,' sulphur, L. — **ja**, n. 'coming from insects,' silk, Mn. xi, 168; MBh. ii, 1847; (ā), f. an animal dye of red colour, lac, L. — **nāman**, m. the plant Cissus pedata, Npr. — **pakshōdgama**, m. the change from chrysalis or pupa to butterfly, W. — **pakshōdbhava**, m. id., W. — **patamgā**, ās, m. pl. Kiṭa worms and pilers, SBr. xiv. — **pī-dikā**, f. = *nāman*, L. — **maṇi**, m. a glow-worm, ŚārngP. — **mātri**, f. a female bee, Gal.; the plant Cissus pedata, Bhpr. — **māri**, f. = *nāman*, L. — **yoni**, f. (= *mātri*) a female bee, Gal. — **śatru**,

m. 'enemy of worms,' the plant *Embelia Ribes*, Suśr.
Kitāri, m. id., ib.; sulphur, Gal. **Kitāvapanna**,
mf. anything on which an insect has fallen, Ka-
pishth., MānS.; (cf. *keśa-kīṣṭvapatita*.) **Kitōt-**
kara, m. an ant-hill, Kathās. ci, 290.

Kitaka, as, m. a worm, insect, R.; Bhp.; MārkP.;
a kind of bard, panegyrist (descended from a Kṣha-
triya father and Vaiśya mother), L.; N. of a prince,
MBh. i, 2696; (mf.), hard, harsh, L.

कीडेर kiḍera, as, m. the plant *Amaranthus*
polygonoides, L.

कीदृक्ष kidriksha, mf(ī, Gr.)n. (fr. 1. *ki* or
kid and *driksha*, √*driś*, cf. *idriksha*), of what
kind? of what description? of what qualities?

Kidrig (in comp. for *kidriś*). — **ākāra**, mf. of
what appearance? Pañcat. — **rūpa**, mf. of what
shape? MBh. xiii, 4086. — **varṇa**, mf. of what
colour? ib. — **vyākāra-vat**, mf. of what occupa-
tion? Hit.

Kidriś, mf. (Pān. vi, 3, 90) of what kind? who
or what like? RV. x, 108, 3; MBh.; Pañcat. &c.;
yādrik-kidrik-ca, of whatsoever kind, Comm. on
KātyŚr.

Kidriśa, mf(ī, Gr.)n. (Pān. vi, 3, 90) of what
kind? what like? MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; of what use?
i. e. useless, Bhartṛ.

कीन kina, am, n. flesh, L.; (cf. *kira*.)

कीनार kināra, as, m. (perhaps = *kināśa*) a
cultivator of the soil ['a vile man,' Sāy.], RV. x,
106, 10.

Kināśa, as, m. (√*kliś*, Un. v, 56) a cultivator
of the soil, RV. iv, 57, 8; VS. xxx, 11; AV. &c.;
niggard, MBh.; Daś.; Bhp.; Kathās.; N. of Yama,
Naish. vi, 75; Bālar. (— *kīśa*) a kind of monkey,
L.; a kind of Rākshasa, L.; (mf.), killing animals
(or 'killing secretly'), L.

कीम् kim, ind. See *ā-kim*, *mā-kim*.

कीर kira, as, m. a parrot, Vet. &c.; (ās),
m. pl., N. of the people and of the country of Ka-
śmīr, VarBṛS.; Mudr.; (am), n. flesh, L. — **var-**
ṇaka, n. a kind of perfume (= *sthaṇṇayaka*), L.
Kīrēṣṭha, m. the tree *Mangifera indica*, L.,
the walnut tree, L.; another plant (= *jala-madhūka*),
L. **Kīrōdabhūta**, mf. coming from the Kira country
(as a horse), Gal.

Kiraka, as, m. a kind of tree, L.; gaining, ob-
taining (*prāpana*), L.; a Jain ascetic (*kṣhapaṇa-*
ka), L.

कीरि kīri, is, m. (√*2. kṛi*) a praiser, poet,
RV. — **ēdāna**, mf. exciting the praiser, RV. vi,
45, 19.

Kirīṇ, mf. praising, RV. v, 4, 10 & 40, 8; (ī),
m. a praiser, RV. i, 100, 9; v, 52, 12.

कीरेṣṭ kirēṣṭa, &c. See *kira*.

कीर्ण kīrṇa, mf. (√*1. kṛi*) scattered,
thrown, cast, R. &c.; filled with, full of (instr.), ib.;
covered, hidden, Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; stopped up
(as the ears), Rājat. iv, 34; given (= *datta*), L. — **puṣh-**
pa, m. 'having scattered blossoms,' N. of a creeper, L.
Kīrṇi, is, f. scattering, throwing, Pān. viii, 2, 44,
Vārt. 2; covering, concealing, ib.

Kīrya. See *uda-kṛ*.

Kīryamāṇa, mf. (pr. p. Pass.) being covered
or strewed, MBh. &c.; being scattered or thrown.

Kīrvi, mf. = *kīrṇi*, Vop. xxvi, 167.

कीर्य kīrya, mf. (√*2. kṛi*) injured, hurt,
L.

कीर्त kīrt, cl. 10. P. *kīrtáyati* (rarely *Ā-*
cyate), aor. *acikīrtat* or *acikīrtat* (Pān.
vii, 4, 7, Kāś.), to mention, make mention of, tell,
name, call, recite, repeat, relate, declare, communi-
cate, commemorate, celebrate, praise, glorify (with
gen., AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; with acc., ŚBr.; Ait-
Br.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.)

Kīrtana, am, n. mentioning, repeating, saying,
telling, MBh.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; fame, L.

Kīrtaniya, mf. to be mentioned or named or
celebrated, MBh.; Ragh.

Kīrtanya, mf. deserving to be mentioned or
related, Bhp.

Kīrtayat, mf. (pr. p.) mentioning, relating, &c.

Kīrti, is, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 97; fr. √*2. kṛi*) men-
tion, making mention of, speech, report, RV. x,
54, 1; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; good report, fame, renown,

glory, AV.; ŚBr.; TUP.; Mn. &c.; Fame (per-
sonified as daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Dhar-
ma), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (in music) a particular
measure or time; extension, expansion, L.; lustre, L.;
= *prasāda* (favour) or *prāsāda* (a palace), L.; (fr.
√*1. kṛi*), dirt, L.; N. of one of the Mātṛikās (or per-
sonified divine energies of Kṛishṇa), L.; (ī), m., N.
of a son of Dharma-netra, VP. — **kara**, mf(ī)n. con-
ferring fame, Hit. — **dhara**, m., N. of an author.
— **pratāpa-bala-sahita**, mf. attended with or
possessed of fame and majesty and power. — **bhāj**,
m. 'receiving fame, famous,' N. of Droṇācārya (mili-
tary preceptor of the Pāṇḍus and Kurus), L. — **mat**,
mf. praised, famous, ChUp.; R. &c.; (ān), m., N.
of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4356; of a
son of Uttāna-pāda and Sūnṛitā, Hariv. 62; of a son
of Vasu-deva and Devakti, Bh. ix, 24, 53; VP.; of
a son of Aṅgiras, VP.; (arī), f., N. of Dakṣhāyaṇī,
MatsyaP. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of fame, R.;
Bhp. — **mālinī**, f. 'garlanded with fame,' N. of a
woman, SkandaP. — **yuta**, mf. famous, Hit. — **ra-**
tha, m., N. of a prince of the Videhas (son of
Pratindhaka; also called Kṛiti-ratha, son of Pra-
siddhaka), R. i, 71, 9 & 10. — **rāja**, as, m. pl., N.
of certain Rishis. — **rāta**, m., N. of a prince of the
Videhas (son of Mahāndhraka; also called Kṛiti-rata,
son of Andhaka), R. i, 71, 11 & 12. — **varman**,
m., N. of a prince, Prab. — **vāsa**, m., N. of an author;
of an Asura, SkandaP. — **śeśha**, m. 'the leaving
behind of nothing but fame,' death, L.; (cf. *ālekha-*
ya-s, *nāma-s*, *yaśa-s*). — **sāra**, m., N. of a man,
Daś. — **siṅha-deva**, m., N. of a man. — **seṇa**, m.,
N. of a nephew of the serpent-king Vāsuki, Kathās.
vi, 13. — **soma**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxi, 300.
— **stambha**, m. a column of fame, Bālar.

Kirtita, mf. said, mentioned, asserted; celebrated;
known, notorious.

Kirtitavya, mf. to be praised, Bhp. i, 2, 14.
Kirtīṇya, mf. deserving to be named or praised,
RV. i, 103, 4 & 116, 6.

Kirtti, is, f. incorrectly for *kīrti*.

Kīrya, mf. (Pān. iii, 1, 110, Kāś.) 'to be re-
cited,' see *divā-kṛ*.

कीर्म kīrmī, f. a house for straw (?), W.

कीर्य kīrya, mf. See *uda-kṛ*.

Kīryamāṇa, kīrvi. See *1. kīrṇa*.

कीर्षी kīrśā, f. a species of bird, TS. v.

कील kil, cl. 1. *kilati*, to bind, fasten, stake,
pin, Dhātup. xv, 17.

Kila, as, m. (ifc. f. ā), a sharp piece of wood,
stake, pin, peg, bolt, wedge, &c., MBh. &c.; a post,
post in a cow-house to which cows are fastened,
pillar, L.; a gnomon, L.; handle, brace, Suśr.; the
elbow, VP.; a kind of tumour (having the form of
a stake), Suśr.; a position of the foetus impeding
delivery, Suśr.; N. of the inner syllables of a Mantra,
RāmātUp.; N. of Vīta-rāga Mahēśa (= *kīlśvara*);
= *bandha*, Comm. on VS. ii, 34; a weapon, L.;
flame, lambent flame, L.; a minute particle, L.; a
blow with the elbow (= *kilā*), L.; (ā), f. a stake,
pin, L.; the elbow, L.; a weapon, L.; flame, L.; a
minute particle, L.; a blow with the elbow (or 'a
blow in copulation'), Vātsyāy.; (am), n. (= *kina*),
flesh, Gal. — **pādikā**, f. v. l. for *kīḍa-p*, L. — **cam-**
sparāśa, m., N. of the plant *Diospyros glutinosa*
(commonly called Gāva, a plant the fruit of which
yields a substance like turpentine used to cover the
bottom of boats), L. **Kīlśvara**, m., N. of Vīta-
rāga Mahēśa.

Kilaka, as, m. a pin, bolt, wedge, Pañcat.; Hit.;
a splint (for confining a broken bone), Suśr.; a kind
of tumour (having the form of a pin), L.; (= *śiva-*
ka) a kind of pillar for cows &c. to rub themselves
against, or one to which they are tied, L.; N. of
the forty-second year of the sixty years' cycle of
Jupiter, VarBṛS.; (ās), m. pl., N. of certain Ketuś, ib.;
(ikā), f. a pin, bolt, Pañcat.; Heat.; (am), n., N.
of the inner syllables of a Mantra. — **vīvarapa**, n.,
N. of a work.

Kilana, am, n. fastening, staking.

Kilaniya, mf. to be fastened or staked.

Kilīta, mf. staked, impaled; set up as a stake or
pole, Kād.; pinned, fastened by a stake, &c.; bound,
tied, confined, Malatim.; Kathās.; (as), m., N. of
a Mantra, Sarvad.

कीलाल kilāla, as, m. a sweet beverage
(also a heavenly drink similar to Amṛita, the food

of the gods), AV.; VS.; Kauś.; (dm), n. id., Naigh.
ii, 7; blood, Prab.; water, L. — **ja**, n. flesh, MBh.
iii, 15341. — **dhi**, m. 'receptacle of water,' the ocean,
L. — **pa**, mf. drinking blood, MBh. iii, 13241;
(as), m. a Rākshasa (sort of goblin), L. — **pā**,
mf. (Pān. iii, 2, 74, Kāś.) drinking the beverage
kilāla (N. of Agni), RV. x, 91, 14. — **peśas** (*kīl*),
mf. ornamented with the beverage *kilāla*, MaitrS.
Kilāśodhan, mf. f. 'dhanī' (a cow) who carries
the beverage *kilāla* in her udder, AV. xii, 1, 59.
Kilāśashadhī, f. a kind of herb used to prepare the
beverage *kilāla*, Ap.

Kilālin, ī, m. a lizard, chameleon, Npr.

कीलित kilita. See *√kil*.

कीवत् kīvat, mf. (fr. 1. *ki*; cf. *kīyat*), only
in the expression *ā kīvatas*, how long? how far?
RV. iii, 30, 17 (Nir. vi, 3).

कीश kīśa, mf. naked, L.; (as), m. an ape,
Bhp.; Pañcat.; (cf. *ambu-kṛ*); a bird, L.; the sun,
L. — **parṇa**, m. the tree *Achyranthes aspera* (= *apd-*
mārgā), L.; (ī), f. id., L.; (cf. *keśa-p*.)

कीशमील kīśmīla, as, m., N. of a disease,
AV. Paipp. xix, 8, 4.

कीस्त kistā, as, m. (= *kīrt*) a praiser, poet
RV. i, 127, 7; vi, 67, 10.

कु 1. ku, a pronom. base appearing in *kū-*
tas, *kūtra*, *kuśā*, *kūha*, *kūḍa*, and as a prefix im-
plying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want,
littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt; ori-
ginally perhaps *ku* signified 'how (strange!);' as a
separate word *ku* occurs only in the lengthened form
3. *kū*, q. v. — **kathā**, f. a bad or miserable tale, Bhp.
iii, 15, 23. — **kanyakā**, f. a bad girl, Kathās. xxvi,
58. — **kara**, mf. having a crooked or withered
hand, L. — **karman**, n. a wicked deed, Pañcat.;
(ifc.) Rājat.; (mf.), performing evil actions, wicked,
Bhp. i, 16, 22; (*kukarma*)-*kārin*, mf. wicked,
depraved. — **kalatra**, n. a bad wife, ŚārngP. — **navi**,
m. a bad poet, poetaster. — **kārya**, n. a bad action,
wickedness. — **kāvya**, n. a bad poem, Śāntiś. — **kī-**
rti, f. ill-repute. — **kuṭumbini**, f. a bad house-wife,
Kathās. xxiii, 27. — **kuṇḍaka**, n. the fruit of Chat-
traka. — **ku-dru**, n. *Blumea lacera*, Npr. — **ku-vāo**,
m. 'having a very disagreeable voice,' jackal, Npr.
— **kūta**, mf. badly made, VarBṛS.; one who has
acted badly, Divyāv. — **kṛitya**, n. an evil deed,
wickedness, Pañcat.; Hit. — **kṛiyā**, f. a bad action;
(īya), mf. wicked. — **khāṭi**, f. (= *asad-graha*)
wantonness, Comm. on Un. iv, 124. — **khyāti**, f.
evil report, infamy; bad reputation. — **ganin**, mf.
belonging to an evil set of people, Lalit. — **gati**,
f. 'wrong path,' deviation from the path of righte-
ousness, Buddh. — **gehini**, f. = *kuṭumbini*, Ka-
thās. — **go**, m. a miserable or weak bull, R. vi, 112,
6. — **graha**, m. an unpropitious planet (five are
reckoned, viz. Maṅgala, Ravi, Śani, Rāhu, and Ketu),
Subh. — **grāma**, m. a petty village (without a Rājā,
an Agnihotrin, a physician, a rich man, or a river).
— **caṇḍikā**, f. the plant *Aletris hyacinthoides* (= *mūrvā*), L. — **candana**, n. red sanders (*Pterocar-
pus santalinus*), Suśr.; sapan or log-wood (*Cesal-
pina Sappan*, cf. *pattrāṅga*), W.; a leguminous plant
(*Adenanthra pavonina*), W.; saffron, L. — **carā**,
mf. roaming about, RV. i, 154, 2; x, 180, 2; TBṛ.
iii; following evil practices, wicked, MBh. xiv, 107off;
speaking ill of any one, detracting, L.; (as), m. a
wicked man, Gaut. — **caritra**, n. evil conduct, Var-
Br. — **caryā**, f. id., Mn. ix, 17. — **cāṅgeri**, f. a
kind of wood sorrel (*Rumex vesicarius* = *cukrikā*),
L. — **cīrā**, f., N. of a river (v. l. *ku-vīrā*, VP.),
MBh. vi, 334. — **oela**, n. a bad garment, Mn. vi,
44; rag, Car.; (mf.), badly clothed, dressed in dirty
or tattered garments, MBh. v, 1132; (ā), f. N. of
a plant (= *avi-karni* or *viddha-parṇi*), L.; (ī),
f. the plant *Clypea hernandifolia* (or accord. to
Haughton 'Cissampelos hexandra'), L. — **oeshtā**,
f. a wicked contrivance. — **calla**, mf(ā)n. badly
clothed, Bhp. x, 80, 7. — **callin**, mf. id. — **oo-**
dya, n. an unsuitable question. — **jana**, m. a bad or
wicked man, Bhp.; vulgar people. — **janani**, f. a
bad mother, R. vi, 82, 118. — **1. janman**, mf. of
inferior origin, Bhp.; (ā), m. a low-born man, slave.
— **jambha**, m., N. of a Daitya (younger brother
of Jambha and son of Prahlāda or Prahrāda, a son
of Hiranya-kaśipu), Hariv. — **jīvikā**, f. a miserable
kind of living, MBh. v, 2698. — **jūāna**, n. imper-
fect or defective knowledge. — **tanaya**, m. a de-

generate son, Pañcat. — **tanu**, m. 'deformed,' N. of Kubera (this deity being of a monstrous appearance, having three legs and but eight teeth), L. — **tantri**, f. tail, MBh. xii, 5355 & 5363. — **tapa**, mfn. slightly hot, W.; (*as, am*), m. n. (gaya *ardharaddi*) a sort of blanket (made of the hair of the mountain goat), Gaut.; Mn.; Yājñ.; VarBṛS.; (*as*), m. the Kuśa grass (*Poa cynosuroides*), Heat.; the eighth Muhūrta or portion of the day from the last Daṇḍa of the second watch to the first of the third or about noon (an eligible time for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes), MBh. xiii, 6040; MatsyaP.; grain, L.; a daughter's son, L.; a sister's son, L.; a twice-born man (one of the first three classes), L.; a Brāhmaṇ, L.; a guest, L.; the sun, L.; fire, L.; an ox, L.; a kind of musical instrument, L.; — **saptaka**, n. a Śrāddha in which seven constituents occur (viz. noon, a horn platter, a Nepāl blanket, silver, sacrificial grass, Sesamum, and kine), W.; — **sauruta**, m., N. of a man, gaya *pārthivādi*. — **tapaśvin**, m. a wicked or bad ascetic, Pañcat. — **tarka**, m. fallacious argument, sophistry, BhP.; MārKP.; a bad logician, KapS. vi, 34; — **patha**, m. 'the way of sophists,' a sophistical method of arguing, Rājat. v, 378. — **tāpasa**, m. a wicked ascetic, Kathās.; (*ī*), f. a wicked female ascetic, ib. — **tārkika**, m. a bad logician. — **tittiri**, m. a species of bird resembling the partridge, Suśr. — **tirtha**, m. a bad teacher. — **tumbuka**, m. a kind of pot-herb, Car. — **tumbura**, n. a bad fruit of the plant *Diospyros embryopteris*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 143, Kās. — **trina**, u. water house-leek (*Pistia Stratiotes*), L. — **danda**, m. unjust punishment, L. — **darsana**, n. a heterodox doctrine. — **1. -dāra**, mfn. having a bad wife, VarBṛ.; — **dāra**, m. pl. a wife who is a bad wife, Subh. — **1. -dina**, n. an evil day; a rainy day. — **dishti**, f. a measure of length (longer than a Dishti, shorter than a Vitasti), Kauś. 85. — **drisya**, mfn. ill-favoured, ugly. — **drishta**, mfn. seen wrongly or indistinctly, Pañcat. — **drishti**, mfn. having bad eyes; (*is*), f. weak sight; a heterodox philosophical doctrine (as that of the Sāṃkhya, &c.), Mn. xii, 95; Kād. — **drishṭin**, mfn. one who has adopted a heterodox doctrine, Kād. — **deśa**, m. a bad country (where it is difficult to obtain the necessities of life), Kathās. &c.; a country subject to oppression. — **deha**, m. a miserable body, BhP. v, 12, 2. — **dravya**, n. bad riches. — **dvāra**, n. backdoor, Gaut. — **dharma**, m. a bad practice. — **dharman**, o. bad or no justice, MBh. iii, 10571. — **dhānya**, n. an inferior kind of grain, Suśr. — **dhī**, mfn. foolish; (*is*), m. a fool, Pañcat.; BhP. — **nakha**, mfn. having ugly nails or claws, VarBṛS.; (*am*), n. a disease of the nails, Suśr. — **nakhin**, mfn. having bad or diseased nails, AV.; TS.; Kath. &c.; (*ī*), m., N. of a man; of a work belonging to the AV. — **naṭa**, m. a sort of trumpet flower (*Bignonia, tyanaka*), L.; (*ās*), m. pl. N. of a people, VarBṛS. (v. l. *kunatha*); (*ī*), f. a kind of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), L.; red arsenic, Bhpr. — **nadika**, f. a small river, MBh. v, 4502; Pañcat. — **nadi**, f. id. — **nannamā**, mfn. (√*nam*) inflexible, RV. x, 136, 7. — **naraka**, m. a bad hell. — **narendra**, m. a bad king, Subh. — **nalina**, m. the plant *Agati grandiflora*, L. — **nātha**, ru. a bad protector, BhP. ix, 14, 28; (mfn.), having a bad leader, ib. v, 14, 2. — **nādikā**, for **nadikā**. — **nāman**, m. 'having a bad name,' N. of a man, gaya *bāhu-ādī* & *kāśy-ādī*; (*as*), n. a bad name, ill repute. — **nāyaka**, mfn. having a bad leader, BhP. v, 13, 2. — **nārī**, f. a bad woman, VarBṛ. — **nāsaka**, m. the plant *Alhagi Maurorum*, L. — **nāsa**, m. 'ugly-nosed,' a camel, Npr. — **nishajja**, m., N. of a son of the tenth Manu, Hariv. 474. — **nīta**, m. bad leading, Mudr. — **nīti**, f. ill conduct, W.; corrupt administration, W.; a low state of morals, W. — **nīli**, f., N. of a shrub. — **nripa**, m. a bad prince, VarBṛS. — **nripati**, m. id., Venk. — **netraka**, m., N. of a Muni, Yāyup. — **paṅka**, m. a slough, heap of filth and mud. — **paṭa**, m. or n. a miserable garment, BhP. v, 9, 11; (*as*), m. 'covered with a miserable garment,' N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2534. — **paṭn**, mfn. stupid, Hcar. — **paṇḍita**, m. a bad scholar. — **1. -pati**, m. a bad husband, Kād.; a bad king, ib. — **patha**, m. a bad road, evil way, BhP.; bad conduct; heterodox doctrine; (mfn.), walking in a wrong road; (*as*), m., N. of an Asura or Dānava, MBh. i, 2664; Hariv.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; — *ga*, — *gāmin*, — *cara*, mfn. going in a wrong road, wicked. — **pathya**, mfn. belonging to a bad way (lit. and fig.); unwholesome (as diet, regimen, &c.), improper. — **parijūṣṭa**,

mfn. badly understood, Pañcat. — **parikshaka**, mfn. making a wrong estimate, not valuing rightly, Bharti. — **parikshita**, mfn. badly examined, Pañcat. — **pāka**, m. 'not digestive,' *Strychnos nux vomica*, L. — **pāpi**, mfn. having a deformed or maimed hand, L. — **pātra**, n. an unfit recipient. — **pātraka**, n. a bad vessel, MBh. xii, 227, 15. — **pūjāla**, m., N. of a man, gaya *śivādi*. — **pitrī**, m. a bad father, MārKP. — **pīla**, m. a sort of ebony tree (= *kāra-skura*), Bhpr.; — *pāka*, L. — **putra**, m. (gaya *manojñādi*) a bad or wicked son; a son of an inferior degree (as an adopted son, &c.), Mn. ix, 161; Pañcat. — **purusha**, m. a low or miserable man, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 106; MBh. &c.; a poltroon, MBh. v, 5493; (cf. *kā-pur*); — *janita*, f., N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of eleven syllables each). — **pūya**, mfn. inferior, low, contemptible, L.; (cf. *ka-p*). — **prabhu**, m. a bad lord, Kathās. lix, 69. — **prāvaraṇa**, mfn. wearing a bad mantle, L. — **prāvṛita**, mfn. badly dressed, R. i, 6, 8. — **priya**, mfn. disagreeable, contemptible, L. — **plava**, m. a weak or frail raft, Mn. ix, 161. — **bandha**, m. a disgraceful stigma, Yājñ. ii, 294; (cf. *anka-bandha*). — **bandhu**, m. a bad relative. — **bāhula**, m. camel, L. — **bimba**, m. n. (?). — **1. -buddhi**, mfn. having vile sentiments, Pañcat.; Heat.; stupid, BhP.; (*is*), f. a wrong opinion. — **brahma**, — **brahman**, m. a degraded or contemptible Brāhmaṇ, Pāṇ. v, 4, 105. — **brāhmanā**, m. id., Pat. — **bhartṛi**, m. a bad husband, Kathās. cxx, 65. — **bhārya**, mfn. having a bad wife, BhP.; (*ā*), f. a bad wife, MārKP.; Kathās. — **bhikṣu**, m. a bad mendicant, Kathās. — **bhukta**, n. bad food, Vet. — **bhukti**, f. id. — **bhūmi**, f. bad (i. e. barren) ground, VarBṛ. — **bhṛitya**, m. a bad servant, Pañcat. — **bhoga**, m. bad pleasure, Kathās. — **bhojana**, n. — *bhukta*. — **bhojya**, n. id. — **bhrātṛi**, m. a bad brother, Kathās. — **mate**, n. a bad doctrine, Subh. — **mati**, f. vile sentiment; weak intellect, folly, Dās.; BhP.; (mfn.), of slow intellect, foolish, BhP. — **manas** (*kū*), mfn. displeased, angry, MaitrS. iv, 2, 13. — **manisha**, 'shin, mfn. of slow intellect, BhP. — **mantra**, m. a bad advice, BhP.; a bad charm, Kathās. — **mantrin**, m. a bad counsellor, BhP. — **mārga**, m. a bad way (lit. and fig.), Pañcat. &c. — **mītra**, n. a bad friend, ib. — **murkha**, m. a hog, L. — **mud**, mfn. unfriendly, L.; avicious, L.; (see also s. v.). — **muda**, see s. v. — **mudvīn**, mfn. unfriendly, BhP. x, 20, 47. — **muhūrta**, m. a fatal hour, Kathās. — **medhas**, mfn. of little intellect, BhP. — **mera**, m. the southern hemisphere or pole (region of the demons and Titans), W. — **modaka**, m., N. of Vishṇu, L.; (cf. *kaumodaki*). — **yajvin**, m. a bad sacrificer, BhP. iv, 6, 50. — **yava** (*kū*), mfn. causing a bad harvest (N. of a demon slain by Indra), RV.; (*as*), m., N. of another demon, RV. i, 103, 8 (& 104, 3); (*am*), n. a bad harvest (?), see *kū-y*. — **yoga**, m. an inauspicious conjunction of planets or signs or periods, &c. — **yogin**, m. a bad Yogin, impostor, BhP. — **yoni**, f. a base womb, womb of a low woman, MārKP. — **yava**, mfn. having a bad voice, W.; (*as*), m. a kind of dove, L.; (*ī*), f. a species of pepper, L.; [see also s. v. *kuraba*, which is sometimes written *kurava*]. — **rassa**, mfn. having bad juice or flavour or essence, W.; (*as*), m. spirituous or vinous liquor, L.; (*ā*), f. a wild creeping plant (species of *hieracium* = *go-jhvā*). — **rājan**, m. a bad king, Pañcat. — **rājya**, n. a bad dominion, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 130, Vārt. — **rūpa**, mfn. ill-shaped, deformed, ugly, Pañcat.; Kathās.; — *ī*, f. — *rva*, n. ugliness. — **rūpin**, mfn. ill-shaped, ugly. — **rūpya**, n. 'bad silver,' tin, L. — **lakṣhaṇa**, mfn. having fatal marks on the body, Kathās. xci, 17 & 19. — **liṅga**, m. 'having bad marks, kind of mouse, Suśr.; the fork-tailed shrike, MBh. i, 239; Suśr.; BhP.; a sparrow, Bhpr.; (*ā*), f. a kind of oak-apple, L.; N. of a town (or of a river), R. ii, 68, 16; (*ī*), f. the female of the fork-tailed shrike, BhP.; N. of a plant (= *karkata-śringī*), L.; *kulingākshī*, f., N. of a plant (= *petikā, kuberākshī*), L. — **liṅga**, m. a sparrow (v. l. *kulinkaka*), L.; N. of a bird of prey, Car. — **luṅcā**, m. one who plucks out hairs, VS. xvi, 22. — **vakra**, mfn. slightly bent, ŚāṅkhBr. — **vaṅga**, n. (= *vaṅga*) lead, L. — **vaca**, mfn. using bad language, abusive, L. — **vajraka**, m. a stone resembling a diamond, L. — **vajpi**, m. a bad merchant, Kathās. ci, 266. — **vada**, mfn. = *vaca*. — **vadhū**, f. a bad wife, Kathās. xix, 39. — **vapus**, mfn. ill-shaped. — **vartman**, n. 'a bad road,' bad doctrine, MBh. iii, 10571 (ed. Bomb.); Sarvad. — **varaha**, m. a

suaven and violent shower of rain, R. vi, 89, 15. — **vastra**, n. a bad garment, Subh. — **vākya**, n. injurious or censorious language, Pañcat. — **vāo**, f. id., BhP. iv, 3, 15. — **vāda**, mfn. detracting, censorious, L. — **vādika**, m. 'crying unpleasantly,' a charlatan, quack, Kād. — **vikrama**, m. bravery exhibited in the wrong place, Naish. i, 132. — **viḍambauṣ**, f. cheat or deceit of a very low kind, Sarvad. — **vivāha**, m. degrading or improper marriage, Mn. iii, 63. — **vinā**, f. the lute of the Cāṇḍālas, L. — **vr̥ṣṭi**, f. bad living; — *kṛit*, m. the plant *Cesalpinia Bonduella* (= *pūtika*), L. — **vr̥ṣhala**, m. a bad Sūdra, Pat. — **venā**, f. (= *venī*) a fish-basket, L.; N. of a river (v. l. *tunga-v*), VP. — **venī**, f. a badly braided tress of hair, W.; a woman with her hair badly braided, W.; a fish-basket, L. — **vedhas**, m. bad fate, Kathās. lxx, 232. — **vaidya**, m. a bad physician, Suśr.; Subh. — **vyāpāra**, m. a bad occupation, HYog. — **śākhū**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **śāra** (*kū*), m. a kind of reed, RV. i, 191, 3. — **śarīra**, n. a bad body, BhP. v, 26, 17; (mfn.), ill-shaped, MārKP.; N. of a Muni, Yāyup.; — *bhrī*, mfn. furnished with a body that is miserable in comparison with the soul, BhP. x, 87, 22. — **śālmali**, f. the plant *Andersonia Rohitaka*, Npr. — **1. -śāsa**, n. a bad doctrine, heterodoxy. — **śināpā**, f. a kind of Sisu tree (*Dalbergia Sisu* = *kupila-sinjāpā*), L. — **śimbi**, f., N. of a plant, Suśr. — **śimbi**, f. id. — **śishya**, m. a bad pupil, Kathās. — **śīla**, n. a bad character, Kathās. xxxii, 153. — **śrūta**, mfn. indistinctly heard, Pañcat.; ignorant in (in comp.), Bālar. lxxvi, 7; (*am*), n. a bad rumour, Vet. (= Subh.). — **śvabhra**, n. a small hole, L. — **śhanda**, m., N. of a priest, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty. — **sakhī**, f. a bad female friend, Kathās. — **samgata**, n. a bad connection, MBh. v, 1362. — **saciva**, m. a bad minister, Mudr.; Rājat. — **sambandha**, m. a bad relation, MBh. xii, 5226 (= Hariv. 1160). — **sarit**, f. a shallow stream, Pañcat. — **sahāya**, m. a bad companion, L. — **sā-rathi**, m. a bad charioteer, BrāhmaP.; MārKP. — **śriti**, f. a by-way, secret way, Ap.; evil conduct, wickedness; cheating, trickery, jugglery, Kathās.; (mfn.), going evil ways, wicked, BhP. viii, 23, 7. — **sauhṛida**, m. a bad friend. — **strī**, f. (gaya *yuvādi*) a bad wife, VarBṛS.; Kathās. — **strīka**, mfn. having a bad wife, VarBṛ. — **sthāna**, n. a bad place. — **smaya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to smile improperly, Dhātup. xxxiii, 37; to see mentally, guess, ib.; to perceive, imagine, ib. — **smayana**, n. smiling improperly, ib. — **smita**, n. a fart, Gal. — **svapna**, m. a bad dream, nightmare. — **svāmin**, m. a bad master, Pañcat. — **hārīta**, m., N. of a man, Pravar. — **humkāra**, m., N. of a particular noise, Viddh. — **hvāna**, n. a disagreeable noise, BhP. i, 14, 14. — **Kūdara**, m. 'sprung from a bad womb,' the offspring of a Brāhmaṇ woman (by a Rishi) begotten during menstruation, BrahmvP. — **Kū-manas**, see s. v.

कु 2. **ku**, **us**, f. the earth, Āryabh.; VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; BhP. vi, 1, 42; the ground or base of a triangle or other plane figure, Comm. on Āryabh.; the number 'one'. — **kila**, m. 'a pin or bolt of the earth,' mountain, L. — **ja**, m. 'born from the earth,' a tree, L.; 'the son of the earth,' N. of the planet Mars, VarBṛS.; of the Daitya Naraka (conquered by Krishna), BhP.; (*ā*), f. 'earth-daughter,' Durgā, L.; of Sītā, W.; (*am*), n. the horizon (= *kshiti-ja*); — **dina**, n. 'the day of Mars,' i. e. Tuesday, VarBṛS.; — *pa*, m. 'whose protector is Mars,' N. of the ancestor of Kaujapa. — **2. -janman**, m. (= *-ja*) the planet Mars. — **1. -jyā**, f. = *kshiti-jyā*. — **2. -dina**, n. (= *kshiti-d*) a civil day, Āryabh. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, L. — **dhra**, m. id., gaya *mūla-vibhūjādi*. — **nābhi**, m. 'having the earth for its navel,' the air, atmosphere, L.; the collective treasures of Kubera, L. — **2. -pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBṛS.; Rājat. — **papa** or **papi** or **papī**, m. the sun, MBh. xiii, 93, 90. — **prada**, mfn. making gifts consisting in land, Comm. on Nir. ii, 7. — **bhrī**, m. = *-dhara*; (hence) the number 'seven'. — **ruha**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, L. — **valaya**, n. the orb, BhP. v, 16, 5 & 7; *kuvala-yāna*, m. 'ruler of the earth,' a king, Rājat. iv, 372. — **suta**, m. (= *-ja*) the planet Mars, Comm. on VarBṛ. — **sū**, m. 'earth-born,' an earth-worm, L.

कु 3. **ku**. See √1. **kū**.

कुंश **kuṁś** or **kunś**, cl. 1. or 10. **kuṁśati**, *°sayati* or *kuṁśati*, *°sayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine,' Dhātup. xxxiii, 90 & 92.

कुण्डा, kuṇṣa. See *bhrik*², *bhrak*², *bhru-k*², *bhrū-k*².

कुंश *kuṇṣa*. See *kuṇṣa*.

कुण्डा. See *kuṇṣa*.

कुक् *kuk*, cl. 1. *ā. kokate*, to take, accept, seize, Dhātup. iv, 17.

कुका, mfn. taking, accepting, W.

कुका *ku-kathā*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुकभ *kukabha*, am, n. a kind of spirituous liquor, L.

कुकर *ku-kara*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुकुट *kukūṭa*, as, m. (= *kukkuṭa*), N. of a pot-herb (= *sitāvara*, commonly called *sushayī-jāka*, *Marsilea quadrifolia*, L.

कुकुदुश्चिनी *ku-kutumbinī*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुकुद *kukuda* = *kūkuda*, q. v., L.

कुकुट्ट *ku-ku-dru*. See 1. *ku*.

कुकुन्दनी *kukundānī*, f. the plant *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, Bhpr.

कुकुन्दर *kukundara*, e, n. du. [*au*, m. du., L.] = *kakundara*, q. v., Suśr.; VarBrS. (ifc. f. *ā*); (as), m. = *ku-ku-dru*, q. v., Bhpr.

कुकुन्दरा, am, n. = *kakundara*, L.

कुकुन्ध *kukūndha*, as, m., N. of a kind of evil spirit, AV. viii, 6, 11.

कुकुभा *kukubhā*, f. one of the female personifications of music or Rāgīs, L.

कुकर *kukura*, as, m. (Up. i, 41) = *kukkura* (a dog), L.; N. of a plant and perfume (= *granthi-parī*), L.; N. of a prince (son of Andhaka), MBh. xiii, 7679; Hariv.; BhP.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of that prince, Hariv. 2030; N. of a people (branch of the Yadu race), MBh.; R. &c. (often named in connection with the Andhakas or Andhas); the country of the Kukura people. — **जिह्व**, f. a species of fish (Acheiris Kookur Zibba), L.; the plant *Leea staphylea*, L.; the plant *Ixora undulata*, L. **कुकराधिनथा**, m. 'lord of the Yādavas', N. of Kṛishṇa.

कुकुवाच *ku-ku-vāc*. See 1. *ku*.

कुकुटी *kukūṭī*, f. (= *kukkuṭī*) the plant *Sal-malia malabarica*, L.

कुकुणक *kukūṇaka*, as, m. a kind of disease of the eyes in infants, Suśr.

कुकुनन *kukūnāna*, inf(ā)n. (onomat.) gargling, VS. viii, 48.

कुकुभ *kukūrabha*, as, m. a kind of evil spirit, AV. viii, 6, 11.

कुकुल *kukūla*, as or am, m. or n. chaff, Prab.; conflagration or fire made of chaff, L.; (am), n. a hole filled with stakes, L.; armour, mail, L. — **मुरमुरा**, m. a fire made of chaff, Bālar. **कु-कुल**, m. id., Kathās. cxvii, 92.

कुकुवाच *kukū-vāc*, k, m. = *kukku-vāc*, Gal.; (cf. *ku-ku-vāc*).

कुक्रत *ku-kṛita*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुकोल *kukola*, as, m. the jujube (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), L.; (cf. *koli*).

कुकुट्ट *kukkuṭ*, ind. an onomatopoeic word imitating the cock's cry, Pāp. i, 3, 48, Pat.

कुकुत्ता, as, m. (ifc. f. *ā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 14, Kās.) a cock, VS. i, 16; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a wild cock (*Phasianus gallus*); (= *kukūṭa*) the plant *Marsilea quadrifolia*, L.; a whip of lighted straw or grass, L.; a firebrand, spark of fire, L.; the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman (cf. *kukkura*), L.; (f), f. (Pāp. iv, 4, 46) a hen, VarBrS. lxii, 3; a small house-lizard, L.; the plant *Dolichos pruriens*, Suśr.; (= *ku-kūṭī*) the plant *Sal-malia malabarica* (or the silk-cotton tree *Bombax heptaphyllum*), Suśr.; hypocrisy (cf. *kaukūṭika*), L.; (am), n. = *kukkuṭāsana*, Tantras. — **कान्था**, n. N. of a town, *gaya cihanādi*. — **ध्वनि**, m. the crowing of a cock, cackling of fowls. — **नक्षत्र**, n., N. of an instrument. — **पक्ष**, m. a knife shaped like the wing of a cock, L. — **पक्ष**, m. 'cock-foot', N. of a mountain, Buddh. — **मांज**

रि, f. a sort of pepper (*Piper Chaba*), Npr. — **माण्डपा**, m., N. of a sanctuary in Benares (standing on the right side of a statue of Śiva, a place where final emancipation may be attained), SkandaP.; (cf. *mukti-maṇḍapa*). — **मार्दका**, m., N. of a plant (with fragrant leaves), L.; (*ikā*), f. id., L. — **मार्दाना**, m. id., L. — **मांताका**, m. = *mañjari*, L. — **मिस्रा**, m. a fictitious nickname ('Mr. Cock'), Sih. — **व्रता**, n. a religious observance (worship of Śiva, on the seventh of the light fortnight of the month Bhādra, by women, especially for the sake of offspring), BhavP. — **सिक्का**, m. 'cockscomb', safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), L. **कुकुत्ता-गिरि**, m., N. of a mountain, *gaya kimśulakādi*. **कुकुत्ताङ्गा**, n. (Pāp. vi, 3, 42, Vārtt.) a fowl's egg, Suśr.; (ar), m. a species of rice, Gal.; — *sama*, n., N. of a plant (having a white fruit), Npr. **कुकुत्ताङ्ग**, m. a species of rice, Suśr.; Bhpr. **कुकुत्ताङ्गा**, m. 'resembling a fowl', a kind of snake, L. **कुकुत्तारामा**, m., N. of a grove (celebrated hermitage near Gayā), Buddh. **कुकुत्तारमा**, n., N. of a place, Pāp. vi, 2, 90, Kās. **कुकुत्तāsana**, n. a particular posture of an ascetic in religious meditation. **कुकुत्तāhi**, m. = *śābha*, L. **कुकुत्तेश्वरा**, m., N. of a Mantra; (am), n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.; — *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. **कुकुत्तōra**, m. = *śāhi*, Npr.

कुकुत्ताका, as, m. a wild cock (*Phasianus gallus*), L.; the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman, Mn. x, 18; (*ikā*), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2633.

कुकुत्ति, is, f. hypocrisy, L.

कुकुत्ति, f. of *ā*, q. v. — **मार्कटि-व्रता**, n. a religious observance (in honour of Śiva and Durgā), BhavP.; (cf. *kukkuṭa-vrata*). — **व्रता**, n. id., ib. **कुक्कुट-आदि**, N. of a *Gaya* (Pāp. vi, 3, 42, Kās.; Gaṇar. 140^b).

कुक्कुभा, as, m. the wild cock (*Phasianus gallus*), MBh. xiii, 2835; varnish, oily gloss, W.

कुकर *kukkura*, as, m. (Up. i, 41; fr. *kur-kurā*), a dog, Mṛicch.; PSarv.; Hit.; a despicable man of a mixed caste (= *kukkuṭa*), Kāraṇḍ.; N. of a Muni, MBh. ii, 113; of a prince (son of Andhaka), VP.; of an author, Tantr.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1872; vi, 368; VP.; VarBrS.; (f), f. a bitch, VarBrS.; (am), n. a vegetable perfume, L. — **द्रु**, m. the plant *Blumea lacera*, L.

कुक्कुवाच *kukku-vāc*, k, m. (fr. *kukku*, an onomatopoeic word), a kind of deer (= *sāraiga-mṛiga*), L.; (cf. *kukū-vāc* and *ku-ku-v*).

कुक्रिया *ku-kriyā*. See 1. *ku*.

कुक्ष *kuksha*, am, n. the belly, Up. iii, 67; (f), f. id., VarBrS.

कुक्षी, is, m. [f., L.] the belly, cavity of the abdomen (in the earlier language generally used in du., RV.; VS.; AV.); the interior of anything, W.; the womb, R.; Ragh. x, 60 &c.; a cavity in general (e.g. *adri-kukshī*, cavity of a mountain, Ragh. ii, 38), MBh. iii, 10694 &c.; a valley, Kathās. lxxv, 214; (with *sāgara* or *samudra*) an ocean-cavity, i. e. a bay, gulf, MBh.; Pāṇcat.; the sheath of a sword, L.; steel, L.; N. of a son of Priya-vrata and Kāmyā, Hariv. 59; of Bālī, Hariv. 191; of a king, MBh. i, 2692; of a son of Ikshvāku and father of Vikukshi, R.; of a teacher, BhP.; of a region, *gaya dhūmādi*; (is), f., N. of a daughter of Priya-vrata and Kāmyā, VP.; [cf. Lat. *coxa*, *coxendix*; Gk. *κοχὸν*? Old Germ. *būh*; Mod. Germ. *Bauch*.] — **गता**, mfn. being in the belly; *ti-v. kṛi*, to devour, Naish. ii, 83. — **जा**, m. 'born from the womb', son, Ragh. xv, 15. — **भेदा**, m., N. of one of the ten ways in which darkness terminates, VarBrS. — **म-भारी**, mfn. one who nourishes only his belly, filling or pampering the belly, gluttonous, Pāp. iii, 2, 26, Vārtt. — **रान्धरा**, m. a kind of reed (*Amphidonax Karka*), L. — **रान्धरा**, m. id., Gal. — **शिला**, m. n. belly-ache, colic, Suśr. **कुक्ष्य-आमया**, m. disease of the belly, VarBrS.

कुक्षिल *kukshilā*, as, m. a species of evil spirit, AV. viii, 6, 10.

कुक्ष्य *kukshyeu*, v. l. for *kaksh*^o, BhP.

कुखाटि *ku-khāṭi*. See 1. *ku*.

कु-ख्यति, -गपिन, &c. See ib.

कुङ्कुप *kuṅkupa*, N. of a locality, AV. Pariś.

कुङ्कुम *kuṅkuma*, am, n. saffron (*Crocus sativus*, the plant and the pollen of the flowers), Suśr.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c. — **ताम्रा**, mfn. red, coppery red. — **पांका**, m. saffron used as an unguent, Bhartṛ. — **रेणु**, f. the pollen of saffron. **कुङ्कुमकृति**, m. 'resembling saffron', a kind of rice, Gal. **कुङ्कुमākṛta**, mfn. dyed with saffron, orange. **कुङ्कुमākṛta**, mfn. marked or dyed with saffron, orange. **कुङ्कुमारुपा**, mfn. red, ruddy.

कुङ्गनी *kuṅganī*, f., N. of a plant (= *mahā-jyotishmatī*), L.

कुच *kuc*, cl. 1. P. *kocati*, to sound high, utter a shrill cry (as a bird), Dhātup.; to polish, ib.; to go, ib. vii, 2; to connect, mix, ib.; to bend, make curved, ib.; to be curved or crooked, ib.; to oppose, impede, ib.; to mark with lines, write, ib. xx, 27; cl. 6. P. *kucati*, to contract, Dhātup. xxviii, 75; to be or make small, ib. vii, 3; (cf. *√kuñc*).

कुचा, as, m. (generally du. *au*; ifc. f. *ā*), the female breast, test, Suśr.; Śak. &c. — **कुम्भा**, m. the female breast. — **ताप्ता**, n. id.; *ōḍgra*, n. 'point of the breast', a nipple. — **फाला**, m. 'having fruits shaped like the female breast', the pomegranate, L.; the plant *Feronia elephantum*, L. — **मुक्का**, n. 'breast-top', a nipple, L. — **हार**, f., N. of an evil spirit who deprives women of their breasts, Märkp. **कुचा**, n. a nipple, L.

कुच्चा, nifu, contracted, Dhātup. vii, 3; small, Up. iv, 187.

कुचण्डिका *ku-candikā*. See 1. *ku*.

कु-कादना, -कारा, &c. See ib.

कुचिक *kucika*, us, ū, m. f. a kind of fish (in shape like an eel, commonly Kuñciya, Unibranchapertura Cuchiya, or *Murena apterygia* syn-brache; the Hindus affirm that its bite is mortal to cows, though perfectly harmless to men), L.; (ās), m. pl. (v. l. for *kusika*), N. of a people, VarBrS.; (ā), f., N. of a plant, L. — **रपा** (*ka-rīpa*), m., N. of a man, HYog.

कुचीरा *ku-cirā*. See 1. *ku*.

कुचण्टक *kucūṇṭaka*, as, m. a kind of pot-herb, Npr.

कुचुमार *kucumāra*, as, m., N. of the author of the *Aupaniśadādhikaraṇa*.

कुचेल *ku-cela*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुच्छ *kuccha*, am, n. the white water-lily, L.

कुच्छिला *kucchilā*, f., N. of a river, VP.

कुज *kuj*, cl. 1. P. *kojati*, to steal, Dhātup. vii, 19; cl. 6. P. *kujati*, to be crooked, Nir. vii, 12.

कुज *ku-ja*. See 2. *ku*.

कुजन *ku-jana*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुजम्भल *kujambhala*, as, m. a thief who breaks into a house, L. (vv. ll. *mbhira* and *mbhila*; cf. *kumbhila*).

कुज्जि *kujjisa*, as, m. a sort of fish, L.; (cf. *kudisa*).

कुज्जि *kujjhaṭi*, is, f. a fog or mist, L.

कुज्जिह्व, ōṭi, f. id., L.

कुज्या *ku-jyā*. See 2. *ku*.

कुञ्च *kuñc*, cl. 1. P. *kuñcati*, to make crooked, Dhātup.; to bend or curve, move crookedly, Suśr.; Caus. *kuñcayoti*, to curl, crisp, frounce, Comm. on Up. iv, 117; [cf. Hib. *cuachaim*, '1 fold, plait'; *cuach*, 'a curl'; *cuachach*, 'curled'.]

कुञ्चना, am, n. curving, bending, contracting; contraction (of a vein), Suśr.; a particular disease of the eyes (contracting the eyelids).

कुञ्चा-फाल, f. a kind of gourd (*Beninkasa cerifera*), L.

कुञ्जो, is, f. a measure of capacity (equal to eight handfuls, = *kim-cid*), Heat; Comm. on Mn. vii, 126.

कुञ्चिका, f. a key, Bhartṛ.; Prasannar.; N. of a fish (= *kucika*, q. v.), L.; a plant bearing a red and black seed used as a weight (*Abrus precatorius*), L.; fennel-flower seed (*Nigella indica*), Car.; a reed (*Trigonella foenum graecum*), L.; the branch or shoot

of a bamboo, L.; a bawd, Gal.; 'key,' N. of a commentary on the Mañjūśā; (cf. *keḍi-k*.)

कुञ्चित, mfn. crooked; curved, bent, contracted, R. &c.; curled, MBh.; Sutr.; Bhp.; (ā), f. (scil. *sirā*) an unskilful way of opening a vein, Sutr.; (am), n. the plant Tabernemontana coronaria, L. **कुञ्चितānguli**, mfn. with bent or curved fingers.

कुञ्चि, f. cummin, Bhpr.; (= *kuñcika*) Trigonella foenum graecum, L.

कुञ्ज *kuñj*, cl. 1. P. *kuñjati*, to murmur (= *√kūj*), Hcar.

कुञ्ज *kuñja*, as, m. [am, n., L.] a place overrun with plants or overgrown with creepers, bower, arbour, MBh. &c.; (with *sarasvatyās*) 'the bower of Sarasvatī,' N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6078 ff.; the lower jaw, L.; an elephant's tusk or jaw, Pāṇ. v, 2, 107, Vārtt.; a tooth, L.; N. of a nian, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 98. — **कुञ्जरा**, m. a bower, arbour, Malatim.; Glt. — **वल्ली**, f., N. of a plant similar to Mimosa concinna, L. — **वल्ली**, f. id., Gal. **कुञ्जदी**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iv, 1, 98; Gaṇar. 245).

कुञ्जिका, f. = *kuñja-vallari*, L.; fennel-flower seed (= *kuñcika*, Nigella indica), Car.

कुञ्जर *kuñjara*, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, MBh.; R.) an elephant, Mn. iii, 274; MBh. &c.; anything pre-eminent in its kind (generally in comp., e.g. *rāja-k*, 'an eminent king,' MBh.; Kathās; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 62 and *gaṇa vyāghrādī*); the number 'eight' (there being eight elephants of the cardinal points), Sūryas.; a kind of temple, VarBṛS.; a kind of step (in dancing to music); the tree Ficus religiosa, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh. i, 1560; of a prince (of the Sauvīraka race), MBh. iii, 15597; of a mountain, Hariv.; R.; of a locality; (ā), f. a female elephant, L.; the plant Bignonia suaveolens, L.; the plant Griseola tomentosa; (ī), f. a female elephant, L. — **करा**, m. an elephant's trunk. — **कहारा-मुला**, n. a kind of radish (= *mūlaka*), L. — **ग्राहा**, m. an elephant-catcher, R. ii, 91, 55. — **त्वा**, n. the state of an elephant, MBh. xii, 4282. — **दारी**, f. 'elephant's cave,' N. of a locality, VarBṛS. — **पदपा**, m. the plant Ficus benjamina, Npr. — **पिप्पली**, f. the plant Gajapippli (described as bearing a fruit resembling long pepper, Scindapsus officinalis), L. — **रूपि**, mfn. elephant-shaped. **कुञ्जरांशिका**, n. the division of an army consisting of elephants, elephant-corps. **कुञ्जरांशति**, m. 'the enemy of elephants,' a lion, L.; the Śarabha (a fabulous animal with eight legs), L. **कुञ्जरांशो**, m. a driver mounted on an elephant's back, R. vi, 19, 10. **कुञ्जरांशिका**, n. a species of esculent root, L. **कुञ्जरांशना**, n. 'elephant's food,' the holy fig tree (Ficus religiosa), L.

कुञ्जल *kuñjala*, as, m., N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2578; (am), n. sour gruel (cf. *kāñjika*), L.

कुञ्जिका *kuñjikā*. See *kuñja*.

कुट *kuṭ*, cl. 6. P. *kuṭati*, to become crooked or curved, bend, curve, curl, Dhātup. xxviii, 73; ?Nir. vi, 30; to be dishonest, cheat, Dhātup.: cl. 4. P. *kuṭyati*, or cl. 10. *kuṭayate*, to break into pieces, tear asunder, divide, Dhātup. xxxiii, 25; to speak indistinctly, ib.; to be warm, burn, ib.; (cf. *√kuṭ* and *√kuṇṭ*.)

कुटा, as or am, m. n. a house, family (cf. *kuṭi*), RV. i, 46, 4 [? = *krīta*, Nir. v, 24]; a water-pot, pitcher, L.; (as), m. a fort, stronghold, L.; a hammer, mallet for breaking small stones, ax, L.; a tree, L.; a mountain, L.; N. of a man, *gaṇas aśvādī* and *kurv-ādī* [also RV. i, 46, 4, accord. to Gmn.]; (ī), f., *gaṇa gaurādī* (Gaṇar. 47). — **कुरीक**, f. a female servant (bringing the water-jar). — **जा**, m. Wrightia antidysenterica (having seeds used as a vermifuge; cf. *indra-yava*), MBh.; R. &c.; 'born in a pitcher,' N. of the sage Agastya (cf. Nir. v, 13 & 14), L.; of Droṇa, L. — **माली**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **जवा**, m. the plant Putrajiva Roxburghii, L. — **हरीक**, f. = *kārikā*, Hcar. **कुतमोदा**, m. civet, L.

कुतका, as, m. a kind of tree, Kauś. 8 (v. l. *kuṭuka*); = *kuṭhara*, q. v., L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, Bhp. v, 6, 8 & 10; (*ikā*), f. a hut, Divyāv.; N. of a river, R. ii, 71, 15 (v. l. *kuṭila*); (am), n. a plough without a pole, L. **कुतकांशला**, m., N. of a mountain, Bh. v, 6, 8.

कुतान (in comp. for *kuṭat*, pr. p.) — **नाका**, m., v. l. for *-naṭa*, Bhpr. — **नाṭa**, m. the fragrant grass Cyperus rotundus, Bhpr.; Calosanthus indica, Sutr.

कुṭi, is, f. 'a curvature, curve,' see *bhrik*, *bhruk*; a hut, cottage, hall, shop (= *kuṭi*, q. v.), Up. iv, 144; (*is*), m. a tree, L.; the body, L. — **करा**, m. a crocodile, L. — **पार्थिवा**, m., N. of a man.

कुṭika, mfn. bent, crooked, MBh. iii, 13454; (ā), f., see *kuṭaka*.

कुṭita, mfn. crooked, bent, Up. iv, 187.

कुṭitri, mfn. (Pāṇ. i, 2, 1) making crooked; acting dishonestly; being bent.

कुṭira, am, n. (= *kuṭira*) a hut, L.

कुṭila, mfn. (ā)n. bent, crooked, curved, round, running in curved lines, crisped, curled, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; dishonest, fraudulent, Pañcat.; Vet. &c.; (*as*), m. a he-goat with particular marks, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. (scil. *gati*) a particular period in the retrograde course of a planet, Sūryas.; N. of a magic power; of a river (v. l. for *kuṭikā*), R.; of the river Sarasvatī, L.; (ā, am), f. n., N. of a metre (containing four lines of fourteen syllables each); (am), n., N. of a plant (= *tagara*, *kuñcita*, *vakra*), L.; a kind of perfume, L.; tin, W. — **कुṭika**, m. a kind of spider, L. — **gati**, mfn. being in a particular period of the retrograde course (as a planet); (*is*), f. a species of the Aṭi-jagati metre (= *candrikā*). — **ग**, f. 'going crookedly,' a river; *kuṭilagā*, m. 'the lord of rivers,' the ocean, VarBṛS. — **gāmin**, mfn. going crookedly, tortuous, Nir. ix, 26; (*gāmi*)-*tva*, n. the state of being capricious, Sāh. — **त**, f. crookedness, guile, dishonesty. — **tva**, n. id.; deviation from (in comp.). Vām. — **pakṣhmaṇ**, mfn. having curved eyelashes or brows, Śāk. — **pushpikā**, f. Trigonella corniculata, Npr. — **mati**, mfn. crooked-minded, deceitful, Mudr. — **manas**, mfn. id. — **svabhāva**, mfn. id. **कुṭilāṅgi**, f., N. of a magical faculty. **कुṭilāsaya**, mfn. (ā)n. 'going crookedly' and 'ill-intentioned, deceitful,' Kathās, xxxvii, 143. **कुṭili**-*√kṛi*, to distort (the brows), Ratnāv.

कुṭilaka, mfn. bent, curved, crisped, Pañcat.; (*ikā*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 4, 18) crouching, coming stealthily (like a hunter on his prey; a particular movement on the stage), Vikr.; a tool used by a blacksmith, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 18, Kās.

कुṭi, f. 'a curvature, curve,' see *bhrik*, *bhruk*; a hut, cottage, house, hall, shop, MBh.; R. &c.; a room with openings used for fumigations, Car.; Sutr.; a bawd, L.; a nosegay, bundle or tuft of flowers or vegetables, L.; a kind of perfume (commonly Murā), or = *surā* (spirituous liquor), L. — **कुṭa**, n., *gaṇa gaurādī*. — **krīta**, n. 'twisted, frizzled,' anything (as woollen cloth) curled or twisted, MBh. ii, 1847. — **gata**, mfn. inside the house. — **gu**, m., N. of a man, *gaṇa gaurādī*. — **caka**, m. 'delighting in staying in the garṣṭi,' a kind of religious mendicant (who lives at his son's expense), MBh. xiii, 6478; Bhp. iii, 12, 43. — **करा**, m. id., ĀruṇUp.; Balar.; (= *bahish-kur*) crawfish, Gal. — **nivātam**, ind. so as to be protected in a hut against wind, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 8, Kās. — **praveśa**, m. 'entering a hut,' settling in a cottage, Car. — **ma**, mfn., *gaṇa jarādī*. — **maha**, m. a festival held in a Vihāra, Buddh. — **mukha**, m. N. of one of the attendants of Kubera, MBh. ii, 415.

कुṭikā, f. a small house (cf. Hariv. 15829).

कुṭiya, Nom. P. *yati*, to imagine one's self in a hut, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 10, Sch. (not in Kās.).

कुṭira, as or am, m. n. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 88) a cottage, hut, hovel, Bhart.; Vcar.; (cf. *kuṭja-k*); N. of a plant, *gaṇa bilvādī*; (am), n. sexual intercourse, L.; = *kevala* (exclusiveness?), L.

कुṭiraka, as, m. a hut, Vet.; = *kuṭi-caka*.

कुṭṭa kuṭṭaka, as, m. a roof, thatch, L.

कुṭaṅga, as, m., N. of a locality, Romakas.

कुṭaṅgaka, as, m. = *kuṭuṅg*, q. v.

कुṭala, am, n. = *kuṭāṅka*, L.

कुṭar kuṭaca, v. l. for *kuṭa-ja* (Wrightia antidysenterica), L.

कुṭar kuṭa-ja, as, m. See s. v. *kuṭa*.

कुṭanaka *kuṭan-naka* & *-naṭa*. See *√kuṭ*.

कुṭapa *kuṭapa*, as, m. a measure of grain, &c. (= *kuṭava*), Jvot.; Up. iii, 141; (as), m. a divine sage or Muni, L.; a garden or grove near a house (= *nishkuṭa*), L.; (am), n. a lotus, L.

कुṭapini, f. (= *kamalini*) a lotus plant, Npr.

कुṭara *kuṭara*, v. l. for *kuṭhara*, q. v.

कुṭaru *kuṭaru*, us, m. a cock, VS. xxiv, 23; MaitrS.; TS. v; a tent, L.

कुṭarūṇa *kuṭarūṇa*, f. the plant Ipomoea Turpethum (commonly Teōri).

कुṭala *kuṭala*. See *kuṭāṅka*.

कुṭahārikā *kuṭa-hārikā*. See *√kuṭ*.

कुṭi, *kuṭika*, &c. See ib.

कुṭikurō *kuṭikurō*, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. with *√kṛi*, to fill with warbling or twittering, Hcar.

कुṭikōṣṭhikā *kuṭikōṣṭhikā*, f., N. of a river, R. ii, 71, 10.

कुṭisra *kuṭisra*, as, m. a kind of Chenopodium, Car.

कुṭila *kuṭila*. See col. 2.

कुṭi, &c., *kuṭira*, &c. See ib.

कुṭuka *kuṭuka*, v. l. for *kuṭaka*, q. v.

कुṭuṅga *kuṭuṅga*, as, m. an arbour or bower formed of creeping plants, L.; a creeper winding round a tree; a thatch, roof (cf. *kuṭāṅka*), L.; a hut, cottage, L.; a granary, store-room, L.

कुṭumba *kuṭumba*, am, n. a household, members of a household, family, ChUp.; Āp.; Mn. &c.; the care of a family, house-keeping (hence metaphorically care or anxiety about anything; ifc., Bhp. i, 9, 39); N. of the second astrological mansion (= *artha*), VarBṛ.; (as, am), m. n. name, L.; race, L.; a relation (by descent, or by marriage from the mother's side), L.; offspring, progeny, L. — **kalaha**, m. n. domestic discussion. — **vyāpṛita**, m. an attentive father of a family. **Kuṭumbārtham**, ind. for the support or on account of a family. **Kuṭumbāśaka**, n. apartments &c. appropriated to the accommodation of relations, &c.

Kuṭumbaka, am, n. a household, family, Daś.; Hit. &c.; the duties and cares of a householder; (as), m., N. of a grass (= *bhū-ṭriṇa*), L.

Kuṭumbaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to support a family, Dhātup. xxxiii, 5.

Kuṭumbika, mfn. taking care of a household, MBh. xiii, 4401; (as), m. a home-slave, L.

Kuṭumbin, ī, m. a householder, Āp.; Mn. iii, 80; Yājñ. &c.; ifc. (metaphorically) one who takes care of anything, R. vi, 89, 19; a member of a family, any one (also a servant) belonging to a family, Pañcat.; Kathās; Śāntis.; a peasant, Inscr.; (*ini*), f. the wife of a householder, mother of a family, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; a female servant of a house, Comm. on Yājñ.; a large household, *gaṇa khalādī*; a small shrub used in med. (*ṭshirīṇi*, a kind of moon-plant), L.; (*inaw*), m. pl. the householder and his wife, Āp. **Kuṭumbi-tā**, f., *-tva*, n. the state of being a householder or a member of a family; family connection or union, living as one family.

कुट *kuṭ*, cl. 10. *kuṭayati* (Dhātup. xxxii, 23), to crush, bruise, Bhpr.; AV. Pariś.; to grind or pound, paw (the ground), VarBṛS.; to strike slightly, Balar.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; to multiply; to censure, abuse, Dhātup.; to fill, ib.

कुṭa, mfn. ifc. breaking or bruising, grinding, &c., cf. *asma-k*, *śilā-k*; (as), m. a multiplier such that a given dividend being multiplied by it and a given quantity added to (or subtracted from) the product, the sum (or difference) may be measured by a given divisor. — **pracarapa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP. — **prāvāra**, ās, m. pl. id., ib. — **hārikā**, f. for *kuṭa-hār*, q. v., L. **Kuṭākāra**, m., N. of the mathematical operation relative to a multiplier called *kuṭa*, Comm. on Aryabh. **Kuṭāparānta**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 356 (v. l. *kundāp*).

Kuṭaka, mfn. ifc. cutting, breaking, bruising, grinding, &c., cf. *asma-k*, *ikṣhu-k*; (as), m. a grinder, pulveriser; a multiplier (= *kuṭa*, q. v.); a buck-goat with particular marks, VarBṛS.; a kingfisher, W. — **vyavahāra**, *kuṭākādhāya*, m. that branch or chapter of arithmetic (treated by Brahmagupta) which treats of the multiplier called *kuṭa*.

Kuṭāna, am, n. cutting; pounding; grinding; beating, threshing, Bhp. &c.; (cf. *śilā-k*); abusing; (ī), f. a kind of spear, Gal.; a bawd, Kathās.; Hit.

Kuṭānti, f. a kind of dagger, L.

Kuṭāka, mf(ī, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 155) n. ifc. cutting, breaking, splitting, Mālatim.

कुट्टित *kuṭṭita*, mfn. bruised, Bhpr.; pounded, flattened; (ā), f. (scil. *śirā*) unskilful opening of a vein (the latter being cut to pieces by repeated application of the knife), Suśr.

कुट्टिन *kuṭṭin*, mfn. cutting, pounding; (*in*), f. (= *kuṭṭāni*) a bawd, Prab.

कुट्टिमा *kuṭṭima*, mfn. plastered or inlaid with small stones or with mosaic, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. (gaṇa *ardharāddi*) an inlaid or paved floor, pavement, ground paved with mosaic, ground smoothed and plastered, MBh.; R. &c.; ground prepared for the site of a mansion, W.; a cottage, L.; the pomegranate, L.

कुट्टमित *kuṭṭamita*, *am*, n. affected repulse of a lover's caresses (one of the ten blandishments of women; v. l. *kuṭṭum*), Sāh.

कुट्टार *kuṭṭāra*, *as*, m. a mountain, L.; (*am*), n. 'sexual intercourse' or 'pleasure', L.; a woollen cloth, L.; = *kevala* (exclusiveness?), L.; (cf. *kuṭṭira*.)

कुट्टिरा *kuṭṭira*, *as*, m. a mountain, L.

कुट्टमित *kuṭṭumita*. See *kuṭṭam*.

कुट्टमल *kuṭṭamala*. See *kuṭṭamala*.

कुठ *kuṭha*, *as*, m. a tree (cf. *kuṭa*), L.

कुठर *kuṭhara*, *as*, m. the post round which the string of the churning-stick winds, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1560 (v. l. *kuṭara*).

कुठाकु *kuṭhāku*, *us*, m. the wood-pecker (Picus bengalensis, commonly *Kaṭhākrō*), L.

कुठाटङ्क *kuṭhāṭaṅka*, *as*, *ā*, m. f. an axe, L.

कुठारा *kuṭhāra*, *as*, m. an axe, R.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a sort of hoe or spade, W.; a tree (= *kuṭha*), L.; N. of a man, gaṇa *śivādī*; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2156; (f), f. an axe, L.

कुठारका *kuṭhāra*, *as*, m. an axe, VarBṛS.; (*ikā*), f. a small axe, Bhartṛ. iii, 23; a similarly shaped instrument (used in surgery for scarification), Suśr.; N. of a woman, gaṇa *subhādī*.

कुठारिका *kuṭhārika*, *as*, m. a wood-cutter, Rājat.

कुठार्य *kuṭhāry*, *us*, m. a tree, L.; a monkey, L.; an armourer, L.

कुठि *kuṭhi*, mfn. 'leafless, bare' or 'crooked, wry' (Comm.; said of a tree), ShaḍvBr.; (*is*), m. a tree, L.; a mountain, L.

कुठिका *kuṭhika*, *as*, m. the plant *Costus speciosus* or *arabicus*, L.

कुठुमि *kuṭhumi*, *is*, m., N. of a teacher (author of a law-book).

कुठेर *kuṭhera*, *as*, m. the plant *Ocimum pilosum*, Car.; Bhpr.; fire, L. — *ja*, m. (= *kuṭheraka*) a kind of Basilicum, L.

कुठेरका *kuṭheraka*, *as*, m. a kind of Basilicum (*Ocimum sanctum* or *Ocimum gratissimum*), Suśr.; Cedrela Toona, L.

कुठेरु *kuṭheru*, *us*, m. the wind produced by a fan or chowrie, L.

कुड *kuḍ*, cl. 6. P. *kuḍati*, to play or act as a child, trifle, Dhātup. xxviii, 89; to eat, ib.; to heap, ib.; to plunge, dive, ib. 101.

कुडङ्ग *kuḍaṅga*, *as*, m. (found in Prakṛit) = *kuḷaṅga* (ka), a bower, L.

कुडप *kuḍapa*, *as*, *am*, m. n. a measure of grain, &c. (= *kuḍava*), gaṇa *ardharāddi*.

कुडवा *kuḍava*, *as*, *am*, m. n. a measure of grain or of wood or of iron &c. (4th part of a Prastha, described by some as a vessel four fingers wide and as many deep and containing 12 Prakṛitis or handfuls; also said to contain 13½ cubic Aṅgulas, or to contain 64 cubic Aṅgulas [ŚārngS.], or to be a finger and a half deep and three fingers each in length and breadth; in med. it is equal to two Prakṛitis or thirty-two To-lakas), MBh.; Jyot.; VarBṛS. &c.

कुडयिका *kuḍayikā*, f. (in music) N. of a particular Rāga.

कुडयि, f. id.

कुडालगाञ्जि *kuḍālagāñji*, N. of a village (v. l. *kuḍālig*.)

कुडि *kuḍi*, *is*, m. (= *kuṭi*) the body, Uṇ.

कुडिका, f. (= *kuṭa*) a water-pot (used by ascetics), W.; (perhaps for *kuṇḍikā*.)

कुडिश *kuḍiśa*, *as*, m. a kind of fish (commonly *Kūrchi*, *Cyprinus Curchius*), L.

कुडी *kuḍi*, f. (a wrong reading) for *kuṭi*, q. v., MBh. xiii, 6471.

कुडुक्क *kuḍukka*, *as*, m. (in music) N. of a measure or time.

कुडुप *kuḍupa*, *as*, m. the clasp or fastening of a necklace or bracelet, W.

कुडुहची *kuḍuhuñci*, f. (a Mahratti N. of) *Solanum trilobatum*, Npr.

कुड्मल *kuḍmala*, mfn. filled with buds, MBh. iv, 393; R.; Ragh. xviii, 36; (*as* or *am*), m. or n. a bud (sometimes written *kuṭmala*), Mṛicch.; Ragh.; BhP. &c.; (cf. *stana-k*); (*am*), n. a particular hell, Mn. iv, 89; Yājñ. iii, 222. — *tā*, f. the state of being shut like a bud. — *danti*, f. N. of a metre (= *anukūla*). **कुड्मलङ्गा-दत्त**, *-danta*, mfn. one whose teeth look like buds, Pān. v, 4, 145, Kās.

कुड्मलिका, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to (look i. e. to) be shut like a bud, Bālar.

कुड्मलिता, mfn. (gaṇa *tārakāddi*) filled with buds, Bālar.; shut like a bud, W.

कुड्या *kuḍya*, *am*, n. a wall, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; plastering (a wall), L.; curiosity, L.; (*ā*), f. (gaṇa *kattry-ādi*) a wall, BhP. vii, 1, 27. — *ochadān*, m. a housebreaker, thief, L. — *ochedya*, n. a hole in the wall, breach, L. — *pucchā*, f. a house-lizard, Npr. — *matsī*, f. id., L. — *matsya*, m. id., VarBṛS. — *lepa*, m. a plasterer, Pān. iii, 2, 1, Vārt. 6, Pat. **कुड्याका**, *am*, n. a wall, L.

कुण *kuṇ*, cl. 6. P. *kuṇati*, to sound, Dhātup. xxviii, 45; to support or aid (with gifts, &c.), ib.; to be in pain (?), ib.; cl. 10. P. *kuṇayati*, to converse with, address, invite, Dhātup. xxxv, 41; [cf. Lat. *cano*.]

कुणित्थि, *is*, m., N. of an author of a Dharmaśāstra, Parāś.

कुण *kuṇa*, *as*, m. a kind of insect living in clothes; dirt on the navel, Gal.; (ifc. with *asvattha*, *pilu*, and other names of trees or flowers) the time when a plant bears fruit, Pān. v, 2, 24.

कुणा, *as*, m. a young animal just born (ifc. e. g. *ena-k*), a young antelope just born), BhP. v, 8, 4-6.

कुणजी *kuṇajī*, f. orach, L.

कुणाञ्जा, m., *Ājara*, n. id., L.

कुणप *kuṇapa*, *am*, n. [*as*, m., gaṇa *ardharāddi*] a dead body, corpse, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (said contemptuously of) the living body, BhP.; dung; (*as*), m. a spear, MBh.; R.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (f), f. a small bird (Maina or Salik, cf. *viṣ-sārikā*); (*kuṇḍpa*), mfn. mouldering, smelling like a carcass, ŚBr.; Suśr. — *gandhā*, m. the smell of a dead body, ŚBr. iv. — *gandhi*, mfn. smelling like a dead body, Suśr. **कुणपान्दया**, m. 'having dead testicles', N. of a man. **कुणपान्दया**, mfn. eating dead bodies, Śāk.

कुणरावाडव *kuṇara-vāḍava*, *as*, m., N. of a grammarian, Pān. iii, 2, 14 & vii, 3, 1, Pat.

कुणारु *kuṇāru*, mfn. having a withered arm (cf. *kuṇi*; 'crying out', fr. *√kuṇ*, Śāy.), RV. iii, 30, 8.

कुणाल *kuṇāla*, *as*, m. a kind of bird, Lalit.; N. of a son of Aśoka (whose eyes were put out in consequence of a rivalry between Aśoka's wives); N. of a place, Uṇ. iii, 75.

कुणावी *kuṇāvī*, f., N. of a plant (?), Suśr.

कुणि *kuṇi*, mfn. having a crooked or withered arm or an arm without a hand or finger, MBh. iii, 1270; Suśr.; (*is*), m. a whitlow, W.; the tree Cedrela Toona (= *tunna*), L.; N. of a prince (son of Jaya), BhP. ix, 24, 13; of the author of a Comm. on Pān., Bhartṛ. Comm. on Pat.; of a man, Tāṇḍya-Br. xiii, 4, 11, Sch.; of a Rishi, Vāyup.; of Garga, MBh. ix, 298 f.; of the author of a Dharmaśāstra, Parāś. — *tva*, n. the state of being maimed, mutilation, lameness, Śamkhyak.; Tattvas. — *padī*, f., gaṇa *kumbhāpady-ādi*. — *bāhu*, m. 'having a withered arm', N. of a Muni, Vāyup.

कुणिका, *as*, m., N. of a teacher, Āp.

कुणिन *kuṇin*, *i*, m. a kind of savage (= *kaṇabha*), Suśr.

कुणिन्द *kuṇinda*, *as*, m. (√*kuṇ*) sound, Uṇ. iv, 86.

कुण *kuṇ* = *√kuṇ*, q. v.

कुणक *kuṇaka*, mfn. fat, corpulent, L.

कुण *kuṇh*, cl. 1. P. *kuṇhati*, to be lame or mutilated or blunted or dulled, Dhātup. ix, 57; to be lazy or stupid, ib.; cl. 10. *kuṇhayati*, to cover, conceal (cf. *√guṇh*), Dhātup. xxxii, 46; (cf. *ava-kunhana*.)

कुण्ठा, mfn. (gaṇa *kaḍṛāddi*) blunt, dull, MBh. i, 1178; R. &c.; stupid, indolent, lazy, foolish. — *tā*, f. bluntness, dullness (of a part of the body), Suśr.; indolence. — *tva*, n. indolence, stupidity, Rāj. iv, 618. — *dhī*, mfn. 'dull-minded', foolish, Gol. — *manas*, mfn. weak-minded, BhP. iii, 32, 17. — *rava*, m., N. of a man, Comm. on AitAr.

कुण्ठका, mfn. stupid, L.; (*as*), m., N. of a pupil of Luṇṭaka; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *kuṇḍala*), MBh. vi, 370; VP.

कुण्ठिता, mfn. blunted, dulled, (*a-k*), neg.) Ragh. xi, 74; blunt, Kathās. lxviii, 3; weak, of no vigour, Rāj. v, 138; stupid; grasped, held, encircled, W.; (cf. *vi-*). **कुण्ठित्तारी**, mfn. having the edge or corners blunted, Kum. ii, 20.

कुण्ड *kuṇḍ*, cl. 1. P. *kuṇḍati*, to mutilate, Dhātup. ix, 37; cl. 1. *Ā. kuṇḍate*, to burn, ib. viii, 17; cl. 10. *kuṇḍayati*, to protect, ib. xxxii, 45.

कुण्ड *kuṇḍa*, *am*, n. [*as*, m., L.], a bowl-shaped vessel, basin, bowl, pitcher, pot, water-pot, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a vessel for coals, R. v, 10, 16 &c.; a round hole in the ground (for receiving and preserving water or fire, cf. *agni-kuṇḍa*), pit, well, spring or basin of water (especially consecrated to some holy purpose or person), MBh.; R. &c.; (*as*), m. an adulterine, son of a woman by another man than her husband while the husband is alive, Mn. iii, 174; (see *-gola* and *-golaka* below); N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10358; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 4828; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4550; (*ā*), f. (√*kuṇḍ*) mutilation, Pān. iii, 3, 103, Kās.; N. of Durgā, L.; (f), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 42) a bowl, pitcher, pot, Heat.; Prasannar.; (*am*), n. ifc. a clump (e. g. *darbhā-k*), a clump of Darbhā grass), Pān. vi, 2, 136; a particular measure, L.; N. of certain mystical figures; a particular appearance of the moon (surrounded by a circle), VarBṛS. iv, 15. — *karpa* (*kuṇḍ*), m. 'pot-eared', N. of a mythical being, Suparṇ.

— *kalpa-druma*, m., *kalpa-latā*, f., N. of works. — *kiṭa*, m. the son of a Brāhman woman born in adultery with a man of an inferior caste, L.; a keeper of concubines, L.; a follower of the Cārvāka doctrine, L. — *kila*, m. a low or vile man (*nāgara*), W. — *kaumudī*, f., N. of a work by Viśva-nātha. — *gola*, m. sour rice, gruel, W.; (*au*), m. dn. an adulterine (*kuṇḍa*) and the son of a widow (*gola*), Yājñ. i, 222. — *golaka*, n. sour rice, gruel, L.; (*au*), m. dn. = *kuṇḍa-golau*, Mn. iii, 156 & 174; MBh. iii, 13366. — *ja*, m. 'pitcher-born', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 2740. — *jaṭhara*, m. 'pitcher-bellied', N. of an old sage, MBh. i, 2048; iii, 8263; (cf. *kuṇḍōdara*). — *dhāra*, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. ii, 361; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4546 ff. — *nadī*, f., N. of a river, Hariv. (v. l. *luṇṭha-n*). — *pāyin*, mfn. drinking out of pitchers ('*yinām ayana*'), n. a particular religious ceremony), TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; (cf. *kaṇḍapāyina*). — *pāyya*, mfn. (scil. *kratu*, &c.), a ceremony or sacrifice at which ewers or pitchers are used for drinking, Pān. iii, 1, 130; (*as*), m., N. of a man, RV. viii, 17, 13. — *prastha*, m., N. of a town, Pān. vi, 2, 87, Sch. — *bhedān*, mfn. 'breaking pots', clumsy, Car.; (f), m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i. — *maṇḍapa-kaumudī*, f., *pa-samgraha*, m., N. of works. — *maṇḍapa-niddhi*, f., N. of a work by Viṭṭhala-dikshita. — *mārtanda*, m., N. of a work. — *ratnākara*, m., N. of a work by Viśva-nātha. — *vāsinī*, f. 'pitcher-dwelling', Gautama's tutelary deity, BrahmaP. — *vidhāna*, n., N. of a work. — *sāyin*, m., N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4549. — *siddhi*, f., N. of a work.

कुण्डाग्नि, m., N. of a locality, see *kaundāgnaka*. **कुण्डार्का**, m., N. of a work. **कुण्ड-वृक्षा**, mfn. adulterous, Hariv. 11162; (cf. *kuṇḍivisha*).

कुण्डाशिन, mfn. one who is supported by an adulterous

rinc, Gaut.; Mn. iii, 158; Yājñ. i, 224; MBh. xiii; (f), m. a pander, L.; N. of a demon causing fever, Hariv. 9563; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4553. **कुण्डी-वृषा**, v. l. for *kuṇḍi-vṛ*. **कुण्डीवरा-तिरथा**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. **कुण्डी**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. iii, 8321. **कुण्डी**, mfn. having a belly like a pitcher, Pāp. vi, 2, 108, Kās.; (as), m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1561; of a son of Janamejaya and brother of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. 3744; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. 2731; *darśivara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. **कुण्डीदोदयता-दाराना**, n. N. of a work by Saṃkara-bhaṭṭa. **कुण्डीदोदय**, f. a cow with a full udder, Ragh. i, 84; a woman with a full bosom. **कुण्डी-पद्मनिषा**, m. 'using a pitcher as a pillow', N. of Pūrṇa, Buddh. **कुण्डीपारथा**, m. 'N. of a man', see *kuṇḍiparatha*.

कुण्डका, m. or n. a pot, Kathās. iv, 47; (as), m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 6983; N. of Kāshṭhaka, VP.; (ika), f. (ife), Pāp. viii, 3, 45, Kās.; a pot, student's water-pot, Up.; Pat. on Pāp. i, iii, vi; Hariv. 14836 &c.; N. of an Up.

कुण्डानि, f. N. of a utensil, Heat.

कुण्डिका, as, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 3747; (ā), f., see *kuṇḍaka*.

कुण्डिन, mfn. furnished with a pitcher, MBh.; Heat.; (f), n. a kind of vessel (v. l. *kuṇḍinī*), MBh. ii, 2061; a horse (= *kuṇḍin*), L.; a pander, L.; (inī), f. a kind of vessel, MBh. ii, 2061; (with the Yogins) matter (as opposed to spirit), RāmātUp.; N. of a woman, Pat.

कुण्डिना, as, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 3747; of an author; of a Rishi, Comm. on Up. ii, 49; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of Kuṇḍina, Pāp. ii, 4, 70; ĀśvŚr. &c.; the descendants of Kuṇḍini, Pat.; (am), n. (Up. ii, 50), N. of the capital of Vidarbha (ruled over by Bhima, the father-in-law of Nala, apparently the modern Kondavir in Berar), Nal.; Hariv.; Ragh. vii, 30.

कुण्डल *kuṇḍala*, am, n. (ife. f. ā; gaṇas *sidhmādi* and *ardharāddi*) a ring, ear-ring, Āśv-Gr.; Lāty.; Mn. &c.; a bracelet, Śis. vi, 27; a fetter, tie, L.; the coil of a rope, L.; a particular disease of the bladder, Car.; (as), m. (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2154; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *kuṇḍhaka*), MBh. vi; (ā), f., N. of a woman, MārKp.; (f), f. a kind of drum (perhaps *kuṇḍali*, nom. sg. fr. *ṛin*, m.); a particular dish (curds boiled with ghee and rice); N. of a Śakti; mountain ebony (Bauhinia variegata), L.; Coccullus cordifolius, Bhpr.; Mucuna pruriens (= *ka-pi-kacchu*), L.; N. of two other plants (Sarpit-vriksha and Kuṇḍali-cālana), L.; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 21. — **ध्वजरा**, n. the wearing of ear-rings. **कुण्डलिकरा**, mfn. shaped like an ear-ring, circular. **कुण्डलोदयतिष्ठाना**, mfn. having his face radiant with glittering pendants.

कुण्डलाना, f. drawing a circle round a word which is to be left out in a MS., Naish. i, 14.

कुण्डलिक, f., N. of a metre in Prākṛit poetry; (cf. *vāta-k*). — **वृ**, n. the state of being circular, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **मता**, n., N. of a Tantra.

कुण्डलिता, mfn. annulated, Sāh.

कुण्डलिन, mfn. decorated with ear-rings, MBh.; R. &c.; circular, annulate, Hariv. 4664; (f), m. a snake, Rājāt. i, 2; the spotted or painted deer, L.; a peacock, L.; the tree Bauhinia variegata, Bhpr.; N. of Śiva; of Varuṇa, L.; (inī), f. the plant Coccus cordifolius, L.; a particular dish (curds boiled with ghee and rice), Bhpr.; a Śakti or form of Durgā.

कुण्डलि, ind. for *ṛa*. — **करा**, n. bending a bow so as to form a circle, Hcar. — **क्रिता**, mfn. forming a ring, curled, moving in circles, Nal.; Suśr. — **भृता**, mfn. id., BhP.; having the disease of the bladder called Kuṇḍala, Car.

कुण्डलिका, f. a circle, Heat.

कुण्डावृष *kuṇḍa-vṛiṣha*. See *kuṇḍa*.

कुण्डोर *kuṇḍora*, mfn. strong, powerful, L.; (as), m. a man, L.

कुण्डिविष *kuṇḍi-viṣha*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 2083; (cf. *kuṇḍi-vṛiṣha*, *kuṇḍi*).

कुण्ड्याची *kuṇḍyācī*, f. a house-lizard [= *kuṭila-gati*, Say.], RV. i, 29, 6; VS. xxiv, 37.

कुत् *ku*, a Sautra root (i. e. one found in grammatical Sūtras only), to spread.

कुत *kuta*, as, m., N. of one of the eighteen attendants of the sun (identified with the god of the ocean), L.

कुतनय *ku-tanaya*. See 1. *ku*.

कु-तानु, *ku-tapa*, &c. See ib.

कुतस् *kūtas*, ind. (fr. 1. *ku*), from whom? (for the abl. case of 2. *kā*), RV. i, 164, 18; AV. viii, 9, 4; (*kutaḥ kālāt*, since what time? VP.); from where? whence? RV. &c.; whereto? in which direction? BhP. viii, 19, 34; (*ā kūtas*, up to where? Pat.); where? R. vii, 23, 3; wherefore? why? from what cause or motive? because, Lāty. &c. (often in dramas before verses giving the reason of what precedes); how? in what manner? ChUp. &c.; how much less? much less, ChUp.; MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c. In *a-kūtas*, which occurs in comp., *kūtas* has an indefinite sense (e.g. *a-kūto-mṛityu*, not fearing death from any quarter, BhP. iii, 17, 19; cf. *a-kūto-bhaya*); *kūtas* is also indefinite when connected with the particles *api*, *cid*, *cana* (e.g. *kūto 'pi kārāṇāt*, from any cause, Prab.; *kūtaś-cid*, from any one, from anywhere, RV.; KāthUp. &c.; (cf. *a-kūtaś-cid-bhaya*); *kūtaś-cana*, (with a negation preceding) from no side, RV.; TS.; TUp. &c.; to no side, R. v, 74, 21; *yataḥ kūtaś-cid*, from any person soever, Comm. on KātyŚr.) — **ताराम**, ind. how? in what manner? KapS. i, 80. — **त्या**, mfn. coming from where? Uttarar.; Prasannar.; (with *api*) of unknown origin, Uttarar.

कुतो (in comp. for *kūtas*). — **नमिता**, mfn. having what cause or reason? R. ii, 74, 17. — **मूला**, mfn. having what origin? MBh. i, 6205; Car.

कुतस्त *kutasta*, as, m. (for *ṛas-tya*?), N. of a man, Comm. on TāpdyBr.; (cf. *kautasta*).

कुतापस *ku-tāpasa*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुतीपाद *kuṭipāda*, as, m. N. of one of the Rishis of the Sāma-veda, ĀrshBr.

कुतुक *kutuka*, am, n. (gaṇa *yuvādi*) curiosity, Rājāt. viii, 1613; eagerness, desire (in comp.), Git. i, 42; (cf. *kautuka*).

कुतुकिता, mfn. curious, inquisitive, Prasannar. **कुतुकिन**, mfn. id., Naish. ii, 35.

कुतुप *kutupa*, as, m. a small *kuṭū* or leathern oil-bottle, Pāp. v, 3, 89; (as, am), m. n. the eighth Muhūrta of the day (= *ku-tāpa*, q. v.), L.

कुतु, ās, f. a leathern oil-bottle, Pāp. v, 3, 89.

कुतुमुक *ku-tumbuka*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुतुणक *kuṭūṇaka* = *kukūṇ*, L.

कुतुहल *kuṭūhala*, am, n. (fr. *kūtas* and *hala*, 'calling out'), curiosity, interest in any extraordinary matter, Sāh. &c.; inclination, desire for (*prati*, loc. or in comp.), Śak. &c.; eagerness, impetuosity; what excites curiosity, anything interesting, fun, Pañcat.; (mfn.) surprising, wonderful, W.; excellent, celebrated, W.; (cf. *kautūhala*). — **क्रित**, mfn. exciting curiosity, Hcar. — **वत**, mfn. curious, taking interest in anything, Mālav.

कुतुहलित, mfn., gaṇa *lātrakādi*.

कुतुहलिन, mfn. curious, highly interested in anything, Mn. iv, 63 &c.; eager, impatient.

कुतुण *ku-tṛiṇa*. See 1. *ku*.

कुतुथ *kuṭṭha*, (in astron.) the fifteenth Yoga, VarBr.

कुद *kūtra*, ind. (fr. 1. *ku*), where? where-to? in which case? when? RV. &c.; wherefore? Pañcat.; Hit.; *kūtra-kva*, where (this)—where (that), i. e. how distant or how different is this from that, how little is this consistent with that? BhP. vii, 9, 25. *Kūtra* becomes indefinite when connected with the particles *api*, *cid*, e.g. *kuṭrāpi*, anywhere, somewhere, wherever, to any place, where-soever, Pañcat.; MārKp.; *kuṭrā cid* [RV.] or *kuṭra cid* [R. &c.], anywhere, somewhere, wheresoever; *na kuṭra cid*, nowhere, to no place whatsoever, MBh.; Pañcat.; = *kaśmīnś-cid*, e.g. *kuṭra cid aranye*, in a certain wood, Pañcat.; *kuṭra cid—kuṭra cid*, in one case—in the other case, sometimes—sometimes, Mn. ix, 34; *yatra kuṭra cid*, wherever it be, here or there, Comm. on KapS. i, 69. — **त्या**, mfn. where living or residing? BhP.; Daś.

कुत्स *kuts* (perhaps related to *kūtas*), cl.

10. P. *kutsayati* [also Ā. °yag, Dhātup.; rarely cl. 1. P. *kutsati*, MBh. ii, 2298 & 2303; once cl. 4. P. *kutsyati*, R. vii, 43, 18], to despise, abuse, revile, contemn, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; [cf. Lith. *kussinu*.]

Kutsana, am, n. abuse, reviling, reproach, Pāp.; Mn. iv, 163; reproachful or abusive expression, Pāp. ii, 1, 53; (ā), f. an expression of contempt, Nir. ii, 3.

Kutsā, f. reproach, contempt, Pāp.; MBh.; (aya), instr. ind. contemptuously, Kathās. lxi, 298.

Kutsita, mfn. despised, reviled, contemptible, vile, Nir.; Pāp.; MBh. &c.; (am), n. the grass *Cyperus*, L.

Kutsi—**√bhū**, to become subject to reproach, Comm. on Nir. vi, 30.

1. **Kutsya**, mfn. blamable, Bhartṛ.

कुत्स *kūtsa*, as, m., N. of a Rishi (called Ārjuneya, author of several hymns of the RV.; when attacked by the demon Śuṣṇa, Indra defended him and killed the demon; but in other hymns [RV. i, 53, 10; ii, 14, 7; iv, 26, 1; viii, 53, 2] Kutsa is represented as persecuted by Indra), RV.; AV. iv, 29, 5; TāpdyBr.; N. of a descendant of Āngiras (author of the hymns RV. i, 94-98; 100-115; ix, 97, 45 seqq.), ĀśvŚr.; lightning, thunder-bolt, Naigh.; Nir.; (ās), m. pl. (Pāp. ii, 4, 65) the descendants or the family of Kutsa, RV. vii, 25, 5; Lāty.; (am), n. the plant *Costus speciosus* or *arabicus*, L.; (cf. *kautsa*, *puru-kūtsa*, &c.) — **कुसिक**, f. the intermarriage of the Kutsa and Kusika families, Pāp. iv, 3, 125, Kās. — **पुत्रा**, m. a son of Kutsa, RV. x, 105, 11. — **वत्सा**, m. id., ib.

Kutsāyana, as, m., N. of a man, MaitrUp.; (cf. *kautsāyana*).

2. **Kutsyā**, as, m., N. of the Rishi Kutsa, RV. iv, 16, 12.

कुत्सला *kutsalā*, f. the indigo plant, L.

कुत्सव *kutsava*. See *puru-k*.

कुत्सार *ku-tsāra* (fr. 2. *ku*), a fissure in the earth, Comm. on KātyŚr. xv, 1, 10.

कुत्स 1. & 2. *kutsya*. See *√kuts* & *kūtsa*.

कुथ *kuth*, cl. 4. *kuthyati*, to stink, become putrid, Dhātup. xxvi, 11; Caus. P. *kothayati*, to cause to putrify, Suśr.

Kuthita, mfn. stinking, Suśr. (also *a-k*, neg.)

कुथ *kutha*, as, ā, m. f. [am, n., L.] a painted or variegated cloth (serving as an elephant's housings), MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. sacrificial or Kusā grass (*Poa cynosuroides*), L.; Śākya-muni in one of his former thirty-four births, L. **Kuthodari**, f., N. of a daughter of Nīkumbha, KalkiP.

Kuthaka, as, m. a variegated cloth, Car.

कुथुम *kuthuma*, ās, m. pl. the family of *Kuthumin*, Vāyup.

Kuthumī, ī, m. = *ṛthumin*, Vāyup.

Kuthumin, ī, m., N. of a teacher, Pāp. vi, 4, 144; Vārt.; (cf. *kuthumin*).

कुद् *kud*, cl. 10. P. *kodayati*, to tell a lie, Dhātup. xxxii, 6; (v. l. for *√kudr*).

कुदार 2. *kudāra*, as, m. mountain-ebony (*Bauhinia variegata*), L.; [for 1. *ku-dāra*, see 1. *ku*.]

Kudāla, ās, m. id., L.; (cf. *kuddāla*).

कुदिन *ku-dina*. See 2. *ku*.

कुद्रश्य *ku-driśya*, -deśa, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुद्वल *kuddala*, as, m. = 2. *kudāra*, L.

Kuddāla, as, m. id., L.; (as, am), m. n. a kind of spade or hoe, L. — **khāta**, n. N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 146, Kās. — **pāda**, mfn., gaṇa *hasty-ādi*.

Kuddālaka, as or am, m. or n. (?) a spade or hoe, L.; (am), n. a copper pitcher, L. — **khāta**, v. l. for *kuddāla-kh*, q. v.

कुद्वल *kudmala*, for *kuḍm*, q. v.

कुद्य *kudya*, for *kuḍya*, q. v.

कुद्रङ्ग *kudraṅga*, as, m. a watch-house ('a dwelling raised on a platform or scaffold', W.), L.

Kudraṅga, as, m. id., L.

कुद्रव *kūdrava* = *kodrava*, q. v., L.

कुद्रि *kudri*, is, m., N. of a man, g. *grishthy-ādi*; (*ayas*), m. pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādi*.

कुद्र्याकशी, is, m., N. of a man, Pravar.

कुद्वार *ku-dvāra*. See 1. *ku*.

कुधर *ku-dhara*. See 2. *ku*.

कुधर्म *ku-dharma*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुधि *kudhi*, is, m. (= *kuvī*) an owl, Gal.

कुधो *ku-dhī*. See 1. *ku*.

कुध्र *ku-dhra*. See 2. *ku*.

कुनक *kunaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कुनख *ku-nakha*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कु-नानामा, -*naraka*, &c. See ib.

कु-नालिन, *ku-nātha*, &c. See ib.

कुनाभि *ku-nābhi*. See 2. *ku*.

कुनामन् *ku-nāman*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुनाल *kunāla*, as, m. a kind of bird (living on the Himālaya), Buddh.; N. of a son of king Asoka (named after the eyes of that bird), ib.; (cf. *kunāla*.)

कुनलीका, as, m. the Indian cuckoo, L.

कुनाशक *ku-nāśaka*, -*nāsa*. See 1. *ku*.

कुनिषत्र *ku-niṣaṭṭra*. See 1. *ku*.

कु-नीता, -*nīti*, -*nīli*, &c. See ib.

कुन *kunta*, as, m. a spear, lance [cf. Lat. *contus*; (Gk. *κορρός*), R. &c.; a small animal, insect, L.; a species of grain (*Coix barbata*), L.; passion, L.; the god of love, Gal. - *prāvarapa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MārK. P. lvii, 57. - *vanamaya*, mfn. consisting of a forest of spears, Kād.

कुन्तारा, as, m. (= *kuntala*) the hair, Gal.

कुन्तला, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, Gīt. ii, 15) the hair of the head, lock of hair, BHP.; Sāh. &c.; a particular head-dress, L.; a drinking cup, L.; a plough, L.; barley, L.; a kind of perfume (= *arvura*), L.; (in music) a certain Dhruvaka; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; VP. &c.; (*as*), m. a prince of that people, MBh. ii, 1270; VarBṛS. - *vardhana*, m. the plant *Eclipta prostrata*, L. - *svāti-karpa*, m., N. of a prince, VP. **कुन्तलौषा**, n. a perfume, L.

कुन्तलीक, f. a species of plant, Suśr.; butter knife or scoop, L.

कुन्ताप *kuntāpa*, am, n., N. of certain organs or glands (twenty in number, supposed to be in the belly), ŚBr. xii, xiii; N. of a section of the AV. (xx, 127 & 128 according to Say. on AitBr. vi, 32; or xx, 127-136 according to the MSS.), ŚākhBr.; ŚākhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.

कुन्ति *kuntī*, *ayas*, m. pl., N. of a people, Kād.; Pāṇ. iv, 176; MBh. &c.; (*is*), m. a prince of that people (also called Kunti-bhoja), Ilhariv. &c.; N. of a son of Dharma-netra, VP.; of a son of Netra and grandson of Dharma, BHP. ix, 23, 21 ff.; of a son of Kratha, BHP. ix, 24, 3; VP.; of a son of Vidarbha and father of Dhṛiṣṭa, Hariv.; of a son of Supārśva and grandson of Sampati and great-grandson of Garuḍa, MārK. P.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BHP. x, 61, 13. - *jīti*, m. 'conqueror of Kuntī', N. of a prince, VP. - *nandana*, for *kuntī-n*, q. v. - *bhoja*, m., N. of a Yādava prince (king of the Kuntis, who adopted Kuntī), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. x, 15. - *rājan*, m. king Kuntī, i. e. Kuntī-bhoja, MBh. i, iii. - *surāṣṭra*, ās, m. pl. the Kuntis and the inhabitants of Surāṣṭra, g. *kārtakaujapādi*.

कुन्तिका, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

कुन्ति, f., N. of Priṭhā (daughter of a Yādava prince named Sūra [or Vasu, Hariv. 5255]), who gave her to his childless cousin Kuoti or Kuntī-bhoja, by whom she was adopted; she afterwards became one of the wives of Pāṇḍu; on one occasion before her marriage she paid such respect to the powerful sage Durvāsas that he taught her an incantation or charm, by virtue of which she was to have a child by any god she liked to invoke; out of curiosity she invoked the Sun, by whom she had a child, cf. *karpa*; but the Sun afterwards restored to her her maidenhood: soon after his marriage Pāṇḍu retired to the woods to indulge his passion for hunting; there he killed a male and female deer, who turned out to be a Rishi and his wife in the form of these animals; the sage cursed Pāṇḍu and predicted

that he would die in the embrace of one of his wives; hence Pāṇḍu lived apart from Kuntī, but with his approval she made use of her charm and had three sons, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna, by the three deities Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively; cf. *mādrī*, Pāṇ.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Rākshasi, Buddh.; of a river, VP.; the wife of a Brahman, L.; the plant *Boswellia thurifera*, L.; a fragrant resin (= *guggulu*), L. - *nandana*, m. either of the three elder Pāṇḍava princes. - *bhoja*, a wrong spelling for *kuntī-bh*, q. v., MBh. iii, 17067. - *mātrī*, m. 'having Kuntī as his mother', N. of Arjuna, MBh. i, 8665. - *suta*, m. a son of Kuntī.

कुन्थ *kunth*, cl. 1. *kunthati*, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. iii, 6; to suffer pain, want, &c., ib.: cl. 9. *kunthāti*, to cling to, twine round, embrace, Dhātup. xxxi, 42; to injure, ib.; [cf. Lat. *quatio*, *percutio*.]

Kuntha. See *bāhu-k*.

Kunthana, am, n. = *stanana*, L.

Kunthita, am, n. id., L.

कुन्थु *kunthu*, us, m., N. of the sixth Jaina Cakravartin or emperor in Bhārata; of the seventeenth Arhat of the present Avasarpinī.

कुन्द *kunda*, as, m. (Up. iv, 101) a kind of jasmine (*Jasminum multiflorum* or *pubescens*), MBh. &c.; fragrant oleander (*Nerium odoratum*, *karavira*), L.; Olibanum (the resin of the plant *Boswellia thurifera*), L.; a turner's lathe, L.; one of Kubera's nine treasures (N. of a *guhya*, Gal.), L.; the number 'nine', W.; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7036; of a mountain, BHP. v, 20, 10; (*am*), n. the jasmine flower. - *kara*, m. a turner, W. - *kundā-oārya*, m., N. of a Jain teacher (author of the *Pañcāstikāya-samgraha-sūtra*). - *caturtibī*, f. the fourth day in the light half of the month Māgha. - *pushta*, m. fragrant oleander (*Nerium odoratum*), Gal. - *mālī*, f., N. of a work. - *sama-danta*, mfn. one whose teeth are like the jasmine. **Kundā-pārānta** = *kuṭṭhāṭ*, q. v.

Kundaka, as, m. the resin of the plant *Boswellia thurifera*, L.

Kundinī, f. an assemblage of jasmynes, L.

कुन्दम *kundama*, as, m. a cat, *gaṇa cūrṇādi*.

कुन्दर *kundara*, as, m. a kind of grass, L.; N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7036.

Kundarikā, f. the plant *Boswellia thurifera*, L.

Kundus, us, m. a mouse, rat, L.; (*us*), f. (= *kunda*) Olibanum, L.

Kundura, as, m. Olibanum, L.

Kunduru, us, m. f. *Boswellia thurifera*, VarBṛS. lvii, 5; the resin of that plant (Olibanum).

Kunduruka, as, m. Olibanum, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; (*ā*), f. id., L.; (*ī*), f. *Boswellia thurifera*, L.

Kundurūka, as, m. Olibanum, VarBṛS. lvii, 3.

कुन्द् *kundr*, cl. 10. P. *kundrayati*, to tell a lie, Dhātup. xxxii, 6; (cf. *√kud* and *√gundr*.)

कुप 1. *kup*, cl. 4. P. *ā. kupyati*, 'te (perf. *cukopa*), to be moved or excited or agitated, Suśr.; BHP.; to swell, heave or boil with rage or emotion, be angry, be angry with (dat.); also gen., once [R. i, 49, 7] acc.; or with *upari* and gen., e. g. *tasmai* or *tasya* or *tasyōpari cukopa*, he was angry with him), MBh. &c.; Caus. P. *kōpāyati*, to move, shake, agitate, RV. i, 54, 4; v, 57, 3; x, 44, 8; Suśr.; P. *ā. kopyati*, 'te, to cause to swell with anger, provoke, make angry, MBh. &c.; [cf. Lat. *cupio*; Engl. *hope*; Germ. *hoffe*.]

Kupā, as, m. the beam or lever of a pair of scales, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; field-lark, Npr.

Kupana, as, m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2284.

Kūpaya, mfn. heaving, swelling with emotion ['to be guarded', Say. fr. *√gup*], RV. i, 140, 3.

Kupāyū, mfn. inclined to be angry, AV. xx, 130, 8.

Kupita, mfn. provoked, incensed, offended, angry. - *vāyu*, m. aggravated flatulence, hypochondria, W. **Kupitāntaka**, m. imminent death, W.

Kūpa, mfn. to be excited, MBh. xv, 821 (*a-k*, neg.); (*am*), n. base metal, any metal but silver and gold, copper, brass, &c., zinc, lapis calaminaris, pewter, tutenag, Mn. vii, 96; x, 113; xi; Yājñ. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a man, Rājāt. vi, 264. - *dhanta*, n. silver, L. - *śālī*, f. a brazier, place where metallic vessels &c. are made or sold or kept, L.

Kupyaka, am, n. ifc. (= *kufya*) a vile metal, Yājñ. i, 262.

कुप 2. *kup*, cl. 10. P. *kopayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 106; [cf. Hib. *cubhas*, 'word, promise', Lat. *nun-cupo*; Goth. *kuf*, 'to lament.']

कुपङ्क *ku-paṅka*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपत *kupata*, mfn. excellent, W.

कुपति *ku-pati*. See 1. *ku* and 2. *ku*.

कुपथ *ku-patha*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपन *kupana*. See *√1. kup*.

कुपप *ku-papa*, &c. See 2. *ku*.

कुपय *kūpaya*. See *√1. kup*.

कुपरिज्ञात *ku-parijñāta*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपायु *kupāyū*. See *√1. kup*.

कुपिञ्जल *ku-piñjala*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुपिनिन् *kupinīn*, ī, m. a fisherman, L.

कुपिनी, f. a net for catching small fish (made of bamboos or rushes), L.

कुपिन्द *kupinda*, as, m. a weaver, Up.

कुपिलु *ku-pilu*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुप *kupya*. See *√1. kup*.

कुप्रद *ku-prada*. See 2. *ku*.

कुप्रभु *ku-prabhu*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुबेर *kūbera*, or in later Sanskrit *kuvera*, as, m. (originally) N. of a chief of the evil beings or spirits of darkness having the N. Vaiśravaṇa, AV. viii, 10, 28; ŚBr. &c.; (afterwards) the god of riches and treasure (regent of the northern quarter which is hence called *kubera-guṇṭā diś*, Kum. iii, 25), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (he is regarded as the son of Viśravas by Idavidā [BhP.], the chief of the Yakshas, and a friend of Rudra [Hariv. 13131]; he is represented as having three legs and only eight teeth; with Jains he is the attendant of the nineteenth Arhat of the present Avasarpinī); N. of a prince of Deva-rāshṭra; of the great-grandfather of Bāṇa-bhaṭṭa (author of the Kādambari); of the author of the Datta-candrikā; the tree Cedrela Toona; (mfn.), deformed, monstrous, L.; slow, lazy, L. - *giri*, m. 'Kubera's mountain', the Himālaya, Gal. - *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. - *datta*, m., N. of a mythical being, Kathās. - *nalini*, f., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 10894. - *bāndhava*, m. 'a relation of Kubera's', N. of Śiva. - *vana*, n. 'the forest of Kubera', N. of a place, *gaṇa kshubhnādi*. - *vallabha*, m. 'Kubera's favourite', N. of a Vaisya, Daś. - *hri-daya* or *-hriḍya*, n., N. of a hymn, VarBṛS. **Kuberāksha**, m., N. of a plant (= *vallī-karāñja*), Gal.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Bignonia suaveolens*, Suśr.; the plant *Guilandina Bonduc*, L.; also N. of other plants, L. **Kuberācala**, m. 'Kubera's mountain', N. of the Kailāsa mountain, L. **Kuberādri**, m. id., L.

Kuberaka, as, m. a kind of pot-herb, Car.; the tree Cedrela Toona (= *tunna*), L.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a woman, *gaṇa śubhrādi*.

Kuberin, ī, m., N. of a mixed caste.

कुब्ज *kubjā*, mf(ā)n. hump-backed, crooked, VS. xxx, 10; ShadyBr.; MBh. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a person born under certain constellations and being an attendant of the model man Hagns, VarBṛS.; a curved sword, L.; a sort of fish (Bola Cuja), W.; the plant *Achyranthes aspera* (= *apāmārgā*), L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of musical instrument; [cf. *nyubja* and *kanya-kubja*; cf. also Lith. *kupra*, *kupotas*; Gk. *κυψός*, *κύνω*; Lat. *gibbus*, *gibba*, *gibber*.] - *kantaka*, m. a white species of Mimosa, L. - *kirāta*, n. sg. a hump-backed person and a dwarf, *gaṇa gavāśvādi*. - *tā*, f. the state of being hump-backed, Car. - *pushta*, n. the flower of *Trapa bispinosa*, L. - *līdha*, m., N. of the founder of a sect (v. l. *kubjā*). - *vīmana*, n. = *kirāta*, *gaṇa gavāśvādi*. **Kubjāmra**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Vishṇus. **Kubjāmra**, n. id., MBh. iii, 8018; MatsyaP.; VarP. **Kubjāliḍha**, see *kubja-P*. **Kubjī-karapa**, n. curving (as of a stalk), Tattvas.

Kubjaka, mfn. hump-backed, crooked, Pañcat.; Vet.; (*as*), m. the plant *Rosa moschata*, L.; the

aquatic plant *Trapa bispinosa*, L.; (*ikā*), f. a girl eight years old (personating the goddess Durgā at a festival of this deity).

Kubjikā (f. of *kubjaka*, q.v.) — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra.

Kubjita, mfn. crooked, curved.

Kubji-mat, mfn. id., TāṇḍyaBr.

कुब्र *kubra*, am, n. a forest, Up. ii, 29; a hole for sacrificial fire, L.; a ring, ear-ring, L.; a thread, L.; a cart, L.

कुब्र *ku-brahma*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुभ्यु *kubhanyū*, mfn. desirous of water [Sāy.; said of the poets], RV. v, 52, 12.

कुभा *kūbhā*, f. the Kabul river (कोष्य, a river falling into the Indus), RV. v, 53, 9; x, 75, 6.

कुभार्य *ku-bhārya*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुभृ *ku-bhṛit*. See 2. *ku*.

कुभृय *ku-bhṛitya*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुभ *kubhrā*, as, m. a hump-backed bull, Maiśv. ii, 5, 3; (*unnatā*, TS. ii, 1, 5, 2.)

कुम् *kum*, ind. an interjection, gaṇa *cādi*.

कुमत *ku-mata*, -mati, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुमार *kumārā*, as, m. (fr. 1. *ku* + *māra*, *√mri*? 'easily dying'; fr. *√kam*, Up. iii, 138) a child, boy, youth; son, RV.; AV. &c.; a prince, heir-apparent associated in the kingdom with the reigning monarch (especially in theatrical language), Ragh.; Mālav. &c.; a groom, L.; N. of Skanda (or Kārttikeya, q.v.); represented as a beautiful youth; also as the author of certain grammatical Sūtras, cf. *kalāpa*; also as causing certain diseases, Suśr.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a son of Agni (who is the author of some Vedic hymns), Rānukr.; one of the nine names of Agni, ŚBr. vi; N. of a Prajāpati, Vāyup.; of Mañju-śrī, Buddh.; of a river, VP.; of the Sindhu river, L.; of the author of a Dharma-śāstra; of the attendant of the twelfth Arhat of the present Avastaripi, Jain.; a parrot, L.; the tree Capparis trifoliata (cf. *kumāraka*); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1075 & 1870 (cf. *kumālaka*); (*ī*), f. a young girl, one from ten to twelve years old, maiden, daughter, AV.; AitBr. &c.; or (in the Tantras) any virgin up to the age of sixteen or before menstruation has commenced; N. of certain flags (set up along with Iodra's banner), VarBṛS.; N. of the wife of Bhīma-sena (son of Parikshit), MBh. i, 3796; of a daughter of Vasu-deva by Rohiṇī, Hariv. 1952; of Sītā (Rāma's wife), L.; of the goddess Durgā, Hariv. 9425; of Dakṣhāyāni (in Māyā-purī), MatsyaP.; of a metre (a kind of Śakvari, consisting of four lines of sixteen syllables each); the bird commonly called *Śyāmā*, L.; the plant *Aloe perfoliata*, L.; the plant *Clitoria ternatea* (= *a-parājitā*), L.; the plant *Jasminum Sambac*, L.; the plant commonly called *bandhyā-kar-kolāki*, L.; the blossom of the plants *Tarūni* and *Modinī*, L.; great cardamoms, L.; the most southerly of the nine portions of the known continent or of Jambū-dvīpa (the southern extremity of the peninsula, whence the modern name Cape Comorin [Kumārī]), W.; the central part of the universe (according to Hindū geography, Jambū-dvīpa or India), L.; N. of a river flowing from the mountain Śuktimat, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; of another river, Heat.; (when a name is given to a pupil to indicate his attachment to any particular master, *kumārī* may be prefixed to denote that the pupil's object is to gain the affections of the master's daughter, e.g. *kumārī-dākṣha*, q.v. s.v. *kumārī*); (*am*), n., N. of a Varsha governed by Kumārā (the son of Bhavya), VP.; pure gold, L. — **कुला**, f. unchaste while still a girl, gaṇa *śramanādi*. — **कुसला**, mfn. skilful while still a boy, ib. — **गर्भभि**, f. pregnant while still a girl, ib. — **गुप्ता**, m. 'protected by the god of war', N. of several princes, Daś.; Hcar. &c. — **गुह्य**, m. the slayer of a boy or child, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 51. — **capala**, mfn. giddy while still a boy, gaṇa *śramanādi*. — **jīva**, m. the plant *Putrajiva* Roxburghii, Car. — **tāpaś**, f. an ascetic while still a girl, gaṇa *śramanādi*. — **tva**, n. boyhood, youth, Ragh. xvii, 30. — **datta**, m. 'given by the god of war', N. of a son of Nidhipati, Kathās. — **darasana**, m., N. of a prince of the Gandharvas, Kāraṇḍ.

— **dāsa**, m., N. of a poet; (*ī*), f. a slave while still a girl, gaṇa *śramanādi*. — **devī**, f., N. of the mother of Samudra-gupta. — **deśha** ('*rd*-'), mfn. granting perishable gifts ['granting children', Sāy.], RV. x, 34, 7. — **dhārā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 8127; Kathās. — **nipuna**, mfn. = *kuśala*, gaṇa *śramanādi*. — **paṇu**, mfn. id., ib. — **paṇḍita**, m. a scholar while still a boy, ib. — **pāla**, m., N. of a king (= *Sāli-vāhana*, W.); N. of a king of Gazerat, W. — **pravrajitā**, f. religious while still a girl, gaṇa *śramanādi*. — **bandhaki**, f. = *kuśalā*, ib. — **bhṛta**, m., N. of a poet. — **bhṛitya**, f. care of a young child or of a pregnant or lying-in woman, midwifery, Ragh. iii, 12. — **lalitā**, f. 'boy's play', N. of a metre (consisting of four lines of eight syllables each). — **vana**, n. Kumārā's (i.e. Kārttikeya's) grove. — **vārī-dhārā**, f. = *dhārā*, Kathās. — **vāhin**, m. 'carrying Skanda', a peacock (as being Skanda's usual vehicle), L. — **vratā**, n. a vow of eternal chastity, Vikr. — **śiras**, m., N. of the physician Bharadvāja, Car. — **śramanā**, f. = *tāpaś*, gaṇa *śramanādi*. — **sambhava**, m. the birth of Skanda or Kārttikeya, R. i, 38, 31; N. of a poem by Kālidāsa. — **siṅha**, m., N. of an astronomer. — **śū**, m. 'the father of the god of war', N. of Agni, MBh. ii, 1148; (*ūś*), f. 'the mother of the god of war', N. of the river Gaṅgā, L.; of Durgā, L. — **sena**, m., N. of a minister, Rājat. iii, 382. — **svāmin**, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on the Mīmāṃsā-bhāṣya. — **hārītā**, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv. **Kumārāgāra**, m. 'child's room', nursery, Car. iv, 8. **Kumārādhyakṣa**, m. a teacher while still a youth, gaṇa *śramanādi*. **Kumārā-bhīrūpa**, mfn. instructed while still a boy, ib. **Kumārābhīshaka**, m. 'inauguration of Kumārā', N. of Kum. xiii. **Kumārēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.

Kumārakā, as, m. a little boy, boy, youth, RV. viii, 30, 1; 69, 15; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (also ifc., e.g. *riṣi-kā*, a young Rishi, Śak.; *nāga-kā*, a young Nāga, Kathās.); the pupil of the eye, ŚBr. iii; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2154; the plant *Capparis trifoliata*, L.; (*ikā*), f. a girl from ten to twelve years old, virgin, AV.; TāṇḍyaBr.; MBh. &c.; a female servant, VarBṛS.; N. of certain flags (= *kumārī*), VarBṛS.; an insect (*Sphex asiatica*), L.; double jasmine (*Jasminum Sambac*), L.; large cardamoms, L.; N. of a part of Bhārata-varsha (a division of the known continent), VP.; N. of a river, Heat.

Kumārāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to play (as a child), Dhātup. xxxv, 25.

Kumārāya, us, m. a prince, Comm. on Up. **Kumārī** (shortened for *°rī*, q.v.; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 63). — **taṃā**, f. (superl.), Pāṇ. i, 1, 22, Kāś. — **tarā**, f. (compar.), ib. — **datta**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. li, 123. — **dā**, mfn. Ved. 'granting children', v.l. for *dārā*, q.v. — **dārā**, f. 'being a wife while still a girl' (?), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 63, Kāś.

Kumārīka, mfn. furnished with or abounding in girls, gaṇa *vrihy-ādi*.

Kumārīkā, f. of *°rakā*, q.v. — **kaṣṭra**, n., N. of a part of Bhārata-varsha. — **khaṇḍa**, n. id.; N. of a section of the SkandaP.

Kumārīn, mfn. (gaṇa *vrihy-ādi*) having children, RV. viii, 31, 8; granting children, SāmavBr.

Kumārila, as, m., N. of a renowned teacher of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. — **bhaṭṭa** or **svāmin**, m. id.

Kumārī, f. of *°rā*, q.v.; (mfn.) desirous of a daughter, Pāṇ. i, 4, 3. Pat. = *kalpa*, m., N. of a work. — **kriḍauka**, n. a plaything for girls, gaṇa *yāvādi*. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **dākṣha**, as, m. pl. the Dakṣhas desirous of a girl, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 69, Kāś. — **pāla**, m. the guardian of a virgin or bride, Kauś. 75 & 76. — **putrā**, m. (gaṇa *sthūlādi*) the child of an unmarried woman, VS. xxx, 6. — **putraka**, mfn. fr. *-putra*, gaṇa *sthūlādi*. — **pura**, n. a part of the gynaeceum in which the girls are kept, MBh. iv, 309; Daś.; Kād. — **pūjā**, f. the worship of Kumārī or Durgā (a ceremony performed at the great Durgā festival, when a girl between ten and twelve years old is placed on a pedestal as the representative of the goddess, and fed with offerings made to the idol). — **śvaśura**, m. the father-in-law of a maiden, gaṇa *sthūlādi*. — **śvaśuraka**, mfn. fr. *°śura*, ib.

कुमार्ग *ku-mārga*. See 1. *ku*.

कुमालक *kumālaka*, ūs, m. pl., N. of a people, L.

कुमालन *kumālana*, as, m., N. of a man, Āp.

कुमालय *kumālāya*, v. l. for *°mārāya*, q.v.

कुमित्र *ku-mitra*, -mukha, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुमुद *ku-mud*, mfn., see 1. *ku*; (*t*), n. (= *ku-muda*) the white water-lily, BhP. iii, 23, 38. — **vaś** (*kūmud*-), mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 87) abounding in lotuses, Ragh. iv, 19; BhP.; (*ām*), m. the moon, BhP. x, 29, 3; N. of a wind, Maitrī. iv, 9, 8; (*att*), f. an assemblage of lotuses, place or pond filled with them, Kauś.; Śak. &c.; the flexible stalk of a water-lily, W.; N. of a plant bearing a poisonous fruit (*Villaria indica*), Suśr.; N. of a sister of the serpent-king Kumuda and wife of Kuśa, Ragh.; of the wife of the Kīrātī king Vimarshaṇa, SkandaP.; of the wife of Pradyumna, VP.; of a river, ib.; *kumudvā-tīsa*, m. 'lord of the lotuses', N. of the moon, L.

Kū-muda, am, n. [*as*, m., L.], 'exciting what joy', the esculent white water-lily (*Nymphaea esculenta*), AV. iv, 34, 5; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; the red lotus (*Nymphaea rubra*), L.; (*as*), m. camphor, Bhpr.; (in music) N. of a Dhruvaka; N. of a particular comet, VarBṛS.; of a Nāga, MBh.; Ragh.; of an attendant of Skanda [MBh. ix, 2558] or of Vishnu [BhP.]; of the elephant of the south-west or southern quarter, L.; of a Daitya, L.; of a son of Gada by Bṛihaṭi, Hariv. 9193; of a confidant of king Unnattāvanti, Rājat.; of a monkey-hero, MBh.; R.; of a poet; of a pupil of Pathya, BhP. xii, 7, 2; of a mountain, BhP.; VP.; of one of the smaller Dvīpas, VP.; (*ā*), f. a form of Durgā, BhP. x, 2, 12; MatsyaP.; the plant *Gmelina arborea*, L.; the plant *Pistia Stratiotes*, L.; the plant *Desmodium gangeticum*, L.; the plant *Grislea tomentosa*, L.; another plant (commonly *Kaṭphala*), L.; (*ī*), f. the plant *Kaṭphala* (*Myrica sapida*); (*am*), n. camphor, L.; silver, L. — **khaṇḍa**, n. an assemblage of Kumudas, gaṇa *kamālādi*. — **ghnī**, f. 'pernicious to the Kumudas', N. of a plant containing a poisonous milky juice, Suśr. — **candāra**, m., N. of the astronomer Siddha-sena. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the lotuses', the moon, Kād. — **patrābhā**, mfn. resembling the leaves of the white water-lily. — **pushpā**, f. N. of a Gandharva girl, Kāraṇḍ. — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of the lotus' (the white esculent lotus expanding its petals during the night and closing them in the daytime), the moon, L. — **bāndhava**, m. id., L. — **mayā**, mfn. consisting of white lotus flowers, Kād. — **vati**, f. an assemblage of Kumudas, place abounding in them, L. — **vana**, n. id. — **suhṛid**, m. = *bandhu*, L. **Kumudākara**, m. a number of water-lilies, Viddh.; Kathās.; *bāndhava*, m. = *da-bandhu*, Comm. on VarBṛ. **Kumudākṣha**, m. 'lotus-eyed', N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1560; of an attendant of Vishnu, BhP. viii, 21, 16. **Kumudādi**, m., N. of a teacher, VP. **Kumudāvāsa**, mfn. abounding in lotuses, L. **Kumudēśa**, m. = *da-nātha*, L. **Kumudottara**, m., N. of a Varsha, MBh. vi, 425. **Kumudōtpalīn**, mfn. richly furnished with Kumudas and Utpalas, R. iii, 78, 26.

Kumudika, mf(ā) n. abounding with Kumudas, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Kathās.; N. of the plant *Kaṭphala*, L.; of a small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic), W.

Kumudīnī, f. (gaṇa *pushkarādi*) an assemblage of Kumudas or a place abounding in them, Pañcat.; Śiś. &c.; N. of the daughter of a Daitya, Kathās.; of the mother of Raghu-deva. — **nāyaka**, m. (= *kumuda-bandhu*) the moon, Hit. — **pati**, m. id., L. — **vadhū-vara**, m. id., Kād. — **vanitā**, f. a loved woman fancifully represented as an assemblage of lotus flowers.

कुमुहर्त *ku-muhūrta*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुम्प *kump*, v. l. for *√kumb*, q.v.

कुम्प *kumpa*, mfn. crooked-armed, L.

कुम्ब *kumb*, cl. 6. and 10. P. *kumbati*, *°ba-yati*, to cover, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 105; Dhātup.

कुम्बा *kūmba*, as or am, m. or n. (ife. f. *ā*) a kind of head-dress for women, AV. vi, 138, 3; the thick end (of a bone or of a club), TS.; (*ā*), f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 105) a thick petticoat, L.; an enclosure round a place of sacrifice, L. — **kurīra**, m. a kind of head-dress for women, ĀpŚr.

कुम्ब्या *kūmbyā* or *kumbyā*, f. a precept in form of a verse or formula, ŚBr. xi; AitĀr.

कुम्ब kumbh, v. l. for √kumb, q. v.

कुम्ब kumbhā, as, m. a jar, pitcher, water-pot, ewer, small water-jar [often ifc. (f. ā), e. g. chidra-k°, a perforated pitcher, R.; āma-k°, a jar of unbaked clay, Pañcat.; hema-k°, a golden ewer, Ragh. ii, 36; Amar.; jalā-k°, a water-pot, Pañcat.], RV.; AV. &c.; an urn in which the bones of a dead person are collected, ĀsvGr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; the sign of the zodiac Aquarius, Jyot.; VarBṛS. &c.; a measure of grain (equal to twenty Droṇas, a little more than three bushels and three gallons; commonly called a comb; some make it two Droṇas or sixty-four Seers), Mn. viii, 320; Heat; the frontal globe or prominence on the upper part of the forehead of an elephant (there are two of these prominences which swell in the rutting season), MBh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a particular part of a bed, VarBṛS.; N. of a plant (and also of its fruit), BhP. x, 18, 14; the root of a plant used in medicine; a religious exercise, viz. closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing, L.; the paramour of a harlot, bully, flash or fancy man, L.; N. of a Mantra (pronounced over a weapon), R. i; N. of a Dāna (a son of Prahlāda and brother of Nikumbha), MBh. i, 2527; Hariv.; of a Rākṣasa (son of Kumbhakarṇa), R.; BhP.; of the father of the nineteenth Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, Jain.; of a monkey, R. iv, 33, 14; one of the thirty-four Jātakas or former births of Śākya-muni, L.; N. of a work, Sah. (ā), f. a harlot, L.; the plant Taridium indicum, L.; (fr. √kumbh) covering, Vop.; (f), f. a small jar or pot, earthen cooking vessel, VS.; AV.; TS. &c.; N. of a bell, Kārād.; of a plant, Bālar.; a small tree (the seeds of which are used in medicine, commonly Kaṭphala), L.; Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Pistia Stratiotes, L.; another plant (commonly Romaṣa), L.; the plant Croton polyandrum, L.; the plant Myrica sapida, L.; (am), v. the plant Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; a fragrant resin (gūḡgulu), or the plant which bears it, L.; gold, Gal.; [cf. Gk. κύμβη; Lat. cymba.] —karpā, m. 'pot-eared,' N. of a Rākṣasa (the brother of Rāvaṇa, described in R. vi as sleeping for six months at a time and then waking to gorge himself), MBh. iii; R.; Ragh. xii, 80; BhP.; N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; of a Muni, Vāyup.; of a locality; of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10350; —vadha, m. 'the slaughter of Kumbhakarṇa,' N. of a section of the PadmaP. —kāmalā, f. a bilious affection (sort of jaundice together with swelling of the joints, Suśr.; cf. kumbha-pāda). —kāra, m. a potter (being according to some authorities the son of a Brāhman by a wife of the Kṣatriya caste), Yājñ. iii, 146; MBh. &c.; a serpent, L.; a wild fowl (Phasianus gallus), L.; (f), f. the wife of a potter, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15, Kāś.; N. of a girl, Lalit.; a mineral substance used as an application to strengthen the eyes and beautify the eyelashes, L.; red arsenic, L. —kāra, m. a potter, W.; (ikā), f. the wife of a potter, woman of the potter caste, Kathās.; a sort of collyrium, L.; —kukkuṭa, m. a wild fowl (Phasianus gallus), L. —keta, m., N. of a son of Śambara, Hariv. 9254. —ghona-tīrtha, n., N. of a Tīrtha. —janman, m. 'born in a pitcher,' N. of Agastya, Ragh. xii, 31. —tāla, m. (in music) a kind of measure. —tumbī, f. a kind of large round gourds, L. —dāsa, m.?, Rajat. iii, 456; (f), f. a harlot, Hcar.; a bawd, L. —dhara, m. 'pot-holder,' the sign Aquarius; N. of a Mantra (pronounced over a weapon), R. i. —dhānya, mfn. having grains only to fill a single pot, MBh. xii. —nābha, m., N. of a son of Bali, Hariv. —padī, f. of —pāda, q. v. —pāda, mf. (padī)n. having swollen legs bulging like a pitcher, Pāṇ. v, 4, 139. —phalā, f. the plant Cucurbita Pepo, L. —bāhu, m., N. of a Daitya, Hariv. —bila, n., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 102. —bījaka, m. a kind of Karaṇja, L. —bhava, m. (= janman) the star Canopus (= Agastya). —bhū, m. = janman, Hcar. —maṇḍūka, m. 'a frog in a pitcher,' i. e. an inexperienced man, gaṇas pātrasamiḍḍi and yukṭārohy-ādi; (cf. kṛpā-maṇḍūka). —maṇḍuka (°bhā), mfn. having a jar-shaped scrotum (N. of demons), AV. —mūrdhan, m. 'pot-headed,' a particular demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9560. —yonī, m. 'born in a water-jar,' N. of Agastya, MBh.; Ragh.; BhP.; of Droṇa (the military preceptor of the Kurus and Pāṇḍus), L.; of Vasiṣṭha, L.; (ās), f. the plant Plomis ceylanica (commonly droṇa-puṣpī), L.; 'having a jar-shaped pudendum,' N. of an Apsara, MBh. iii, 1785. —rāsī,

m. the sign Aquarius. —retas, n. semen virile deposited in a Kumbha, MBh. xiii, 7372; (ās), m. a form of Agni, MBh. iii, 14139. —lagna, n. that time of day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —vaktṛa, m., N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2577. —sālā, f. a pottery, L. —samdhi, m. the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes, L. —samabhava, m. (= yoni), N. of Agastya, R. vii, 80, 1; BhP.; of Nārāyaṇa, Hariv. 11426. —sarpiś, n. butter placed in a jar, Suśr. —stani, f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 54) having breasts like jars, BhP. —hannu, m. 'having a chin shaped like a Kumbha,' N. of a Rākṣasa, R. vi, 32, 15. —Kumbhāṇḍa, as, m. pl. (perhaps a Prakṛit form for kushmāṇḍa, q. v., but cf. kumbhā-mushka) 'having testicles shaped like a Kumbha,' a class of demons (at whose head stands Rudra), Buddh.; (as), m., N. of a minister of the Asura Bāna, BhP.; (f), f. a pumpkin gourd (v. l. for kushmāṇḍī), L. —Kumbhāṇḍaka, as, m. pl. the class of demons called Kumbhāṇḍa, Buddh.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2571 (v. l. kumbhāṇḍakōdara). —Kumbhēśvara-tīrtha, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. —Kumbhēśhtakā, f., N. of a particular brick, ĀpŚr. —Kumbhōdara, m., N. of an attendant of Śiva, Ragh. ii, 35. —Kumbhōdbhava, m. (= kumbha-sambh°), N. of Agastya. —Kumbhōdbhūta, m. id. —Kumbhōlūka, m. a kind of owl, MBh. xiii, 5499.

Kumbhaka, as, m. ifc. a pot, Kathās.; a measure (of grain, &c.), Jyot.; the prominence on the upper part of an elephant's forehead, MBh. xii, 4280; (as, am), m. n. stopping the breath by shutting the mouth and closing the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand (a religious exercise), BhP.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad. &c.; (as), m. the base of a column, Buddh.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2577; (ikā), f. a small pot or pitcher, Kathās. vi, 41; the plant Myrica sapida, Bhpr.; the plant Pistia Stratiotes, L.; Bignonia suaveolens, L.; a small shrub (= droṇa-puṣpī), L.; a disease of the eyes (= kumbhikā); N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2633. —paddhati, f., N. of a work.

Kumbhi (in comp. for °bhīn, q. v.) —naraka, m., N. of a hell, L. —mada, m. the juice that exudes from an elephant's temples at certain seasons, L.

Kumbhin, mfn. having a jar, RV. i, 191, 14; Lāṭy.; Vait.; shaped like a jar, W.; (f), m. 'having on his forehead the prominence called kumbha,' an elephant; (hence) the number 'eight'; a crocodile, L.; a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr.; a sort of fragrant resin (gūḡgulu) or the plant bearing it, L.; N. of a demon hostile to children, PārGr. i, 16; (inī), f. the earth, Gal.

Kumbhinī (f. of °bhīn, q. v.) —bīja, n. the croton-nut (Croton Jamalgotā), L.

Kumbhila, as, m. a thief who breaks into a house (often in Prakṛit kumbhīlā, Mṛicch.; Vikr. &c.), L.; a plagiarist, L.; a wife's brother, L.; a child begotten at undue seasons or a child of an imperfect pregnancy, W.; a kind of fish (the gilt-head, Ophiocephalus Wrahl), L.

Kumbhī (f. of °bha, q. v.) —dhānya, m. one who has grain stored in jars sufficient for six days or (according to others) for one year's consumption, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 7, Vārt. 5. —dhānyaka, m. id., Mn. iv, 7; (cf. Yājñ. i, 128). —nāsa, m. 'jar-nosed,' a kind of large venomous snake, TS. v, 5, 14, 1; a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; (f), f. N. of the wife of the Gandharva Angāra-parṇa, MBh. i, 6469; of a Rākṣasi (mother of Lavaṇa), R. v, 78, 8; Ragh. xv, 15. —nāsi, m., N. of a demon, MBh. xii, 2238. —pāka, m. the contents of a cooking vessel, Kauś. 6; a kind of fever, Bhpr.; (as, ās), m. sg. or pl. a hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels or cooked like the contents of a cooking vessel, Mn. xii, 76; Yājñ. iii, 224; MBh. &c. —bīja, n. = kumbhīnī-b°, q. v., L. —māhātmya, n., N. of a work. —mukha, n., N. of a particular wound, Car.

Kumbhika, as, m. a pathic, catamite, Suśr.; the plant Rottleria tinctoria or perhaps Pistia Stratiotes (the bark of which furnishes a yellow dye), Suśr.; (ā), f. id., ib.; a swelling of the eyelids (similar to a seed or grain of the Kumbhika; hordeolum or sty), Suśr.; a kind of demon, AV. xvi, 6, 8. —pidakā, f. the eye-disease called Kumbhikā, Suśr.

Kumbhikīn, mfn. similar to a seed of the Kumbhika, Suśr.

Kumbhira, as, m. a crocodile of the Gaoges (the long-nosed alligator), MBh. xiii, 5457; Suśr.;

N. of a Yaksha; of a plant, Gal. —makshikā, f. a sort of fly (Vespa solitaria), L.

Kumbhīraka, as, m. a thief, W.

Kumbhila, as, m. (= °bhīra) a crocodile, L.

कुम्भरी kumbharī, f. a form of Durgā, L.

कुम्भला kumbhalā, f. a plant the flowers of which are compared to those of Nauclea Cadamba (Sphæranthus Hirtus), L.

कुम्भिल kumbhila, &c. See kumbhā.

कुयञ्चिन् ku-yajvin, &c. See i. ku.

कुयवाच् kūya-vāc, mfn. (kuya = i. ku), speaking ill, abusing (N. of a demon slain by Indra), RV. i, 174, 7; (cf. RV. v, 29, 10 & 33, 8.)

कुरोग ku-yoga, &c. See i. ku.

कुर kur, cl. 6. P. kurati, to utter a sound, Dhātup. xxviii, 51.

कुरका kurakā, f. the olibanum tree (Boswellia thurifera), L.

कुरकर kurakara, as, m. the Indian crane (Ardea sibirica), L.

कुराकुरा, as, m. id., L.

कुराङ्ग kuraṅga, as, m. (√ i. kṛī, Up. i, 120), a species of antelope, antelope or deer (in general), Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; (hence like mṛiga) the spot in the moon, Prasannar.; N. of a mountain, MBh. xiii, 1699; BhP. v, 16, 27; (f), f. a female antelope, Glt.; N. of a daughter of Prasena-jit, Kathās. —nayanā, f. 'fawn-eyed,' a handsome woman, Caupar. —nābhi, m. musk (formed in a bag attached to the belly of the deer above the navel), Naish.; Prasannar. —netrā, f. = nayanā, ib. —lāñchana, m. 'deer-spotted,' the moon, Dhūrtan. —locanā, f. = nayanā, Prasannar. —vadhū, f. a female antelope, ib. —Kuraṅgākṣī, f. = kuraṅga-nayanā, Prasannar.; N. of a woman, Hcar.

Kuraṅgaka, as, m. an antelope, Kād.; N. of a man, Viddh.; (ikā), f. a kind of bean (= mudga-parṇī), L.; N. of a female servant, Viddh.

Kuraṅgama, as, m. an antelope, L.

Kuraṅgāya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to take the shape of an antelope, Bhartṛ.

कुरचिञ्च kuracilla, for kuru-c°, q. v., L.

कुराटा kuraṭa, as, m. a shoemaker, leather-seller, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. for kar°).

कुराट्ट kuraṇṭa, as, m. yellow amaranth (pilāmlāna), L.; the plant Marsilea quadrifolia, L.

Kuraṇṭaka, as, m. yellow amaranth, L.; a yellow kind of Barleria, L.; (ikā), f. id., Suśr.; (am), n. the blossom of that plant, ib.

Kuraṇḍa, as, m. the plant commonly called sā-kurūṇḍa, L.; enlargement of the testicles or rather of the scrotum (including inguinal hernia &c.), L.

Kuraṇḍaka, as, m. yellow amaranth, L.; a yellow kind of Barleria, L.

Kuraba, as, m. a red kind of Barleria, L.; a kind of tree [the Sesam tree, Comm.], BhP. iii, 15, 19.

Kurabaka, as, m. red amaranth (or a red kind of Barleria), MBh.; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; a species of rice, Suśr.; (am), n. the blossom of red amaranth (or of a red kind of Barleria), Śak.; Mālav.; Vikr. &c.

कुरायण kurayāṇa, as, m. (probably) N. of a man, see kauray°

कुरा कुरा, as, m. (fr. √3, ku, Up. iii, 133) an osprey, Yājñ. i, 174; MBh. &c.; also another species of eagle, W.; the plant Capparis aphylla, Gal.; N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 16, 27; (f), f. a female osprey, MBh. &c.; an ewe, L. —Kuraṅghri, m. a kind of mustard (= deva-sarshapa), L.

Kuraṅgāya, mfn. abounding with ospreys (as a place), Pāṇ. v, 2, 109, Pat.

Kurarin, ī, m., N. of a mountain, VP.

कुरारि (f. of °ra, q. v.) —gaṇa, m. a flight of ospreys.

Kurala, as, m. an osprey, AV. Pariś. = kurnala, q. v., L. —prantha, m., N. of a town, gaṇa karṭy-ādi, Kāś.

कुरव ku-rava, &c. See i. ku.

कुराजन्, -rājya. See ib.

कुरी *kurī*, f. a kind of grass or corn, L.

कुरीर *kurīra*, am, n. (✓ I. *kṛi*, Up. iv, 33), a kind of head-dress for women, RV. x, 85, 8; AV. vi, 138, 3; GopBr.; copulation, Up.

कुरिरि, mfn. decorated with the head-dress called *kurīra*, AV. v, 31, 2; vi, 138, 2.

कुरु *kūru*, *avas*, m. pl., N. of a people of India and of their country (situated near the country of the Pāñcālas; hence often connected with Pāñcāla or Pāñcālā [see *kuru-pāñc* below]; the *ut-tara-kurava* or *uttarāḥ kurava* are the northern Kurus, the most northerly of the four Mahā-dvīpas or principal divisions of the known world [distinguished from the *dakṣiṇāḥ kurava* or southern Kurus, MBh. i, 4346], by other systems regarded as one of the nine divisions or Varṣas of the same; it was probably a country beyond the most northern range of the Himālaya, often described as a country of everlasting happiness [AitBr.; MBh. &c.], and considered by some to be the ancient home of the Aryan race, = *ṛitvijā* (priests), Naigh.; = *kar-tāras* ('doers', fr. ✓ I. *kṛi*), Comm. on ChUp.; (us), m., N. of the ancestor of the Kurus (son of Samvarana and Tapati, daughter of the sun [MBh. i, 3738 ff.; Hariv. 1799 &c.]; Kuru is the ancestor of both Pāṇḍu and Dhṛita-rāshṭra, though the patronymic derived from his name is usually applied only to the sons of the latter, the sons and descendants of the former being called Pāṇḍavas); N. of a son of Āṅgīdhra and grandson of Priya-vrata, VP.; BHP.; boiled rice, L.; the plant Solanum Jacquinii (= *kañṭakārikā*), L.; (ās), f. a princess of the Kuru race, Pāp. iv, 1, 66 & 176; (cf. *kaurava*, &c.). — *kata*, m., N. of a man, *gaṇas gargādi* and *anujatikhādi*. — *kandaka*, n. horse-radish (*Raphanus sativus*), L. — *kuru-kshetra*, n. the country of the Kurus and Kuru-kshetra, Pāp. ii, 4, 7, Kās. — *kuru-jāṅgala*, n. the country of the Kurus and Kuru-jāṅgala, ib. — *kshetrā*, n. 'the field of the Kurus', N. of an extensive plain near Delhi (the scene of the great battles between the Kurus and Pāṇḍus), AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country (renowned for their bravery), Mn. vii, 193. — *kshetraka*, ās, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Kuru-kshetra, VarBrS. — *kshetrin*, mfn. (with *yoga*) a solar day, in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms, and three yogas occur. — *gārhapata*, n.?, Pāp. vi, 2, 42. — *oara*, mfn. (f) n. i. f. ā, Pāp. iv, 1, 14 & 15, Pat. — *cilla*, m. a crab, L. — *jāṅgala*, n., N. of a country, MBh.; R. &c.; (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, MBh.; BHP.; VarBrS. — *tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7036 ff. — *nadikā*, f. = *ku-nad*?, Comm. on Lāty. — *nandana*, m. a descendant of Kuru (as Arjuna, Yudhishtira, &c.), Bhag. &c. — *pañcālā*, ās, m. pl. the Kurus and Pāñcālas, Kāth.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; MBh.; -*trā*, ind. as among the Kurus and Pāñcālas, ŚBr. iii. — *patha*, m., 'N. of a man,' see *kaurupathi*. — *pāṇḍava*, au, ās, m. du. & pl. the descendants of Kuru (i. e. of Dhṛita-rāshṭra) and of Pāṇḍu, MBh. i, 2234; Rājat. — *piśaṅgila*, mfn. (ā) n.?, VS. xiii, 55 f. — *pūṃgava*, m. a Kuru chief (in the Draupadi-haraṇa applied to the Pāṇḍu princes). — *bāhu*, m. a kind of bird, L. — *bilva*, m. a ruby, L. — *bilvaka*, m. = *kulmāsha*, L. — *rāj*, m. 'lord of the Kurus', N. of Duryodhana, L. — *rāja*, m., N. of Yudhishtira, MBh. xvi, 7. — *rājya*, n. the Kuru realm. — *vaṇsa*, m., N. of a prince, VP. — *vaṇsaka*, m. id., ib. — *vatsa*, m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *vaśā*). — *varṣaka*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 364. — *vasa*, m., N. of a prince, BHP. ix, 24, 5. — *vājapeya*, m. a particular kind of Vājapeya, ŚākhSr.; Lāty. — *viata*, m. a Pala of gold (in weight equal to about 700 troy grains), Hcat. — *vridhā*, m., N. of Bhishma, Bhag. i, 12. — *śrāvā*, m., N. of a prince, RV. x, 32, 9 & 33, 4. — *śreshṭha*, m., N. of Arjuna, Bhag. — *sattama*, m. id., ib. — *sutī*, m., N. of a Vedic poet (author of RV. viii, 76-78). — *hāra*, m., N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. i, 88.

कुरुका *kuruka*, ās, m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *ruru-ka*), VP.

कुरुकुल *kurukullā*, f. (fr. *ṛu-kulyā*, 'belonging to the Kuru race?'), N. of a Buddh. deity.

कुरुङ्ग *kurungā*, ās, m., N. of a prince, RV. viii, 4, 19.

कुरुट *kuruta*, ās, m. a kind of pot-herb (*Marsilea quadrifolia*), L.; (cf. *kuranta*).

कुरुत्ति, f. m. a horse, L.

कुरुण्ट *kurunṭa*, ās, m. yellow amaranth, L.; yellow Barleria, L.; (f), f. a doll, puppet made of wood, L.; the wife of a Brāhman, L.

कुरुण्टका, ās, m. yellow amaranth or Barleria, Suśr.; (f), f. id., ib.

कुरुण्ठा, ās, m. yellow amaranth or Barleria, Lalit.

कुरुण्ड *kurunḍi*, is, m., N. of a Rishi in the third Manv-antara, VP.

कुरुत *kuruta*, ? *gaṇa hasty-ādi* (v. l.); (ā), f. a particular high number, Lalit. — *pāda*, mfn., *gaṇa hasty-ādi*, v. l.

कुरुम्ब *kurumba*, ās, m. a kind of orange (= *kula-pālaka*), L.; (ā), f. the plant *Phlomis ceylanica* (commonly Droṇa-pushpi), L.; (f), f. a kind of pepper, L.

कुरुम्बिक, f. the plant *Phlomis ceylanica*, L.

कुरुरी *kururī*, for *kurarī*, q. v.

कुरुल *kurula*, ās, m. a curl or lock of hair (especially on the forehead), L.

कुरुवक *kuruvaka*, for *kurabaka*, q. v.

कुरुविन्द *kuruvinda*, ās, m. a kind of barley, Suśr.; Comm. on Śis. ix, 8; a fragrant grass (*Cyperus rotundus*), L.; the plant *Terminalia Catappa*, L.; the bud of a flower, L.; = *kulmāsha* (cf. *kurru-bilvaka*), L.; (ās, am), m. n. a ruby, Suśr.; Daś.; Śis. ix, 8; (am), n. black salt, L.; cinnabar, L.

कुरुविन्दका, ās, m. a wild variety of *Dolichos biflorus*, L.

कुरुटि *kurūṭi*, mfn. perhaps = *kirīṭi*, AV. x, 1, 15.

कुरुप *ku-rūpa*, &c. See *r. ku*.

कुरु *kurūru*, us, m. a species of worm, AV. ii, 31, 2 & ix, 2, 22.

कुकुट *kurkuta*, ās, m. (= *kukk*°) a cock, Pañcat. **कुकुटि**, m. a kind of serpent, L.; (cf. *kukkūṭhi*). **कुकुटि-व्रता**, n. = *kukk*°, q. v., BhavP.

कुकुट *kurkud*, ās, m. (= *kukk*°) a dog, AV.; VarBrS.; Pañcat.

कुकुरिया, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to behave like a dog, Pān. viii, 2, 78, Pat.

कुचिका *kurcikā*, f. (= *kūr*°) the milky juice of a bulbous root, L.; a needle, L.

कुण्ज *kurṇaja*, ās, m., N. of a plant (commonly *kulaṅjana*), L.

कुर्द *kurd*, Ordana, for *kūrd*, &c., q. v.

कुपेर *kurpara*, for *kūrp*°, q. v.

कुप्रास *kurpāsa*, for *kūrp*°, q. v.

कुर्मल *kurmala*. See *kūlmala*.

कुर्वत् *kurvat*, mfn. (pr. p. P., ✓ I. *kṛi*) doing, acting, &c.; acting as a servant, agent, servant, L.; present, actual, AitBr. iv, 31, 3. **कुरवाद-रूपा**, n. cause (according to the Ārśikas), W.

कुरवा, mfn. (pr. p. A.) doing, making; acting as a servant, agent, L.

कुल *kul*, cl. 1. *kolati*, to accumulate, collect, Dhātup. xx, 12; to be of kin, behave as a kinsman, ib.; to proceed continuously or without interruption, ib.; to count, ib.

कुल *kūla*, am, n. (i. f. ā) a herd, troop, flock, assemblage, multitude, number, &c. (of quadrupeds, birds, insects, &c., or of inanimate objects, e. g. *go-kūla*, a herd of cows, R. &c.; *mahishī-k*°, a herd of female buffaloes, Ritus; *ali-k*°, a swarm of bees, Śis.; *Git*; &c.; *alaka-k*°, a multitude of curls, BHP.); a race, family, community, tribe, caste, set, company (e. g. *brāhmaṇa-k*°, the caste of the Brāhmanas, BHP.; *padātīnām kūla*, infantry, Rājat. v, 247); (i. f. with a gen. sg.) a lot, gang (e. g. *caurasya-k*°, a gang of thieves), Pān. vi, 3, 21, Kās.; the residence of a family, seat of a

community, inhabited country (as much ground as can be ploughed by two ploughs each drawn by six bulls, Comm. on Mn. vii, 119); a house, abode, MBh.; a noble or eminent family or race, Mn.; MBh. &c.; high station (in comp. 'chief, principal,' cf. *kula-giri*, &c.); the body, L.; the front, forepart, W.; a blue stone, L.; (with Śāktas) N. of Śakti and of the rites observed in her worship; (cf. *kaw-la*) = *kula-nakshatra*, q. v., Tantras; (ās), m. the chief of a corporation or guild, L.; = *kula-vāra*, q. v., Tantras; N. of a man, R. vii, 43, 2; (ā), f. 'a principal day,' N. of the 4th and 8th and 12th and 14th day in a *paksha* or half-month, Tantras; (f), f. a wife's elder sister, L.; the plant *Solanum Jacquinii* or *Solanum longum*, L. — **ka-jala**, m. disgrace of the family. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'a thorn in a family,' a bad member of a family, Comm. on MBh. i, 170, 15. — **kanyakā**, f. a girl of good family, R. — **kanyā**, f. id. — **kara**, m. the founder of a family, ancestor, MBh. — **karkatā**, for *kula-ka-karkā*, q. v. — **kartā**, m. the founder of a family or race, ancestor, MBh. xv, 988. — **karman**, n. the peculiar or proper duty of a family, any observance peculiar to a family, W. — **kalāṅka**, m. 'a family stain,' any one who disgraces his family, W.; — **kārin**, mfn. disgracing one's family, Pañcat. — **kalahkita**, mfn. causing disgrace to a family, Kathās. xxii, 216. — **kundalinī**, f., N. of a particular Śakti. — **kūṇī**, f. a harlot, Gal. — **kaṇṭhika**, m., N. of an author of Mantras. — **kahaya**, m. decay of a race or family, MBh. iii, 13231; (ā), f. a sort of cowach (*Mucuna prurius*), L. — **gariman**, m. family pride or dignity. — **giri**, m. a chief mountain-range (any one of the seven principal ranges supposed to exist in each Varsha or division of a continent; those of Bhārata-varsha are Mahendra, Malaya, Sahya, Śuktimat, Riksha, Vindhya, and Pāripātra or Pāriyātra), BHP. — **guru**, m. the head of a family, family preceptor, VP. — **griha**, n. a noble house, Ritus. vi, 21. — **gopā**, m. the protector of a domicile, TS. vi. — **gaurava**, n. family importance. — **ghana**, mf. (ā), MBh. xiii, 2397; f, R. ii, 35, 6) n. destroying a family. — **m-kula**, mfn. visiting houses one after the other, ŚākhGr.; Gaut. — **candra**, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on the Kāt.; of the author of the Durgā-vākya-prabodha. — **oḍḍimāpi**, m., N. of a Tantra. — **oyuta**, mfn. expelled from a family. — **ja**, mf. (ā) n. born in a noble family, well-born, of good breed, Mn. viii, 179; Pañcat.; Śh. &c.; (am), n. sour gruel, Gal. — **jana**, m. a person belonging to a noble family, Mjich. — **jāta**, mfn. born in a noble family, R. i, 71, 2. — **tattva-vid**, mfn. knowing the true state of a family. — **tantu**, m. 'the thread coming down from a race,' the last representative of a family, MBh. i. — **tas**, ind. by birth. — **tāthi**, f. = *kulā*, q. v., L. — **tilaka**, m. the glory of a family. — **damana**, mfn. subduing a family, holding it in subjection, *gaṇa nandy-ādi*. — **dipa**, m. the lamp or light or glory of a race or family; *kula-dīpōt-sava*, m., N. of a festival. — **dīpikā**, f., N. of a work (treating on the noble families of Bengal). — **duh-tī** (Pān. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 9), f. the daughter of a noble family, high-born maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **dūshā-ṇa**, mfn. disgracing one's family, Mjich. — **deva**, m. the family deity, BrahmaP.; (f or metrically shortened s), f. 'principal goddess,' N. of Durgā, BHP. x, 52, 42. — **devatā**, f. the family deity, Kum. vii, 27; VP. &c. — **devī**, f., N. of Durgā, W. — **daiva**, n. family destiny, BHP. ix, 5, 9; the family deity, BHP. ix, 43. — **daivata**, n. the family deity, R. i, 72, 14. — **dhara**, m. 'upholder of his family,' N. of a prince, Kathās. ix, 3. — **dharmā**, m. practice or observance peculiar to a tribe or family, peculiar duty of caste or race, ĀsvGr.; Āp.; Mn. &c.; peculiar practice or duty of the Kaulas. — **dhāraka**, m. 'upholder of the family,' a son, L. — **dhurya**, mfn. one who is able to support a family (as a grown-up son), Ragh. vii, 68. — **nakshatra**, n. any Nakshatra or lunar mansion distinguished above others, any auspicious asterism, Tantra. — **nandana**, m., ā, f. a boy or girl causing joy or doing honour to a family, Pañcat.; BHP.; Vet. — **nāga**, m. a chief of the Nāgas, RāmUp. — **nā-yikā**, f. a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. — **nārī**, f. a woman of good family, high-bred virtuous woman, Hit. — **nāśa**, m. 'destroying its family,' a camel, L.; a reprobate, outcast, W. — **nindā**, f. family disgrace. — **nimnagā**, f. a principal river, Rājat. iv, 308.

—**m-dhara**, mfn. upholding one's family, BhP. i, 13, 15. —**pañcāśikā**, f., N. of a work. —**patana**, n. decay or disgrace of a family, Pañcat. —**pati**, m. the head or chief of a family, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. &c. —**paramparā**, f. the series of generations comprising a race. —**parvata**, m. = *-giri*, q. v. —**pā**, m. f. the chief of a family or race or tribe, RV. x, 179, 2; AV. —**pāṇukā**, f. an unchaste woman, W. —**pāta**, for *kula-pā*, MBh. xii, 12059. —**pālaka**, mfn. protecting or providing for a family; (as), f. a kind of orange (= *kurumbā*), L.; (ikā), f. a virtuous high-born woman; N. of a woman, Daś. —**pālī**, **pālī**, f. 'family-protectress,' a high-born virtuous woman, L. —**putra**, m. a son of a noble family, respectable youth, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Daś. &c.; the plant *Artemisia indica*, L.; (ī), f. the daughter of a good family, high-born or respectable girl (= *duhitri*), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70, Vārt. 9; (*kula-putra-jana*, m. a son of a noble family, Mṛicch. —**putraka**, m. a son of a noble family, Kathās.; the plant *Artemisia indica*, Bhpr. —**puruṣa**, m. a man of good family, noble or respectable man, Bhartṛ. i, 91; an ancestor, family progenitor, W. —**pūrvaka**, m. an ancestor, R. ii, 73, 24 (īc. f. ā). —**pūrvaga**, v. l. for *-pūrvaka*, q. v. —**prākāśa**, m., N. of a work. —**prādīpa**, m. the lamp or light or glory of a family, Hcar. —**prasūta**, mfn. born in a noble family, Pañcat. —**pālīkā**, f. (= *pālīkā*) a virtuous high-born woman, L. —**bīja**, m. the head or chief of a guild, Gal. —**bhava**, mfn. born in a noble family. —**bhavana**, n. the chief residence, Kād. —**bhāryā**, f. a virtuous or noble wife, Pāṇ. i, 3, 47, Kās. —**bhū-bhūt**, m. = *-giri*, Ragh. xvii, 78; Kathās.; an excellent prince, Kathās. ic, 7. —**bhūbhāṇa**, mfn. 'family-adorning,' a family ornament. —**bhūtyā**, f. the nursing of a pregnant woman, L.; a midwife, nurse, W.; (cf. *kumāra-bhūtyā*). —**bheda-kara**, m. one who causes discord in a family. —**bhrashta**, mfn. expelled from a family. —**maryādā**, f. family honour or respectability. —**mātrikā**, f. a kind of spear, Gal. —**mārga**, m. the best or principal way, way of honesty; the doctrine of the Kaulas; —**tantra**, n. a collective N. for 64 Tantras. —**mitra**, n. a friend of the family, W.; (as), m. = *-bija*, Gal. —**m-puna**, n. 'purifying a family,' N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 6074; (ā), f., N. of a river, MBh. xiii, 7646. —**m-bhara**, mfn. carrying or upholding a family (with *anad-zah*, a bull kept for breeding), MBh. xiii, 4427; (as), m., v. l. for *kujambhala* (a thief), L. —**yukti**, f., N. of a work. —**yoshit**, f. a virtuous high-born woman, Mn. iii, 245; Kathās. —**rakshaka**, mfn. preserving a family. —**ratna-mālā**, **likā**, f., N. of two works. —**rdhika** (*ridhī*), m. the son of a cousin, Gal. —**vat**, mfn. (*gaṇa balādī*) belonging to a noble family, R.; Kathās. —**vadhū**, f. a virtuous wife, respectable woman, KapS. iii, 70; —**tā**, f. virtue in a wife. —**var-ṇā**, f. a species of the plant *Convolvulus* with red blossoms (= *rakta-trivrit*), L. —**vartman**, n. (= *-mārga*) the doctrine of the Kaulas. —**vardhana**, mfn. increasing or advancing or propagating a family, R. —**vāra**, m. 'a principal day,' Tuesday or Friday, Tantras. —**vidyā**, f. knowledge handed down in a family, MBh. —**vipra**, m. a family priest, L. —**vridhā**, m. the oldest member or head of a family, BhP. —**vridhī**, f. family advancement. —**vyāpin**, mfn. attaching or applicable to tribe or caste. —**vrata**, n. a family vow, traditional custom or manners in a family, Śak.; Mālav.; Ragh. iii, 70. —**śikharin**, m. = *-giri*, Bhartṛ. —**śila**, n. character or conduct honourable to a family; —**vat**, mfn. endowed with a noble character or disposition, Hcar.; —**samanvita**, mfn. id. —**śulka**, n. the present to be given to the father-in-law for his daughter before marriage, L. —**śekhara**, m., N. of the author of the *Mukunda-mālā*. —**śāla**, m. = *-giri*, Kathās. cxix, 16. —**śreshthīn**, mfn. of good family, eminent in family; (ī), m. the chief of a guild, L. —**sa**, mfn. (✓*so*) ruining a family, Comm. on MBh. i, 170, 15. —**samkhyā**, f. ranking or being reckoned as a family, family respectability, Mn. iii, 66. —**sāt-ṭra**, n. a family sacrifice, KātyŚr. —**samtati**, f. propagation of a family, descendants, Mn. v, 159; MBh. —**samnidhi**, m. the presence of a number of persons or of witnesses, Mn. viii, 194 & 201. —**samudbhava**, mfn. born in a noble family, Hit. —**sambhava**, mfn. id., L. —**sāra**, n., N. of a Tantra. —**sundarī**, f., N. of a deity, BrahmiP. —**sūtra**, n., N. of a work. —**sevaka**, m. an ex-

cellent attendant or servant, Pañcat. —**śaurabha**, n., N. of a plant (= *maruvaka*), L. —**strī**, f. a woman of good family, respectable or virtuous woman, MBh.; R. &c. —**sthitī**, f. custom observed in a family, Kād.; antiquity or prosperity of a family, W. —**haṇḍaka**, for *kula-h*, q. v. —**hina**, mfn. of low origin, Mudr. **Kulākula**, mfn. excellent and not excellent, middling, W.; of mixed character or origin, W.; (as), m. (or *kulākula-vāra*, m.) Wednesday, Tantras; (cf. *kula-vāra*); N. of a Dānava (v. l. *li*), Hariv. 12936; (am), n. (or *kulākula-tithi*, f.) the second, sixth, and tenth lunar day in a half-month, Tantras; (am), n. (or *kulākula-nakshatra*, n.) 'an asterism of mixed character,' N. of the lunar mansions *Ārdra*, *Mūla*, *Abhijit*, and *Satābhishā*, Tantras; —*tithi*, f., —*nakshatra*, n., —*vāra*, m., see before. **Kulākuli**, m., N. of a Dānava (v. l. for *kulākula*, q. v.). **Kulāṅkura**, m. offspring of a family, Śak. **Kulāṅgaṇā**, f. a respectable or virtuous woman, MBh. &c. **Kulāṅgāra**, m. 'a family fire-brand,' a man who foments domestic dissensions or ruins his family, Pañcat.; BhP.; Prasannar.; (ī), f. a woman who ruins her family, Hariv. 9940. **Kulāṅala**, m. = *kula-giri*, BhP.; Kathās.; N. of a Dānava (v. l. for *kulākula*), Hariv. **Kulācāra**, m. the peculiar or proper duty of a family or caste. **Kulācārya**, m. a family teacher, family priest, BhP.; VP.; a person well versed in pedigrees and customs of different families and employed to contract marriages between them, L.; a genealogist, W. **Kulādya**, see *adhivāṇya-k*. **Kulādri**, m. = *kula-giri*, BhP.; Rājat. iii, 341. **Kulādhāraka**, m. 'upholder of a family,' a son, L.; (cf. *kula-dhār*). **Kulānanda**, m. 'the joy of his family,' N. of an author of Mantras. **Kulānala**, m. 'a family fire-brand (cf. *kulāṅgāra*),' N. of a man. **Kulānta-karapa**, mfn. one who ruins his family, MBh. **Kulānaya**, m. noble descent, MBh. v, 1136; xii, 4300. **Kulānvita**, mfn. sprung from a noble family, Pañcat. **Kulāpida**, m. the glory of a family, Ragh. xviii, 28. **Kulābhīmāna**, n. family pride. **Kulābhīmānīn**, mfn. proud of birth or of family descent. **Kulāmpita**, n., N. of a work. **Kulāmbā**, f. 'mother of a family,' family deity, BrahmiP. **Kulārāva**, m., N. of a Tantra work; —*tantra*, n. id. **Kulāmbin**, mfn. supporting or maintaining a family, W. **Kulāshṭamī**, f. (with Śāktas) N. of a particular eighth day. **Kulaoara**, a kind of plant, Suśr. **Kulśāna**, m., N. of an author of Tantras. **Kulśvara**, m. the lord or chief of a family, L.; 'the lord kar' *ḥḥḥ*, N. of Śiva, L.; of an author of Mantras; (ī), f., N. of Durgā; *Śvārī-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. **Kulōtkā**, mfn. excellent by birth, L.; (as), m. a horse of good breed, L. **Kulōtkarasha**, m. family eminence. **Kulōtpanna**, mfn. sprung from a good family, well-born; belonging to a family (as property, &c.). **Kulōdgata**, mfn. sprung from a noble family, Mn. vii. **Kulōdēsa**, n., N. of a Tantra. **Kulōdbhava**, mfn. = *kulōdgata*, L. **Kulōdbhūta**, mfn. id. **Kulōdvaha**, mfn. propagating the family of, descendant of (gen. or in comp.), MBh. iii, 676; R. **Kulōpakula**, n. 'excellent and less excellent,' N. of certain lunar mansions, Sūryapr. **Kulōpadeśa**, m. family name, W. **Kulaka**, am, n. ifc. a multitude, BhP. v, 7, 11; the stone of a fruit, Car.; a sort of gourd (*Trichosanthes dioeca*), L.; a collection of three or four [Rājat.] or five [Śāb.] stanzas in which the government of verb and noun is carried throughout (contrary to the practice of closing the sense with each verse); a kind of prose composition with few compound words; (as), m. the chief of a guild, L.; any artisan of eminent birth, L.; an ant-hill, mole-hill, L.; a sort of mouse; a green snake, L.; a kind of ebony (*Dioppyros tomentosa*), L.; another species of ebony (commonly *Ku-pilu*), Bhpr.; another plant (commonly *maruvaka*, *śukla-pushpa*, *tilaka*), L.; (āś), m. pl., N. of the Śūdras in Kuśa-divpa, BhP. v, 20, 16. —**karkatī**, f. a species of gourd, L. **Kulara**, mfn. g. *asindī* (not in Kās.). **Kulāyana**, as, m., N. of a man, Pravara. **Kulika**, mfn. of good family, W.; (as), m. a kinsman, Yājñ. ii, 233; the chief or head man of a guild, L.; any artisan of eminent birth, L.; a hunter, BhP. x, 47, 19; a thorny plant (*Ruellia longifolia* or *Asteracantha longifolia*), L.; (= *kula-vāra*) Tuesday or Friday; one of the eight chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race (described as having a half-moon on the top of his head and being of a

dusky-brown colour), MBh. i, 2549; BhP.; Rāmāt-Up.; N. of a prince, VP.; a kind of poison, Gal. —**velā**, f. certain portions of each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

Kulīn, mfn. belonging to a noble family, *gaṇa balādī*; (inf), f. the plant *Impatiens balsamina*, L.

Kulīna, m(fā, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 139)n. belonging to the family of (in comp.), ŚBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; R.; of high or eminent descent, well-born, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; of good breed (as horses or elephants), R. v, 12, 31; (as), m. a horse of good breed, L.; a Brahman of the highest class in Bengal (i. e. a member of one of the eight principal families of the Vāṇendra division or of one of the six chief families of the Rāgha or Rāgh division as classified by Balā Sen, Rāja of Bengal, in the twelfth century; common names of the latter families are Mukharjēa, Banarjēa, Chatarjēa, &c.); a worshipper of Śakti accord. to the left-hand ritual, W.; (ā), f. a variety of the Āryā metre; (am), n. a disease of the nails, Suśr. —**tā**, f. rank, family respectability. —**tvā**, n. id., Bhartṛ. i, 61.

Kulīnaka, mfn. of good family, W.; (as), m. a kind of wild kidney-bean (*Phaseolus trilobus*), L.

Kulīya, mfn. belonging to the family of (in comp.), Pañcat.

Kuleya, mfn. ifc. id., MBh. i, 6804.

1. **Kulya**, m(fā)n. relating to a family or race, Bhartṛ. iii, 24 (īc.); BhP. vii, 6, 12; x, 57, 1; (cf. *rāja-k*); belonging to a congregation or corporation, W.; of good family, well-descended, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 140; (as), m. a respectable man, L.; N. of a teacher (the pupil of Paushpañji), BhP. xii, 6, 79; 1. (ā), f. (perhaps) custom or habit of a family, AV. xi, 3, 13; a virtuous or respectable woman, L.; the medicinal plant *Celtis orientalis* (= *jivanti-kūśadhī*), L.; the plant *Solanum longum*, L.; (am), n. friendly inquiry after family affairs or domestic accidents (condolence, congratulation, &c.), W.

कुलक kulakka, as, m. a cymbal (beating time in music), L.

कुलङ्ग kulāṅga, as, m. (= *kurāṅga*) an antelope, MaitrS.; (ī), f., v. l. for *kulīṅgi*, q. v.

कुलञ्ज kulāñja, as, m. the plant *Alpinia Galanga*, L.

Kulāñjana, as, m. id., L.

कुलटा kulāṭa, as, m. (fr. *kula* and *√at*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 127, Kās.), any son except one's own offspring (an adopted son, bought son, &c.), W.; (ā), f. (*gaṇa śakandho-ādī*) an unchaste woman, Ap.; Yājñ. &c.; (cf. *kumāra-k*) an honourable female mendicant, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 127, Kās. **Kulāṭā-pati**, m. the husband of an unchaste woman, cuckold, W.; (ī), f. (= *kunāṭī*) red arsenic, L.

कुलाय kulātha, as, m. (fr. *kula*?, cf. *aś-wathā*, *kapittha*), a kind of pulse (*Dolichos uniflorus*), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 4; MBh. &c.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 373; VP.; (ā), f. a kind of *Dolichos* (*Glycine labialis*), L.; a blue stone used in medicine and applied as a collyrium to the eyes and as an astringent to sores, &c., L.; a species of metre.

Kulatthikā, f. a kind of *Dolichos* (cf. *aranyak*), Suśr.; a blue stone used as a collyrium &c., L.

कुलभ kulabha, as, m., N. of a Daitya (v. l. *śulabha*), Hariv. 12940.

कुलाशुता kulāshutā, f. a bitch, W.

कुलाट kulāṭa, as, m. a kind of small fish, L.

कुलाभि kulābhi, v. l. for *ku-nābhi*, L.

कुलाय kulāya, am, n. (in later language also as, m., Pañcat. &c.) a woven texture, web, nest (of a bird), case or investing integument, receptacle, home, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; the body as the dwelling-place of the soul, AV.; ŚBr. xiv; BhP.; the kennel or resting-place of a dog, Pāṇ. i, 3, 21, Vārt. 4; a place, spot in general, L.; (with *agneh*, Vait.; or with *indrāgnyah*, TāndyaBr.; ĀsvŚr. &c.) N. of a particular Ekāha; (cf. *aindrāgna-k*). —**nīlāya**, m. the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. —**nīlāyin**, mfn. sitting in a nest, brooding; —(*nīlāyī*)*tā*, f. the act of hatching, &c. —**stha**, m. 'nest-dweller,' a bird, L.

Kulāyāyat, mfn. (pr. p. P.) building nests or a resting-place, RV. vii, 50, 1.

Kulāyikā, f. a bird-cage, aviary, L.

कुल्ययिन् *kuḷyāyīn*, mfn. forming a nest, shaped like a nest, RV. vi, 15, 16; VS.; TS.; (mī), f. an aviary, Gal.; N. of a liturgical service, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty; Comm. on Nyāyam.

कुलायन *kuḷāyana*. See *kūla*.

कुलाल *kulāla*, *as*, m. (fr. \sqrt{kul} , Up. i, 117), a potter, VS. xvi, 27; Pāṇ.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a wild cock (Phasianus gallus), L.; an owl, L.; N. of a prince, VP.; (f), f. the wife of a potter, Rājāt. viii, 138; (= *kuḷatthā*) the plant Glycine labialis, L.; a blue stone applied as a collyrium to the eyes, L. — **कुल-कुला**, m. a wild cock (Phasianus gallus), VarBṛS. — **कुल-कुला** (*kuḷ*), mfn. made by a potter, MaitrS. i, 8, 3. — **कुल-कुला**, n. a potter's disk, BhP. v, 22, 2. — **कुल-कुला**, ind. like a potter. — **कुल-कुला**, f. a potter's workshop, JābālaUp.

कुलालिका *kuḷālikā*, for *olāyikā*, q.v.

कुलाह *kuḷāha*, *as*, m. a horse of a light-brown colour with black knees, L.

कुलहाका, *as*, m. a lizard, chameleon, L.; the plant *Celsia coromandelina*, L.

कुलाहल *kuḷāhala*, *as*, m., N. of a plant (= *alambusha*, *gocchāla*, *bhū-kadamba*, commonly *Kokasimā*, *Coryza terebinthina* or *Celsia coromandelina* [see *kuḷāhaka*], a plant which dogs are fond of smelling before they expel urine), Suśr.

कुलि *kuli*, *is*, m. the hand, L.; (*is*), f. (= *ṛi*) Solanum Jacquini (prickly nightshade), L.

कुलिक *kuḷika*. See *kūla*.

कुलिङ्क *kuḷiṅka*. See *olīngaka*.

कुलिङ्ग *ku-liṅga*, *ṅgaka*. See 1. *ku*.

कुलिञ्ज *kuḷija*, *am*, n. a particular vessel, Kauś. 12 & 43; a sort of measure, Pāp. v, 1, 55 (ifc. f. ā [Kāś.] or *i*).

कुलिङ्गा, mfn. (f) n. ifc. fr. *kuḷija*, Pāp. v, 1, 55.

कुलिङ्गा, mfn. (ā) n. id., ib.

कुलिन् *kuḷin*. See *kūla*.

कुलिन्द *kuḷinda*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.; (*as*), m. a prince of the Kulindas, ib. **कुलिन्दोपायका**, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 363.

कुलिर् *kuḷira*, for *olira*, q.v., L.

कुलिश *kuliśa*, *as*, m. (fr. *r. ku* and *liśa* for *riśa* fr. $\sqrt{riś}$), an axe, hatchet, RV. i, 32, 5 & iii, 2, 1; AV.; MBh.; (*am*), n. (*as*, m., Naigh.; Nir. & L.) the thunderbolt of Indra, MBh.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (= *vajra*) a diamond, Megh.; Rājāt. vi, 273; (*as*), m. a sort of fish, Suśr.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. the plant *Heliotropium indicum*, L.; (f), f., N. of a river (supposed to be in the middle region of the sky), RV. i, 104, 4. — **कुलिश**, m. a sort of Opuntia tree, Npr. — **कुलिश**, m. 'holding the thunderbolt,' N. of Indra, VarBṛS. — **कुलिश**, m. a kind of coitus. — **कुलिश**, m. = *dhara*, Śiś. xi, 43. — **कुलिश**, m. = *dhara*, VarBṛS. — **कुलिश**, m. = *vajra*, q.v., VarBṛS. **कुलिशकुल**, f., N. of one of the sixteen Vidyā-devīs, L. **कुलिशसना**, m. 'having a diamond seat,' N. of Śākya-muni, L.

कुलिश्या, Nom. A. *yate*, to be equal to the thunderbolt or to a diamond (in hardness), Hcar.

कुलिशसन *kuḷiśasana* = *kuḷiśasana*, q.v. (s.v. *kuḷiśa*) or = *kuḷiśasana*, 'one who commands with his hand (*kuḷi*),' N. of Śākya-muni, L.

कुली *kulī*. See *kūla*.

कुलीक *kuḷikāya*, *as*, m. a kind of aquatic animal, TS. v, 5, 13, 1; (*kuḷipāya*) VS. xxiv, 21 & 35. **कुलीका**, f. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 24.

कुलीन *kuḷina*, &c. See *kūla*.

कुलीनस *kuḷinasa*, *am*, n. water, L.

कुलोप *kuḷopāya*. See *olīkāya*.

कुलीर *kuḷira*, *as*, m. a crab, Suśr.; Pāñcat.; the sign of the zodiac Cancer, R. i, 19, 8; VarBr. — **कुलीरिका**, f. a kind of oak-apple, Bhpr. — **कुलीरिका**, f. id., ib. **कुलीरद**, m. 'eating i.e. destroying crabs,' a young crab (the old crab being supposed to perish on producing young), L.

कुलीरका, *as*, m. a small crab, Pāñcat.

कुलीश *kuliśa*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (= *kuliśa*) Indra's thunderbolt, L.

कुलुक *kuḷuka*, *am*, n. the fur or foulness of the tongue, L. (v. l. *kuḷvaka*).

कुलुकुग्रा *kuḷukka-guṇjā*, f. (for *ulka-g*?) a firebrand, L.

कुलुङ्ग *kuḷuṅgā*, *as*, m. (= *kuḷuṅgā*) an antelope, VS. xxiv; TS. v.

कुलुञ्ज *ku-luñcā*. See 1. *ku*.

कुलूत *kuḷūta*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS.; Kād. &c.

कुलूता, *ās*, m. pl. id., VarBṛS.; (*as*), m. sg. a *Kulūta* man, Prātāpar.

कुलून *kuḷūna*, N. of a place, *gaṇa kacchādī* (Kāś.).

कुलेचर *kule-cara*, &c. See *kūla*.

कुल्फ *kuḷphā*, *as*, m. (= *gulphā*; $\sqrt{3}$. *kal*, Up.) the ancle, RV. vii, 50, 2; ŚBr. xi; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a disease, L. — **कुल्फ**, mfn. reaching down to the ancle, ŚBr. xii.

कुल्मल *kuḷmala*, *am*, n. the part of an arrow or spear by which the head is attached to the shaft, MaitrS.; AV. (once *kuḷmala*); ŚBr. iii; sin, Un. iv, 189. — **कुल्मल**, m., N. of a Vedic poet (author of RV. x, 126), RĀnukr. — **कुल्मल**, m. id., TāṇḍyaBr. xv.

कुल्माष *kuḷmāṣa*, *as*, m. (also *ās*, m. pl.) sour gruel (prepared by the spontaneous fermentation of the juice of fruits or of boiled rice), Suśr.; an inferior kind of grain, half-ripe barley, ChUp.; BhP. v, 9, 12; Bhpr.; (*as*), m. a kind of disease, L.; (*am*), n. sour gruel, L.; forced rice, L.; a sort of Phaeolus (= *ruḷa-māṣa*), L.; a species of *Dolichos* (= *yā-vaka*), L.; (f), f., N. of a river, Hariv. 9507. — **कुल्मा**, mfn. eating sour gruel, Pāp. iii, 2, 81, Kāś. **कुल्माषाब्धिशुता**, n. sour gruel, L.

कुल्मि *kuḷmī*, *is*, m. or f. a herd, TS. ii.

कुल्य 1. *kulya*, 1. *kulyā*. See *kūla*.

कुल्य 2. *kūlya*, mfn. (fr. 2. *kulyā*), presiding over a river (as a deity), VS. xvi, 37.

2. **कुल्य**, f. a small river, canal, channel for irrigation, ditch, dyke or trench, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) Ragh. vii, 46; N. of a river, MBh. xiii, 1742.

कुल्यया, Nom. A. *yate*, to become a river, Bhartṛ. ii, 78.

कुल्य 3. *kulya*, *am*, n. a receptacle for bones (left from a burnt corpse), MBh. i, 150, 13; Hariv. 2098; a bone, L.; flesh, L.; a winnowing basket, L.; a measure of eight Droṇas, L.

कुलूक *kuḷūka*, *as*, m., N. of a celebrated commentator on Manu (he was born in Gaur, and lived about 300 years ago); (ā), f. (with Śāktas) N. of certain syllables preceding a Mantra. — **कुलूक**, m. title given to the commentator *Kullūka*.

कुल्व *kuḷva*, mfn. bald, KātyŚr.; (cf. *ālī-k*°) [Lat. *calvus*].

कुल्वक *kuḷvaka*. See *kuḷuka*.

कुल्वरिका *kuḷharikā*, f. a pot, Bhpr.

कुल्वरि, f. id., ib.

कुव *kuva*, *am*, n. a water-lily, lotus, L.; (cf. *kuvala*, &c.)

कुवकालुका *kuvakālūkā*, f., N. of a vegetable (= *gholī-sāka*), L.

कुवक्र *ku-vakra*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुवम *kuvama*, *as*, m. the sun [Comm.]. MBh. xii, 4486.

कुवय *kuvāya*, *as*, m. (= *kuvāyī*) a kind of bird, MaitrS. iii, 14, 20.

कुवर *kuvara*, mfn. (= *luv*°) astringent in flavour, L.; (f), f. a sort of fish, Gal.

कुवर्तन् *ku-vartman*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुवल *kuvala*, *as*, i, m. f. (*gaṇa gaurādi*) the jujube tree (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of that tree, Kāth.; VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (= *ku-*

valaya) the water-lily, Kathās. liii, 88; a pearl, L. — **कुव**, m. the time when the tree *Zizyphus Jujuba* bears fruits, *gaṇa pīṭv-ādi*. — **कुव**, m., N. of a town, *gaṇa karky-ādi* (v. l. for *kuvala-pr*). — **कुव**, *avas*, m. pl. Jujuba fruits and barley grains, ŚBr. xii. **कुवाल**, m., N. of the prince Dhundhumāra, MBh. iii, 13486; Hariv. 671; (vv. ll. *kuvala*, *kuvalayāśva* and *kuvala*, q.v.) **कुवाल**, m. 'resting on a water-lily,' N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. xiii, 7012.

कुवल 1. *kuvalaya*, *am*, n. the water-lily (especially the blue variety, the flower of which opens at night), MBh.; Suśr.; Megh. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) Kathās.; (*as*), m., N. of the horse of *Kuvalayāśva*, MārK. P.; (cf. *kuvala*). — **कुवल**, f. 'lotus-eyed,' a handsome woman, Bhartṛ.; Śāntiś. &c. — **कुवल**, f. id., Mālav. — **कुवल**, n., N. of a town. — **कुवल**, mfn. consisting of blue water-lilies, Prasannar. — **कुवल**, f., N. of a mare, Kathās. — **कुवल**, f. 'possessing water-lilies,' N. of a princess, Kathās. lxx, 215. **कुवाल**, m., N. of a prince (= *yādīyā*), Rājāt. iv, 355. **कुवाल**, m., N. of a work on rhetoric by *Apya-dikshita*. **कुवाल**, m., N. of a prince (= *yādīyā*), Rājāt. iv, 362 ff.; N. of a Daitya (who, changed to an elephant, became the vehicle of *Kaṇṇa*), Hariv.; Git.; N. of an elephant, Kathās. cxiii, 19. **कुवाल**, f., N. of a princess, Kathās. xx, 49. **कुवाल**, m., N. of the prince Dhundhumāra, VP.; N. of the prince Prātardana, MārK. P. (v. l. *kuvala*); BhP. ix, 17, 6; — *caritra*, n. 'the adventures of *Kuvalayāśva*,' N. of a Prākṛit poem (composed by *Viṣva-nātha Kavi-rāja*), Sāh. **कुवाल**, m., N. of the prince Dhundhumāra, BhP. ix, 6, 21. **कुवाल**, n. the story of *Kuvalayāśva*, MārK. P.

कुवाल, mfn. (*gaṇa tārakādi*) decorated with water-lilies, Ragh. xi, 93.

कुवाल, f. an assemblage of water-lilies, place abounding with them, L.

कुवल 2. *ku-valaya*. See 2. *ku*.

कुवस्त्र *ku-vastra*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुवाट *kuvāṭa*, *as*, m. = *kaṭ*°, L.

कुवट, *as*, m. id., Gal.

कुवाद *ku-vāda*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुविस् *kuviśa*; m. (fr. *kuviś*), any one, an unknown person, RV. vi, 45, 24.

कुविद, iod. (fr. 1. *ku* and *id*; *gaṇa cādi*), if, whether (a particle of interrogation used in direct and indirect questions), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; 'where, where at all' [often, frequently, 'Sāy.'], RV. iv, 51, 4; (a verb following this particle does not lose its accent, Pāp. viii, 1, 30); = *bahu*, Naigh. iii, 1.

कुविन्द *kuvinda*, *as*, m. (= *kupinda*) a weaver, Kathās.; Comm. on Bādar.

कुविन्द, *as*, m. id., Brahmap. P.: (in music) a kind of measure.

कुविवाह *ku-vivāha*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुवीर *kuvirā*, f., N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 27.

कुवृत्ति *ku-vṛtti*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुवेर *kuvera*, &c. See *kubera*.

कुवेल *kuvela*, *am*, n. (= *kuvalaya*) a blue water-lily, L.

कुवेष्ट *ku-vaidyā*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुश *kuś*, cl. 4. P. *kuśyati*, to embrace, enfold, Dhātup. xxvi, 109 (v. l. *kuś*).

कुश *kuśā*, *as*, m. grass, ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; ĀivGr.; (the Brāhmanas commonly call it *darbhā*) the sacred grass used at certain religious ceremonies (Poa cynosuroides, a grass with long pointed stalks), Mn.; Yajñ.; MBh. &c.; a rope (made of *Kuśa* grass) used for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole, L.; N. of a son of *Vasu* Upānicar, Hariv. 1806; of the founder of *Kuśa*-thali, SkandaP.; of a son of *Balākāśva* (grandson of *Balāka*, father of *Kuśāmba* or *Kuśa-nābha*), R.; BhP. ix, 19, 4; of a son of *Suhotra* (cf. *kāśa*), BhP.; of a son of *Vidarbha*, ib.; of a son of *Rāma* (cf. *kuśilava*), Hariv. 822; BhP.; Ragh. xvi, 72; of a son of *Lava* (king of *Kāśmīra*), Rājāt. i, 88; one of the great *Dvīpas* or divisions of the universe (sur-

rounded by the sea of liquified butter), BhP. v, 1, 32; VP.; (ā), f. (Pān. viii, 3, 46) a small pin or piece of wood (used as a mark in recitation), Lāty. ii, 6, 1 & 4; a cord (cf. *ādiā*), L.; a horse's bridle (cf. *ādiā*), L.; N. of a plant (commonly Madhu-karkaṭikā), L.; (i), f. (= *kuṣā*) a small pin (used as a mark in recitation and consisting of wood [MaitrS. iv] or of metal [TBr. i; ŚBr. iii]); a ploughshare, L.; a pod of cotton, L.; (am), n. water; (mfu), wicked, depraved, L.; mad, inebriate, L. — **kūṣa-maya**, mfn. made of the Kuṣa and Kāśa grass, BhP. iii, 22, 31. — **ketu**, m., N. of Brahmā, Gal. — **cira**, n. a garment made of Kuṣa grass, R. ii, 37, 10; (ā), f. 'covered with a garment of Kuṣa grass', N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 23. — **ja**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *kuṣala*), VP. — **dūrvā-maya**, mfn. made of the Kuṣa and Dūrvā grass, Hcat. — **dvīpa**, m., N. of one of the seven large Dvīpas or divisions of the universe, MBh. xiii, 673; BhP.; MatsyaP. — **dhārā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 24. — **dhava**, m., N. of a prince (a son of Hrasva-roman), R.; BrahmanVP.; (a grandson of Hrasva-roman) BhP. — **nagara**, n., N. of the town in which Śākya-muni died, Buddh. — **nābha**, m., N. of a son of Kuṣa, Hariv.; R.; BhP.; Kathās. — **nāman**, for *śiṣu-nā*, q.v., L. — **nāra**, v. l. for *dhārā*. — **netra**, m., N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 12944. — **pushpa**, n. a kind of oak-apple, L.; N. of a plant (= *granthi-parna*) or of a perfume so called, L. — **pushpaka**, n. a kind of poison, Car. vi, 23. — **plava**, m., N. of a hermitage, R. i, 46, 8 (ed. Bomb.). — **plavana**, n., N. of a Tirtha, ib.; MBh. iii, 8179. — **bindu**, *avas*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 56. — **mushti**, m. f. a handful of sacred grass, KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; (mfu), having the hand full of sacred grass. — **raju**, f. a string made of Kuṣa grass, Gobh. — **lava**, au, m. du. the two sons of Rāma called Kuṣa and Lava. — **vat**, mfn. covered with Kuṣa grass, MBh. iii, 10553; Ragh. xiv, 28; (ti), f., N. of a town (= *-sthalī*), MBh. iii, 11792; (cf. *kuṣā-vatī*). — **vāri**, n. water in which Kuṣa grass has been soaked, Mn. xi, 148. — **virā**, v. l. for *-cira*, q.v. — **stamba**, m. a bundle of Kuṣa grass, KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; BhP.; VP.; (am), n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. xiii, 1714. — **sthalā**, n., N. of the town Kānyakubja, Hcat.; (i), f., N. of the town Dvārakā, MBh. ii, 614; Hariv.; BhP.; Bālar. — **hanta**, mfn. having Kuṣa grass in the hand or in the paw (as applied to the tiger), Hit. — **kuṣākara**, m. fire (the sacrificial fire being made on a bundle of Kuṣa grass), L. — **kuṣāksha**, m. 'having sharp eyes', a monkey, L. — **kuṣāgra**, n. the sharp point of a blade of the Kuṣa grass, MBh. iii, 11023; N. of a prince (the son of Bṛihad-ratha), Hariv. 1807; BhP.; (mfu), sharp, shrewd, W.; — **buddhi**, mfn. one whose intelligence is as sharp as the point of Kuṣa grass, shrewd, intelligent, Ragh. v, 4; (i), f. shrewdness, W. — **kuṣāgriya**, mfn. sharp as the point of Kuṣa grass, penetrating, Pān. v, 3, 105; — **mati**, mfn. of subtle intellect, possessing mental acumen, L. — **kuṣānkura**, m. a blade of Kuṣa grass, W. — **kuṣānguriya**, n. a ring of Kuṣa grass (worn at religious ceremonies), W. — **kuṣānguriyaka**, n. id., ib. — **kuṣāraṇi**, m. 'one who may be irritated by a Kuṣa blade', N. of the sage Durvāsas (famous for his irascibility), L. — **kuṣā-vatī**, f., N. of a town (residence of Kuṣa son of Rāma), R.; Mṛicch.; Ragh.; Divyāv. — **kuṣāvarta**, m., N. of a Tirtha or passage of the Ganges, Vishn.; MBh. xiii, 1700; BhP.; ŚivaP.; N. of a son of Rishabhā, BhP. v, 4, 10; of a Muni, BrahmaP.; (ās), m. pl. the family of that Muni, ib. — **kuṣāvalaha**, m. a kind of electuary. — **kuṣāva**, m., N. of a prince (v. l. *krīṣṭava*), R. i, 47, 16; (also v. l. for *kuṣāmba*, q.v.). R. 2. — **kuṣāsana**, n. a small mat of sacred grass (on which a Brāhman sits when performing his devotion); for 2. see 1. *ku* (*ku-śāsana*). 1. **kuṣi-lava**, au, m. du. = *kuṣa-lava*, R. i. — **kuṣa-maya**, mfn. lying in Kuṣa grass, MBh. xiii, 1698; (as), m. a kind of tree (Pterosperrum Acerifolium), L.; the Indian crane, L.; N. of a mountain in Kuṣa-dvīpa, VP.; (am), n. 'lying in water', a water-lily, MBh.; R. &c.; [once (ā), f., Hariv. 8428]; — **kara**, m. 'having rays like water-lilies', the sun, W.; — **bhū**, m., N. of Brahmā, Bālar. — **maya**, mfn. (i) consisting of water-lilies, R. vii, 36, 10; — **locanā**, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Bhām.; — **kuṣetayāksha**, mfn. lotus-eyed, Ragh. xviii, 3; Rājav. — **kuṣōdaka**, n. = *kuṣa-vāri*, Ma. xi, 212; Yājñ. iii, 315; (ā), f., N. of Dākṣhāyāni in Kuṣa-dvīpa, MatsyaP. — **kuṣōrṇā**, ās, f. pl. wool made of grass, ŚBr. ii, 5, 21, 15.

Kuṣi (in comp. for *kuṣin*). — **grāmaka**, m., N. of a village of the Mallas, Buddh. — **nagara**, n., N. of the capital of the Mallas, Buddh.; (i), f. id., ib. — **Kuṣikā**, f. a piece of wood used as a splint for a broken leg, Car. viii, 23. — **Kuṣita**, mfn. mixed or combined with water (v. l. *kushita*), L. — **Kuṣin**, mfn. furnished with Kuṣa grass, MBh. xiii, 973; (i), m., N. of Vālmiki (so called with reference to Kuṣa the son of Rāma), L. — **कुशकु** *ku-śanku*. See 1. *ku*. — **कुशय** *kuṣaṇḍa*, ās, m. pl. (= *ku-shaṇḍa*?), N. of a people, VP.; (i), f. = *kuṣaṇḍikā*. — **Kuṣaṇḍikā**, f. consecration of the sacred fire, Jyot. — **कुशप** *kuṣapa*, as, m. a drinking vessel, L.; (v. l. *śaya*). — **Kuṣayā**, as, m. a cistern, Naigh. iii, 23. — **कुशर** *ku-śara*, &c. See 1. *ku*. — **कुशल** *kuṣala*, mfn. (ā) n. (*gaṇas siddhādi*, *śreny-ādi*, and *śramaṇādi*) right, proper, suitable, good (e.g. *kuṣalam* ✓ *man*, to consider good, approve, AitBr.; ŚākhŚr.; well, healthy, in good condition, prosperous, R. &c.; fit for, competent, able, skilful, clever, conversant with (loc. [Pān. ii, 3, 40; ChUp.; Mn. &c.], gen. [Pān. ii, 3, 40; Yājñ. ii, 181], inf. [MBh.], or in comp. [*gaṇa saṇḍādi*; Gaut.; Mn. &c.]); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 359; N. of the Brahmins in Kuṣa-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 16; (as), m., N. of Śiva; of a prince, VP.; of a grammarian (author of the Pañjikā-pradīpa); (ā), f., N. of a woman, *gaṇa bāhu-ādi*; (i), f. the plant *Oxalis Corniculata* (= *āsmantaka*), L.; the plant *kshudrāmlikā*, L.; (am), n. welfare, well-being, prosperous condition, happiness, TUP.; Gaut.; Āp.; MBh. &c. [*kuṣalam* ✓ *pracch*, to ask after another's welfare, to say 'how do you do?' Mn.; MBh. &c.; *kuṣalam* *te* (optionally with dat., Pān. ii, 3, 73), 'hail to thee!' (used as a salutation, especially in greeting a Brāhman), MBh. &c.]; benevolence, R. ii, 34, 22; virtue, L.; cleverness, competence, ability, Pañcat.; N. of a Varsha governed by Kuṣala, VP.; (am), ind. well, in a proper manner, properly, ChUp.; (in comp.) *gaṇa viśpaśiddi*; happily, cheerfully, (with ✓ *ās*, 'to be well'), BhP.; (ena), ind. in due order, Gobh. (also in comp. *kuṣala* -). — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of happiness; (as), m. desire for happiness. — **tā**, f. cleverness, ability, conversancy with (loc.), Mṛicch.; acuteness of sensation, Mn. xii, 73. — **tva**, n. cleverness, skilfulness. — **praśna**, m. friendly enquiry after a person's health or welfare, salutation, saying 'how do you do?' MBh.; Hit.; Vet.; BhP. — **buddhi**, mfn. wise, able, intelligent. — **vat**, mfn. well, healthy, Kathās. cxx, 129. — **vāc**, mfn. eloquent, Subh. — **āgāra**, m., N. of a scribe (pupil of Lāvanya-ratna). — **Kuṣali** ✓ 1. *krī*, to make right or proper, arrange in due order, ĀsvGr.; Caus. -*kārayati*, 'to cause to make right', to cause to shave (the head), Gobh. — **Kuṣalin**, mfn. healthy, well, prosperous, MRh. &c.; auspicious, favourable, Sāh.; clever; virtuous, W. — **Kuṣalya**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 40. — **कुशाम्ब** *kuṣāmba*, as, m. (*gaṇa śubhrādi*; cf. *kūṣ*), N. of a son of Vasu Uparicara, MBh. i, 2363; BhP.; N. of a son of Kuṣa (who was the founder of the town Kauṣāmbī, R. i, 34, 3), Hariv. 1425. — **Kuṣāmba**, v. l. for *ha* (the son of Kuṣa), BhP. — **कुशल** *kuṣāla*, as, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **कुशालमली** *ku-sālmali*, &c. See 1. *ku*. — **कुशि** *kuṣi*, is, m. an owl, L. — **कुशिक** *kuṣikā*, mfn. quint-eyed, L.; (as), m., N. of the father [or grandfather, MBh.; Hariv.] of Viśvā-mitra, RV. iii, 33, 5; MBh. &c.; of the father of Gāthīn or Gādhīn or Gādhī (the latter being sometimes identified with Indra, who is called Kauṣika or Kuṣikōttama, MBh. xiii, 800; Gādhī is also regarded as the father of Viśvā-mitra, MBh.; R.); (ās), m. pl. the descendants of Kuṣika, RV.; AitBr. &c.; N. of a people, VarBṛS.; (as), m., N. of the thirteenth Kalpa, Vāyup.; the sediment of oil, L.; the plant Shorea Robusta; L.; the plant Terminalia Belerica, L.; the plant Vatica Robusta, L.; (as), m., n. a ploughshare, L.; (ā), f., see the top of the col. — **म-धारा**, m., N. of a Muni, Vāyup. — **सु-**

tra, n., N. of a Sūtra belonging to the AV. (generally called Kauṣika-sūtra, cf. 1W. p. 157).

कुशित *kuṣita*. See col. 2.

कुशिसि *ku-simbi*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुशीति *kuṣīti*, is, m., N. of a teacher, Vāyup.

Kuṣāda, as, m. id., BhP. xii, 6, 79; (see *kuṣāda* & *kuṣādn*).

कुशीक *kuṣiraka*, *gaṇa sakhy-ādi* (also Gaṇar. 273; *uṣira*, Kāś.).

कुशील *ku-śila*. See 1. *ku*.

कुशीलव 2. *kuṣilava*, as, m. (fr. *ku-śila*?), a bard, herald, actor, mime, Mn.; MBh.; Mṛicch.; Mālatim.; a newsmonger, L.; N. of Vālmiki (cf. *kuṣin*), L.; (au), m. du., see *kuṣid*.

Kuṣivāsa, as, m., N. of Vālmiki, L.

कुशूल *kuṣūla*. See *kuṣūla*.

कुशेशय *kuṣe-śaya*, &c. See *kuṣā*.

कुश्रि *kuśrī* or *kūśrī*, is, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. x, xiv.

कुश्रुत *ku-śruta*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुष *kush*, cl. 9. P. *kushṇāti* (ind. p. *kushitvā*, Pān. i, 2, 7; aor. *akoshit*, Pān. Sch.), to tear asunder, Bhartṛ.; to pinch, Car. i, 8; VP. iii, 12, 9; to force or draw out, extract, Bhartṛ.; to knead, Comm. on KātyŚr. (perf. p. *kushita*); to test, examine (?); to shine (?); cl. 6. *kushati*, to gnaw, nibble, BhP. iii, 16, 10; Pass. *kushyati* and *te*, 'to weigh, balance' [NBD.], Pān. iii, 1, 90.

कुषय *ku-shaṇḍa*. See 1. *ku*.

कुषल *kushala*, for *kuṣala*, q.v., L.

कुषवा *kushāvā*, f. (perhaps) N. of a river, RV. iv, 18, 8 ('N. of a Rākshasi', Śāy.)

कुषाकु *kushāku*, mfn. burning, scorching, L.; wicked, detestable, W.; (us), m. (= *kash*?) fire, Up. iii, 76; the sun, ib.; a monkey, L.

कुषार *kushāru*, us, m., 'N. of a man,' see *kaushārava*.

कुषिक *kushika*, as, m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 8, 10 (v. l. *kuṣika*).

कुषित *kushita*. See *kuṣita* and ✓ *kush*.

कुषीतक *kushitaka*, as, m. a kind of bird, TS. v; N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr.; Pān. iv, 1, 124; Comm. on BrĀrUp.; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of that man, *gaṇa upakṛdī*.

कुषीद *kushida*, mfn. indifferent, apathetic, W.; (am), n. for *kuṣida*, q.v., L.

Kuṣhīdin, i, m., N. of a teacher (for *kuṣīti*), W.

कुषुप्य *kushubhya*, Nom. P. *obhyati*, 'to throw' or 'to despise', *gaṇa kaṇḍo-ādi*.

कुषुम्भ *kushumbha*, as, m. the venom-bag of an insect, AV. ii, 32, 6; (cf. *kusumbha*).

Kushumbhakā, as, m. id., RV. i, 191, 15; a venomous insect ['an ichneumon', Śāy.] ib. 16.

कुष्ट *kushṭha*, mfn. (ā) n. being of a particular colour, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi, 1, 7. — **oṭ**, *gaṇa kathādi*, Kāś. (vv. ll. *vid* and *kushṭha-vid*).

कुष्ट *kushṭha*, as, am, m. n. (fr. 1. *ku* + *stha*, Pān. viii, 3, 97) the plant *Costus speciosus* or *arabicus* (used as a remedy for the disease called *tak-mān*), AV.; Kauṣ. 35; R. ii, 94, 23; Suśr.; the plant *Saussurea auriculata*; (as), m. (= *kakundara*) cavity of the loin [Comm.; but perhaps = *kush-ṭhikā*], VS. xxv, 6; (ā), f. the prominent part of anything, mouth or opening (of a basket), TāṇḍyaBr. xxi; PārGr.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; = *kushṭhikā* (taken as measure equal to 'one-twelfth'), MaitrS. iii, 7, 7; (am), n. leprosy (of which eighteen varieties are enumerated, i.e. seven severe and eleven less so), Suśr.; Bhartṛ. i, 89; Kathās.; a sort of poison, L. — **kaṭṭaka**, m. the tree *Acacia Catechu*, Npr. — **kanda**, m. the plant *Trichosanthes dioeca*, Gal. — **ketu**, m., N. of a shrub akin to the *Cassia auriculata*, L. — **gandhi**, n. the fragrant bark of the plant *Feronia elephantum*, L. — **gala**, mfn. having a leprous throat, Caurap. — **ghna**, m. 'curing leprosy', N. of the medicinal plant *Hiyāvali* (= *kūṭṭvali*), L.;

N. of a remedy for leprosy, Suśr.; (ā), f. an esculent root (Solanum indicum, = *kāka-māri*), W.; the tree Ficus oppositifolia, L.; the plant Vernonia anthelmintica, Bhpr. — *cikitsita*, n. the cure of leprosy. — *ja*, mfn. produced by leprosy, Suśr. — *nāsana*, m. 'curing leprosy,' the root of Dioscorea, L.; white pepper or mustard, L.; the tree Lipeocercis serrata (= *kshirīṣa-vyākṣita*), L. — *nāśini*, f. 'curing leprosy,' the plant Vernonia anthelmintica, L.; the plant Proralla corylifolia (commonly *Hākuca*), L. — *nodana*, m. 'curing leprosy,' the red Khadira tree, L. — *maya*, mfn. full of leprosy, leprous. — *roga*, m. the disease called leprosy. — *vid*, mfn., see *kushṭha-cit*. — *sūdana*, m. 'subduing leprosy,' the Cassia tree (Cassia or Cathartocarpus Fistula), L. — *hantri*, m. 'removing leprosy,' a kind of bulbous plant, L.; (*tri*), f. = *nāśini*, L. — *hara*, m. = *sūdana*, Gal. — *hṛit*, m. = *kaṇṭhaka*, L. — *kushṭhānga*, mfn. having leprous limbs, Vet. — *kushṭhānvita*, mfn. afflicted with leprosy. — *kushṭhāri*, m. 'enemy of leprosy,' sulphur, L.; the plant Acacia Catechu, L.; the plant Acacia Farnesiana, L.; = *kushṭha-kanda*, L.; a sort of Helianthus (*āditya-pattra* or *arke-p*), L.

Kushṭhaka. See *aṅgāra-k*.
Kushṭhikā, f. a dew-claw, spur [considered worthless for sacrificial purposes; 'the contents of the entrails,' Say.], AV.; AitBr. ii, 11.

Kushṭhita, mfn. leprous, Suśr.

Kushṭhin, mfn. id., ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.

कुशल *ku-shṭhala*, am, n., Pāp. viii, 3, 96.

कुश्चिका *kushṭhikā*, &c. See *kushṭha*.

कुम्भल *kushmala*, am, n. a leaf, Up.

कुम्भार *kushmāṇḍa*, as, m. (cf. *kūshm*°) a kind of pumpkin-gourd (Beninkasa cerifera), MBh. xiii, 4364 (*kūshm*°, ed. Bomb.); Suśr.; = *bhṛūṇḍan-tara* (a state of the womb in gestation, W.), L.; false conception (?), (am), n. of the verses VS. xx, 14ff., T.Ār. (*kūshm*°); MBh. xiii, 6236ff. (*kūshm*°, ed. Bomb.); (ās), m. pl. a class of demons (or of demi-gods attached to Śiva; cf. *kumbhāṇḍa*), BhP. x; VP. (*kūshm*°); Kathās.; (as), m., N. of a demon causing disease, Hariv. 9560 (v. l. *kūshm*°); (ā), f. the gourd Beninkasa Cerifera, L.; N. of the verses VS. xx, 14ff. (see *kūshm*°), L.; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10245 (v. l. *kūshm*°).

Kushmāṇḍaka, as, m. the gourd Beninkasa Cerifera, Bhpr.; Car. (*kūshm*°); N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1556 (*kūshm*°, ed. Bomb.); N. of an attendant of Śiva, L. (v. l. *kūshm*°).

कुस *kus*, v. l. for *√kus*, q. v.

कुसली *ku-sakhī*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुसल *kusala*, for *kuśala*, q. v.

कुसहाय *ku-sahāya*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुसित *kusita*, as, m. (fr. *√kus* = *kuś*°), an inhabited country, Un.; a kind of demon, Pāp. iv, 1, 37; (ā), f. = *kusitāyā*, MaitrS. iii, 2, 6; (*kūstā*) iv, 2, 3.

Kusitāyā, f. a kind of demon, MaitrS.

Kusida, as, m. id., Pāp. iv, 1, 37.

Kusidāyā, f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 37) id., Kāth. x, 5; the wife of a money-lender, L.

कुसिन्ध *kusindha*, am, n. a trunk, AV.; Kāth.; ŚBr.

कुसिन्धी *ku-simdhī*, f. = *-simdhī*, L.

कुसीद *kusida*, mfn. (fr. 1. *ku* and *√sad*°; cf. *kushida*), lazy, inert (P.), TS. vii; (am), n. any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest, lending money upon interest, usury, TS. iii; Gobh.; Gaut.; Pāp. &c.; red sandal wood, L.; (as, ā), m. f. a money-lender, usurer, L. — *patha*, m. usury, usurious interest, Mn. viii, 152. — *vṛiddhi*, f. usurious interest on money, Gaut.; Mn. viii, 151.

Kusidāyā, f. the wife of a usurer, Vop. iv, 25.

Kusidika, as, i, m. f. a usurer, Pāp. iv, 4, 31.

Kusidān, i, m. id., Nir.; ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gaut.; (see *kuśitā*) N. of a descendant of Kaṇva (author of RV. viii, 81-83), RAnukr.; of a teacher, VP.

कुसुत *ku-suta*. See 2. *ku*.

कुसुम *kusuma*, am, n. (fr. *√kus*, Up.; *gaṇa ardharcaddi*), a flower, blossom, Mn. xi, 70; R. &c.

(ifc. f. ā), Mālav. & Ratnāv.; N. of the shorter sections of Deveśvara's Kavi-kalpa-lātā (the longer chapters being called *stabhaka*); fruit, L.; the menstrual discharge, L.; a particular disease of the eyes, L.; (as), m. a form of fire, Hariv. 10465; N. of an attendant of the sixth Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L.; N. of a prince, Buddh. — *kārmuka*, m. 'having flowers for his bow,' Kāma (the god of love), Śiś. vi, 16. — *ketu*, m. id., Vāsav.; — *maṇḍalin*, m., N. of a Kimpura, Buddh. — *komala*, mfn. tender as a flower, W. — *oṣṭa*, m. = *kārmuka*, Ragh.; Ritus.; Ratnāv. — *oṣṭa*, mfn. heaped with flowers. — *jaya*, m., N. of a prince, Buddh. — *danta*, m. (= *pushpa-d*°), N. of a mystical being, VarBrS. — *deva*, m., N. of an author. — *druma*, m. a tree full of blossom, Ragh. xvi, 36. — *dhanus*, m. = *kārmuka*, Viddh. — *dhanavan*, m. id., Ratnāv. — *dhva*, m. = *pura*, Gārgis. — *naga*, m., N. of a mountain, VarBrS. — *nagara*, n. = *pura*, Candak. — *pura*, n., N. of the town Pātali-putra, Āryabh.; Mudr.; Kathās. &c. — *phala*, m. the plant Croton Tamalgota, Npr. — *bhpa*, m. 'flower-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, L.; the flower-arrow of the god of love, Śak. (v. l.); Pañcat. — *madhya*, n., N. of a tree bearing a large acid fruit (commonly *Calitā Gāc*, *Cordia Myxa* or *Dillenia Indica*), L. — *maya*, mfn. (ifc.) n. consisting of flowers, Viddh.; Kād.; Prab. — *mārgaṇa*, m. (= *-bhāṇa*) the god of love, Kād. — *lakshman*, m. 'having flowers as a symbol,' Pradyumna, Śiś. xix, 22. — *lātā*, f. a creeper in blossom, Śak. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with flowers, in flower, W.; (ifc.), f. a female during menstruation, W.; = *kusuma-pura*, W. — *vicitra*, mfn. (ifc.) n. having various flowers; (ā), f., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of twelve syllables each. — *śayana*, n. a couch of flowers, Śak.; Vet. — *śara*, m. = *-bhāṇa*, Kathās.; Glt.; — *śva*, n. the state of one who has flowers for arrows, Śak.; — *śrāṇa*, m. = *kārmuka*, Glt. xi, 4. — *śekhara-vijaya*, m., N. of a play, Sāh. — *sanātha*, mfn. possessed of flowers, having flowers. — *sambhava*, m., N. of the tenth month, Sūryapr. — *śayaka*, m. = *-bhāṇa*, Dās. — *śāra*, m., N. of a merchant, Kathās. lxvii, 36. — *stabhaka*, m. a bunch of flowers, nosegay, bouquet, Bhartṛ. ii, 25; N. of a metre. — *kusumākara*, m. a quantity of flowers or place abounding with them, L.; a nosegay, L.; spring, Bhag. x, 35. — *kusumāñjana*, n. the calyx of brass (used as a collyrium), L. — *kusumāñjali*, f. a handful of flowers (properly as much as will fill both hands), Ratnāv.; N. of a philosophical work (written by Udayana Ācārya to prove the existence of a Supreme Being, and consisting of seventy-two Kārikās divided into five chapters), Sarvad.; — *kārikā-vyākhyā*, — *ikā*, f., — *prakāśa*, — *prakāśa-makarandā*, — *makarandā*, m., — *vṛitti*, — *vyākhyā*, f., N. of commentaries on the preceding work.

Kusumātma, n. saffron. — **Kusumādhipa**, m. 'the prince of flowers,' the Campa (a tree which bears a yellow fragrant flower, *Michelia Campaka*), L. — **Kusumādhirāj**, m. id., L. — **Kusumāyudha**, m. 'flower-armed,' N. of Kāma (the god of love, his arrows being tipped with flowers), Śak.; Bhartṛ. &c.; N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. — **Kusumāvaca**, m., gathering flowers, Mjicch.; Śak.; Kathās. — **Kusumāvataṇṭaka**, n. a chaplet, crown of flowers. — **Kusumāvālī**, f., N. of a medicinal work. — **Kusumāsava**, n. 'flower-liquor,' honey. — **Kusumāstra**, m. = *kusumāyudha*, Ragh. vii, 58. — **Kusumēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. — **Kusumēśhu**, m. = *ma-bāṇa*, Pañcat.; Kād.; Śiś. viii, 70; (n), n. the bow of Kāma, W. — **Kusumōjvala**, mfn. brilliant with blossoms. — **Kusumōda**, m., N. of a prince, VP.; (am), n. 'flower-sea,' N. of the Varsha governed by that principle, ib.

Kusumaya, Nom. P. °yati, to produce flowers, Viddh.; to furnish with flowers, Śiś. vi, 62.

Kusumita, mfn. (*gaṇa ārakādā*) furnished with flowers, in flower, MBh.; Mjicch. &c. — *lātā* or *-lātā-vellikā*, f., N. of a metre consisting of four lines of eighteen syllables each.

Kusumya, Nom. P. °yati, to begin to flower (?), *gaṇa kaṇḍu-ādī*.

कुसुमाल *kusumāla*, as, m. a thief, L.

कुसुमक *kusumbaka*, as, am, m. n. a kind of vegetable, Car. i, 27.

Kusumbha, as, m. [am, n., L.] safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), Suśr.; VarBrS.; Śiś. &c.; saffron (*Crocus sativus*), L.; 'the water-pot of the student and Saṃnyāsin,' see *-vat*; (as), m. outward affec-

tion (compared with the colour of safflower), Sāh.; N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 16, 27; (ā), f. = *manthara*, L.; (am), n. gold, L. — *rāga*, m. the colour of safflower, Ritus.; (mfn.) 'resembling the colour of safflower,' outward (as affection), Sāh. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with a water-pot, Mn. vi, 52.

Kusumbhalā, f. a kind of Curcuma, Npr.

कुसुमबिन्द *kusurubinda*, as, m., N. of a descendant of Uddalaka, TS. vii; TāṇḍyaBr.; Śaṅdv-Br. — *daśa-rātra*, n., N. of particular observances (lasting ten days).

Kusurubinda, as, m. = °nda (author of VS. viii, 42 & 23). — *tri-rātra*, n., N. of particular observances (lasting three days), ŚāṅkhŚr.

कुसु *ku-sū*. See 2. *ku*.

कुसूल *kuśūla*, as, m. (also written *kuśūla*) a granary, store-room (in which rice or other grain is kept), BhP.; a frying-pan, L.; pulse, L.; a kind of goblin, AV. viii, 6, 10. — *dhānya*, n. grain stored for three years' consumption, W.; (mfn.) having grain stored for three years' consumption, Yājñ. i, 128. — *dhānyaka*, m. a householder &c. who has three years' grain in store, Mn. iv, 7. — *pāda*, mfn., *gaṇa hasty-ādī*. — *pūrṇapāda*, mfn. being (like to mere empty) measures filling a granary, Hit. — *ḍila*, n., Pāp. vi, 2, 102.

कुसृति *ku-sṛiti*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुस्ता *kustā*. See *kusita*.

कुस्तुक *kustuka*, as, m., N. of a teacher, VBr.

कुस्तुभ *kustubha*, as, m. (derived fr. *kau-stubha*), N. of Viṣṇu, L.

कुस्तुवरी *kustumbari*, f. the plant coriander, Suśr.; (cf. *tumburi*.)

Kustumbara, as, m. id., Suśr.; (sa-k°) VarBrS.; (n), n. the seed of coriander, Pāp. vi, 1, 143.

कुस्तुव *kustumbaru*, us, m., N. of one of Kubera's attendants, MBh. ii, 397.

कुस्त्री *ku-strī*, &c. See 1. *ku*.

कुह 1. *kuh*, cl. 10. Ā. *kuhayate*, to surprise or astonish or cheat by trickery or jugglery, Dhātup. xxxv, 47.

1. **Kuha**, as, m. (Pāp. vi, 1, 216) N. of Kubera, L.; a rogue, cheat, R. ii, 109, 27 (*a-k*°, 'no deceiver').

1. **Kuhaka**, as, m. (Up. ii, 38) a cheat, rogue, juggler, MBh.; RHP.; Kām.; an impostor, Āp.; a kind of frog, Suśr.; N. of a Nāga prince, BhP.; (am), n. jugglery, deception, trickery, Hit.; BhP. &c.; (ā), f. id., MBh. v, 5461. — *kāra*, mfn. practising jugglery, cheating. — *kāraka*, mfn. id.; (*ikā*), f. a bawd, Gal. — *oakita*, mfn. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, Hit. — *jīvaka*, m. one who lives by slight-of-hand, juggler, cheat, VarBrS. — *jivin*, m. id., MBh. — *jāsa*, m. 'knowing jugglery,' cheat, juggler, VarBrS. — *vṛitti*, f. jugglery, slight-of-hand; hypocrisy.

Kuhana, mfn. envious, hypocritical, L.; (as), m. a mouse, rat, L.; a snake, L.; N. of a man, MBh. iii, 15598; (am, ā), f. hypocrisy, assumed and false sanctity, interested performance of religious austerities, L.; (ā), f. envy, Gal.; (am), n. a small earthen vessel, L.; a glass vessel, L.

Kuhanikā, f. jugglery, L.; hypocrisy, L.

कुह 2. *kuh*. See *viśu-k*°.

कुह 2. *kūha*, ind. (fr. 1. *ku*), where? RV. — *cīd* (*kūha*-), ind. wherever, RV. i, 184, 1; to any place, RV. i, 24, 10; *kuhacīd-vid*, mfn. where-ever being, RV. vii, 32, 19. — *śrutīya*, mfn. belonging to the hymn that begins with *kūha trutāḥ* (RV. x, 22), ŚāṅkhBr. xxii, 8.

Kuhayā, ind. where? RV. viii, 24, 30. — *kṛiti*, mfn. where active? ib. (voc.)

कुहक 2. *kuhaka*, ind. onomat. from the cry of a cock, &c., only in comp. — *svana*, m. a wild cock (Phasianus gallus), L. — *svara*, m. id., L. — *kuhakarāva*, m. neighing, HParis.

Kuhakuhāra, as, m. the clamour or cries of Dātūya, Balar. xxviii, 13.

कुहक *kuhaka*, as, m. (in music) a kind of measure.

कुहन *kuhana*, &c. See *√kuh*.

कुहर *kuhara*, as, m. (fr. $\sqrt{kuh} = guh?$), N. of a serpent belonging to the Krodha-vaśa race, MBh. i, 2701; Hariv. 229; (*am*), n. a cavity, hollow, hole, Bhartṛ.; Hit.; Prabh. &c.; a small window(?), VarBrS.; the ear, L.; the throat or larynx, L.; a guttural sound, L.; proximity, L.; copulation, Daś. **kuharita**, am, n. noise, sound, L.; the song or cry of the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, L.; a sound uttered in copulation, L.

कुहलि *kuhali*, is, m. the leaf of the Piper Betel (commonly called Pān) with small pieces of the Areca-nut and Catechu and a little lime (chewed by persons in the East and especially offered to the persons at a matrimonial ceremony), L.

कुहा *kuhā*, f. a kind of Zizyphus tree, Bhpr. -**vatī**, f., N. of Durgā, L.

कुहारीत *ku-hārīta*. See 1. *ku*.

कुही *kuhī*, f. a mist, fog, Gal.

कुहु 1. *kuhu*, us, m., N. of a particular weight, Heat.; (*us*), f. (= 1. *kuhu*) the new moon, Pāṇ.; Siddh.

कुहु 2. *kuhu*, ind. onomat. from the cry of the Kokila, &c., only in comp.; cf. 2. *kuhū*. -**ra-va**, m. the cry of the Kokila, MBh. xv, 724.

कुहुकुहाय *kuhukuhāya* (fr. *kuhu-kuha* for *kuha-kuha*, where? where?), Nom. Ā. *yate*, to show one's admiration, MBh. iii, 14129.

कुहुंकार *ku-huṃkāra*. See 1. *ku*.

कुहू 1. *kuhū*, ūs, f. (fr. $\sqrt{kuh} = guh?$), the new moon (personified as a daughter of Aṅgiras), AV.; Kāth.; TS.; AitBr. &c.; the first day of the first quarter (on which the moon rises invisible), W.; N. of one of the seven rivers of Plaksha-dvīpa, VP.; BhP. v, 20, 10. -**pāla**, m. the king of turtles (supposed to uphold the world), W.

कुहू 2. *kuhū*, ind. = 2. *kuhu*. -**kaṇṭha**, m. the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (*kuṅku*), Sah. -**mu-kha**, m. id., L. -**rava**, m. id., L.; = *kuhu-rava*, Naish. ix, 38.

कुहू, ind. = 2. *kuhu*, Git. i, 47.

कुहूल *kuhūla*, am, n. apit filled with stakes, L.

कुहोदिका *kuhōdikā*, f. fog, mist, L.

कुहोदī, f. id., L.

कुहोदīkā, f. id., L.

कुहान *ku-hvāna*. See 1. *ku*.

कू 1. *kū* or *ku*, cl. 2. P. *kavīti* (Ved. *kaṁti*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 95) or cl. 1. Ā. *kavate* (Dhātup. xxii, 54), or cl. 6. *kuvate* (ib. xxviii, 108), or cl. 9. P. Ā. *kūnāti*, *kūnāte* (perf. 3. pl. *cuṅvur*, Bhāṭṭ.), to sound, make any noise, cry out, moan, cry (as a bird), coo, hum (as a bee) &c., Bhāṭṭ.; cl. 1. *kā-va-te*, to move, Naigh. ii, 14; Intens. Ā. *kōkūyate* (Nir.; Pāṇ.), P. Ā. *kōkavīti* and *cōkūyate* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 63, Kāś.), to cry aloud, Bhāṭṭ.; [cf. Gk. *kuōvōs*.]

कू 2. *kū*, ind. (= *kvā*) where?, RV. v, 74, 1. -**cīd** (*kū-*), ind. anywhere, RV. ix, 87, 8; (*kū-cīd*)-*arthīn*, mfn. striving to get anywhere [seeking oblations from any quarter, Say.], RV. iv, 7, 6.

कू 3. *kū*, ūs, f. a female Piśāca or goblin, L.

कूकुद *kūkuda*, as, m. one who gives a girl in marriage with due ceremony and suitable decorations, Heat.

कूच *kūca*, as, m. (= *kuca*) the female breast (especially that of a young or unmarried woman), Comm. on Up. iv, 91; an elephant, ib.

कूचका *kūcakā*, f. the milky juice of a bulbous plant (= *kūcīkā*), L.

कूचक *kū-cakra*, am, n. (for *kūpa-c°*?) a wheel for raising water from a well [NBD.; 'the female breast,' Gmn.], RV. x, 102, 11.

कूचवार *kūcavāra*, as, m., N. of a locality, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 94; of a man, gaṇa *biddī*.

कूचिका *kūcīkā*, f. a small brush or hair-pencil, L.; a key, L.; (cf. *kūcīkā*.)

कूचि, f. (Up. iv, 93) a paint brush, pencil, Suśr.

कूचिर्धिन् *kūcid-arthīn*. See 2. *kū*.

कूची *kūcī*. See *kūcīkā*.

कूचीका *kūcīkā*, f. a sort of animal (belonging to the division called *bhūmi-īaya*), Car. i, 27.

कूचलिङ्ग *kūcchaliṅga*, au, m. du. = *ku-kudara*, L.

कूज *kūj*, cl. 1. P. *kūjati* (perf. *cukūja*, Kum. iii, 32 &c.), to make any inarticulate or monotonous sound, utter a cry (as a bird), coo (as a pigeon), caw (as a crow), warble, moan, groan, utter any indistinct sound, AV. vii, 95, 2; MBh.; R. &c.; 'to fill with monotonous sounds,' &c., see *kūjita*; to blow or breathe (the flute), BhP. x, 21, 2.

कूजा, as, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 59, Kāś.) cooing, murmuring, warbling, &c., MBh. i, 4916; R. ii, 59, 10; rumbling (as of the bowels, &c.), Suśr.

कूजाका, m(f*ikā*)n. 'cooing, warbling,' &c.; see *kala-k°*.

कूजाना, am, n. the uttering of any inarticulate sound, cooing, moaning; the rattling of wheels, Pāṇ. i, 3, 21, Vārtt.; rumbling of the bowels, Suśr.

कूजिता, mfn. uttered inarticulately, cooed, &c., Vikr. &c.; filled with monotonous sounds, &c., R. iii, 78, 27; Vet.; (*am*), n. the cry of a bird, cooing, warbling, cackling, &c., R.; Mālav.; Vikr. &c.

कूजितव्या, am, n., only (c), loc. ind. when answer is to be given, MBh. xii, 109, 15.

कूजिन, mfn. warbling, &c.; making a rumbling sound in the bowels, Suśr.

कूज्या, mfn. (p. fut. Pass.), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 59, Kāś.

कूट *kūṭ*, cl. 10. P. *kūṭayati*, to burn, Dhātup. xxxv, 38; to give pain, ib.; to be distressed, ib.; to counsel, advise, ib.; Ā. *kūṭayate*, to avoid or decline giving, Dhātup. xxxiii, 28; to render indistinct or unintelligible, render confused or foul, ib.; to be distressed, despair, ib.

कूटा *kūṭa*, am, n. the bone of the forehead with its projections or prominences, horn, RV. x, 102, 4; AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; a kind of vessel or implement, Kauś. 16; (*as, am*), m. n. any prominence or projection (e.g. *aṅsa-k°*, *akṣhi-k°*, qq. vv.); summit, peak or summit of a mountain, MBh. &c.; summit, head, i. e. the highest, most excellent, first, BhP. ii, 9, 19; a heap, multitude (e.g. *abhra-k°*, a multitude of clouds), MBh.; R.; BhP.; part of a plough, ploughshare, body of a plough, L.; an iron mallet, MBh. xvi, 4, 6; a trap for catching deer, concealed weapon (as a dagger in a wooden case, sword-stick, &c.), R.; Pañcat. (*as, L.; am*), m. n. illusion, fraud, trick, untruth, falsehood, L.; a puzzling question, enigma, BhP. vi, 5, 10 & 29; (*as*), m. a kind of hall (= *maṇḍapa*), Heat.; N. of a particular constellation, VarBr. xii, 8 & 16; a subdivision of Graha-yuddha, Sūryas.; a mystical N. of the letter *kṣha*, RāmatUp.; N. of Agastya (cf. *kuṭaja*), L.; of an enemy of Viṣṇu, R.; BhP. x; (*as, am*), m. n. uniform substance (as the etherial element, &c.), L.; a water-jar, Hear.; a kind of plant, L.; (*as, ī*), m. f. a house, dwelling (cf. *kūṭa* and *kuṭī*), L.; (*kūṭā*), m(f*ā*)n. not horned or cornuted (as an animal with incomplete continuations of the bone of the forehead), AV. xii, 4, 3; TS.; Kāth. &c.; false, untrue, deceitful, Mn.; Yājñ.; Kathās. &c.; base (as coins), Yājñ. ii, 241; (*as*), m. an ox whose horns are broken, L.; (*am*), n. counterfeited objects (of a merchant), VarBr. xiv, 3. -**karman**, n. fraudulent act, trick, Daś. -**kāra**, m. a cheat, false witness, W. -**kāra**, m. id., Mn. iii, 158 (= MBh. xiii, 4276). -**krīṭ**, m. a cheat, briber, falsifier of (gen.), Yājñ.; a Kāyastha or man of the writer-caste, L.; N. of Śiva, L. -**khaḍga**, m. a hidden sword, sword-stick, R. vi, 80, 4. -**granta**, m., N. of a work (attributed to Vyāsa). -**ochadman**, m. a rogue, cheat, Pañcat. -**ja**, m. (= *kuṭ*) the tree *Wrightia antidysenterica*, R. iv, 29, 10. -**takṣh**, mfn., Pāṇ. vii, 1, 84, Vārtt. 2; Pat. -**tā**, f. falsehood. -**tāpasa**, m. a pretended ascetic, Kathās. -**tuḷā**, f. a false pair of scales, Pañcat. -**tvā**, n. = *-tā*, = *dharma*, mfn. (a country) where falsehood is considered a duty, BhP. -**par-va**, v. l. for *-pūrva*, q. v., L. -**pākala**, m. a bilious fever (of men), Bhpr.; fever in an elephant, Mālatim. -**pālaka**, m. a potter's kiln, L., v. l. for *-pākala*, q. v. -**pāsa**, m. a trap, Pañcat.; Kād. -**pūrī**, f. (= *karāyikā*) a kind of crane, VarBrS.

(metrically also *°ra*). -**pūrva**, m. fever in an elephant, L. -**bandha**, m. = *-pāta*, Ragh. xiii, 19; (*am*), ind. p., Pāṇ. iii, 4, 41, Kāś. -**māna**, n. false measure or weight, MBh. -**mudgara**, m. a concealed weapon similar to a hammer, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Mārkaṇḍ.; N. of a work. -**moḥana**, m. 'baffling or bewildering rogues,' N. of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14632. -**yantra**, n. a trap or snare, L. -**yud-dha**, n. a treacherous or unfair battle, Ragh. xvii, 69; (mfn.) fighting treacherously, R. i, 22, 7. -**yodhin**, mfn. fighting unfairly or treacherously, R. -**racanā**, f. attifice, trick, Kathās. lvii, 115; a laid trap, Pañcat. -**lekha**, m. a falsified document, Kathās. cxxiv, 198. -**lekha**, n. id., Pañcat. (ed. Bomb.). -**vyavahārin**, m. a deceitful merchant, Viṣṇ. -**śas**, ind. in heaps, by crowds, MBh. -**śālmali**, m. f. the plant *Azadirachta* Rohitaka, L.; a fabulous cotton plant with sharp thorns (with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama), MBh. (also *śika*, m.); R. (°*ś*, f.); Ragh. xii, 95; N. of a hell, PadmaP. -**śālmali**, m., °*ś*, f., see *-śālmali*. -**śāna**, n. a forged grant or decree, Mn. ix, 232. -**śāla**, m., N. of a mountain, VP. -**samkrānti**, f. the entrance of the sun into another zodiacal sign after midnight, L. -**samghaṭṭita-lakṣaṇa**, n., N. of a work. -**samdoha**, m. id. -**sākṣha**, m. a false witness, Gaut.; Yājñ. ii, 77; Mārkaṇḍ. -**sākṣhya**, n. a false testimony, HYog. ii, 54. -**stha**, mfn. standing at the top, keeping the highest position, Comm. on ŚBr. i, 4, 2, 4; standing in a multitude of or in the midst of (in comp.), BhP. i, 11, 36; (in phil.) immovable, uniform, unchangeable (as the soul, spirit, space, ether, sound, &c.), Up.; Pat.; Bhag. vi, xii; BhP. iii, &c. (Pāli *kūṭattiha*, Sāmaññaphala-sutta); (*as, am*), m. n. a kind of perfume (a species of dried shell-fish, commonly Nāthi), L.; (*am*), n. the soul, W.; -*tā*, f. unchangeableness, uniformity; -*tvā*, n. id., Comm. on Kapṣ.; -*dīpa*, m., N. of a treatise forming part of the Pāñcadaśī. -**svarna**, n. alloyed or counterfeit gold, Yājñ. ii, 297; Heat. -**hema**, n. id., Naish. xxii, 52. **Kūṭākṣha**, m. loaded or false dice, Yājñ. ii, 202. **Kūṭākṣhyāna**, n. = *kūṭākṣhyā*, q. v. **Kūṭāgāra**, m. n. an upper room, apartment on the top of a house, R.; Mfīch.; Car. &c.; -*śālā*, f. id., Buddh.; Jain. **Kūṭāyana**, m. a Moringa with red blossoms, L. **Kūṭārtha**, m. ambiguity of meaning, fiction; -*bhāṣitā*, f. (scil. *kāthā*) = *kūṭākṣhyāna*, q. v., L. **Kūṭōpāya**, m. trick, fraud, stratagem, W.

Kūṭaka, mfn. base (as a coin), Yājñ. ii, 241; (*as*), m. a braid or tress of hair, L.; N. of a fragrant plant, L.; of a mountain, BhP. v, 19, 16; (*am*), n. elevation, prominence, projection, L. (see *akṣhi-k°*); 'a ploughshare,' or 'the body of a plough (i. e. the wood without the ploughshare and pole), L. **Kūṭākṣhyāna**, n. a tale containing passages of ambiguous meanings.

Kūṭi -**√kṛi**, to heap, Comm. on MBh. v, 48, 24.

कूटी *kūṭī*, v. l. for *kūṭi*.

कूड 1. *kūḍ*, cl. 6. P. *kūḍati*, to eat, graze, Dhātup. xxviii, 88; to become firm or fat or solid, ib. (v. l. *kṛiḍ*).

कूड 2. *kūḍ* (= 2. *kūḍ*), cl. 10. P. *kūḍayati* (subj. 3. du. *kūḍayāta*), to burn, scorch, RV. viii, 26, 10; (impf. *akūḍayāt*) AitBr. iv, 9; Kāpishth. iv, 2.

कूड्या *kūḍya*, am, n. (= *kuḍya*) a wall, L.

कूण *kūṇ*, cl. 1. *kūṇati*, to contract, shrink, shorten, Kpr.: Caus. P. Ā. *kūṇayati*, °*re*, to draw together, contract, close, Dhātup. xxxiii, 15; xxxv, 42.

कूणित, mfn. contracted, shut, closed, Suśr. **कूणितक्षणा**, m. 'having the eyes shut,' a hawk, L.

कूणकुञ्ज *kūṇakuccha*, as, m., N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; (cf. *kaṇṇakutsya*.)

कूणि *kūṇi*, mfn. (= *kuṇi*) crooked-armed, L.; (*ī*), m. a sort of bird, Gal.

कूणिका *kūṇika*, as, m., N. of a prince of Campā, HParīś.; (*kūṇika*) VP.; (*a*), f. the horn of any animal, L.; the peg of a lute (= *kalikā*), L.

कूतना *kūtanā*, ās, f. pl., N. of particular waters, Kāth. xxx, 6; (*kūtanā*) TS. iii, 3, 3, 1.

कूदर kūdara. See 1. ku.

कूदी kūdī, f. a bunch of twigs, bunch (v. l. kūṭī), AV. v, 19, 12; Kauś. — mayā, mfn. consisting of a bunch, Kauś. 21.

कूदाल kūddāla, as, m. (= kudd^o) mountain ebony (Bauhinia variegata), L.

कूप kūp, cl. 10. P. kūpayati, to be weak, weaken, Dhātup. xxxv, 17.

कूप kūpa, as, m. (fr. 1. ku and dp?; cf. anūpā, dvīpā), a hole, hollow, cave, RV. i, 105, 17; AV. i, 5Br. &c.; a pit, well, SākhGr. f. Mn.; Mjich. &c.; a post to which a boat or ship is moored, L.; a mast, L.; a tree or rock in the midst of a river, L.; a leather oil vessel, L.; = mīrin-māna, L.; (ī), f. a small well, W.; the navel, W.; a flask, bottle, W.; [cf. Gk. κύμω.] — kacchapa, m. 'a tortoise in a well,' a man without experience (who has seen nothing of the world), gaṇa pātesamitādi and yuk-tārohy-ādi. — kandra, m., N. of a man, GanP. — karpā, m., N. of a man, BhP. x, 63, 8 & 16. — kārā, m. a well-digger, R. ii, 80, 3. — kūrma, m. = kacchapa. — khā, m. Ved. a well-digger, Kāś. on Pān. iii, 2, 67 & vi, 4, 41. — khānaka, m. id., Kathās. lvi, 134. — cakra, n. a wheel for raising water from a well, Up. — ja, m. 'produced from pores, hair, L. — jala, n. well-water, spring-water; °lādvāhana, n. = kūpa-cakra, Gal. — dardura, m. = kacchapa, MBh. v, 5509; Pañcat. — bila, n., Pān. vi, 2, 102. — maṇḍuka, m. (gaṇa pātesamitādi) = kacchapa, Pañsat. n. Hit.; (ī), f. id., Bhāṭṭ. v, 85. — yānta, n. = cakra, Mjich. — rājya, n., N. of a country. — sāya, mfn. hidden in a well, MBh. v, 160, 102. — kūpāka, m. bristling or erection of the hairs of the body, L. — kūpānga, v. l. for kūpāka. — kūpe-piśāca, ās, m. pl., Pān. ii, 1, 44, Kāś. — kūpōdaka, n. well-water.

कूपका, as, m. (gaṇa pṛekṣhādi) a hole, hollow, cave, L.; the hollow below the loins, L.; a pore, VarBrS. ; a small well; a hole dug for water in the dry bed of a rivulet, L.; a stake &c. to which a boat is moored, L.; the mast of a vessel, L.; a rock or tree in the midst of a river, L.; a funeral pile (or 'a hole dug under a funeral pile'), L.; a leather oil vessel, L.; = a-cyutā, L.; (ikā), f. a stone or rock in the middle of a stream, L.; = a-cyutā, L.

कूप्या, Nom. ā. °yate, to become a well, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 78.

कूपिका, mfn. fr. kūpa, gaṇa kumuddādi; (ā), f., see kūpaka.

कूप्या, mfn. (ān). (gaṇa gav-ādi) being in a hole or well, VS.; TS.; TB.; SBr.; KātyŚr.

कूपत् kūpat, ind., gaṇa cādi.

कूपद kūpada, as, m. = kūkuda, L.

कूपार kūpāra, as, m. (= akūp^o) the ocean, L.

कूपुष kūpuṣa, am, n. the bladder, L.

कूबर kūbara, as or am, m. or n. the pole of a carriage or the wooden frame to which the yoke is fixed, MaitrS.; Gobh.; MBh. &c. (if. f. ā, Heat.); (ī), f. id., SBr.; SākhGr. &c.; a carriage drawn by oxen, L.; (as), m. a hump-backed man, L.; (mfn.) beautiful, agreeable, L. — sthāna, n. the seat on a carriage, Śāy. on RV. iii, 14, 3.

कूबारin, ī, m. a carriage, W.

कूम kūma, am, n. a lake, pond, L.

कूमनस् kū-manas, mfn. (1. ku) Ved. wicked-minded, Pān. vi, 3, 133, Kāś.

कूयव kū-yava, am, n., N. of particular grains, MaitrS. ii, 11, 4; Kāpishth. xxviii, 91 (kū-y^o) VS. xviii, 10; (ā), m. pl. id., TS. iv.

कूर kūra, am, n. boiled rice, Bhpr.

कूरकूर kūrkura, as, m., N. of a demon who persecutes children (perhaps cough or some similar disease personified), PārGr. i, 16.

कूर्च kūrcā, as, m., rarely am, n. (gaṇa ardhavādi) a bunch of anything, bundle of grass, &c. (often used as a seat), TS. vii; SBr. &c.; a fan, brush, NarasP.; a handful of Kula grass or peacock's feathers, Comm. on MBh.; (as), m. (am, n., L.) 'ball, roll,' N. of certain parts of the human body

(as the hands, feet, neck, and the membrum virile), Suśr.; the upper part of the nose (the part between the eyebrows), L.; (as, L.; am), m. n. the beard, Kād.; Rājāt.; BhavP.; (beard of a buck) Comm. on KātyŚr.; (Prākṛit kuca) Śak.; the tip of the thumb and middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c., W.; deceit, fraud, hypocrisy, L.; false praise, unmerited commendation either of one's self or another person, boasting, flattery, L.; hardness, solidity, L.; (as), m. the head, L.; a store-room, L.; the mystical syllable *hūm* or *hrīm*. — parā, f. 'beard-leaved,' the plant *Gymnema sylvestre*, Npr. — āśra, n. the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot, Suśr. — āśraha, m., N. of a plant (commonly *Jivaka*, one of the eight principal medicaments), L. — āśraha, m. id., L. — śekhara, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L. — Kūroṣ-mukha, m., N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 252.

कूरोका, as, m. a bunch, bushel, Jain. Comm.; a brush for cleaning the teeth, painter's brush &c.; Suśr.; Kād.; N. of certain parts of the human body (see *kūrca*), Suśr.; (ifc.) the beard; = *kūrca-īrsha*, Npr.; (ikā), f. a painting brush or pencil, L.; a key, L. (cf. *kūcikā*); a needle, L.; a bud, blossom, L.; inspissated milk, Suśr.; (am), see *tri-k^o*.

कूरोकिन, mfn. stuffed, puffy, Suśr.

कूरोला, mfn. bearded (as an animal), Comm. on SākhGr. and KātyŚr.

कूरोइन, mfn. having a long beard, VarBr.

कूर्द kūrd, cl. 1. P. ā. kūrdati, °te (perf. *cukūrda*, Hariv.; aor. *akūrdishta*, Bhāṭṭ.), to leap, jump, MBh. vi, 101; Hariv.; Bhāṭṭ.: ā. kūrdati, to play, Dhātup. ii, 20.

कूर्दा, as, m. 'a jump, *prajāpateḥ k^o*, 'Prajapati's jump,' N. of a Sāman.

कूर्दाना, am, n. leaping, Pañcat.; Comm. on VS.; playing, sport, L.; (ā), f. the day of full moon in the month Caitra (a festival day in honour of Kāma-deva or the god of love), Gal.; (ī), f. id., L.

कूर्प kūrpa, am, n. the space between the eyebrows, L. — āśis, mfn. one whose eyes are formed in a particular manner, BhP. x, 87, 18 ('having sand in the eyes,' Comm.)

कूर्पका, am, n. = kūrpa, Gal.

कूर्पर kūrpara, as, m. the elbow, Suśr.; Daś.; Bālar.; Comm. on KātyŚr.; the knee, L.; N. of a village; (ā), f. the elbow, L.

कूर्परिता, mfn. struck by the elbow, Bālar.

कूर्पस kūrpasa, am, n. the inner part of a cocoa-nut, Gal.

कूर्पास kūrpāsa, as, m. a cuirass or quilted jacket (worn as armour), L.; (= *cola*) a jacket, Comm. on Naish. xxii, 42.

कूर्पासा, as, m. a bodice, jacket (with short sleeves worn next the body, especially by women), Ritus; a cuirass, corselet, Hcar.; Śiś. v, 23.

कूर्म kūrmā, as, m. a tortoise, turtle, VS.; TS. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. iv, 2016); the earth considered as a tortoise swimming on the waters (see *vibhāga*); (hence) N. of the fourteenth Adhyāya of VarBrS., VarYogay. ix, 4; a particular figure or intertwining of the fingers (*mudrā*), Tantras; one of the outer winds of the body (causing the closing of the eyes), Vedāntas.; N. of a deity, Rasik.; of a serpent or Kādraveya king, MBh. i, 2549; of a Rishi (son of Gṛīṣa-mada, author of RV. ii, 27-29), RAnukr.; Vishnu's second incarnation (descendant in the form of a tortoise to support the mountain Mandara at the churning of the ocean), NarasP. &c.; (ī), f. a female tortoise; [cf. *αἰέμυρος*, *χέλυς*, *χελώνη*.] — kalpa, m., N. of a particular Kalpa or period of time, Heat. — cakra, n., N. of a mystical diagram. — dvādaśī, f. the twelfth day in the light (or dark?) half of the month Pausa, VārP.

— uṣṭha, m., N. of an author of Mantras. — pati, m. the king of turtles (who upholds the earth), Subh. — pitta, n. the bilious humor of a tortoise, Suśr.; a vessel with water, PārGr. i, 14. — purāṇa, n. 'Purāṇa of the tortoise incarnation,' the 15th of the eighteen Purāṇas. — pṛishtha, n. the back or shell of a tortoise; (as), m. globe-amaranth (*Comphrena globosa*), L.; N. of a Yaksha, Brahmap.; °*śhāsthi*, n. tortoise-shell; °*śhāsthi*, mfn. raised or elevated like the back of a tortoise, MBh. — pṛish-

ṭhaka, n. the cover of a dish, lid, L. — ramaṇī, f. a female tortoise, Naish. xii, 106. — rāja, m. the king of turtles (who upholds the world), L. — lakṣhaṇa, n., N. of a work. — vibhāga, m. division of the globe or semi-globe of the earth, AV. Pāṇi.; VarBrS. — Kūrmānga, n. the globe of the earth, VarYogay. — Kūrmāvatāra, n. the tortoise incarnation (of Vishnu). — Kūrmāsana, n. a particular posture in sitting (practised by ascetics).

कूर्मिक, f. a kind of musical instrument.

कूर्मि kūrmi and °rmin. See *turi-k^o*.

कूल 1. kūl, cl. 1. P. kūlati, 'to cover, hide,' or 'to keep off, obstruct' (derived from *kūla*), Dhātup. xv, 18.

कूल 2. kūl = √2. kūḍ, q. v.

कूलिता, mfn. burnt, scorched, Suśr.

कूल kūla, am, n. a declivity, slope, RV. viii, 47, 11; a shore, bank, SBr. xiv; Nir.; Mn. &c. (ifc., Pān. vi, 2, 121; 129 & 135; f. ā, MBh. xiv, 1163); a heap, mound, tope, Car.; a pond or pool, L.; the rear of an army, L.; N. of a locality, gaṇa dhū-mādi; [cf. *aja-kūla*, *anu-kūla*, *ut-k^o*, &c.; cf. also Hib. *cul*, 'custody, guard, defence, back part of anything; col', 'an impediment; Lat. *collis*?] — mā-kasha, mfn. (ān). (Pān. iii, 2, 42) carrying or tearing away the bank, Śak.; (am), n. the ocean, sea, L.; the stream or current of a river, W.; (ā), f. a river, L. — cara, mfn. frequenting the banks of rivers, grazing there &c., Suśr. — jāta, mfn. growing on the bank, Pañcat. — taṇḍula, m. breakers, surges, L. — m-dhaya, mfn. (ān), Vop. xxvi, 53. — bhū, f. a bank, land upon the bank or shore, L. — m-udruja, mfn. (ān). (Pān. iii, 2, 31) breaking down banks (as a river &c.), Ragh. iv, 22. — m-ud-vaha, mfn. carrying or tearing away the bank (as a river &c.), Pān. iii, 2, 31. — vat, mfn. furnished with shores, gaṇa bāddi; (ī), f. a river, L. — haṇḍa, m. = taṇḍula, L. — haṇḍaka, m. id., L. — Kūle-cara, mfn. = kūla-c^o, Bhpr.

कूलका, as, am, m. n. a bank, shore, L.; a mound, heap, tope, L.; (as), n. an ant-hill, L.; N. of a mountain, Divyāv.; (am), n. the plant *Trichosanthes dioeca*, L.; (ikā), f. bottom part of the Indian lute (cf. *kūmika*), W.

कूलिन, mfn. furnished with banks or shores, gaṇa bāddi; (ini), f. a river, Rājāt. v, 68.

कूल्या, mfn. belonging to a bank, VS. xvi, 42.

कूलस kūlāsa, gaṇa saṃkalādi.

कूलिक kūlika, ās, m., N. of a prince, Mear.; (ā), f., see *kūlaka*.

कूलिक kūlika, ās, m., N. of a prince, Mear.; (ā), f., see *kūlaka*.

कूलित kūlin, &c. See *kūla*.

कूलव kūlva, mfn. 'bald,' only in *āti-k^o*,

v. l. for *āti-kulva*, q. v.

कूवर kūvara, for kūbara, q. v.

कूवार kūvāra = kūpāra, q. v., L.

कूसास kūśāmba, as, m. (cf. *kuś^o*) N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, 6, 8.

कूशम kūśmā, as, m. (probably) N. of an imp or goblin, VS. xxv, 7; (*kūśmā*) MaitrS. iii, 15, 9.

कूशमास kūśmāṇḍa, v. l. for *kūśm^o*, q. v.

कूशमāṇḍaka, v. l. for *kūśm^o*, q. v.

कूशम kūśmā, v. l. for *kūśmā*, q. v.

कूशमास kūśmāṇḍa, v. l. for *kūśm^o*, q. v.; (ā), f., N. of Durgā; (ī), f. id. (see *kūśm^o*)

(yas), f. pl., N. of the verses VS. xx, 14-16 (spoken in a certain rite for penance or expiation), Yājñ. iii, 304; (am, āni), n. sg. and pl. id., Gaut.; Mn. viii, 106. — dīpikā, f., N. of a work. — rāja-pu-tra, m., N. of a demon.

कूशमāṇḍaka, v. l. for *kūśm^o*, q. v.

कूशमāṇḍinī, f., N. of a goddess.

कूहना kūhanā, f. (= *kūh^o*) hypocrisy, L.

कूहा kūhā, f. (= *kūhī*) a fog, L.

कृ 1. kri, Ved. 1) cl. 2. P. 2. sg. *kārshī*, du. *kṛīthās*, pl. *kṛīthā*; 2. sg. *kṛīshē*;

impf. 1. & 3. sg. *dkar*, 3. sg. rarely *dkat* (ŚBr. iii, xi); 3. du. *dkartām*; pl. *dkarma*, *dkarta* (also Bhp. ix), *dkram* (aor., according to Pān. iv, 2, 80, Kās.); *Ā. dēri* (RV. x, 159, 4 & 174, 4), *dkri-thās* (RV. v, 30, 8), *dkrita* (RV.); *akrātām* (SāṅkhŚr.), *ākrata* (RV.; AV.): Impv. *kṛidhi* (also MBh. i, 5141 & Bhp. viii), *kṛitām*, *kṛitid*; *Ā. kṛishad*, *kṛidhvām*; Subj. 2. & 3. sg. *kar*, pl. *kārma*, *kārta* & *kartana*, *kran*; *Ā. 3. sg. kṛita* (RV. ix, 69, 5), 3. pl. *kṛnta* (RV. i, 141, 3); Pot. *kṛiyāma* (RV. x, 32, 9); pr. p. P. (nom. pl.) *kṛntas*, *Ā. kṛānd*. II) cl. i. P. *kāraṣi*, *kāratī*, *kāratas*, *kāratas*, *kārantī*; *Ā. kārase*, *kārate*, *kāramahe*: impf. *dkaram*, *dkaras*, *dkarat* (aor., according to Pān. iii, 1, 59); Impv. *kāra*, *kāratam*, *kāratām*: Subj. *kāram*, *kāraṇi*, *kāras*, *kāra-tā*, *kārama*, *kāran*; *Ā. kāramahai*; pr. p. (f.) *kārantī* (Naigh. I) III) cl. 5. P. *kṛinōmi*, *ṇōshi*, *ṇōti*, *kṛinuthās*, *kṛināms* & *kṛinmasi*, *kṛinuthā*, *kṛinvānti*; *Ā. kṛiṇvō*, *kṛinushē*, *kṛinutē*, 3. du. *kṛinuvāte* (RV. vi, 25, 4); pl. *kṛinmdhe*, *kṛinudie*: impf. *dkṛinos*, *dkṛinot*, *dkṛinutam*, *dkṛinuta* & *ṇotana* (RV. i, 110, 8), *dkṛinvan*; *Ā. 3. sg. dkṛinuta*, pl. *dkṛinudhvām*, *dkṛinuvata*: Impv. *kṛinū* or *kṛinuhī* or *kṛinutāt*, *kṛinōtu*, *kṛinutām*, *kṛinulām*, 2. pl. *kṛinutā* or *kṛinōta* or *kṛinōtana*, 3. pl. *kṛinvāntu*; *Ā. kṛinushvā*, *kṛinutām*, *kṛinuvāthām*, *kṛinudhvām*: Subj. *kṛi-ṇavas*, *ṇdvat* or *ṇdvāt*, *kṛinudvāna*, *ṇdvāma*, *ṇdvātha*, *ṇdvatha*, *ṇdvan*; *Ā. kṛinuvai* (ooce *ṇavā*, RV. x, 95, 2), *kṛinavase* (also ŚvetUp. ii, 7, v. 1. ṇavase), *kṛinuvate*, *kṛinudvāhai*, *kṛin-dvāmahai*, 3. pl. *kṛinuvanta* (RV.) or *kṛinavante* or *kṛinuvata* (RV.): Pot. *Ā. kṛinvīd*; pr. p. P. *kṛinvāsi* (f. *vāsi*), *Ā. kṛinvānd*. IV) cl. 8 (this is the usual formation in the Brāhmaṇas, Sūtras, and in classical Sanskrit), P. *kāroni* (ep. *kurmi*, MBh. iii, 10943; R. ii, 12, 33); *kurūds*, *kuruthās*, *kurūds*, *kurmās* [kulmas in an interpolation after RV. x, 128], *kuruthā*, *kuruvānti*; *Ā. kurūv*, &c., 3. pl. *kurvāte* (Pān. vi, 4, 108–110): impf. *akaravām*, *akaros*, *akarot*, *akurva*, &c.; *Ā. 3. sg. akurula*, pl. *akurvata*: Impv. *kurva*, *karotu* (in the earlier language 2. & 3. sg. *kurūtā*, 3. sg. also Bhp. vi, 4, 34), *kuruta* or *kurutana* (Nir. iv, 7); *Ā. kurushva*, *kurudhvām*, *kurvātām*: Subj. *karavāni*, *karavas*, *vāt*, *vāva* or *vāvas* (Pān. iii, 4, 98, Kās.), *vāma* or *vāmas* (ib.), *vātha*, *vān*; *Ā. karavai*, *kuruthās*, *karavuvāhai* (TUP.); *he*, MBh. iii, 10762), *karavāithe*, *vāite* (Pān. iii, 4, 95, Kās.), *vāmahai* (*he*, MBh.; R. i, 18, 12): Pot. P. *kuryām*, *Ā. kurviya* (Pān. vi, 4, 109 & 110); pr. p. P. *kurvāsi* (f. *vāsi*), *Ā. kurvānd*: perf. P. *cakāra*, *cakārtha*, *cakṛiud*, *cakṛimā*, *cakṛd* (Pān. vii, 2, 13); *Ā. cakrē*, *cakṛid*; p. *ca-kṛivas* (acc. *cakṛisham*, RV. x, 137, 1); *Ā. ca-kṛāna* (Vop.): 2nd fut. *karishyāsi*; Subj. 2. sg. *karishyās* (RV. iv, 30, 23); 1st fut. *kṛitā*: Prec. *kṛiyāsam*: aor. P. Ved. *cakaram* (RV. iv, 42, 6), *acakra* (RV. iv, 18, 12), *dekravin* (RV. viii, 6, 20); *Ā. 1. sg. kṛishe* (RV. x, 49, 7); Class. *akārshit* (Pān. vii, 2, 1, Kās.; once *akārashit*, Bhp. i, 10, 1); Pass. aor. reflex. *akāri* & *akṛita* (Pān. iii, 1, 62, Kās.): Inf. *kārtum*, Ved. *kārtave*, *kārtava*, *kārtos* (see ss. vv.); ind. p. *kṛitvā*, Ved. *kṛitvi* [RV.] & *kṛitvāya* [TS. iv, v]; to do, make, perform, accomplish, cause, effect, prepare, undertake, RV. &c.; to do anything for the advantage or injury of another (gen. or loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; to execute, carry out (as an order or command), ib.; to manufacture, prepare, work at, elaborate, build, ib.; to form or construct one thing out of another (abl. or instr.), R. i, 2, 44; Hit. &c.; to employ, use, make use of (instr.), ŚvetUp.; Mn. x, 91; MBh. &c.; to compose, describe, R. i; to cultivate, Yājñ. ii, 158 (cf. Mn. x, 114); to accomplish any period, bring to completion, spend (e.g. *varshāni dāsa cakṛuh*, 'they spent ten years', MBh. xv, 6; *kṣha-ṇam kuru*, 'wait a moment', MBh.; cf. *kṛita-kṣhaṇa*) to place, put, lay, bring, lead, take hold of (acc. or loc. or instr., e.g. *ardhām* *ṣṛi* to take to one's own side or party, cause to share in (gen.; see 2. *ardh*); *haste* or *pāṇau* *ṣṛi* to take by the hand, marry, Pān. i, 4, 77; *hṛidayena* *ṣṛi* to place in one's heart, love, Mṛicch.; *hṛidi* *ṣṛi* to take to heart, mind, think over, consider, Rājāt. v, 313; *manasi* *ṣṛi*, ind. R. ii, 64, 8; Hcar.; to determine, purpose [ind. p. *ṣi kṛitvā* or *ṣi-kṛi-tya*], Pān. i, 4, 75; *vase* *ṣṛi* to place in subjec-tion, become master of (Mn. ii, 100); to direct the

thoughts, mind, &c. (*mdnas* [RV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.] or *buddhim* [Nal. xxvi, 10] or *matim* [MBh.; R.] or *bhāvam* [ib.], &c.) towards any object, turn the attention to, resolve upon, determine on (loc., dat., inf., or a sentence with *iti*, e.g. *mā śoke ma-nah kṛitkāh*, do not turn your mind to grief, Nal. xiv, 22; *gamanāya matim cakāra*, he resolved upon going, R. i, 9, 55; *alābham samutrasraṣṭum manas cakre*, he resolved to create a gourd, MBh. iii, 8844; *drahītā tavāsmṛti matim cakāra*, he determined to see him, MBh. iii, 12335); to think of (acc.), R. i, 21, 14; to make, render (with two acc., e.g. *ādityam kṣāthām akurvata*, they made the sun their goal, AitBr. iv, 7), RV.; ŚBr. &c.; to procure for another, bestow, grant (with gen. or loc.), RV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; *Ā. to procure for one's self, appropriate, assume*, ŚBr.; BrAUp.; Mn. vii, 10 &c.; to give aid, help one one to get anything (dat.), RV.; VS.; to make liable to (dat.), RV. iii, 41, 6; ŚBr. iv; to injure, violate (e.g. *kanyām* *ṣṛi*, to violate a maiden), Mn. viii, 367 & 369; to appoint, institute, ChUp.; Mn.; to give an order, commis-sion, Mn.; R. ii, 2, 8; to cause to get rid of, free from (abl. or *-as*), Pān. v, 4, 49, Kās.; to begin (e.g. *cakre śobhayitum purim*, they began to adorn the city), R. ii, 6, 10; to proceed, act, put in practice, VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; to worship, sacrifice, RV.; ŚBr.; Mn. iii, 210; to make a sound (*sva-ram* or *śabdām*, MBh. iii, 11718; Pān. iv, 4, 34; Hit.), utter, pronounce (often ifc. with the sounds *phat*, *phut*, *bhāṇ*, *vāshat*, *svadhā*, *svāhā*, *hīm*), pronounce any formula (Mn. ii, 74 & xi, 33); (with numeral adverbs ending in *dā*) to divide, separate or break up into parts (e.g. *dividhā* *ṣṛi*, to di-vide into two parts, ind. p. *dividhā kṛitvā* or *divi-dhā-kṛitya* or *-kāram*, Pān. lii, 4, 62; *sahasra-dhā* *ṣṛi*, to break into a thousand pieces); (with adverbs ending in *vat*) to make like or similar, con-sider equivalent (e.g. *rājyam trīṇa-vat kṛitvā*, valuing the kingdom like a straw, Vet.); (with ad-verbs ending in *sāt*) to reduce anything to, cause to become, make subject (see *ātma-sāt*, *bhasma-sāt*), Pān. v, 4, 52 ff.

The above senses of *ṣṛi* may be variously mod-ified or almost infinitely extended according to the noun with which this tr. is connected, as in the fol-lowing examples: *sakhyam* *ṣṛi*, to contract friendship with; *ṣṛijām* *ṣṛi*, to honour; *rājyam* *ṣṛi*, to reign; *śucham* *ṣṛi*, to show affection; *ājñām* or *nideśam* or *śāsanaṁ* or *kāmaṁ* or *yā-canām* or *vacaḥ* or *vacanam* or *vākyam* *ṣṛi*, to perform any one's command or wish or request &c.; *dharmaṁ* *ṣṛi*, to do one's duty, Mn. vii, 136; *nakhāni* *ṣṛi*, 'to clean one's nails,' see *kṛita-nakha*; *udakam* [Mn.; Yājñ.; R.; Daś.] or *salilam* [R. i, 44, 49] *ṣṛi*, to offer a libation of water to the dead; to perform ablutions; *astrā-ṇi* *ṣṛi*, to practise the use of weapons, MBh. iii, 11824; *darduram* *ṣṛi*, to breathe the flute, Pān. iv, 4, 34; *daṇḍam* *ṣṛi*, to inflict punishment &c., Vet.; *kālam* *ṣṛi*, to bring one's time to an end, i. e. to die; *ciram* *ṣṛi*, to be long in doing anything, delay; *manasā* (for *ṣi*, see above) *ṣṛi*, to place in one's mind, think of, meditate, MBh.; *sirasā* *ṣṛi*, to place on the head; *mūrdhnā* *ṣṛi*, to place on one's head, obey, honour.

Very rarely in Veda (AV. xviii, 2, 27), but com-monly in the Brāhmaṇas, Sūtras, and especially in clas-sical Sanskrit the perf. forms *cakāra* and *cakre* are auxiliarily used to form the periphrastical perfect of verbs, especially of causatives, e.g. *āśām cakre*, 'he sat down'; *gamayām cakāra*, 'he caused to go' [see Pān. iii, 1, 40; in Veda some other forms of *ṣṛi* are used in a similar way, viz. pr. *karoti*, SāṅkhŚr.; impf. *akar*, MaitrS. & Kāth.; 3. pl. *a-kṛan*, MaitrS. & TBr.; Prec. *kṛiyāt*, MaitrS. (see Pān. iii, 1, 42); according to Pān. iii, 1, 41, also *karotu* with *vīd*].

Caus. *kārayati*, 'to cause to act or do, cause another to perform, have anything made or done by another (double acc., instr. & acc. [see Pān. i, 4, 53], e.g. *sabhāṁ kārītavān*, he caused an assembly to be made, Hit.; *rāja-darśanam mām kāraya*, cause me to have an audience of the king; *vāṇijyam kā-rayed vaiśyam*, he ought to cause the Vaiśya to engage in trade, Mn. viii, 410; *na śakṣhyāmi kiṁcīt kārayitum tvayā*, I shall not be able to have anything done by thee, MBh. ii, 6); to cause to manufacture or form or cultivate, Lāty.; Yājñ. ii, 158; MBh. &c.; to cause to place or put, have

anything placed, put upon, &c. (e.g. *taṁ citra-paṭaṁ vāsa-grīhe bhittāv akārayat*, he had the picture placed on the wall in his house, Kathās. v, 30), Mn. viii, 251. Sometimes the Caus. of *ṣṛi* is used for the simple verb or without a causal sig-nification (e.g. *paṭam kārayati*, he pronounces a word, Pān. i, 3, 71, Kās.; *mīhyā k*, he pronounces wrongly, ib.; *Kaikēyam anu rājānam kāraya*, treat or deal with Kaikēy as the king does, R. ii, 58, 16): Desid. *cikṛishati* (aor. 2. sg. *acikṛishis*, ŚBr. ii), ep. also *ṣṛi*, to wish to make or do, intend to do, design, intend, begin, strive after, AV. xii, 4, 19; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; to wish to sacrifice or worship, AV. v, 8, 3; Intens. 3. pl. *karikṛati* (pr. p. *kāri-kṛat*, see Naigh. ii, 1 & Pān. vii, 4, 65), to do re-peatedly, RV.; AV.; TS.; Class. *cakṛati* or *carikṛati* or *carikarati* [Pān. vii, 4, 92, Kās.], also *car-kariti* or *carikariti* or *carikariti* or *cekrīyate* [ib., Sch.; Vop.]; [cf. Hib. *caraim*, 'I perform, execute,' *ceard*, 'an art, trade, business, function'; *sucridh*, 'easy,' Old Germ. *karawan*, 'to prepare,' Mod. Germ. *gar*, 'prepared (as food);' Lat. *creo*, *cere-monia*; *κρῶναι*, *κρῶνός*.]

1. *ṣṛit*, mfn. only ifc. [Pān. vi, 1, 182] making, doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting, manu-facturing, acting, one who accomplishes or performs anything, author (see *su-kṛ*, *karma-kṛ*, *pāpa-kṛ*, &c.); (f), m. an affix used to form nouns from roots, VPrāt.; Pān. iii, 2, 93; 4, 67; vi, 1, 71; vii, 2, 8 & 11; 3, 33; viii, 4, 29; a noun formed with that affix, Nir.; PārGr.; Gobh.; Pān. — *tattva-bodhini*, f, N. of a grammatical treatise. — *paṭala*, m., N. of a treatise on Kṛit affixes. *ṣṛid-anta*, m. a word ending with a Kṛit affix (such a word would be called by Pān. simply *kṛit*). *ṣṛil-lopa*, m. the rejection of a Kṛit affix.

1. *ṣṛitā*, mfn. done, made, accomplished, per-formed, RV.; AV. &c.; prepared, made ready, ib.; obtained, gained, acquired, placed at hand, AV. iii, 24, 5; well done, proper, good, ŚBr. iv; cultivated, Mn. x, 114; appointed (as a duty), Yājñ. ii, 186; relating or referring to, Yājñ. ii, 210; (as), m., N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4356; of a son of Vasu-deva, Bhp. ix, 24, 45; of a son of Samnati and pupil of Hiranya-nābha, Hariv. 1080; Bhp. xii, 6, 80; of a son of Kṛita-ratha and father of Vibudha, VP.; of a son of Jaya and father of Haryavana, Bhp. ix, 17, 17; of a son of Cyavana and father of Upari-cara, VāyUp.; (am), n. (with *saha* or with instr.) 'done with, away with, enough of, no need of, &c. (e.g. *kṛitam samādheṇa*, away with doubt, Śak.; *kṛi pariḥāseṇa*, enough of jnk-ing, ib.); the past tense, AitBr. v, 1; (dm), n. deed, work, action, RV.; AV.; ŚvetUp.; Mn. &c.; ser-vice done, kind action, benefit (cf. *kṛita-jña* & *-ghna*), MBh. v, 1692; Pañcat.; magic, sorcery, SāmavBr.; consequence, result, L.; aim, Vop. i, 2; stake at a game, RV.; AV.; prize or booty gained in battle, ib.; N. of the die or of the side of a die marked with four points or dots (this is the lucky or winning die), VS. xxx, 18; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (also the collective N. of the four dice in opposition to the fifth die called *kali*, Comm. on VS. x, 28); (hence) the number 'four', VarBṚS.; Sūryas.; N. of the first of the four ages of the world (also called *satya* or 'the golden age', comprehending together with the morning and evening dawn 4800 years of men [Mo.; MBh.; Hariv.] or according to the later conception [Bhp. &c.; Comm. on Mn. i, 69] 4800 years of the gods or 1,728,000 years of men); (e), loc. ind. on account of, for the sake of, for (with gen. or ifc., e.g. *mama kṛite* or *mat-kṛite*, on my account, for me), Yājñ. i, 216; MBh.; R. &c.; (ena), instr. ind., id., MBh.; R. i, 76, 6 & vi, 85, 10. — *kapāṭa*, mfn. deceiving, beguiling. — *kāra*, m., N. of Śiva, Gal. — *kartavya*, mfn. one who has performed what was to be done, one who has done or discharged his duty, Prab. — *karmān*, n. an act that has been accomplished, Subh.; (*kṛitā-k*), mfn. one who has done his work or duty, ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. ix, 3; clever, able, L. — *kāpa*, mfn. one who knows the customary rites, R. ii, 1, 16; — *laru*, m., N. of a work. — *kāma*, mfn. one whose desire is attained, satisfied, R. — *kārin*, mfn. doing again what has been done already, Pat.; doing any work, MBh. i, 551 (= xii, 5307). — *kārya*, n. an attached object, Śak.; (mfn.) one who has obtained his object, Yājñ. ii, 189; R.; Kathās.; one who has no need of another person's aid (instr.), MBh. xiii, 3862; — *lea*, n. the state of having obtained one's

object, Kathās. — **kāla**, m. appointed time, Yājñ. ii, 184; (mfñ.) 'fixed or settled as to time,' sent, deposited &c. for a certain time, Nār.; one who has accomplished a certain time, who has waited a certain time, MBh. ii, 1875. — **kūrcaka**, mfn. tied up as a small bundle or brush. — **kṛitya**, n. what has been done and what is to be done, Up.; (mfñ.) one who has done his duty or accomplished a business, R.; one who has attained any object or purpose, contented, satisfied with (loc., R. vii, 59, 3), AitUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; — **ā**, f. the full discharge of any duty or realisation of any object, accomplishment, success, Mn.; MBh.; KapS. &c.; — **bhāva**, m. id., Naish. vi, 106. — **koṭi**, m., N. of a Kātyāya, L.; of Upavarsha, L. — **kopa**, mfn. one who shows anger, angry, indignant. — **kaṭuka**, mfn. one who engages in sport, playful. — **kraya**, m. one who makes a purchase, a purchaser. — **kriya**, mfn. one who has accomplished any act, W.; one who has fulfilled his duty, W.; one who has performed a religious ceremony, Mn. v, 99; ix, 102. — **krudha**, mfn. one who shows anger, angry, resentful. — **kaṣapa**, mfn. one who waits for the right moment, one who waits impatiently for a person or thing (loc., or acc. with *prati*, or inf., or in comp.; e.g. *kṛita-kṣaṇāham te gamanāṁ prati*, I am waiting impatiently for thy going, R. ii, 29, 15; *te bhūmim gantum kṛita-kṣaṇāḥ*, they are waiting for the time to proceed to the earth, MBh. i, 2505); having leisure, Car. viii, 3; ready at hand, not tarrying or lingering, Car. iii, 8; liable to (in comp.), Comm. on ChUp.; (as), m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 122. — **ghāta-yatna**, mfn. one who makes efforts to slay, trying to kill. — **ghna**, mf(ā)n. 'destroying past services or benefits, unmindful of (services) rendered, ungrateful, Mn.; R. &c.; Brahmap. (sixteen kinds of ungrateful men are enumerated); defeating or rendering vain all previous measures, W.; — **tā**, f. ingratitude, Pañcat.; Sāh.; — **tva**, n. id., MārK. P.; *kṛitaghni-kṛitā*, f. representing as ungrateful, Naish. vi, 85. — **cihna**, mfn. marked, MBh. iii, 280, 35. — **cūḍa**, m. a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed, Mn. v, 58 & 67. — **oṣṭas**, m., N. of a Brāhman, MBh. iii, 985. — **ochandana**, *ānśi*, n. p., N. of a class of metres. — **ochidra**, mfn. having a hole, BhP. iii, 11, 9; (ā), f. the plant *Luffa acutangula*, L. — **janman**, mfn. born, produced, generated. — **jñā**, mf(ā)n. knowing what is right, correct in conduct, MBh. xii, 104, 6; acknowledging past services or benefits, mindful of former aid or favours, grateful, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (as), m. a dog, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; — **tā**, f. gratitude, R.; Pañcat.; — **tva**, n. id.; — **śila**, m., N. of a Prākṛit poet. — **m-jaya**, m. 'conquering the Kṛita age, N. of the seventeenth Vyāsa, Vāyup.; of a prince, BhP. ix, 12, 12. — **tanu-triṣa**, mfn. covered with armour, mailed. — **tīrtha**, mfn. one who has visited holy places, who frequents them, W.; an adviser, one fertile in expedients, W.; 'furnished with a passage,' rendered accessible or easy, Kir. ii, 3. — **trāṇā**, f. the tree *Ficus heterophylla*, L. — **tva**, n. the state of being effected, KātyŚr.; Jaim. iii, 4, 40. — **tvara**, mf(ā)n. making haste, hurrying, Ratnāv. — **dāra**, mfn. married, Mn.; MBh.; R.; (cf. *dāra-kriyā*). — **dāsa**, m. one who offers himself as a servant for a certain time. — **deśa**, mfn. one whose place is fixed, Jaim. — **dyuti**, f., N. of the wife of king Citra-ketu, BhP. vi, 14, 30. — **dvishṭa** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who has shown anger (at the doings of another person), AV. vii, 113, 1. — **dhanvan**, v.l. for *-varman*, q.v. — **dharma**, m. 'one who performs his duty,' N. of a man, VP. — **dharman**, m. id., ib. — **dhi**, mfn. of formed mind, prudent, considerate, Mudr.; learned, educated, Sāh.; determined, resolved on (inf.), Mudr.; Bh. xi, 6, 39. — **dhvanṣa**, mfn. defeated, overpowered, W.; injured, destroyed, W.; (= *ghna*) destroying past transactions, W. — **dhvaj** (*kṛitā*), mfn. furnished with banners, RV. vii, 83, 2. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of a prince (son of Dharmadhvaja), BhP. ix, 13, 19 & 20. — **dhvasta**, mfn. lost after being once possessed or acquired, W. — **nakha**, mfn. one who has cleaned his nails, Kauś. 54. — **nandana**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **nāma**, mfn. named, Hariv. 3436. — **nāśaka**, mfn. (= *ghna*) ungrateful, Hit. — **nāśana**, mfn. id. — **nitya-kriya**, mfn. one who has duly performed his daily religious observances. — **nirpejana**, mfn. one who has performed penance or made expiation, Mn. xi, 190. — **niscaya**, mfn. determined or resolved

on (dat., loc., inf. or in comp.), R. iii, 50, 16; Bhag. ii, 37 &c.; resolute (as speech), Kād.; one who has ascertained anything, sure, certain. — **niscayin**, mfn. one who has formed a resolution, determined, resolved, Pañcat. — **papa**, mf(ā)n. one who has laid a wager (with loc. of the stake), MBh. i, 1203 & 1206. — **parva**, n. (= *-yuga*) the golden age of the world, ShadyBr. — **paścātāpa**, mfn. one who has performed penance, showing regret or penitence. — **puṅkha**, mfn. 'one who has fixed the feathers of his arrows,' skilled in archery, L. — **puṇya**, mf(ā)n. one who has accomplished meritorious acts in a former life, happy, R.; MārK. P. — **pūrva**, mfn. done formerly, Dai.; — **nāśana**, n. the forgetting of past services, ingratitude, Hit. — **pūrvin**, mfn. one by whom anything (acc.) was formerly done, Kād. on Pān. v, 2, 87 & ii, 3, 65. — **paṇṇa**, mfn. one who does a manly act, behaving gallantly. — **prajñā**, mfn. wise, prudent, MBh. v, 1246; Kathās. — **prapāṇa**, mfn. making obeisance, saluting. — **pratikṛita**, n. assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance, MBh. iv, 351; Ragh. xii, 94; retaliation for an assault, R. vi, 91, 10. — **pratiṣṭha**, mfn. one who fulfils a promise or agreement. — **prayatna**, mfn. one who makes effort, active, persevering, Pañcat. (= Hit.). — **prajojana**, mfn. one who has attained his object, Kathās. xiii, 158. — **praharaṇa**, mfn. one who has practised the use of weapons, MBh. v, 5733. — **priya**, mfn. one who has been favoured or pleased, MBh. iii, 166, 14. — **phala**, mfn. 'fruitful,' successful, W.; (ā), f., N. of a plant (= *kola-simbi*), L.; (am), n. consequence of an act, result, W.; N. of a poisonous substance, L. — **bandhu**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. i, 231. — **bāhu**, mfn. laying hands upon, grasping, touching, W. — **buddhi**, mfn. of formed mind, learned, wise, VarBṛS.; KapS. v, 50; (a-k^o) Bhag. xviii, 16; one who has made a resolution, resolved (with dat. [Vikr.] or inf. [Hariv.]), Mn. i, 97 (cf. MBh. v, 110) & vii, 30; Yājñ. i, 354; MBh. &c.; informed of one's duty, one who knows how religious rites ought to be conducted, W. — **brahman** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who has performed his devotions, RV. i, 25, 1; (a deity) towards whom devotion is performed, RV. vi, 20, 3; (a sacrifice) in which prayers are duly offered, RV. vii, 70, 6. — **bhaga**, m., N. of a man (pl. his family), Samskarak. — **bhaya**, mfn. alarmed, apprehensive. — **bhāva**, mfn. one whose mind is directed towards anything (loc.), R. vi, 70, 12. — **bhūta-maitra**, mfn. friendly to all. — **bhūmi**, f. a place ready made, Ap. — **bhojana**, mfn. one who has dined or made a meal. — **maṅgala**, mf(ā)n. blessed, consecrated, SākhGr. i, 12; Suśr.; Kathās.; MārK. P. — **mati**, mfn. one who has taken a resolution, who has resolved upon anything, MBh. xiii, 2211. — **manoratha**, mfn. one whose wishes are fulfilled, R. v, 50, 1. — **mandāra**, m., N. of a man, Rājat. v, 35. — **manyu**, mfn. indignant. — **mārga**, mfn. having a road or path made. — **māla**, m. the spotted antelope, Suśr.; the tree *Cassia fistula*, Suśr.; (ā), f., N. of a river, BhP. v, 19, 18; x, 79, 16. — **mālaka**, m. the spotted antelope, Gal.; the tree *Cassia fistula*, L. — **mukha**, mfn. skilled, clever, L. — **mūlya**, mfn. of a fixed price, Yājñ. ii, 63. — **maitra**, mfn. one who performs friendly acts, friendly. — **ya-jus** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who has uttered the sacrificial formulas, TS. i, 5, 2, 4. — **yajña**, m., N. of a son of Cyavana and father of Upari-cara, Hariv. 1803; VP. — **yaśas**, m., N. of a descendant of Aṅgiras (author of RV. ix, 108, 10 & 11), RAnukr. — **yuga**, n. the first of the four ages of the world, golden age, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Śūryas. (see *kṛita* above); *kṛitayugāya*, Nom. A. °yate, to resemble the golden age, Prātāp. — **yūsha**, m. the juice of pulses prepared with salt and fat, L. — **yogya**, mfn. joining in combat. — **ratha**, m., N. of a grandson of Maru, BhP. ix, 13, 16. — **rava**, mfn. making a cry, sounding, singing. — **ruo**, mfn. splendid, brilliant. — **ruṣa**, mfn. angry, displeased. — **lakṣhaṇa**, mf(ā)n. marked, stamped, branded, Gobh.; MBh.; (a-k^o) Lāty.; noted for good qualities, excellent, amiable; stigmatized, Mn. ix, 239; caused by (in comp.), R. vi, 95, 19; relating to (in comp.), MBh. xiii, 16, 23; Hariv. 5031; (as), m., N. of a man, Hariv. 1940. — **lavana**, n. factitious salt, Vishṇ. — **vat**, mfn. perf. p. P. √ *kṛi*, one who has done or made anything; one who holds the stake at a game (?), Nir. v, 22; (i), f., N. of a river, VP. — **varman**, m., N. of several princes, especially of a son of Hridika and of a son of Kanaka or Dhanaka,

MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of the father of the thirteenth Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇi, L. — **vasati**, mfn. one who has taken up his abode, dwelling, Megh.; Pañcat.; Śānti. — **vāpa**, m. a penitent who has shaven his head and chin, Mn. xi, 108. — **vāpana**, m. id., Mn. xi, 78. — **vikāra**, mfn. any one or anything that has undergone change, altered, changed. — **vikrama**, mfn. displaying valour, making vigorous efforts. — **vikriya**, mfn. = *vikāra*. — **vidya**, mfn. one who has acquired knowledge, well informed, learned, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. — **vilāsa**, m., N. of a man, Śāṅkar. — **vivāha**, mfn. one who has contracted marriage, married. — **vismaya**, mfn. astonished; astonishing. — **virya** (*kṛitā*), mfn. one who is strong or powerful, AV. xvii, 1, 27; (as), m., N. of a prince (son of Kanaka or Dhanaka and father of Arjuna; cf. *kārtavyīra*), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; of a medical teacher, Suśr. — **vṛiddhi**, mfn. (a word) whose (first syllable) has been vṛiddhi. — **vaga**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 320. — **vetana**, mfn. one who receives wages (as a hired servant or labourer), Yājñ. ii, 164. — **vedin**, mfn. (= *-jñā*) one who acknowledges past benefits or services, grateful, Mudr.; Lalit.; observant of propriety, W. — **vśdhaka**, m. a sort of Ghoshā with white flowers, L. — **vedhana**, m. id., Suśr.; (ā), f. = *-chidrā*, L. — **vepathu**, mfn. trembling. — **vesha**, mfn. one who has assumed clothing, attired, decorated, Git. xi, 1; (as), m., 'N. of a man,' see *kārtavya*. — **vyadhana**, mf(ā)n. skilled in piercing, AV. v, 14, 9. — **vyalika**, mfn. annoyed, vexed. — **vṛata**, m., N. of a pupil of Loma-harshaṇa. — **śakti**, mfn. one who puts forth his strength or displays courage. — **śarman**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **śāstra-niṣrama**, mfn. exercised in arms, MBh. i, 5443. — **śilpa**, mfn. one who has learned his art or is skilled in his own trade, Yājñ. ii, 184. — **śobha**, mfn. splendid, brilliant, beautiful, W.; dexterous, W. — **śauca**, mfn. one who has performed purification, purified, free from bodily impurities, Mn.; MBh.; R.; (as or am), m. or n., N. of a locality, MatsyaP. — **śrama**, mfn. one who has made great exertions, painstaking, laborious (with loc. or inf.), MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m., N. of a Muni, MBh. ii, 109. — **śrāma**, for *-śrama*, R. i, 21, 6. — **samsarga**, mfn. brought into contact, united. — **samskāra**, mfn. one who has performed all the purificatory rites, initiated, Mn. ix, 326; Ragh. x, 79; prepared, adorned. — **samkalpa**, mfn. one who has formed a resolution. — **samketa**, mfn. one who has made an agreement or appointment. — **samjña**, mfn. one to whom a sign has been given, Rājat. iv, 221; (pl.) having agreed upon special signs, Mn. vii, 190; initiated (into a plan), MBh. xiv, 588 (a-k^o, neg.). — **samñāha**, mfn. cased in armour. — **samnidhāna**, mfn. = *samsarga*. — **sapatnikā**, f. a woman whose husband has taken another wife, superseded wife, L. — **sampūta**, mfn. = *śāntjālī-pūta*, VārP. — **sambandha**, mfn. connected, allied. — **sa-vya**, mfn. one who has the sacred thread over the left shoulder, Comm. on KātyŚr. — **sapatnikā**, *śānti*, *śāntikā*, f. = *sapatnikā*, L. — **stoma**, m., N. of certain Stomas. — **sthala**, f., N. of an Aparas, TS. iv; MaitrS. ii, 8, 10; (°i) VP. — **sthiti**, mfn. one who has taken up an abode. — **sneha**, mfn. one who shows affection, affectionate. — **smara**, m., N. of a mountain, VP.; — *carita*, n., N. of a work. — **svara**, mfn. having the original accent, Lāty. — **svasty-ayana**, mf(ā)n. blessed or commended to the protection of gods previous to any journey or undertaking, MBh.; R.; BhP. — **svēcchāhāra**, mfn. one who feeds or eats at pleasure. — **hasta**, mfn. one who has exercised his hands, dexterous, skilled (especially in archery), Hariv.; — *tā*, f. dexterity, MBh. iv, 1976; — *va*, ind. in a clever way, MBh. iv, 1843. — **Kṛitākṛita**, mfn. done and not done, done in part but not completed, MBh. xii, 6542 (= 9946); prepared and not prepared, manufactured and not manufactured, MBh. xiii, 2794; Yājñ. i, 286; optional, ĀśvŚr.; ĀśvGr.; indifferent, MBh. xiii, 7612; (*dm*, *ḍ*, n. sg. & du. what has been done and what has not been done, AV. xix, 9, 2; ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 27; KathUp. ii, 14; — *prasaṅgin*, mfn. in Gr. = *nilya*. — **Kṛitākṛitya-sama**, *āś*, m. pl. 'indifferent as to what has been done and what ought to be done,' N. of a sect. — **Kṛitāgama**, mfn. one who has made progress, advanced. — **Kṛitāgams**, mfn. one who has committed an offence, criminal, sinful, AV. xii, 5, 60 & 65; MBh.; Amar.; (a-k^o, neg.) R. i, 7, 13. — **Kṛitā-**

gas-ka, mfn. id., Bhp. x, 88, 29. **Kṛitāgni**, m., N. of a son of Kanaka or Dhanaka, Hariv. 1850; Bhp. ix, 23, 22. **Kṛitāgni-kārya**, m. a Brahman who has offered the usual fire-oblation. **Kṛitāhka**, mfn. marked, branded, Mn. viii, 281; R. ii, 15, 37; numbered, W. **Kṛitāñjali**, mfn. one who joins the hollowed palms in reverence or to solicit a favour (holding the hollowed palms together as if to receive alms or an offering), standing in a reverent or respectful posture, Mn.; MBh.; R.; (as), m. a shrub used in medicine and in magical potions, L.; -*puta*, mfn. joining the palms of the hands for oblation or for holding offerings of water &c., R. i, 39, 9. **Kṛitātithya**, mfn. (ā)n. one who has practised hospitality; one who has received hospitality, regaled, R. iii, 7, 1; Daś. **Kṛitātman**, mfn. one whose spirit is disciplined, MuṇḍUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c. **Kṛitādara**, mfn. (ā)n. one to whom regard or attention has been paid, Kathās. **Kṛitānati**, mfn. one who bends in reverence, hewing, paying homage or respect; one to whom homage is paid, Rājat. v, 215. **Kṛitānana**, mfn. possessing a great experience, Gal. **Kṛitānukara**, mfn. imitating what has been done by another, following another's example, not independent, ŚBr.; KātyŚr. **Kṛitānukūlya**, mfn. compliant, kind, favouring. **Kṛitānukṛita-kārin**, mfn. doing anything before and after, R. vi, 91, 28. **Kṛitānūvyādhā**, mfn. mixed, combined, W. **Kṛitānūsa**, mfn. established practice, custom. **Kṛitānta**, mfn. causing an end, bringing to an end, leading to a decisive termination, Bhp. ix, 6, 13; whose end is action, W.; (as), m. 'the inevitable result of actions done in a past existence,' destiny, fate, R.; Pañcat.; Megh.; Vet.; death personified, N. of Yama (god of death), MārKp.; Hit.; a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, Bhag. xviii, 13; a conclusion, MBh. xii, 218, 27; (in Gr.) a fixed form or name (?), Pat. Introd. (on Vārt. 1) & on Pāṇ. i, 1, i, Vārt. 4; a sinful or inauspicious action, L.; 'closing the week,' Saturday, L.; (ā), f. a kind of medicinal drug or perfume (= *reṣukā*), L.; -*kāḍhura*, m., N. of an Asura, GaṇP.; -*janaka*, 'father of Yama,' N. of the sun, L.; -*saṃtrāsa*, m., N. of a Rākṣha, Kathās. lxxvi, 137. **Kṛitāntara**, mfn. one who has prepared a passage to any object (gen.), Kād. **Kṛitānna**, n. prepared or cooked food, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Mn.; Suśr.; digested food, excrement; (mfn.) eating, W. **Kṛitāpakāra**, mfn. injured, wronged, discomfited, overpowered; doing wrong, offending. **Kṛitāpakṛita**, mfn. done for and against, done well and done wrong, *gaya śāka-pārthivādi*. **Kṛitāpadāna**, mfn. one who has completed a great or noble work. **Kṛitāparādhā**, mfn. one who has committed an offence against (gen.), guilty, culpable, Vikr.; Mālav. **Kṛitābhaya**, mfn. saved from danger or fear, W. **Kṛitābharaṇa**, mfn. adorned. **Kṛitābhisheka**, mfn. one who has performed a religious ablution, R. i, 44, 30; consecrated, inaugurated; (as), m. a prince who has been inaugurated; (ā), f. the consecrated wife of a prince, Gal. **Kṛitābhisaraṇa-vesha**, mfn. attired in the dress of a maiden who goes to meet her lover, Vikr. **Kṛitābhyāsa**, mfn. trained, exercised, practised. **Kṛitāya**, m. the die called Kṛita, Comm. on ChUp. (in the text *kṛitāya* is dat. of 'ta'). **Kṛitāyāsa**, mfn. labouring, suffering. **Kṛitārga**, mfn. received or welcomed by the Argha offering, PārGr.; (as), m., N. of the nineteenth Arhat of the past Utsarpiṇi, L. (v. l. *kṛitārtha*). **Kṛitārta-nāda**, mfn. one who makes cries of pain. **Kṛitārtha**, mfn. (ā)n. one who has attained an end or object or has accomplished a purpose or desire, successful, satisfied, contented, MuṇḍUp.; ŚvetUp.; MBh. &c.; clever, Comm. on L.; (as), m., v. l. for *kṛitārgha*, q. v.; -*tā*, f. accomplishment of an object, success, Ragh. viii, 3; Gīt. v, 19; Kathās.; -*tva*, n. id., Sāh.; *kṛitārthi-kṛi*, to render successful, content, satisfy, Kathās. lxxiv, 125; *ṛthi-karāna*, mfn. rendering successful, Kathās.; *ṛthi-kṛita*, mfn. rendered successful, Dhūrtas.; Amar.; *ṛthi-bhū*, to become successful, be contented, Mālatīm.; *ṛthi-bhūta*, mfn. become successful. **Kṛitārthanāya**, mfn. to be rendered successful, Naish. ix, 51. **Kṛitārthaya**, Nom. P. *yati*, to render successful, content, satisfy, Mālatīm.; Kād.; Śis.; Naish.; Viddh. **Kṛitālakā**, m., N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Comm. on L. **Kṛitālaya**, mfn. one who has taken up his abode in any place (loc. or in comp., e. g. *svarga-k*), an inhabitant of heaven, R.

&c.; (as), m. a dog, L. **Kṛitāloka**, mfn. supplied with light, lighted, W. **Kṛitāvadhāna**, mfn. one who takes care, careful, cautious, attentive. **Kṛitāvadhī**, mfn. having a fixed limit, fixed, appointed, agreed upon; bounded, limited. **Kṛitāvamarsha**, mfn. one who has effaced from recollection; intolerant. **Kṛitāvāsya**, mfn. one who has done all that is necessary. **Kṛitāvāsakthika**, mfn. seated on the hams with the knees tied together or the hips and knees surrounded by a cloth, KātyŚr. **Kṛitāvastha**, mfn. settled, received (as a guest), Ap.; Mn. viii, 60. **Kṛitāvāsa**, m. a lodging, W.; (mfn.) lodging. **Kṛitāsa**, mfn. one who forms hopes, hoping for anything ['despairing,' Comm.], MBh. iii, 31, 37. **Kṛitāsāna**, mfn. one who forms hopes or expectations, hoping, Kād. **Kṛitāsana**, mfn. one who makes a meal, feeding upon. **Kṛitāsana-parigraha**, mfn. one who has taken a seat. **Kṛitāśandana**, nfn. one who has made an attack, assailing, attacking; effacing from recollection (?), W. **Kṛitāstra**, mfn. one who has exercised himself in throwing arrows or other weapons, skilled in archery, MBh.; R.; armed; (as), m., N. of a warrior, MBh. ii, 127; -*tā*, f. consummate skill or proficiency in the use of arms, MBh. i, 5156. **Kṛitāspada**, mfn. one who takes up station or residence or abode; supporting, resting on; governed, ruled. **Kṛitāhaka**, mfn. (fr. *ahan*), one who has performed the daily ceremonies or devotions. **Kṛitāhāra**, *ra*, mfn. one who has eaten food or made a meal. **Kṛitāhvaṇa**, mfn. summoned, called, challenged. **Kṛitārha**, mfn. envious, jealous. **Kṛitomkāra**, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 95) one who has pronounced the holy syllable *om*, Veta. v, 1. **Kṛitoccala**, ind. raised on high (?), cf. *gana svar-ādi* and Pāṇ. v, 4, 57. **Kṛitotsāha**, mfn. one who has made effort, striving. **Kṛitodaka**, mfn. one who has performed his ablutions, MBh. iii, 814 t; one who has offered a libation of water to the dead, MBh.; R. **Kṛitodvāha**, mfn. performing penance by standing with uplifted arms, W.; married, MBh.; R.; Kathās. **Kṛitōmāda**, mfn. one who feigns to be insane, Kathās. xviii, 250. **Kṛitopakāra**, mfn. (ā)n. assisted, befriended, Kum. iii, 73; one who has rendered a service, giving aid, friendly. **Kṛitopacāra**, mfn. served, waited upon. **Kṛitopānayaṇa**, m. one who has been invested with the sacrificial cord, Mn. ii, 108 & 173. **Kṛitopabhogā**, mfn. used, enjoyed. **Kṛitōjas**, m., N. of a son of Kanaka or Dhanaka, Hariv. 1850; Bhp. ix, 23, 22. **Kṛitaka**, mfn. artificial, factitious, done artificially, made, prepared, not produced spontaneously, Nir.; MBh. &c.; not natural, adopted (as a son), MBh. xiii, 2630; Megh.; assumed, simulated, false, MBh.; Pañcat.; Ragh. xviii, 51 &c.; (am or a- in comp.), ind. in a simulated manner, Śis. ix, 83; Kathās.; (as), m., N. of a son of Vasu-deva, Bhp. ix, 24, 47; of a son of Cyavana, VP.; (am), n. a kind of salt (= *viḍ-lavaṇa*), L.; sulphate of copper, L. **Kṛitaya**, Nom. P. *yati* (aor. *acikṛit* or *a-cak*° Vop.), to take the die called Kṛita, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 21. **Kṛitānta**, **kṛitārtha**, &c. See *kṛit*. **Kṛitāvin**, mfn. skilled, Divyāv. 1. **Kṛiti**, *i*, f. the act of doing, making, performing, manufacturing, composing, ŚBr. x; ChUp.; Pañcat.; Kāś. &c.; action, activity, MBh. iii, 12480; Bhāṣhāp.; Tarkas.; creation, work, Vop.; literary work, Mālav.; Ragh.; Pāṇ. vi, 2, 15 r, Kāś.; a house of relics, Divyāv.; 'magic,' see -*kara*; a witch (cf. *kṛitā*), Devim.; a kind of Anushtubh metre (consisting of two Pādas of twelve syllables each and a third Pāda of eight syllables), RPrāt.; another metre (a stanza of four lines with twenty syllables in each), RPrāt.; (hence) the number twenty, VarBr.; a collective N. of the metres *kṛiti*, *prak*°, *āk*°, *vik*°, *saṃk*°, *abhi*°, and *utkṛiti*; a square number, VarBr.; (in ḍram.) confirmation of any obtainment, Sāh.; Daśar.; Prātāpar.; N. of the wife of Samhrāda and mother of Pañca-jana, Bhp. vi, 18, 13; (i), m., N. of several persons, MBh. ii, 320 & 1882; Hariv.; Bhp.; MārKp.; of a pupil of Hiranya-nābha, Vāyup. - **kara**, m. 'practising magic or enchantment,' N. of Rāvaṇa, L.; (cf. *kṛitā-rāvaṇa*). - **mat**, m., N. of a prince (son of Yavi-nara), Bhp. ix, 21, 27. - **ratha**, m., N. of a prince, VP. - **rāta**, m., N. of a prince, R.; VP.; Bhp. - **ro-man**, m., N. of a son of Kṛiti-rāta, R. i, 73, 10 & 11. - **sādhyā-tva**, n. the state of being accomplished by exertion. **Kṛitin**, mfn. one who acts, active, MBh. xii,

8682; xiii, 305; expert, clever, skilful, knowing, learned (with loc. or ifc.), MBh.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; good, virtuous, L.; pure, pious, L.; obeying, doing what is enjoined, W.; one who has attained an object or accomplished a purpose, satisfied, Śak.; Ragh.; Vikr. &c.; (i), m., N. of a son of Cyavana and father of Upari-cara, Bhp. ix, 22, 5; N. of a son of Saṃnatimat, ib. 21, 28. **Kṛiti-tva**, n. the state of one who has attained any object, Kathās. **Kṛiti**, in comp. for *ti*. - **suta**, m. 'the son of Kṛiti (= Kṛiti)', N. of Ruci-parvan, MBh. vii, 1177. **Kṛite**, **kṛitena**, loc. instr. ind., see s. v. *kṛit*. **Kṛiteya**, *us*, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva, VP. **Kṛiteyaka**, *as*, m. id., Bhp. ix, 20, 4. **Kṛitā**, mfn. working well, able to work, skilful, clever, an artificer or mechanic, artist, RV.; (us), m., N. of a Rishi (author of RV. viii, 79), RAnukr. **Kṛitya**, mfn. 'to be done or performed,' (am), n. ind. anybody (gen.) is concerned about (instr.), Mṛicch.; practicable, feasible, W.; right, proper to be done, MBh.; R. &c.; one who may be seduced from allegiance or alliance, who may be bribed or hired (as an assassin), Rājat. v, 247; (in med.) to be treated or attended with (in comp.), Suśr.; (as), m. (scil. *pratyaya*) the class of affixes forming the fut. p. Pass. (as *lavaya*, *aniya*, *ya*, *elima*, &c.), Pāṇ.; a kind of evil spirit (named either with or without the addition of *yakṣa*, *mānuṣya*, *asura*, &c.), Buddh. (perhaps v. l. for *tyā* below); (ā), f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 100) action, act, deed, performance, achievement, AV. v, 9, 8; Mn. xi, 125; MBh. xii, 3837; (with gen. *ruja*) ill usage or treatment, Mn. xi, 67; magic, enchantment, AV. &c.; (especially personified) a kind of female evil spirit or sorceress, RV. x, 85, 28 & 29; VS. &c.; a female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes, L.; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 18; (am), n. what ought to be done, what is proper or fit, duty, office, Mn.; R. &c.; action, business, performance, service, Śak.; Sarvad. &c.; purpose, end, object, motive, cause, MBh. &c. - **kalpa-taru**, m., N. of a work on jurisprudence. - **kalpa-druma**, m. id. - **kalpa-latā**, f., N. of a work by Vācaspati-niśra. - **kau-mudī**, f., N. of a work. - **ointā**, f. thinking of any possibility, Nyāyam. - **cintāmaṇi**, m., N. of a work by Śiva-rāma. - **jñā**, mfn. one who knows what is to be done, learned. - **tattva**, n. 'the true nature of duty or obligation,' N. of a work. - **tama**, n. anything most proper or fit, MBh. - **tā**, f. seduction from allegiance or alliance, Suśr. - **pradipa**, m., -**mañjari**, f., -**mahārpaṇa**, m., -**ratna**, n., -**ratnākara**, m., -**ratnāvali**, f., -**rāja**, m., N. of works. - **vat**, mfn. having any business, engaged in any occupation, MBh. i, 5153 ff.; having any request, MBh. iii, 270, 6; wanting, longing for (instr.), R. vii, 92, 15; having the power to do something (loc.), R. iii, 75, 66. - **vartman**, n. the right way or manner in which any object is to be effected. - **vid**, mfn. knowing duty, Daś. - **vidhi**, m. the way to do anything, rule, precept. - **śeṣha**, mfn. one who has left some work to be done, who has not finished his task, Bhp. iii, 2, 14. - **sāra**, m. 'essence of what is to be done,' N. of a work. **Kṛityākṛitya**, n. what is to be done and what is not to be done, right and wrong, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Sāh. **Kṛityakā**, f. an enchantment, witch, woman who is the cause of injury or destruction, Nal. xiii, 29. **Kṛityā**, f. of *kṛitya*, q. v. - **kṛit**, mfn. practising magic or sorcery, bewitching, AV. - **dūṣhaṇa**, mfn. (ā)n. counteracting magic, destroying its effect, AV. - **dūṣhi**, mfn. id., AV. ii, 4, 6. - **rāvaṇa**, m., N. of a work, Sāh. - **rūpa** (*tyā*), mfn. looking like a phantom, ŚBr. iv. **Kṛityāstra**, n., N. of a Mantra, Tantr. **Kṛitrima**, mfn. (ā)n. made artificially, factitious, artificial, not naturally or spontaneously produced, RV.; AV. &c.; falsified, Yājñ. ii, 247; Kathās.; not natural, adopted (as a son), Mn.; Yājñ. ii, 131; MBh.; Kathās.; assumed, simulated; not necessarily connected with the nature of anything, adventitious, Pañcat.; (as), m. incense, olibanum, L.; an adopted son, L.; (am), n. a kind of salt (the common Bit Noben, or Bit Lavan [*viḍ-lavaṇa*], obtained by cooking), L.; a kind of perfume (= *javādā*), L.; sulphate of copper (used as a collyrium), L.; (ā), f. a channel, Gal. - **tā**, f. shrewdness, cunningness, Mcar. - **tva**, n. the being made, factitiousness. - **dhūpa**, m. incense, olibanum, L. - **dhūpaka**, m. compound perfume (containing ten or eighteen ingredients). - **putra**, m. an adopted son, W. - **pu-**

traka, m. a doll, Kum. i, 29; (*ikā*), f. id., Kathās. xxiv, 29. — **bhūmi**, f. an artificial floor, W. — **mitra**, n. an acquired friend (on whom benefits have been conferred or from whom they have been received), Yājñ. Sch. — **ratna**, n. 'false jewel,' glass, Npr. — **vana**, n. a plantation, park. — **śatru**, m. an acquired enemy, W. **Kṛitrimāri**, m. id., Comm. on Yājñ. **Kṛitrimārti**, mfn. feigning to be low-spirited, Daś. **Kṛitrimōḍāsina**, m. an acquired neutral, Comm. on Yājñ.

Kṛitrimaka, as, m. olibanum, Gal.

Kṛitvan, mf(=var)n. causing, effecting (ifc.), Lāty; active, busy, RV. viii, 24, 25; ix, 65, 23; x, 144, 3; (*it*), Ved. f. pl. (= *kṛityās*) the magic powers, AV. iv, 18, 1.

Kṛitvari, f. of *kṛitvan*, q. v.

Kṛitvas, ind. at the end of a numeral or numeral adjective, = fold, times (e.g. *daśa-kṛitvas*, ten times; *bahu-kṛ*, many times; *pañca-kṛ*, fivefold, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 64). In the Veda *kṛitvas* is used as a separate word (e.g. *bhūri kṛ*, many times, RV. iii, 18, 4; *pañca kṛ*, TS. vi) but according to Pāṇ. v, 4, 17 & 20 (Vop. vii, 70) it is only an affix, and it is so used in classical Sanskrit; it was originally an acc. pl. fr. *kṛitu*, formed by the affix *tu* fr. √1. *kṛi*; (cf. also *kṛit* in *sakṛit*.)

Kṛitvā, ind. p. having done, see s. v. √1. *kṛi*.

Kṛitvāya, 1. **kṛitvā**, ind. p. See ib.

2. **kṛitvā**, f. N. of a daughter of Śuka (wife of Anuha [Nipa] and mother of Brahma-datta), Hariv. 981 & 1242; BhP. ix, 21, 25.

Kṛitvāy, mfn. one who is able to perform anything, strong, efficacious, RV.; having accomplished many deeds, exerting one's power, RV.

Kṛiyamāṇa, mfn. (pr. Pass. p.) being done &c.

कृ 2. *kṛi*, cl. 3. P. p. *cakṛāt* (Pot. 2. sg. *ca-kṛiyās*; aor. 1. sg. *akāṛsham* [AV. vii, 7, 1] or *akāṛisham* [RV. iv, 39, 6]), to make mention of, praise, speak highly of (gen.), RV.; AV.: Intens. (1. sg. *cakṛami*, 1. pl. *cakṛāma*, 3. pl. *cakṛan*; Impv. 2. sg. *cakṛitāḥ* & *cakṛidhi*; aor. 3. sg. *ā. cākṛiṣhe*, id., RV.; AV.; (cf. *kāṛi*, *kīṛi*, *kīrti*.)

कृ 3. *kṛi*, to injure, &c. See √2. *kṛi*.

2. **kṛita**, mfn. injured, killed, L.; (cf. 2. *kīṛṇa*.)
2. **kṛiti**, is, f. hurt, hurting, injuring, L.; (*is*), m. or f. a kind of weapon, sort of knife or dagger, RV. i, 168, 3.

कृक *kṛika*, as, m. the throat, larynx, L. (cf. *kṛikāṭa*); the navel, Comm. on Uṇ. i, 6. — **dā-āṭ**, m. or f. a kind of evil spirit ['one who hurts or injures,' Śāy.], RV. i, 29, 7.

कृकण *kṛikaṇa*, as, m. a kind of partridge (commonly Kaṛ, *Perdix sylvatica*, cf. *kṛikara* & *krakara*), L.; a worm, L.; = *āya-sthāna*, *gaṇa śundikāddi*; N. of a man, VP.; of a locality, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 145.

Kṛikaṇīya, mfn. coming from *Kṛikaṇa*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 145.

Kṛikaṇsyu, us, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh. i, 3700; Hariv.

कृकण्डक *kṛikaṇḍhaka*, as, m., N. of a venomous animal, Car. vi, 23.

कृकदाशू *kṛika-dāśū*. See *kṛika*.

कृकर *kṛikara*, as, m. a kind of partridge (= *kṛikaṇa*, q. v.), SāmavBr.; R. iv, 50, 2; a kind of pepper (Piper Chaba), L.; the fragrant oleander tree (?), L.; one of the five vital airs (that which assists in digestion), Vedāntas; N. of Śiva, L.; (*ā*), f. long pepper, L.

Kṛikala, as, m. (= *ḥkara*) a kind of partridge, R. vii, 53, 19; one of the five vital airs; (*ā*), f. (= *kṛikara*) long pepper, L.

कृकलास *kṛikalāsa*, as, m. a lizard, chameleon, MaitrS.; VS.; ŚBr. &c. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. — **tva**, n. the state of a chameleon, MBh. xiii, 332. — **āpikā**, f., N. of a mystical work.

Kṛikalāsaka, as, m. = *lāsa*, MBh. xiii, 736; Suśr.

कृकवाकु *kṛikavāku*, us, m. a cock, VS.; AV.; MaitrS. &c.; a peacock, R. ii, 28, 10; a lizard, chameleon (= *kṛikalāsa*), L.; (*us*), f. a hen, Pāṇ.

iv, 1, 66, Vārtt. — **dhvaja**, m. 'having a cock in his banner,' N. of Kārttikeya, L.

कृकषा *kṛikashā*, f. a kind of bird (= *kaṇ-kaṇa-hārikā*), PārGr. i, 19.

कृकाट *kṛikāṭa*, am, n. the joint of the neck, AV. ix, 7, 1; (*ī*), f. id., VarBrS. li, 9.

Kṛikāṭaka, am, n. the neck, L.; a part of a column, R.; VarBrS.; (*ikā*), f. the joint of the neck, Suśr.

कृकालिका *kṛikālikā*, f. a kind of bird, Pāṇ. cat.

कृकिन् *kṛikin*, ī, m., N. of a mythical king, Buddh.

कृकुलास *kṛikulāsa*, v. l. for *kṛikalā*, L.

कृच्छ्र *kṛicchra*, mf(ā)n. (perhaps fr. √*kṛi*ś, and connected with *kāṣṭha*), causing trouble or pain, painful, attended with pain or labour, MBh.; R.; Pāṇ. cat.; Suśr.; being in a difficult or painful situation, R. ii, 78, 14; bad, evil, wicked, W.; (*am*), ind. miserably, painfully, with difficulty, R. iv, 22, 7; (*as*, *am*), m. n. difficulty, trouble, labour, hardship, calamity, pain, danger (often ifc., e.g. *vana-vāsa-kṛ*, the difficulties of living in a forest; *mūtra-kṛ*, q. v.; *artha-kṛicchreshu*, in difficulties, in a miserable situation, MBh. iii, 65; Nal. xv, 3; *prāṇa-kṛicchra*, danger of life, MBh. ii, 6; BhP.), RV. x, 52, 4; Nir.; AitBr. &c.; ischury (= *mūtra-kṛ*), L.; bodily mortification, austerity, penance, Gaut.; Mn. &c.; a particular kind of religious penance, Mn.; Yājñ.; (*as*), m., N. of Vishnu, MBh. xii, 12864; (*ena* or *a-* in comp.), instr. ind. with difficulty, with great exertion, painfully, hardly, scarcely, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 33; R.; Suśr. &c. (*alpa-kṛicchrena*, 'easily,' SaddhP.); (*ār*), abl. ind. id., MBh.; R. &c.; (in comp. with a perf. Pass. p., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 39; vi, 3, 2.) — **kāra-man**, n. a difficult act, difficulty, labour, Kathās.

— **kāla**, m. a season of difficulty or of danger, MBh. i. — **kṛit**, mfn. undergoing a penance, Yājñ. iii, 328. — **gata**, mfn. undergoing trouble or misery, suffering pain, distressed, MBh.; R.; Bhartṛ.; undergoing a penance, MBh. — **tas**, ind. with difficulty, MBh. iii, 2036. — **tā**, f. painful or dangerous state (especially in disease), Suśr. — **dāśaśa-rātra**, m., N. of a penance lasting twelve days, Āp. — **patita**, mfn. fallen into distress, Kathās. — **prāṇa**, mfn. one whose life is in danger, hardly supporting life, MBh.; R.; BhP.; breathing with difficulty, W. — **bhāj**, mfn. encompassed with pain and distress, MBh. ii, 15, 2. — **bhojin**, mfn. undergoing austerities, MBh. xii, 1247. — **mūtra-purisha-tva**, n. difficulty in evacuating the bladder and intestines, Suśr. — **rūpa**, mfn. in difficulties, MBh. iii, 34, 13. — **śas**, ind. with difficulty, scarcely, Kath. xxv, 2. — **samvatsara**, m., N. of a penance lasting one year, Āp. — **sādhyā**, mfn. to be done with difficulty, Mear.; curable with difficulty, Suśr. — **Kṛicchrātikṛicchra**, m., N. of a penance (taking no sustenance but water for 3, 9, 12, or 21 days), Gaut. xxvi, 20; Yājñ. iii, 321; (*aw*), m. du. the ordinary and the extraordinary penance, Gaut. xix, 20; Mn. xi, 208. — **Kṛicchrān-mukta**, mfn. freed from trouble, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 39 & vi, 3, 2. — **Kṛicchrāpta**, mfn. gained with difficulty. — **Kṛicchrābda**, m. = *kṛicchra-samvatsara*, Gaut. — **Kṛicchrārī**, m. 'enemy of pain,' removing ischury, N. of a plant (a species of Bilva), L. — **Kṛicchrārāda**, m. an inferior penance lasting only six days, Āp. — **Kṛicchrī** — **√bhū**, to become embarrassed, ChUp. v, 3, 7. — **Kṛicchra-śrit**, mfn. undergoing danger, RV. vi, 75, 9. — **Kṛicchrōmāla**, m. a disease of the eye-lids, ŚārngS.

Kṛicchrāya, Nom. A. 'yate (*gaṇa sukhādi*), to feel pain &c., ApŚr.; to have wicked designs, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 14, Kāś.; (Bhaṭṭ. xvii, 76.)

Kṛicchrin, mfn. encompassed with difficulties, being in trouble, feeling pain, *gaṇa sukhādi*; (*a-kṛ*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 130.)

कृद *kṛid*, v. l. for 1. *kūd*, q. v.

कृणञ *kṛiṇaṇja*, for *kuṇ*, q. v.

कृणु *kṛiṇu*, us, m. a painter, L.

कृणुष्वपानवती *kṛiṇushva-pāṇa-vatī*, yas, f. pl., N. of the verses RV. iv, 4, 1 ff., ĀpŚr.

Kṛiṇushva-pāṇīyā, ās, f. pl. id., ib., Comm.

कृत् 2. *kṛit*, cl. 6. P. *kṛintāti*, ep. also *Ā. kṛite* and cl. 1. P. *kartati* (perf. *cakarta*, and

fut. *kartayati* or *kartishyēti*, 1st fut. *kartitā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 57; Subj. *kṛintāti*; aor. *akartit*, Ved. 2. sg. *akṛitas*, to cut, cut in pieces, cut off, divide, tear asunder, destroy, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *kartayati*, id., Pāṇ. cat.: Desid. *cikartishati* or *cikṛitsati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 57; [cf. *keṭipā*, *kaṭipā*; Lith. *kertu*, inf. *kirsti*, 'to cut'; Slav. *korjati*, 'to split'; Lat. *curtus*, *cutter*; Hlib. *ceartaighim*, 'I prune, trim, cut'; *cuire*, 'a knife.')

Kṛitā, f. an abyss, RV. ii, 35, 5.

1. **Kṛitta**, mfn. cut, cut off, divided, MBh. &c. (*d-kṛitta-nābhi*, 'one whose navel string is not cut,' ŚBr. xiv). — **ruhā**, f. the plant *Cocculus cordifolius*, L.

Kṛitti, is, f. skin, hide, RV. viii, 90, 6; VS.; AV.; a garment made of skin (fr. √3. *kṛit* ?), Nir. v, 22; the hide or skin on which the religious student sits or sleeps, &c. (usually the skin of an antelope), W.; the birch tree, L.; the bark of the birch tree (used for writing upon, for making hooka pipes, &c.), W.; (= *kṛittikā*) one of the lunar mansions (the Pleiads), L.; a house, Naigh. iii, 4 (probably with reference to RV. viii, 90, 6; but cf. *kutī*); food, Nir. v, 22; fame (*yaśas*), ib.; [cf. Hlib. *cort*; Lat. *cortex*.] — **patṛi**, f. a species of Karañja, Gal.

— **ratha**, m., N. of a prince, R. i, 73, 8 & 9. — **vāsa**, m. = *vāśas*, in comp. *śāṅgāra-linga*, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. — **vāśas** (*kṛitti*-), m. 'covered with a skin,' N. of Rudra-Śiva, VS. iii, 61; MBh.; Kum.; Mālav.; (*āś*), f., N. of Durgā, Hariv. 3285. **Kṛitty-adhivāśā**, m. a skin used as a garment, TBr. iii, 9, 20, 1.

Kṛittikā, ās, f. pl. (rarely sg., MBh. iii, 1464; BhP. vi, 14, 30), N. of a constellation (the Pleiads, originally the first, but in later times the third lunar mansion, having Agni as its regent; this constellation, containing six stars, is sometimes represented as a flame or as a kind of razor or knife; for their oldest names see TS. iv, 4, 5, 1; in mythol. the six Kṛittikās are nymphs who became the nurses of the god of war, Kārttikeya), AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; white spots, VarBrS. lxxv, 5, Sch.; a vehicle, cart, ŚBr. xiii, Sch. — **ḥjā** (*ḥkṛā*), mfn. having white spots, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2, 4; KātyŚr. — **piñjara**, mfn. red with white spots, Hcar. — **bhava**, m. 'being in the lunar mansion Kṛittikā,' N. of the moon, L. — **sambhava**, m. id., Gal. — **auta**, m. 'son of the Kṛittikās,' N. of Skanda or Kārttikeya (the nymphs called Kṛittikās being his foster-mothers), L.

Kṛintātra, am, n. a section, shred, chip, RV. x, 27, 23; AitBr.; (ifc. *īṛd*, ŚBr. xii); (= *kṛitā*) an abyss (?), RV. x, 80, 20; ŚāṅkhBr.; a plough, Uṇ. iii, 108.

Kṛintana, am, n. cutting, cutting off, dividing, BhP. iii, 30, 28 & vi, 2, 46; (cf. *tantu*, *śirāḥ*.)

Kṛintta-vicakṣhaṇā, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. √2. *kṛit*), *gaṇa mayūra-vyāṇsakādi*.

Kṛinddhi-vicakṣhaṇā, f. (Impv. 2. sg.), ib.

कृत् 3. *kṛit*, cl. 7. P. *kṛintāti* (impf. 3. pl. *ḍkṛintan*), to twist threads, spin, AV.; TS. ii; ŚBr. iii; MaitrS. = *TāndyaBr.* (Nir. iii, 21); to wind (as a snake), AV. i, 27, 2 (pr. p. f. *kṛintatī*); to surround, encompass, attire, Dhātup. xxix, 10.

Kṛitād-vasu, mfn. distributing goods (?), RV. viii, 31, 9.

2. **Kṛitta**, mfn. surrounded, attired, L.

कृता *kṛitā*. See √2. *kṛit*.

कृतान *kṛitānta*, *kṛitārtha*. See p. 303, col. 2.

Kṛitāvin, *kṛitī*, 'tin, &c. See ib.

कृत् 1. & 2. *kṛitta*. See √2. & 3. *kṛit*.

कृत्ति *kṛitti*, *kṛittikā*. See √2. *kṛit*.

कृत् *kṛitnū*, *kṛitya*. See √1. *kṛi*.

Kṛitrima, *kṛitvan*, *kṛitvas*, &c. See ib.

कृत् *kṛitsa*, am, n. entire, whole, L.; water, Uṇ. iii, 66.

Kṛitanā, mf(ā)n. (rarely used in pl., R. iv, 43, 64) all, whole, entire, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a man; (*am*), n. water, L.; the flank or hip, W.; the belly, L. — **kāraka**, mfn. what everybody is able to do, MBh. iii, 283, 25. — **gata**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Karaṇḍ. — **tara**, mfn. more complete in number, AitAr. — **tā** (*kṛitsnā*), f. totality, completeness, ŚBr. — **tva**, n. id., Kathās. — **vid**, mfn. omniscient, Bhag. iii, 29. — **vītā**, mfn. completely covered or mailed, TS. iv. — **vṛita**, mfn. completely covered, ŚBr. iii. — **śas**, ind. wholly, entirely, altogether, Mu.

58); (cf. *ūrdhva-kṛ*). **क्रिषान्व-वत्**, mfn. decorated with pearls, RV. i, 126, 4.

क्रिषानि, mfn. = *anv-vat*, RV. vii, 18, 23.

कृशर *kṛśara*, for *kṛśara*, q. v.

कृशल *kṛśalā*, f. the hair of the head, L.

कृशाकु *kṛśaku*, us, m. heating, W.; grieving, W.

कृशानवक *kṛśānavaka*. See *°nuka*.

क्रिषन्, us, m. (fr. *√kṛi* for *kṛi*?), 'bending the bow,' N. applied to a good archer (connected with *astri*, 'an archer,' though sometimes used alone; *Kṛiṣṇu*, according to some, is a divine being, in character like Rudra or identified with him; armed with the lightning he defends the 'heavenly' Soma from the hawk, who tries to steal and bear it from heaven to earth), RV. i, 27; AitBr. iii, 26; N. of Agni or fire, VS. v, 31; Śākh-Śr. vi, 12, 3; (hence) *kr*, Sufr.; Ragh.; Kum.; Bhartṛ; N. of Viṣṇu, VarBṛS. xliii, 54; of a Gandharva; Plombago zeylanica, L. — **ga**, m. Naravelia zeylanica, Npr. — **retas**, m. 'whose senile virile is fire,' N. of Śiva, L.

क्रिषानुका or **°navaka** [Gaṇar. 436, Sch.], mfn. containing the word *Kṛiṣṇu*, g. *goshad-ādi*.

कृष 1. *kṛi*ṣ, cl. 1. P. *kārshati*, rarely *Ā*. *te* (perf. *cakarsha*, 2. sg. *°shitha*, Pān. vii, 2, 62, Kāś.; fut. *karkshyati* or *krakshy*; *kṛi*ṣhishy°, Divyāv. xvii; *karkshā* or *krakshā*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kāś.; aor. *akṛi*ṣhat [or *akār*ṣhī] or *akṛā*ṣhī, iii, 1, 44, Vārtt. 7; inf. *krashṭum*, to draw, draw to one's self, drag, pull, drag away, tear, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; to lead or conduct (as an army), MBh.; to bend (a bow), Ragh. v, 50; to draw into one's power, become master of, overpower, Mn. ii, 215; MBh. iv, 20; R.; Pāñcat.; to obtain, Mn. iii, 66; to take away anything (acc.) from any one (acc.), Vop. v, 8; to draw or make furrows, plough, RV. viii, 22, 6; 1.35. v, 1, 4; Vait. (Ā). R. iii, 4, 12; BhP. (ind. p. *kṛi*ṣhīṣā): cl. 6. P. *Ā*. *kṛi*ṣhātī, *te* (p. *kṛi*ṣhāt), to draw or make furrows, plough, RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; *Ā*. to obtain by ploughing, AV. xii, 2, 16; to travel over, MBh. iii, 160; 11. Caus. *kārshayati*, to draw, drag, RV. x, 119, 11 (aor. 1. sg. *acikṛisham*); R.; Mjicch.; to draw or tear out, MBh. iii, 2307; to pull to and fro, cause pain, torture, torment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; 'to plough,' see *kārshita*: Intens. (pr. p. & Subj. 3. sg. *cār*ṣhīṣhat; impf. 3. pl. *acār*ṣhīṣhur) to plough, RV.; AV.; *cār*ṣhīṣyate or Ved. *kār*ṣhī, to plough repeatedly, Pān. vii, 4, 64; [cf. Lith. *karsau*, *pliesau*; Russ. *česhu*; Lat. *verro*, *vello*; Goth. *fah*.]

2. **क्रिष**, mfn. See *kaṣya-kṛ*.

क्रिषा, as, m. a ploughshare, Gal.

क्रिषाका, as, m. a ploughman, husbandman, farmer, Cāp.; a ploughshare, L.; an ox, L.; (*ikā*), f. cultivation of the soil, Cāp.

क्रिषह्णा, mfn. (pr. p. *Ā*.) ploughing (ifc.), Yājñ. ii, 150; (as), m. a ploughman, farmer, Gal.

क्रिषह्यन्, mfn. ploughing (as an ox), AV. Paipp. ix, 2, 5.

क्रिषि, īs, f. (exceptionally pl., VS. iv, 10; Subh.) ploughing, cultivation of the soil, agriculture (one of the Vṛttis of a Vaiśya, Viṣhp.), RV.; VS. &c.; the cultivation of the soil personified, ŚBr. xi; the harvest, Yājñ. i, 275; Dhūrtas.; the earth (= *bhū*), MBh. v, 2563. — **kara**, m. a ploughman, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ. — **karmān**, n. agriculture, Pāñcat. — **karmānta**, n. id., Kāraṇḍ.; Lalit. — **kṛit**, m. = *kara*, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ. — **grāma**, m. an agricultural village, Lalit. — **jīvin**, m. = *kara*, VarBṛS. — **tantra**, āni, n. pl. the fruits of the field, MBh. ii, 5, 117. — **dvishṭa**, m. 'hated by ploughmen,' a kind of sparrow, L. — **phala**, n. harvest, Megh. 16. — **bhāgin**, m. = *kara*, Hcat. — **rata**, m. id., VarBṛS. — **loha**, n. 'plough-metal,' iron, L. — **samṣṭita** (*°shī*-), mfn. stirred up by ploughing, AV. x, 5, 34. — **samgraha**, m., N. of a work (said to be written by Parāśara). — **sevā**, f. agriculture, W.

क्रिषिका, as, m. (Up. ii, 41) a cultivator of the soil, husbandman, L.; the ploughshare, L.

क्रिषि, f. (= *°shī*) field, MBh. i, 7207. — **bala**, m., N. of a sage, MBh. ii, 295.

क्रिषिवला, as, m. (Pān. v, 2, 112; vi, 3, 118) a cultivator of the soil, husbandman, Mn. ix, 38 & x, 90; Yājñ.; MBh. ii, 210 &c.

क्रिषिष, mfn. drawn &c. (ifc.), Ragh.; Śak. &c.; ploughed or tilled (ifc.), Pāñcat. &c.; (*ās* or *ām*), m. or n. cultivated ground, ŚBr. v; (*as*), m. 'lengthened,' N. of a particular note (in music), TPrāt. — **ja**, mfn. grown in cultivated ground, cultivated (as plants), Mn. xi, 144. — **pacyā**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 114) ripening in cultivated ground, sown or ripening after ploughing (as rice &c.), cultivated (as plants), VS. xviii, 14; TāṇḍyaBr.; BhP. vii, 12, 18. — **pākya**, mfn. id., L. — **phala**, n. the product of a harvest, Yājñ. ii, 158. — **bhūmi-jā**, f. (for *kṛi*ṣṇa-bh°?) a kind of grass, L. — **mati-√kṛi** (fr. *matya*), to plough and harrow, HPari. ii, 357. — **rādhi** (*kṛi*ṣhīd-), mfn. successful in agriculture, AV. viii, 10, 24. — **sami-√kṛi** = **mati-√kṛi**, Śiś. xii, 21; *°mi-kṛi*, mfn. ploughed and harrowed, Pān. ii, 1, 49, Kāś. **क्रिषिषोपा**, mfn. sown on cultivated ground, MBh. xiii, 4702.

क्रिषिषी, ayas, f. pl. (once only sg., RV. iv, 41, 1) men, races of men (sometimes with the epithet *mānushis* [i, 59, 5 & vi, 18, 2] or *nāhushis* [vi, 46, 7] or *mānavis* [AV. iii, 24, 3]; cf. *carshant*; originally the word may have meant cultivated ground, then an inhabited land, next its inhabitants, and lastly any race of men; Indra and Agni have the N. *rājā* or *pāti*ḥ *kṛi*ṣhīṇām; the term *pāti*ḥ *kṛi*ṣhīṇām, perhaps originally designating the five Āryan tribes of the Yādus, Turvaśas, Druhyus, Anus, & Pūrus, comprehends the whole human race, not only the Āryan tribes), RV.; AV.; (*is*), f. ploughing, cultivating the soil, L.; attracting, drawing, L.; 'harvest,' the consequences (*karma-kṛ*), Naish. vi, 100; (*is*), m. a teacher, learned man or Paṇḍit, Hariv. 3588; SkandaP. — **prā**, mfn. pervading the human race, RV. iv, 38, 9. — **hān**, mfn. subduing nations, ix, 71, 2. **क्रिषिष्य-ojas**, mfn. overpowering men, vii, 82, 9.

क्रिष्या, mfn. to be ploughed, Ragh. ix, 80; pulled to and fro, R. (ed. Gorr.) ii, 61, 24.

कृषानु *kṛi*ṣhānu, for *kṛi*ṣhānu, q. v., L., Sch.

कृषकर *kṛi*ṣhkara, as, m., N. of Śiva, L.

कृषा 1. *kṛi*ṣhā, mf(ā)n. black, dark, dark-blue (opposed to *svetā*, *tuklā*, *rōhita*, and *arunā*), RV.; AV. &c.; wicked, evil, Vop. vii, 83; (*as*), m. (with or without *jaksha*) the dark half of the lunar month from full to new moon, Mn.; Yājñ.; Bhag.; Sufr.; the fourth or Kali-yuga, L.; (*kṛi*ṣhās), m. black (the colour) or dark-blue (which is often confounded with black by the Hindūs), L.; the antelope, RV. x, 94, 5; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; BhP.; a kind of animal feeding on carrion, AV. xi, 2, 2 (*kṛi*ṣhā); the Indian cuckoo or Kokila (cf. R. ii, 52, 2), L.; a crow, L.; Carissa Carandas, L.; N. of one of the poets of the RV. (descended from Āngiras), RV. viii, 85, 3 & 4; ŚākhBr. xxx, 9; (a son of Devaki and pupil of Ghorā Āngiras) ChUp. iii, 17, 6; N. of a celebrated Avatār of the god Viṣṇu, or sometimes identified with Viṣṇu himself [MBh. v, 2563; xiv, 1589 ff.; Hariv. 2359 &c.] as distinct from his ten Avatārs or incarnations (in the earlier legends he appears as a great hero and teacher [MBh.; Bhag.]; in the more recent he is deified, and is often represented as a young and amorous shepherd with flowing hair and a flute in his hand; the following are a few particulars of his birth and history as related in Hariv. 3304 ff. and in the Purāṇas &c.: Vasu-deva, who was a descendant of Yadu and Yayāti, had two wives, Rohiṇi and Devaki; the latter had eight sons of whom the eighth was Kṛiṣṇa; Kaṣya, king of Mathurā and cousin of Devaki, was informed by a prediction that one of these sons would kill him; he therefore kept Vasu-deva and his wife in confinement, and slew their first six children; the seventh was Balarama who was saved by being abstracted from the womb of Devaki and transferred to that of Rohiṇi; the eighth was Kṛiṣṇa who was born with black skin and a peculiar mark on his breast; his father Vasu-deva managed to escape from Mathurā with the child, and favoured by the gods found a herdsman named Nanda whose wife Yaśo-dā had just been delivered of a son which Vasu-deva conveyed to Devaki after substituting his own in its place. Nanda with his wife Yaśo-dā took the infant Kṛiṣṇa and settled first in Gokula or Vraja, and afterwards in Vṛndāvana, where Kṛiṣṇa and Bala-rāma grew up together, roaming in the woods and joining in

the sports of the herdsmen's sons; Kṛiṣṇa as a youth contested the sovereignty of Indra, and was victorious over that god, who descended from heaven to praise Kṛiṣṇa, and made him lord over the cattle [Hariv. 3787 ff.; 7456 ff.; VP.]; Kṛiṣṇa is described as sporting constantly with the Gopis or shepherdesses [Hariv. 4078 ff.; 8301 ff.; VP.; Gīt.] of whom a thousand became his wives, though only eight are specified, Rādhā being the favourite [Hariv. 6694 ff.; 9177 ff.; VP.]; Kṛiṣṇa built and fortified a city called Dvārakā in Gujārāt, and thither transported the inhabitants of Mathurā after killing Kaṣya; Kṛiṣṇa had various wives besides the Gopis, and by Rukmiṇī had a son Pradyumna who is usually identified with Kāma-deva; with Jains, Kṛiṣṇa is one of the nine black Vasu-devas; with Buddhists he is the chief of the black demons, who are the enemies of Buddha and the white demons; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2559; of an Asura, Hariv. 12936; Śay. on RV. i, 101, 1; of a king of the Nāgas, MBh. ii, 360; Divyāv. ii; of Arjuna (the most renowned of the Pāṇḍu princes, so named apparently from his colour as a child), MBh. iv, 1389; of Vyāsa, MBh.; Hariv. 11089; of Hārīta, see *-hārīta*; of a son of Śuka by Pivart (teacher of the Yoga), Hariv. 980 ff.; of a pupil of Bharad-vāja, Kathās. vii, 15; of Havir-dhāna, Hariv. 83; VP.; BhP. iv, 24, 8; of a son of Arjuna, Hariv. 1892; of an adopted son of A-samāñjas, 2039; of a chief of the Andhras, VP.; of the author of a Comm. on the MBh.; of a poet; of the author of a Comm. on the Dayā-bhāga; of the son of Keśavārka and grandson of Jayāditya; of the father of Tāna-bhaṭṭa and uncle of Kaṅga-nātha; of the father of Dāmōdara and uncle of Malhana; of the father of Prabhūjika and uncle of Vidya-dhara; of the father of Madava; of the grammarian Rāma-caudra; of the son of Vāruṇendra and father of Lakshmana; of the father of Hira-bhaṭṭa (author of the Comm. called Caraka-bhāṣya, and of the work Sāhitya-sudhā-samudra); N. of a hell, VP.; (*as*), m. du. Kṛiṣṇa and Arjuna, MBh. i, 8287; iii, 8279; (*as*), m. pl. N. of the Śodras in Sālmala-dvīpa, VP.; (*ā*), f. a kind of leech, Sufr.; a kind of venomous insect, ib.; N. of several plants (Piper longum, L.; the Indigo plant, L.; a grape, L.; a Punar-nava with dark blossoms, L.; Gmelina arborea, L.; Nigella indica, L.; Sinapis ramosa, L.; Vernonia anthelmintica, L.; = *kākolī*, L.; a sort of Sāriā, L.), Sufr.; a kind of perfume (= *parpaṭī*), Bhpr.; N. of Drupadi, MBh.; of Durgā, MBh. iv, 184; of one of the seven tongues of fire, L., Sch.; of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2640; of a Yoginī, Hcat.; (with or without *gangā*) N. of the river Kistna, MBh. xiii, 4888; PadmaP.; NārP.; (*f*), f. night, RV. vii, 71, 1; (*ām*), n. blackness, darkness, i, 123, 1 & 9; the black part of the eye, ŚBr. x, xii, xiii, xiv; Sufr.; the black spots in the moon, TBr. i, 2, 1, 2; a kind of demon or spirit of darkness, RV. iv, 16, 13; black pepper, L.; black Agallochum, L.; iron, L.; lead, L.; antimony, L.; blue vitriol, L.; [cf. *kārshṇa*, &c.; cf. also Russ. *černyi*, 'black.']. — **kaṭukā**, f. black Helleborus, Gal. — **kanda**, n. the red lotus (Nymphaea rubra), L. — **karavira**, m. a black variety of Oleander, L. — **karkataka**, m. a kind of black crab, Sufr. — **kārpa**, mf(ā)n. (gana *suvasṭv-ādi*) black-eared, AV. v, 17, 15; MaitrS. ii, 5, 7; *°rudmṛita*, n. 'nectar for Kṛiṣṇa's ears,' N. of a poem by Bilvamāgala. — **karbura-varpa**, m. 'of a variegated dark colour,' a kind of bird, Gal. — **karmān**, n. 'making black,' a peculiar manner of cauterising, Sufr.; (mfn.) doing wrong, criminal, L. — **kali**, f. = *keli*, L. — **kavaca**, n. a kind of prayer or Mantra, BrahmvP. — **kāka**, m. a raven, L. — **kāpoti**, f. a kind of plant, Sufr.; (cf. *sveta-kṛ* and *kṛi*ṣhṇa-sarpā). — **kāshṭha**, n. a black variety of Agallochum, L. — **kimpaka-prakriyā**, f., N. of a work. — **kirtana**, n. 'praise of Kṛiṣṇa,' N. of a work. — **kutūhala**, n., N. of a work. — **kali**, f. Mirabilis Jalapa, L. — **keśa**, m. black-haired, ApŚr. v, 1, 1, Sch.; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2563. — **kohala**, m. a gamester, gambler, L. — **kridita**, n. 'Kṛiṣṇa's sports,' N. of a poem by Keśavārka (celebrating the god Kṛiṣṇa). — **khapṇa**, n. 'Kṛiṣṇa-section,' N. of BrahmvP. iv. — **gaṅgā**, f. the river Kistna (see *kṛi*ṣhṇā), L. — **gati**, m. 'whose way is black,' fire, MBh. xiii, 4071; Ragh. vi, 42. — **gandhā**, f. Hyperanthera Mo-

ringa, Suśr. — **garbha**, m. the plant *Myrica sapida* (= *katphala*), L.; (*krishṇa-garbha*), f. pl. the waters contained in the black cavities of the clouds [Comm. on Nir. iv, 24; 'the pregnant wives of the Asura Krishṇa', Śāy.], RV. i, 101, 1. — **gala**, m. 'having a black throat', a kind of bird, Gal. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, R. vi, 2, 34; Pāṇ. vi, 3, 117, Kāś. — **gupta**, m., N. of a man, Bādar. iv, 3, 5, Sch. — **gulma**, n. (= *garbha*) the plant *Myrica sapida*, Gal. — **godhā**, f. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. — **griva** (*krishṇa*), m(f) (n. black-necked, VS.; TS.; Kath.; ŚBr. xiii; Hariv. 9874. — **cañuka**, m. a kind of pea (= *cañaka*), L. — **caturdaśī**, f. the fourteenth day in the dark half of the month, Kathās.; Vet. — **candra**, m., N. of a copyist who lived about A.D. 1730 (son of Rāma-candra); N. of a prince of the eighteenth century; — **deva-jarman**, m., N. of a logician who lived about A.D. 1736. — **cara**, nfn. belonging formerly or in a former existence to Krishṇa, Vop. vii, 67. — **oḍḍā**, f. the plant *Cesalpinia pulcherrima*, L. — **oḍḍikā**, f. the tree *Abrus precatorius*, L. — **oḍḍā**, n. rust of iron, iron filings, L. — **caitanya**, m., N. of the famous prophet Caitanya; — **purī**, m., N. of a philosopher. — **coḥavi**, f. the skin of the black antelope ['a black cloud', Comm.], MBh. iv, 6, 9. — **ja**, n. 'Krishṇa's son', N. of Pradyumna, Hariv. 9322. — **janphas** (*krishṇa*), mfn. black-winged ['having a black path', Śāy. & Gmn.], RV. i, 141, 7. — **jaṭā**, f. *Nardostachys jatī-māṣi*, L. — **janaka**, m. 'father of Krishṇa', N. of Vasudeva, Gal. — **janma-khaṇḍa**, n. 'section on Krishṇa's birth', N. of a section of the Brahmap. — **jan-māshāmi**, f. 'Krishṇa's birth-day', the eighth day of the second half of the month Śrāvana, PadmaP.; (cf. *krishṇaśāmi* below.) — **jī**, m., N. of a man. — **jira**, n. *Nigella indica* (having a small black seed used for medical and culinary purposes), Bhpr. — **jiraka**, m. id., KātyŚr. xix, 1, 20, Sch. — **jīvani**, f. a species of the Tulasi plant, Brahmap. — **jyotir-vī**, m., N. of an author. — **tanḍulā**, f. the plant *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, L.; Piper longum, L. — **tarkālakṣā**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **tā**, f. blackness, Suśr.; the state of the waning moon, Hcat. — **tāmra**, mfn. dark red, Śrīyas.; (am), n. a kind of sandal-wood, L. — **tāra**, m. 'black-eyed', an antelope, L.; (ā), f. the black of the eye, Tarkas. — **tāla**, m. *Xanthochymus pictorius*, Gal. — **tīla**, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 3, Kāś.). black sesame, Suśr. — **tīliya**, mfn. (f. *tīla*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 20, Vārt. 1, Pat. — **tīrtha**, m., N. of a teacher of Rāma-tīrtha; (am), n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. — **tuṇḍa**, m. 'black-beaked', a kind of poisonous insect, Suśr. — **tūṣha** (*śhṇa*), mfn. having a black seam or selvage, TS. — **trivṛtā**, f. a kind of *Ipomoea* (black Teōri), L. — **tvā**, n. blackness, Suśr.; the state of Krishṇa, MBh. i, 4236. — **data**, m. 'given by Krishṇa', N. of the author of a work on music. — **danta**, mfn. having black teeth, PārGr. i, 12, 4; (ā), f. the tree *Gmelina arborea*, L. — **dārīana**, m., N. of a pupil of Śaṅkarācārya. — **daśa**, mfn. = *fūsha*, Lāty.; KātyŚr. — **dāsa**, m., N. of the author of the poem *Camakāra-candrikā*; of the author of the work *Caitanya-caritāmṛta*; of the author of the poem *Prēta-tattva-nirūpaṇa*; of a son of Harsha (author of the *Vimala-nātha-purāṇa*). — **dikāhita**, m., N. of a teacher. — **deva**, m., N. of a son of Nārāyaṇa (author of the *Prayoga-sāra*); of a copyist (son of Paṇḍya-purushōttama-deva); of another man, Inscr. — **deha**, m. 'black-bodied', a large black bee, L. — **draṇa-jū**, m., N. of a man. — **drā**, n. 7, AV. ix, 7, 4. — **dvādaśī**, f. the twelfth day in the dark half of the month Aśāḍha, VārP. — **dvāpāyana**, m. 'black islander', N. of Vyāsa (compiler of the MBh. and of the Purāṇas; so named because of his dark complexion and because he was brought forth by Satyavati on a dvīpa or island in the Ganges), MBh.; Hariv.; Bādar. iii, 3, 32, Sch.; VP. — **dhattūra**, **traka**, m. a dark species of *Datura* or thorn-apple (*Datura fastuosa*), L. — **dhānya**, n. a black variety of barley, Ap. — **dhūrajāti-dikāhita**, m., N. of an author. — **nagara**, n., N. of a small district (called after a town situated in it). — **nandana**, m. = *ja*, Hariv. 9331. — **nayana**, mfn. black-eyed, MBh. — **netra**, m. 'black-eyed', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiv, 8, 21. — **paksha**, m. the dark half of a month (fifteen days during which the moon is on the wane, time from full to new moon), KātyŚr. xv; ĀśvGr. iv, 5; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; 'standing on the side of Krishṇa', N. of Arjuna, L.

— **pakshika**, m. 'standing on the side of the Nāga king Krishṇa', N. of a king of the Nāgas, Buddh. — **pakshiya**, mfn. pertaining to the wane of the moon, W. — **paṇḍita**, m. (= *mitra*) N. of the author of the Prab.; of a scholiast on the *Prakriyā-kaumudī*. — **paṇi**, f. a female with black feet, gaṇa *kumbhaḥpaṇyā-āli*. — **paṇī**, f. the plant *Ocimum pilosum*, L. — **pavi** (*śhṇa*), mfn. having black tines (said of Agni), RV. vii, 8, 2. — **pāṇu**, mfn. having black earth, Gobh. iv, 7, 2. — **pāka**, m. *Carissa Carandas* (bearing a small fruit which, when ripe, is of a black colour; commonly Karinda or Karonda), L.; — **phala**, m. id., L. — **pāṇḍura**, mfn. greyish white, L. — **pīṅgala**, m(f) (n. dark-brown in colour, R. ii, 69, 14; (as), m., N. of a man, and (ās), m. pl. his descendants, gaṇa *upakādi*; (ā), f., N. of the goddess Durgā, MBh. vi, 796. — **pīṅgā**, f. (= *śhṇa*) N. of Durgā, Gal. — **pīṇḍitaka**, m. a dark variety of *Māyana* (*Cyperus rotundus* or *Vangueria spinosa*), L. — **pīṇḍira**, m. id., L. — **pīṇḍī**, f. a kind of black ant, L. — **pīlla**, m., N. of a poet. — **pūccha**, n. 'black-tailed', the fish *Rohita*, Bhpr. — **pūcchaka**, m. a kind of antelope, L. — **purushōttama-siddhāntōpaniṣad**, f., N. of an Up. — **pushpa**, m. 'black-blossomed', = *dhattūra*, L.; (f), f. the plant *Priyaṅgu*, L. — **prāt**, mfn. moving in darkness ['taking or imparting a black colour', Śāy.], RV. i, 140, 3. — **premaṁṛta**, n. 'nectar of Krishṇa's love', N. of a poem. — **phala**, m. 'having a black fruit', = *pāka*, L.; (ā), f. the plant *Vernonia anthelmintica*, Bhpr.; a variety of *Mucuna*, Bhpr. — **bandhu**, m. friend of darkness, Lalit. — **barbaraka**, m., N. of a plant, L. — **balaksha**, mfn. black and white, Lāty. viii, 6, 15; KātyŚr. xxii. — **bija**, m. 'having a black seed', a *Moringa* with red blossoms, L.; (am), n. a watermelon, L. — **bhakta**, m. a worshipper of Krishṇa, PadmaP.; N. of a Brahman, SkandaP. — **bhakti**, f. 'worship of Krishṇa', N. of a work; — *candrikā*, f., N. of a drama. — **bhāksha**, mfn. eating dark food, Gobh. — **bhagini**, f. 'Krishṇa's sister', N. of Durgā, Gal. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a grammarian; of a poet; (f), f. N. of a Comm. written by Krishṇa-bhaṭṭa. — **bhaṭṭiya**, n., N. of a work composed by Krishṇa-bhaṭṭa. — **bhasman**, n. sulphate of mercury, L. — **bhujaṅga**, m. 'black snake', Coluber Nāga. — **bhū**, f. = *bhūma*, Gal. — **bhūma**, m. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 75, Kāś.) soil or ground with black earth, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. — **bhūmika**, m. id., Gal. — **bhūmi-jā**, f. 'growing in a black soil', a species of grass, L. — **bhedā**, f. the plant *Helleborus niger*, Bhpr. — **bhogin**, m. = *bhujaṅga*, Git. vi, 12. — **maṇḍala**, n. the black part of the eye, Suśr. — **mataya**, m. 'black-fish', N. of a fish, Suśr. — **mallikā**, f. the plant *Ocimum Sanctum*, L. — **masūra**, m. a black kind of lentil, Gal. — **mārga**, mfn. (fr. *mṛiga*), coming from the black antelope, Hcat. — **mārgaṇa**, n. the skin of the black antelope, ib. — **māluka**, m. = *mallikā*, L. — **mitra**, m. 'Krishṇa's friend', N. of the son of Rāma-sevaka (grandson of Devī-datta, author of the *Mañjushā-kuṅcika*). — **mīra**, m. (= *paṇḍita*) N. of the author of the Prab.; of another man. — **mukha**, m(f) (n. having a black mouth, Suśr.; having black nipples, ib.; (as), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 12936; (ās), m. pl. N. of a sect, Buddh.; — *tanḍula*, m. a kind of rice, Gal. — **mudga**, m. a sort of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*), L. — **mūli**, f. 'having a black root', a variety of the *Sārivā* plant, L. — **mṛiga**, m. the black antelope, MBh. iii, 1961; R.; Śāk. — **mṛitika**, mfn. having a dark soil or blue mould (as a country), L.; (ā), f. black earth, Bhpr.; N. of a *Grāma*, W. — **mṛid**, f. black soil or earth, L. — **maṇḍin**, m. 'keeping a vow of Krishṇa', N. of an author. — **yajur-veda**, m. the black *Yajur-veda*. — **yajurvediya**, mfn. belonging to the black *Yajur-veda*. — **yāma** (*śhṇa*), mfn. having a black path (said of Agni), RV. vi, 6, 1. — **yāmala**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **yudhishtīra-dharma-goshthi**, f. N. of a work. — **yoni** (*śhṇa*), mfn. having a black pendulum multiebr, RV. ii, 20, 7. — **rakta**, mfn. of a dark-red colour, L. — **rāja**, m., N. of a man. — **rāma**, m., N. of a prince. — **rāmāya**, Nom. Ā. *Yate*, only p. *yita*, mfn. representing Krishṇa and Rāma, BhP. x, 30, 17. — **ruṇhā**, f., N. of a plant (= *jatukā*), L. — **rūpya**, mfn. = *cara*, Vop. vii, 67. — **lālāma**, mfn. having a black spot, Kāth. xiii, 5. — **lavapa**, n. black salt, L.; a factitious salt (either that prepared by evaporation from saline soil, or the medicinal kind

[= *vid-lavana*], a muriate of soda with a portion of sulphur and iron), L. — **lilā-taramgīni**, f. 'description of Krishṇa's sports', N. of a poem by Nārāyaṇa-tīrtha. — **loha**, n. the loadstone, Suśr.; iron, Vishṇ. — **lohita**, mfn. dark-red, of a purple colour, L. — **vakra**, mfn. having a black mouth (as an ape), L. — **varṇa**, mfn. of a black colour, dark-blue, L.; (ā), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2642. — **vartani** (*śhṇa*), mfn. having a black path (said of Agni), RV. viii, 23, 19; AV. i, 28, 2. — **vartman**, m. 'whose way is black', fire, Mu. ii, 94; MBh.; R.; Ragh. xi, 42; the marking-nut plant (*Plumbago Zeylanica*), L.; N. of Rāhu, L.; a man of evil conduct, low man, outcast, black-guard, L. — **vallikā**, f. = *ruḥā*, L. — **valli**, f. = *mallikā*, L.; a black variety of *Sārivā*, L. — **vātra**, mfn. wearing black clothes, Gobh. iii, 2, 13. — **vānara**, m. a black kind of monkey, L. — **vāla** (*śhṇa*), mfn. black-tailed, MaitrS. iii, 7, 4 (= *Kapishth*), MBh. i, 20, 5. — **vāsa**, mfn. wearing black clothes (said of Śiva), MBh. xiii, 14, 289. — **vāsas**, mfn. wearing black clothes, R. ii, 69, 14. — **vinoda**, m. 'divertisement of Krishṇa', N. of a work. — **vinā**, f. v. l. for *venā*. — **viśāṇa**, n. the horns of a black antelope (whose inner sides are covered with dark hair), Lāty. ix, 1, 23; (ā), f. id., TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, iv, v; KātyŚr. — **vṛntā**, f. the trumpetflower (*Bignonia suaveolens*), L.; a leguminous plant (*Glycine debilis*), L.; *Gmelina arborea*, L. — **vṛntikā**, f. *Gmelina arborea*, L. — **venā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. &c. (vv. ll. *venā*, Hariv. 12825 & Pāṇ. ii, 1, 21, Kāś.; *venyā*, L.; *venyā*, MBh. ii, 372); (f), f. id., BhP. v, 19, 18. — **venā**, *venyā*, *venyā*, see *venā*. — **vetra**, m. the plant *Calamus Rotang*, Bhpr. — **vyathis** (*śhṇa*), mfn. one whose path is black (said of Agni), RV. ii, 4, 7. — **vyāla**, m. *Plumbago rosea*, Gal. — **vṛhi**, m. a black sort of rice, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; (cf. ŚBr. v, 3, 1, 13.). — **śakuni**, m. a crow, AV. xix, 57, 4; Kauś.; PārGr. — **śakti**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. — **śamkara-sarman**, m., N. of a man, Viddh. — **śapha** (*śhṇa*), mfn. having black hoofs, MaitrS. iii, 7, 4 (= *Kapishth*). — **śābala** (*śhṇa*), mfn. (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 69, Kāś.) of a dark variegated colour, MaitrS. ii, 5, 7. — **śarman**, m. 'protected by Krishṇa', N. of an author. — **śalkin**, m. 'black-twigged', Cyprinus Rohita, Gal. — **śālī**, m. a black sort of rice, L. — **śāṇḍapa**, f. the tree *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L. — **śāgru**, m. the plant *Moringa pterygosperma*, L. — **śimbikā**, f. a kind of kidney-bean, L. — **śimbī**, f. id., L. — **śilā**, ās, f. pl. 'the black stones', N. of a place, GopBr. i, 2, 7. — **śrīṅga**, m. a buffalo with black horns, L. — **śrīta**, mfn. worshipping or devoted to Krishṇa, W. — **śhaṣṭika**, m. or *śk*, f. a black sort of rice, ŚāmvBr. — **sakha**, m. 'friend of Krishṇa', N. of Arjuna, L.; (f), f. cummin seed, L. — **samudbhavā**, f. = *venā*, L. — **saras**, n., N. of a lake, SkandaP. — **sarpa**, m. = *bhujaṅga*, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. = *kāpōti*, Suśr. — **sarshapa**, m. black mustard, L. — **sāra**, m(f) (n. chiefly black, black and white (as the eye), spotted black, Nal.; R.; Vikr.; Hcat. &c.; (as), m. (with or without *mṛiga*) the spotted antelope, Mu. ii, 23; Śāk.; Megh. &c.; *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L.; *Euphorbia antiquorum*, L.; *Acacia Catechu*, L.; (ā), f. *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L.; *Euphorbia antiquorum*, L.; the eyeball, Nyāyad.; — *mukha*, n. N. of a particular position of the hand, Pāsarv. — **śārāṅga** (*śhṇa*), mfn. (Kāś. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 69 & vi, 2, 3) spotted black, ŚBr. iii, xiii; KātyŚr.; (as), m. the spotted antelope, Śāk. (v. l.); (f), f. a female black antelope, Kathās. ix, 42. — **śārathi**, m. 'having Krishṇa for a charioteer', N. of Arjuna, MBh. vi, 95, 79 & 117, 19; *Terminalia* Arjuna, L. — **śārīvā**, f. a black variety of *Sārivā*, L. — **śārvaḥauma**, m., N. of a poet. — **śiṅha**, m., N. of the author of the work *Trepana-kriyā-kathā*, Jain. — **śita** (*śhṇa*), mfn. drawing black furrows ['having a black path', Śāy.], RV. i, 140, 4. — **sundara**, m., N. of a man, and (ās), m. pl. his descendants, gaṇa *upakādi* & *tika-kivāddi*. — **atī**, f. 'Krishṇa's mother', N. of Devaki, Gal. — **sūtra**, m., N. of a hell, VP. — **sūnu**, m. = *ja*, Hariv. 9324. — **se-vāhika**, n., N. of a work. — **sareyaka**, m. a variety of *Barleria*, Car. vi, 24. — **skandha**, m. 'having a black stem', a kind of tree, Comm. on L. — **svasri**, f. = *bhagini*, L. — **hārita**, m., N. of a Rishi, Ait. Ār. — **krishṇāksha**, m. a black die, MBh. iv, 1, 25. — **krishṇāgata**, mfn. devoted to Krishṇa, W. — **krishṇāgaru-kṣhṭha**, n. a black variety of Aloe wood, Gal. — **krishṇāguru**, n. id.,

Kād.; -*maya*, mfn. made of that Aloe wood, *Icat*.
Krishṇāgraja, m. 'elder brother of Krishna', N. of Bala-deva, Gal. **Krishṇānga**, m. 'black-bodied', a kind of parrot, Gal.; (f), f., N. of an Apsaras, VP. **Krishṇāngiri**, mfn. having black legs, Comm. on TPāt. **Krishṇācala**, m. 'black mountain', N. of the mountain Raivata (part of the western portion of the Vindhya chain; also one of the nine principal chains that separate the nine divisions or Varshas of the known world), L. **Krishṇājina**, n. the skin of the black antelope, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; (as), m. 'covered with a skin of the black antelope', N. of a man, and (as), m. pl. his descendants, *ganās upakāddi* and *tika-kitavādi*; Kāś on Pāṇ. (v, 3, 82 and vi, 2, 165; -*grivā*, mfn. having a skin of the black antelope round the neck, ŚBr. iii. **Krishṇājini**, mfn. covered with the skin of a black antelope, MBh. xiv, 213. **Krishṇājana-giri**, m., N. of a mountain (cf. *anḍ*), R. iii, 55, 5. **Krishṇājani**, f. (= *kūlāṇḍ*) a kind of shrub, L. **Krishṇājī**, mfn. having black marks, VS. xxiv, 4. **Krishṇātreya**, m., N. of a sage, Car.; Jyot.; Śāringa. **Krishṇādhanu**, mfn. having a black path (said of Agni), RV. ii, 4, 6; vi, 10, 4. **Krishṇā-nadī**, f. the Kistna river, L. **Krishṇānanda**, m., N. of a scholiast; of the author of the Tantra-sāra; -*svāmin*, m., N. of a man. **Krishṇāntara**, n. the loadstone, Gal. **Krishṇābhā**, f., N. of a shrub, L. **Krishṇābhra**, 'bhraṇa', n. dark talc, L. **Krishṇāmīsha**, n. iron, L. **Krishṇāmpita-taram-gikā**, f., 'ta-mahārṇava', m., N. of two works. **Krishṇāyasa**, n. black or crude iron, iron, VarBrS.; Suśr.; ChUp. vi, 1, 6, Sch. **Krishṇāyasa**, n. id., ChUp.; MBh.; Suśr.; (cf. *kālāy* and *kārshṇāy*). **Krishṇāroana-vidhi**, m. 'rules for praising Krishna', N. of a work. **Krishṇārois**, m. 'dark-flamed (through smoke)', fire, L. **Krishṇārjaka**, m. = *śhṇa-mallikā*, L. **Krishṇālamkāra**, m., N. of a Comm. **Krishṇālu**, m., N. of a bulbous plant, L. **Krishṇālpaka**, m. black Aloe wood, VarBrS. lxxviii, 1, Sch. **Krishṇāvatāra**, m. an Avatār or incarnation of Krishna, W. **Krishṇāvādāta**, mfn. black and white, W. **Krishṇāvāsa**, m. 'abode of Krishna', N. of the holy fig-tree (Ficus religiosa), L. **Krishṇāśraya**, m. 'devotion to Krishna', N. of a work. **Krishṇāśrita**, mfn. devoted to or a votary of Krishna, W. **Krishṇāśhta-mi-rata**, m. ('metrically for *mi-rā*) 'rejoicing at Krishna's birthday (see *krishṇa-janmāśhtami*)', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 14, 290. **Krishṇāśhtami**, f. = *śhṇa-janmāśht*, BhavP.; MatsyaP.; the eighth day in the dark half of any month, Kulār. **Krishṇāpāhi**, m. = *śhṇa-bhujamga*, Kathās. lvi, 127; Pañcad. **Krishṇābhavaya**, ās, m. pl., N. of a school, Caran. **Krishṇāpaka**, m. a sort of sugar-cane, L. **Krishṇāpātā**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 3, Kāś.) spotted black, TS. v, vii. **Krishṇōdara**, m. 'having a black belly', a kind of snake, Suśr.; -*śtras*, m. 'having a black belly and a black head', N. of a bird, Gal. **Krishṇōdumbarikā**, f. the tree Ficus oppositifolia (cf. *kākdūmbara*), L. **Krishṇōpaniśhad**, f., N. of an Up. (in praise of the god Krishna, being part of the Gopālopanishad). **Krishṇōpāra**, m. = *krishṇa-bhujamga*, MBh. **Krishṇōsy-ākharoshthaka**, mfn. (an Adhyāya or Anuvāka) beginning with the words *krishṇo'sy ākhare-shthāh* (TS. i, 1, 11, 1; VS. ii, 1), *gaṇa goshad-ādī*. **Krishṇōtja**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2577.
 2. **Krishṇa**, Nom. P. *śhṇati*, to behave or act like Krishna, Vop. xxi, 7.
Krishṇaka, as, m. (*gaṇa śhulādī*) 'blackish', a kind of plant (perhaps black Sesamum), Kauś. 80; a shortened N. for *Krishṇājina*. Pāṇ. v, 3, 82, Sch.; (*ikā*), f. black, black substance, Kād.; Hcar.; a kind of bird (= *śyāmā*), L.; black mustard (*Sinapis ramosa*), L.
Krishṇāla, am, n., rarely [Yājñ. i, 362] as, m. (*gaṇa śhulādī*) the black berry of the plant *Abrus precatorius* used as a weight (the average weight being between one and two grains), Kāth.; TBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Comm. on KātyŚr. &c.; a coin of the same weight, Mn.; Yājñ.; a piece of gold of the same weight, TS.; Kauś.; Nyāyam.; (ā), f. *Abrus precatorius* (a shrub bearing a small black and red berry, = *guñjā*, *raktikā*), L.
Krishṇāla, as or am, m. or n. ifc. (= *la*) the black berry of the plant *Abrus precatorius* used as a weight, Mn. viii, 134; Hcar.

Krishṇāsa, mfn. blackish ['extremely black', Say.], AitBr. v, 14; TāndyaBr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.
Krishṇāya, Nom. P. *śhṇati*, to represent Krishna, BHP. x, 30, 15; A. *śhṇati*, to blacken, Hit.; to behave like Krishna, Vop. xxi, 7.
Krishṇikā. See *krishṇaka*.
Krishṇīman, ā, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 161, Kāś.) black, blackness, Mudr.
Krishṇīya, as, m., N. of a man (protected by the Aśvins), RV. i, 116, 23 & 117, 7.
Krishṇi, ind. in comp. - *śhṇi* (Pot. *śhṇi-syāt*), to become black, Vop. vii, 82. - *karāṇa*, n. blackening, Suśr. - *śhṇi*, to blacken, make black, Vop. vii, 82. - *śhṇi*, to become black, ib.
Krishṇeya, as, m., 'N. of a man', (ās), m. pl. his descendants, Pravar.
कृष *krishya*. See p. 306, col. 2.
कृसर *krisara*, as, m. (Pāṇ. viii, 3, 59, Vārtt. 1; often spelt *kriśara*) a dish consisting of sesamum and grain (mixture of rice and peas with a few spices), ShadvBr. v, 2; Kauś.; AśvGr.; Gobh.; Mn. &c.; (ās), m. pl. id., Suśr.; Kathās.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; Bhpr.; (am), n. id., MBh.; MarkP.
कृ 1. *kṛi*, cl. 6. P. *kirāti* (Pāṇ. vii, 1, 100; perf. -*cakāra*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 11, Kāś.; and fut. *karishyati*; 1st fut. *karitā* or *karitā*, Vop. xiii, 2; aor. *akārīt* [Ved. *sām karishat*]; ind. p. -*kīrya*; Pass. *kīryate*, to pour out, scatter, throw, cast, disperse, RV. i, 32, 13; MBh. &c.; to throw up in a heap, heap up, Kāth. xxviii, 4; A. *kirate*, to throw off from one's self, RV. iv, 38, 7; P. to strew, pour over, fill with, cover with, MBh.; R.; (perf. 3. pl. *cakarur*) Bhāṭṭ.; Desid. *cikarishati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 75; Intens. *cākarti*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 92, Kāś.; [cf. Gk. *kepalavvui*, *mlpvui*].
 कृ 2. *kṛi* (or v. l. *kṛi*), cl. 5. and 9. P. *Ā. kṛimoti*, *ṇute*, *ṇāti*, *ṇite*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup.; Vop. xvi, 2; *kṛimvāti*, Naigh. ii, 19.
 कृ 3. *kṛi* (v. l. for *gṛi*), cl. 10. *Ā. kārayate*, to know, Dhātup. xxxiii, 33; to inform, ib.
कृत् *kṛit*. See *śhṛit*.
कृप *krīp*, cl. 1. *Ā. kālpatē* (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 18; perf. *cakṛip*; 3. pl. *cakṛipr*, RV. x, 130, 5 & 6; 2nd fut. *kālpiśhyate* & *kālpsy* [3. du. *kālpsyete*, AitBr.; vv. ll. *kālps* & *kālps*], or *kālpsyati*; Cond. *akālpiśhyata* or *lpsyati*; 1st fut. *kālpiṣā* or *kālpiṣā* [see Pāṇ. vii, 2, 60]; aor. *akṛipta* or *pat*; pr. & perf. only *Ā. Pāṇ. i, 3, 91-93*]; to be well ordered or regulated, be well managed, succeed, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to bear suitable relation to anything, correspond, be adapted to, in accordance with, suitable to (instr.), RV. i, 170, 2; AV. &c.; to be fit for (loc.), R.; to accommodate one's self to, be favourable to, subservient, effect (with dat.), VS.; ŚBr. xiv; AitBr.; Mn. &c.; to partake of (dat.), KāthUp.; Mn.; Bhag. &c.; to fall to the share, be shared or partaken by (loc., dat. or gen., e. g. *yajñō devēshu kalpatām*, 'let the sacrifice be shared by the gods', VS. xix, 45), VS.; AitBr.; ChUp.; MBh.; to become (with nom.), RV. x, 130, 5 & 6; AV.; Bhāṭṭ.; (with dat. [Pāṇ. ii, 3, 13, Vārtt. 2], R.; Pañcat.; to happen, occur, BHP. iii, 16, 12; Bhāṭṭ.; to prepare, arrange, Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 89; to produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.), BHP. iii, 7, 25; Bhāṭṭ.; to declare as, consider as (with double acc.), Pañcat. (perf. p. *klīptavāt*); Caus. P. *ā. kālpiyati*, *ṇite*, (aor. *akṛipāt* or *cakṛipāt* [AV. vi, 35, 3], Subj. *cikṛipāt*, RV. x, 157, 2), to set in order, arrange, distribute, dispose, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; to bring into suitable connection with, RV. x, 2, 4; to prepare, arrange, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to fit out, furnish with (instr.), TS. ii; to help any one in obtaining anything (dat. or loc. or gen.), SvetUp.; MBh.; R. ii, 43, 19; to fix, settle, Daś.; to declare as, consider as (with double acc., e. g. *mātaram enām kalpayantu*, 'let them consider her as their mother', Kum. vi, 80), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to make, execute, bring about, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to frame, form, invent, compose (as a poem &c.), imagine, Mn. i, 102 &c.; to perform (as a ceremony &c.), Lāty.; to trim, cut, VarBrS. (in Prā-kṛit) Śak.; to pronounce a formula or verse which contains the *śhṛi*, ŚBr. ix; Desid. *cikṛipsati* or *cikālpiśhate*, Pāṇ. i, 3, 92 & vii, 2, 60; [cf. Goth. *hilpa*; Eng. *help*; Germ. *helfe*; Lith. *gelbmi*].

Kṛiptā, mfn. arranged, prepared, ready, in order, complete, right, perfect, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; at hand, BHP. vi, 10, 32; made, done; formed, framed; caused, produced, effected, invented, contrived, created, BHP. &c.; fixed, settled, prescribed, Mn. iii, 69; xi, 27; ascertained, determined (as an opinion), Kathās. cxxiii, 147; cut, clipped, pared, shorn, Mn.; Suśr. - *kilā*, f. title deed (lease of a house &c.), L. - *keśa-nakha-śmaśra*, mfn. having the hair, nails, and beard cut or arranged, Mn. iv, 35 & vi, 52. - *dhūpa*, m. olibanum, L. - *nakha*, mfn. having the nails cut or arranged, Suśr.
Kṛipti, *is*, f. preparation, making or becoming conformable, accomplishment, VS. xviii, 1 t; TS. v; ŚBr. (*klīpti*, xiii); ŚāṅkhŚr.; AśvGr. i, 23, 15; *diśāṃ kṛi*, 'fixing the regions' (N. of the verses AV. xx, 128, 1 ff.), AitBr. vi, 32; ŚāṅkhŚr. iv, 9, 2 & xii, 20, 1; invention, contrivance; obtainment, Rājāt. v, 463; description, Lāty. vi, 9, 1, Sch.; N. of certain formulas or verses containing the *śhṛi*, ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 3; Nyāyam. iii, 8, 14, Sch.
Kṛiptika, am, n. = *prakraya*, L.
केकय *kekaya*, ās, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 2 & *gaṇa bhargadī*) a chief of that tribe (prince of the solar race), MBh. iii, 10284; R. ii; (f), f. a princess of that tribe (wife of Daśa-ratha and mother of Bhārata), R. ii, 70, 20; (cf. *kaikeya*).
केकर *kekara*, mfn. squint-eyed, Mn. iii, 159 (v. l.); VarBrS. lxx, 19; (cf. *kedara*, *teraka*).
केतर, mfn. id., VarBrS. lxviii, 65. - *locana*, mfn. id., Kathās. cxxiii, 164. **केकराक्ष**, mfn. id.
केकरा, mfn. = *ra*, Cāṇ.
केकल *kekala*, m. (for *kelaka*?) a dancer, W.
केका *kekā*, f. the cry of a peacock, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Megh. &c. - *rava*, m. id., Kād. **केकासुर**, m., N. of an Asura.
केकाया, Nom. *Ā. śhṇati*, to cry (as a peacock), Vāsant.
केकावा, as, m. a peacock, L.
केकि, as, m. id., *gaṇa vṛiḥy-ādī*.
केकिन, ī, m. (*gaṇa vṛiḥy-ādī*), id., Bhāṭṭ. i, 44; SkandaP. **केकि-śikhā**, f. (= *mayūra-ś*), N. of a shrub, L.
केकाण *kekāṇa*, N. of a locality.
केकासुर *kekāsura*, *hika*, &c. See *kekā*.
केकेयी *kekeyi*, for *kak*, q. v., L.
केचुक *kecuka*, as, ā, m. f. a plant with an esculent root (*Colocasia antiquorum*), Suśr. (vv. ll. *kevuḥka* & *viḥka*); (am), n. the esculent root of that plant, L.; (cf. *kacu*, *kacvī*, *kemuka*, & *kevuka*).
केच *keṇca*, as, m. a kind of sparrow, Gal.
केणिका *kenikā*, f. a tent, L.
केत *kēta*, as, m. (√ *cit*) desire, wish, will, intention ['wealth', 'atmosphere, sky', Say.], RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; a house, abode, BHP.; mark, sign, BHP. i, 16, 34; apparition, shape, Naigh. iii, 9. - *pū*, mfn. purifying the desire or will, VS. ix, 1 & xi, 7; MaitrS. i, 11, 1. - *vedas* (*kēta*), mfn. knowing the intention ['knowing the wealth of another', Say.], RV. i, 104, 3. - *sāp*, m(nom. pl. -*sāpas*)fn. obeying the will (of another), obedient ['touching the sky', Say.], v, 58, 3.
केतान, am, n. a summons, invitation, Mn. iv, 110; MBh.; MarkP.; a house, abode, MBh.; R.; BHP.; Kathās.; 'abode of the soul', the body, Git. vii, 5 (ifc. f. ā); place, site, Kathās. xxvi, 44; sign, mark, symbol (of a deity), ensign (of a warrior), flag or banner (e. g. *vānara-k*, 'one who has a monkey as his ensign or arms', MBh.; see also *ma-kara-k*, &c.), MBh.; R.; Ragh. ix, 38; business, indispensable act, Mālatim.
केतया, Nom. P. *śhṇati*, to summon, call or invite, MBh. xiii, 1596; to fix or appoint a time, L.; to counsel or advise, W.; to hear, Vop.
केतयितृ, mf(tri)n. one who summons, Say. on RV. i, 113, 19.
केतिता, mfn. called, summoned, Mn. iii, 190; MBh. xiii, 1613 & 6233; dwelt, inhabited, W.
केतक *ketaka*, as, m. the tree *Pandanus*

odoratissimus, MBh. i, R.; Megh. &c.; (f), f. (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 46) id., Git.; Vet.; Sāh.; ŚivaP. **ketaki**, metrically for *keti*, f., Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Git.

केतन *ketana*, *°taya*, &c. See *kéta*.

केतलि कीर्ति *ketali-kīrti*, is, m., N. of the author of the work Megha-mālā.

केतु *ketu*, us, m. (fr. √4. *cit*), bright appearance, clearness, brightness (often pl., 'rays of light'), RV.; VS.; AV.; lamp, flame, torch, ib.; day-time, ŚāṅkhBr.; (Naigh. iii, 9) apparition, form, shape, RV.; ParGr.; sign, mark, ensign, flag, banner, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; a chief, leader, eminent person, RV.; R. iv, 28, 18; Ragh. ii, 33; Bhp.; intellect, judgment, discernment (?), RV. v, 66, 4; AV. x, 2, 12; any unusual or striking phenomenon, comet, meteor, falling star, AdhBr.; Mn. i, 38; VarBrS.; Bhp. &c.; the dragon's tail or descending node (considered in astron. as the 9th planet, and in mythol. as the body of the demon Saighikeya [son of Singhikā] which was severed from the head or Rāhu by Viṣṇu at the churning of the ocean, but was rendered immortal by having tasted the Amṛita), Hariv. 4259; R.; VP.; 'a pigmy race,' see *-gaṇa* below; disease, L.; an enemy, L.; N. of a son of Agni (author of RV. x, 156), Rānukr.; (with the patr. Vājya), VBr.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 198; of a son (of Rishabha, Bhp. v, 4, 10; of the 4th Manu, viii, 1, 27); *arunāḥ ketavaḥ*, 'red apparitions,' a class of spirits (a kind of sacrificial fire is called after them *arunaketu*, q. v.), AV. xi, 10, 1 f. & 7; Tār.; MBh. xii, 26, 7. — **gaṇa**, m. the dwarfish inhabitants of Kuṣa-dvīpa (children of Jaimini), Tāj. — **graha**, m. the descending node (see above s. v. *ketu*), L.; — **vallabha**, m. = *su-ratna*, Npr. — **ca-kra**, n. a kind of diagram. — **tārā**, f. a comet, W. — **dharmān**, m., N. of a man (v. l. *-varman*), MBh. xiv, 2154. — **bha**, m. a cloud, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. being or become a banner, Nal. xii, 28. — **māt**, mfn. endowed with brightness, AV.; (interpolation after RV. viii, 56); clear (as a sound), RV. vi, 47, 31; AV. iii, 19, 6; (*ān*), m. a Yaksha, Gal.; N. of a Muni, Vāyup.; of a Dānava, MBh.; Hariv.; of a regent of the western part of the world (son of Rajas), VP.; of a son of Kshema and father of Suketu, Hariv. 1593; of a son of Kshemya and father of Varsha-*ketu*, 1750; of a warrior, MBh. ii, 122 & 127; of a son of Dhanvantari, Bhp. ix, 17, 5; of Ambarisha, ix, 6, 1; N. of a mountain, Buddh.; of a palace of Vasu-deva's wife Sumandā, Hariv. 8989; (*ī*), f. a metre (of 2 x 21 syllables); N. of the wife of Sumālin, R. vii, 5, 37; N. of a locality, W. — **māla**, m., N. of a son of Agnidhra, VP.; of a boar, R. v, 9, 66; Bhp.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, Hariv. 8227 & 8654; (*as*, am), m. n. one of the nine great divisions of the known world (the western portion or Varsha of Jambū-dvīpa, called after Ketu-māla), Sūryas.; VP.; Bhp.; (*ā*), f., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 8368 ff. — **mālaka**, m. or n. the Varsha called Ketu-māla (q. v.), VP. — **mālī**, see *°lin*. — **mālin**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. (metrically also *°li*); of a Muni, Vāyup. — **yaṣṭī**, f. a flag-staff, Ragh. xii, 103. — **ratna**, n. 'Rāhu's favourite,' beryl, L. — **varman**, see *-dharma*. — **virya**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 198. — **ārīṇ-ga**, m., N. of a king, MBh. i, 230; of a Muni, Vāyup.

केदर *kedara*, mfn. = *kekara*, i. : (*as*), m., N. of a plant, L.

केदार *kedāra*, as, m. (*am*, n., L.) a field or meadow, especially one under water, Mn. ix, 38 & 44; MBh.; R. &c.; *Kapilasya kē*, 'Kapila's field,' N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, 6042 ff.; *Mataṅgasya kē*, 'Mataṅga's field,' another Tīrtha, 8159; a basin for water round the root of a tree, L.; a bed in a garden or field, W.; plain, area, KāṭyŚr. xviii, 5, 4, Sch.; N. of a particular constellation, VarBr.; of a Rāga (in music); of a mountain country (the modern Kedār, part of the Himālaya mountains, W.), MBh. vi, 427; NandiP.; N. of Śiva as worshipped in the Himālaya; of the author of a work entitled Abdhī; (*ī*), f., N. of a Rāgini; (*am*), n., N. of a Tīrtha, MatsyaP.; of a Liṅga, ib.; (in the Himālaya) ŚivaP. — **kaṭu**, f. (?) a kind of plant, Gal. — **kaṭukā**, f. a kind of Hellebore, L. — **kal-pa**, m., N. of a section of the Skandap., NandiP. — **khaṇḍa**, n. a small dyke (earth raised to keep out water), W.; a break in the dyke raised round

a field (to keep out water), MBh. i, ch. 3. — **ja**, n. the fruit of *Cerasus Puddum*, L. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. — **deva**, m., N. of a man. — **nātha**, m., N. of Śiva as worshipped in the Himālaya. — **purāṇa**, n., N. of a Purāṇa. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of an author. — **malla**, m., N. of Mandana-pāla. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of a section of the Vāyup. — **liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga, Śaṅkar. — **śam-bhu**, m., N. of a Tīrtha, Rasik. — **setu**, m. a dyke raised round a field, Car. iii, 3. — **kedārēśa**, m., N. of a statue of Śiva in Kāśī, Skandap.; (*am*), n., N. of a Liṅga, NandiP. — **kedārēśvara**, m. (= *°rēśa*), Śiva's statue in Kāśī, Skandap.; (*am*), n., N. of a Tīrtha in the Himālaya; — **liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga, Skandap.; — **sthali**, f., N. of a locality, KapSāmp.

Kedāraka, as, m. a kind of rice, Suśr.; (*ikā*), f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini.

केन *kēna*, instr. ind. (fr. 2. *kā*), by what? ŚBr. iv; MBh. i, ch. 3; whence? MBh. xiii, 2167; R. vi, 12, 4; how? why? Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. — **Ke-nēshitōpanishad**, f, f, N. of an UP. (beginning with the word *kenēshitam*). — **Kenōpanishad**, f, f, id. (beginning with *kēna*).

केनती *kenatī*, f., N. of the wife of Kāma (the god of love), L.

केनव *kenava*, as, m., N. of a teacher (pupil of Śākapūrṇi), VP.

केनार *kenāra*, as, m. the head, L.; 'a skull' or 'the temples, upper part of the cheek' (*kapāla* or *kapola*), L.; a joint, L.; a division of hell, hell compared to a potter's kiln, L.

केनप *kenipā*, as, m. a sage, RV. x, 44, 4; (cf. *āke-nipā*).

केनिपात *kenipāta*, as, m. the helm, rudder, large oar used as a rudder, L.

केनिपātana, as, m. id., L.

केनिपātana, am, n. id., Gal.

केन्दु *hendu*, us, m. a kind of ebony (Diospyros emibryopteris), L. — **villa**, v. l. for *kindu-bīta*, q. v.

केन्दुका, as, m. another variety of ebony (yielding a species of tar, Diospyros glutinosa), L.; (in music) a kind of measure.

केन्द्र *kendra*, am, n. (borrowed fr. Gk. *κέντρον*), the centre of a circle; the equation of the centre; the argument of a circle; the argument of an equation, W.; the distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the fourth, seventh, or tenth degree, Sūryas. &c.; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansion, VarBrS.; VarBr.; (cf. *dvītiya-kē*, *patana-kē*, *mandā-kē*, *ṣiṅgha-kē*).

केन्द्रक, f. for *kecukā* (q. v.), Suśr.

केप *kep*, cl. 1. *Ā. kepatē*, to shake or tremble, Dhātup. x, 7; to go, ib.; (cf. *√gep*).

केपि, mfn. trembling, shaking, RV. x, 44, 6; unclean, Nir. v, 24.

केमद्रुम *kema-druma*, as, m. in astron. = *κενο-δρόμος*, VarBr. xiii, 3 & 6.

केमुक *kemuka*, as, m. (= *kecuka*) Colocasia antiquorum, Bhp.; Costus speciosus, L.

केमुक *kembuka*, am, n. cabbage, Car.; the kernel of the Areca nut, Npr.

केयूर *keyūra*, am, n. a bracelet worn on the upper arm, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; (*as*), m. id., Bhartṛ. ii, 16; a kind of coitus; N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **dhara**, f. 'wearing a bracelet on the upper arm,' N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. — **bala**, m., N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.

Keyūra, as, m., N. of a Gandharva, Kād.

Keyūriya, Nom. *Ā. °yate*, to represent a *keyūra*, Sāh.

Keyūrin, mfn. decorated with a bracelet on the upper arm, Kād.; Hcar.; Märkp. xxiii, 102.

केरक *keraka*, for *kerala*, q. v.

केरल *kerala*, as, m. pl., N. of the inhabitants of Malabar, MBh. (once *keraka*, ii, 1173); Hariv.; R.; VarBrS.; (*as*), m. (*gaṇa kambojādī*) the king of the Keralas, MBh. iii, 15250; N. of a son of Ākriṣṭa (from whom the people of Kerala is derived), Hariv. 1836; (*ī*), f. a Kerala woman, Kād.; N. of an astronomical treatise, L.; a Horā or period

of time equal to about one hour, L.; (*am*), n., N. of the country inhabited by the Keralas, MBh. vi, 352. — **jāta**, **-tantra**, n., **-mīddhānta**, m., N. of works. — **Keralōtpatti**, f., N. of a work.

Keralaka, as, m. pl., N. of the inhabitants of Malabar, VarBrS. xiv, 12; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga demon, Vāmp.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a woman, Vāsa.

केरु *keru*. See *mahi-k*.

केल *kel*, cl. 1. P. *kelati*, to shake, tremble, Dhātup. xv, 30; to go or move, ib.; to be frolicsome, sport (cf. Prakṛit *√kil = krid*), W.

Kelaka, as, m. a dancer, tumbler, one who walks or dances on the edge of a sword, L.; (cf. *kekala*).

Kelāya, Nom. *Ā. °yate* (fr. *√krid*), to sport, play, *gaṇa kaṇḍō-ādi*.

Keli, is, m. play, sport, amorous sport, pastime, amusement, Mo. viii, 357; Mṛicch. &c.; disguise, concealment, Gal.; (*ī*), f. the earth, L. — **kadam-ba**, m. (= *-vriksha*) a variety of the Kadamba, L. — **kamala**, n. a lotus flower for playing with, Caurap. — **kala**, mfn. amusing one's self, Hariv. ii, 75, 55 (v. l. *-kila*); (*ā*), f. amorous or sportive accents or address, W.; sportive skill, wantonness, W.; the Viṇā or lute of Sarasvatī, L. — **kalaha**, m. a quarrel in jest or joke, L. — **kānana**, n. a pleasure-grove, L. — **kila**, mfn. sporting, amusing one's self, Hariv. 3380 (v. l. *-kala*); finding pleasure in (in comp.), 7671; wanton, arrogant; litigious, quarrelsome, 3209; (*as*), m. the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (in general a sort of buffoon), L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; (*ā*), f. sport, amusement, Comm. on L.; N. of Rati (the wife of Kāma-deva), L.; N. of a town, VP.

— **kīra**, m. 'full of amusement,' a camel, L. — **kuṇḍolīkā**, f. a wife's younger sister, L.; (cf. *kal*). — **kallāsa**, m. a mountain that is to represent the Kailāsa mountain, Viddh. — **koṣa**, m. 'receptacle of amusement,' a dancer, actor, L. — **grīha**, n. a pleasure-house, private apartment, Comm. on Amar. — **nāgara**, m. a sensualist, enjoyer of worldly pleasures, L. — **niketana**, n. = *-griha*, Amar. — **para**, mfn. wanton, sportive, W. — **palvala**, n. a pleasure-pond, Naish. i, 117. — **maṇḍapa**, **-mandira**, n. = *-griha*, Śāntis.; Caurap. — **mukha**, m. pastime, sport, L. — **raṅga**, m. a pleasure-ground, Dhūrtas. — **raivataka**, n., N. of a treatise, Sāh. — **vana**, n. = *-kānana*, ŚārngP. — *vriksha*, m. a species of the Kadamba (commonly Keli-kadamba, Nauclea cordifolia, being abundant in the scene of Kṛishṇa's sports with the Gopis), L. — **śayana**, n. a pleasure-couch, Git. xi, 2. — **śuśhi**, f. the earth, W. — **śalla**, m. a pleasure-hill, Dhūrtan. — **śveta-sahasra-pattra**, Nom. P. *°trati*, to represent a white lotus for playing with, Prasannar. — **saciva**, m. minister of the sports, master of the revels, L. — **sadana**, n. = *-griha*, Git. xi, 14. — **sāra**, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Bālar. — **sthali**, f. a place of pleasure, play-ground, Śāntis. i, 16.

Kelika, mfn. sporting, sportive, W.; the tree Jonesia Asoka, L.

Kelita, n. ifc., *kali* = *keli-kalita*, Subh.

Keli, f. rarely for *keli* (play, sport). — **kalita**, n. amusement, jest, play, Bālar. — **pika**, m. a cuckoo kept for pleasure, Sāh. — **vanī**, f. a pleasure-park, Sāh. — **śāla-bhaṣṭjika**, f. a small statue, Daś.

केल *kela*, °lu, a particular high number, Buddh. L.

केलटक *kelaṭaka* = *kemuka* (q. v.), Npr.

केलाय *kelāya*, °li, &c. See *√kel*.

केलास *kelāsa*, as, m. crystal, W.

केलूट *kelūṭa*, am, n. a kind of pot-herb, Car. i, 27; = *kemuka* or a kind of Udumbara, Npr.

केव *kev*, cl. 1. *Ā. kevate*, to serve, attend to, Dhātup. xiv, 39; (cf. *√sev*).

केवट *kevaṭa*, as, m. a cave, hollow, RV. vi, 54, 7; (cf. *avaṭā*).

केवर्त *kevarta*, as, m. (= *kaiṛ*°) a fisherman, VS. xxx, 16.

केवल *kévala*, m (nom. pl. e, RV. x, 51, 9) (fr. RV. x, 73, 6; AV.; ŚBr.; ā, Mn. &c., see Pāṇ. iv, 1, 30) n. (in comp., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 49) exclusively one's own (not common to others), RV.; AV.; alone, only, mere, sole, one, excluding others, RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; not connected with anything else, isolated,

abstract, absolute; simple, pure, uncompounded, unmingled, ŚBr. &c.; entire, whole, all, Mn.; MBh. &c.; selfish, envious, L.; (am), ind. only, merely, solely (na kevalam—api, not only—but also, Ragh.; VP.; Rājāt.; kevalam—na tu, only—but not, Śrīr-gār.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; entirely, wholly, absolutely, R. ii, 87, 23; but, Kād.; Hcar.; (= nirmitam) certainly, decidedly, L.; (as), m. (= kelaka) a dancer, tumbler, Gal.; N. of a prince, BhP. ix, 2, 30; (ā), f., N. of a locality, MBh. iii, 254, 10 (v.l. 'li); (ī), f., 'the whole of a philosophical system,' see *pāśa-ka-kā*; N. of a locality (v.l. for 'li, q. v.); (am), n. the doctrine of the absolute unity of spirit; the highest possible knowledge (= kevala-jñāna), Jain.; N. of a country (v.l. kevala), MBh. vi, 9, 34. —**karmin**, mfn. performing mere works (without intelligence), Bādar. iii, 1, 7, Sch. —**jñāna**, n. the highest possible knowledge, Jain. —**jñānin**, m. 'possessing the kevala-jñāna,' an Arhat, Jain. —**tas**, ind. only, Comm. on Yājñ. —**tvā**, n. the state of standing by itself or alone, VPṛāt., Sch. —**dravya**, n. mere matter or substance, RāmāUp.; black pepper, L. —**naiyāyika**, m. a mere logician (not versed in any other science), Pān. ii, 1, 49, Sch. —**putrē**, f., N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. —**barhis** (kēṣ), mfn. having its own sacrificial straw, ŚBr. ii. —**brahmō-paṇishad**, f., N. of an Up. —**mānuṣha**, m. a mere man (and nothing else), MBh. xii. —**vātika**, mfn. applied for diseases of a simple rheumatic kind, Car. —**vaiyākaraṇa**, m. a mere grammarian (not versed in any other science). —**vyatirekin**, mfn. pertaining only to separateness, Tarkas. —**śas**, ind. completely, AitBr. vi, 9. —**Kevalāgha**, mfn. alone guilty, RV. x, 117, 6. —**Kevalātman**, mfn. one whose nature is absolute unity, Kum. ii, 4. —**Kevalādīn**, mfn. eating by one's self alone, RV. x, 117, 6. —**Kevalādvaitya-vāda-kulīna**, n., N. of a work. —**Kevalānvaṇin**, mfn. pertaining only to connection, Tarkas.; *yi-grantha*, m., *rahasya*, n., *vāda*, m., N. of works.

Kevalin, mfn. alone, one, only, W.; (ī), m. 'devoted to the doctrine of the absolute unity of spirit,' a meditative ascetic, BhP. iv, 25, 39; vi, 5, 40; 'possessing the kevala(-jñāna),' an Arhat, Jain.

केवाल *kevala*, f. ī, g. *gaurādi* (not in Kāś. & Gaṇar.) **Kevalī** -*vas*, -*krī* [= *√hīg*, Gaṇar. 97, Sch.], -*bhū*, g. *ūry-ādi*.

केवासी *kevasī*, ind. only in comp. — *vas*, -*krī* [= *√hīg*, Gaṇar. 73, Sch.], -*bhū*, g. *ūry-ādi* (not in Kāś.)

केविका *kevikā*, f., N. of a flower (commonly *kevera*), L.

Kevi, f. id., L.

केयुक् *kevuka* or *ēvuka* = *kecuka*, q. v., Car.

केश 1. *kēśa*, as, m. (*√kṣi*, Un.; ifc. *ā* or *ī*, Pān. iv, 1, 54) the hair of the head, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; the mane (of a horse or lion), MBh. i, 8008; Śak., Sch.; a kind of perfume (*hrīvera*), L.; N. of a mineral, VarBṣ. lxxvii, 23; N. of Varuṇa, L.; of Viṣṇu, L.; of a Daitya, L.; of a locality, Romakas.; (pl.) the tail (of the Bos grunniens), Pān. ii, 3, 36, Kāś. (v.l. *vāla*); (ī), f. a lock of hair on the crown of the head, L.; the Indigo plant, L.; Carpopogon pruriens, L.; another plant (*bhūta-keśi*), L.; N. of Durgā, L. — **karmān**, n. dressing or arranging the hair of the head, MBh. iv, 78. — **karṣhaṇa**, n. pulling or tearing by the hair, Venis. — **kalāpa**, m. a mass or quantity of hair, head of hair, Kathās. lxx, 13. — **kāra**, m. (for *ko-ja-kā*) a sort of sugar-cane, Bhpr. — **kārin**, mfn. dressing or arranging the hair of the head, MBh. iv, 412. — **kīṭa**, m. a louse or insect in the hair, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; *-tāvapātita*, mfn. that on which a louse has fallen, MBh. xiii, 1577; (cf. *kīṭavāpana*). — **garbha**, m. = *bhaka*, W. N. of Varuṇa, W. — **garbhaka**, m. a braid of hair, L. — **grīhita**, mfn. pulled or seized by the hair. — **granthi**, m. a tie of hair, BhP. x, 39, 14. — **graha**, m. pulling the hair, Mn. iv, 83; Kathās. — **grahaṇa**, n. id., R. iii, 46, 2; Megh. — **grāham**, ind. so as to pull the hair, Pān. iii, 4, 50, Kāś. — **ghna**, n. 'destroying the hair,' morbid baldness, falling of the hair, L. — **capa**, mfn. known by his hair, having fine hair, Pān. v, 2, 26. — **oūda**, mfn. one who has dressed his hair in a top-knot, Pān. ii, 2, 24, Vārtt. 13, Pat. — **caitya**, n., N. of a Caitya, W. — **ochid**, m. a hair-dresser, barber, L. — **jāha**, n. the root of

the hair, g. *karāddi*. — **damani**, f. 'destroying the hair,' Prosopis spicigera, Gal. — **drīphapa**, mfn. serving for fastening the hair, AV. vi, 21, 3. — **dha-ra**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṣ. xiv, 26. — **dhārāṇa**, n. keeping, i. e. not cutting the hair, BhP. xii, 2, 6. — **dhārīṇi**, f., N. of a plant (the root of sweet flag), L. — **dhrit**, m. id., L. — **pekaha**, m. side of the hair, temple, SākhGr. i, 28; ĀsvGr. i, 7, 16 & 17, 8; much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh.; Prasannar. (ifc. f. ā). — **pañkti**, f. a row or line or quantity of hair. — **parpi**, f. Achyranthes aspera (*apāmārgā*), L. — **pāsa**, m. much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh.; Kum.; Vikr.; Ritus. (ifc. f. ā), &c.; (ī), f. a lock of hair hanging down from the top of the head, L. — **piṅgala**, m., N. of a Brāhmaṇ. — **pradharshana**, n. = *karṣhaṇa*, MBh. vii, 102, 21. — **praeśara**, m. cleaning the hair, BhP. x, 59, 45 & 61, 6. — **bandha**, ni. a hair-band, MBh. iv, 190; BhP.; = *vesha*, L.; a particular position of the hands in dancing. — **bhū**, f. 'hair-ground,' head, L. — **bhūmi**, f. the skull on which hair grows, Jain.; Suśr. — **maṇḍala**, n. a lock of hair, Kauś. — **mathani**, f. = *damani*, L. — **mardana**, n. cleaning the hair (v.l. *mārjana*, one of the 64 *kalās*), Comm. on BhP. x, 45, 36. — **mārjaka**, m. n. a comb, L. — *mārjana*, n. v. l. for *mardana*. — **miśra**, mfn. 'mingled with hair,' soiled by hair, ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 5. — **muṣṭi**, f. a handful of hair, W.; Melia Bukayun, Bhpr. i, 204; another plant (*visha-muṣṭi*), L. — **muṣṭika**, m. Melia Bukayun, L. — **yantri**, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skānda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2635. — **ra-canā**, f. arranging or dressing the hair, Ritus. iv, 15. — **rañjana**, n. colouring the hair, ŚārngP.; (as), m. the vegetable Eclipta prostrata, L. — **rāja**, m. (= *rañjana*) Eclipta prostrata, L.; Wedelia calendulacea, L. — **ruhā**, f. a species of the Croton plant (*bhadra-dantikā*), L. — **rūpā**, f. 'hair-shaped,' Vanda Roxburghii, L. — **romā**, f. Mucuna pruriens, Gal. — **luṅka**, m. 'pulling the hair,' a Jain ascetic, Prab. — **luṅcana**, m. id., Hcar.; (am), n. pulling the hair, Daś. — **vat** (*kēśa*-), mfn. (= *keśava*, Pān. v, 2, 109) having long hair, MārK. P.; having a mane, RV. viii, 116, 5; (ī), f., N. of a river. — **vapa-na**, n. shaving or cutting the hair, ĀsvGr. — **va-paniya**, m. 'hair-cutting or -shaving,' N. of a festival (belonging to the Rājā-sūya), ŚBr. v; TāṇḍyaBr. xviii; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; SākhŚr. — **vār-dhana**, mfn. causing the hair to grow, AV. vi, 21, 3 & 137, 1; (ī), f. Sida rhomboides, L. — **ve-sha**, m. (Pān. iv, 1, 42) a tress of hair, ĀsvGr. — **ve-shṭa**, m. the parting of the hair, APṛāt. iii, 43, Sch. — **vyaparopana**, n. pulling the hair, Ragh. iii, 56. — **vyudāharana**, n., N. of a work. — **śūla**, n. disease of the hair, MBh. iii, 12846. — **śmaśrū**, n. (gāṇa *rājadantī*) the hair of the head and the beard, AV. viii, 2, 17; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (ī), n. pl. id., SākhŚr. — **stuka**, m. a lock of hair, Kauś. 42. — **hantri-phalā**, f. 'having fruits that destroy the hair,' = *damani*, Npr. — **hantri**, f. id., L. — **ha-sta**, m. much or ornamented hair, tuft, MBh. iii, 1822; Śiś. viii, 27; Venis. (quoted in Sāh.). the hair for a hand, Śiś. viii, 27. — **hrit-phalā**, f. = *hantri-ph*, Npr. — **keśi-keśi**, ind. (Kāś. on Pān. ii, 2, 27; v, 4, 127 & vi, 3, 137; Gaṇar. 95, Sch.) hair to hair, head to head, Yājñ. ii, 283; MBh. — **keśāgra**, n. the top of a hair, SākhGr. — **keśāda**, m. 'eating the hair,' N. of a parasitical insect, Car.; Suśr. — **keśānta**, m. (ifc. f. ā) the border of the hair on the forehead, SākhGr.; TUp.; R.; Suśr.; long hair hanging down, lock of hair, tuft, MBh.; R. &c.; cutting off the hair finally (as a religious ceremony performed upon Brāhmaṇs at 16 years of age, Kṣatriyas at 22, and Vaiśyas at 24), PārGr.; Gobh.; Mn. ii, 65; Yājñ. i, 36; *-karaṇa*, n. id., Gobh. iii, 1, 2. — **keśāntika**, mfn. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead, Mn. ii, 46; relating to the ceremony of final tonsure, W. — **keśāpahā**, f. = *śa-damāni*, Npr. — **keśāmba**, n. P. vonia odorata, Bhpr. — **keśāri**, m. 'enemy of the hair,' Mesua Ferrea, L. — **keśāruhā**, f. = *śa-var-dhanī*, L. — **keśārūhā**, f., N. of a plant (*mahā-nīlī*), L. — **keśāli**, m. 'row of hair,' Eclipta prostrata (*keśa-rañjana*), Npr. — **keśāvarashana**, n. pulling the hair, especially amorously playing with it or rubbing it &c., W. — **keśocāya**, m. much or handsome hair, W. — **keśōṇḍaka**, m. a sling or knot of hair, Suśr.; net-like apparitions seen while the eyes are shut, AitAr. (ed. *ṇḍraka*). — **keśōṇḍaka**, see *ṇḍuka*.

Keśaka, mfn. bestowing care upon the hair, Pān. v, 2, 66, Kāś.

Keśara, &c. See *kēsara*.

Keśavā, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 109) having long or much or handsome hair, AV. viii, 6, 23; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; (as), m., N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; (hence) of the month Mārgaśīrṣa, VarBṣ. cv, 14; Rotleria tinctoria, L.; N. of the author of a lexicon called Kalpa-dru; of the author of the Dvaita-pariśiṣṭa; of the father of Govinda and Ruci-kara; of the father of Brāhma and ucle of Maheśvara; of the son of Viśva-dhara and brother of Kari-nātha; of the father of Vopa-deva. — **jātaka-paddhati-udāharana**, n. a Comm. by Viśva-nātha on the work Jātaka-paddhati. — **jī-nanda-śar-man**, m., N. of an author. — **dāsa**, m., N. of several authors. — **dīkṣita**, m., N. of a man. — **daivajña**, m., N. of an astronomer. — **prabhu**, n. of a man. — **bhakti**, f. devotion to Kṛishṇa, W. — **bhaṭṭa**, m., N. of a man. — **miśra**, m., N. of the author of the Dvaita-pariśiṣṭa and of the Chandoga-pariśiṣṭa. — **śikṣhā**, f., N. of a Śikṣhā. — **śreṣṭhīn**, m., N. of a merchant. — **svāmīn**, m., N. of a grammarian, Sūdradh. — **Keśavākāya**, m., N. of a teacher. — **Keśavāditya**, m. a form of the sun, SkāndaP. — **Keśavayudha**, m. 'Kṛishṇa's weapon,' the Mango tree, L. — **Keśavārka**, m. = *vudditya*, SkāndaP.; N. of the author of the Kṛishṇa-kṛidita (son of Jayāditya and grandson of Rāṇiga); N. of the author of the Jātaka-paddhati; of the author of the Vivāha-vivṛḍāna. — **Keśavālaya**, m. 'Keśava's abode,' the holy fig-tree, L. — **Keśavāśana**, m. id., L.

1. **Keśi**, īs, m. (= *śin*), N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2. **Keśi** (in comp. for *keśin*). — **grīhapatī** (*ī*), m. 'whose householder is Keśin (Dārḥya),' belonging to Keśin's family, ŚBr. xi, 8, 4, 1. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha. — **dhvaja**, m., N. of a prince (son of Kṛita-dhvaja), BhP. ix, 13, 20. — **nishāda-na**, m. 'slayer of the Asura Keśin,' Kṛishṇa, Bhag. xlviii, 1 (v.l. *nisūḍ*). — **mathana**, m. id., Gīt. ii, 11. — **śūdana**, m. id., MBh. ii, 1214. — **han**, m. id., MBh.; Hariv. — **hantri**, m. id., MBh. ii, 1402.

Keśika, mfn. having fine or luxuriant hair, Pān. v, 2, 109; (as), m. the plant Asparagus racemosus, L.; (ī), f., N. of the mother of Jahnu, VP.

Keśin, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 109) having fine or long hair (said of Rudra [cf. *kapardīn*]) of his female attendants, of female demons, and of men), AV. xi, 2, 18 (cf. RV. x, 136, 1 ff.) & 31; xii, 5, 48; xiv, 2, 59; having a mane (as Indra's and Agni's horses), RV.; having tips (as rays or flames), RV. i, 140, 8 & 151, 6; (ī), m., 'N. of Rudra' (see before); of Viṣṇu, L.; 'a horse' (see before); a lion, L.; N. of an Asura slain by Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Kausalyā, BhP. ix, 24, 47; (Pān. vi, 4, 165) N. of Dārḥya or Dālḥya, (ī), f., N. of Durgā; (gāṇa *kurv-ādi*) N. of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 2558; iii, 14562; of a Kākshasi, Buddh.; of the daughter of the king of Vidarbha (wife of Sagara and mother of A-samahāsa), Hariv. 797 ff.; R.; of the wife of Ajamidha (Suhotra) and mother of Jahnu, MBh. i, 3722; Hariv. 1416 & 1756; of the wife of Viśrava and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhā-karṇa, BhP. vii, 1, 43; of a servant of Damayanī, Nal. xxii, 1; of the daughter of a Brāhmaṇ, Buddh.; Chrysopogon aciculatus, L.; Nardostachys Jatā-māṇṣī, L.; (ī), f., see *kaiśin*; (ī), Ved. f. pl. 'the attendants of Rudra' (see before); 'N. of certain female demons' (see before).

Keśya, mfn. being in the hair, AV. xiv, 2, 68; suitable to the hair, Suśr.; (as), m. (= *śa-rañjana*) Eclipta prostrata, L.; (am), n. black Aloe wood, L.

केश 2. *kēśa*, am, n. 'whose lord is Prajā-pati

(see 3. *kēś*), the lunar mansion Rohiṇī.

केशट *keśaṭa*, mfn. 'richly endowed with,' see *madhu*; (as), m. agoat, L.; a louse, L.; Bigno-nia Indica, L.; the parching arrow of Kāma (the god of love), L.; a brother (cf. *mātri*-), L.; N. of Viṣṇu, L.; N. of a man, Kathās. cxxiii, 157.

केशव *keśav*, *ōśi*, &c. See 1. *kēśa*.

केसर *kēsara*, am, n. the hair (of the brow), VS. xix, 91; (in classical literature usually *keśara*), m. or n. (ī), the mane (of a horse or lion), R.; Śak.; Pañcat. &c.; (ā), f. id., KātyŚr. (*keś*); (am), n. the tail of the Bos grunniens (used as a fan for driving away flies), L.; (as, L.; am), m. n. the filament of a lotus or of any vegetable, R.; Suśr.; Śak. &c.; a fibre (as of a Mango fruit), Suśr.; (as), m. the plants

Rottleria tinctoria, Mimuspops Elengi, and *Mesua ferrea*, MBh. xiii, 5042; R.; Lalit.; Kum.; Megh.; (*am*), o. the flower of those plants, L.; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), m. f. n. *Asa foetida*, L.; (*am*), n. gold, L.; sulphate of iron, L.; N. of a metre (of 4 × 18 syllables); (*as*), m., N. of a mountain, MBh. vi, 11, 23; [cf. Lat. *caesaries*; Angl. Sax. *haer*; Engl. *hair*; Germ. *Haar*]. — *grāma*, m., N. of a village, Kshitiś. — *pura*, n., N. of a town, Vāsant. — *prābandhā* (*kēś*), f., N. of a woman, AV. v, 18, 11. — *mālā*, f., N. of a work. — *vat* (*kēś*), mfn. having a mane, ŚBr. vi. — *vara*, n. saffron, L. *Keśarāgra*, n. the tips of a mane, Hit. *Keśarācala*, *ās*, m. pl. 'the filament mountains,' N. of the mountains situated round Meru (which is called 'the seed-vessel of the earth'; see *karmikācala*), BhP. v, 17, 6. *Keśarāpīda*, m., N. of an art (*kalā*), Gal. *Keśarāmla*, m. the citron tree, L. *Keśarōcata*, f. a variety of *Cyperus*, L.

Keśarāla, mfn. rich in filaments, Vām. v, 2, 34. *Keśari*, *is*, m. (= *rin*), N. of the father of Hanumat, R. iv, 33, 14; vi; vii, 40, 7.

Keśarikā, f. = *keśa-vardhanī*, L.; a clout for cleaning vessels, HPariś. i, 249.

Keśarin or *Keśarin*, mfn. having a mane, MBh. i, iii; (*ī*), m. a lion, MBh.; Suśr.; Bhartṛ. &c.; a horse, TBr., Sch.; N. of an aquatic bird, Car. i, 27; the plant *Rottleria tinctoria*, L.; the plant *Mesua ferrea*, L.; a citron tree, L.; a variety of *Moringa* with red flowers (= *rakta-sigru*), L.; N. of a monkey (husband of the mother of Hanumat), MBh. iii, 11193; R.; Daś.; N. of a prince, Lalit.; of a mountain, VP.; (*in*), f. a lioness, Kathās. lxx, 102. *Keśari-suta*, m. 'son of Keśarin,' N. of Hanumat, L.

केसरुका *kesarukā* (or *keśur*), f. for *kaśer*°, the back-bone, L., Sch.

केह्लदेव *kehlā-deva*, *as*, m., N. of a man.

कै *kai*, cl. 1. P. *kāyati*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 19.

केशुक *kaiśuka*, mfn. belonging to or coming from a *Kiśuka* tree (or *Butea frondosa*), Suśr.

कैकय *kaikeya*, *as*, m. the king of the *Kekayas*, BhP. ix, 24, 37; (*ā*), m. pl. the sons of that king, ib.; (= *kek*°) the *Kekayas*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ī*), f. the daughter of a king of the *Kekayas*, R.

Kaikeya, *as*, m. (Pāp. vii, 3, 2) 'a descendant of *Kekaya*, 'prince of the *Kekayas*, ŚBr. x; ChUp.; N. of a son of *Sivi* (from whom the *Kaikeyas* are derived), Hariv. 1680; BhP. ix, 23, 3; N. of *Dhṛiṣṭa-keṭu* (king of the *Kaikeyas* and father of the five *Kaikeyas*), VP.; (*ās*), m. pl. the *Kekayas*, R.; (*ī*), f. the daughter of a prince of the *Kekayas* (one of the wives of *Dāśa-ratha* and mother of *Bharata*, R.; Ragh.), MBh.; Daś.; (*am*), n. the language of the *Kekayas*.

कैकस *kaiśasa*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kikasa*, *gaṇa śārṅgaravādī*; (*ī*), f., N. of a daughter of the *Rāksasha* *Sumālin*, R. vii, 5, 40 & 9, 7.

कैकेय *kaikeya*. See *kaya*.

कैकरायण *kaiṅkarāyaṇa*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kaiṅkara*, *gaṇa* 1. *naḍḍī*.

Kaiṅkara, *am*, n. the office of a servant, servitude, BhP. iii, 2, 22.

कैकलायन *kaiṅkalāyana*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kaiṅkala*, *gaṇa* 1. *naḍḍī*.

कैकिरात *kaiṅkirāta*, mfn. coming from the tree *kiṅ-kirāta* (or *Jonesia Asoka*), Ratnāv.

कैचिकिल *kaiśchikila*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VP.; (cf. *kailik*°).

कैजव *kaijaya*, *as*, m., N. of a teacher (for *kaitava*°), Vāyup.

कैट *kaiṭa*, mfn. (fr. *kīṭa*), coming from an insect, Suśr.

कैटभ *kaiṭabha*, *as*, m., N. of an *Aenra* (slain by *Vishnu*), MBh. iii; Hariv.; Suśr.; BhP.; Brah-mavP. &c.; (*ā* or *ī*), f., N. of *Durgā*, L.; (*am*), n., N. of a class of writings, Divyāv. xxxiii (*Pāli ketubha*); VarYogay. — *jī*, m. 'conqueror of the *Asura Kaiṭabha*, 'N. of *Vishnu*, Śiś. ix, 30. — *dvish*, m. 'enemy of *Kaiṭabha*, 'id., i, 23. — *bhid*, m. 'slayer of *Kaiṭabha*, 'id., Ānand. — *han*, m. id., L. *Kaiṭa-*

bhāri, m. = *°bha-dvish*, Kād. *Kaiṭabhārdana*, m. = *°bha-jī*, BhP. iii, 24, 18. *Kaiṭabhēśvara-lakehana*, n. (= *kaiṭabha*, n.), N. of a class of writings, Lalit. *Kaiṭabhēśvari*, f. = *°bhi*, DeviP.

कैटय *kaiṭarya*, m., N. of a medicinal plant (*Azadirachta indica*, L.; *Melia Bukayun*, L.; *Vangueria spinosa*, L.; *Myrica sapida*, Comm. on Car. i, 4), Suśr.

Kaidarya, *as*, m., N. of a plant (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, L.; *Myrica sapida*, L.), Car. vi, 15.

कैटक *kaitaka*, mfn. (fr. *ket*°), coming from the tree *Pandanus odoratissimus*, Ragh. iv, 55; (*am*), n. the flower of that tree, L.

कैतव *kaitava*, mfn. (fr. *kit*°), deceitful, Hariv. 7095; (*as*), m. patr. of *Ulūka*, MBh. i, 7002; (*ī*), f. fraud, deceit, Bālar.; (*am*), n. the stake in a game, MBh. ii, 2163; Nal. xxvi, 10; gambling, L.; deceit, fraud, cheating, roguery, R. v, 86, 19; Kum.; Bhartṛ. &c.; beryl, L. — *prayoga*, m. a trick, device. — *vāda*, m. falsehood, evasion, Git. viii, 2. *Kaitavāpahnūti*, f. a kind of rhetorical figure, Comm. on Vāsav.

Kaitavaka, *am*, n. a trick in gambling, MBh. ii, 2660.

Kaitavāyana, m. patr. fr. *kitava*, *g. āvādī*.

Kaitavāyani, *is*, m. id., *gaṇa tikāḍī*.

Kaitaveya, *as*, m. patr. of *Ulūka*, Hariv. 5019 & 5500.

Kaitavya, *as*, m. id., MBh. v, 5412; 5535 & 5579.

कैतायन *kaitāyana*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kita*, *gaṇa āvādī*.

Kaiti-putra, *as*, m., N. of a teacher, Vāyup.

कैदभ *kaidarbha*, *as*, m. a patr. fr. *kid*°, *gaṇa biddī* (Kās.).

कैदार *kaidāra*, mfn. being on or growing in a *kedāra* field, Suśr.; (*as*), m. rice, L.; (*am*), n. a multitude of *kedāra* fields, Comm. on L.

Kaidāraka, *am*, n. a multitude of *kedāra* fields, Pāp. iv, 2, 40 f.

Kaidārīka, *am*, n. id., ib; Śiś. xii, 42.

Kaidārya, *am*, n. id., Pāp. iv, 2, 40 f.

कैदभ *kaidarbha*, v. l. for *kaid*°, q. v.

कैदास *kaidāsa*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kiṅ-dāsa*, *gaṇa biddī*.

Kaidāsāyana, *as*, m. patr. fr. *°dāsa*, *gaṇa haritādī*.

कैनर *kaiṅnara*, mfn. coming from *Kimnara*, *gaṇa takshaśilādī*.

कैमर्थक्य *kaimarthakya*, *am*, n. asking the reason (*kim-artham*, 'why?'), Pat. on Pāp. iii, 1, 46, Vārt. 1 & 2, 127, Vārt. 1; Bādar. i, 3, 33, Sch.

Kaimarthya, *am*, n. id., Pāp. i, 4, 3, Pat. (*°haka*, ed. K.); Prātāpar.; Kāvyaḍ. ii, 123, Sch.

Kaimāryani, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kim*, Pat. on Pāp. iv, 1, 93, Vārt. 13.

Kaimutika, mfn. relating to or based on the 'how much more?' or 'how much less?' (*kim uta*), only in comp. — *nyāya*, m. the rule of 'how much more?' or 'how much less?' arguing a fortiori, Kuval.; Samskarak.; Comm. on Kir. vii, 27 & BhP. x, 33, 30.

Kaimutya, *am*, n. the relation of 'how much more?' or 'how much less?' Kuval. — *nyāya*, m. = *°ika-ny*° (q. v.), Prātāpar.; Comm. on BhP.

कैयट *kaiyaṭa*, *as*, m., N. of a son of *Jaiyaṭa* (author of a Comm. on Pat.)

Kaiyyaṭa, *as*, m. id.

कैरणक *kairāṇaka*, fr. *kiraṇa*, *gaṇa ariha-nādī*.

कैरली *kairālī*, f. (fr. *kerala*), the plant *Embelia Ribes*, L.; (cf. *kairāla*.)

Kairaleya, *as*, m. a king of the *Keralas*, Hariv. 5501.

कैरव *kairava*, *as*, m. a gambler, cheat, L.; an enemy, L.; for *kaur*°, Hariv. 5020; (*ī*), f. moonlight, L.; *Trigonella foenum graecum*, L.; (*am*), n. (*gaṇa pushkarādī*) the white lotus-flower (blossoming at night), MBh. i, 86; Bhartṛ.; Kathās. &c. — *korakiya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to resemble a lotus bud, ŚārṅgP. — *bandhu*, m. 'friend of the lotus-flower,' N. of the moon, L.

Kairavin, *ī*, m. the moon, L.; (*in*), f. the white water-lily or lotus, Bhām.; (*gaṇa pushkarādī*) a place or pond abounding in water-lilies, assemblage of lotuses, L. *Kairaviṇi-khaṇḍa*, n. a multitude of spots filled with water-lilies, *g. kamalādī* (Kās.).

कैराटक *kairāṭaka*, *as*, m. a species of vegetable poison, L.

कैरात *kairāta*, mfn. relating to or belonging to the *Kirātas*, MBh.; Kathās.; (*as*), m. a prince of the *Kirātas*, MBh. ii, 1869; N. of a serpent, AV. v, 13, 5; of a bird (belonging to the class called *Pratuda*), Car. i, 27; a strong man, L.; (*am*), n. the plant *Agathotes Chirayta*, L.; a kind of sandal wood, L. — *saras*, n., N. of a lake or pond, SkandaP.

Kairātaka, mfn. belonging to the *Kirātas*, AV. x, 4, 14 (f. *°tikā*); MBh. ii, 1867 (f. *°lakī*).

कैराल *kairāla*, *am*, n. *Embelia Ribes* (used as a remedy for worms), L.; (f. id.; (cf. *kairālī*.)

कैरिशि *kairisi*, *is*, m. (fr. *kirisa*), patr. of *Sutvan*, AitBr. viii, 28, 18.

कैमेदुर *kairmedura*, v. l. for *kaumed*°.

कैल *kaila*, *as*, m. patr. *Pravar*; (*am*), n. (fr. *keli*), sport, pleasure, W.

कैलकिल *kailakila*, v. l. for *kailik*°.

कैलात *kailāta*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kil*°, *gaṇa biddī*.

Kailātaka, mfn. (for *°lālaka*?, fr. *kilāla*)?, n. with *madhu*, honey, MBh. vii, 4353.

कैलवत *kailāvata*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 26.

कैलास *kailāsa*, *as*, m., N. of a mountain (fabulous residence of *Kubera* and paradise of *Śiva*; placed in the *Himālaya* range and regarded as one of the loftiest peaks to the north of the *Mānasa* lake), MBh. iii, 503 & 1697; Hariv.; R. iii, iv, 44, 27; VarBṛS. &c.; a particular form of temple, VarBṛS. — *nātha*, m. 'sovereign of the *Kailāsa* mountain,' N. of *Kubera*, Vikr.; Ragh. v, 28. — *niketaṇa*, m. 'having his abode on the *Kailāsa*, 'N. of *Śiva*, L. — *paṇḍita*, m., N. of a copyist. — *pati*, m. 'lord of the *Kailāsa*, 'N. of *Śiva*, L. — *śikhara-vāsin*, m. 'dwelling on the summit of the *Kailāsa*, 'N. of *Śiva*. *Kailāśānaka*, m. 'having his abode on the *Kailāsa*, 'N. of *Kubera*, L.

कैलिकिल *kailikila*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people (perhaps a *Yavana* tribe; v. l. *kailak*°), VP.

कैलिञ्ज *kailiñja*, mfn. made of a thin plank (*kiliñja*), Suśr.

कैयत *kaiyarta*, *as*, m. (cf. *kev*°) a fisherman (born of a prostitute by a *Kshatriya* or of an *Āyogava* female by a *Nishāda* father), Mn. viii, 260; x, 34; MBh.; R. &c.; (*ī*), f. the wife of a fisherman, L.; the grass *Cyperus rotundus*, L. — *musta*, n. the grass *Cyperus rotundus*, L.; (*ā*), f. id., Bhpr. — *mustaka*, n. id., Comm. on Car. i, 3. *Kai-varti-mustaka*, n. id., L.

Kaiyartaka, *as*, m. a fisherman, R. ii, 83, 15; Kathās. cxii, 113; (*ikā*), f., N. of a plant, L.

Kaiyarti-mustaka, *am*, n. = *°rti-m*° above, L. *Kaiyartīya*, mfn. relating to a fisherman (as a tale), Kathās. cxii, 111.

कैवल *kavala*, *am*, n. = *kairāla*, L.

कैवल्य *kāvalya*, *am*, n. (fr. *kēvala*), isolation, Vām.; absolute unity, Vedāntas.; BhP.; perfect isolation, abstraction, detachment from all other connections, detachment of the soul from matter or further transmigrations, beatitude, MBh.; KapS.; Sāmkhyak. &c.; for *vaiṅkalya*, Rajat. vii, 1149; (mā(ā)n.) leading to eternal happiness or emancipation, MBh. xiii, 1101. — *kalpa-druma*, m., N. of a Comm. — *tantra*, n., N. of a *Tantra*. — *dipikā*, f., N. of a Comm. by *Hemādri*. *Kaivalyānanda*, m., N. of a teacher. *Kaivalyāsrama*, m., N. of a pupil of *Govinda* (author of a Comm. on *Ānand*). *Kaivalyēndra*, m., N. of the instructor of *Rāya-nendra*. *Kaivalyōpanishad*, f., N. of an Up.

कैशव *kaiśava*, mfn. (fr. *keś*°), relating or belonging to *Kṛishṇa*, Hariv. 15377; Ragh. xvii, 29.

कैशिका, mfn. (fr. *kēśa*), hair-like, fine as a hair, Suśr.; (*as*), m. (in music) N. of a *Rāga*; love, passion, lust, L.; N. of a prince (son of *Vidarbha*

and brother of Kratha); of several men, Hariv.; VP.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a subdivision of the Yādavas (descended from Kaiśika), MBh. ii, 585; Ragh.; Mālav.; (f), f. (scil. *vyāṭī*) one of the four varieties of dramatic style (graceful style, suited especially to the passion of love), Bhar. xx, 45 ff.; Daśar. ii, 44; Prātāpar.; Sāh. (v. l. *kauṭikī*); N. of a locality or of a river, MBh. iii, 10095; for *kauṭikī* (N. of Durgā), L.; (am), n. the whole mass of hair, head of hair, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 48.

Kaiśinā, mf (ā)n. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 165) taught by Keśin Dārbbhya, ŚāṅkhBr. vii, 4 (°m *dikṣhā*, also *keś d*°, N. of a number of Mantras, ĀpŚr. x, 10, 6); descended from Keśin, Kāth. xxvi, 9; ŚBr. xi, 8, 4, 6.

Kaiśinya, as, m. metron. fr. *keśinī*, g. *kurv-ādi*. **Kaiśya**, am, n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 48) the whole mass of hair, head of hair, Naish. iv, 114.

कैशोर *kaiśora*, am, n. (fr. *kiś*°; Pāṇ. v, 1, 129, Kāś.), youth, boyhood (from the age of ten to that of fifteen), BhP. iii, 28, 17; (ifc.) iv, 25, 24 & x, 45; 3. — **vayas**, mfn. having the age of a youth, ix, 2, 15.

Kaiśoraka, mf (ikā)n. youthful, Bhpr. iv, 226; (am), n. the youths and girls, Hariv. 4081. — **gug-gulu**, n. a kind of elixir, ŚāringS. ii, 7, 17.

Kaiśori, is, m. patr., gaṇa *kurv-ādi*.

Kaiśorika, as, m. metron. fr. *kiśorikā*, gaṇa *subhrādi*.

Kaiśorya, as, m. (gaṇa *kurv-ādi*) patr. fr. *kaiśori*, N. of Kāpya, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 5, 22 & 7, 3, 28.

कैश्य *kaiśya*. See above.

कैष्किन्ध *kaiṣkindha*, mfn. coming from Kishkindhā, gaṇa *sindhva*.

को *ko*, ind. Oh no! (f), Divyāv. iv; a prefix in *ko-jāgara*, *ko-mala*, *ko-vida*, &c., related to 1. *ku*; (cf. the prefixes *ka*, *kava*, *kā*, *kim*, *ku*.)

कोक *kōka*, as, m. (onomat.) a wolf, R. iii, 52, 45; v, 26, 9; 'a cuckoo,' see *-yātu* below; the ruddy goose, MBh. xiii, 1816; VarBṛS. xii, lxxvi; Git.; Sāh.; a frog, L.; a small house-lizard, L.; a kind of noxious parasitical animal, AV. v, 23, 4; viii, 6, 2; the wild date tree, L.; N. of Vishnu, L.; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562 (?); of a son of Soṇa, ŚBr. xiii, (ā), f., N. of a river (v. l. for *kośā*), VP.; of a locality (= *kōkamukha*), VarP.; (f), f. the female of the ruddy goose, Kuval.

— **deva**, m. a pigeon, L.; N. of an author. — **na-kha**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. for *kōka-baka*, q. v.). — **nada**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1026; (as), m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562 f. & 2576; (am), n. the flower of the red water-lily, MBh.; Śiś. iv, 46; Git. x, 5; — *chavi*, m. the colour of the red lotus, L.; (mfn.) of the colour of the red lotus, L. — **na-daya**, Nom. P. °yati, to take for a red lotus, Bhām.

— **nadini**, f. the red water-lily, Kathās. xxx, 78.

— **pitri**, m. 'father of Kōka' or 'whose father is named Kōka,' N. of a man, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 17.

— **baka**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 369 (v. ll. *-nakha* and *kōkaraka*). — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of the ruddy goose,' the sun, L. — **mukha**, mf (ā)n. wolf-faced (Durgā), MBh. vi, 800. — **yātu** (*kōka*), m. a ghost in the shape of a cuckoo, RV. vii, 104, 22. — **vāca**, m. = *kōkaḍa*, L. — **śāstra**, n., N. of an indecent treatise on the art of love (ascribed to a Paṇḍit named Kōka). **Kōkāksha**, m. 'wolf-eyed,' see *kaukāksha*. **Kōkāgra**, m., N. of a shrub (*samashthila*), L. **Kōkāmukha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8136; xiii, 1738; Hariv.; VarP.

Kōkaḍa, as, m. the Indian fox, L.

Kōko-vāca, as, m. (= *kōka-v*°), id., Npr.

कोकथु *kokathu*, us, m. the wood-pigeon, Gal.; (cf. *ka-deva*.)

कोकनद *koka-nada*, &c. See *kōka*.

कोकरक *kōkaraka*. See *kōka-baka*.

कोकिलक *kōkalika*, as, m., N. of a man, Buddh.

कोकलि, f., N. of a woman, ib.

कोकामुख *kōka-mukha*. See *kōka*.

कोकाह *kōkāha*, as, m. a white horse, L.

कोकिल *kōkila*, as, m. (onomat.; √ *kuk*,

Un.) the Kokila or Koil (black or Indian cuckoo; frequently alluded to in Hindū poetry, its musical cry being supposed to inspire tender emotions), MBh.; R. &c.; a kind of mouse, Suśr.; Aśhāṅg.; a kind of snake, Gal.; a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.; a kind of sugar-cane (cf. *lōkshu*), Gal.; a lighted coal, L.; N. of an author, Bhojapr.; Śūdradh.; of a Rāja-putra (considered as a Rishi), Kāthānukr.; of a mouse, MBh. v, 5444; (ā), f. (g. *ajādi*) the female of a Kokila, Kun.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. — **naya-na**, m. 'having eyes like those of the Koil,' a plant bearing a dark black flower (Capparis spinosa or Asteracantha longifolia or Barleria longifolia), L.

— **priya**, m. 'dear to the Kokila,' (in music) a kind of measure. — **maitrāvāruṇa**, n. 'relating to the duties or office of the Maitrāvāruṇa priest at the Kaukila ceremony,' N. of a treatise. — **smṛiti**, f., N. of a similar treatise. — **hotra**, n. 'relating to the duties or office of the Hotṛi priest at the Kaukila ceremony,' N. of a treatise. **Kōkilāksha**, m. = *°a-nayana*, Hear. **Kōkilāksha**, n. id., L. **Kōkilābhivāhārīn**, mfn. speaking like the Koil, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 80, Kāś. **Kōkilāvāsa**, m. 'abode of the Koil,' the mango tree, L. **Kōkilēkshu**, m. the black variety of sugar-cane (cf. *krishnēkshu*), L.

Kōkilēshṭa, f. 'dear to the Koil,' a kind of Jambū tree, L. **Kōkilōtsava**, m. 'a festival to the Koil,' = *°lāvāsa*, L.

Kōkila, as, m. the Indian cuckoo; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2575; (am), n. a metre (of 4 x 17 syllables).

Kōkilā (f. of *kōkila*, q. v.) — **devī**, f., N. of a goddess. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of a section of the SkandaP. — **rahasya**, n., N. of a work. — **vrata**, n., N. of an observance.

कोकोवाच *koko-vāca*. See *kōka*.

कोकट *kōkkaṭa* = *koṅk*°, q. v.

कोकुक *kōkkvoka*, as, m., N. of the author of the Rati-rahasya, Mallin.

कोकुक *kōkkaṭa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, BhP. v, 6, 8 & 10; (cf. *kauṅka*.)

कोकट *kōkkaṭa*, as, m., N. of a scholiast on the Amara-kośa (v. l. *kōkk*°).

कोकण *kōkkaṇa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people on the western shore of the Dekhan, MBh. vi, 9, 60; VarBṛS. xiv, 12; Daś.; Rājat. iv, 159; (ā), f. a Kōkkaṇa woman, W.; N. of the mother of Paraśu-Rāma, L.; (am), n. a kind of weapon, L.

कोकणा, ās, m. pl. (= *°na*), N. of a people on the western shore of the Dekhan, Hariv. 784.

कोकना (f. of *°na*, q. v.) — **vatī**, f., N. of a river, Hariv. 9510. — **suta**, m. 'son of Kōkkaṇa,' N. of Paraśu-Rāma, L.

कोकना, mf (ī)n. coming from Kōkkaṇa (as a horse; cf. *kauṅkaṇābhūta*), Kathās. cxxi, 278.

कोकार *kōm-kāra*, as, m. the sound *kōm*, Pañcat.

कोङ्गि *kōṅgi*, a kind of weapon, Gal.

कोच *koca*, os, m. (gaṇa *jvalādi*) drying up, desiccation, Suśr.; a man of mixed caste (offspring of a fisherman by a female of the butcher tribe), BrahmapP. (v. l. *kōka*.)

कोजागर *kō-jāgara*, as, m. a kind of festival (night of full moon in month Āśvina [September-October], celebrated with various games; accord. to some fr. *kāh* and *jāgara*, 'who is awake?' the exclamation of Lakṣmī, who descending on this night, promised wealth to all that were awake; hence the night is spent in festivity in honour of the goddess), LiṅgaP. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of a work.

कोच *kōka*, v. l. for *koca*, q. v.

कोत्र *kōṭṭa*, as, m. = *kauṅka*, q. v., L., Sch.

कोट *koṭa*, as, m. (gaṇa *āsmādi*) a fort, stronghold (cf. *koṭṭa*), Vāstuv. xi, 28; a shed, hut, L. (cf. *kuṭī*); curvature (fr. √ *kul*), W.; a beard, L.; a kind of diagram (fr. (ā), f., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 17, Pat.; cf. a-, amara-, devī-). — **cakra**, n. a kind of diagram. — **pa**, m. 'guarding the fort,' a kind of official man, Gal.; — *rāja*, m., N. of a prince, Vātsyāy. v, 5, 25. — **pāla**, m. 'guarding the fort,' the tutelary deity of a fort, Vāstuv. xi, 23 & 53; see also *koṭṭa-p*°. — **yuddha-nirpaya**, m. 'disquisition on fighting from strongholds,' N. of a work. — **śiras**,

n. the parapet of a wall, Gal. **कोटद्री**, m., N. of a mountain, Rājat. iv, 5.

कोटका, as, m. curving, bending, W.; (as), m. a builder of sheds or huts, thatcher, carpenter (man of mixed caste, son of a mason and of the daughter of a potter), BrahmapP.

कोतना, as, m. winter, L.

कोतारा [as, m., L.], am, n. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 117; viii, 4, 4; gaṇa *āsmādi*) the hollow of a tree, MBh.; Sak.; Mālav. &c.; cave, cavity, BhP. x; MārkaP.; Rājat. v, 439; ŚāringP.; Alangium decapetalum, L.; N. of a man; (ā), f. Ipomoea Turpetum, Car. vii, 7; N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, (2632 &) 2635; of the mother of Bāna, BhP. x, 63, 20; (f), f. a naked woman, L.; N. of Durgā, L. — **pushpa**, m., N. of a plant, Gal.; (cf. *koṭhara-pushpa*). — **vāsini**, f. 'dwelling in hollow trees,' a white variety of Ipomoea Turpetum, Npr. — **sthā**, f. id., ib. **कोतार-वापा**, n., N. of a wood in which there are hollow trees, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 117; viii, 4, 4.

कोतवि, am, n. a kind of salt, L.

कोतवि, f. (for *koṭṭ*°) a naked woman, L.; a form of Durgā and mother of Bāna, Hariv. (v. l. *koṭṭ*°); N. of the tutelary deity of the Daityas, VP. (v. l. *koṭṭ*°).

कोतया, Ā. °yate, fr. *koṭā*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 17, Pat.

कोटि, is, f. the curved end of a bow or of claws, &c., end or top of anything, edge or point (of a sword), horns or cusps (of the moon), MBh. &c.; the highest point, eminence, excellence, Pañcat.; Ratnāv.; Sarvad.; 'a point or side in an argument or disputation,' (if there are two) 'alternative,' see *-dvaya* below; the highest number in the older system of numbers (viz. a Kṛore or ten millions), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; the complement of an arc to 90°; the perpendicular side of a right-angled triangle, Sūryas.; Medicago esculenta, L. — **kṛit**, m., N. of Guṇādhya, Gal. — **jit**, m. 'conquering ten millions,' N. of Kālī-dāsa, L. — **jivā**, f. the cosine of an angle in a right-angled triangle. — **vyā**, f. id., Sūryas. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 4091 & 5087; MatsyaP.; ŚivaP. — **dvaya**, n. 'the two ends,' i. e. two alternatives, Sāh.; Sarvad.; Comm. on KapS. and Prab. — **dhvaja**, m. a millionaire, Sighās. — **pātra**, n. a rudder, L. — **pāla**, for *koṭṭa-p*°. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Kathām. — **mat**, mfn. furnished with a point, Sak. — **lakeṣhākhā**, f. 'having lacs of Krores of eyes,' N. of a goddess. — **liṅga**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Rasik.; ° *agēvara*, n. id., KapSāmh. — **varaha**, n., N. of a city (Vānapura or Devikote on the Coromandel coast), VarBṛS. ix, 11; Vāyup.; (v. l. ° *fi-v*°). — **vedhin**, mfn. 'striking an edge,' i. e. performing most difficult things, Rājat. i, 110; (f), m., N. of a plant, Kālac. v, 225. — **śas**, ind. by ten millions, in innumerable multitudes, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; BhP. — **śrī**, f., N. of Durgā, L. — **sthā**, f., N. of the tutelary deity of the family of Cyāvāna, BrahmapP. — **homa**, m. a kind of sacrificial offering, AV. Pariś.; BhavP.; — *vidhi*, m., N. of a work. **कोटिśvara**, m. 'the lord of ten millions,' a millionaire, Kathās. lvi, 64; — *tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

कोटिका, as, m. (scil. *mandūka*) a kind of frog, Suśr.; an insect (coccinella of various kinds), L.; N. of the son of a prince, MBh. iii, 15586; (ā), f. 'lowest end of anything,' the vilest (in comp.), Pañcat.; the plant Trigonella corniculata, Bhpr.

कोटिकास, m., N. of a kind of king Su-ratha, MBh. iii, 15582 ff.

कोटिरा, as, m. the hair (collected on the forehead in the shape of a horn), L.; an ichneumon, L.; (= *koṭika*) an insect (coccinella of various kinds), L.; N. of Indra, L.; (ā), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2632 (*koṭarā*, v. l.).

कोटि, as, m. 'pointed,' a harrow, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh. i, 2146.

कोटि, f. = *koṭi*. — **karna**, m., N. of Śroṇa, Divyāv.

i. — **dhvaja**, m., v. l. for ° *fi-dhv*°, q. v. — **varaha**, n., v. l. for ° *fi-v*°, q. v.; (in Prakṛit *koṭi-varisa*, Jain.; cf. *kauṇḍi-vrisha*.)

कोटिरा, as, m. (= *°tira*) long entangled hair, Naish. xi, 18; a crest, diadem, Pārśvan. ii, 1 & 54.

कोटि, as, m. n. (= *°tita*) a harrow, L.

कोट, as, m. [am, n., L.] a fort, stronghold (= *koṭa*), Kathās. — **kāraka**, m. 'making a stronghold,' a sort of animal, Car. i, 27. — **pāla**, m. (cf. *koṭa-p*°) the commander of a stronghold, Pañcat.; Vet. xiii, 11 ff. (v. ll. *koṭa*- & *koṭi*-). — **pura**, n., N.

of a town in Magadha, Bhadrab. — **rāja**, **rājā**, m. the governor of a castle, Lalit.; Divyāv. iii, xix.

koṭṭavi, f. (= *koṭavī*) a naked woman, Rājāt. v, 439; v. l. for *koṭavī*, q. v. — **pura**, n., N. of the town *koṭi-varsha* (q. v.), L.

koṭṭāra, as, m. a fortified town, stronghold, L.; a pond or well, L.; the stairs of a pond, L.; a libertine (= *nāgara*), L.

koṭya, ās, m. pl. = *koḍya*, R. ii, 82, 7.

कोठ koṭha, as, m. (fr. *kushṭha*), a species of leprosy with large round spots (ringworm, impetigo), Suśr.

koṭhaka, as, m. Alangium hexapetalum, Gal.

koṭhara, as, m. id., L.; (cf. *koṭara*.) — **pushpī**, f. Convolvulus argenteus, L.

कोडा koḍā, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī (v. l. *koḍā*).

कोड्य koḍya, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, Lalit. (vv. ll. *kaḍya* & *kauta*; cf. *koṭya*).

कोण koṇa, as, m. a corner, angle, Pañcat.; Daś.; RāmātUp.; Kathās.; an intermediate point of the compass, VarBṛS.; (hence) the number 'four', Heat.; the quill of a lute, fiddle-stick, drum-stick, &c., R. ii, 71, 26 & 81, 2; Kād.; a sort of musical instrument, stringed musical instrument, L.; the sharp edge of a sword, W.; a staff, club, Hcar.; the planet Saturn (fr. *Kpōvos*), Aryabh.; VarBṛ.; the planet Mars, L. — **kuṇa**, m. a bug, L.; (cf. *kola-kṇ*.) — **koshṭha**, a corner field, AgP. xl, 15. — **koshṭhaka**, id., ib. 17. — **diś**, f. an intermediate point of the compass, VarBṛS. — **deśa**, m., N. of a locality, Virac. — **nara**, m. = *śaṅku*, Gaṇit. — **pa**, m. (for *kaṇṇapa*?) = *nirriti*, BhP. x, 12, 29, Sch. — **vādin**, m., N. of Śiva, L. — **vṛitta**, n. a vertical circle extending from north-east to south-west or from north-west to south-east, Gol. — **śāṅku**, m. the sinus of the height of the sun (the sun standing neither in the vertical circle (= *vṛitta*, q. v.) nor in the Unmaṇḍala), Gol. — **apṛig-vṛitta**, n. a circle in contact with the angles of a figure; an exterior circle (one circumscribed). **koṇā-koṇi**, ind. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 127) from angle to angle, from one corner to the other, cornerwise, diagonally, W. **koṇāditya**, n. (perhaps) = *koṇārka*. **koṇārka**, n., N. of a place sacred to Puruṣhottama.

कोणि koṇi, mfn. (= *kuṇi*) having a crooked arm, L.

koṇeya, **koṇeyana**. See *kaṇṇeyā*.

कोणरा-भ्राता koṇara-bhāta, as, m., N. of a son of Viṣṇu and father of Rudra-bhāta.

कोणभट्ट koṇa-bhaṭṭa, as, m., N. of the author of the Vṛiddha-vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣhaṇa.

कोतना kōtanā. See *kūtanā*.

कोष kōtha, mfn. (✓ *kuth*) 'afflicted with pain' or 'churned' (*śaṭita* or *mathita*), L.; (as), m. putrefaction, corruption, Suśr.; a sore, gangrene, Suśr.; a disease of the eyes (inflammation and ulceration of the angles of the eyelids), L.; churning, L.

कोषरी kōtharī, f. Cactus opuntia, L.

कोशडको-दाण्ड koṣaḍako-daṇḍa, [m. n., L.] a bow, Mālav.; Bhartṛ.; BhP.; Kathās. xxii, 92; Rājāt. v, 104; Hit.; (as), m. an eyebrow (shaped like a bow), L.; a creeping plant, L.; N. of a country, L.

कोदाण्डin, mfn. armed with a bow (said of Śiva).

कोदार kodāra, as, m. a kind of grain, Comm. on KātyŚr. i, 6, 8.

कोद्रव kodrava, as, m. a species of grain eaten by the poor (Paspalum scrobiculatum), MBh. xiii, 4363; Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; KātyŚr. Paddh. & Sch.

कोद्रा kodrā. See *koḍā*.

कोनालक koṇālaka, as, m. a kind of aquatic bird, Suśr.

koṇālī, ās, m. id. (?), ih.

koṇāla, as, m. id., Npr.

कोनाल काला koṇāla, for *kaunt*, q. v.

कोन्व konva, as, m., N. of a mountain, VP.; (cf. *kolu-giri* and *kolla-gṇ*.)

कोन्वाशिरा koṇvaśira, ās, m. pl., N. of a degraded warrior-tribe, MBh. xiii, 2158; (cf. *koḍvāgīrya*.)

कोप kopa, as, m. (✓ *kup*) morbid irritation

or disorder of the humors of the body, Suśr.; fury (of fire, arms, war, &c.), VarBṛS.; VarBṛS.; wrath, anger, rage (with loc., gen., *frati* or *upari*, or ifc.), Mn. iii, 230 & viii, 280; MBh. &c. (rarely pl., Hit.; ifc. f. ā, Mālav.; *sa-kopa*, 'enraged', Pañcat.; *sa-kopam*, 'angrily', Pañcat.; Hit.); the state of being in contradiction with, incompatibility with, Bādar. ii, 1, 26. — **kāraṇa**, n. cause of anger. — **krama** (1. *kopa-krama*, for 2. see below), m. one who goes to anger, passionate, W. — **coha-da**, m. a kind of incense (*dhūpa*), VarBṛS. — **jan-man**, mfn. produced by wrath or anger, Kir. ii, 37. — **jvalita**, mfn. inflamed with wrath, enraged. — **tas**, ind. through anger, angrily. — **dipta**, mfn. incensed or inflamed with anger. — **pada**, n. appearance of anger, pretended wrath, W. — **parita**, mfn. affected by anger. — **latā**, f. the plant Gynandropsis pentaphylla, L. — **vat**, mfn. angry, passionate, W.; (*i*), f. a metre of four lines of fourteen syllables each. — **vaśa**, m. subjection to anger. — **vega**, m. impetuosity of anger or passion, W.; N. of a Rishi, MBh. ii, 111. — **vairin**, m. 'enemy of (i. e. removing) the morbid irritation of the humors of the body,' the plant Sesbania grandiflora, Npr. — **samanvita**, mfn. affected by anger. **ko-pākula**, mfn. agitated with anger, furious, enraged. **ko-pā-kopi**, ind. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 127) in mutual anger, in reciprocal wrath, W. **ko-pā-viaṣṭa**, mfn. affected with anger.

Kopaka, mfn. inclined to feel angry, Mcar.

Kopana, mf(ā)n. inclined to passion, passionate, wrathful, angry, MBh.; R. &c.; irritating, causing morbid irritation or disorder of the humors, Suśr.; (as), m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. 2284; (am), n. irritating, MBh. xiv, 466; morbid irritation of the humors of the body, Pān. v, 1, 38, Vārt. 1; Suśr.; making angry, MBh. xiii, 2426; (ā), f. a passionate woman, W.

Kopanaaka, am, n. a kind of perfume (= *coraka*), L.

Kopaniya, mfn. to be made angry, W.; tending to make angry, Sarvad.

Kopayishṇu, mfn. intending to exasperate, MBh. i, 6836.

Kopāya, Nom. Ā. 'yate, to rage (as a passion), Hariv. 15567 (v. l.)

Kopita, mfn. enraged, furious, Mn. ix, 315; MBh. i, 1323; R. iv, 33, 32; BhP. i, 7, 48.

Kopin, mfn. angry, passionate (with loc.), R. iii, 16, 29; Git. x, 3; (ifc.) irritating, stirring up, Suśr.; (*i*), m. the water-pigeon (*jala-pārāvata*), L. **Kopi-yajña**, m., N. of a man, Samskāra.

Kopya, mfn. to be made angry, MBh. v, 34.

कोपक्रम 2. kōpakrama, am, n. (fr. 3. *kā*), Brahmā's creation, L., Sch.

कोपाज्ञा koṇpajña, am, n. id., ib.

कोम koma, am, n. = *kloma*, Comm. on L.

कोमल komala, mf(ā)n. (fr. *ko* = *ku*, *mala* fr. ✓ *mlai*, 'easily fading away?'), tender, soft (opposed to *karaka*), bland, sweet, pleasing, charming, agreeable, R.; Mṛic.; Suśr.; Śak. &c. (said of the style, *riti*, Kpr.); (ā), f. a kind of date, L.; (am), n. water, L.; silk, Gal.; nutmeg, ib.; (for *kosala*, Hariv. 12832; Vāyup.) — **gita**, n. a sweet song. — **gitaka**, n. id. — **chada**, m. 'tender-leaved', N. of a plant, Gal. — **tanḍula**, m. a sort of rice, ib. — **tā**, f. softness, tenderness. — **tva**, n. id. — **dala**, m. n. 'tender-leaved', = *kaṇala* (Lotus Nelumbium). — **valkalā**, f. 'having tender bark,' the plant Cicca disticha, Bhpr. — **svabhāva**, mfn. tender-natured. **Komalāṅga**, mf(ā)n. having a tender body, Daś.

Komalaka, am, n. the fibres of the stalk of a lotus, L.

कोमासिका komāsikā, f. a budding fruit (= *jālikā*), L.

कोम्य komyā, mfn. polished (?; = *kāmya*, 'lovely,' Śay.). RV. i, 171, 3.

कोयष्टि ko-yasṭi, ās, m. 'having legs like sticks,' the lapwing (or 'a small white crane, commonly called a paddy-bird'), Mn. v, 13; Yājñ. i, 173; BhP. viii, 2, 15; Vet. vi, 10. — **bha**, m. id. (= *tiṭṭhika*, Comm.). R. ii, 54, 41.

Koyasṭika, as, m. id., MBh. xiii, 2835; R. iii, 78, 23 & vi, 15, 9; Suśr.; Mālatīm.

कोर kora, m. (✓ *kur*) a movable joint (as of the fingers, the knee, &c.), Suśr.; amphiarthro-

sis, W.; a bud, W. — **dūsha**, m. = *koḍrava* (q. v.), Suśr. — **dūshaka**, m. id., MBh. iii, 13027; Suśr.; KātyŚr. ii, 1, Paddh.

Koraka, as, am, m. n. (gaṇa *tārakādi*) a bud, R. ii, 59, 8; Suśr.; Śak.; (ifc., Bhāṣāp.; Git. xii, 14); the fibres of the stalk of a lotus, L.; a species of perfume (commonly Cor, *cora*), L.; another perfume (a berry containing a resinous and fragrant substance, = *kakkolaka*), L.

Korakita, mfn. (gaṇa *tārakādi*) covered with buds, Naish. iii, 121; ifc. filled with, Sighās.

Korita, mfn. scraped out of the ground, Bhpr. ii, 26; pounded, ground, W.; budded, sprouted, W.

कोरङ्गी korāṅgi, f. small cardamoms, L.

कोरली korali, f., N. of a town, ŚivaP.

Korilā, f. id., ib.

कोर्य korpya = *haurpya*, q. v.

कोल kola, as, m. (*jvalūdi*), a hog (cf. *kroḍa*), Yājñ. iii, 273; Vop.; a raft, Divyāv. iii; the breast, haunch, hip or flank, lap (cf. *kroḍa*), L.; an embrace, embracing, L.; a kind of weapon, L.; N. of a plant (= *citra*, *citraka*), L.; the planet Saturn, L.; N. of Śiva, Gal.; N. of a son of Ākrīḍa, Hariv. 1836; N. of a degraded warrior-tribe (outcast, one degraded by Sagara from the military order), Hariv. (v. l. *koli-sarpa*, q. v.); a man of a mixed caste, BrahmapV.; a barbarian, Kol, of a tribe inhabiting the hills in central India, W.; (as, am), m. n. the weight of one Tola (= 2 *ṭanka* [or *ṭāna*, Ashtāṅg.] = $\frac{1}{2}$ *karsha*, ŚārngS.); (ā), f. Piper longum, L.; Piper Chaba, L.; (a, ī), f. the jujube tree, L.; (am), n. the fruit of the jujube (cf. *ku-vala*), ChUp. vii, 3, 1; Lalit.; Suśr.; black pepper, L.; the grain of Piper Chaba, L. — **kanda**, m. a sort of bulbous plant (used as a remedy for worms), L. — **karkatīkā**, f. a variety of date (= *madhu-kharjūrikā*), L. — **karkatī**, f. id., Gal. — **kila**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, VP. (v. l. *koli-kṇ*). — **ku-ṇa**, m. a bug, L.; (cf. *kona-kṇ*). — **gajini**, f. Scindapsus officinalis, Npr. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 1171. — **tā**, f. the state of a hog, Śis. xiv, 86. — **dala**, n. a kind of perfume, L. — **nāsikā**, f. 'resembling the nose of a hog,' N. of a plant (= *vaṅkīṇī*), L. — **puccha**, m. a heron, L. — **muktā**, f., N. of a plant, Gal. — **mūla**, n. the root of long pepper, L. — **vallī**, f. the plant Pothos officinalis (with a pungent fruit resembling pepper), L.; Piper Chaba, L. — **śimbi**, f. Carpopogon pruriens (commonly Ālukuṣṭi), Bhpr. **Kolā-koli**, ind. (cf. Pān. v, 4, 127) with mutual embraces, W. **Kolāksha**, n. 'a hog's eye,' a particular hole in wood, VarBṛS. lxix, 32 f. **Kolāksha**, n. 'named after a hog,' id., Vāstuv. x, 93. **Kolāṅka**, m., N. of Kaṇḍa (the Coromandel coast from Kuttack to Madras; but, accord. to some, this place is in Hindustān, with Kanauj for its capital), W. **Kolātmaja**, m. 'produced by the Kolā plant (Zizyphus Jujuba),' the fruit of the jujube, Npr. **Kolā-pura**, n., N. of a town, SkandaP.; Virac. **Kolā-vidhvajaina**, inas, m. pl., N. of a royal family, MārKp. lxxxi, 4 f. **Kolā-kshaṇa**, n. = *kolāksa*, VarBṛS. lxxix, 36.

Kolaka, as, m. Alangium hexapetalum, L.; Cordia Myxa, L.; (am), n. a kind of perfume, Bhpr.; black pepper, L. — **grāma**, m., N. of a village. **Kolika-gardabha**, m. a kind of ass, Divyāv. xii. **कोलसूक ko-lambaka**, as, m. the body of a lute (the whole of it except the strings), L.

Ko-lambī, f. Śiva's lute, Gal.

कोलाहल kolāhala, as, am, m. n. (onomat.) a loud and confused sound, uproar, great and indistinct noise (of men, animals, &c.), R. iii, vi; Pañcat.; Daś.; MārKp. &c.; (as, ā), m. f. (in music) a kind of Rāga; (as), m., N. of a prince, VP.; of a personified mountain, MBh. i, 2367 f.

Kolāhalin, mfn. ifc. filled with noise, Kād.

कोलि kolī, ās, m. f. the jujube tree (Zizyphus Jujuba), L. — **kila**, ās, m. pl., v. l. for *kola-kṇ*, q. v. — **sarpa**, ās, m. pl., N. of a degraded warrior-tribe, MBh. xiii, 2104; Hariv. 782 (v. l. *-sparā*). — **sparā**, see *-sarpa*.

कोलिता kolita, as, m., N. of Maudgalyāyana, Buddh. (Divyāv. xxvii).

कोलूक kolūka, N. of a country, R. iv, 43, 8

(vv. ll. *kolūta* and *śailūta*); (cf. *ulūka*, *ulūta*, *utūla*, *kulūta*, *kulūta*, *kaulūta*.)

कोत्या kolyā, f. (= *kalā*) Piper longum, L.

कोल्लक kollaka, as, m., N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 19, 16; (cf. *konva*, *konvatira*, *kola*.)

Kolla-giri, is, m. (= *kola-giri*) id., VarBṛS. xiv. **Kollagireya**, ās, m. pl. 'dwelling on the Kolla mountain', N. of a people or tribe, MBh. xiv, 2476 (*dhvāg*, ed. Calc.)

Kolla-pura, n. = *kolā-p*, Vīrac. ix.

कोल्लगिरेय kollagireya. See *kollag*.

कोविद ko-vida, mf(ā)n. (√*vid*) experienced, skilled, learned in (loc., gen., or ifc., e.g. *āvēśhu* or *atvānām* or *atva-kovida*, 'skilled in horses'), Mn. vii, 26; MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), m. pl., N. of the Kshatriyas in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 16. — **tvā**, n. skillfulness (ifc.), Daś.

कोविदार ko-vidāra, m. 'easily to be split,' or 'to be split with difficulty' (? cf. *kuddala*, *kuddāla*), Bauhinia variegata, Gobh.; MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Ritus.; one of the trees of paradise, Hariv. 7169; Lalit.

कोश kōśa, as, m. (am, n., L.); in class. literature *kōśa* or *koshā*; fr. √*kus* or *kush*?, related to *kuksht* and *koshtha*?, a cask, vessel for holding liquids, (metaphorically) cloud, RV.; AV.; Suśr.; a pail, bucket, RV.; a drinking-vessel, cup, L.; a box, cupboard, drawer, trunk, RV. vi, 47, 23; AV. xix, 72, 1; ŚBr.; the interior or inner part of a carriage, RV.; (ifc.) MBh. viii, 1733; a sheath, scabbard, &c., MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; a case, covering, cover, AV.; ChUp.; MuṇḍUp.; TUp.; PārGr.; BhP.; store-room, store, provisions, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a treasury, apartment where money or plate is kept, treasure, accumulated wealth (gold or silver, wrought or unwrought, as plate, jewellery, &c.), ib.; (in surg.) a kind of bandage, Suśr.; a dictionary, lexicon or vocabulary; a poetical collection, collection of sentences &c., Kāvyaḍ. i, 13; Śh.; a bud, flower-cup, seed-vessel (cf. *bija*), R.; Ragh.; BhP.; Dhātus.; the sheath or integument of a plant, pod, nut-shell, MārKp.; a nutmeg, L.; the inner part of the fruit of *Artocarpus integrifolia* and of similar fruits, L.; the cocoon of a silk-worm, Yājñ. iii, 147; Vedāntas.; the membrane covering an egg (in the womb), Suśr.; VarBṛ.; MārKp.; the vulva, L.; a testicle or the scrotum, Suśr.; VarBṛS.; the penis, W.; an egg, L.; (in Vedānta phil.) a term for the three sheaths or succession of cases which make up the various frames of the body enveloping the soul (these are, 1. the *ānanda-maya k* or 'sheath of pleasure,' forming the *kāraṇa-śarīra* or 'causal frame'; 2. the *viśāṇa-maya* or *buddhi-m* or *mano-m* or *prāṇa-m* or *k*, the sheath of intellect or will or life,' forming the *sākṣha-śarīra* or 'subtle frame'; 3. the *anna-m* or *k*, 'the sheath of nourishment,' forming the *sthūla-śarīra* or 'gross frame'), Vedāntas.; (ifc.) a ball or globe (e.g. *sūtra*), a ball of thread, L.; *netra*, the eye-ball, R. iii, 79, 28; the water used at an ordeal or judicial trial (the defendant drinks thrice of it after some idol has been washed in it), Yājñ. ii, 95; an oath, Rājat. v, 325; a cup used in the ratification of a treaty of peace (√*iam* √*pā*, to drink from that cup), Rājat. vii, 8; 75; 460 & 493; viii, 283; N. of a conjunction of planets, VarBṛS.; of the 2nd astrological mansion, VarYogav.; (with Buddh.) of a collection of Gāthā verses, Kāraṇḍ.; Hcar.; (ā), f., N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 34; of a courtesan, HParit. viii, 8; (ī), f. a bud; see *arka*; a seed-vessel, L.; the beard of corn, L.; a shoe, sandal, L.; a kind of perfume, Gal.; an iron ploughshare, ib.; [cf. *kōśas*.] — **kāra**, m. one who makes scabbards or cases or boxes, &c., R. iv, 40, 26 (*kauli-k*, Hariv. 12831); (f. f.), VS. xxx, 14; a compiler of a dictionary, lexicographer, RāmUp.; the silk-worm (or the insect while in its cocoon, W.), KapS.; BhP.; MārKp.; a chrysalis or pupa, W.; (as, am), m. n. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr.; Bhpr.; Bālar.; *-kīṭa*, m. a silk-worm, L.; *-vasana*, n. a silken garment, VarBṛ. xxvii, 31. — **kāreka**, m. a silk-worm, Yājñ. iii, 147; (*ikā*), f. a female bee, Gal.; N. of a collection of Gāthā verses (ascribed to Vasubandhu), Buddh. — **kālin**, m. or *li*, f. a kind of aquatic bird, Npr. — **kṛit**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr. — **grīha**, n. a treasury, room in which valuable garments, precious stones &c. are kept, R. ii,

39, 16 f.; Ragh. v, 29. — **grahaṇa**, n. 'drinking the water used at an ordeal,' undergoing an ordeal, W. — **cañou**, m. the Indian crane, L. — **ja**, n. 'coming from the cocoon,' silk, L. — **jāta**, n. treasure, wealth, Ragh. v, 1. — **dāsa**, m. 'treasure-slave,' N. of a man, Daś. — **dhānya**, n. any leguminous plant, VarBṛS. viii, 8; (cf. *koṣi-dh*, *kaui-dh*). — **dhāvana**, mf(ā)n. slipping out of the frame (a door), TBr. iii, 6, 2, 2 (*d-k*, neg.). — **nāyaka**, m. a chief over treasure, treasurer, W.; N. of Kubera, W. — **pāla**, m. a treasure-guardian, MBh. xv, 612. — **pithin**, mfn. one who exhausts or has exhausted the wealth of any one, Rājat. v, 422 & vi, 211. — **petaka**, m. n. a chest or strong box in which treasure is kept, Vīkr. — **phala**, n. the scrotum, VarBṛS. lxvii, 9; a nutmeg, L.; a kind of perfume (a berry containing a waxy and fragrant substance), L.; (as), m. Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L.; (ā), f. a cucurbitaceous plant (= *pīta-ghoshā*), L.; the plant *Cucumis utilis*, m.; the plant *Ipomoea Turpethum*, Npr. — **bhūṭa**, mfn. treasured, stored, accumulated, W. — **rakshin**, m. = *pāla*, Kathās. lxx, 33. — **vat**, mfn. forming a receptacle (as a wound), Car. vi, 13; possessing treasures, rich, wealthy, MBh.; Kathās. lxi, 215; (ān), m. 'having a sheath,' a sword, Gal.; (ī), f. *Cucumis acutangulus* or *sulcatus*, Suśr. — **vāri**, n. water used at an ordeal, Kathās. cxix, 35 & 42. — **vāsin**, m. 'living in a shell,' any animal incased in a shell, Suśr.; a chrysalis or pupa, W. — **vāhana**, o. treasure and vehicles, Daś. — **viddhi**, f. swelled testicle, enlargement of the scrotum from hernia &c., L. — **veśman**, n. a treasury, Kathās. xxiv, 133. — **śāyikā**, f. a clasp-knife or one lying in a sheath, L. — **śuddhi**, f. purification by ordeal, W. — **akṛit**, m. a silk-worm, BhP. vii, 6, 13. — **stha**, m. 'incased,' any shelled insect or animal (as a snail &c.), Suśr.; a chrysalis or pupa, silk-worm in its cocoon, W. — **hina**, mfn. without treasure, deprived of riches, Mn. vii, 148. **Kośāṇa**, m. part of a treasure, portion of any one's wealth. **Kośāgāra**, m. n. a treasure-house, store-room, treasury, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; *°rādadhikārin*, m. a treasurer, Kathās. **Kośānga**, m. or n. a kind of reed or grass (commonly *Ikāda*), L. **Kośānda**, m. (= *anḍa-kōśa*) the scrotum, Gal. **Kośādhipati**, m. a superintendent of the treasury, treasurer, W.; N. of Kubera, W. **Kośādhiśa**, m. id., W. **Kośādhyaksha**, m. a treasurer, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; N. of Kubera, W. **Kośāpaharāṇa**, n. carrying off treasure. **Kośāpahartri**, m. one who carries off treasure, Mn. ix, 275. **Kośāra**, m. *Mangifera sylvatica*, Bhpr.; (am), n. the fruit of that plant, Suśr. **Kośādhānya**, n. = *kōśa-dh*, ĀpŚr. iv, 2 f., Sch. **Kośēkshana**, mfn. having projecting or prominent eyes, VarBṛS. lxix, 20. **Kośēśa**, m. a treasurer, Sighās. **Kośaka**, as, m. an egg, testicle, L.; (*ikā*), f. a drinking-vessel, L.; (am), n. case, receptacle (in comp.), MārKp. xi, 5.

Kośayī, f. (perhaps) the contents of a cupboard or drawer, RV. vi, 47, 22.

Kośikā, f. of *kośaka*, q. v.

Kośin, f. m. the mango tree, L.

Kośilā, f. a kind of bean (*Phaseolus trilobus*), L. **Kośyā**, au or e (?), m. or n. (?) du. two lumps of flesh near the heart of a sacrificial horse, VS. xxxix, 8; (cf. *ni-koṣyā*.)

कोशल kaśala, &c. See *kaśala*.

कोशातक kaśātaka (or *kashāṭ*), as, m. hair, L.; (ī), f. (gaṇas *gaurādi* and *haritaky-ādi*), N. of a plant and of its fruit (*Trichosanthes dioica*, or *Luffa acutangula*, or *Luffa pentandra*, L.), ŚākhGr.; Car.; Suśr.; (cf. *maḥā-k*) a moonlight night, L.; (am), n. the fruit of the plant *Kośatikā*, Car.

Kośātakān, f. m. trade, business, L.; a trader, merchant, L.; submarine fire, L.

कोशिका kośikā, °sin, °silā, &c. See *kōśa*.

कोष 1. kōśa. See *kaśa*.

कोष 2. kōśā, ās, m. pl. (gaṇa *pacādi*), N. of a family of priests, ŚBr. x, 5, 5, 8; (ā), f. 'N. of a river,' v. l. for *kōśa*. — **dhāvana**, see *kōśa-dh*.

Kośhapa, am, n. (√*kush*) tearing &c., Comm. on APrāt. iii, 75; (ī), f., see *jīva-k*.

कोष्ठ kōṣṭha, as, m. (√*kush*); probably related to *kuksht* and *kōśa*, any one of the viscera of the body (particularly the stomach, abdomen),

MBh.; Suśr. &c.; (as, L.; am), m. n. a granary, store-room, MBh.; BhP. (ifc. f. ā); a treasury, W.; (as), m. an inner apartment, L.; the shell of anything, W.; a kind of pan, pot, Kauś.; Pat.; Car.; Bhpr.; property (or mfn. 'own'), L.; night, L.; (am), n. a surrounding wall, BhP. iv, 28, 57; any enclosed space or area, chess square, VarBṛS. liii, 42; Hcat.; Tithyāḍ.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **koṭi**, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva, L., Sch. — **tāpa**, m. excessive heat in the abdomen, Gal. — **pāla**, m. a municipal officer, constable, W.; a watch, guard, watch of a city, W.; a store-keeper, treasurer, W. — **bheda**, m. = *-juddhi*, ŚārngS. i, 7, 57. — **roga**, m. a disease of the abdomen, VarBṛS. civ, 5. — **vat**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiv, 1174. — **śuddhi**, f. evacuation of the bowels. — **saṃtāpa**, m. = *-tāpa*, L. **Koṣṭhāgāra**, n. a store-room, store, Mn. ix, 280; R. &c.; a treasury, W.; any enclosed space or area; the lunar mansion Maghā, VarBṛS. **Koṣṭhāgārika**, m. 'living in store-rooms,' a wasp, Suśr.; Bhpr.; a steward, Divyāv. xx. **Koṣṭhāgārin**, m. = *°rika*, a wasp, Suśr. **Koṣṭhāgni**, m. 'fire in the stomach,' the digestive faculty, GarbhUp. **Koṣṭhānāha**, m. constipation, costiveness, Car. **Koṣṭhī-pradīpa**, m., N. of a work on astronomy. **Koṣṭhēkaśu**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, L.

Koṣṭhaka, as or am, m. or n. a receptacle for (in comp.), Car.; 'a granary, store-room,' see *anna-k*; (*ikā*), f. a kind of vessel, pan, Bhpr.; (am), n. a treasury, W.; a surrounding wall (ifc.), BhP. iv, 28, 56; a surrounded field, quarter, VarBṛS.; AgP.; Hcat. (ifc. f. ā); a brick trough for watering cattle, W.; N. of a town, Buddh. (Divyāv. xxix).

Koṣṭhaki-kṛitya, ind. p. surrounding, enclosing, MBh. vi, 2463; xiv, 2230.

Koṣṭhila, as, m., N. of a man, Buddh.; (cf. *kaushth*.)

Koṣṭhi-√kṛi, to surround, enclose, MBh. vi, 101, 32.

Koṣṭhya, mfn. proceeding from the chest, emitted (as a sound) from the centre of the lungs, RPrāt. xiii, 1.

कोष्ण kōṣṇa, mfn. (Pān. vi, 3, 107) moderately warm, tepid, Suśr.; Ragh. i, 84; (am), n. warmth, W.; (cf. *kaṇḍhṇa*, *kaḍ-ushṇa*.)

कोशल kaśala, ās, m. pl. (in later texts generally spelt *kaśala*), N. of a country and the warrior-tribe inhabiting it (descendants of Māthavya Videgha, ŚBr. i), Pān. iv, 1, 171; MBh. &c. (*kaśa-lāṇam* [v. l. *kaśal*], R. vi, 86, 43) *nakṣatra*, N. of a lunar mansion, R. (ed. Bomb.) vi, 103, 35; (as), m., N. of the country of Kosala, R. i, 5, 5; N. of the capital of that country or Ayodhyā (the modern Oude), L.; (ā), f. id., MBh.; Nal.; Ragh. (ed. Calc.) i, 35, &c. — **videhā**, ās, m. pl. the Kosalas and the Videhas, ŚBr. i. — **jā**, f. the daughter of a king of the Kosalas, 'N. of Daśa-ratha's wife (mother of Rāma), RāmUp. **Kośāṣṭma-jā**, f. id., L.

कोसार kaśāra, as, m. (= *karṣhū*) a furrow, trench, Comm. on KātyŚr. xv, 1, 9 & xxi, 3, 26.

कोसिद kaśida, for *kaus*, q. v.

कोहड kaḥaḍa, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādī*.

Kohara, as, m., v. l. for *kohala*, q. v.

Kohala, mfn. speaking indistinctly, L.; (as), m. a sort of spirituous liquor (made of barley), Suśr.; a kind of musical instrument (?), L.; N. of a Muni (inventor or first teacher of the drama), MBh. i, xiii; VāyuP.; N. of a Prākṛit grammarian (v. l. *kohara*); of a writer on music; (ī), f. a kind of spirituous liquor (= *kushmāṇḍa-sura*), Npr. **Kohaleśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.

Kohalya, am, n., N. of Kohala's work on music.

कोहित kohita, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādī*.

कोहिन kohin, i, m. the tree Wrightia antidysenterica, L.

कोहस kohlāsa, as, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga.

कौकाय kaukāksha, v. l. for *gaukaksha*.

कौकिल kaukila, as, i, m. f., N. of a ceremony, Lāty. v, 4, 20 f.; TBr., Sch.; (as), m. patr. fr. *kohila*, and metron. fr. *kohilā*, Pān. iv, 1, 120, Pat.

कौकुट्टक kaukuṭṭaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (vv. ll. *°kuntaka* & *°kundaka*), MBh. vi, 367; VP.

कौकुण्डिह kaukuṇḍiḥi, is, m., N. of a Rishi.

कौकुनक kaukuntaka. See °kuṭṭaka.

कौकुर kaukura, ās, m. pl. (fr. kukura), N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1804 & 1871; xvi, 134.

कौकुरुण्डि kaukuruṇḍi, is, m., N. of a teacher, SamhUp. v.

कौकुलिका kaukulikā, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2633.

कौकुवादि kaukuvādi, is, m. patr. (fr. ku-kuvāda = -vāc ?), Pravar.

कौकुस्त kaukustā, as, m., N. of a man, ŚBr. iv.

कौकृत्य kaukritya, am, n. (fr. ku-krita or -kritya), evil doing, wickedness, L.; repentance, L.

कौकुट kaukkuṭa, mfn. (fr. kukk^o), relating to a cock or domestic fowl, gallinaceous, R. ii, 91, 65; Suśr.; (am), n. (scil. āsana) a particular manner of being seated, NārP.

कौकुत्तिका, m. a poulturer, one who sells fowls, L.; a kind of low caste, Kāraṇḍ.; (Pān. iv, 4, 46) a kind of mendicant who walks with his eyes fixed on the ground for fear of treading upon insects &c., L.; a hypocrite, L.; a pigeon, L.

कौकुत्ति-कन्दला, as, m. a species of snake, L.; (cf. kukkuṭṭāḥa and °kūhi.)

कौकुदिवहा, am, n., N. of a village of the Bāhikas, Pān. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 26 (v. l. °kkuṭṭi^o).

कौकुदिवहका, mfn. coming from that village, ib. (v. l. °kkuṭṭi^o).

कौकु kauksha, mfn. (fr. kukshⁱ), abdominal, ventral, Pān. iv, 2, 96, Kāś.

कौकुशका, mfn., gaṇa dhūmādi.

कौकुशेया, am, n., N. of the belly, Pān. iv, 3, 56; (as), m. 'sheathed,' a sword, Bhāṭṭ. iv, 31.

कौकुशेयका, as, m. (Pān. iv, 2, 96) 'being in a sheath,' a sword, Daś.; Pratāpar.; a scymitar, knife, Kād.

कौकु kauka, as, m. the country Koṅka (= koṅkaṇa), L.

कौकुका, ās, m. pl. (= koṅk^o), N. of a people, MBh. vi, 367 (koṅk^o, ed. Bomb.); VarBṛ. xvi, 11.

कौकुकापदब्धिता, mfn. coming from Koṅkaṇa (as a horse of good breed), Gal.; (cf. koṅkaṇa.)

कौकुका, ās, m. pl. = °kaṇa, L.

कौकुम kaukuma, mf(i)n. consisting of saffron (kukuma), Heat.; dyed with saffron, Hariv. 7072: of saffron colour, Viddh.; (ās), m. pl., N. of sixty particular Ketns, VarBṛ. xi, 21.

कौकुवार kaukuvāra, as, m. patr. fr. kūcavāra, gaṇa biddi.

कौकुवारी, mfn. coming from Kūcavāra, Pān. iv, 3, 94.

कौकुहस्ति kaucahasti, is, m. patr. fr. kucahastā, Samskāra. (pl.)

कौकुपाक kaucā-pāka, as, m. a kind of decoction.

कौकुमारयोग kaucumāra-yoga, as, m. (fr. kuc^o), a particular art (kalā), BhP. x, 45, 36, Sch.

कौकु kauja, mfn. (fr. ku-ja), relating or belonging to the planet Mars, VarBṛ. viii, xviii, xxiv; (said of Tuesday), Viṣṇ. lxxviii, 3.

कौकुपा, as, m. patr. fr. kūja-pa, Pān. vi, 2, 37.

कौकु kauka, as, m. (for krauṇca ?), N. of a mountain (part of the Himālaya range), L.; (ī), f., N. of a locality, Romakas. Kaukūcārī, m. the Kauka mountain, Bālar.

कौकुकि, f. (with Kaulas) one of the eight A-kulas, Kulārṇ.

कौकुजर kaukujara, mf(i)n. (fr. kuṇ^o), belonging to an elephant, MBh. xii, 8932 (= xiii, 5580); BhP. viii, 4, 12; (am), n. a particular method of sitting, NārP.

कौकुजयन kaukujāyana, ās, m. pl. (fr. kuṇⁱ), N. of a mountain tribe (descended from Kuṇja), Pān. iv, 1, 98 & v, 3, 113; (ī), f. a princess of that tribe (or the wife of a Brāhman or of any venerable personage belonging to that tribe, L.), ib.

कौकुजयाना, as, m. a prince of the Kauṇjāyanas, ib.

कौकुजी, m. patr. fr. kuṇja, Pān. iv, 1, 98, Kāś.

कौकु 1. kauṭa, mfn. (fr. kuṭi), living in one's own house, independent, free, Pān. v, 4, 95; (as), m. (= kuṭa-ja) Wrightia antidysenterica, Bhpr. i, 206. — taksha, m. an independent carpenter (who works at home on his own account and not for a village or corporation), Pān. v, 4, 95. — phala, n. a fruit of kauṭa, Car. viii, 11.

कौकुजा, mfn. coming from the plant Wrightia antidysenterica (kuṭa-ja), Suśr.; (as), m. the plant Wrightia antidysenterica, Bhpr. iii, 159.

कौकुजबहरीका, mfn. (fr. kuṭaja-bhāra), carrying or bearing a load of Wrightia antidysenterica, gaṇa vāṇiādi.

कौकुजिका, mfn. id., ib.

कौकुजाना, as, m. patr. fr. kuṭa, gaṇa āvādi.

कौकु, is, m. id., g. kraudy-ādi (not in Kāś.)

1. कौकु, as, m. id., gaṇa kurv-ādi; (ā), f. of kauṭi, gaṇa kraudy-ādi (not in Kāś.)

कौकु 2. kauṭa, mfn. (fr. kṛta), fraudulent, dishonest; snared, wired, W.; (am), n. fraud, falsehood, W. — sāksin, m. a false witness (= kṛta-s^o), Comm. on Yājñ. — sāksya, n. false evidence, Gaut.; Mn. viii, 117 & 122 f., xi, 56.

कौकुतिका, mfn. one whose occupation is to catch animals in traps or caves &c., L.; (as), m. a vendor of the flesh of birds or beasts, hunter, poacher, butcher, &c., L.

कौकुस्थया, am, n. the state of being kṛta-sṭha, i. e. uniform or unchangeable, Sarvad.; Sch. on Śāmk. on Bādar. ii, 2, 10.

कौकुतिका, mfn. (gaṇa kumudādi; = kauṭakika) one whose business is to catch animals in traps &c., L.; relating to a snare or trap, W.; fraudulent, dishonest, W.; (as), m. one who kills animals and sells their flesh for his own subsistence, poacher, L.

कौकुतिया, mfn., gaṇa kṛtāvādi.

2. कौकुतिया, mfn., gaṇa samkāsādi.

कौकुभी kauṭabhi, for kauṭ^o, q. v.

कौकुलि kauṭali, is, m. patr., Samskāra.

कौकुत्या, as, m. (for °ṭiṭya), N. of Cāṇakya, L.

कौकुवी kauṭavi, f. = koṭ^o, a naked woman, L.

कौकुस्थ kauṭasthya. See 2. kauṭa.

कौकुयन kauṭayana, °ṭi. See 1. kauṭa.

कौकुतिका kauṭika. See 2. kauṭa.

कौकुवी kauṭiryā, v. l. for °ṭiryā.

कौकुलिक kauṭilika, as, m. (fr. kuṭilikā; Pān. iv, 4, 18) 'deceiving the hunter [or the deer, Sch.] by particular movements,' a deer ['a hunter,' Sch.], Kāś.; 'using the tool called kuṭilikā,' a blacksmith, ib.

कौकुलिया, as, m. (fr. kuṭila), N. of Cāṇakya, Daś.; Mudr.; N. of a grammarian (?), Hemac.; Mallin. on Kum. vi, 37 & on Ragh. iii f., xv & xvii f.; (am), n. crookedness, curvature, curliness of the hair, Pān. iii, 1, 23; Pañcat.; falsehood, dishonesty, Pañcat.; Rājat.; a kind of horse-radish, L. — sāstra, n. Cāṇakya's doctrine (diplomacy), Kād.

कौकुगव kauṭigava, mfn. fr. °vya, gaṇa kaṇvādi.

कौकुगव्या, m. patr. fr. kuṭi-gu, g. gargādi.

कौकुतिया kauṭiya. See 2. kauṭa.

कौकुतर kauṭira, mfn. belonging to or made from the plant Kuṭira, gaṇa bīlādi.

कौकुतिया, f. 'living in a hut (? kuṭira),' N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10245 (v. l. °ṭiryā).

कौकुम्ब kauṭumba, mfn. (fr. kuṭ^o), necessary for the household, ĀśvGr. ii, 6, 10; (am), n. family relationship, Rājat. v, 395.

कौकुम्बिका, mfn. belonging to or constituting a family, BhP. v, 14, 3; (as), m. the father or master of a family, BhP. iv, 28, 12 & v, 13, 8.

कौकुत kauṭanya, om, n. (fr. kuṭāni), the procuring of women for immoral purposes, Rājat. vii, 289 & 297.

कौकु 1. & 2. kauṭya. See 1. & 2. kauṭa.

कौकुतर kauṭhāra, as, m. patr. fr. kuṭhāra, gaṇa sīvādi.

कौकुहरीका, as, m. metron. fr. kuṭhārikā, gaṇa sūbhādi.

कौकुत kauṭhuma, mf(i)n. fr. kuṭhumi, W.; (cf. kauthuma.)

कौकुतिका kauṭavika, mf(i)n. (Kāś. on Pān. v, 1, 52 & vii, 3, 17) sown with a Kuṭava of grain (as a field &c.), containing a Kuṭava, Car. vi, 17.

कौकुतिका kauṭeyaka, mfn. fr. kuṭyā, gaṇa kattri-ādi.

कौकुदर kauṭodari, is, m. (for kuṇḍ^o? fr. kuṇḍōdaru), N. of a man, Pravar.

कौकु kauṭya, v. l. for kaṭya, q. v.

कौकुत kauṭakutsya, as, m. (cf. kūṇa-kucha), N. of a Brāhman, MBh. i, 962.

कौकुत kauṇapa, mfn. (fr. kṛṇ^o), ooming from corpses, Bālar.; (as), m. 'feeding upon corpses,' a Rākshasa or goblin, MBh. i, 6450; Śak. (v. l.); BhP. x, 12, 29; N. of a Nāga (these beings are supposed to eat human flesh), MBh. i, 2147. — danta, m., N. of Bhīshma (uncle of the Pāṇḍus), L. Kauṇapāsana, m., N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1559.

कौकुत kauṇinda, ās, m. pl. (v. l. kaulinda, q. v.), N. of a people, VarBṛ. xiv, 30; (as), m. a prince of that people, ib. 33.

कौकुत kauṇeyā, as, m. (fr. kuṇā), patr. of Rajana, TS. ii, 3, 8, 1; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 4, 11; (koṇya) Kāṭh. xi, 1.

कौकुत kauṇharavya, as, m. patr. fr. kuṇṭha-rava, AitĀr.

कौकुत kauṇṭha, am, n. (fr. kuṇṭha), bluntness, VarBṛ. i, 26.

कौकुपायिन kauṇḍopāyina, mfn. with ayaṇa, N. of a Soma libation (= kuṇḍa-pāyinaṃ ay^o), Lāty.; kauṇḍopāyinaṃ ay^o for 'nam ay^o or for kuṇḍa-pāyinaṃ ay^o, ŚāṅkhSr. xiii, 24, 1; Lāty. i, 4, 23, Sch.; KātyŚr. iv, 1, 1, Sch.; Bādar. iii, 3, 40, Sch.

कौकुदल kauṇḍala, mfn. (fr. kuṇḍ^o), furnished with rings, gaṇa jyotsnādi.

कौकुदलिका, mfn. id., gaṇa kumudādi.

कौकुदग kauṇḍagnaka, v. l. for kṇḍ^o.

कौकुदयाना, mfn. fr. kuṇḍa, gaṇa pakshādi.

कौकुत kauṇḍina, mfn. fr. °nya, gaṇa kaṇvādi; (ī), f. of °nya, see pārāṣari-kauṇḍini-pūtra.

कौकुदनेयका, mfn. fr. kuṇḍina, gaṇa kattri-ādi.

कौकुदनेया, as, m. patr. fr. kuṇḍina (or metron. fr. kuṇḍini, gaṇa gargādi), ŚBr. xiv; ĀśvGr.; Pravar.; MBh. ii, 111; Lalit.; Divyāv. xxxii; N. of an old grammarian, TPṛat. i, 5 & ii, 5 ff.; (vyākaraṇa-) Buddh.; of Jaya-deva; (cf. vidarbhi-k^o and ājñāta-k^o); mfn. coming from Kuṇḍina, Prasannar.

कौकुदनेया, am, n., N. of a Kalpa-sūtra, Comm. on Jaini. i, 3, 11.

कौकुदनेयाना or nā, as, m. patr. fr. °nya, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 20 & 7, 3, 26.

कौकुदनेया, °lya, for °nya, Lalit.; Hit.

कौकुदनेयका kauṇḍilyaka, as, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr.

कौकुदनेय kauṇḍi-vrisha, ās, m. pl. = kuṇḍi-visha, MBh. vi, 2410 (kuṇḍ^o, ed. Bomb.)

कौकुदनेयिका, Pān. vi, 3, 34, Vārt. 4, Pat.

कौकुदनेयिका, 2, ib.; (cf. koṭi-varsha.)

कौकुदनेय kauṇḍōdari. See kauḍ^o.

कौकुदनेया, ās, m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe, Pān. v, 3, 116.

कौकुदनेया, a prince of that tribe, ib.

कौकुत kauṇya, am, n. (fr. kuṇi), paralysis of the hands, Suśr.

कौकु kauta, v. l. for koḍya, q. v.

कौकुत kautapa, mfn. fr. ku-tapa, gaṇa jyotsnādi.

कौकुत kautaskuta, mfn. fr. kutaḥ kutaḥ, gaṇa kaskādi.

कौकुत kautasta, as, m. patr. fr. kutasta, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 15, 3.

कौतुक *kautuka*, *am*, n. (fr. *kut*^o; *gaṇa yu-
vādi*), curiosity, interest in anything, vehement
desire for (loc. or in comp.), eagerness, vehemence,
impatience, Pañcat. ; Kathās. (if. f. ā) &c.; any-
thing causing curiosity or admiration or interest,
any singular or surprising object, wonder, Pañcat.
; Kathās.; Vet.; festivity, gaiety, festival, show, so-
lemn ceremony (esp. the ceremony with the mar-
riage-thread or necklace preceding a marriage), Kum.
; Daś.; Bhāṭṭr.; BhP. &c.; the marriage-thread or
necklace, Kathās. li, 223; pleasure, happiness, pros-
perity, BhP. i, 17, 26; N. of nine particular sub-
stances, Hcat. i, 110, 19; ii, 49, 10; sport, pas-
time, L.; public diversion, L.; song, dance, show,
spectacle, L.; season of enjoyment, L.; kind or
friendly greeting, civility, L.; (ā), abl. ind. out of
curiosity or interest, Kathās.; Hit.; for amusement,
as a relaxation, W. — **क्रिय**, f. a marriage cere-
mony, Ragh. xi, 53. — **ग्रहा**, n. the house in
which a marriage takes place, Hcar.; ŚāṅkhGr.
i, 12, Sch. — **चित्तमानी**, m., N. of a work. — **तो-
रणा**, n. (if. f. ā) a triumphal arch erected at cer-
tain festivals, BhP. i, 11, 14. — **पुरा**, n., N. of a
town, Kathās. liv, 152. — **माङ्गला**, n. (if. f. ā) an
auspicious ceremony (esp. the ceremony with the
marriage-thread preceding a marriage), MBh. i,
5056; R.; BhP. &c. — **मया**, mfn. being full of
curiosity (as youth, *vayas*), Kād. — **राहासा**, n.,
N. of a comedy. — **ल्लवसि**, f., N. of a work. — **वत**,
mfn. interesting (as news), Prasannar. — **सर्वसा**,
n., N. of a comedy. — **कौतुकगारा**, m. n. a room for
festivity, room in which a marriage ceremony
takes place, Kum. vii, 94; Kathās. li, 221; ciii, 189.
कौतुकि (in comp. for *kin*). — **त**, f. curiosity,
desire, eagerness, Naish. v, 13. — **भह्व**, m. id., 60.
कौतुकिता, mfn. eagerly interested, eager, Pra-
sannar.

कौतुकिन, mfn. full of curiosity or admiration
or interest in anything, vehemently desirous, eager
(if.), Kathās. liv, 52; Sāh.; Prasannar.; festive,
gay, jocose, W.

कौतुहल *kautūhala*, *am*, n. (fr. *kut*^o; *gaṇa
yu-
vādi*), curiosity, interest in anything, vehement
desire for (loc. or acc. with *prati*, or inf.), MBh.;
R. &c.; anything causing curiosity, any unusual
phenomenon, Megh. 48; a festival, MBh. i, 7918;
Divyāv. i. — **त**, f. curiosity, interest in anything, R.
vii, 76, 35. — **परा**, mfn. curious, inquisitive. **कौतु-
हलान्विता**, mfn. eager, vehement, curious, MārK.
कौतुहल्या, *am*, n. curiosity, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

कौतोमत *kautomata*, *am*, n. (fr. *kuto ma-
tam*), an inquiry as to the origin of an opinion (?),
MantraBr. ii, 4, 8; (as), m. the Mantra beginning
with *kautomatam* (?), Gobh. iv, 5, 19.

कौत्स *kaṭṣa*, mfn. relating to Kṛtsa,
RPrāt.; (as), m. patr. of a teacher, ŚBr. x; ĀsvŚr.;
Nir. &c.; of Durmitra and Sumitra, RANukr.; of a
pupil of Vāra-tantu, Ragh. v, 1; of a son-in-law of
Bhagī-ratha, MBh. xiii, 6270; of Jaimini, MBh.
i, 2046; N. of a degraded family (see *√kuts*),
KātyŚr.; (r), f. 'a female descendant of Kṛtsa,' see
kaṭṣi-pūtra; (am), n., N. of a Śūkta (composed by
Kṛtsa), Mn. xi, 249; of different Śāmans, ĀrshBr.;
Lāty. **Kaṭṣi-pūtra**, m. 'the son of Kṛtsa,' N.
of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 31.

कौत्सयाना, m(f)n. fr. *kutsa*, *gaṇa pakṣhādi*;
relating to Kṛtsayana, MaitrUp. v, 1.

कौथुम *kauthuma*, *as*, m. patr. fr. Kuthu-
min, N. of a teacher, Pravar.; BrahmapP.; of Pārā-
śarya, VāyUp.; (r), f. a female descendant of Kuthumin,
Vop. iv, 15; (ās), m. pl. the school of Kuthumin,
Pāṇ. vi, 4, 144. Vārt. i; *gaṇa kārta-kanjapādi*;
(*kauthuma*) Divyāv. xxxiii.

कौथुमका, *am*, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the
school of Kuthumin, Comm. on Bādar. iii, 3, 1.

कौदालिक *kauḍālika*, *as*, m. (fr. *kudāla*),
a man of a mixed caste (son of a fisherman by a
woman of the washerman caste), W.

कौदालिका, *as*, m. id., BrahmapP.

कौदाला, m(f)n. made of *kudāla* wood,
Baudh. iii, 1, 7 & 2, 5 f.

कौद्रविक *kauḍravika*, *am*, n. (fr. *kodrava*),
sochal salt, L.

कौद्रविना, mfn. sown with Kodrava (as a
field &c.), Pāṇ. v, 2, 1, Kāś.

कौद्रविका, mfn. id., Gal.

कौद्रायण *kauḍrāyaṇa*, *ṇaka*, *gaṇa ariha-
nādi* (v. l. *kaundr*^o; Gaṇar. 289; not in Kāś.)

कौद्रय *kauḍreya*, *as*, m. (*gaṇa grishṭy-ādi*)
patr. fr. Kudri, KātyŚr. x, 2, 21; Pravar.

कौनकीय *kaunakiya*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a
school of the AV. (for *nakhiya*?), Caran.

कौनख्य *kaunakhya*, *am*, n. (fr. *ku-nakha*),
the condition of one who has a disease of the nails,
Mn. xi, 49; ugliness of the nails, W.

कौनामि *kaunāmi*, *is*, m. patr. fr. *ku-nāman*,
gaṇa bāhu-ādi.

कौनामिका, m(f)ā or r)n., *gaṇa kāty-ādi*.

कौन *kauntā*?, MaitrS. iv, 2, 6.

कौनल *kauntala*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people,
Hariv. 784 (v. l. *kon*^o).

कौनायनि *kauntāyani*, mfn. fr. *kunli*, *gaṇa
karnādi*.

कौनाली *kauntālī*, f.?, Bālar.

कौनिक *kauntika*, *as*, m. (fr. *kunta*), a spear-
man, soldier armed with a spear, L.

कौन्ति, f. (fr. *kunta* or *ti*), a sort of perfume,
Car. vi, 17; Bhpr.; N. of a river, BhP. xii, 1, 37.

कौन्तेय *kaunteya*, *as*, m. metron. fr. Kuntī,
N. of Yudhisṭhira, Bhūma-sena, and Arjuna, MBh.
iii, 19; Nal.; Hit.; the tree Terminalia Arjuna, L.

कौन्तेय, *as*, m. a king of the Kuntis, Pāṇ. iv,
1, 176, Kāś.

कौन्द *kaunda*, m(f)n. relating to or coming
from jasmine (*kunda*), Vikr.; Amar. 54.

कौन्द्रायण *kaundrāyaṇa*, v. l. for *kaudr*^o.

कौष *kaupa*, m(f)n. (fr. *kūpa*), coming from
a well or cistem, Suśr.; Sāh.; (am), n. well-water, W.

कौषिना, n. the pudenda, privities, MBh.;
BhP.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; a small piece of cloth worn
over the privities by poor persons, Pañcat.; Daś.;
Bhāṭṭr.; (= *a-kārya*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 20) a wrong or im-
proper act, sin, MBh. v, 2684; (xiii, 2491.) — **वत**,
mfn. one who has only a piece of cloth over the
privities.

कौष्या, mfn. coming from a well, Suśr.

कौषादकी *kaupādakī* = *kaumod*^o, L., Sch.

कौषिन्नल *kaupīñjala*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *ku-p*^o,
gaṇa jivādi; mfn., Pāṇ. iv, 3, 112.

कौषीन *kuupīna*. See *kaupa*.

कौपुत्रक *kauputraka*, *am*, n., fr. *ku-putra*,
gaṇa manojñādi.

कौपोदकी *kaupodakī* = *kaumod*^o, L., Sch.

कौष्य *kaupya*. See *kaupa*.

कौबेर *kaubera*, m(f)n. relating or belong-
ing to Kubera (as *kāshṭhā* or *dīti*, the region),
MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; (r), f. (scil. *dīti*) Kubera's
region, i. e. the north quarter, R.; Ragh. &c.; the
Śakti or female energy of Kubera, L.; the plant
Costus speciosus or arabicus, L. — **तिरथा**, n., N.
of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

कौबेरिका, *as*, m. metron. fr. *kuberikā*, *gaṇa
subhrādi*.

कौबेरिणी, f. the Śakti of Kubera, Bālar. (pl.)

कौब्ज्य *kaubjya*, *am*, n. (fr. *kubjā*), hump-
backedness, Suśr.

कौमार *kaumāra*, m(f)n. (fr. *kumārā* or
or^o, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 13), juvenile, youthful, belonging to
a youth or young girl, maiden, maidenly, (*kaumāra
lokā*, the youths and girls; AV. xii, 3, 47; *kaum-
māri bhāryā* [Pat. & Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 13], 'a
virgin wife, one who has not had a husband pre-
viously,' R.; *kaumāra pati* [Kāś.; or *ra bhātri*,
Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 13], 'a man who marries a vir-
gin,' Kathās. cxvii, 55; *kaumāra vrata*, a vow
of abstinence, MBh.); soft, tender, W.; relating to
the god of war, belonging or peculiar to him, re-
lating to Sanat-kumāra, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. ii, 76;
Parāś.; Madhus.; (as), m. the son of a maiden,
L.; N. of a mountain (cf. *parvata*), MBh. vi, 4, 26;
(ās), m. pl. the followers of Kumāra's grammar,
Praudh.; (r), f. one of the seven Māitris or personified
energies of the gods, Śakti of Kumāra or Kārtikeya

(the god of war), BrahmaP.; DevībhP.; a kind of
bulbous root (= *vārāhi-kanda*), L.; (in music) N. of
a Rāgiṇī; (am), n. childhood, youth (from birth to
the age of five), maidenhood (to the age of sixteen),
Mn. ix, 3; MBh.; R. &c.; (if. f. ā) Kathās. — **कौ-
रिन**, mfn. abstinent, chaste (= *brahma-c*^o), MBh.
xiii, 5853. — **तान्त्रा**, n. the section of a medical
work treating of the rearing and education of chil-
dren. — **पारवता**, m., N. of a mountain, NarasP.
— **ब्रह्मा-कौरिन**, mfn. = *-cārin*, MBh. i, 443 &
4733; Kathās. lxvi, 155. — **व्रता-कौरिन**, mfn. id.,
MBh. xiii, 2039. — **हारा**, mfn. devirginating, Sāh.
कौमाराका, *am*, n. childhood, juvenile age,
MārK.; Sāh.; (ikā), f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī.

कौमाराप्रभृति, *am*, n. (fr. *kumāra-
prabhṛti*), the rearing and education of children (a
department of medical science), Car. i, 30.

कौमाराभृति, *am*, n. (fr. *kumāra-bhṛti-
tyā*), id., Suśr.

कौमाराक्ष्या, *am*, n. (fr. *kumāra-rāja*), the
position of an heir-apparent, R. ii, 58, 20 (v. l. *kum*^o).

कौमाराक्षिता, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kumāra-
hārīta*, Pravar.

कौमाराक्ष्या, *as*, m. (*gaṇa i. naḍḍi*) patr.
fr. *kumāra*, Pravar.

कौमारीका, mfn. liking girls or daughters, MBh.
i, 4054; relating to Kumāra (as a Tantra). — **तान्त्रा**,
n., N. of a Tantra, Ānand, Sch.

कौमारीकेय, *as*, m. metron. fr. *kumārikā*,
gaṇa subhrādi.

कौमारीला, mfn. relating to or composed by
Kumārīla, Comm. on Prab.

कौमुद *kaumuda*, *as*, m. patr. fr. Kumuda,
ĀrshBr.; the month Kārtika (October-November),
MBh. xiii; (r), f. moonlight, moonshine (from its
causing the Kumudas to blossom; also Moonlight
personified as the wife of Candra or the moon),
Ragh.; Kum.; Bhāṭṭr. &c.; elucidation (the word
Kaumud being metaphorically used like other words
of similar import [cf. *candrikā*] at the end of gram-
matical commentaries and other explanatory works
to imply that the book so designated throws much
light on the subject of which it treats, e. g. *padārtha-
kā*, *prakriyā-kā*, *laghu-kā*, *vaiśamya-kā*, *sid-
dhānta-kā*); the day of full moon in the month
Kārtika (sacred to Kārtikeya), festival in honour
of Kārtikeya held on that day, MBh. i, 7648;
xiii, 6132; PSarv.; the day of full moon in the
month Āśvina, L.; a festival in general, L.; (= *ku-
mud-vatī*) the water-lily (*Nymphaea esculenta*),
BhP. x, 65, 18; a metre (of 2 x 24 syllables); N. of
a river, Saṃkar.; (am), n. (with *vrata*) N. of a par-
ticular observance, AgP.

कौमुदगन्धर्व, f. patr., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 13, Vārt.
2, Pat.

कौमुदिका, mfn. relating to water-lilies, a-
bounding with them, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80; (ā), f., N.
of a female friend of Umā, L.; of a female servant
in Kālī-dāsa's play Mālav.

कौमुदी (f. of *o*da, q. v.) — **कौरा**, m. n. the
day of full moon in month Āśvina, L. — **जिवाना**, m.
'living on the water-lily,' N. of the bird Cakora,
L. — **तारु**, m. the stick of a lamp, Gal. — **निरपया**,
m., N. of a work. — **पति**, m. husband of the moon-
light, the moon, L. — **प्रकृषा**, m. a kind of game,
Vātsyāy. — **प्रबह**, f., N. of a Comm. — **राजान**,
f. a moonlight night, Hcar. — **विलासा**, m., N. of a
work. — **वृषिका**, m. = *-taru*, L.

कौमुदवतेय, *as*, m. metron. fr. *kumud-
vatī*, Ragh. xviii, 2.

कौमुदुर *kaumudura*, N. of a locality, *gaṇa
takṣaḥādi* (Kāś.); (mfn.) ib.

कौमुदकी *kaumodakī*, f. (fr. *ku-modaka*?),
N. of the club of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa (given to him
by Varuṇa), MBh. i, 8200; Hariv.; BhP. &c.

कौमुदी, f. = *o* *ḍakī*, L.

कौम्भ *kaumbha*, mfn. (fr. *kumbhā*, *gaṇa
saṃkalādi*), put into a pot, Suśr.

कौम्भकारपा, mfn. belonging to Kumbha-
karna, Bālar.

कौम्भकार्क, *is*, m. patr. fr. Kumbhakarna,
Bhāṭṭ. xv, 120.

कौम्भकारका, *am*, n. 'anything made by a
potter,' *gaṇa kulādi*.

कौम्भकारि, *is*, m. the son of a potter, Pāṇ.
iv, 1, 153, Kāś.

Kaumbhakāreya, *as*, m. the son of a female potter, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 14, Vārtt. 5 & 48, Vārtt. 8.

Kaumbhakārya, *as*, m. = *kāri*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 153, Sch. (not in Kāś.).

Kaumbhāyana, *mfn.* fr. *kumbha*, *gaṇa pa-kshādi*.

Kaumbhāyani, *mfn.* fr. *kumbhi*, *gaṇa karnādi*.

Kaumbheya, *mfn.* fr. *kumbhi*, *gaṇa kutry-ādi*.

Kaumbhya, *mfn.* (*gaṇa samkṣādi*) put into a pot (*ghrita*), SāmavBr. ii, 2, 3 & 8, 4; (*as*), m. patr. of Babru, TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3, 13.

कौम *kaurama*, *as*, m., N. of a man (v. l. *°ruma*), AV. xx, 127, 1.

कौरयाण *kaurayāṇa*, *as*, m. (fr. *kur°*), patr. of Paka-sbhāman, RV. viii, 3, 21 (Nir. v, 25).

कौरव *kaurava*, *mfn.* (=*°vaka*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 130; *gaṇa uttādi* and *kacchādi*) relating or belonging to the Kurus, MBh.; VarBrS.; (*kṣetra* = *huru-kṣh°*) Megh.; (*as*), m. patr. fr. Kuru, descendant of Kuru (generally used in pl.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, MBh. i, 7961); (*ī*), f. *Trigonella foenum graecum*, Gal. = *°pāṇḍaviya*, *mfn.* relating to the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, Pracāṇḍ.

Kauravaka, *mfn.* fr. *kūru*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 130; *gaṇa kacchādi*.

Kauravāyāni, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kūru*, g. *tikādi*.

Kauraveya, *as*, m. the descendants of Kuru, MBh. i, 5689 f.; iii, 313 & 14744; iv, 1136.

Kauravyā, *as*, m. (*gaṇas tikādi* and *bhargādi*) patr. fr. Kuru, descendant of Kuru, AV. xx, 127, 8 (*kauravya*); ŚBr. xii; ŚākhŚr.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Nāga (father of Ulūpi), MBh. i; (*ās*), m. pl. = *pāṇḍavās*, MBh.; N. of a people, MBh. vi, 362.

Kauravyāyana, *as*, m. patr. fr. *vyā*, descendant of Kauravya, Pravar.; (*ī*), f. of *kauravyā*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 19. **Kauravyāyāni-pūtra**, m. 'son of a female descendant of Kuru,' N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 1, 1.

Kauravyāyāni, *is*, m. patr. fr. *vyā*, g. *tikādi*.

Kaurukātya, *as*, m. patr. fr. *kuru-kata*, *gaṇa gārgādi*.

Kaurukullaka, *as*, m. pl. (fr. *kuru-kullā*), N. of a Buddhist school.

Kauruṅgala or *°ṅgala*, *mfn.* fr. *kuru-jaṅgala*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 25, Kāś.

Kaurupañcāla, for *°pāñc°*, ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 2.

Kaurupathi, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kuru-patha*, N. of a Rishi, Kāś.

Kaurupāñcāla, *mfn.* (*gaṇa anustatikādi*) belonging to the race of the Kurus and Pañcālas, ŚBr. i, 7, 2, 8.

कौरुम *kauruma*. See *kaurama*.

कौपर *kaurpara*, *mfn.* (fr. *kūr°*), being at the elbow, Suśr.

कौर्षि *kaurpi*, *is*, m. (borrowed fr. Gk. *σκorpion*) the sign Scorpio, VarBr. i, 7 (v. l.).

Kaurpya, *as*, m. id., ib.

कौर्म *kaurma*, *mfn.* (fr. *kūrma*), relating or belonging or peculiar to a tortoise, Pañcat.; (*as*), m. (scil. *avatāra*) the Avatāra of Viṣṇu as a tortoise, BhP. xi, 4, 18; N. of a great period or Kalpa (the day of full moon of Brahmā); (*am*), n. (scil. *āsana*) a particular manner of being seated, NārP.; (scil. *purāṇa*) N. of a Porāṇa (on the subject of Viṣṇu's descent as a tortoise), Sarvad. **Kaurmō-papurāṇa**, n., N. of an Upa-purāṇa.

कौर्वत *kaurvata*, *mfn.* fr. *kurvat*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 124, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

कौल *kaula*, *mfn.* (fr. *kūla*), relating or belonging to a family, extending over a whole family or race, R. iv, 28, 9; heritable in a family, BhP. xii, 3, 36; sprung from a noble family, L.; belonging or particular to the Kaulas, Kulārṇ.; (*as*), m. a worshipper of Śakti accord. to the left-hand ritual, ib.; a kind of weight (*kola*), Gal.; (*ī*), f. noble descent, VarYogay.; (*am*), n. the doctrine and practices of the left-hand Śāktas, Kulārṇ. — **mārga**, m. (= *kul°*) the doctrine of the Kaulas, Tantr. — **rahasya**, n. 'esoteric doctrine of the Kaulas,' N. of a work. — **vṛata**, n. living accord. to the traditional rule of a family. **Kaulāroana-dīpikā**, f., N. of a work. **Kaulāvalīya**, n., N. of a Tantra, Tantras. **Kau-**

lōsa-bhairavi, f. a form of Durgā, ib. **Kaulā-śvara**, m. (with Śāktas) N. of an author of Mantras, Tantr. **Kaulōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up.

Kaulakeya, *mfn.* sprung from a noble family, L.; (*as*), m. for *kaulakeya*, q. v., L.

Kaulattha, *mfn.* (Pāṇ. iv, 4, 4) n. (fr. *kul°*), made or prepared with Dolichos uniflorus, Sośr.; (*am*), n. a drink prepared with Kulattha, ib.

Kaulatthina, *mfn.* sown with Dolichos uniflorus (as a field), Pāṇ. v, 2, 1, Kāś.

Kaulapata, *mfn.* (fr. *kula-pati*, *gaṇa aṣva-paty-ādi*).

Kaulapatya, *am*, n. (fr. *kula-pati*), the state of the head of a family, R. vii, 59, 2, 38 f. & 47.

Kaulaputra, *am*, n. (fr. *kula-p°*), the state of a son of a good family, Hcar.

Kaulaputraka, *am*, n. id., *gaṇa manojñādi*.

Kaulika, *mfn.* belonging to a family or race, ancestral, customary or heritable in a family, W.; (*as*), m. a weaver, VarBrS. lxxxvii, 20; Pañcat.; a follower of the left-hand Śāktā ritual, Kulārṇ.; Tantras; (hence) a heretic, L. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra, Tantras.

Kaulina, *mfn.* (fr. *ān*) belonging or peculiar to a noble family, R. v, 87, 12; (*as*), m. a follower of the left-hand Śāktā ritual, W.; (= *kaulakeya*) the son of a female beggar, W.; (*ās*), m. pl. the pupils of Kaulini, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 90, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; (*am*), n. rumour, report, evil report, detraction, Śāk.; Ragh. xiv, 36 & 84; Megh.; Kathās. (ifc. f. *ā*); family scandal, W.; disgraceful or improper act, Kād.; high birth (fr. *kulina*), Kathās. lii, 182 (?); combat of animals or birds or snakes &c., cock-fighting &c., gambling by setting animals to fight together, L.; the pūṇḍra, privities (for *kauṇḍa*?), L.

Kaulinī, *is*, m. patr. fr. *kulina*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 90, Vārtt. 4, Pat.

Kaulinya, *am*, n. high birth, nobility, Pañcat.; family honour, W.; family trouble or scandal, W.

Kaulēya, *mfn.* sprung from a noble family, Comm. on L.; of the left-hand Śāktā sect, W.; (*as*), m. 'a domestic animal,' i. e. 'a dog,' see *-kutumbini*. — **kutumbini**, f. 'a dog's wife,' bitch, Kād.

Kaulēyaka, *mfn.* sprung from a noble family, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 140; pertaining to a family, W.; (*as*), m. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 96) 'domestic animal' (or 'of good breed'), a dog (esp. a hunting dog), Kād.; Hcar.

Kaulya, *mfn.* sprung from a noble family, Comm. on L.; of the left-hand Śāktā sect, W.; (*am*), n. noble descent, MBh. v, 1240.

कौलक *kaulaka*, *mfn.* fr. *kūla*, *gaṇa dhū-mādi*. **Kaulakavati**, nom. du. m. (fr. *kūla* and *avati*), N. of two Rishis, MaitrS. ii, 1, 3.

Kaulaki, *is*, m. patr., Pravar.

Kauli, *is*, m. (Pāṇ. Siddh.) patr., Pravar.

कौलकेय *kaulakeya*. See *kaula*.

कौलटिनेय *kaulatīneya*, *as*, i, m. f. (fr. *kulātā*), the son or daughter of a female beggar (or of a disloyal wife, L.), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 127, Kāś.

Kaulatēya, *as*, i, m. f. id., ib.

Kaulatēra, *as*, ā, m. f. the son or daughter of a disloyal wife, ib.; of a female beggar, Comm. on L.

कौलथ *kaulattha*, &c. See *kaula*.

कौलव *kaulava*, *as*, m., N. of the third Karāṇa or astronomical period, VarBrS. ic, 4 & 6.

Kaulava, *as*, m. id., Koshthipr. **Kaulavār-gava**, m., N. of a Tantra.

कौलाल *kaulālā*, *as*, m. (Ved. = *kūl°*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Vārtt. 1) a potter ['the son of a potter,' Comm.], VS. xxx, 7; (*am*), n. (fr. *kūl°*), potter's ware, pottery, ĀśvGr. iv, 3, 19. — **oakrā**, n. a potter's wheel, ŚBr. xi, 8, 1, 1.

Kaulākā, *am*, n. anything made by a potter, earthenware, porcelain, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 118.

कौलास *kaulāsa*, *mfn.* fr. *kūl°*, *gaṇa sam-kalādi*.

कौलि *kauli*. See *kaulaka*.

कौलिक *kaulika*. See *kaula*.

कौलितर *kaulitarā*, *mfn.* (said of the demon Śambara), RV. iv, 30, 14.

कौलिन *kaulinda*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a peo-

ple, VarBrS. (v. l. for *kauṇinda*); (*as*), m. a prince of that people, iv, 24.

कौलिशायनि *kauliśāyami*, *mfn.* fr. *kuliśa*, *gaṇa karnādi*.

Kaulisīra, *mfn.* (fr. *īra*), resembling a thunderbolt, *gaṇa ahguly-ādi*.

कौलिक *kaulikā*, *as*, m. (= *kulikā*) a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 24; MaitrS. iii, 14, 5.

कौलीन *kaulina*, &c. See *kaula*.

कौलीरा *kaulirā*, f. (fr. *kulira*), N. of a plant (= *karkatā-śringī*), L.

कौलूत *kaulūta*, *as*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. x, 11; (*as*), m. a prince of that people (v. l. *°lūbha*). Mudr.; (*mfn.*) fr. *kul°*, g. *kacchādi* (vv. ll. *°lūta*, *lūna* [Kāś.] & *ulūpa* [Gaṇar. 327, Sch.]). **Kaulūtara**, *lūna*. See *lūta*.

कौलेय *kauleya*, *°leyaka*. See *kaula*.

कौल्लबर्हिष *kaulmalabharhisha*, *am*, n., N. of several Sāmāns (called after *kulmala-īṣ*), TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3, 20; Lāty. iv, 5, 26 & vii, 2, 1; 13 & 15.

कौल्लमशिका *kaulmāshika*, *mfn.* (fr. *kul-māsha*) = *kulmāshe sādhu*, *gaṇa guḍādi*.

Kaulmāshī, f. a day of full moon on which Kulmāsha is eaten, Pāṇ. v, 2, 83.

Kaulmāshina, *mfn.* (fr. *ān*) sown with or fit for Kulmāsha (as a field), Comm. on L.

कौल्य *kaulya*. See *kaula*.

कौवल *kauvala*, *am*, n. (= *kuv°*) the jujube, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 140, Vārtt. 1 & 156, Vārtt. 3.

कौविदायै *kauvidārya*, *mfn.* fr. *ko-vidāra*, *gaṇa pragady-ādi*.

कौविन्दी *kauvindī*, f. (fr. *kuvinda*), the wife of a weaver, SkandaP.

कौश 1. *kauśā*, *mfn.* made of Kuśa grass, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; MBh.; (*as*), m. = *kuśa-dvīpa*, VP.; (*am*), n. (scil. *nagara*) 'the town of Kuśa,' N. of Kānyakubja, L. **Kauśāmbhas**, n. water in which Kuśa grass has been boiled, Devīm.

1. **Kauśika**, *mfn.* (fr. *kūśā* or *kūśī*), 'having paws,' an owl, Suśr.; VarBrS.; Pañcat. &c.; an ichneumon, L.; (*mfn.*) coming from an owl, Suśr. — **tā** (*°kṣā*), f. the state of being kept together by two pins (and 'the state of being Sūrya [see 3. *kauśikā*]), TBr. i, 5, 10, 2. — 1. **tvā**, n. id., MaitrS. iv, 5, 7. **Kauśikāṅgulī**, m. 'having paws like an owl,' N. of a teacher, Pravar. **Kauśikārāti**, m. 'enemy of owls,' a crow, L. **Kauśikāri**, m. id., L. **Kauśiky-oja**, m. 'abode of owls' (*oja* = *ojas*), N. of a tree (= *śākhya*), L.

Kauśya, *mfn.* made of Kuśa grass, MBh.; (*as*), m. patr. fr. Kuśa (= *kaśhya*), ŚBr. x, 5, 5, 1, Sch.

कौश 2. *kauśa*, *mfn.* (fr. *kośa*), silken, BhP. iii, 4, 7; Buddh. L.

Kauśiki, f. (for *°śikī*), N. of one of the eight A-kulas, Kulārṇ.

2. **Kauśika**, *mfn.* forming a receptacle (as a wound; see *kośa-vat*), Bhpr. vi, 35 (v. l. *kaush-thika*); sheathed (a sword), MBh. iii, 11461; silken, MBh. iii; (*as*), m. one who is versed in dictionaries, L.; a lexicographer, L.; one who catches snakes, L.; the fragrant substance bdellium, L.; marrow, L.; a kind of seed, L.; (*ā*), f. a drinking-vessel (v. l. *koṭikā*), L.; (*ī*), f., N. of a goddess sprung from the body of Pārvatī, MārKp. lxxxv, 40; Kālp.; DevīP.; (*am*), n. silk, silk cloth, Yājñ. i, 186; MBh. xiii, 5502; a silk garment, BhP. x, 83, 28.

Kauśi-kāra. See *kośa-kāra*.

Kauśi-dhānya, *am*, n. = *kośa-dh°*, q. v., Baudh. (Comm. on KātyŚr. ii, 1, 10).

Kauśeya, *mfn.* silken, MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. silk, silk cloth, silk petticoat or trowsers, a woman's lower garments of silk, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 42; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; N. of a locality, Romakas.

Kauśeyaka, *am*, n. silk cloth, VarBrS. xxvii, 27.

कौशल *kauśala*, n. (fr. *kūś°*; g. *yuvādi*) well-being, welfare, good fortune, prosperity, MBh. iv, 486; BhP.; skillfulness, cleverness, experience (with loc. or ifc.), Suśr.; Mṛicch.; Pañcat. &c.; (*ī*), f. friendly inquiry, greeting, salutation, L.; a respectful present, Nazr, L.; (see also *kauśala*).

Kauśali, *is*, m. metron. fr. *kūśalā*, g. *bāhv-ādi*.

Kausālikā, f. a present, respectful gift, Kathās.
Kausalya, as, m. a kind of pavilion, Vāstuv.;
 (am), n. (gana *brāhmaṇā*) welfare, well-being,
 prosperity, MBh.; R.; cleverness, skilfulness, experi-
 ence (ifc.), SaddhP.; Bhpr.; (ā), f., see *kausalya*.

कौशाम्बी *kausāmbī*, mfn. (fr. *kuś*°), belong-
 ing to Kauśāmbī (as a territory, *maṇḍala*), Inscr.;
 (f), f. (g. *nady-ādī*), N. of an ancient city (now re-
 presented by the village of Kosam, on the Jumna,
 near Allahābād; also called *vatsa-pattana*), R. i,
 34, 6; Divyāv. xxxvi f.; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 68, Kāś.; Ka-
 thās. iv, 18; ix, 5; lvi, 103; MatsyaP.; Hit.

Kausāmbī, is, f. = *ōḍī*, VarBrS. xvi, 3.
Kausāmbikā, f., N. of a woman, Ratnāv.
Kausāmbīya, mfn. coming from Kauśāmbī, ib.
Kausāmbeyā, as, m. (gana *subhṛddī*) patr. fr.
kuśāmba, ŚBr. xii, 2, 13; GopBr. i, 4, 24; mfn.
 fr. *kuśāmbī*, gana *nady-ādī*.

Kausāmbya, as, m. a prince of Kauśāmbī, Hariv.
 5017 & 5498.

कौशात्री *kauśātrī*, v. l. for *ōsāmbī*, R.

कौशिक 3. *kausikā*, mfn. relating to Kuśika
 (or to Kauśika), MBh. xiii, 2719; (as), m. (gana
biddī) patr. of Viśvā-mitra (who was the son or
 grandson of Kuśika), interpolation after RV. x, 85;
 MBh.; R.; of Gādhi, Hariv. 1457; of Bhadrā-
 rman, VBr.; N. of a teacher (author of the Kausika-
 sūtra, brother of Paippalādi), BrArUp.; Kauś.; Pāṇ.
 iv, 3, 103; Hariv. 11074; N. of a granumarian,
 Hariv. 5501; of one of Jarāsandha's generals, MBh.
 ii, 885; N. of Indra (as originally perhaps belong-
 ing to the Kuśikas or friendly to them), RV. i, 10,
 11; ŚBr. iii, 3, 4, 19; ŚhaṅvBr.; Tār.; ĀśvSr.;
 MBh. &c.; of Sūrya, TBr. i, 5, 10, 2, Sch.; of a son
 of Vasu-deva, VP.; of Śiva, L.; of an Asura, Hariv.
 2288; Vātika robusta, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga;
 (for *kāitika*) love, passion, L.; (ās), m. pl. the de-
 scendants of Kuśika, Hariv. 1770 ff.; (of Kuśa) R.
 i, 35, 20; (f), f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini; N. of
 Durgā, Hariv. 3260 & 3270; N. of a Śikṣā; of a
 river in Bahar (commonly Kosi or Koosa, created by
 Viśvā-mitra, or identified with Satyavati, the sister
 of Viśvā-mitra), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; N. of a
 Buddhist female beggar, Mālav.; for *kāitiki*, q. v.,
 Sāh. -tā (*ka-*), f., see 1. *kausika*. -tvā, n., see
 ib.; the state of being a descendant of Kuśika, Hariv.
 1774; the state of being Kauśika (i. e. Indra), 12489.
 -priya, m. 'dear to Kauśika', N. of Rāma, L.
 -phala, m. the cocoa-nut (said to have been created
 by Viśvā-mitra, i. e. Kauśika, when endeavouring to
 form a human being in rivalry of Brahmā, the nut
 being the rudiment of a head, W.), L. **Kauśi-
 kātmaja**, m. 'Indra's son', N. of Arjuna, L. **Kauśi-
 kāditya**, n., N. of a Tirtha, SkaodaP. **Kauśi-
 kāyudha**, n. 'Indra's bow', the rainbow, L. **Kauśi-
 kāraṇya**, n. 'Kauśika's wood', N. of a town,
 Hariv. iii, 44, 48.

Kauśikāyāni, is, m. patr. fr. *kausikā*, N. of
 a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 5, 21 & 7, 3, 27.

Kauśikīn, inas, m. pl. the pupils of Kauśika,
 Pāṇ. iv, 3, 103; iv, 2, 66, Kāś.

Kauśikī (f. of *ka*, q. v.) -putra, m., N. of a
 teacher, BrArUp. vi, 5, 1.

Kauśila, as, m. a familiar N. for Kauśika, Vām.
 v, 2, 63.

Kauśilya, as, m. patr. of the prince Hiranya-
 nabha, Vāyup.

कौशिन *kauśija*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people,
 MBh. vi, 349 (v. l. *kosala*).

कौशल *kauśila*, °lyā. See 3. *kausikā*.

कौशोधान्य *kauśi-dhānya*. See 2. *kausa*.

कौशीरकेय *kauśirakeya*, mfn. fr. *kuśiraka*,
 gana *sakhy-ādī*.

कौशीलव *kauśilava*, am, n. (fr. *kuś*°), the
 profession of an actor or dancer, Gobh. iii, 1, 19.

Kauśilavya, am, n. id., Mn. xi, 65.

कौशेय *kausēya*, °yaka. See 2. *kausa*.

कौश्या *kaūya*. See 1. *kausa*.

कौश्रेय *kaūreyā*, as, m. patr. fr. *kuśri*, Kāth.
 xx, 8 & xxi, 9.

कौशरव *kaushārava*, as, m. patr. fr. *Kushā-
 ru*, AitBr. viii, 28 (N. of Maitreya); BhP. i, 13, 2; iii.

Kaushāravi, m. id., BhP. ii, 10, 49; iii, 10, 3.

कौशीतक *kaushitaka*, as, m. patr. fr. *kuś*°,
 N. of Kahoḍa, ĀśvGr.; (f), f. patr. of Agastya's wife,
 L.; N. of a Śākha of the RV.; (am), n., N. of a
 Brāhmaṇa, ŚāṅkhBr.; ŚāṅkhSr.; Bādar. iii, 3, 1, Sch.

Kaushitaki, is, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 124, Kāś.) patr.
 fr. *kuśitaka*, ŚBr. ii; TāṇḍyaBr. xvii (pl.); Śāṅkh-
 Sr.; ChUp.; Pravar. -brāhmaṇa, n., N. of a Brāh-
 maṇa (= ŚāṅkhBr.); = *KaushUp.*, Bādar. i, 4, 16,
 Sch. & iii, 3, 10, Sch.; °*ṇḍāpanishad*, f. id., i, 1, 28,
 Sch. -*rahasya*, n. id., iii, 3, 26, Sch.; -*brāh-
 maṇa*, n. id., Comm. on Mn. iv, 23. **Kaushī-
 taky-upanishad**, f., N. of an Up.

Kaushitakin, inas, m. 'the pupils of *ka*,' N.
 of a school, ĀśvGr. i, 23, 5; Bādar. Sch.

Kaushitakeya, as, m. = *ka*, N. of Kahoḍa, ŚBr.
 xiv, 6, 4, 1; of a Kāsyapa, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 124.

कौशिय *kaushidya*. See *kausidya*.

कौशेय *kausheya*, as, m. (fr. *koshā*), N. of a
 Rishi, R. vii, 1, 4; also v. l. for *kaūcyā* (q. v.),
 R. iii, iv; MārKp. xv, 27.

Kaūshya, as, m. patr. fr. *koshā*, Kāth. xxii, 6 f.;
 ŚBr. x, 5, 5, 1.

कौशचिक *kaushācitka*, mfn. fr. *kuśha-cit*,
 gana *kathādi* (Kāś.), v. l. for *ōshthavita*.

कौश *kaushthā*, mfn. (fr. *koshtha*), being in
 the stomach or abdomen, Sarvad.; being in a store-
 room, ŚBr. i, 1, 2, 7.

1. **Kaushthika**, v. l. for 2. *kautilika*.
Kaushthya, mfn. being in the abdomen, Yājñ.
 iii, 95; extremely rich (?), Tār. vi, 5, 2.

कौशिक 2. *kaushthika*, mfn. (fr. *kuśtha*),
 treating of leprosy, Car. ii, 5 & vi, 18.

Kaushthavita, mfn. (fr. *kuśtha-vid*), use-
 ful for the knowledge of leprosy [Gaṇar. 337, Sch.],
 g. *kathādi*; (cf. *kaushācitka*.)

कौशल *kaushthila*, &c. See *mahā-k*°.

कौशमण्ड *kaushmāṇḍa*, mfn. addressed to
 the demons called Kūshmāṇḍa (as a Mantra), VarBrS.
Kaushmāṇḍika, mfn. id., AV. Parāś. xlii, 2.

कौष *kaūshya*. See *kausheya*.

कौसल *kausala* (often spelt *kausāla*), mfn.
 belonging to the Kosalas (a country), Divyāv. vii,
 xii; (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. x, 14; Ro-
 makas.; ŚSāmpkar.; of a dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 33; v. l.
 for *kos*, q. v.; (ā), f., N. of one of Kṛishṇa's wives,
 x, 83, 6; (f), f., N. of one of Vasu-deva's wives, VP.

Kausalaka, ās, m. pl. (spelt *kausāl*), N. of a peo-
 ple, VarBrS.; (mfn.) belonging to the Kosalas, ib.

Kausalya, as, m. = °lyāya, L.

Kausalya, mfn. (often spelt *kaūś*) belonging
 to the people of the Kosalas; (as), m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1,
 171) a prince of the Kosalas, ŚBr. xiii; ŚāṅkhSr.;
 PrāśnUp.; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. 'daughter of a prince
 of the Kosalas', N. of the wife of Pūru and mother
 of Janam-jaya, MBh. i, 3764; of the wife of Satvat,
 Hariv. 1999; of Dāsa-ratha's wife (mother of Rā-
 ma-candra), MBh. iii, 15879; R.; of the mother of
 Dhṛita-rāshṭra, L.; of the mother of Pāṇḍu, L.

Kausalyā (f. of °lyā, q. v.) -*nandana*, m.
 'son of Kausalyā', Rāma, L. -*mātrī*, m. 'having
 Kausalyā for his mother', Rāma, MBh. iii, 16572.

Kausalyāyāni, is, m. patr. fr. °lyā, Pāṇ. iv, 1,
 155; metron. fr. °lyā (or patr. fr. *kosala*), N. of
 Rāma, Bhāṭṭ. vii, 90.

Kausalyeya, as, m. metron. fr. °lyā, N. of Rā-
 ma-candra, Prasannar.

कौसित *kausitā*, as, m., N. of a pool (men-
 tioned in connection with *kuśidāyī*, q. v.), MaitrS.
 ii, 1, 11; MānGr. i, 6.

Kausida, as, m. (spelt *kos*°) id., Kāth. x, 5.
Kausida, mf(ā)a. (fr. *kuś*°), connected with or
 relating to a loan, usurious, Mn. viii, 143.

Kausidya, am, n. sloth, indolence, Lalit. (printed
 ed. *kaush*°); the practice of usury, L.

कौसुम *kausuma*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *kuś*°), coming
 from or belonging to flowers (as pollen), Sāh.: made
 of flowers, Naish. vii, 28; AgP. xliii, 10; Kathās.
 civ, 13; Bālar.; (am), n. (= *kusumāṇjana*) the
 ashes of brass (used as a collyrium), L.

Kausumāyudha, mfn. (fr. *kuś*°), relating to the
 god of love, Vet. xx, 19.

कौसुम *kausumbha*, mf(ā)n. prepared with
 safflower, Suśr.; (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 1, Kāś.) dyed with saf-
 flower, orange, Ratnāv.; (as), m. wild safflower, L.;
 (am), n. (with *īdāka*) safflower prepared as a pot-
 herb, VarP.; anything dyed with safflower, Cāṇ.

Kausumbhaka, mfn. dyed with safflower, AgP.

कौसुविन्द *kausurubinda*, as, m. patr. fr.
kuś°, GopBr. i, 4, 24; N. of a Dāsa-rātra ceremony,
 KātyŚr. xxiii f.; Drāhy. xxx, 3.

Kausurubindi, is, m. patr. fr. *kausurubinda*,
 ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 13.

कौसुतिक *kausritika*, as, m. (fr. *ku-sṛiti*), a
 juggler, conjurer, Pāṇ. v, 2, 75, Kāś.

कौसुभ *kaustubha*, as, am, m. n. (cf. *kuś*°),
 N. of a celebrated jewel (obtained with thirteen
 other precious things at the churning of the ocean
 and suspended on the breast of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu),
 MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; (as), m. a manner of join-
 ing the fingers, Tantras.; = *kintughna*, AV. Jyot.;
 (am), n. a kind of oil (*sarshapōddbhava*), KātyŚr. i,
 8, 37, Sch.; N. of a work. -*dhāman*, m. 'abode
 of the Kaustubha', Viṣṇu, Prasannar. -*bhṛit*, m.
 'wearing the Kaustubha' id., Kpr. -*lakṣhaṇa*,
 m. 'whose mark is the Kaustubha', id., W. -*va-
 kṣas*, m. 'whose breast is decorated with the
 Kaustubha', id., L. **Kaustubhōras**, m. id., Gal.

Kaustubhiya, mfn. relating or belonging to the
 Kaustubha jewel, Bālar.

कौस्त *kausta*, am, n. the state of being a
 bad wife (*ku-strī*), gana *yuvādi*.

कौहड *kauhāḍa*, as, m. patr. fr. *kaḥ*°, gana
ivādi; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 58, Kāś.

Kauhadi, is, m. id., ib.

Kauhala, as, m. patr. fr. *kaḥ*°, VBr. **Kauhali-
 putra**, m. 'son of a female descendant of Kohala',
 N. of a grammarian, TPṛāś. ii, 5.

Kauhaliya, ās, m. pl., N. of a school, Gobh. iii.

कौहित *kauhita*, as, m. patr. fr. *kaḥ*°, gana
ivādi.

क्रम् *knaps*, cl. 1. 10. P. °*sati*, °*sayati*, Dhā-
 tup. xxxiii, 90; (cf. ✓*kuṇi*, *knus*, *knas*, *krant*.)

क्रप *knath*, cl. 1. P. °*thati*, to hurt, Dhātup.
 xix, 38; (cf. ✓*krath*, *klath*.)

क्रस् *knas*, cl. 4. P. °*syati*, to be crooked
 (in mind or body), Dhātup. xxvi, 26; to shine, ib.:
 Caus. *knasayati*, to shine, Dhātup. xix, 65; Vop.;
 (cf. ✓*knaps*.)

Knasa, mfn. shining (?), Vop. xxvi, 30; (cf. *ca-
 knasa*.)

कु *knū* or *knū*, cl. 9. P. Ā. *knunāti*, °*nīte* or
knūnāti, °*nīte*, to sound, Dhātup. xxxi, 10.

कुय *knūy*, cl. 1. Ā. *knūyate* (ind. p. *knōyi-
 tvā*, Vop. xxvi, 207), to be wet, Dhātup. xiv, 14;
 to make a creaking sound, ib.; to stink, L.: Caus.
knōpayati (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36 & 86), to make wet,
 Nir. vii, 14 (Sāy. on RV. i, 1, 1).

Knūta, mfn. stinking, W.; noisy, W.

Knūyitrī, mfn. stinking, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 152, Kāś.

Knopana. See *a-kr*°.

Knopam, ind. ifc. See *cela-k*°, *vastra-k*°.

क्मर *kmār*, cl. 1. P. *kmārati*, to be crooked
 (in body or mind), be fraudulent, Dhātup. xv, 47;
 (cf. ✓*hvri*.)

क्य *kyā*, am, n. (fr. 3. *kā*), anything agree-
 able to Prajā-pati, ŚBr. x, 3, 4, 2 & 4; 1, 4 & 15 ff.

क्यत् *kyāt* = *kiyat* (q. v.), how much?
 TBr. iii, 2, 9, 7.

क्याकु *kyāku*, u, n. a fungus, Āp.; Gaut.

क्याम्बु *kyāmbū*, ūs, f. = *kiyāmbu*, AV. xviii,
 3, 6; Tār. vi, 4, 1 (*kyāmbū*).

क्रंश *krans*, cl. 1. P. (?) °*sati*, to illumine, to
 Nir. ii, 25; (cf. ✓*knaps*, *knas*.)

क्रकच *krakaca*, as, am, m. n. a saw, MBh.
 &c.; (as), m. a kind of musical instrument, MBh.
 vii, 1676; ix, 2676; Ardea virgo, Npr.; N. of a plant
 (Capparis aphylla, L.), Kād.; of a hell, PadmaP.;
 of a Kāpālika priest, ŚSāmpkar.; (ā), f. = *echada*,
 L. = *oohada*, m. 'saw-leaved', Pandanus odoratissi-
 mus, L. = *tvac*, m. id., Npr. -*pattra*, m. the teak

tree, L. — *pad* (nom. -*pād*), m. 'saw-footed,' a lizard, chameleon, L. — *prishthi*, f. 'saw-backed,' Cojus Coboju (a fish with numerous small spines in the back), L. — *vyavahāra*, m. a particular method of computing or rating a heap of wood, LIL.

क्राकिका, *as*, m. a sawyer, R. ii, 83, 14.

क्राक्या, *mfn.* to be sawed, LIL. — *vyavahṛti*, f. = *krakaca-vyavahāra*, ib.

क्राकण *krakaṇa*, *as*, m. (onomat.) a kind of partridge (commonly Kayar, *Perdix sylvatica*), W.; (cf. *krikanā*.)

क्राकरा, *as*, m. id., Suśr.; (see also -*tra*); (= *krakaca*) *Ardea virgo*, L.; the plant *Capparis aphylla*, L.; a saw, L.; a poor man, L.; disease, L. — *tra*, n. the state of a partridge, MBh. xiii, 5501 (= *MarkP.* xv, 27).

क्राकराटा *krakaraṭa*, *as*, m. a lark, Dhav.

क्राकराटा, *as*, m. id., ib.

क्रकुच्छन्द *krakucchanda*, *as*, m., N. of the 1st of the five Buddhas of the present Kalpa, Buddh.

क्रक्ष *kraksh*, an obs. rt., see *ava-krakshān*, *vana-krakshā*.

क्रक्षमन्त्रा, *mfn.* (pr. p. *Ā.*) roaring, raving, RV. viii, 76, 11.

क्रडन *krādāna*, *am*, n. (for *krud*?) submerging, ducking, Comm. on *KātyŚr.* v, 5, 31.

क्रतु *krātu*, *us*, m. (√ *i. kṛi* or 2. *kṛi*), plan, design, intention, resolution, determination, purpose, RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; BṛArUp.; desire, will (instr. *krāt-vā*), willingly, readily, RV.; *ekena krātunā*, through the mere will, RV. ii, 13, 11; power, ability, RV.; deliberation, consultation, RV.; VS.; intelligence, understanding (e. g. *bhadrā krātu*, right judgment, good understanding; also in conjunction or in comp. or ifc. with *dākṣha*, see *krātu-dākṣha* and *dakṣha-krātu*), RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; inspiration, enlightenment, RV.; a sacrificial rite or ceremony, sacrifice (as the *Āśva-medha* sacrifice), offering, worship (also personified, R. vii, 90, 9), AitBr.; ŚBr. xi; *ĀśvŚr.* &c.; *Kratu* as intelligence personified (as a son of *Brahmā* and one of the *Prajā-patis* or the seven or ten principal *Rishis*, Mn. i, 35; MBh. i, 2518 & 2568; Hariv. &c.; [N. of a star] VarBṛS.; married to *Kriyā* and father of 60,000 *Valikhilyas*, BṛhP. iv, 1, 39; husband of *Haya-sirā*, vi, 6, 33; N. of one of the *Viśve-dēvas*, VP.; of a son of *Kṛishṇa*, BṛhP. x, 61, 12; of a son of *Ūru* and *Agneyi*, Hariv. 73; of the author of a *Dharma-sāstra*, Parāś.; *Sūtradh.*; (*us*), m. or f. (?), N. of a river in *Plakṣa-dvīpa* (v. l. *kramu*), VP.; [cf. *a-*, *dābhuta-*, *abhi-*, &c.; cf. also *apāror.*] — *karapa*, n., N. of a sacrificial offering, *ĀpŚr.* xii, 6, 5 & iv, 1, 5. — *karman*, n. a sacrificial ceremony, L. — *kriyā*, f. id. — *cōhādā*, m. one skilled in sacrifice (?), W.; for *kraku-cchanda*, W. — *jīti*, m., N. of a man, TS. ii; Kāth.; (cf. *vid.*) — *tulya*, *mfn.* equal to an *Āśva-medha* in merit, W. — *dakṣhiṇā*, f. sacrificial reward, *SāṅkhŚr.* — *deva*, m., N. of a man, Kāthās. cxiv, 91. — *druh* (nom. -*dhruk*), m. an enemy of sacrifices, *Asura*, L. — *dvish* (nom. -*dvit*), m. id., L. — *dhvapsin*, m. 'destroyer of *Dakṣha*'s sacrifice', N. of *Siva*, L. — *dhvaja*, m., N. of a *Rudra*, BṛhP. iii, 12, 13 (v. l. *ritu-dh*). — *pati*, m. 'lord of a sacrifice', the performer of a sacrifice, iv, 19, 29. — *paśu*, m. a sacrificial animal, *SāṅkhŚr.* xv, 1, 21; a horse (especially one fit for the *Āśva-medha*), L. — *pā*, *mfn.* watching one's sentiments or intentions, TS. iii, 3, 10, 1. — *puruṣa*, m., N. of *Viṣṇu*, L. — *prā*, *mfn.* granting a desire or power, RV. x, 100, 12; becoming inspired or enlightened, iv, 39, 2. — *prāvan*, *mfn.* granting a desire or power, x, 100, 11. — *phala*, n. the reward of a sacrifice, object for which it is performed. — *bhuj*, m. 'one who eats the sacrificial oblation', a god, deity, L. — *mat* (*krātu-*), *mfn.* intelligent, prudent, wise, RV.; having power, vigorous (as *Indra*), RV.; (*an*), m., N. of a son of *Viśvā-mitra*, BṛhP. ix, 16, 36. — *māya*, *mfn.* endowed with intelligence, ŚBr. x; ChUp. — *yashṭi*, f. a kind of bird, Gal. — *rāj*, m. the chief of sacrifices, most excellent sacrifice (i. e. the *Āśva-medha*), Mn. xi, 260; (the *Rāja-sūya*), BṛhP. x — *rāja*, m. the chief of sacrifices (i. e. the *Rāja-sūya* sacrifice performed by a monarch who has made all the princes of the world tributary to himself), BṛhP. x, 72, 3. — *rāta*, m., v. l. for *kṛti*?, VP. — *vikrayin*, *mfn.* one who sells the possible

benefits of a sacrifice performed by himself, Mn. iv, 214. — *vikrāyaka*, *mfn.* id., ib., Kull. — *vid*, *mfn.* granting power or knowledge, RV.; causing inspiration, inspiring, RV.; prudent, wise, RV.; (*o*), m., N. of a man, AitBr. vii, 34; (cf. *-jit*). — *śeṣha*, m., N. of a work. — *samkhyā*, f., N. of the thirteenth of *Kātyāyana*'s *Parīśiṣṭas*. — *samgraha*, m., N. of a *Parīśiṣṭa* of the SV.; — *parīśiṣṭa*, n. id. — *siddhi*, f. completion of a sacrifice, attainment of the object for which it is performed. — *sthalā*, f., N. of an *Apsaras* (= *kṛitā-sth*, q. v.), VS. xv, 15; (cf. *ritu-sth*, *ghṛitā-sth*). — *spṛis*, *mfn.* causing inspiration, *ĀśvŚr.* v, 19. — *haya*, m. a sacrificial horse, L. — *Kratūttama*, m. = *kratu-rāja*, L. — *Kratū-dākṣha*, nom. du. m. intelligence and ability, VS. vii, 27; ŚBr. iv, 1, 4, 1; xiv, 3, 1, 31. — *Kratv-aṅga*, n. a sacrificial utensil, VarBṛS. lxix, 24. — *Kratvā-magha*, *mfn.* constituting a reward gained through intelligence (horses), RV. v, 33, 9. — *Kratūya*, Nom. P. *yditi*, to exert the intellect, RV. iv, 24, 4; x, 64, 2.

क्रथ *krath*, cl. 1. P. *oṭhati*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xix, 39: Caus. *krāthayati*, to hurt, injure, destroy (with gen. of the person hurt, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 56), Dhātup. xxvii, 19; to rejoice, revel, be in high glee, TB. ii, 3, 9, 9; (cf. *√knath*, *klath*.)

Kratha, *as*, m. pl., N. of a race (always named together with the *Kaśikas* and belonging to the *Yādava* people), MBh. ii, 585; Ragh.; Mālav.; Bālar.; Śāṅkhar.; N. of a son of *Vidarbha* and brother of *Kaśika* (ancestor of the *Krathas*), MBh.; Hariv.; BṛhP.; N. of an attendant in *Skanda*'s retinue, MBh. ix, 2572; (= *krathana*) N. of an *Asura*, i, 2665 f.; Hariv. 2284; 12940 & 14287.

Krathana, *mfn.* one who is in danger of suffocation, Car.; (*as*), m., N. of an *Asura*, MBh. i; Hariv. 12696; of a *Nāga* (son of *Dhṛita-rāshṭra*), MBh. i, 4550; of a monkey, R. iv, v, vi; (*am*), n. cutting through (as with an ax), Prab.; slaughter, killing, L.; sudden interruption of breath, Suśr.

Krathauka, *as*, m., N. of a camel, Pañcat.; (*am*), n. a black sort of *Agallochum*, L.

क्रद *krad*. See *√krand*.

क्रधिष *kradhishṭha*, *mfn.* superl. of *kṛidhū*, q. v., Kāth. xxv, 7 f. & 10; xxix, 8; KāthAnukr. — **Kradhiyas**, *mfn.* compar. of *kṛidhū*, q. v., ib.

क्रन्द *krand*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. krāndatī*, *krandate* (v. l. *kradate* fr. *√krad*, Dhātup.; Subj. *krāndat*; impf. *krādat* & *dkrandat*; aor. 2. sg. *kradas*, *cakradas*, & *dkrān*, 3. sg. *akrān* & *dkrān*; *akrandit*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 65, Kās.; p. *krāndat*), to neigh (as a horse), roar (metaphorically applied to the clouds and to wind and water), RV.; VS.; ŚBr. vi; to creak (as a wheel), ŚBr. xi; to sound, make a noise, Ratnāv.; to cry piteously, weep, lament, grieve, be confused with sorrow, RV. x, 95, 13; MBh. &c.; to call out piteously to any one (acc.), Kāthās. (perf. *cakrandā*); *MarkP.*: Caus. *krāndayati* (aor. *dkirādat*, 3. pl. *oṭan*), to cause to roar, RV.; VS.; AV.; to cause to weep or lament, Suśr.; to roar, rave, RV.; VS.; AV.; to neigh after (acc.), RV. ix, 67, 4 & x, 96, 10; Intens. P. *kānikrantī* (Ā. *ntī*, *AdbhP.*; p. *kānikradat*, once *kānikrat*, RV. ix, 63, 20; p. *ā. kānikradayāmāna*, ŚBr. vi), to neigh, roar, rave, cry out, RV.; AV.; to creak, crackle, RV.; [cf. Goth. *grēta*, 'to lament.']

Krānda, *as*, m. neighing, AV. xi, 2, 22; a cry, calling out, AV. xi, 2, 2 & 4, 2.

Krāndād-īṣṭi, *mfn.* moving with a great noise or roaring (said of *Vāyu*), RV. x, 100, 2.

Krandana, *as*, m. 'crier,' a cat, L.; (*am*), n. crying out, calling; mutual daring or defiance, challenging, L.; lamenting, weeping, Pañcat.; Hit. — **dhvani**, m. cry of grief, lamentation, Hit.

Krandanā, *us*, m. roaring, shakiing, RV. vii, 42, 1.

Krānda, *as*, n. battle-cry, RV. viii, 38, 1; (*asī*), du. two contending armies shouting defiance ['heaven and earth,' Say.], RV. ii, 12, 8; vi, 25, 4; x, 121, 6.

Krandita, *mfn.* wept, called or cried out, Kāthās. cxiv, 120; (*am*), n. weeping, L.; calling, L.; mutual daring, W.

Kranditā, *mfn.* crier, roaring, crying, W.

Krāndya, *am*, n. neighing, TB. ii, 7, 7, 1; (cf. *parjanya-k*.)

क्रप *krap*, cl. 1. *Ā. krapate*, to compassion-ate, Dhātup. xix, 9; to go, ib.; (cf. *√krip*.)

क्रम *kram*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. krāmattī* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 76; ep. also *kramati*), *kramate* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 43; ep. also *krāmte*; according to Pāṇ. iii, 1, 70 also cl. 4. P. *krāmāyati* [*kramayati*, Vop.]; aor. *akramit*, RV. &c.; *Ā. krāmishya*, *kraṁsate* [RV. i, 121, 1], 3. pl. *ckramanta* [RV. ii, 19, 2]; perf. *ckakrama* or *ckakrame*; p. *ckramānā*, RV. x, 123, 3; fut. *kramishyati* or *kraṁsyate*, ind. p. *krāntvā*, *krantvā*, or *kramitvā*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 18 & vii, 2, 36), to step, walk, go, go towards, approach (with *decha*, *ādhi*, acc. or loc.), RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; to approach in order to ask for assistance (with loc.), AV. iv, 11, 12 & xix, 17, 1; to go across, go over, MBh.; R. &c.; Ved. to climb (as on a tree's branch), Pāṇ. vii, 1, 40, Kās.; to cover (in copulation), AV. iv, 4, 7; to stretch over, project over, tower above, (ind. p. *krāntvā*) Ragh. i, 14; to take possession of, Pañcat.; *Ā.* to undertake, strive after, make effort for (dat.), Pāṇ. i, 3, 38; iii, 1, 14, Kās.; (loc.) Bhāṭṭ. xv, 20; *Ā.* (Pāṇ. i, 3, 38) to proceed well, advance, make progress, gain a footing, succeed, have effect, MBh.; R.; Bhāṭṭ.; to be applicable or practicable, Sarvad.; P. to be liable to the peculiar arrangement of a Vedic text called *Krama* (i. e. to be doubled, as a letter or word), RPrāt. vi, 4; *Ā.* to read according to the *Krama* arrangement of a Vedic text, RPrāt.; Lāṭy. (*a-krānta*): Caus. P. *kramayati*, to cause to step, ŚBr. v; xi; *kramayati* or *krām*, to make liable to the peculiar arrangement called *Krama* (i. e. to double a letter or word), RPrāt. &c.; Intens. *ckakramayate* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 23, Kās.; p. *ckakramayāmāna* [TS. vii, 1, 19, 3; MBh.] or *ckramam*, MBh. i, 7919 & BṛhP. v, 6, 7) or *ckakramitī* (MBh. xiv, 137 & 141; inimpf. 2. pl. *ckakramata*, RV. viii, 55, 4; fut. p. *ckakramishyāt*, TS. vii, 1, 19, 3; ind. p. *omītā*, Vop. v, 3; cf. *omītā*), to step to and fro, walk or wander about.

Krama, *as*, m. a step, AV. x, 5, 25 ff.; TS. iii; MBh. &c.; going, proceeding, course (cf. *kālā-k*), Mṛicch.; Pañcat.; Mālatim.; Hit.; the way, R. ii, 25, 2; a position taken (by an animal &c.) before making a spring or attacking, Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ. ii, 9; the foot, MBh. iii, 14316; uninterrupted or regular progress, order, series, regular arrangement, succession (e. g. *varṇa-kramaṇa*, 'in the order of the castes', Mn. viii, 24 & ix, 85), AV. viii, 9, 10; RPrāt. xv, 5; *KātyŚr.*; R. &c.; hereditary descent, Yājñ. ii, 119; method, manner (e. g. *yena kramaṇa*, in which manner, R. ii, 26, 20; *tad-anusaraṇa-kramaṇa*, so as to go on following him, Hit.); diet, Car. vi, 13; custom, rule sanctioned by tradition, *MarkP.* xxiii, 112; (*kramam* √ *i. kṛi*, 'to follow that rule'), Nyāyam.; occasion, cause (with gen. or ifc.), Kāthās. xviii, 380; Hit.; 'progressing step by step,' a peculiar manner or method of reading and writing Vedic texts (so called because the reading proceeds from the 1st member, either word or letter, to the 2nd, then the 2nd is repeated and connected with the 3rd, the 3rd repeated and connected with the 4th, and so on; this manner of reading in relation to words is called *pada-* [TPrāt. ii, 12], in relation to conjunct consonants *varṇa- [ib.]*), Prāt.; the words or letters themselves when combined or arranged in the said manner, ib.; (in dram.) attainment of the object desired (or accord, to others 'noticing of anyone's affection'), Daśar. i, 36 f.; Sāh.; Prātāpar.; (in rhet.) a kind of simile (in which the comparisons exhibited correspond to each other in regular succession), Vām. iv, 3, 17; power, strength, L.; (*ena, āt*), instr. abl. ind. in regular course, gradually, by degrees, R.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; according to order or rank or series, Mn.; Ragh. &c. — **kārikā**, f., N. of a work. — **kāla**, m. = *pāṭha*, APrāt. iv, 123 f., Sch.; *-yoga*, m. (= *kāla*), the events as resulting successively in time, MBh. iii, 8733. — **kṛit**, *mfn.* following traditional rule or custom, Nyāyam. — **ghana**, m. a kind of *Krama-pāṭha*. — **caṭa**, m. id. (v. l. *-jaṭa*). — **candrikā**, f., N. of a work. — **ja**, *mfn.* produced by the *Krama* arrangement, APrāt.; VPrāt. — **jaṭa**, f., see *-caṭa*. — **jīti**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 123. — **vyākā**, f. the sinu, Gol. — **jyā**, f. id., Sūryas. ii, 32 & 60. — **tas**, ind. gradually, successively; in order. — **trairāśika**, a particular method of applying the direct rule of three (opposed to *vyasta-tr* or *viloma-tr*). — **daṇḍa**, n. a kind of *Krama-pāṭha*. — **ḍipikā**, f., N. of a work. — **dhvaja**, m. a kind of *Krama-pāṭha*. — **pada**, n. the conjunction of words in the *Krama* reading (more usually *pada-krama*), APrāt. iv, 110.

—*pāṭha*, m. the Krama reading (i.e. a peculiar 'step by step' arrangement of a Vedic text made to secure it from all possible error by, as it were, combining the Samhitā-pāṭha and the Pada-pāṭha, i.e. by giving the words both as connected and unconnected with following and preceding words; see also *krama* above), VP. i. 180, Sch.; Pān. viii, 4, 28, Kaiy. —*pāra*, m. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*pūṛaka*, m., N. of a tree (perhaps *Getonia floribunda*), L. —*pravakṣī*, m. a teacher of the Krama(-pāṭha), RP. i. 33. —*prāptā*, mfn. obtained by hereditary descent, Nal. xii, 36. —*bhaṅga*, m. interruption of order. —*bhāvin*, mfn. successive, Nyāyad. iii, 1, 3, Sch. —*bharaṣṭa*, n. interrupted or irregular order of words or meanings, Prātāpar. —*mālika*, f. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*yoga*, m. succession, regular order, successive or methodical practice, Mn. i, 42; R. vi, 16, 60; (*ena*), instr. ind. in regular manner, Mn.; MBh. i, 5287. —*yanugapadya*, f. n. du. successive order and simultaneousness, Sarvad. —*ratnāvalī*, f., N. of a work. —*raṭha*, m. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*rājya*, n., N. of a locality, Rāj. v, 87. —*lekha*, f. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*vat*, ind. in the manner of the Krama(-pāṭha), AP. i. 123. —*vattu*, N. of a district in Kāśmīra, Rāj. v, 39; (*-varta*) iii, 227. —*varta*, see *-vattu*. —*vṛddhi*, f. gradual growth or increase, MBh. xii, 3308. —*saṭha*, m. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*śas*, ind. gradually, by degrees, Mn.; R.; Suṣr.; KapS. &c.; regularly, seriatim, Mn.; R.; Śaṅkhyak. &c. —*śāstra*, n. rules relating to the Krama(-pāṭha), RP. i. 33. —*śikha*, f. a kind of Krama-pāṭha. —*samhitā*, f. a Vedic Samhitā written according to the Krama method, Comm. on VP. i. 180. —*śākharaṇa*, n. an example from a Krama-samhitā. —*samgraha*, m., N. of a treatise. —*samparbhāṭa*, m., N. of a chapter (*khaṇḍa*) in a particular work. —*saras*, n., N. of a sacred pond, Kathās. lxiii, 95. —*sāra*, m., N. of a work. —*stuti*, f., N. of a work. —*Kramākrama*, m., N. du. = *krama-yanugapadya*, q.v., Sarvad. —*Kramākṛānta*, mfn. attacked by any one who has taken up a position of advantage, Kād. —*Kramāgata*, mfn. descended or inherited lineally, (anything) coming from one's ancestors in regular succession, Nār.; (a servant) Pañcat.; &c.; often ifc., Mn. ii, 18; Yājñ.; Pañcat.; Hit.; successive, in due order, Car. iii, 8; *-tva*, n. hereditary succession or possession, W. —*Kramāditya*, m., N. of king Skanda-gupta. —*Kramādhyayana*, n. reciting or reading according to the Krama method, AP. i. 123, Sch. —*Kramādhyāyina*, mfn. studying the Krama arrangement of a Vedic text, VP. i. 179, Sch. —*Kramānuvāyin*, mfn. following the methodical order. —*Kramānuvāya*, m. regular order, due arrangement. —*Kramānuvāya*, m. id. —*Kramāyāta*, mfn. descended or inherited lineally, coming from one's ancestors in regular succession, W.; one who has acceded to the throne by succession, Pañcat.; proceeding in regular order, W. —*Kramāvasāna*, n. the end of a word in the Krama-pāṭha. —*Kramātara*, mfn. not arranged according to the Krama-pāṭha, *gaṇa* *ukthādi*. —*Kramōkta*, mfn. enjoined for the Krama arrangement, W. —*Kramōdha*, f. married in order (i.e. not before an elder sister), Kāty. —*Kramōdvega*, m. an ox, L.

Kramaka, mfn. going, proceeding, W.; orderly, methodical, W.; (*as*), m. succession, Jaim. v, 4, 1; a student who goes through a regular course of study, who proceeds methodically, W.; one who reads or knows the Krama(-pāṭha), Pān. iv, 2, 61.

Kramāna, *as*, m. a step, Kāty. i. 11, 1, Sch.; the foot, L.; a horse, L.; N. of a son of Bhajamāna, Hariv. 2002; (*am*), n. stepping, walking, going, RV. vi, 70, 3; Yājñ. i, 188; Mṛicch.; BhP.; stepping or treading upon (in comp.), ŚāṅkhGr.; transgressing (ifc.), MBh. xii, 16254; R. v, 1 (at end); a step, RV. i, 155, 5; approaching or undertaking anything (dat.), Pān. iii, 1, 14; treatment of words or letters according to the Krama arrangement (i.e. doubling letters or words &c.), RP. i. 33.

Kramāṇya, mfn. to be gone to or beyond, W. —**Kramad-īvara**, *as*, m.; N. of the author of the grammar called Śaṅkshipta-śāra.

Kramāṇya, mfn. (pr. p. *Ā.*) proceeding.

Kramika, mfn. (anything) that comes from one's ancestors in regular succession, inherited lineally, MBh. ii, 166; successive, Comm. on KapS. i, 38 & 40; Kuval.

Kramitṛi, mfn. walking &c., Vop. xxvi, 28.

Kramya, mfn. to be treated or attended medically, Car. viii, 2; (cf. *saha-k*).

Kṛā. See *udadhi*; *dadhi* & *rudhi-kṛā*.

Kṛāntā, mfn. gone, gone over or across; spread, extended; attacking, invading, gone to or against; overcome (as by astonishment), Ragh. xiv, 17; surpassed; (*as*), m. a horse, L.; (in astron.) declination, W.; (*ā*), f., N. of a planet (a kind of Solanum), L.; a species of the Atyasṭi metre; (*am*), n. a step (*Vishṇoḥ kṛānta*, 'the step of Vishnu', N. of a ceremony, ŚBr. xiii; cf. *vishṇu-krama*), ŚBr.; Mn. xii, 121; (in astron.) a certain aspect when the moon is in conjunction with a planet.

Kṛānti, *is*, f. going, proceeding, step, L.; overcoming, surpassing, W.; attacking, L.; declination of a planet, Sūryas. i, 68; ii, 28 & 58 ff.; the sun's course (ifc.), HP. i. vii, 3; the sun's course on the globe, ecliptic. —**kakha**, f. the sun's course, ecliptic. —**kshetra**, n. a figure described by the ecliptic. —**jīvā**, f. the sine of the ecliptic, Gaṇit. —**jyākā**, f. id., Gol. vii, 46. —**jyā**, f. id., Sūryas. ii, iii, xi. —**pāta**, m. the intersection of the ecliptic and equinoctial circles (i.e. the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic), Sūryas.; Gol.; *-gati*, f. motion of the nodes of the ecliptic, precession of the equinox. —**bhāga**, m. the declination of a point of the ecliptic. —**bhujā**, f. the cosine of declination, Āryabh. iv, 24, Sch. —**maṇḍala**, n. 'the circle of the sun's course', ecliptic, W. —**manuvī**, f. = *jīvā*, Gol. —**valaya**, m. = *maṇḍala*, Sūryas.; the space within the tropics, W. —**vṛtta**, n. = *maṇḍala*, Comm. on Sūryas. v, 1. —**śūjīu**, f. = *jīvā*, Gol. viii, 60.

Kṛāntu, *us*, m. a bird, Uṇ. v, 43.

Kṛāntvā, ind. p. See s.v. *√kram*.

Kṛāmapa, *am*, n. a particular process applied to mercury, Sarvad.

Kṛāmat, mfn. (pr. p. *P.*) walking, going, &c.

Kṛāmika, mfn. one who studies or knows the Krama(-pāṭha), *gaṇa* *ukthādi* (Kās.).

Kṛāmētaraka, mfn. one who studies or knows a *kramēlara* text, *gaṇa* *ukthādi*.

क्रमि *krami*, for *kṛimi* (q.v.), a worm, MBh. xii, 4872 (*kṛimi*, ed. Bomb.); Suṣr.; MārkP. xv, 22.

क्रमु *kramu*, *us*, m. the betel-nut tree (*Areca* Fausl or *Catechu*), L.; N. of a river in Plakshadvipa (v.l. for *kratu*), VP.

Kramuka, *as*, m. (cf. *kṛim*) the betel-nut tree (*Areca* Fausl or *Catechu*), ShadvBr. iv, 4; Suṣr.; BhP.; the mulberry tree (*Morus indica*, *brahma-dāru*), L.; a red variety of the Lodhra tree (*patika-lodhra*), L.; a variety of *Cyperus* (*bhadra-mustaka*), L.; the fruit of the cotton tree, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, Rāj. iv, 159; (*i*), f. the betel-nut tree, L. —**pushpaka**, m., N. of a tree, Gal. —**phala**, n. the *Areca* nut, L.

क्रमुञ्ज *kramuñja*, *as*, m., N. of a mountain, VP.

क्रमेल *kramela*, *as*, m. (borrowed fr. Gk. *καμηλος*) the camel, L.

Kramelaka, m. id., Pañcat.; Naish. vi; ŚārngP.

क्रम्य *kramya*. See *√kram*.

क्रम्य *krayā*, &c. See *√kṛi*.

क्रमण *kṛaṇā*. mfn. timid [NBD.]; 'worshipping' Say., RV. v, 44, 9.

क्रवि *kravi*. See *√kṛi* *kravi-hasta*.

Kṛaviṣṭhā, mfn. desirous of raw flesh, x, 87, 5.

Kṛavis, *is*, n. raw flesh, carrion, i, 162, 9 & 10; x, 87, 16; AV. viii, 6, 23; [cf. Gk. *kṛas*; Lat. *cruor*, *cruentus*, *crūdus*, *caro*; Lith. *krauja*, 'blood'; Russ. *krov*; Hib. *cru*; Old Germ. *hreo*.]

Kṛavyā, mfn. = *krūrā*, TS. v; (*as*), m. perhaps = *Agni kṛavyād* (q.v.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; (*am*), n. (Nir.) raw flesh, carrion, BhP.; Kathās. —**ghātana**, m. 'killed for its flesh (cf. BhP. v, 26, 12)', a deer, antelope, L. —**bhakṣin**, mfn. eating carrion, carnivorous, Kathās. —**bhuj**, mfn. id., Suṣr.; (*ē*), n. a Rākshasa, W. —**bhojana**, mfn. carnivorous, W. —**mukha**, m. 'one who has flesh in his mouth', N. of a wolf, Pañcat. —**vāhana**, mfn. carrying corpses (said of Agni) [v.l. *kāyā-vā* (q.v.)], Say.; cf. VS. xix, 65, RV. x, 16, 11. —**Kṛavyākhyā**, see *kṛa-*

vyāda at end. —**Kṛavyād**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 69) consuming flesh or corpses (as the fire of the funeral pile or Agni in one of his terrible forms), RV. x, 16, 9 & 10; 87, 5; VS. i, 17; AV.; ŚBr.; Kaus.; (said of a Yātu-dhāna and other evil beings, imps, and goblins) RV. &c.; carnivorous, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; (*i*), m. a carnivorous animal, beast of prey, Kathās.; N. of a Rākshasa, W. —**Kṛavyāda**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 69, Kās.) consuming flesh or corpses (as Agni), MBh. i, 932; Gṛīhyas. i, 11; Tithyād.; (*as*), m. a carnivorous animal, beast of prey, MBh. i, 115, 24; a lion, L.; a hawk, L.; a goblin, Rākshasa, W.; the fire of the funeral pile, W.; N. of a metallic substance, Bhpr. iv, 30; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the nine Samidhs, Gṛīhyas. i, 27; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of Manes, VP.; of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 18 (v.l. *vyākhyā*). —**Kṛavyādas**, m. a beast of prey, Āp. —**Kṛavyāsin**, mfn. carnivorous, W.; (*i*), m. a demon, W.; an anthropophagus, W.

क्रशित *krasita*, mfn. (fr. *krasaya*, Nom. P.; fr. *kṛiśā*), made thin or lean, emaciated, Śis. ix, 61.

Krasīman, *ā*, m. (*gaṇa* *driḥhādi*) leanness, emaciation, Kād.; shallowness (of a river), ib.

Kraśeṣṭha, mfn. superl. of *kṛiśā*, Pān. vi, 4, 161, Pat.

Kraśīyas, mfn. (compar. of *kṛiśā*, ib.) extremely lean, Naish. i, 84.

क्रष्टव्य *krashṭavya*, mfn. (*√kṛiśh*), to be dragged, Pān. ii, 3, 71, Kās.; to be drawn out (as from the womb), Kathās. xxvi, 164.

क्रा *krā*. See *√kram*.

क्राकचिक *krākacika*, *cyā*. See *krakaca*.

क्रान्ति *krāntā*, ind. willingly, readily, speedily, RV. i, 58, 3 & 139, 1; v, 10, 2; ix, 86, 19 & 102, 1; x, 61, 1; [fr. *√1. kṛi*, '=*kuruṇā*, *kar-**tri*, &c.'], Say.]

क्राप *krātha*, *as*, m. (*√kṛath*), killing, murder, L.; patr. fr. *Kratha*, Hariv.; N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2676; iii, 489; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, i, 3747; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, ix, 2572; of a Nāga, xvi, 120; of a monkey, iii, 16287. —**Kṛāthāvara**, m., N. of a pupil of Āpastaniba, VāmP. (v.l. *krodhēva*).

Kṛāthana, *am*, n. moving, Sarvad.

Kṛāthin. See *para-k*.

क्रान्त *krāntā*, *krānti*, &c. See *√kram*.

Kṛāmapa, *mat*, *mika*. See *ib*.

क्रायक *krāyaka*. See *√kṛi*.

क्रमि *krimi*, for *kṛimi*, q.v.

Krimpa, mfn. (= *kṛimiṇa*) having worms, AP. ix, 20, 2.

क्रिय *kriya*, *as*, m. (borrowed fr. Gk. *κρίος*) the sign Aries, VarBṛ. i, iii, x, xvii; Gaṇit.; Horāś.

क्रियमाण *kriyamāṇa*, mfn., Pass. p. *√1. kṛi*, q.v.

Kriyamāṇaka, n. a literary essay, VarBṛS. i, 5. —**Kṛiyā**, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 100), doing, performing, performance, occupation with (in comp.), business, act, action, undertaking, activity, work, labour, Kāty. i. 11, 1; Yājñ. &c.; bodily action, exercise of the limbs, L.; (in Gr.) action (as the general idea expressed by any verb), verb, Kās. on Pān. i, 3, 1 &c. (according to later grammarians a verb is of two kinds, *sakarma-kriyā*, 'active', and *akar-ma-k*, 'intransitive'); a noun of action, W.; a literary work, Vikr.; medical treatment or practice, applying a remedy, cure (see *sama-kriya-tva* and *vishama-k*), Suṣr.; a religious rite or ceremony, sacrificial act, sacrifice, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; with *caramā*, 'the last ceremony', rites performed immediately after death, obsequies, purificatory rites (as ablution &c.), MBh. iv, 834; R. vi, 96, 10; religious action, worship, BhP. vii, 14, 39; Rāmāt-Up.; Religious Action (personified as a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Dhama, MBh. i, 2578; Hariv. 12452; BhP.); judicial investigation (by human means, as by witnesses, documents, &c., or by superhuman means, as by various ordeals), Comm. on Yājñ.; atonement, L.; disquisition, L.; study, L.; means, expedient, L. —**kara**, m. one who performs an action, W.; a student, W. —**kartṛi**, m. a doer of an action, agent, W. —**kalāpa**, m., N. of a work; the great body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindū

law, W.; a number of actions of any kind, W.; all the particulars of any business, W. — **kāṇḍa**, n. the portion of a Śruti text treating of the sacrifices. — **kāra**, m. a beginner, novice, L.; an agreement, Kāraṇḍ. xvii; an arrangement, rule, Divyāv. — **kāu-mudī**, f., N. of a work by Govindānanda. — **gupta**, n. a phrase the verb of which is hidden, ŚārngP. — **guptaka**, n., N. of a work (?), Gaṇar. — **gupti**, f. = *gūṭa*, Sāh. — **tantra**, n. 'a Tantra of action', one of the four classes of Tantras, Buddh. **Kriyātipatti**, f. the non-realization of an action, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 139; (hence) the characteristics and the terminations of the conditional, Kāt. iii, 1, 33. **Kriyātmaka**, mfn. (anything) the nature of which is action, Vedāntas. (-*tva*-, n. abstr.) **Kriyā-dīpaka**, n. a simile in which a verb forms the Tertium comparationis, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 99, Sch. **Kriyā-dvishin**, m. one who is averse to the part of a law-suit called *kriyā*, i. e. to witnesses, documents, ordeals, &c. (one of the five kinds of witnesses whose testimonies are hurtful to the cause), Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. **Kriyā-dvaita**, n. efficient cause (as resigning all to God), W. **Kriyā-nihandha**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyā-nirdeśa**, m. evidence. **Kriyānūrūpa**, mfn. conformable to the act, according to the action. **Kriyāntara**, n. interruption of an action, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 57; another action, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 37, Kās. **Kriyānvita**, mfn. practising ritual observances. **Kriyā-paṭu**, mfn. clever, dextrous. **Kriyā-patha**, m. manner of medical treatment or application of remedies, Suśr. iv; 'tham atikrānta', mfn. 'beyond medical treatment', incurable, Car. v, 11. **Kriyā-pada**, n. 'action-word', a verb. **Kriyā-paddhati**, f., N. of a work. **Kriyā-pāra**, mfn. attentive to the performance of one's duties, W. **Kriyāpavarga**, m. end of an affair, W.; liberation from ceremonial acts, W. **Kriyā-pātra**, n. a man praisable for his actions. **Kriyā-pāda**, m. the third division of a suit at law (witnesses, written documents, and other proofs adduced by the complainants, rejoinder of the plaintiff). **Kriyā-prabandha**, m. uninterrupted continuity of an action, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 135. **Kriyā-prasaṅga**, m. course of proceeding, W. **Kriyā-phala**, n. result or consequence of acts. **Kriyā-bhūyapagama**, m. special compact or agreement, Mn. ix, 53. **Kriyāmbudhi**, m., N. of a work by Prāpa-kṛṣṇa. **Kriyā-yukta**, mfn. active, moving, L. **Kriyā-yoga**, m. the connection with an action or verb, APṛāt.; Pāṇ. i, 1, 14, Kār.; the employment of expedients or instruments, MBh. iii, 69; Suśr.; the practical form of the Yoga philosophy (union with the deity by due performance of the duties of every day life, active devotion), Yogas. ii, 1; BhP. iv, 13, 3; N. of a work; -*sāra*, m. a section of the PadmaP. **Kriyā-ratna-samuccaya**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyāroha**, m. = *cakra-vāṭa*, L. **Kriyārtha**, m. an action as object, Jaim. i, 1, 25; mī(ā)n. having an action (i. e. another action) as its aim, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 14; -*tva*, n. the state of aiming at or leading to actions, Jaim. i, 2, 1. **Kriyā-lāghava**, n. ease in the functions (of an organ), BhPr. **Kriyā-lopa**, m. discontinuance or loss of any of the essential ceremonies, Mn. ix, 180; x, 43; BrahmaP. **Kriyā-vat**, mfn. one who performs an action, active, busy, understanding business, fit for it, MuṇḍUp.; Hit.; (ifc.) Dhūrtas. i, 12; performing ceremonies in the right manner, ŚāṅkhGr.; MuṇḍUp.; MBh.; R.; consisting of or connected with a religious ceremony (as the rite of initiation). **Kriyā-vāsa**, mfn. subject to the influence of acts, W.; (as), m. necessary influence of acts done or to be done, necessity, W. **Kriyāvāsana**, mfn. one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. **Kriyā-vācaka**, mfn. expressing an action (as a verbal noun). **Kriyā-vācin**, mfn. id., W. **Kriyā-vādin**, m. one who states the arguments in a law-suit, Comm. on Yājñ. i, a plaintiff, ib. **Kriyā-vidhi**, m. a rule of action, Mn. ix, 220; xii, 87; mode of performing any rite, W.; conduct of affairs, W.; -*jña*, mfn. conversant with business, Pañcat.; understanding the ritual, W. **Kriyā-viśāla**, n., N. of the thirteenth of the fourteen Pūrvas or most ancient Jaina writings. **Kriyā-viśeṣaṇa**, n. 'that which defines an action more closely', an adverb, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 33, Kās. **Kriyā-vyavahāyaka**, mfn. interrupting an action, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 57, Kās. **Kriyā-śakti**, f. 'capability to act', = *karmēndriya* (q. v.); a Śakti or supernatural power as appearing in actions (opposed to *dhi-s*), Sarvad. vi; -*mat*, mfn. possessing the power of action, Vedāntas. **Kriyā-**

samskāra, m. combining or confounding different methods of medical treatment, BhPr. **Kriyā-samabhihāra**, m. repetition of any act or intensity of action (as represented by the Inteus.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 22 & 4, 2. **Kriyā-samuccaya**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyā-samūha**, m. the whole of the ceremonies from impregnation (*utisheka*) to cremation (*śmaśāna*), Viśhp. **Kriyā-sāra**, m., N. of a work. **Kriyā-siddhi**, f. accomplishment of an action. **Kriyā-sthāna-*vicāra***, m., N. of a Jain work. **Kriyēndriya**, n. = *karmēnd* (q. v.), L.

क्रि *kri*, cl. p. **Ā. kriṇāti**, *krīṇite* (fut. p. *kreshyat*, *Lāty*; ind. p. *krīvē*, *AV*; Mn.), to buy, purchase (with instr. of the price, and abl. or gen. of the person from whom anything is bought, e. g. *kā imām Indram daśdābhīr dhenubhir māma krīṇāti*, who will buy this Indra of me for ten cows? RV. iv, 24, 10; *yam mātā-pitrōr antikāt* [or *sakāśāt*] *krīṇiyāt*, whom he may buy from his father and mother, Mu. ix, 174; *krīṇishva tad daśabhiḥ suvarṇaiḥ*, buy that for ten suvarṇas): Caus. P. *krāpayati*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 48; [cf. Hib. *creanaim*, 'I buy, purchase'; Gk. *πράμαι, πέρναι*; Lith. *prekūti, perku* (?); Lat. *pretium*; Eng. *hire*.] **Kry-ādi**, *ayas*, m. pl. the roots beginning with *kri*, i. e. those of the ninth class.

Krayā, *as*, m. buying, purchase, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; the purchase-price, VarBṛS. lxxxii, 9. — **krita**, mfn. bought, purchased, Hit. — **dravya**, n. anything for which anything else is bought or exchanged, KātyŚr. i, 8, 21, Sch. — **lekha**, n. deed of sale, conveyance, Brīhasp. — **vikraya**, *as*, *au*, m. sg. & du. buying and selling, trade, Mn.; MBh.; Pañcat. iii; *yānuśaya*, m. repenting of a purchase, annulling of purchase or sale, Mn. viii, 5. — **vikrayika**, m. a trader or merchant, dealer, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 13. — **vikrayin**, mfn. one who buys or sells, who strikes a bargain, Mn. v, 51; viii, 400; (ifc.) Yājñ. ii, 262. — **ēirsha**, n. (= *kāpi-s*) the coping of a wall, L. **Krayākṛaya**, 'buying and not buying', commerce, Car. i, 15. **Krayākṛayikā**, f., g. *śaka-pārthivādī*. **Krayāroha**, n. 'place where goods are piled up for sale', a market, fair, L.

Krayana, *am*, n. buying, KātyŚr. x, xiv; Laty. **Krayaniya**, mfn. to be bought, KātyŚr. xvi. **Krayānaka**, *am*, n. any purchasable object, ware, Vet. iii; Siphās.; Jain. Comm.

Krayika, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 13, Siddh.) buying, MBh. xiii, 5633; (as), m. a buyer, trader, dealer, Up. ii, 45.

Krayin, *ā*, m. a buyer, purchaser, Yājñ. i, Sch.; N. of Rudra, TS. i, 8, 14, 2; TBr. i; (*krīvi*, VS. x, 20.)

Krayya, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 82) exhibited for sale, purchasable, ŚBr. iii, 3, 3, 1; KātyŚr. vii, 8, 2f.; xix.

Krāyaka, *as*, m. a buyer, trader, L.

Krāyika, *as*, m. id., Divyāv. xxxv.

2. **Kri**. See *yava-kri*, *sadya-kri*.

Kritā, mfn. bought, purchased, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; purchased from his natural parents (as a son; one of the twelve kinds of sons acknowledged by the ancient Hindū law), Mn. ix, 160; won by (instr.), Śak. iii (v. l.); ifc. (with the purchase-price; f. *ā*), Pāṇ. iv, 1, 50; vi, 2, 151; (f. also *ā*) Siddh.; (as), m., N. of a man, MaitrS. iv, 2, 6; (*ā*), m. pl. a sort of despised caste, W.; (*am*), n. a bargain, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. — **tva**, n. the being bought, Jaim. vi, 1, 19.

Kritānūśaya, m. repenting a purchase, returning a purchase upon the seller (admissible in some cases by law). **Kritā-pati**, m. the husband of a wife acquired by purchase, Nir. vi, 9.

Kritaka, mfn. bought from his natural parents (and adopted as male issue), Mn. ix, 174; Pravar.

Kreṇi, *ās*, m. buying, purchasing, L.

Kreṇi, f. id., Comm. on Un. iv, 48.

Kretavya, mfn. purchasable, MBh. xiii, 2450.

Kreṭri, *tā*, m. a buyer, purchaser, Yājñ. ii, 168 & 253; MBh. iii, 13711.

Kreya, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 82, Kās.) purchasable, Rājāt. v, 270 (ifc.) — **da**, m. one who exhibits anything for sale, seller, L.

क्रिड *kriḍ*, cl. I. P. *kriḍati* (or *krīḍati*, RV.; ep. also *Ā*; perf. *cikriḍa*, MBh.; fut. p.

kriḍishyat, BhP. iii, 17, 24; aor. *akriḍit*, Bhāṭṭ.), to play, sport, amuse one's self, frolic, gambol, dally (used of men, animals, the wind and waves, &c.), RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; to jest, joke with (instr. or instr. with *saha* or *sārdham*; once acc., Mpicch.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *kriḍayati*, to cause to play, allow to play, MBh. i, 6440; iv, 329; BhP.

Kriḍā, mfn. playing, sporting (said of the winds), RV. i, 37, 1 & 5; 166, 2; (as), m. sport, play, L.; (*ā*), f. sport, play, pastime, amusement, amorous sport (often in comp., e. g. *kriḍā-mudhā*, f. pl. the pleasures of playing or of amorous sport, Git. ix, 9; *Kriḣṇa-kṛ*, sport with Kṛṣṇa, BhP. ii, 3, 15; *jala-kṛ*, playing about in water, MBh.; Pañcat.; BhP.; *toya-kṛ*, id., Megh.), VS. xviii, 5; R.; Suśr. &c.; working miracles for one's amusement, Lalit; disrespect shown by jest or joke, L.; a play-ground, MBh. iii, 12318; (in music) a kind of measure.

Kriḍaka, *as*, m. one who sports, player, L.

Kriḍat, mfn. playing, sportive, RV.; AV. &c.

Kriḍana, *as*, m. 'playing', N. of the wind, Gal.; (*am*), n. playing, play, sporting, &c., R.; BhP.; Hit.

Kriḍanaka, mī(ikā)n. playing, jesting, L.; (as), m. a plaything, MBh.; Śak.; BhP. &c.; (*ikā*), f. a nurse who entertains children with plays, Divyāv.

— **tā**, f. 'the state of a plaything', (*ayā*), instr. ind. after the manner of a plaything, BhP. v, 26, 32.

Kriḍaniya, *am*, n. a plaything, toy, MBh. xiii, 4206; Kād.

Kriḍaniyaka, *as*, m. id., Kathās. li, lxxi. — **sam-nibha**, mfn. like a toy or doll, Kathās. xii, 74.

Kriḍamāna, mfn. (ep.) sporting, MBh.; R.

Kriḍā (f. of *qā*, q. v.) — **kapi-tva**, n. imitating an ape for amusement or in jest, Mear. — **kā-nana**, n. a pleasure-grove, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 15. — **kā-sāra**, n. a pleasure-pond, Daś. p. v. — **kumāra**, m., N. of a Gandharva, Bālār. iv, 8. — **kūṭa** (*kri-ḍāk*), n. sportive or wanton purpose or desire, W.

— **ketana**, n. a pleasure-house, Kathās. cxiv, 57.

— **kopa**, m. anger in sport, assumed anger; Amar.

— **kautuka**, n. wanton curiosity, Kathās. xviii, 153; sport, pastime, enjoyment, W.; lasciviousness, W.

— **kausala**, n. the art of joking, Daś. — **khaṇḍa**, n., N. of GaṇP. ii. — **grīṇa**, m. n. a pleasure-house, R.; Śāh. 675, Sch. — **oṣākramāṇa**, N. of a locality, Rājāt. vi, 308. — **candra**, a metre of 4 × 18 syllables; (*as*), m., N. of a poet. — **tāla**, n. (in music) a kind of measure. — **nāri**, f. a harlot, courtesan, Hariv. 8309. — **paricchaḍa**, m. plaything, toy, BhP. vii, 5, 56. — **parvata**, m. a play-hill or pleasure-hill, pleasure-mound or hillock in a garden, Kād. — **parvataka**, ni. id., ib. — **pura**, n. a town visited for amusement. — **pradeśa**, m. a play-ground, MBh. iii, 164, 6. — **mayā**, mī(ā)n. consisting of play or sport, MBh. xiv, 1486. — **mayūra**, m. a peacock kept for amusement, Ragh. xvi, 14. — **markaṭa-pota**, m. a young monkey serving as a plaything, Kathās. lxxv, 26. — **mahidhra**, m. — **parvata**, Ratnāv. iv, 14. — **mriga**, m. an animal kept for pleasure, toy-deer, R. v, 20, 12; BhP. vi, 2, 37. — **ratna**, n. 'gem of sports', copulation, L.

— **ratha**, m. a pleasure-chariot, carriage used for amusement (opposed to a war-chariot), MBh. xiii, 2782. — **rasa**, m. enjoying sport, Ratnāv. i. — **mayā**, mfn. consisting of pleasure-water, Kathās. xviii, 99.

— **rasātala**, n., N. of a work, Śāh. 550, Sch. — **rā-jata-sudhā-pātra**, Nom. P. *trati*, to represent a silver liquor-cup used as an object of amusement, Prasannar. — **rudrāya**, Nom. A. *yate*, to resemble Rudra while playing. — **vat**, mfn. sportive, playful.

— **vana**, n. a pleasure-grove, park. — **vāpi**, f. a pleasure-pond (in which turtles, fishes, &c. are kept for pleasure), VarBṛS. — **veśman**, n. a pleasure-house, Vikr. ii, 22. — **śakuntala**, m. a bird kept for amusement, Pañcat. i, 155. — **śāla**, m. — **parvata**, Megh.; Hcat. i, 6. — **saras**, n. a pleasure-pond, Hit. — **sthāna**, n. a play-ground, R. vi, 83, 48; Pañcat. **Kriḍōdeśa**, m. id., R. ii, 94, 12.

Kriḍāpanikā, f. = *qanikā*, Divyāv. xxxii.

Kriḍi or **krīḍi**, mfn. playing, sporting, RV.; MaitrS. i, 10, 6; (said of the winds) RV. i, 87, 3.

Kriḍita, mfn. having played, Pañcat.; (*am*), n. sport, play, MBh. iii, 11067; R. v, 13, 23 & 55.

Kriḍitaka. See *mānavaka*-kṛ.

Kriḍitri, *tā*, m. one who sports, player, BhP. i, 13, 40.

Kriḍin, mfn. playing, sporting (said of the winds), VS.; TS. i, 6, 7, 5; ŚBr. ii, 5, 3, 20; (cf. *tva-kṛ*); (*ī*), m., N. of a man, Pravar. **Kriḍi-tvā**, n. the state of one who is sporting, TBr. i, 6, 7, 5.

क्रुडु or **क्रुलु**, mfn. playing (Soma), RV. ix, 20, 7. — **क्रुलु**, mfn. id. (flames), x, 3, 5.

क्रुते *krūṭa*, mfn. See $\sqrt{\text{krū}}$.

क्रुव *krūva*, mfn. = *krūva*, accord. to a gloss on Kātyāy. xv, 10, 18.

क्रु *krū*. See *mitra-krū*.

क्रुक *krūka*. See $\sqrt{\text{krū}}$.

क्रुच 1. *krūc* (Pān. iii, 2, 59), cl. 1. P. *krūcāti*, 'to curve or make crooked' or 'to be crooked, move crookedly', Dhātup. vii, 4; 'to become small, shrink,' or 'to make small, lessen,' ib.; to go towards, approach, Vop.

क्रुक्ता, mfn. crooked, curved, W.

2. **क्रुच**, *krūc*, m. (Pān. iii, 2, 59) a kind of snipe, curlew, VS. xix, 73; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; Bhāṭṭi; N. of a Rishi [Comm.]; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; (cf. *krūcādi*).

क्रुच्चा, *as*, m. a kind of snipe, curlew, VS. xxiv, 22 & 31; MaitrS.; Āp.; (= *krūcā*) N. of a mountain, L.; (*au*), m. du.?; VS. xxv, 6; (*ā*), f. (Pān. iv, 2, 91, Vārt. 4, Pat.; *g. ajādi*; *g. yaghrdī*, Gaṇar. 108) a female snipe or curlew, L.; a kind of Vinā or lute, L. **क्रुच्चा-मत्**, mfn., *g. yaghrdī*.

क्रुचकाया, *as*, m. pl. [Kāś.] or *yā*, f. (fr. *krūcā*, Pān. iv, 2, 91, Vārt. 2), N. of a locality, *gāṇa bīlvakādi*.

क्रुद *krūd*, cl. 6. P. *krūḍati*, to sink, dive, Dhātup. xxviii, 100; to be or become thick, Comm. on VS. xxv, 5; (cf. *kradāna*, $\sqrt{\text{krū}}$, and *krūḍ*); Caus. or cl. 10. P. fr. $\sqrt{\text{krū}}$, *krūḍayati*, to make thick (?), Kāth. vi, 3 & 7.

क्रुद *krūd*. See *utkrūdā*.

क्रुध 1. *krūdh*, cl. 4. P. *krūḍhyati* (ep. rarely *ā*, *te*, MBh. i, 59, 21; (see also *krūḍhyamāna*); perf. *ukrūḍha*, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; fut. *and krotṣyati*, Pān. viii, 2, 37, Kāś.; fut. 1st *krūḍhā*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *krūḍhas*, AV.; MBh.; inf. *krūḍhum*, Nal.), to become angry, be wrathful or angry with (dat. [Pān. i, 4, 37] or gen.), on account of (loc.); Caus. *krūḍhāyati* (aor. *dekrūḍhat*, RV. v, 34, 7; Subj. 1. sg. *ukrūḍham*, 1. pl. *dhāma*), to make angry, provoke, irritate, RV.; AV.; R. (inf. *krūḍhayitum*); [cf. Lith. *rus-tus*, 'angry'; *rus-tybē*, 'anger'; Gk. *krōtos*; Germ. *groll*; Hib. *corruidhe*, 'anger, wrath, motion'; *corruiġh*, 'fury, resentment.']

क्रुद्धा, mfn. irritated, provoked, angry with (dat., gen., loc., or *upari* or *prati*) on account of (acc. with *anu*, Bhāṭṭi), RV.; AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; fierce, cruel, W.; (*am*), n. anger, W.

2. **क्रुद्ध**, *t*, f. anger, wrath, Kathās. lxxvi, 18 (instr. *dhā*, 'in a passion'); (*dhā*), f. pl. anger, Rājat. iii, 514 (516 ed. Calc.)

क्रुद्धा, f. anger, L., Sch.

क्रुद्धम, mfn. irritable, RV. vii, 56, 8.

क्रुध्यत, mfn. being angry, feeling provoked, Mn. vi, 48; MBh.

क्रुध्यमāna, mfn. id., BhP. vi, 4, 5.

क्रुद्धा, *as*, m. anger, wrath, passion, VS. xxx, 14; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*) Amar.; Anger (personified as a child of Lobha and Nikṛti; or of Death; or of Brahma), VP.; N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2543; Hariv.; of the mystic syllable *hum* or *hrūṃ*, RāmātUp.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the thirteen daughters of Dakṣha and wife of Kāśyapa, MBh. i, 2520; Hariv.; (*ī*), f. (in music) N. of a Śruti; (*am*), n. N. of the fifty-ninth year of the sixty years' Bṛihaspati cycle, VarBṛS. — **oakṣhas**, n. an eye glowing with anger, Hit. — **ja**, mfn. proceeding from or engendered by wrath (as the eight vices, hatred, envy, oppression, violence, &c.), Mn. vii, 45-51. — **bhai-rava**, m. a form of Bhairava (or Śiva), Brahmap. — **mantra**, m., N. of a Mantra. — **māya**, mfn. one whose nature is anger, ŚBr. xiv; of angry disposition, passionate, R. vii, 65, 31. — **mukha**, mif(ā)n. one who has an angry countenance, Cāṇ.; Subh. — **mūroḥita**, mfn. infuriated with anger, passionate, MBh. iii, 1864; R. i, 1, 48; (*as*), m. a kind of perfume, L. — **varjita**, mfn. free from wrath, calm. — **vardhana**, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2682; Hariv. — **vaśa**, m. the power of anger, MBh. i, 3949 (cf. Mn. ii, 214); (mfn.) with *gāṇa*, or (*as*, *ī*), m. sg. & pl. 'passionate,' N. of several kinds of evil spirits, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of a Rakṣas, MBh. iii, 16365; xiii, 4291; (*ā*), f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Kāśyapa, MBh.

i, 2624; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; -*ga*, mfn. subject to anger, Pañcat. — **śatru**, m., N. of an Asura, MBh. i, 65, 35. — **samanvita**, mfn. filled with anger. — **hantri**, m., N. of an Asura, MBh. i, 2543 & 2682; Hariv. — **hāsa**, m. wrathful laughing, Bālār. **Krodhānvita**, mfn. wrathful, angry. **Krodhā-marsha-jihma-bhṛū**, mfn. bending the brow with anger and impatience. **Krodhēśvara**, m. = *krūthēśv*, q. v. **Krodhōjjhita**, mfn. free from wrath, composed, calm. **Krodhōdana**, m., v.l. for *śuddhōd* (q. v.), VP.

Krodhana, mif(ā)n. (Pān. iii, 2, 151) inclined to wrath, passionate, angry (with loc., Yājñ. i, 333), MBh. &c.; m. (= *krōdha*) the 59th year in the sixty years' Bṛihaspati cycle, Romakas.; N. of a son of Kauśika and pupil of Garga, Hariv. 1189; of a son of A-yuta and father of Devāthi, BhP. ix, 22, 11; of a man, Kathās. lvi, 84; of a Śākta author of Mantras; (*ā*), f. a passionate woman, vixen, L.; N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2624; of a Yogini, Heat.; (*am*), n. 'the being angry, anger,' only ifc. *sa-kr* (q. v.)

Krodhaniya, mfn. anything which may produce anger, provocative, R. ii, 41, 3; (*am*), n. (hence) an injury, W.

Krodhān, mfn. passionate, violent, Suśr. vi.

Krodhin, mfn. id. iii, 4, 62; m. a buffalo, L.; a dog, L.; a rhinoceros, L.; the 38th year of the sixty years' Bṛihaspati cycle, VarBṛS. viii, 41; Romakas.; (*ini*), f. a mystical N. of the letter *r*. **Krodhita**, n. the state of being passionate, R. vii, 18, 16.

Krodhishta, mfn. very irate or wrathful, L.

क्रुन्थ *krunth*, v.l. for $\sqrt{\text{kunth}}$, Dhātup.

क्रुमु *krūmu*, us, f., N. of a river (tributary of the Indus), RV. v, 53, 9 & x, 75, 6.

क्रुमुक *krumukā*, *as*, m. (cf. *krimukā*, *kram*) a piece of wood or match used to catch the sacrificial fire when kindled by friction, TS. v, 1, 9, 5; TBr. i, 4, 7, 3; ĀpŚr. xiv, 24.

क्रुश *krūś*, cl. 1. P. *krōśati* (rarely *ā*, see *krōśamāna*; aor. *ākrūśat*, RV. x, 146, 4; perf. *ukrōśa*, R.; fut. 2nd *krōśhyati* and 1st *krōśhā*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), to cry out, shriek, yell, bawl, call out, halloo, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; to exclaim, R. i, 9, 59; to lament, weep, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to make a singing noise (as the ear), Kauś. 58; Intens. *cokruśiti*, Pān. vii, 4, 82, Sch.; [cf. Lith. *klyktiū*, 'to cry'; *krykštatūju*; Hib. *cruisigh*, 'music, song'; Lat. *crocis*, *crocit*; Gk. *κρῶσι*, *κρῶσι*, *κρῶσι*; Goth. *krukja*.]

Krūśvan, *ā*, m. 'crier,' a jackal, Up. iv, 115.

Krūśha, mfn. calling or crying at (acc.), scolding, MBh. xiii, 2135; called at, abused, Buddh.; cried, wept, W.; cried aloud, bawled, W.; clamorous, loud (said of a particular Svara), SāmavBr. (also superl. *-lama*); TPrāt.; (*am*), n. crying, weeping, sobbing, noise, L.

Krōśa, *as*, m. (cf. *klōśa*) a cry, yell, shriek, shout, VS. xxx, 19; TS. vii; (cf. *karna-kr*); 'the range of the voice in calling or hallooing,' a measure of distance (as Indian league, commonly called a Kos = 1000 Daṇḍas = 4000 Hastas = $\frac{1}{4}$ Yojana; according to others = 2000 Daṇḍas = 8000 Hastas = $\frac{1}{2}$ Gav-yūti), Kātyāy.; MBh. &c.; (*ām*), n. (*gāṇa jvalādi*), N. of different Sāmans, TS. vii; Lāty.; ĀrshBr. — **tāla**, m. a large or double drum, L. — **dhvani**, m. id., L. — **mātra-gata**, mfn. gone to the length of a Kṛōśa. — **mātra-sthita**, mfn. standing at the distance of a Kṛōśa. — **yuga**, n. a measure of two Kṛōśas (= 4000 yards or about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; this seems to correspond to the modern Kṛōśa [or Kos], but the standard varies).

Krōśat, mfn. crying or calling at (acc.), RV. x, 94, 4; lamenting, weeping, R. i, 54, 7; calling out.

Krōśanā, mfn. crying, RV. x, 27, 18; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2635; (*am*), n. crying, Suśr. iii, 9, 10.

Krōśamāna, mfn. crying, R. i, 60, 19; iii, 66, 17.

Krōśin. See *uśtra-kr* (also Pān. vi, 2, 80, Kāś.). **Kroshya** (must form strong cases and may form weak cases from *krōśhī*, Gramm. 128. c; Pān. vii, 1, 95 & 97), m. 'crier,' a jackal, Yājñ. i, 148; N. of a son of Yadu and father of Vṛjini, Hariv. 1906 & 1969. — **karna**, N. of a locality, *g. ta-ksha-silādi*. — **pāda**, m., N. of a man, and (*ās*), m. pl. his family, *gāṇa yaskādi*. — **puchikā**, f. Hemionitis cordifolia, L. — **puchī**, f. id., L. — **pha-**

la, m. Terminalia Catappa, L. — **māna**, m., N. of a mau, and (*ās*), m. pl. his family, *gāṇa yaskādi*. — **māya**, m., N. of a man, and (*ās*), m. pl. his family, ib. (Gaṇar. 26). — **vinā**, f. = *puchikā*, L.

Kroshṭuka, *as*, m. a jackal, MBh.; 'N. of a man,' see *krashṭuki*; (*ī*), f. 'a female jackal,' N. of a daughter of Krodha-vaśa and mother of the yellow apes, R. iii, 20, 22 & 26. — **puchikā**, f. = *krōshṭu-p*, L. — **māna**, v.l. for *krōshṭu-m*. — **mekhalā**, f. = *puchikā*, L. — **śīrasa**, n. a disjuncture of the knee, Suśr. ii, 1, 75; iii, 8, 14; iv, 5, 32.

Kroshṭī, mfn. crying, lamenting, BhP. x, 15, 36; (*ī*), m. (not used in the weakest cases, see *krōshṭu*; Pāp. vii, 1, 95 & 97) 'crier,' a jackal, RV. x, 18, 4; AV.; VS.; MBh.; N. of a son of Yadu and father of Vṛjini, MBh. xiii, 6832; Hariv. 1843; BhP.; (*ī*), f. (*gāṇa gaurādi*) the female of a jackal, L.; a kind of Convolvulus, L.; another plant (= *lāngali*), L.

Kroshṭriya, *as*, m. pl., N. of a school of grammarians, Pat. on Pāp. i, 1, 3, Vārt. 6.

क्रुद *krūd*. See $\sqrt{\text{krūd}}$.

क्रुत *krūrā*, mif(ā)n. (fr. *kravī*-s, cf. *sthūrā* & *sthāvira*), wounded, hurt, sore, ŚBr.; 'bloody, raw,' cruel, fierce, ferocious, pitiless, harsh, formidable, AV.; TS. vi; Mn. &c.; inauspicious (as opposed to *saumya* and *a-krūra*, said of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac, which are supposed to have a malignant influence, Jyot.; said of planets, VarBṛS.); hard, solid, Suśr.; Śāk.; Pañcat.; strong (as a bow, opposed to *manda*), Nār.; hot, sharp, disagreeable, L.; (*am*), ind. in a formidable manner, MBh. iii, 15669; (*as*, *am*), m. n. boiled rice (cf. *kūra*), L.; (*as*), m. a hawk, L.; a heron, L.; red oleander (= *rakta-karavira*), L.; (*ā*), f. a variety of Punarnava with red blossoms, L.; (*ant*), n. a wound, sore, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; blood-shedding, slaughter, cruelty, any horrible deed, harshness, AV.; ĀitBr. i, 26; Mn. i, 29 &c.; any frightful apparition, AdhBr.; a kind of house, Gal. — **karmān**, n. a bloody or terrible deed, ŚBr.; v; Suśr.; any hard or difficult labour, Śāk. (v.l.); (mfn.) performing bloody or terrible deeds, fierce, cruel, unrelenting, MBh. iii, 13253; R.; Pañcat.; Vet.; (*ā*), m., N. of a plant (= *kaṭu-tumbini*), L.; (*krūra-karma*)-*kṛit*, mfn. perpetrating cruel actions, W.; (*t*), m. a rapacious animal, Mn. xii, 58. — **krikara**, m. a heron, Gal. — **kṛit**, mfn. performing bloody or terrible deeds, cruel, TBr. i. — **koshṭha**, m. costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives; (mfn.) one whose bowels are costive, Suśr. — **gandha**, m. 'smelling favourably,' sulphur, L.; (*ā*), f. a variety of Opuntia (= *kan-thārī*), L. — **gandhaka**, m. sulphur, Gal. — **carita**, mfn. addicted to cruel practices, cruel, ferocious. — **ceśhṭita**, mfn. id., Pañcat. — **tā**, f. cruelty, Mn. x, 58. — **tva**, n. id. — **danti**, f. 'having bloody or cruel teeth,' N. of Durga, L. — **drīśa**, mfn. evil-eyed (said of an owl), Kathās. lxii, 27; of terrible aspect, mischievous, cruel; (*ā*), m., N. of the planet Śani or Saturn; of the planet Mars; (*krūra-drik*)-*patha*, 'one whose path gives an inauspicious aspect,' m. the planet Saturn, Gal. — **drīshṭi**, f. a formidable look or glance, Pañcat. — **dhūrta**, m. 2 kind of thorn-apple, L.; (cf. *krishṇa-dattūraka*). — **nīśa-caya**, mif(ā)n. one who has made a cruel resolution, Ragh. xii, 4. — **prākṛitika**, mfn. of a cruel character, Prab. — **buddhi**, mfn. cruel-minded, MBh. i, 154, 7. — **mānasa**, mfn. id., MBh. i, 209, 3. — **rava**, m. 'having an inauspicious or frightful cry,' a jackal (?), W. — **rāvin**, m. a raven, L. — **locana**, m. 'of an inauspicious aspect,' N. of the planet Saturn, L.; N. of an owl, Kathās. lxii, 101. — **sa-mācāra**, mif(ā)n. behaving cruelly or fiercely, R. vi, 98, 23. — **sarpa-vat**, ind. like an enraged serpent, W. — **svara**, mfn. crying frightfully, R. iii, 64, 2. **Krūrākṛiti**, m. 'of a formidable appearance,' N. of Rāvaṇa (the ruler of Laṅkā), L. **Krūrāksha**, m. 'evil-eyed,' N. of an owl (minister of the owl-king Ari-mardana), Pañcat. iii. **Krūrācāra**, mfn. following cruel or savage practices, behaving cruelly, Mn. iv, 246; *-vikhāra-vat*, mfn. behaving cruelly and rejoicing in cruelties, Mn. x, 9. **Krūrātman**, m. 'of a cruel nature,' N. of the planet Saturn, L. **Krūrālepin**, m. = *ra-rāvin* (q. v.), Npr. **Krūrāśaya**, mif(ā)n. one whose bowels are torpid or costive, Suśr.; containing fierce animals (as a river), Bhāṭṭi. i, 80; of a terrible or fierce

disposition (as women), ib. **क्रूरूपसंहत**, mfn. connected with cruelty, W.

क्रूरि-√*kṛi*, to make sore, wound, ŚBr.

क्रूरि *krūra*, for *kūra* (the beard), W.

क्रूरार *krēh-kāra*, as, m. the sound *krēh*, Kād.; Bālār. iv, 11; x.

क्रूर-कृति, *is*, f. id., Bhojapr.

क्रूरारव *krēhā-rava* = *kekā-rō*, Hcar.

क्रैणि *krēṇi*, °*ṇi*, *krēṇya*, &c. See √*i*. *krī*.

क्रैडिन *kraḍīnā*, m(f)īn. (fr. *krīḍin*), belonging to the Maruts or winds, ŚBr. xi, 5, 2, 4; ĀśvŚr. ix, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 10, 7; KātyŚr. ii & iv, Sch.

क्राइनिय, f., scil. the *ishṭi* or sacrificial oblation sacred to the Maruts, KātyŚr. ii & iv, Sch.

क्रैय *krāyā*, as, m. a king of the Krivis, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 7.

क्रौञ्च *krōñca*, as, m. (for *krañca*), N. of a mountain, Gal. — **कुमारीञ्च**, f. a kind of Rākshasi, Divyāv. xviii, xxxv. — **दाराञ्च** = *krāñca-d*, q. v., L., Sch. — **पाद**, see *krāñca-p*.

क्रोद *krōḍā*, as, m. (am, n. in later language, L.) the breast, chest, bosom (of men and animals), AV.; VS.; KātyŚr. &c.; (of a bird) R. vii, 18, 32; (pl.) MBh. xiii, 2660; (named as a place where money is kept) Mṛicch. ii; ifc. f. ā, Pān. iv, 1, 56 (e. g. *kalyāṇa-krōḍā*, a woman with a well-formed breast, Kās.); the flank, hollow above the hip, W.; the lap (= *ahka*), L.; the interior of anything, cavity, hollow, Bālār. vi, 65; Hit.; m. a hog, Pañcat.; BhP.; VārP.; Kathās.; N. of the planet Saturn, L.; 'anything left in the bosom,' an additional verse or note, Kām., Sch.; N. of a teacher, Kāty. on Pān. iv, 2, 66, Vārt. 6, Pat. (cf. *krauda*); (ā), f. the breast, bosom, L.; N. of a plant, L.; (ī), f. a sow, Kathās. liii, 120; the yam root, L.; (am), n. id., L. — **कान्या**, f. the yam root, L. — **कसरुका**, m. Cyperus rotundus, Bhpr. — **कान्त**, f. 'dear to Saturn (?)', the earth, L. — **कहोर**, f., N. of a plant, Gal. — **कौड**, f., N. of a plant (= *mahā-srāvāṇīkā*), L. — **तिरुहा**, n., N. of a Tirtha, KapSāmh. — **पट्टा**, n. (cf. *krōḍā*) an additional leaf, postscript, supplement, codicil to a will. — **पार्ष्णि**, f. a prickly nightshade (Solanum Jacquinii), L. — **पडा**, m. a tortoise, L. — **पालि**, f. the chest, Bālār. — **माला**, f., laka, m. a beggar, Buddh. — **लमान**, āni, n. pl. hairs on the breast, Kauś. — **वल्लभ**, f. a variety of Cyperus, Gal. — **वला**, m. a pig's bristle, Kathās. — **क्रोदाङ्का**, m. a tortoise, W. — **क्रोदाङ्ग**, m. id., L. — **क्रोदास्या**, mfn. having a snout like a hog, VarYog. vi, 23. — **क्रोदशृङ्गा**, f. 'dear to hogs,' the grass Cyperus rotundus, L.

क्रोडि, f. and ind. in comp. — **कराण**, n. embracing, L. — √*kṛi*, to embrace, Hit.; to become master of, Hcar. — **कृति**, f. embracing, L. — **मुक्का**, m. 'having a snout like a sow,' a rhinoceros, L.

क्रोथ *krōtha*, for *krātha* (but cf. √*krunth*), killing, murder, W.

क्रोध *krōḍha*, &c. See √*i*. *krudh*.

क्रोश *krōśa*, &c. See √*kṛuś*.

क्रोष्ट *krōṣṭa*, as, m., N. of a man, Pravar.

क्रोष्टेक्षु, for *koshthēkshu*, q. v., L.

क्रोष्टु *krōṣṭu*, *krōṣṭuka*. See √*kṛuś*.

क्रोष्टृ, *krōṣṭṛiya*. See ib.

क्रौञ्च *krañcā*, mfn. (fr. *krūñca*, g. *prajñā-d*), 'curlew-like,' with *vyāha*, = *cāruṇa*, MBh. vi, 51, 1; (as), m. a kind of curlew, TS. v; Āp. i, 17, 36; Mn. &c.; the emblem of the fifth Arhat of the present Avasarpīṇī, L.; an osprey, L.; patr. (or metron, fr. *krūñcā*, Pān. iv, 1, 120, Kār.), N. of a pupil of Śakapūri, VP.; N. of a mountain (part of the Himalāya range, situated in the eastern part of the chain on the north of Assam; said to have been split by Kārttikeya, VP.), TĀr. i, 31, 2; MBh. iii, 14331; vi, 462; ix, 2700ff.; R. &c.; N. of one of the Dvīpas of the world (surrounded by the sea of curds), VarBṛS.; BhP.; MatsyāP.; BhavP.; VārP.; N. of an Asura or Rakshas, W.; (ā), f. the female curlew, Comm. on L.; (ī), f. id., R.; N. of a daughter of Tāmra and mother of the curlews, R.; (am), n. a kind of poison, Car. vi, 23; (scil. *astra*) N. of a mythical weapon, R. i, 29, 12

& 56, 9; N. of several Sāmans, TāndyaBr. xi; xiii; Lāty.; ĀrshBr.; of a particular kind of recitation, TS. ii, 5, 11, 1; ChUp. ii, 22, 1 (scil. *gāna*); a particular method of sitting, NārP. — **दाराण**, m. 'Krañca-splitter,' Kārttikeya, L. — **द्विपा**, m., N. of a Dvīpa (see *krañca*), L. — **निशदान**, n. a particular kind of being seated (practised by Yogins), Sarvad. — **निशदान**, m. = *dāraṇa*, MBh. iii, 8138 (ed. Bomb.) — **पक्ष**, mfn. (horses) the flanks of which are similar to the wings of a curlew, R. v, 12, 35. — **पाद**, f. a metre of 4 × 25 syllables. — **पादि**, f., N. of a locality, MBh. xiii, 1728 (v. l. *krōñc*). — **पुरा**, n., N. of a town, Hariv. — **बन्ध**, ind. so as to make a knot called after the wings of a curlew, Pān. iii, 4, 42, Kās. — **ब्रध्ना**, m., N. of a Rishi, Brahmap. (also pl.). — **रान्धरा**, n. the Krañca pass (split by the deity Kārttikeya and by Paraśu-rāma), Megh. — **रिपु**, m. 'enemy of the Krañca mountain,' = *dāraṇa*, Pañcat. — **वत**, m., N. of a mountain (= *krañca*), Hariv. 11447. — **वाना**, n., N. of a town, R. vii, 59, 20. — **सात्र**, m. = *रिपु*, Mṛicch. — **सुदान**, m. id., Suśr. — **क्राण्चाल**, m. the Krañca mountain; 'dveshin', m. 'enemy of the Krañca mountain,' N. of Paraśu-rāma (see *krañca-rāma*), Bālār. — **क्राण्चदान**, n. 'curlew's food,' the fibres of the stalk of the lotus, Car. i, 27; the plant Arum orixense, L.; long pepper, L.; another plant (= *cīñco-taka*), L.; (ī), f. the seed of a lotus, L. — **क्राण्चराण**, n., N. of a forest, R. vi, 74, 15 (cf. iii, 74, 7). — **क्राण्चरति**, m. = *krañca-ripu*, L. — **क्राण्चरी**, m. id., L.; (= *cācala-dveshin*), N. of Paraśu-rāma, Bālār. iv, 22. — **क्राण्चरुण**, m. a kind of battle array, MBh. vi, 50, 40.

क्राण्चकशि, m. patr. fr. °*ksha*, Saṃskārak. — **क्राण्चोक्ति-पुत्र**, as, m., N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 32.

क्रौड *krāuḍa*, m(f)īn. (fr. *krōḍā*), belonging to a hog, BhP. ii, 7, 1; coming from a hog, VarBṛS.; (= *vārāha*) relating to Viṣṇu's Avatār as a hog, BhP. xi, 4, 18; (ās), m. pl. the school of Kroḍa, Pat. on Pān. iv, 2, 66, Vārt. 6.

क्रौडि, *is*, m. patr. fr. *krōḍā*, Pān. iv, 1, 80.

क्रौड्या, f. of °*ḍi*, ib.

क्रौलया, as, m. patr. fr. *krōla* (for °*ḍā*), Pravar. (krōḍ, MS.)

क्रौर्य *krāurya*, am, n. (fr. *krūrā*), cruelty, fierceness, hard-heartedness, Mn. xii, 33; Śak. vii; VarBṛS.; Kathās. cvi, 130 (pl.); terribleness, W.

क्रौलायन *kraulāyana*. See *krauda*.

क्रौशशतिक *krauśaśatika*, mfn. (fr. *krōśaśata*), one who goes 100 Krośas or leagues, Pān. v, 1, 74, Vārt. 1; one who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 leagues (a teacher), Vārt. 2.

क्रौशतया, v. l. for °*śhrāy*.

क्रौशतुकर्ण, mfn. coming from Krouṣṭu-karṇa, gaṇa *takṣaśilādi*.

क्रौशतुकि, *is*, m. patr. fr. *krōṣṭuka*, N. of a grammarian, Nir. viii, 2; Bṛh.; of an astrologer, AV. Paris.; VarBṛS. i, 11, Sch.; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a warrior-tribe belonging to the Trigarta-shashthas, Pān. v, 3, 116, Kār.

क्रौशतुकीया, as, m. a prince of the warrior-tribe called Krouṣṭukis, Pān. v, 3, 116, Kār.

क्रौशत्रा, mfn., fr. *krōṣṭṛi*, Pat. on Pān. vii, 2, 117, Vārt. 1.

क्रौशत्रयाणा, as, m. patr. fr. *krōṣṭṛi*, gaṇa *arihaṇḍi*.

क्रौशत्रयाणा, mfn., fr. °*yāṇa*, ib.

क्रौदि *kry-adi*. See √*kṛi*.

क्लथ *klath*, cl. 1. P. (p. *klāthāt*) to be formed into clots or lumps, VS. xxxix, 5; to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xix, 40.

क्लथान, as, m. forming into clots or lumps, Mahidh. on VS. xxxix, 5.

क्लद् *klad*. See √*kland*.

क्लद्वत् *kladvat* (cf. √*klid*), wet, moist (?), AV. vii, 90, 3.

क्लन्द *kland* (cf. √*krand*), cl. 1. P. *klan-dati*, to call, Dhātup. iii, 35; to lament, weep, ib.; A. *klāndate* (v. l. *klādāt*, fr. √*klad*), to be confounded or troubled, Dhātup. xix, 12; to sound, SiraUp.; [cf. *κλάω*].

क्लान्द, m(f)ān. crying, noisy, AV. ii, 2, 5.

क्लप *klap*, v. l. for √*hlap*, q. v.

क्लपुष *klapusha*, am, n. the bladder, Gal.

क्लम *klam* (= √*śram*, q. v.), cl. 1. 4. *klā-mati*, *klāmyati* (Pān. iii, 1, 70; vii, 3, 74 f.), to be or become fatigued, be weary or exhausted, Bhāṭṭ. v, xii, xiv, xvii, 10 & 102; Kād.: Caus. *klāmayaṭi*, to fatigue, SiraUp.

क्लामा, as, m. fatigue, exhaustion, languor, weariness, MBh.; Śak. iii, 18; Suśr.; BhP.; (ifc., Mn. &c.; f. ā, MBh.; Nal.)

क्लामाथा, as, m. fatigue, exhaustion, L.

क्लामाथु, us, m. id., L.

क्लामिन, mfn. becoming tired, languishing, gaṇa *śamḍi*. **क्लामि-ता**, f., -*tva*, n. exhaustion, W.

क्लान्ता, mfn. tired, fatigued, exhausted, languishing, wearied, MBh.; R.; Śak.; Megh. &c.; depressed in spirits, VarYog.; dried up, withering, Śak.; Ragh. x, 49; thin, emaciated, Śak. (compar.) — **मानस**, mfn. languid, low-spirited, Śak. — **वाना**, mfn. having a weary face.

क्लान्ति, *is*, f. fatigue, weariness, Bhāṭṭ. i, 36.

— **च्छिद्**, mfn. relieving fatigue, refreshing. — **च्छेदा**, m. removing fatigue, restoring.

क्लव *klav*, cl. 1. ā. *klavate*, to fear, be afraid, Dhātup. xix, 13 (Vop.)

क्लविता, mfn. uttered hesitatingly, stammered, SaṃhUp. vii, 3.

क्लिद *klid*, cl. 4. *klidyati* (rarely Ā. °*te*, Vet.), to be or become wet or damp, Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ.; Hit.; to rot, putrefy, Car. vi, 30; Caus. P. *klēdayati*, to bedew, wet, moisten, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 23; Suśr. i, 6, 3; iii, 5, 1; (aor. *aciklidat*) Bhāṭṭ. xv, 48; 'to soil,' see *kleḍita*.

क्लिन्दत, mfn. (√*2*. *klind*) wet, Mudr. iii, 20.

क्लिन्ना, mfn. moistened, wet, MBh.; R. &c.; running (as an eye), Pān. v, 2, 33, Vārt. 2; rotted, putrefied, Car. i, 11 & 27; Lalit. xii; soft, moved (the heart), BhP. iv, 3, 10 & ix, 11, 5; (as), m., N. of a Śākta author of Mantras; (ā), f. the plant Solanum diffusum, L. — **त्रा**, n. the being wet, Suśr. — **नेत्रा**, mfn. having running eyes, L.; having moist eyes, pitiful, L. — **वर्तमान**, n. excess of the lachrymal discharge, watering of the eyes, Suśr. — **हृदि**, mfn. tender-hearted. **क्लिन्नकेश**, mfn. having moist eyes, bleary-eyed, L.

क्लिन्ना, mfn. moistened a little, Comm. on Gobh. ii, 1, 10.

क्लेदा, as, m. wetness, dampness, moisture, Yājñ.; MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; running, discharge (from a sore), Suśr.; rotting, putrefying, Car. i, 20 & vi, 11. — **वत**, mfn. moist, flowing, Suśr. iv, 1, 64 & 6, 1.

क्लेदा, mfn. wetting, moistening, W.; (as), m. phlegm in the stomach, excess of saliva, W.

क्लेदान, ā, m. the moon, Uṇ. i, 158.

क्लेदाना, mfn. making wet, moistening, Suśr.; (as), m. phlegm, phlegmatic or watery humor (cf. *kapha*), L.; a species of phlegm, L.; (am), n. wetting, moistening, Suśr.; BhP.; oozing, trickling, W. — **भवा**, m. the being moistened or wet, Tattvas.

क्लेदिता, mfn. soiled, Subh.

क्लेदिन, mfn. moistening, wet, Kpr.; (inī), f., N. of a plant, Hariv. 3843 (v. l. *ketaki*).

क्लेदु, us, m. the moon, Uṇ. i, 10; a morbid combination (*saṃnipāta*) of the three humors of the body, complication of disorders, L.

क्लेद्या, mfn. See *a-kḍ* (Bhag. ii, 24).

क्लिन्द 1. *klind*, cl. 1. P. Ā. *klindati*, °*te*, to lament, Dhātup. ii, 14; iii, 36; (cf. √*kland*).

क्लिन्द 2. *klind*, pr. p. °*dat*. See √*klid*.

क्लिन्ना, °*nnaka*. See ib.

क्लिष *klīṣ*, p. f. (v. l. *klīṣi*; √*klīṣ*?) accomplishment ['the created world,' Śāy.], VS. xl, 15; ŚBr. xiv, 8, 3, 1.

क्लिङ्ग *klis*, cl. 9. P. *klisnāti* (perf. *ciklēśa*; ind. p. *klīṣitvā* or *klīṣtvā*, Pān. i, 2, 7; vii, 2, 50), to torment, trouble, molest, cause pain, afflict, MBh.; R. &c.; to suffer, feel pain, Bhāṭṭ.: cl. 4. P. *klīṣyati*, to torment, cause pain (with acc.), MBh. xii, 6621; Ragh. xii, 73; A. *klīṣyate* (rarely P. °*ti*, Mn. viii, 169; MBh. iii, 10241; p. *klīṣyamāna*), to be tormented or molested, be afflicted, feel pain, MBh.; R. &c.; (P.) to be sinful, Divyāv. xx; Caus. P. *klīṣyati* (rarely Ā., Suśr.; aor. Subj. 2. sg. *ciklīśas*, Bhāṭṭ.), to torment, molest, R. v, 27, 33; Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ. vi, 17.

Ḫliāita, mfn. molested, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 50. — **vat**, mfn. suffering pain or distress, W.

Ḫliṣyamāna, mfn. being distressed, MBh.; R.

Ḫlihaṭṭa, mfn. (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 50) molested, tormented, afflicted, distressed, R.; Mālav.; Śāk. &c.; wearied, hurt, injured, being in bad condition, worn, R.; Śāk.; Megh.; Suśr.; connected with pain or suffering, Kapś. ii, 33; Yogas.; Pañcat.; (in rhet.) forced, obscure, not easily intelligible (cf. *√kles*), Sāh.; Prātāpar.; Vān. ii, 1, 21 ff.; (am), ind. in distress, BhP. i, 9, 12. — **tva**, n. obscurity (of a passage), Sāh.; — **vartman**, n. a disease of the eyelids (cf. *klinna-vṛ*), Suśr. vi, 3, 16. — **vṛitti**, mfn. leading a wretched life, Kathās. iii, 14.

Ḫlihaṭṭi, is, f. affliction, distress, L.; service, L.

Ḫleśa, as, m. pain, affliction, distress, pain from disease, anguish, SvetUp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (in Yoga phil. five *kleśas* are named, viz. *a-vidyā*, 'ignorance,' *asmi-tā*, 'egotism,' *rāga*, 'desire,' *dveṣha*, 'aversion,' and *abhiniveśa*, 'tenacity of mundane existence,' Yogas.; Prab.; Sarvad.; the Buddhists reckon ten, viz. three of the body [murder, theft, adultery], four of speech [lying, slander, abuse, unprofitable conversation], three of the mind [covetousness, malice, scepticism], Buddh.; Sarvad.); wrath, anger, L.; worldly occupation, care, trouble (= *vyavasthāya*), L. — **kārin**, mfn. causing pain, afflicting, Pañcat. — **kāhama**, mfn. capable of enduring pain and trouble, Suśr. — **da**, mfn. distressing. — **nāsana**, mfn. destroying or palliating trouble. — **prahāna**, n. termination of distress (especially of worldly cares and passions), W. — **bhāgin**, mfn. having trouble. — **bhāj**, mfn. id. **Ḫleśāpaha**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 50) allaying pain or suffering, consolatory, consoling (said of a son), Kās.; palliative, W.; (as), m. a son, W.

Ḫleśaka, mfn. giving pain, troublesome, annoying, afflicting, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 146.

Ḫleśana, am, n. disgust (ifc.), Car. ii, 1.

Ḫleśāla, as, m. pain, BhP. x, 14, 4.

Ḫleśita, mfn. pained, distressed, afflicted, MBh. iii, 10872 & 11173; iv, 1296; MärkP. xx; Śringār.

Ḫleśin, mfn. causing pain or suffering (ifc.), Ragh. xii, 76 (ed. Calc.); hurting, injuring, Megh.

Ḫleṣhṭi, tā, m. one who causes pain or suffering, MBh. iii, 1076.

Ḫlita, as, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 9.

Ḫlitaka, mfn. (grains) prepared as dough or paste, Gobh. ii, 1, 10; (am), n. dough or paste (ifc.), ĀśvGr. iii, 8, 8; (prepared from sweet root) Bhpr.; Glycyrrhiza glabra or echinata (sweet root), Car. i, 1; (ā), f. id., ApŚr. xv, 3, 16; m. or n., N. of a plant with a poisonous root, Suśr. v, 2, 3.

Ḫlitakikā, f. the Indigo plant (*kāla-klitoka*), L.

Ḫlitana, am, n. a variety of the sweet root plant, L.

Ḫlitānāyaka, am, n. id., L.

Ḫlitāni, f. the Indigo plant, L.

Ḫlitakika, am, n. a fermented liquor prepared from the *Ḫlitaka* root, wine, spirituous liquor, L.

Ḫlī, klīb, cl. 1. *√klibate*, to be impotent, behave like a eunuch, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 11, Pat.; to be timorous or modest or unassuming, Dhātup. x, 18; cl. 10. *√klibayate*, to be unmanly or timorous, MBh. vi, 4334 (v. l.); Kathās. civ, 126.

Ḫlibā, mī(ā)n. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 11, Vārtt. 3) impotent, emasculated, a eunuch, AV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; unmanly, timorous, weak, id., a coward, MBh.; Mrjich.; BhP. &c.; having no water (as a cloud), Daś.; (in lexicography) of the neuter gender; (am), n. (in lexicography) the neuter gender. — **tā**, f. impotence, Suśr.; weakness (as of a grass), ŚārngP.; (a-k²), 'manliness,' Ragh. viii, 83; the being neuter. — **tva**, n. impotence, MBh. ii, 1457. — **yoga**, m., N. of a particular constellation, VarBr. — **rūpa** (°bā), mfn. similar to a eunuch, AV. viii, 6, 7. — **liṅga**, n. the neuter gender, W. — **vat**, ind. like a base man, like a weak-minded or effeminate person.

Ḫlibhāya, Nom. *√yate*, to behave like a eunuch, Vop. xxi, 7.

Ḫlaibya, am, n. impotence, TS. ii; Suśr.; Hit.; unmanliness, weakness, timidity, cowardice, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Ilit.; weakness (as of a lotus leaf), Ragh. xii, 86; the neuter gender, W.

Ḫlī, klīv, klīva, for *klīb*, &c., q. v.

Ḫlu, klū, cl. 1. *√klavate*, to move, Dhātup. xxii, 60.

Ḫleda, klēda, &c. See *√klid*.

Ḫleṣa, klēṣa, cl. 1. *√klesate*, to speak articulately, Dhātup. xvi, 6; to speak inarticulately (cf. *klīṣṭa*), ib.; to strike, kill, ib.

Ḫleṣa, klēṣa, &c. See *√klīṣ*.

Ḫlitaikika, klaitakika. See *klīta*.

Ḫlībha, klāibha. See *√klīb*.

Ḫlōma, klōma, am, n. = *klōman*, L.

Ḫlōman, ā, m. the right lung, AV.; VS.; Kāth.; ŚBr. &c.; (ānar), m. pl. the lungs, VS. xxv, 8; ŚBr. x, 6, 4, 1; (a), n. the right lung, Suśr.; [cf. Gk. *πνεύμων* and *πλευρῶν*; Lat. *pulmo*.] — **hṛdaya**, n. sg. the right lung and the heart, ŚBr. iv, 5, 4, 6.

Ḫlōsa, klōsa, as, m. (= *krōsa*) calling out to ['fear,' Sāy.], RV. vi, 46, 14.

Ḫvā, kvā, ind. (fr. 1. *ku*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 12; vii, 2, 105), loc. of 2. *kd* = *kasmin* or *katarasmin*, Mn. x, 66 (*kva treyas-tvam*, in whom is the preference?), Kathās. lxxviii, 36; where? in what place? whether? RV. (sometimes connected with particles *dhā*, *id*, *iva*, *svid*) &c.; (connected with *nu*) Nal.; Mālav.; (with *nu khalu*) Śāk.; (with *√bhū*, *√1. as*) how is it with? what has become of? i.e. it is done with, RV. i, 16t, 4; vii, 88, 5; AV. x, 8, 7; ŚBr.; Pāṇ. iii, 1, 12, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; (with *gata*) how is it with? Nal.; Daś. (*kva gatas tava mayy anurāgaḥ*, what has become of your affection for me?), or *kva* alone may have the same meaning (e.g. *kva sukham*, where is happiness? i.e. there is no such thing as happiness, Śāntis.), Pañcat.; Naish. i, 20; (after a negative phrase) how much less? R. i, 67, 10; *kva* = *kva* or *kutra* = *kva* (implying excessive incongruity) where is this? where is that? how distant is this from that? how little does this agree with that? (e.g. *kva sūrya-prabhavo vaṇṣaḥ kva cālpa-vishayā matih*, how can my limited intellect describe the solar race? Ragh. i, 2), MBh.; R. &c.; *kvāpi*, anywhere, somewhere, to some place, in a certain place, Nal.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; sometimes, Sāh.; Hit.; *na kva ca*, nowhere, never, BhP. iv, 29, 64; *na kva cana*, nowhere, MBh. xiv, 560; *kva cid* = *kasminś-cid*, Pañcat.; anywhere, somewhere, to any place, in a certain place, Mn.; R.; Śāk. &c.; in a certain case, at some time, once upon a time, Nal.; Pañcat. &c.; sometimes, Comm.; *kvacid* = *kvacid*, here—there, here and there, in various places, MBh. i; now—then, now and then, R. iii, 50, 7; Bhartṛ. i, 4; *na kvacid*, nowhere, never, by no means, Mn.; Yājñ.; Nal. &c.; *kvacid api na*, id., Megh.; *yatra kvāpi*, wherever, in whatsoever place, Bhartṛ. iii, 91; *yatra kvā-cid*, id., ŚBr.; ChUp.; Lāty.; BhP.; *yatra kva-cana*, in or to whatsoever place; in any case or matter whatever, Mn. ix, 233; whenever, BhP. v, 21, 9; *yatra kva vātha* (= *atra ta-trāpi*, wherever—there, BhP. i, 17, 36. — **janman**, mfn. where born? MBh. i, 7114. — **nivāsa**, mfn. where dwelling? MBh. i, 190, 31. — **ētha**, mfn. where being? Pat. on Śivas. 2, Vārtt. 3.

Ḫvatya, mfn. being where? Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Pat.

Ḫvatyaka, mī(ikā)n. id., Vop. iv, 7.

Ḫvācītka, mī(ī)n. (fr. *kva-cid*), met with occasionally or somewhere (as a reading), Nyāyam.; Comm. on TS. & ApŚr.

Ḫvaṅgu, kvāṅgu, us, m. (= *kaṅgu*) a variety of Panic (*Panicum italicum*), L.

Ḫvaṇ, kvāṇ, cl. 1. P. *kvāṇatī* (pr. p. *kvāṇat*), to sound, make any sound, tinkle, Amar.; Kathās. lxxv, 25; Hit.; to hum (as a bee), Bhartṛ. vi, 84; (said of Kinnaras and Yātū-dhānas) Kum. i, 55 & Bhartṛ. (3or. 3. pl. *kvāṇishur*): Caus. P. *kvāṇayati* (pr. p. f. *yati*), to cause to sound, make sound (as a musical instrument), blow (the flute), BhP. iii, 15, 21; x, 44, 13 & 16; to produce a sound with (instr.), iv, 24, 12; x, 60, 8.

Ḫvapa, as, m. the sound or tone of any musical instrument, L.; sound in general, L.

Ḫvaṇana, am, n. sounding, sound of any musical instrument, L.; (as), m. a small earthen pot, L.

Ḫvapita, mfn. sounded, twanged (as a stringed instrument), W.; humming (as a bee), Vikr.; (am), n. sound, twang, Ragh. & Gīt. (ifc.); Bhartṛ. — **veṇu**, mfn. one who has breathed the flute, BhP. x, 21, 12.

Ḫvanitēkṣhaṇa, m. a vulture, Npr.

Ḫvāna, as, m. sounding, sound (especially of a musical instrument), Sāh. 734, Sch.; Kathās. cxx, 106.

Ḫvath, kvath, cl. 1. *√kvathate*, to boil, prepare by heat, Kāth.; to digest, W.; to be hot (as the heart), Hcar.: Caus. *kvāthayati*, to cause to boil, decoct, Kauś.; ŚārngS.; (Pass. *kvāthyate*) MBh.; Suśr. i, 45, 31; MärkP. xii, 36.

Ḫvatha, as, m. (*gaṇa jvalddi*) a decoction, extract.

Ḫvathana, am, n. boiling by (in comp., *agni*), Suśr. i, 45, 4.

Ḫvathikā, f. a decoction made with milk, Npr. **Ḫvathita**, mfn. boiled, decocted, stewed, Mn. vi, 20; Suśr.; BhP. &c.; being hot, Kathās. xc, 61; digested, W.; (ā), f. a decoction prepared with Curcuma, Asa fetida, and milk, Bhpr.; (am), n. a spirituous liquor (prepared with honey), Npr. — **drava**, m. spirituous liquor, Npr.

Ḫvātha, as, m. (*g. jvalddi*) boiling, Yājñ. iii, 253, Sch.; a decoction, any solution or infusion prepared with a continued or gentle heat, VarBrS. vii, 49; Suśr.; ŚārngS.; the mixture of the materials for a decoction, W.; pain, sorrow, distress, L. **Ḫvāthōd-bhava**, mfn. produced by boiling, L.; (am), n. blue vitriol used as a collyrium, W.

Ḫvāthayitavya, mfn. to be boiled, VarBrS. lvii, 2.

Ḫvāthī, is, m. (fr. *kvatha*, 'boiling pot,' cf. *kumbha-janman*), N. of Agastya, L.

Ḫv, kv, adhaḥ-stha, mfn. (fr. 2. *ku*), 'standing below on the earth,' KāthUp. i, 28 (a wrong reading).

Ḫvdyi, kvdyi, is, m. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 29; TS. v, 5, 17, 1 (= *mṛiga-viśeṣa*, Sch.)

Ḫvāla, kvāla, ās, m. pl. (= *kūvala*) jujube fruit (used for coagulating substances), TS. ii, 5, 3, 5.

Ḫv-aha. See 2. *ku* at end.

Ḫvācītka. See *kvā*.

Ḫvāṇa. See *√kvāṇ*.

Ḫvātha, &c. See *√kvath*.

Ḫvāpi. See *kvā*.

Ḫvel, kvēl, v. l. for *√kshvel*, q. v.

Ḫvā, kvā, (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54, Vārtt. 1) = *√khyā*, MaitrS.; Kāth. (see *anu-kiāti* &c.; xv, 5; 2. du. *ā. cakiāthe* for *cakshāthe* of the RV.); accordingly *√kīā* is mentioned as forming some tenses of *√khyā* and *√caksh*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54, Kās. (*ā-kiāta*, *ā-kiātum*, *ā-kiātavya*); Vop. ix, 37 f.

Ḫ 1. *ksha* (fr. *√1* or 2. *kshī*), see *dyu-kshā*; (as), m. a field, L.; the protector or cultivator of a field, peasant, L.

Ḫ 2. *ksha*, mfn. (fr. *√4. kshē*), see *tuvī-kshā*; (as), m. destruction, loss, L.; destruction of the world, L.; lightning, L.; a demon or Rakshas, L.; the fourth incarnation of Vishnu (as the man-lion or nara-siṅha), L.

Ḫ *kshaj* or *kshañj*, cl. 1. *√kshajate* or *kshañj*, to go, approach, Dhātup. xix, 7; to give, ib.: cl. 10. P. *kshañjayati*, to live in pain or want, Dhātup. xxxii, 78.

Ḫ *kshaṇ*. See *√kshan*.

Ḫ 1. *kṣhaṇa*, as, m. any instantaneous point of time, instant, twinkling of an eye, moment, Nal.; Śāk.; Ragh. &c.; a moment regarded as a measure of time (equal to thirty Kalās or four minutes, L.; or (in astron.) to 48 minutes, VarBrS. &c.; or to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, BhP. iii, 11, 7 & 8); a leisure moment, vacant time, leisure (e.g. *kṣhaṇam* *√kri*, to have leisure for, wait patiently for, MBh.; cf. *krīta-kṣhaṇa*); a fit or suitable moment, opportunity (*kṣhaṇam* *√kri*, to give an opportunity, MBh. iv, 666; cf. *datta-kṣhaṇa* & *labha-kṣh*), a festival, Megh.; Daś.; BhP. iii, 3, 21; a certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon, change of the moon, &c.), Sarvad.; dependence, L.; the centre, middle, L.; (am), n. an instant, moment, Bhartṛ. (= *Subh*); (am), acc. ind. for an instant, R. vi, 92, 35; Brah-

maP.; Vet. &c.; in a moment, Ragh. xii, 36; Śānti.; (cf. *tal-kshaṇam*); (*ēṇa*), instr. ind. in a moment, Nal.; R. &c.; (*āṇ*), abl. ind. after an instant, immediately, at once, Mn.; R.; Śāk. &c.; *tataḥ kshaṇāt* (= *tal-kshaṇāt*, q. v.), immediately upon that, Kathās.; *kshaṇāt-kshaṇāt*, in this moment—in that moment, Rājāt. viii, 898; (*eshu*), loc. ind. immediately, at once, R. vi, 55, 19; *kshaṇe kshaṇe*, every instant, every moment, Rājāt. v, 165 & 337. —**kṣeṣa**, m. momentary pain, Ragh. xii, 76; Vikr.; Megh. —**kṣhapam**, ind. = *-mātram*, L. —**kṣhepa**, m. a momentary delay. —**da**, m. an astrologer, L.; (*ā*), f. 'giving leisure', night (= *kshaṇinī*), Ragh.; BhP.; lightning, L.; turmeric, L.; (*am*), n. (= *kshaṇadāndhya*) night-blindness, Suśr. vi, 17, 15; water, L.; (*kshaṇadā*)-*kara*, m. 'making night', the moon, Śis. ix, 70; —*kṛit*, m. id., Vāsav.; —*kara*, m. 'night-walker', Rakhas, goblin, MBh.; R. iii, 35, 4 & 55, 12; v, 88, 22; Ragh. xiii, 75; *kshaṇadāndhya*, n. night-blindness, nyctalopsis (cf. *kshaṇadāndhya*, *naktāndhya*), Suśr.; *kshaṇadā*, m. 'lord of the night', the moon, Bālār. iv, 5. —**drishṭa**, mfn. seen for an instant, momentarily visible; —*naṣṭa*, mfn. seen for an instant and immediately lost out of sight, Pañcat.; Mear. v, 1; Hcar. —**dēsa**, see *kshaṇa-da* at end. —**dyuti**, f. momentary flash, lightning, W.; (cf. *-prabhā* and *acira-dy-*). —**naṣṭa-drishṭa**, inaccurately for *-drishṭa-naṣṭa* (q. v.), Mricch. v, 4. —**niśvāsa**, m. 'breathing momentarily', the Gangetic porpoise, L. —**prakāśa**, f. = *-dyuti*, W. —**prabha**, mfn. gleaming or flashing for an instant, W.; (*ā*), f. = *-dyuti*, L. —**bhaṅga**, m. (with Buddh.) continual decay of things (denial of the continued identity of any part of nature, maintenance that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant), Sarvad.; —*vāda*, m. the doctrine of the continual decay of things, Bādar. ii, 1, 18, Sch.; —*vādin*, mfn. one who asserts that doctrine, Sarvad. —**bhaṅgin**, mfn. perishing in an instant, transient, perishable, Kathās. xxv, 163; Rājāt. iv, 388. —**bhaṅga-ra**, m(f) n. id., Bhart.; Pañcat.; BhP.; Kam.; Hit. —**bhūta**, mfn. momentary, short-lived, R. i, 45, 3. —**mātra**, n. 'only a moment', (*am*), ind. only for a moment, Ragh. i, 73; (*ēṇa*), instr. ind. in a mere moment, R. iv, 38, 36; *īrānūrāgin*, mfn. one whose affection lasts only a moment, L. —**rāmin**, m. 'loving for a moment only', a pigeon, L. —**vi-gṇa**, n. a momentary hindrance. —**vighnita**, mfn. hindered for a moment, Ragh. xii, 53. —**vidhvansin**, mfn. collapsing or perishing in a moment, Hit.; (*ī*), m. 'one who professes the doctrine of the *kshaṇa-vidhvansa* (= *bhaṅga*, q. v.)', a Buddhist. —**virya**, n. an auspicious Kṣhapa or Muhūrta, VarYogya. —**vrishṭi**, f. rain that is to be expected in a moment, VarBrS.; (cf. *sadyo-v-*). —**śas**, ind. for moments only, MBh. v, 2842. **Kṣhāpāntara**, n. 'the interval of a moment', (*ē*), loc. ind. after a little while, the next moment, thereupon, Pañcat.; Kathās.; *kimcit kshaṇāntaram*, acc. ind. for a moment, R. ii, 114, 12. **Kṣhāpārtha**, n. half the measure of time called Kṣhapa, half a moment, small space of time, W. **Kṣhāp-pāka**, mfn. ripe or done in a moment, gaṇa *nyāṇku-ādi*.

Kṣhānika, m(f) n. momentary, transient, Ragh.; Prab.; Bhāṣhāp. &c.; having leisure, profiting of an opportunity, BhP. xi, 27, 44; Hit.; (*ā*), f. lightning, L. —**tā**, f. momentariness, continual decay and change of everything (cf. *kshaṇa-bhaṅga*), Bādar. ii, 2, 25, Sch. —**tva**, n. id., Sarvad. —**vāda**, m. = *kshaṇa-bhaṅga-v-* (q. v.), Bādar. ii, 1, 18, Sch. (v. l.).

Kṣhānita, mfo. having a leisure moment, gaṇa *tārakādi*.

Kṣhānin, mfn. id., MBh. ii, 558; momentary, transient, W.; (*im*), f. (= *kshaṇa-dā*, q. v.) night, L.

श्रृङ्ग 2. *kshaṇa*, *ṇatu*, *ṇana*, &c. See *√kshaṇ*. **Kṣhata**, **kṣhati**, **kṣhatin**. See ib.

श्रृङ्ग *kṣhatrī*. See *√kṣhad*.

श्रृङ्ग *kṣhatrā*, am, n. (√*kṣhi*?; gaṇa *ar-dharcādi*) sg. & pl. dominion, supremacy, power, might (whether human or supernatural, especially applied to the power of Varuṇa-Mitra and Indra), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. ii, xi; sg. & pl. government, governing body, RV.; AV.; VS. x, 17; TBr. ii; the military or reigning order (the members of which in the earliest times, as represented by the Vedic hymns, were generally called Rājanya, not Kṣhatriya; afterwards, when the difference between Brahman and

Kṣhatriya or the priestly and civil authorities became more distinct, applied to the second or reigning or military caste), VS.; AV.; TS. &c.; a member of the military or second order or caste, warrior, Mu.; MBh. &c. (fancifully derived fr. *kṣhatī* tr. fr. *√trai*, i. e. 'a preserver from injury', Ragh. ii, 53); the rank of a member of the reigning or military order, authority of the second caste, AitBr. viii, 5; ŚBr. xiii, 1, 5, 2; BhP. iii, ix; wealth, Naigh. ii, 10; water, i, 12; the body, L.; Tabernemontana coronaria (v. l. *chattrā*), L.; (*ī*), f. a woman of the second caste, L. —**deva**, m., N. of a man (with the patr. Śaikhāṇḍī), MBh. vii, 955. —**dharma**, m. the duty of the second caste or of a Kṣhatriya, bravery, military conduct, Mn. v, 98; MBh.; R.; N. of a prince (= *ṛman*), VP.; *ṛmānuga*, mfn. following or observing the duty of a soldier. —**dharman**, mfn. fulfilling the duties of the second caste, MBh. v, 179, 37; N. of a prince, Hariv. VP.; BhP. ix, 17, 18. —**dhṛiti**, f. 'support of supreme power', N. of part of the Rāja-sūya ceremony, KātyŚr. xv, 9, 20; Lāty. viii, 11, 11. —**pa**, n. a governor, Satrap (a word found on coins and in Inscr.); (cf. *mahā-kṣh*). —**pati** (*ṛtrā*), m. the possessor of dominion, VS. x, 17; TBr. ii; ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr. —**bandha**, mfn. one who belongs to the military order, W.; (*us*), m. a member of the Kṣhatriya caste, Mn.; MBh. &c.; 'a mere Kṣhatriya', i. e. a Kṣhatriya by birth but not by his actions (a term of abuse), R.; BhP. —**bhṛit**, mfn. one who holds or confers dominion, VS. xxvii, 7; TS. ii (pl.); TBr. ii; ŚākhŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; (*ī*), m. a member of the second caste, R. ii, 95, 21. —**bheda**, m., N. of Śata-dhanvan, Gal. —**mātrā**, n. anything included by the term Kṣhatriya, ŚBr. xiv. —**yoga**, m. union of the princely order, AV. x, 5, 2. —**rūpa**, n. the nature of the Kṣhatriya, AitBr. viii, 7. —**vat**, mfn. endowed with princely dignity, ĀsvŚr.; ŚākhŚr. —**vāni**, mfn. favourable to the princely order, VS. —**vārdhana**, mfn. promoting dominion, AV. x, 6, 29. —**vidyā**, f. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Pat.; gaṇa *ṛig-ayandī*) the knowledge or science possessed by the Kṣhatriya or military order (= *dhanur-veda*, Comm.), ChUp. vii, 1, 2 ff. —**vrīkṣa**, m. *Mucukunda* (*Pterispermum suberifolium*), L. —**vriddha**, m., N. of a prince, Hariv. 1517; BhP. ix, 17, 1-18; VP. —**vriddhi**, f. increase of power, Āp.; (*is*), m., N. of one of the sons of Manu Rāncya, Hariv. 489. —**vriddh**, m. = *vriddha*, BhP. ix, 17, 2. —**veda**, m. the Veda of the Kṣhatriya or military order, R. i, 65, 22. —**śrī**, f. having the glory of sovereignty or power, RV. i, 25, 5 & vi, 26, 8. —**samgrahītri**, m. pl., see *kṣhatra-samg*. —**sava**, m., N. of a sacrificial ceremony, ŚākhŚr. xiv; (ifc.) Mn. v, 23. —**sāman**, n., N. of two Sāmans, TāndyaBr. ix. **Kṣhatrān-vaya**, mfn. belonging to the second or military caste, R. i, 1, 96. **Kṣhatrāyataniya**, mfn. based on the Kṣhatriya or princely power, Lāty. vi, 6, 8 & 18; 8, 3. **Kṣhatrānjas**, m., N. of a prince, VP.

Kṣhatrin, ī, m. a man of the second caste, L. **Kṣhatrīya**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 38; gaṇa *śreny-ādi*) governing, endowed with sovereignty, RV.; AV. iv, 22, 1; VS.; TBr. ii; (*as*), m. a member of the military or reigning order (which in later times constituted the second caste), AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (ifc. f. *ā*) MBh.; N. of a Daśa-pūrvin, Jain.; a red horse, Gal.; (*ār*), m., N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv, 28; (*ā*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Vārt. 7) a woman of the military or second caste, Ma.; Yājñ.; MBh. (e. g. *kṣhī te*, your wife that belongs to the second caste); N. of Durgā, Hariv. 3290; (*ī*), f. the wife of a man of the second caste, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh.; (*am*), n. the power or rank of the sovereign, RV. iv, 12, 3; v, 69, 1; vii, 104, 13; AV. vi, 76, 3. —**jāti**, f. the military tribe or caste, Mn. x, 43. —**tā**, f. the order or rank of a Kṣhatriya, AitBr. vii, 24. —**tva**, n. id., MBh. iii, 13957. —**dharma**, m. the duty or occupation of the warrior-tribe, war, government, &c., Mn. x, 81; Nal.; R.; BhP. —**dharman**, mfn. having the duties of a soldier or of the second caste, W. —**prāya**, mfn. mostly consisting of the military tribe. —**brūva**, mfn. pretending to be a Kṣhatriya, MBh. xii, 3665. —**mardana**, mfn. destroying the Kṣhatriyas, MBh. vii, 3652 & 5060; (*sarva-kṣh*), i, 5125. —**ya-jñā**, m. the sacrifice of a Kṣhatriya, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 1, 2. —**yuvan**, mfn., g. *yuvādi*. —**rāja**, m. the chief of Kṣhatriyas, W. —**rshabha** (*rish*), m. the best of Kṣhatriyas: (cf. gaṇa *vyāghrādi*). —**varā**, f. a wild variety of Curcuma, L. —**haṇa**, mfn. one who

destroys the military caste, MBh. v, 7116. **Kṣhatrīyānta-kara**, m. id., N. of Paraśu-rāma, Mear. ii, višk. **Kṣhatrīyāri**, m. 'enemy of the Kṣhatriyas', N. of Paraśu-rāma, Gal.

Kṣhatrīyākā, f. a woman belonging to the military or second caste, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Kāś. **Kṣhatrīyāni**, f. id., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Vārt. 7; the wife of a man of the second caste, Vop. iv, 24.

Kṣhatrīyikā, f. = *yākā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Kāś.

Kṣhātra, m(f) n. (fr. *kṣhatrā*), belonging or relating or peculiar to the second caste, Mu. vii, 87; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; (*am*), n. the dignity of a ruler or governor, MBh. iii, 5097 & xiii, 3026; R. ii, i, v. **Kṣhātravidya**, mfn. fr. *kṣhatra-vidyā*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 60, Pat.; gaṇa *ṛig-ayandī*.

Kṣhātri, īs, m. (fr. *kṣhatrā*) the son of a man of the second caste, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 138, Kāś.

श्रृङ्ग 1. *kṣhad*, cl. 1. *√kṣhadate* (perf. p. *caṣhadānā*), to cut, dissect, divide, kill, RV. i, 116, 16 & 117, 18; AitBr. i, 15; to carve (meat), distribute (food), AV. x, 6, 5; to take food, consume, eat, RV. i, 25, 17 (2. sg. *ā*, to cut. inf. *kṣhadase*) & x, 79, 7 (perf. *caṣhad*). [As a Sautra rt. *kṣhad* means 'to cover, shelter'.]

Kṣhatrī, tāt, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 135, Vārt. 6; vi, 4, 11) one who cuts or carves or distributes anything, RV. vi, 13, 2; AV.; ŚBr. xiii; ŚākhŚr.; an attendant, (especially) door-keeper, porter (cf. *anu-kṣh*), AV. ix, 6, 49; VS. xxx, 13; TBr. &c.; a chamberlain, Kathās. lii, 106 & 117; a charioteer, coachman, VS. xvi, 26 (SatarUp. iv); ŚākhŚr. xvi, 1, 16 (v. l. for *kṣhatra*); the son of a Śūdra man and a Kṣhatriya woman (or the son of a Kṣhatriya man and a Śūdra woman [called Ugra, Mn. x, 12], L.; or the son of a Śūdra man and a Vaiśya woman [called Ayogava, Mn. x, 12], Un. ii, 90), Mn. x, 12-26 & 49; Yājñ. i, 94; the son of a female slave, L.; (hence) N. of Vidura (as the son of the celebrated Vyāsa by a female slave), MBh. i, 7381; iii, 246; BhP. iii, 1, 1-3; N. of Brahmā, L.; a fish, L.

2. **Kṣhad**. See *bāhu-kṣhad*.

Kṣhadana, am, n. carving, dividing, W.

Kṣhadman, a, n. a carving knife, RV. i, 130, 4 & x, 106, 17; (pieces of) food (cut off or carved), Naigh. ii, 7; water, i, 11.

Kṣhātra, n. (fr. *kṣhatrī*), 'a number of charioteers', in comp. —**samgrahītri**, m. pl. charioteers and drivers, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2, 5 & 5, 2, 8; KātyŚr. xx, 1, 16; (*kṣhatra-s*), ŚākhŚr. xvi, 1, 16.)

श्रृङ्ग 1. *kṣhan* (or *kshaṇ*), cl. 8. P. *kṣhaṇōti* (aor. *akṣhanit*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 5; cf. *a-kṣhaṇat*), to hurt, injure, wound, ŚBr. (inf. *kṣhanitos*, xiv, 8, 14, 4); Kum. v, 54; to break (a bow), Ragh. xi, 72; *ā. kṣhanulē* (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *kṣhanishkṣhās*, Pot. *kṣhanvita*), to hurt one's self, be injured or wounded, AV. x, 1, 16; ŚBr. iv, 4, 3, 13 & 6, 1, 6; TBr. iii; [cf. *kreivōs*, *kaivos*, *kaivos*, *oivojai* for *kaivōjai*?].

2. **Kṣhana**, as, m. killing (= *māraṇa*), Gal.

Kṣhanana, am, n. hurting, injuring, Suśr. iv, 7, 31 & 34, 17; killing, slaughter, W.

Kṣhananu, us, m. a wound, sore, L.

Kṣhatā, mfn. wounded, hurt, injured, ŚBr. vi; Yājñ. &c.; broken, torn, rent, destroyed, impaired, MBh. &c.; diminished, trodden or broken down; (*ā*), f. a violated girl, Yājñ.; (*am*), n. a hurt, wound, sore, contusion, MBh.; Suśr. &c.; rupture or ulcer of the respiratory organs; N. of the sixth astrological mansion, VarBr. i, 16. —**kāsa**, m. a cough produced by injury, Bhpr. —**kṛit**, m. 'producing sores', Semecarpus Anacardium, Npr. —**kṛita**, mfn. produced by injury, Bhpr. vi. —**ghna**, mfn. 'removing sores', the plant *Conyza lacera*, W.; (*ā*), f. lac, the animal dye, L. —**ja**, mfn. produced by a wound or injury (e. g. *kāsa*, a kind of cough; also *zisarpa*, Bhpr. vi), Suśr.; (*am*), n. blood, MBh. i, 403; R.; Suśr.; Ragh. vii, 40; pus, matter, L.; —*pāta*, m. issue of blood, VarBrS. vc, 48; —*shthivim*, mfn. vomiting blood, Bhpr. iii. —**janman**, n. 'produced by a wound', blood, Gal. —**tejas**, mfn. dimmed, obscured (as light or power). —**pūṣya-leśa**, mfn. one who has his stock of merit exhausted, BhP. iii, 1, 9. —**yoni**, f. having a violated womb. —**rolana**, n. healing or closing of a wound, MBh. xiii, 5180. —**vikṣhata**, mfn. covered with cuts and wounds, mangled, W. —**vidhvansin**, m. 'removing sores', the plant *Argyrea speciosa* or argentea, L. —**vrīṭti**, mfn. being without the means of support, R. ii, 32, 28; (*is*), f. destitution, W. —**vraṇa**, m. a sore produced by an

injury, Bhpr. — **vrata**, mfn. one who has violated a vow or religious engagement, L. — **sarpapa**, n. loss of the faculty of moving, Suśr. — **hara**, n. 'removing sores,' Agallochum or Aloe wood, L. **Kshatābhyaṅga**, m. 'mutilated portion of a llavis,' i.e. the portion from which anything has been taken away, KātyŚr. iii, 3, Paddh. **Kshatāri**, mfn. 'one whose enemies are destroyed,' victorious, triumphant. **Kshatōttha**, mfn. produced by injury (as cough), Suśr. **Kshatōdara**, n. injury of the bowels by any indigestible substance, flux, dysentery, Bhpr. **Kshatōdbhava**, mfn. produced by injury, Suśr.; (*am*), n. (= *kshata-ja*) blood, MBh. xiii, 2797. **Kshatānjas**, mfn. 'of diminished power,' impaired, weakened, reduced.

Kshati, īs, f. injury, hurt, wound, MBh. &c.; loss, want (of the means of living, cf. *kshata-vrit*), Hit.; damage, disadvantage, MBh. &c.; defect, fault, mistake, Sāh.; destruction, removal of (in comp.), Kum. ii, 24; Rājāt. v, 234; Śāntiś. — **mat**, mfn. wounded, Śiś. xix, 78.

Kshatin, mfn. wounded, injured, Car. vi, 17; (for *kshata-kāsin*) one who has a cough produced by an injury, Bhpr. i.

शन् 2. *kshan*, aor. Subj. 3. pl. √ghas, q. v.

शन्त्य *kshantavya*, °ntrī. See √ksham.

क्षप 1. *kshap*, cl. 1. P. *Ā. kshapati*, °te (pr. p. *kshāpamāna*; inf. *kshapitum*, BhP. iii, 23, 6), to be abstinent, fast, do penance, SV.; Kaus.; Mn. v, 69; MBh. &c.; (for √kship, Ritus. v, 9.)

Kshapa, mfn., v. l. for *kshama*, q. v.

Kshapaka, mfn. one who is abstinent, HPariś.

1. **Kshapana**, as, m. 'fasting,' a religious mendicant, Jaina (or Buddhist) mendicant, L.; N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a Buddhist school, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; (*am*), n. abstinence, chastisement of the body ['pause, interruption (of study), defilement, impurity,' Comm.; cf. 2. *kshapana*], PārGr.; Gaut.; Mn. iv, 222; v, 71; MBh. xiii, 5145.

Kshapanaka, as, m. a religious mendicant, (especially a) Jaina mendicant who wears no garments, MBh. i, 789; Cāp.; Pañcat.; Kād. &c.; N. of an author supposed to have lived at the court of king Vikramāditya (perhaps the Jaina astronomer Siddha-sena). — **vihāra**, m. a Jaina monastery, Daś.

Kshapani-bhūta, mfn. one who has adopted the habit or appearance of a religious mendicant, Daś.

1. **Kshapayishnu**, mfn. one who intends to efface or do penance for (acc.), BhP. x, 82, 6.

क्षप 2. *kshap*, cl. 10. P. *kshapayati*, to throw, cast, Dhātup. xxxv, 84; (cf. √kship.)

Kshapanī, f. = *kshep*°, W.

क्षप 3. *kshap* = Caus. √4. *kshi*, q. v.

2. **Kshapana**, mfn. ifc. (cf. *aksha-ksh*°) one who destroys, destructive, BhP.; (*as*), m., N. of Śiva; (*am*), n. destroying, diminishing, suppressing, expelling, MBh.; Suśr.; BhP.; 'passing (as time), waiting, pause,' = 1. *kshapana*, q. v.

Kshapanyu, us, m. an offence, L.

2. **Kshapayishnu**, mfn. destroying, BhP. x, 37, 22.

Kshapita, nfn. destroyed, ruined, diminished, suppressed, Ragh. viii, 46; BhP. i, 31, 6.

Kshapitavya, mfn. to be passed away or finished, Kād.

क्षप 4. *kshap*, p, f. night, RV.; a measure of time equivalent to a whole day of twenty-four hours, RV.; darkness, RV. i, 64, 8; water, Naigh. i, 12; *kshāpaka*, *kshāpāḥ*, 1. *kshapā*, acc. pl., gen. sg., instr. ind. at night, RV.; [cf. Gk. *κνέφας*; Lat. *crepus-culum*.]

2. **Kshapā**, f. (Naigh. i, 7; for 1. *ksh*° see 4. *kshāp*) night, RV. iv, 53, 7 (instr. pl. °*pābhis*); AitBr. i, 13; MBh. &c.; a measure of time equivalent to a whole day of twenty-four hours, Jyot.; turmeric, L. — **kara**, m. 'making the night,' the moon, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Daś.; Kād. — **krit**, m. id., Śiś. xiii, 53. — **ghana**, m. a dark cloud or dark nocturnal clouds. — **cara**, m. 'night-walker,' a Rakshas, goblin, MBh.; R.; Ilyog.; any animal that goes out for prey in the night (as owls, jackals, &c.), VarBrS. vii, 66. — **jala**, n. night-dew, Kād. **Kshapāṣa**, m. 'night-walker,' a Rakshas, goblin, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 30. **Kshapātyaya**, m. end of the night,

dawn, R.; Ragh.; Daś. **Kshapā-nātha**, m. 'lord of the night,' the moon, VarBr. v, 2; Śiś. iii, 22. **Kshapādbhya**, n. night-blindness (= *kshapādhūdhya*), Suśr. vi, 17, 23. **Kshapā-pati**, m. = *nātha*, L.; camphor, L. **Kshapāpaha**, m. 'removing night,' the sun, R. vii, 23, 2, 12. **Kshapā-ramaṇa**, m. 'night-lover,' the moon; — *sekhara*, m. 'wearing the moon on his head,' N. of Śiva, Rājāt. iii, 269. **Kshapārdha**, n. midnight, Sūryas. **Kshapāvāsāna**, n. end of the night; (e), loc. ind. on the following morning, Daś. **Kshapā-vṛiti**, mfn. going out for food in the night, VarBrS. **Kshapā-vyapāya**, m. = °*pātyaya*, R. v, 19, 35. **Kshapāśaya**, mfn. lying on anything (in comp.) during night, MBh. iv, 597. **Kshapāśha**, n. a day and night, Mu. i, 68. **Kshapāśha**, m. = *kshapā-nātha*, Vāsant.

क्षपण *kshapana*, see √1. & 3. *kshap*; (i), ind., see 1. *kshapana*; f., see √2. *kshap*.

Kshapanyu, payishnu. See √1. & 3. *kshap*.

क्षपा *kshapā*. See 4. *kshāp*.

क्षपावत् *ksha-pāvāt*. See 2. *kshām*.

क्षपितय *kshapitavya*. See √3. *kshap*.

क्षम 1. *ksham*, cl. 1. *Ā. kshamate* (ep. also P. °ti; Ved. cl. 2. P. *kshamiti*, Pāp. vii, 2, 34; cf. 4. P. *kshāmyati* [cf. Impv. ā. 3. sg. *kshamāyatām*, BhP. vi, 3, 30], Pāp. vii, 3, 74; perf. *cakshame*, MBh. &c.; 3. pl. °*mi*, SBr.; 1. du. *cakshavāhe* & 1. pl. °*mahe*, Pāp. viii, 2, 65, Sch.; fut. 2nd *kshamyate*, °ti, *kshamishyati*; aor. 2. sg. *akshaysthās*, Bhāṭṭ.; inf. *kshantum*, MBh. &c.); to be patient or composed, suppress anger, keep quiet, RV. x, 104, 6; MBh.; R. &c.; to submit to (dat.), SBr. iii; iv; to bear patiently, endure, put up with (acc.), suffer, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; to pardon, forgive anything (acc.) to (gen. or dat.), MBh.; R. &c. (e. g. *kshamasva me tad*, forgive me that, Ragh. xiv, 58); to allow, permit, suffer, Sāh. (Kūval.); (with Pot.) Daś.; to bear any one, be indulgent to, MBh. iii, 13051; R. iv, 27, 22; VarBrS.; Pañcat. (Pass.); Hit.; to resist, Pāp. i, 3, 33, Sch.; to be able to do anything (inf.), Śiś. i, 38 & ix, 65; to seem good, Divyāv. iv: Caus. P. *Ā. kshamayati*, *kshamayate*, to ask any one (acc.) pardon for anything (acc.), MBh.; Bhag.; Pañcat.; (perf. *kshamayām āsa*) to suffer or bear patiently, R. v, 49, 11; (cf. *kshamāpaya*); [cf. Goth. *hramja* (?); Angl. Sax. *hremman*, 'to hinder, disquiet.']

Kshantavya, mfn. to be borne or endured or suffered or submitted to patiently; to be pardoned or forgiven, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; (*am*), n. impers. pardon to be given by any one (gen.) for (abl.), MBh. i, 40, 53; Kathās. cxix, 53.

Kshantṛi, mfn. one who pardons or bears patiently, MBh. xiii, 4873.

2. **Kshām**, f. (nom. *kshās*, acc. *kshām*, instr. *kshamā*, dative *jṃā* [RV. vi, 52, 15], dat. *kshē* [RV. iv, 3, 6], gen. abl. *gṃds*, *jṃds*, once *kshmas* [RV. i, 100, 15], loc. *kshāmī*; du. nom. *kshāmā* [RV. ii, 39, 7; x, 12, i; cf. *dyāvā-kshāmā*]; pl. nom. *kshāmas* [RV. viii, 70, 4; *kshāmīs* fr. °*mī*, SV.], *kshās* [RV. iv, 28, 5], acc. *kshās* [RV. x, 2, 6], loc. *kshāsu*, RV. i, 127, 10 & v, 64, 2) the ground, earth, *χθών*, RV.; AV.; VS.; SBr. vi; [cf. *kshāmā*; cf. also Gk. *χαμαί*, *χαμαλός*; Lat. *humus*, *homo*.] **Ksha-pāvāt** & **kshā-p**°, m. 'earth-protector,' ruler, governor, RV. i, 70, 3 & x, 29, i; (*kshā-p*°) iii, 55, 17; vii, 10, 5 & viii, 71, 2.

Kshāmā, m(fān) (g. *pacādi*) patient (said of the earth, perhaps with reference to 2. *kshām*), AV. xii, 1, 29; ifc. (Pāp. iii, 2, 1, Vārtt. 8) enduring, suffering, bearing, submissive, resisting, MBh.; Śak.; Kum. v, 40; adequate, competent, able, fit for (loc. or inf. or in comp., e. g. *vayam tyaktum kshāmāḥ*, 'we are able to quit,' Śāntiś.), Nal.; R.; Ragh. &c.; favourable to (gen.), R. ii, 35, 31; bearable, tolerable, Śak.; Pañcat. (= Subh.); fit, appropriate, becoming suitable, proper for (gen., dat., loc., inf. or in comp.), MBh. (e. g. *kshamam Kauravūnām*, 'proper for the Kauravas,' iii, 252); R. (e. g. *na sa kshamāḥ kopyatitum*, 'he is not a fit object for anger,' iv, 32, 20) &c.; (*as*), m. 'the patient,' N. of Śiva; a kind of sparrow, L.; (*ā*), f. patience, forbearance, indulgence (one of the *sāmānya-dharmās*, i. e. an obligation to all castes, Vishn.), Mu.; MBh. &c.; *kshamam* √*kri*, to be indulgent to, have patience or bear with (prati, MBh. iii, 1027; orgen., Śāntiś.); 'Patience' (personified as a daughter

of Daksha and wife of Pulaha, VP.), Hariv. 14035; Prab.; tameness (as of an antelope), R. iii, 49, 25; resistance, Pāp. i, 3, 33, Sch.; (= 2. *kshām*) the earth, VarBrS.; Pañcat. &c.; (hence) the number 'one'; N. of Durgā, DevIP.; the Khadira tree (Acacia Catechu), L.; N. of a species of the Atijagati metre; N. of a female shepherd, BrahmaP.; of a Śākta authoress of Mantras; of a river (= *vetra-vatī*), Gal.; for *kshapā* (night), L.; (*am*), n. propriety, fitness, W. [cf. Hib. *cam*, 'strong, mighty; power'; *cama*, 'brave,'] — *tā*, f. ability, fitness, capability. — *tva*, n. id. (with loc. or ifc.), Sth.; Sarvad.; Comm. on KapS. & on Mn. ix, 161. — *vat*, mfn. knowing what is proper or right, R. v, 89, 68; for *kshām*°, q. v.

Kshamāpiya, mfn. to be suffered or patiently borne, R. v, 79, 9; vii, 13, 36.

1. **Kshāmā** (instr. of 2. *kshām*, q. v.), ind. on the earth, on the floor, *gaṇa svar-ādī*; [cf. Gk. *χαμαί*-(e, *χαμαί-θεν*)] — *cara*, mfn. being in the ground or under the earth, VS. xvi, 57.

2. **Kshāmā** (f. of *mā*, q. v.) — *kara*, mfn. 'one who has patience with any one or is indulgent,' N. of a Yaksha, Gal. — *kalyāṇa*, m., N. of a pupil of Jinalābha-sūri (who composed 1794 A.D. a Comm. on the Jiva-vicāra). **Kshāmāśārya**, m., N. of a Śākta author of Mantras. **Kshāmā-tanaya**, m. 'son of the earth,' the planet Mars, VarBrS. vi, 11. **Kshāmā-tala**, n. the surface of the earth, ground, Bālar. iii, 79. **Kshāmā-daṇḍa**, m. Morninga pterygospema, L. **Kshāmānvita**, mfn. endowed with patience, patient, forgiving (with loc.), Mn. vii, 32, &c. **Kshāmā-pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Rājāt. v, 126. **Kshāmāpanna**, mfn. = °*mānvita*. **Kshāmā-para**, mfn. very patient, forbearing. **Kshāmā-bhuj**, m. patient, W.; (ē), m. 'earth-enjoying,' a prince, king, W. **Kshāmā-bhṛit**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Kād.; a prince, Śiś. xix, 30. **Kshāmā-maṇḍala**, n. the orb, whole earth, Prab. **Kshāmā-yukta**, mfn. = °*mānvita*. **Kshāmā-līghātma-pidā-vat**, mfn. (any) legal affair in which testimonies for patience practised and an estimate of one's damage or loss are given, Comm. on Yājñ. ii, 6. **Kshāmā-vat**, mfn. patient, enduring, forbearing, MBh.; R. &c.; tame (as elephants), MBh. ii, 1878; (*tī*), f., N. of the wife of Nidhi-pati. **Kshāmāvarta**, m. 'whirlpool of patience,' N. of a son of Devala, VP. **Kshāmā-śila**, mfn. practising patience, patient, MBh. **Kshāmā-śramaṇa**, m. a Jaina ascetic, HPariś. **Kshāmā-shodāśī**, f., N. of a work.

Kshāmāpana, am, n. the begging pardon, Bhām. **Kshāmāpaya**, Nom. P. *Ā. yati*, °*yate*, to ask any one's (acc.) pardon, BhP. iv; v, 10, 16; ix, 4, 71.

Kshamita, mfn. pardoned, MBh. ii, 1552.

Kshamitavya, mfn. to be endured or patiently borne or pardoned, R. v, 24, 7.

Kshamitṛi, mfn. enduring, patient, L.

Kshamin, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 141) id. (with loc.), Yājñ. i, 133; ii, 200; MBh.; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.; Vet. **Kshami-√bhū**, to become able to do anything (dat.), HPariś. i, 229.

Kshāmya, mfn. being in the earth, terrestrial, *χθόνιος*, RV. ii, 14, 11 & vii, 46, 2.

Kshā, f. (derived fr. some forms of 2. *kshām*) the earth, ground, Naigh. i, 1; Nir. ii, 2; Sāy.

1. **Kshānta**, mfn. (gāṇa *priyādi*) borne, endured (= *soḍha*), L.; pardoned, MBh.; Pañcat.; (Pāp. iii, 2, 188, Kār.) enduring, patient, Mn. v, 158; Yājñ. i, 133; R.; Ragh. (compar. -*tara*); (*as*), m. (gāṇa *utkarādi*) N. of a man, gāṇa *asvādi*; of a hunter, Hariv. 1206; of Śiva (cf. *kshama*); (*ā*), f. 'the patient one,' the earth, L.; (*am*), n. patience, indulgence, R. i, 34, 32 & 33.

Kshāntāyana, as, m. patr. fr. °*ta*, g. *asvādi*. **Kshānti**, īs, f. patient waiting for anything, Vop. xxiii, 3; patience, forbearance, endurance, indulgence, Mn. v, 107; MBh.; R. &c.; the state of saintly abstraction, Divyāv. vi, xii, xviii; (in music) N. of a Śruti; N. of a river, VP. — **pāramitā**, f. the Pāramitā or accomplishment of indulgence, Kāraṇḍ. — **pāla**, m., N. of a prince, Buddh. — **priyā**, f., N. of a Gandharva girl, Kāraṇḍ. i. — **mat**, nfn. patient, enduring, indulgent, Rājāt. v, 4. — **vādin**, m., N. of a Rishi, Kāraṇḍ. x. — **śīla**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxxv, 23.

Kshāntiya, mfn. fr. °*ta*, gāṇa *utkarādi*.

Kshāntu, mfn. patient, enduring, Un.; (*as*), m. a father, L.

Kshāman, a, n. earth, soil, ground, RV.

1. **Kshāmi**. See s.v. 2. *kshām*.

Kshāmya, mfn. to be borne patiently or pardoned, MBh. ii, 1517 & 1582.

श्यामस्य kshamasya = *kshāmasya* (q.v.), L.

श्यामा kshāmā, &c. See √1. *ksham*.

श्यामुद kshamuda, as or am, m. or u (?) a particular high number, Buddh. L.

श्याम्प kshāmp, cl. 1. & 10. P. °pati, °payati, to suffer, bear, Dhātup. xxxi, 77; to love, like, ib.

श्याम्य kshāmya. See √1. *kshām*.

श्याय kshāya. See √1. 2. & 4. *kshi*.

Kshayapa. See √2. & 4. *kshi*.

श्यायथु kshayathu, m. for *kshav*°, q.v., L.

श्यायद्वीर kshayādvīra. See √1. *kshi*.

श्यायिक kshayika, °yita, &c. See √4. *kshi*.

Kshayya. See *a-kshayya*.

क्षर kshar, cl. 1. P. *ksharati* (ep. also *Ā. 34*; Subj. *ksharat*; impf. *āksharat*; aor. 3. sg. *ākshār* (cf. Nir. v, 3); *ākshārit*, Pān. vii, 2, 2; p. *kshārāt*; inf. *kshādradhayai*, RV. i, 63, 8), to flow, stream, glide, distil, trickle, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R. &c.; to melt away, wane, perish, Mn.; MBh. iii, 7001; to fall or slip from, be deprived of (abl.), MBh. xiii, 4716; to cause to flow, pour out, RV.; AV. vii, 18, 2; Mn. ii, 107; MBh. &c. (with *mūtram*, 'to urinate', Car. ii, 4); to give forth a stream, give forth anything richly, MBh.; Hariv. 8898 (pf. *akshārā*); R.; Ragh.: Caus. *kshārayati*, to cause to flow (as urine), Vait.; to overflow or soil with acrid substances (cf. *kshāra*), MārkaP. viii, 142; (cf. *kshārila*.)

Kshara, mfn. (ā) n. (gaṇa *jvalādi*) melting away, perishable, SvetUp.; MBh.; Bhag.; (as), m. a cloud, L.; (am), n. water, L.; the body, MBh. xiv, 470. — **ja**, mfn. = *kshara-ja*, Pān. vi, 3, 16) produced by distillation, W. — **patrā**, f. N. of a small shrub, W. — **bhāva**, mfn. mutable, dissoluble. **Ksharāt-māka**, mfn. of a perishable nature, perishable, MārkaP. xxiii, 33. **Kshara-ja**, mfn. = *ra-ja*, Pān. vi, 3, 16.

Ksharaka, mfn. (ikā) n. pouring forth (ifc.), Devfm. **Ksharāna**, am, n. flowing, trickling, distilling, dropping (e.g. *āṅgulī*-, perspiration of the fingers, Ragh. xix, 19), Suśr.; pouring forth, Vop.; splashing, spattering, ib.

Ksharita, mfn. dropped, liquefied, oozed, W.; flowing, trickling, W.

Ksharin, ī, m. 'flowing, dropping, trickling,' the rainy season, L.

Ksharya, mfn. fr. °ra, gaṇa *gav-ādi*.

Kshāra, mfn. (ā) n. (gaṇa *jvalādi*) caustic, biting, corrosive, acrid, pungent, saline, converted to alkali or ashes by distillation (fr. °kshāi?), R.; Pañcat.; BhP. &c.; sharp, keen (as the wind), Kāvyaśā. ii, 104; (as), m. any corrosive or acrid or saline substance (esp. an alkali such as soda or potash), caustic alkali (one species of caustic), Kāty.; Yājñ. iii, 36; MBh. &c.; juice, essence, W.; treacle, molasses, L.; glass, L.; (am), n. any corrosive or acrid substance, Kathās. xciii, 14; a factitious or medicinal salt (commonly black salt, *viḍ-lavāna* and *krishna-l*), W.; water, W. — **kardama**, m. 'a pool of saline or acrid mod', N. of a hell, BhP. v, 26, 7 & 30. — **karman**, n. applying caustic alkali (Lapis infernalis) to proud flesh &c., applying acrid remedies in general. — **kīṭa**, m. a kind of insect, L. — **kṛitya**, mfn. to be treated with caustic alkali, Sn̄s. i, 11, 15. — **kshata**, mfn. damaged by factitious salt or saltpetre, Mjich. iii, 14. — **kshīṭa**, mfn. id., 12. — **tantra**, n. the method of cauterization, Car. vi, 5. — **taila**, n. oil cooked with alkaline ingredients, GāruḍaP. — **traya**, n. 'a triad of acrid substances,' natron, saltpetre, and borax, L. — **tritaya**, n. id., L. — **dalā**, f. a variety of Chenopodium, L. — **drau**, m. 'a tree that yields abundant potash,' Schreberia Swietenoides, L. — **dvaya**, n. a pair of acrid substances (i. e. *svār-jikā* and *yāvā-jikā*), Bhpr. — **nadi**, f. 'alkaline river,' N. of a river in one of the hills, R. vii, 21, 15; Divyāv. viii; MārkaP. xiv, 63. — **pattra**, m. n. = *dalā*, L. — **pattrakā**, m. id., L.; (ikā), f. id., L. — **payas**, m. 'the salt ocean,' in comp. *yo-bhū*, m. a snake, Viddh. iii, 19. — **pāni**, m., N. of a Rishi, Hariv. 9575; (v. l. for *kshira*-p) Bhpr. — **pāta**,

m. applying acrid remedies, Hcar. — **pāla**, m., N. of a Rishi (v. l. for *pāṇa*), — **pūrya-dāśaka**, n. a decade of acrid substances, L. — **bbūmi**, f. saline soil, L. — **madhya**, m. *Achyranthes aspera*, L. — **mṛpitikā**, f. saline soil (especially an impure sulphate of soda), KātyŚr. iv, 8, 16, Sch. — **melaka**, m., N. of an alkaline substance, L. — **meha**, m. a morbid state of the urine (in which its smell and taste resemble that of potash), Car. ii, 4; Suśr. — **mehin**, mfn. one whose urine has that smell and taste, ib. — **rasa**, m. a saline or alkaline flavour, W. — **lavāna**, c, n. du. any alkaline substance and salt, MānGr.; *varjana*, n. keeping off alkaline substances and salt, Hcar.; (cf. *a-ksh*°). — **vrikaka**, m. = *drau*, L. — **śreshtha**, m. id., L.; the tree *Butea frondosa*, L.; (am), n. alkaline earth (= *cajira-kshāra*), L. — **śaṭ-ka**, n. six kinds of trees distinguished by their sap (*Butea frondosa*, *Grislea tomentosa*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Cowach*, *Ghaṇṭā-pāṭali*, *Coraya*), W. — **samudra**, m. the salt ocean, BhP. v, 17, 6; Romakas. — **sindhu**, m. id. — **sūtra**, n. caustic thread (applied to fistulas &c.), Suśr. **Kshārākāra**, mfn. having an artificial eye made of glass, Buddh. L. **Kshārāgāda**, m. an antidote prepared by extracting the alkaline particles from the ashes of plants, Suśr. v, 7, 3. **Kshārāccha**, n. sea-salt, L. **Kshārāṭ-jana**, n. an alkaline unguent, Suśr. **Kshārāmbu**, n. an alkaline juice or fluid, Śak, Sch. **Kshārāmbudhi**, m. the salt ocean, W. **Kshārōda**, m. id., BhP. v. **Kshārōdaka**, n. = *rāmbu*, Suśr.; (in comp. with *ambōdaka*) Mn. v, 114 & Yājñ. i, 190. **Kshārōdadhī**, m. = *rāmbudhi*, W.

Kshāraka, as, m. alkali, Suśr.; a juice, essence, W.; a net for catching birds, MBh. xii, 5473 & 5560; a cage or basket for birds or fish, L.; a multitude of young buds (cf. *jāta*), Comm. on L.; a washerman, L.; (ikā), f. hunger, L. — **jāta**, mfn. blossoming, Lalit. vii.

Kshārāna, am, n. distilling, W.; converting to alkali or ashes, W.; a particular process applied to mercury, Sarvad. ix; (ā), f. accusing of adultery (cf. *a-kshārāṇā*), L.

Kshārīta, mfn. distilled from saline matter, strained through alkaline ashes &c., L.; calumniated, falsely accused (esp. of adultery), accused of a crime (loc.), MBh. ii, 238; (instr.) R. (ed. Gorr.) ii, 109, 55.

Kshārīya, mfn. fr. °ra, gaṇa *utkarādi*.

क्षल 1. *kshal*, v. l. for √*kshar*, Dhātup. xx.

क्षल 2. *kshal* (related to √*kshar*), cl. 10. P. *kshālayati*, to wash, wash off, purify, cleanse, clean, Śis. i, 38; Kathās.; Hit.; [cf. Lith. *skalauju*, 'to wash off'; *skalbu*, 'to wash'; Mod. Germ. *spüle*?]

Kshāla, as, m. washing, washing off.

Kshālana, mfn. washing, washing or wiping off, Pañcat. (ifc.); (am), n. washing, washing off, cleansing with water, MBh. ii, 1295; Pañcat.; MārkaP.; Kathās. lii, 239; sprinkling, W.

Kshālaniya, mfn. to be washed or cleansed.

Kshālita, mfo. washed, cleansed, cleaned, Sn̄s.; Prab. v, 24; wiped away, removed, Rājāt. v, 59.

Kshālītavya, mfn. = *laniya*.

क्षव kshāva, °vaka, °vathu. See √1. *kshu*.

क्षो kshā. See √1. *ksham*.

क्षति kshāti. See √*kshai*.

क्षत्र kshātra. See √*kshad*.

क्षत्र kshātra, &c. See *kshātra*.

क्षान्त 1. *kshānta*, mfn. ending with the letter *ksha*, RāmātUp.

क्षान्त 2. *kshānta*. See √1. *ksham*.

Kshāntāyana, °nti, °ntīya, °nta, see ib.

Kshā-pavitra, N. of a formula, Baudh. iv, 7, 5.

क्षापय kshāpāya. See Caus. √*kshai*.

Kshāmā. See ib.

क्षामन् kshāman. See √1. *ksham*.

1. **Kshāmi**. See s.v. 2. *kshām*.

क्षामि 2. *kshāmi*, °min. See √*kshai*.

क्षाम्य kshāmya. See √1. *ksham*.

क्षायिक kshāyika. See √4. *kshi*.

क्षार kshāra, °raka, °raṇa, &c. See √*kshar*.

क्षाल kshāla, °lana, &c. See √2. *kshal*.

क्षाम kshāsa, nom. sg., nom. & acc. pl. of 2. *kshām*, q.v.

क्षि 1. *kshi*, cl. 1. P. *kshāyati* (2. du. *kshāyathas* or *kshay*°, 2. pl. *kshāyathā*; Subj. 1. *kshāyat* or *kshayāt*, RV. vi, 23, 10 & vii, 20, 6; x, 106, 7; pr. p. *kshāyāt*), to possess, have power over, rule, govern, be master of (gen.), RV.; [cf. Gk. *κτάσμαι*.]

1. **Kahaya**, as, m. 'dominion,' Sāy. (on RV. vii, 46, 2).

Kshayād-vīra, mfn. ruling or governing men (Indra, Rodra, and Pūshan), RV.; ['possessed of abiding or of going heroes such as sons &c.'], Sāy.]

1. **Kshiti**, mfn. ifc. 'ruling,' see *adhi-kshiti*, *kshiti*-, *prithivī*-, *bhū*-, *mahi*-.

1. **Kshiti**, is, f. dominion (Comm.), MBh. xiii, 76, 10.

क्षि 2. *kshi*, cl. 2. 6. P. *kshēti*, *kshiyāti* (3. du. *kshīds*, 3. pl. *kshiyanti*; Subj. 2. *kshayāt*, 2. sg. *kshāyas*, 3. du. *kshayatas*, 1. pl. *kshāyāma*; pr. p. *kshiyāt*; aor. Subj. *ksheshat*; fut. p. *ksheshyāt*), to abide, stay, dwell, reside (used especially of an undisturbed or secret residence), RV.; to remain, be quiet, AV.; ŚBr.; to inhabit, TB. iii; to go, move (*kshiyati*), Naigh. ii, 14; Dhātup.: Caus. (Impv. 2. sg. *kshiyāyā*; Subj. *kshēpayat*) to make a person live quietly, RV. iii, 46, 2 & v, 9, 7; [cf. Gk. *κρίω*.]

2. **Kshāya**, mfn. dwelling, residing, RV. iii, 2, 13; viii, 64, 4; (as), m. an abode, dwelling-place, seat, house (cf. *uru- & su-kshāya*, *rātha*-, *divi-kshayā*), RV.; VS. v, 38; TS.; Pān.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; the house of Yama (cf. *yama-ksh*°, *vaivasa-vata-ksh*°); abode in Yama's dominion, Comm. on R. (ed. Bomb.) ii, 109, 11; (= *kshiti*) family, race, RV. i, 123, 1. — **taru**, m. the plant *Bignonia suaveolens*, L.

1. **Kshayana**, mfn. habitable [?(as), m. 'a place with tranquil water,' Comm.], VS. xvi, 43; (*kshāyana*) TS. iv; (*kshēnā*) MaitrS.; (as), m. a bay, harbour, Comm. on RPrāt.; (am), n. a dwelling-place, Nir. vi, 6.

Kshayasa. See *aurukshayasa*.

3. **Kahi**, is, f. abode, L.; going, moving, L.

2. **Kshit**, mfn. ifc. 'dwelling, inhabitant of (in comp.),' see *acyuta*-, *afsu*-, *ā*-, *upa*-, *giri*-, *divi*-, *dhruva*-, *pari*-, *bandhu*-, *vraja*- & *sa-kshit*; *antariksha*-, *prithivī*-, *loka*-, *sindhu*-.

Kahitā, f. for 2. *kshiti* (q.v.), MBh. xiii, 2017.

2. **Kshiti**, is, f. an abode, dwelling, habitation, house (cf. also *uru- & su-kshiti*, *dhruvā*-, RV.; (Naigh. i, 1) the earth, soil of the earth, Mo.; MBh.; R. &c.; the number 'one,' Bījag.; (*āyas*), f. settlements, colonies, races of men, nations, of which five are named; cf. *krishiti*), RV.; (said of the families of the gods) iii, 20, 4; estates, Rājāt. v, 109; (cf. *uru- & su-kshiti*, *dhārayāt*-, *dhruvā*-, *bhava*-, *raṇa*-, *samara*-) — **kapa**, m. a particle of earth, dust, L. — **kampa**, m. an earthquake, MBh. vii, 7867; R. vi, 30, 30; VarBrS. v, xxi, xxxii. — **kampana**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2561; of a Daitya, Hariv. 12932. — **kshama**, m. the tree *Acacia Catechu*, L. — **kshiti**, m. 'ruler of the earth,' a prince, king, Śis. xiii, 4. — **kshoda**, m. a particle of earth, dust, Kād. — **khaṇḍa**, m. a clod or lump of earth, W. — **garbha**, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **calana**, n. = *kampa*, VarBrS. — **ja**, mfn. earth-born, produced of or in the earth, Suśr.; (as), m. a tree, MBh. iii, 10248; R. vi, 76, 2; a kind of snail or earth-worm (*bhū-nāga*), L.; 'earth-son,' N. of the planet Mars, VarBr.; Gaṇit.; of the demon Narakā, W.; (ā), f., N. of Sītā (the wife of Rāma), W.; (am), n. the horizon, Āryabh.; Sūryas.; *-ra*, n. the state of the horizon, Gol. — **jantu**, m. a kind of snail or earth-worm (= *bhū-nāga*), L. — **jīvā**, f. the sine of the bow formed by the horizon and the Uomāṇḍala, Gaṇit. — **ajā**, f. id., Sūryas. ii, 61; Gol. — **tanaya**, m. (= *ja*) N. of the planet Mars, VarBrS.; (ā), f. 'daughter of the earth,' N. of Sītā, Bālar.; *-dina*, n. Tuesday, VarBrS. — *divasa-vāra*, m. id., ib. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, ground, Pañcat.; Bhārt. iii, 5; °*lāsaras*, f. an Apsaras who walks or lives on the earth, Kathās. xvii, 34. — **trāṇa**, n. protection of the earth (one of the duties of the Kshatriya caste), Vishn. — **dina**, n. a common or Sāvana day, Gaṇit. — **deva**, m.

'earth-god,' i.e. a Brāhman, Bhp. iii, 1, 12. —**devatā**, f. id., MBh. xiii, 6451. —**dharma**, n. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Kum. vii, 94; Bhartṛ. —**dhārīn**, mfn. carrying soil or earth, Yājñ. ii, 152; Git. —**dhanu**, f. the earth considered as a milch-cow, Bhartṛ. ii, 38. —**nanda**, m., N. of a king, Rājāt. i, 338. —**nandana**, m. (= *-ja*) N. of the planet Mars. —**nāga**, m. (= *-jantu*) a kind of snail or earth-worm, L. —**nātha**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, L. —**pa**, m. 'earth-protector,' a king, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Śak.; Ragh.; —**pati**, m. 'lord of the earth,' id., Nal.; R.; Ragh.; Kathās. —**pāla**, m. —*-pa*, VarBṛS.; Ragh. ii, vii; Bhartṛ.; Caurap.; Prab. —**pītha**, n. the surface of the earth, W.; N. of a town, HPariś. —**putra**, m. 'son of the earth,' N. of the demon Naraka, Kālp. —**puru-hūta**, m. 'the Indra of the earth,' a king, Inscr. —**pratiśṭhā**, mfn. dwelling or abiding on the earth, W. —**badarī**, f., N. of a plant (= *-bhū-8*), L. —**bhartṛ**, m. —*-nātha*, Naish. ix, 22. —**bhu**, m. 'one who possesses the earth,' a king, Bhartṛ.; Śāntik.; Prab.; Rājāt. —**bhū**, f. (= *-tanaya*) N. of Sītā, Bālar. —**bhṛit**, m. 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, Vikr.; Ritus.; Kir.; a king, Bhartṛ. (v. l. *-bhuy*); —*-tā*, f. the state of a king, reign, Naish. vi, 94. —**maṇḍala**, n. the globe, earth, W. —**rasa**, m. the juice or essence of the earth, VP. —**rāja**, m. a prince, king. —**ruh**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, Bhartṛ.; Prab. —**ruha**, m. id., Śiṣ. vii, 54; Sāh. —**lava-bhu**, m. 'possessing only a small tract of the earth,' a petty prince, Bhartṛ. iii, 300. —**var-dhana**, m. a corpse, L. —**vrīti-mat**, mfn. 'of a behaviour similar to that of the earth,' patient like the earth, Bhp. iv, 16, 7. —**vyudāsa**, m. a cave within the earth, L. —**śaci-pati**, m. —*-puru-hūta*, Rājāt. i, 99. —**śata-kratu**, m. id., iii, 329. —**śūjñi**, f. = *-jivā*, Ganit. —**suta**, m. (= *-ja*) the planet Mars, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; N. of the demon Naraka, W. —**sura**, m. —*-deva*. —**apriś**, m. an inhabitant of the earth, Ragh. viii, 80. **Kṣhiti-garbha**, for *°ti-g*, q. v. **Kṣhitindira**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Vcar. **Kṣhitīsa**, m. 'ruler of the earth,' a king, MBh. iii, 13198; VarBṛS.; Ragh.; Rājāt.; N. of a prince of Kānyakubja; —*-vaśādvatī-carita*, n. 'genealogy and history of Kṣhitīsa's family,' N. of a work composed in the last century. **Kṣhitīvara**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, Ragh. iii, 3; xi, 1; Bhp. iii, 13, 9.

Kṣhity (by Sandhi for *kṣhiti*). —**aditi**, f. 'the Aditi of the earth,' N. of Devakī (mother of Kṛishṇa). —**adhipa**, m. 'lord of the earth,' a king, VarBṛ. xi, 1. —**utkara**, m. a heap of mould, ii, 12.

क्षि 4. *kṣhi*, cl. 1. P. *kṣhayati* (only once, R. iv, 6, 14), cl. 5. P. *kṣhīṇōti* (SBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; 1. sg. *kṣhīṇōmi*, VS. for *°nāmi* of AV.), cl. 9. P. *kṣhīṇāti* (3. pl. *kṣhīṇāti*; perf. 3. du. *cikṣhayatur*, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 77 & vii, 4, 10), to destroy, corrupt, ruin, make an end of (acc.), kill, injure, RV.; AV. &c.; Pass. *kṣhiyāte* (AV. xii, 5, 45; 3. pl. *kṣhiyante*, RV. i, 62, 12; aor. Subj. *kṣheshya* [AV. iv, 34, 8] or *kṣhāyī*, TBr. i; Cond. *akṣheshyāta*, SBr. viii), to be diminished, decrease, wane (as the moon), waste away, perish, RV.; AV.; SBr. &c.; to pass (said of the night), Kathās.; Caus. P. *kṣhapayati* (fut. *yishyati*), rarely *ā-te* (MBh. i, 1838; Daś.), very rarely *kṣhayayati* (MBh. v, 23, 4, ed. Calc.), to destroy, ruin, make an end of (acc.), finish, MBh.; R. &c.; to weaken, Mn. v, 157; MBh. i, 1658; Kum. v, 29; to pass (as the night or time, *kṣhapām*, *pās*, *kālam*), Pañcat.; Kād.; ŚārngP.; cf. *°t-v*, *°t-vi*, &c.).

3. **Kṣhaya**, as, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 201) loss, waste, wane, diminution, destruction, decay, wasting or wearing away (often ifc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; fall (as of prices, opposed to *vriddhi*, e. g. *kṣhaya vriddhi ca paṇyānam*, 'the fall and rise in the price of commodities'), Yājñ. ii, 258; removal, W.; end, termination (e. g. *nīdrā-kṣh*, the end of sleep, R. vi, 105, 14; *dina-kṣhaye*, at the end of day, MBh. i, 699; R. iv, 3, 10; *jivita-kṣhaye*, at the end of life, Daś.; *āyushah kṣh*, id., Ragh.; *kṣhayam* / *gam*, / *yā*, / *i*, or *upa* / *i*, to become less, be diminished, go to destruction, come to an end, perish, Nal.; R.; Suśr.; VarBṛS.; Daś.; Amar.; Hit.; *kṣhayam* / *ni*, to destroy, R. v, 36, 51; consumption, phthisis pulmonalis, Suśr.; Hcat.; sickness in general, L.; the destruction of the universe, Pañcat.; (in alg.) a negative quantity, minus, Āryabh. = *-māsa*, Jyot. = *kṣhayāha*, Ganit.; N. of a prince, VP.; (ā), f., N. of a Yogini, Hcat.; (am), n., N. of the last year

to the sixty years' Brīhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. —**kara**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin, destructive, terminating, MBh. ii, 2494; Suśr.; liberating from existence, W.; perhaps for *kṣhayi-kala* (said of the moon 'the portions of which are waning'), Cap.; (as), m., N. of the 49th year of the sixty years' Brīhaspati cycle, VarBṛS. —**kartṛi**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin, VP. —**kāla**, m. the period of destruction, end of all things. —**kāsa**, m. a consumptive or phthisical cough, Car. vi, 20. —**kāsin**, mfn. one who has a consumptive cough. —**kṛit**, mfn. causing ruin or loss or destruction, VarYogay.; Bhag. xi; Suśr.; (t), m. (= *kṣhaya*) N. of the last year of the sixty years' Brīhaspati cycle. —**m-kara**, mfn. ifc. causing destruction or ruin (with gen. or ifc.), MBh.; Hcat. —**ja**, mfn. produced by consumption (as cough), Suśr. —**divasa**, m. the day of the destruction of the universe, Hcat. —**nāsinī**, f. 'removing consumption,' Celtis orientalis (= *jivan-ti*), L. —**paksha**, n. the fortnight of the moon's wane, dark fortnight, Kir. ii, 37. —**pravṛtta**, mfn. = *-ja*, Suśr. —**māsa**, m. a lunar month that is omitted in the adjustment of the lunar and the solar calendar, Jyot.; Ganit. —**yukta**, mfn. ruined (a prince), Kir. ii, 11. —**yukt**, f. ruin, ii, 9; necessity or opportunity of destroying, W. —**yoga**, m. id., W. —**roga**, m. consumption, VarBṛS.; Hcat. —**rogin**, mfn. consumptive, Yājñ.; Hcat.; *gi-tā*, f. consumption; *°gi-tva*, n. id., Mn. —**vāyu**, m. the wind that is to blow at the end of the world, W. —**sampad**, f. total loss, ruin, destruction, W. **Kṣhayāha**, m. a lunar day that is omitted in the adjustment of the lunar and the solar calendar, Ganit. **Kṣhayōpasama**, m. complete annihilation of the desire of being active, Jain. (Sarvad. iii).

2. **Kṣhayana**, mfn. ifc. 'destroying, annihilating, driving away, dispersing,' see *ārāya*, *asura*, *piśāca*, *bhrātṛivya*, *yātudhāna*, *sadānvā* & *sa-patna-kṣhayana*.

Kṣhayathu, for *kṣhavathu*, q. v.

Kṣhayayitavya, mfn. to be destroyed, R. vi, 17, 4.

Kṣhayi (in comp. for *°yin*, q. v.) —**kala**, see *kṣhaya-kara*. —**tva**, n. perishableness, fragility, Sarvad. iv; KapS. i, 1, Sch.

Kṣhayika, mfn. consumptive, Nār.

Kṣhayita, mfn. destroyed, ruined, put an end to, finished, MBh.; R.; Megh.; Bhp.; Kathās.; (in math.) divided, Sūryas. i, 51. —**tā**, f. the being destroyed or annihilated, Bādar. iii, 1, 8, Sch.

Kṣhayin, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 157) wasting, decaying, waning, Mn. ix, 314; Ragh.; Daś.; Bhartṛ.; perishable, Śak.; Megh. &c.; consumptive, Mn. iii, 7; MBh. xiii, 5089; VarBṛ. xxiii, 17.

Kṣhayishpu, mfn. perishable, Bhp. vii, 7, 40; destroying, removing, ib. vi, 16, 41; (ifc.) iii, 13, 25.

Kṣhaya, mfn. (anything) that can be destroyed or removed, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 81; see also *a-kṣhayā*.

Kṣhāyika, mfn. resulting from the (*kṣhayōpa-*) *tama* or annihilation of the desire of being active, Jain. (Sarvad. iii).

5. **Kṣhī**, is, f. destruction, waste, loss, L.

Kṣhitā, mfn. (= *°t-vi*) wasted, decayed, exhausted, TS. vi; weakened, miserable (as an ascetic), Pāṇ. vi, 4, 61, Kās.; (see also *a-*) **Kṣhitāyus**, mfn. one whose life goes to an end, RV. x, 161, 2; one whose life is forfeited, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 61, Kās.

3. **Kṣhiti**, is, f. wane, perishing, ruin, destruction, AV.; the period of the destruction of the universe, end of the world, L.; (cf. *d*, *durā-*)

Kṣhitvan, ā, m. the wind, Up. iv, 115.

Kṣhiyā, f. (g. *bhiṣādī*) loss, waste, destruction, L.; offence against the customs, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 60 & ii, 104.

Kṣhīpā, mfn. diminished, wasted, expended, lost, destroyed, worn away, waning (as the moon), SBr.; MuṇḍUp.; SvetUp.; Mn. &c.; weakened, injured, broken, torn, emaciated, feeble, Mn. vii, 166; Suśr.; Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 61 & vii, 2, 46 &c.; delicate, slender, Śak.; Git. iv, 21; Naish. vii, 81; poor, miserable, Pañcat. iv, 16 & 32; (am), n., N. of a disease of the pudenda muliebria, Gal. —**karman**, m. 'one whose desire of being active is completely annihilated,' a Jina. —**kośa**, mfn. one whose wealth is exhausted, Rājāt. v, 165. —**gati**, mfn. with slackened or diminished motion or progress. —**jī-vita**, mfn. one who has no means of subsistence, R. —**tamas**, m., N. of a Vihāra, Rājāt. i, 147. —**tā**, f. the state of wasting away, diminution, decay, W.; the state of being worn away or injured, Mṛicch.;

emaciation, W. —**tva**, n. the wane (of the moon), Subh. —**dhana**, mfn. having diminished wealth, impoverished, —**pāpa**, mfn. one whose sins are destroyed, purified after having suffered the consequences of sin, W. —**puṇya**, mfn. one whose merit is lost, who has enjoyed the fruits of merit and is doomed to labour for more in another birth, W. —**madhya**, mfn. slender-waisted, W. —**mohaka**, n. (scil. *gūya-sthāna*) N. of the twelfth of the fourteen degrees by which final beatitude is attained, Jain. —**vat**, mfn. wasted, decayed, W. —**vāsin**, mfn. inhabiting a dilapidated house, W.; (f), m. a dove or pigeon, W. —**vikrānta**, mfn. one who has lost courage, destitute of prowess, W. —**vrītti**, mfn. out of employ, having no means of subsistence or maintenance, Mn. viii, 341. —**śakti**, mfn. one whose strength is wasted, weak, impotent, W. —**śarira**, mfn. one who has a thin or emaciated body, W. —**śāra**, mfn. (a tree) the sap of which is gone, withered, MBh. xiii, 5, 19. —**sukṛita**, mfn. one whose stock of merit is exhausted, W. **Kṣhīpānga**, mfn. one who has emaciated limbs, W. **Kṣhīpājya-karman**, mfn. 'one who has done with sacrificial ceremonies,' a Buddhist, W. **Kṣhīpādhi**, mfn. delivered from distress, Daś. **Kṣhīpāyus**, mfn. (= *kṣhīṇōti*) one whose life goes to an end, MBh.; Kathās. **Kṣhīpārtha**, mfn. deprived of property, impoverished, Mṛicch. **Kṣhīpārava**, mfn. with sin gone, Divyāv. xxxvi. **Kṣhīpāṣṭa-karman**, m. 'one who has suppressed any of the eight groups of actions,' an Arhat, Jain. **Kṣhīpāpāya**, mfn. destitute of anything to rely upon, Amar.; Ritus.; Rājāt. v, 60; 165 & 287.

Kṣhiyamāṇa, mfn. (Pass. p.) perishing, wasting away, decaying, Bhp. v, 22, 9; Hit.; (cf. *d-*)

Kṣhaya, mfn. to be destroyed or removed, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 81, Kās.

Kṣheshyā, mfn. (Vop. xxvi, 144) perishable, MaitrS. i, 6, 10.

क्षिण *kṣhīp*, cl. 8. P. *ā. °noti*, *note*, = *√4*. *kṣhi*, q. v., Dhātup. xxx, 4.

क्षित *kṣhit*. See *√1* & 2. *kṣhī*.

Kṣhitā, mfn., see *√4*. *kṣhi*; (ā), L, see *√2*. *kṣhī*. 1. 2. **Kṣhiti**, 3. **kṣhiti**, see *√1*. 2. & 4. *kṣhi*.

क्षिति 4. *kṣhiti*, is, m., N. of a man, Pravar.; (is), f. a sort of yellow pigment, L.; a sort of base metal; = *kṣhiti-kṣhama* (s. v. 2. *kṣhiit*), Gal.

क्षित्व *kṣhitvan*. See *√4*. *kṣhi*.

क्षिद्र *kṣhidra*, as, m. disease, L.; the sun, L.; a hom, L.

क्षिप् *kṣhip*, cl. 6. P. *kṣhipāti*, *ā. kṣhi-pate* (MBh. &c.; cl. 4. P. *kṣhiṇyati*, only Bhartṛ.; Subj. *kṣhipāt*; perf. *cikṣhepa*, MBh. &c.; ep. also *cikṣhepe*; fut. and *kṣhepyati*, MBh. &c.; ep. also *°te*; inf. *kṣheptum*; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), to throw, cast, send, despatch, AV. ix, 1, 10 & 20; Ma.; MBh. (Pass. pr. p. *kṣhiṇyāt*, i, 1126) &c.; to move hastily (the arms or legs), Mṛicch.; Bhp. x, 36, 14; to throw a glance (as the eye), Bhartṛ. i, 94; to strike or hit (with a weapon), RV. i, 182, 1-3; to put or place anything on or in (loc.), pour on, scatter, fix or attach to (loc.), Yājñ. i, 230; Bhag.; Mṛicch. &c.; to direct (the thoughts) upon (loc.), Sarvad.; to throw away, cast away, get rid of, Bhartṛ. ii, 69; Kathās.; to lay (the blame) on (loc.), Hit.; to utter abusive words, insult, revile, abuse, Mn.; MBh. &c.; 'to disdain,' i. e. to excel, beat, outvie, Bhp. iv, 8, 24 & 15, 17; to strike down, ruin, destroy, Bhp. vi, 1, 14; BrahmaP.; (Ā. 'to destroy one another, go to ruin,' Pot. 3. pl. *kṣhiperan*, MBh. iii, 1094); to pass or while away (the time or night, *kālam*, *kṣhapām*), Kathās. iv, 154; xcii, 84; to lose (time, *kālam*; cf. *kāla-kṣhepa*), R. vii, 80, 14; to skip or pass over (a day, *dinam*), Car. vi, 3; (in math.) to add, Gol.; Caus. P. *kṣhepayati*, to cause to cast or throw into (*antar*), Kathās. xiii, 160; to throw into, R. ii, 76, 16; to cause to descend into (loc.), Kathās. lxxv, 121; to pass or while away (the night, *kṣhapām*), ib. lvi, 75; (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *cikṣhipas*) to hurt, injure, RV. x, 16, 1; (cf. Subj. *kṣhepayat*, s. v. *√2*. *kṣhi*); [cf. Lat. *sīpo*, *dissīpo*, for *xīpo*.]

2. **Kṣhip**, pas, f. pl. (only used in nom.; the instr. is formed fr. *kṣhīpā*, RV. ix, 59, 57) 'the movable ones,' the fingers, RV. iii, v, ix (Naigh. ii, 5).

Kshipa, mfn. 'throwing, casting,' see *giri-ksh*°; (as), m. a thrower, W.; (ā), f. throwing, sending, casting, g. *bhidādi*; (for *kshapā*) night, Comm. on L.; (*kshīpā*), f. only instr. pl. *pābhī*, see 2. *kship*.

Kshipaka, as, m. an archer, L.; (ā), f. 7, Pāp. vii, 3, 45; Vārt. 5; g. *prākshādi*.

Kshipakin, mfn. fr. °kā, g. *prākshādi*.

Kshipanī, is, f. 'moving speedily,' gallop [NBD.], RV. iv, 40, 4; a missile weapon, Un.; a kind of net, L.; = *mantra*, L.; = *adhvaryu*, L.; an oar, Comm. on L. (also °nī, f. ib.).

Kshipanū, us, m. 'an archer,' or (ā), n. 'a missile weapon,' RV. iv, 58, 6; (us), m. air, wind, Un. iii, 52.

Kshipanyu, mfn. diffusive, what may be sent or scattered, fragrant, L.; (us), m. the body, L.; spring, Uq. iii, 51, Sch.

Kshipatī, ī, du. the arms, Naigh. ii, 4, Sch.

Kshipastī, ī, du. id., Naigh. ii, 4.

Kshipātā, mfn. thrown, cast, sent, despatched, dismissed, RV. i, 129, 8; MBh. &c.; reviled, despicable (on account of, instr. or -tar), Pāp. v, 4, 46, Kās.; (ā), f. (for *kshapā*) night, L.; (ām), n. a wound caused by shooting or throwing, AV. vi, 109, 3; 'scattered,' distraction or absence of mind, Sarvad. — *oṭta*, mfn. distracted in mind, absent; -tā, f. absence of mind, MBh. ii, 241. — *deha*, mfn. one who prostrates the body, who lies down. — *bhe-shaja*, m(f)n. healing wounds caused by missile weapons, AV. vi, 109, 1. — *yonī*, mfn. of despicable descent (one for whom a Brāhman is not allowed to act as Ritr-ij), ĀśvGr. i, 23. — *lagadā*, mfn. one who flings the staff, W. **Kshipatōttara**, n. (scil. *vacas*, speech) 'the answer of which is destroyed or rendered impossible,' unanswerable speech, Kām. v, 26.

Kshipitī, is, f. sending, throwing, W.; solving a riddle, W.; explaining or understanding a hidden meaning, W.; (in dram.) the becoming known or exposure of a secret, Sāh. 373; (in alg.) = *kshipitīkā*.

Kshipitīkā, f. (in alg.) the quantity to be added to the square of the least root multiplied by the multiplier (to render it capable of yielding an exact square root).

Kshipnu, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 140) = *nirākariṣṇu* ('throwing obstacles in the way,' obstructive, W.; scornful or fond of abusing, BRD.), L.

Kshipyat, mfn. pr. p. Pass., see √1. *kship*; (pr. p. P.) throwing, sending, W.

Kshipyamāna, mfn. (pr. p. Pass.) being thrown &c.; (pr. p. A.) throwing, tossing, W.; casting aside, throwing off, W.; sending, directing, W.

Kshiprā, mf(ā)n. (compar. *kshēpiyas*, superl. *kshēpiṣṭha*, qq. vv.) springing, flying back with a spring, elastic (as a bow), RV. ii, 24, 8; quick, speedy, swift, ŚBr. vi, ix; (said of certain lunar mansions) VarBṛ. &c.; (as), m. N. of a son of Kṛishna, Hariv. 9195; (ām), ind. (Naigh. ii, 15) quickly, immediately, directly, AV.; ŚBr. iv, v; xiii; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (am), n. a measure of time (= 1/16 Mu-hūrta or 15 Etarhis), ŚBr. xii, 3, 2, 5; the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger and the corresponding part of the foot, Suśr.; (ā), ind. (Ved. acc. pl. n.) with a shot, RV. iv, 8, 8; (āt), abl. ind. directly, immediately, Kathās.; (ē), loc. ind. id., ŚBr. i, iv; v; x; [cf. Gk. *κραινός*]. — *kāma*, mfn. one who wishes to obtain anything speedily, Sāmav. Br. — *kārīn*, mfn. acting or working quickly, skillful, MBh.; R.; Sāh.; *ī-tā*, f. working quickly, skill, Uttarar. — *gatī*, mfn. going quickly, DaivBr. — *garbha*, m. Myrica sapida, Npr. — *dhanvan* (°prā-), mfn. armed with an elastic bow which flies back with a spring, RV. ix, 90, 3; AV. xi, 4, 23. — *nīsoaya*, mfn. one who decides or resolves quickly, Mn. vii, 179. — *pākin*, m. 'ripening quickly,' Hibiscus populneoides, L. — *mūtra-tā*, f., N. of a disease of the bladder, ŚāritgS. — *śyena*, m. a species of bird, MaitrS. iii, 14, 11; ŚBr. x. — *samdhī*, m. a species of Sandhi (cf. *kshaipra*) produced by changing the first of two concurrent vowels to its semi-vowel, SāhkhS. xii, 13, 5; (mfn.) changed by that Sandhi (as a vowel or syllable). — *hastā*, m. 'swift-handed,' N. of Agni, AV. Paipp. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 18, 41. — *homa*, m. a speedy sacrifice (in which several ceremonies are omitted), Comm. on Gobh. i, 3, 1. **Kshiprārtha**, m. any affair which requires speedy action, MBh. v, 1004. **Kshiprēsha**, mfn. one who has quick arrows (Rudra), RV. vii, 46, 1. **Kshepa**, as, m. a throw, cast, W.; throwing,

casting, tossing, W.; stretching (as of the legs), Suśr.; a clap (of wings), R. iv, 62, 12; a stroke (of an oar &c.), L.; (cf. *apāi-ksh*, *dyishī-ksh*, *bhrū-ksh*, *satā-ksh*); moving to and fro, Megh. 47; sending, dismissing, W.; laying on (as paint &c.), besmearing, L.; transgressing (*laughana*), L.; delay, procrastination, dilatoriness, Sarvad.; 'loss,' see *manah-ksh*°; accusation, Yājñ. ii, 210; (Pāp. ii, 1, 26 & v, 4, 46) insult, invective, abuse, reviling, MBh. i, 555; iii, 631; Yājñ. ii, 204 & 211; disrespect, contempt, L.; pride, haughtiness, L.; application of a term to something else, Bādar. iv, 1, 6, Sch.; a nosegay, L.; (in arithm.) an additive quantity, addendum; the astronomical latitude, Sūryas.; Gol. — *dina*, n. = *kshayāda* (q. v.), Gol. — *pāta*, m. the point where the planets and the moon pass the ecliptic, Gol. vi, 14 & 20. — *vṛitta*, n. the course of the planets and of the moon, ib. v, 13 ff.

Kshepaka, mfn. id., one who throws or sends, Kathās. lxi, 9; destroying, Bādar., Sch.; inserted, interpolated, R. ii, ch. 96, Sch.; Naish. xxii, 48, Sch.; abusive, disrespectful, W.; (as), m. a spurious or interpolated passage, W.; (in arithm.) an additive quantity; a pilot, helmsman, Gal.

Kshepāna, am, n. the act of throwing, casting, letting fly or go (a bow-string), Nir. ii, 28; MBh. iv, 352 & 1400; throwing away (in boxing), VP. v, 20, 54; sending, directing, W.; sending away, MBh. iii, 13272; passing away or spending time (v. l. *kshapāna*); 'omitting,' for 1. *kshapāna*, Mn. iv, 119; a sling, BhP. iii, 19, 18; x, 11, 38; (ī), f. id., R. vi, 7, 24; an oar, L.; a kind of net, L. — *sāra*, m., N. of a work.

Kshepanī, is, f. = °nī, an oar, L.

Kshepanika, as, m. a boatman, navigator, Vāsav.; (mfn.) destroying (*nāśaka*), ib.; = *karkarūdi*, L.

Kshepanīya, mfn. to be thrown or cast; (am), n. a sling, Ragh. iv, 77.

Kshepanā, ā, m. 'throw, cast,' only (°prā), instr. ind. quickly, Tāṇdyabr. vii, 6, 4.

Kshepāya, Nom. A. °yate (p. °yamāna), to abuse, revile, W.

Kshepiman, ā, m. great velocity, speed, Pāp. vi, 4, 156; g. *prithvādi*.

Kshēpiṣṭha, mfn. (see *kshiprā*; Pāp. vi, 4, 156) quickest, speediest, TS. iii, 4, 3, 2.

Kshēpiyam, mfn. (see ib.; Pāp. vi, 4, 156) more quick, speedier, ŚBr. vi, 3, 2, 2; (as), ind. as quickly as possible, Sāntis. iii, 6.

Ksheptavya, mfn. to be cast or thrown into, Kathās. lxi, 174; to be reviled or abused, MBh. i, 1467.

Ksheptī, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 1, 94, Sch.) a thrower, caster, R. iv, 9, 84 & 18, 21.

Kshepnu, us, m. springing or flying (of a bow-string), RV. x, 51, 6.

Kshepya, mfn. to be thrown or being thrown, Hariv. 7524; to be thrown (into, loc.), Suśr.; to be placed into, Kathās. lxxxix, 26; to be put on (as an ornament), Sak., Sch.; to be destroyed, Bādar. iv, 3, 14, Sch.; (in arithm.) to be added, Gol. vi, 19; Ganit.

क्षिया *kshiyā*. See √4. *kshi*.

क्षिप्रिका *kshillikā*, f., N. of the grandmother of king Cakra-varman, Rājat. v, 289.

क्षिक् *kshiv*, cl. 1. P. *kshevati*, *kshivyati*, to eject from the mouth, spit, Dhātup. xv, 59 (v. l. *kshev*); xxvi, 4; (cf. √*shthiv* & *kshib*).

क्षी *kshī*, = √4. *kshi* (derived fr. *kshīnd*, -*kshīya*), Dhātup. xxxi, 35 (v. l.)

क्षीज् *kshij*, cl. 1. P. °jati, to sound inarticulately, sigh or groan (as in distress), Dhātup. vii, 63.

Kshijana, am, n. the whistling of hollow reeds or bamboos, L.

क्षीय *kshīyā*. See √4. *kshi*.

क्षीय *kshib* (or *kshib*), cl. 1. P. *kshibati* (or *kshivatī*), to eject from the mouth, spit, Dhātup. xv, 59; to be drunk or intoxicated, W.; Caus. *kshibayati*, to excite, Bālar. viii, 62; [cf. √*kshib* &c.; cf. also Hib. *siobhas*, 'rage, madness.']

Kshība (or *kshiva*), mf(ā)n. (pf. p. Pass. √*kshib*, Pāp. vii, 2, 55) excited, drunk, intoxicated, MBh.; R.; Bhārṭ.; BhP. &c. — *tā*, f. intoxication, drunkenness, Kathās. xiii, 10; lvii, 8. — *tva*, u. id., ib. xxxvi, 87.

Kshiban (or *kshivan*), mfn. = °ba BhP. v, 17, 20.

Kshībika (or *kshīvika*), mfn. = *kshībena tarati*, Pāp. viii, 2, 6, Vārt. 7, Pat.

क्षीर *kshīrā*, am, n. (fr. √*śyai*?; fr. √*kshar* or √*ghas*, Nir. ii, 5; fr. √*ghas*, Un. iv, 34; g. *ardharāddi*), milk, thickened milk, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. xiii, 3700); the milky juice or sap of plants, R.; Suśr.; Megh. 106; Śak. (v. l.); = *śirsha* (q. v.). L.; water, L.; (as), m., N. of a grammarian (cf. *svāmīn*), Rājat. iv, 488; (ā), f., N. of a plant (= *kakoli*); L.; (ī), f. a dish prepared with milk, Bhpr.; N. of several plants containing a milky sap (Asclepias rosea, Mimosa Kauki, gigantic swallow-wort, Euphorbia, &c.), L. — *kañcukin*, m. (= *kshīrīta*, q. v.) *Lipeocercis serrata*, L. — *kanṭha*, m. 'having milk in his throat,' a youngling, Bālar. iv, 1; vi, 30; Prasannar. — *kanṭhaka*, m. id., L. — *kanda*, m. *Batatus paniculata*, L.; (ā), f. id., L. — *kalampha*, m. 'N. of a man,' see *kshairakalambhi*. — *kākolikā*, f., N. of a root from the Himālaya (yielding a milky juice and used by the Hindūs as one of the 8 principal medicaments), L. — *kākolī*, f. id., Suśr. i, iv. — *kāṇḍaka*, m. = *dāru*, q. v., L.; = *echada*, L. — *kāṣṭhā*, f. 'a variety of the wood of which yields a milky juice,' a variety of the fig-tree, L. — *kīṭa*, m. an insect or animalcule generated by the fermentation of milk, L. — *kupda*, n. a milk-pot, Kathās. lxi, 189. — *kehaya*, m. drying up of the milk (in the udder), Pañcat. ii. — *kehava*, for -*yava*, q. v. — *kharjūra*, m. a variety of date tree, L. — *garbha*, m., N. of a certain Brāhman who was born again as a flamingo, Hariv. — *gucoha-phala*, m. *Mimusops Kauki*, L. — *ghṛita*, n. purified butter mixed with milk, Suśr.; (cf. *sarpiś*). — *ochada*, m. *Calotropis gigantea* (the leaves of which yield a milky juice), Gal. — *ja*, n. coagulated milk, L. — *jāla*, m. a kind of fish, Gal. — *taramgini*, f., N. of a grammar (by Kshira-svāmīn). — *taru*, m. a tree with a milky juice, VarBṛS.; VarYogay. — *tumbi*, f. the bottle-gourd, L. — *taila*, n. a kind of unguent prepared with milk, oil, &c., Suśr. — *toyadhī*, m. = *kshira-dhi* (q. v.), R. vi, 26, 6. — *da*, mfn. milk-giving, (anything) that yields milk, W. — *dala*, m. = *echada*, L. — *dātrī*, f. (a cow) who yields milk, MBh. xiii, 4919. — *dāru*, m. (= *kāṇḍaka*) *Tithymalus antiquorum*, Car. vii, 10. — *druma*, m. the holy fig-tree, L. — *dhara*, m., N. of a prince. — *dhātrī*, f. a wet-nurse, Buddh. L. — *dhi*, m. the ocean of milk. — *dhenu*, f. a milk-cow (symbolically represented by milk &c. offered as a gift to a Brāhman), VārP.; BhavP. — *nadī*, f., N. of a river in the south (Pālār). — *nāma*, m. *Trophis aspera*. — *nidhi*, m. = *dhi*, Ragh. i, 12; Pāp. i, 4, 51, Siddh. — *nīra*, n. (in comp.) milk and water, Vet.; 'union like the mixing of milk and water,' embracing, embrace, L.; -*nidhi*, m. = *kshira-dhi*. — *pa*, mfn. drinking only milk (said of infants, Suśr. i, 35, 25; of a class of ascetics, MBh. xiii, 646); m. an infant, young child, xiii, 5986. — *parin*, m. = *echada*, L. — *palāṇḍu*, m. a kind of onion, Suśr. — *pāka*, mfn. cooked in milk, RV. viii, 77, 10; -*vidhi*, m. preparing of medicinal drugs by cooking them in milk, Bhpr. — *pāna*, mf(ā)n. (any vessel) out of which milk is drunk, L. (also -*pāna*, id.); (ār), m. pl. 'milk-drinkers,' N. of the Uśīnaras, Pāp. viii, 4, 9, Kās. — *pāpi*, m., N. of a physician, Bhpr. — *pāna*, mf(ā)n. = -*pāna* (q. v.), L. — *pāyin*, mfn. drinking milk, W.; drinking or imbibing water repeatedly, W.; (inas), m. pl. (= -*pāna*) 'milk-drinkers,' N. of the Uśīnaras, Pāp. iii, 2, 81, Kās. — *pūshpikā*, f. a white variety of Vishnu-krāntā, Npr. — *pūshpi*, f. *Andropogon aciculatus*, Npr. — *phala*, m. *Carissa Carandas*, Npr. — *bhaṭṭa*, m. = *svāmīn*. — *hhṛita*, mfn. supported by milk, receiving wages in the form of milk, Mn. viii, 231. — *madhura*, f. = *kakoli*, L. — *mayā*, mfn. representing milk (as wishes or desires), BhP. iv, 18, 9. — *mahārāva*, m. = *dhi*, Kād. — *mṛtāna*, m., N. of a tree, Hear., Sch. — *moca-ka*, m. a variety of Moringa (M. hyperanthera), L. — *morata*, m. a kind of creeping plant, Suśr. — *ya-va*, m. dolomite, L. — *yashṭikā*, m. (for -*shāshṭ*?) a dish of liquorice and milk, W. — *yāṣṭin*, mfn. presenting oblations of milk (to the gods), ŚBr. i, 6, 4, 14. — *latā*, f. = *kanda*, L. — *leham*, ind. so as to lap milk, Kauś. 30. — *vat* (°rā-), mfn. furnished with milk, AV. xviii, 4, 16; (ī), f., N. of a river, MBh. iii, 8046. — *vanaspati*, m. = *laru*, Heat. — *valikā*, f. = *kakoli*, Bhpr. — *vallī*, f. = *kanda*, L. — *vaha*, mf(ā)n. running with milk (as a river),

Heat. - **vāri**, m. = *dhi*, L.; *°ri-dhi*, m. id., Kathās. xxii, 188; cxiv, 54. - **vikṛiti**, f. any product made from milk (as cheese &c.), L. - **vidārikā**, f. = *-kanda*, L. - **vidāri**, f. id., L. - **vishāpikā**, f. = *-sringī*, L.; = *-kākolī*, Bhp. - **vriksha**, m. = *-taru*, VarBrS.; a common N. for the 4 trees *nyagrodha*, *udumbara* (the glomerous fig-tree, Śak. iv; Suśr.), *āśvattha*, and *madhūka*, Suśr.; = *-gucchaphala*, L. - **vṛata**, n. living upon milk in consequence of a vow, KātyŚr. - **sāra**, m. the surface or skim of milk, cream, curds, L.; (ā), f. id., Gal. - **sāka**, n. id., Bhp. - **śirsha**, m. the resin of *Pinus longifolia*, L. - **śirshaka**, m. id., Gal. - **śukla**, m. *Trapa bispinosa*, L. = *-rājadanī*, L.; (ā), f. = *-kanda*, Suśr.; = *-kākolī*, Bhp. - **śringī**, f. *Tragia involucrata*, Gal. - **śrī**, mfn. mixed with milk, VS. viii, 57; TS. iv; ŚBr. xii. - **śhāṣṭika**, n. *Shashika* rice cooked with milk, Yājñ. i, 303 (*śhāṣṭ*, ed.). - **saptānikā**, f. curds mixed with milk, L. - **samudra**, m. = *dhi*, Pañcat.; (in Śvetādvipa), Tantras. - **sambhava**, n. sour milk, Gal. - **sarpis**, n. = *-ghṛta*, Suśr. - **sāgara**, m. = *dhi*, Bhp. viii, 5, 11; *-sūtā*, f. 'born from the ocean of milk,' N. of Lakshmi. - **sāra**, m. 'essence of milk,' cream, L.; butter, W. - **sindhu**, m. = *-dhi*, Pañcar. - **sphaṭika**, m. a precious stone (described as a kind of milky crystal, perhaps a species of opal), L. - **śrāva**, m. = *-śirsha*, Npr. - **svāmin**, m., N. of a granarian and Comm. on the Amara-kosha (according to Kāśmīrian tradition the same with *Kshira*, q.v.), Comm. on Kuṇ. vi, 46 &c. - **hotṛi** (*°rā*), mfn. (*g. yuktārohy-ādī*) = *-yājñ*, ŚBr. ii; KātyŚr. - **homin**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. - **hrada**, m., N. of a man, *g. śivādī*, **Kshirāda**, m. 'sucking milk,' an infant at the breast, sucking child, W. **Kshirāna**, n. rice cooked with milk, Subh.; *-nāda*, mfn. eating rice cooked with milk (as an infant older than two years; or 'eating milk and food,' as an infant which is both suckled and fed), Suśr. **Kshirābhi**, m. = *°ra-dhi*, VP.; Kathās. xxii, 186; *-ja*, m. the Amṛta or any of the precious objects produced at the churning of the ocean, L.; the moon, L.; Śeṣha, L.; Tarkshya, L.; (ā), f., Lakshmi (cf. *°ra-sāgara-sūtā*), L.; (am), n. sea-salt, L.; a pearl, L.; *-tanayā*, f. = *-jā*, L.; *-putrī*, f. id., Gal.; *-mānushī*, f. id., L. **Kshirāmbu-dhi**, m. = *°ra-dhi*, Venis.; Bālar.; Kathās. xvii, 8. **Kshirārnava**, m. id., Heat. **Kshirāra**, m. = *°ra-śirsha*, L. **Kshirābhava**, m. id., L. **Kshirōtārā**, f. inspissated milk, Gal. **Kshirōttha**, n. 'produced from milk,' fresh butter, Gal. **Kshirōda**, m. (Pān. vi, 3, 57, Vartt.) (= *°ra-dhi*) the ocean of milk, MBh.; Hariv. 12834; R.; Suśr.; Kum.; Bhp.; Nom. P. *°dāti*, to become the ocean of milk, Subh.; *-jā*, f. (= *kshirābhi-jā*) N. of Lakshmi (in comp. *-vasatī-janma-bhū*, 'the birth-place of [Lakshmi's] abode' the lotus flowers, i.e. water), Sāh.; *-tanayā*, f. (= *-jā*) N. of Lakshmi (in comp. *-patī*, 'the husband of Lakshmi', i.e. Vishnu); *-nandana*, m. (= *kshirābhi-jā*) the moon, L.; *-mathana*, n. the churning of the ocean of milk (undertaken by the Devas and Asuras to obtain the Amṛta &c.), MBh. i, 366; R. i, 45, 18; VarBrS.; Devīm.; *°dārṇava*, m. the ocean of milk, NṛisUp.; Heat. **Kshirōdaka**, m., N. of a tree, Hariv., Sch. **Kshirōdādhī**, m. = *°ra-dhi*, MBh. xii, 12778; Bhp. **Kshirōdanvat**, m. id., Prasannar. **Kshirōdiya**, Nom. P. to behave like the ocean of milk, Sāh. **Kshirōpasecana**, n. pouring milk upon, Bhp. **Kshirōrmi**, m. f. a wave of the ocean of milk, Ragh. iv, 27. **Kshirāndana**, m. (Pān. ii, 1, 34, Kās.) rice boiled with milk, ŚBr. ii, 5, 3, 4; x, 5, 7, 5; xiv (*°rūdāna*); Kauś.; Suśr. **Kshiraka**, as, m., N. of a fragrant plant, L.; (*kā*), f. a dish prepared with milk, Bhp.; a variety of the date tree, MBh. iii, 1570 (= iii, 158, 47, ed. Bomb.; v. l. *°ka*); Lalit. xxiv.

Kshirasa, for *kshira-rasa*, q.v., L.
Kshirasaya, Nom. P. *°syati*, to long for milk or for the breast, Pān. vii, 1, 51.

Kshirāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to be changed into milk, Vet.

Kshirāvīkā, *°vī*, f. a variety of *Asclepias*, L.
Kshirika, as, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. v, 4, 35; for *rikū*, see s.v. *°raka*.

Kshirin, mfn. milky, yielding milk, having plenty of milk, AV. vii, 50, 9; Yājñ. i, 204; Mṛicch.; containing milky sap (as a tree or plant), ŚBr. vi; KātyŚr.; Gobh.; ĀyGr.; Mn. &c.; (ī), m., N. of several plants containing a milky sap (see *kshirī*), Suśr.; (*iṇī*), f. a dish prepared with milk, Kathās. lxv, 142 f.; N. of several plants (*Mimusops Kauki*,

L.; a variety of acid *Asclepias* used in medicine, L.; &c.), Suśr. iv, 9, 26. **Kshirīsa**, m. 'lord of the plants with a milky sap,' = *°ra-kāñcukin*, L.

Kshirī, *°bhū*, to be changed into milk, Bādar. ii, 2, 5, Sch.

Kshirīya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to desire milk, Pān. vii, 1, 51, Kās.

Kshireyī, for *kshair* (q.v.), L.

श्रीव *kshiv*, *kshiva*. See *°kshib*.

सु 1. *kshu*, cl. 2. P. *kshauti* (Gaut.; pr. p. *kshuvat*, TāndyaBr.; Mn. iv, 43; Bhp. ix, 6, 4; perf. *cukshāva*, Bhāṭṭ.; Pass. *cukshuve*, Śis. ix, 83; fut. 2nd *kshavishyati*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.; fut. 1st *kshavīti*, Vop.; ind. p. *kshutvā*, Mn. v, 145; MBh.), to sneeze; to cough, W.; Desid. *cukshūshati*, to try to sneeze, JaimBr.; Caus. Desid. *cukshāvayishati*, Pān., Siddh.; [cf. Lith. *czaudmi*, &c.]

Kshāva, as, m. sneezing, AV. xix, 8, 5; cough, catarrh, L.; black mustard (*Sinapis dicotoma*), L. - **krīti**, m. 'anything' which causes sneezing, 'the plant *Artemisia sternutatoria*, Bhp.

Kshavaka, as, m. the plant *Achyranthes aspera* (= *apāmārgā*), L.; black mustard, L.; another plant (= *bhūlāhika*), L.; (*kā*), f. a variety of *Solanum*, L.; a species of rice, W.; a woman, W.; (am), n. a kind of pot-herb, Suśr. i, vi.

Kshavathu, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 89, Kās.) sneezing, Āp. ii, 3, 2; Suśr.; catarrh, cough, irritation of the throat, sore throat (*kshayathu*, L.), W.

1. **Kshut**, t, f. a sneeze, sneezing, MārKp. xxxv, 24. **Kshuj-janikā**, f. 'causing a sneeze,' mustard, Npr. **Kshut-kari**, f. id. (commonly *kaukālīkā*), L. **Kshud-vibodhana**, m. black mustard, Npr.

Kshuta, mfn. one who has sneezed, MBh. xiii, 7584; (= *ava-ksh*) sneezed upon, ib. 1577; for *kshnuta* (sharp), L.; (as), m. black mustard, Gal.; (am), n. (also *as*, ā, m. f., L.) sneezing, Yājñ. i, 196; Suśr. - **vat**, mfn. (perf. p. P.) one who has sneezed, Caurap. **Kshutābhijanana**, m. 'causing a sneeze,' black mustard, L.

Kshutaka, as, m. black mustard, L.

Kshuti, is, f. sneezing, Vop. ix, 53.

Kshuvat, mfn. pr. p., see s.v. *°kshu*.

सु 2. *kshū*, u, n. (√ *ghas*; Naigh. ii, 7) food, RV. ix, 97, 22 & x, 61, 12. - **mat**, mfn. abounding in food, nourishing, nutritious, RV.; TBr. ii; strong, powerful, robust, RV.

सुज्जनिका *kshuj-janikā*. See 1. *kshut*.

सुण *kshuṇa*, as, m. the soap-berry plant (*Sapindus saponaria*, = *arishṭa*), L.

सुण *kshuṇṇa*, *°ṇaka*. See *°kshud*.

सुत 1. *kshut*, *kshuta*, &c. See *°kshu*.

सुत 2. *kshut*, for 2. *kshūd*, q.v.

सुद्र 1. *kshud*, cl. 1. P. *kshōduti*, to strike against, shake, RV. vii, 85, i (Naigh. ii, 14); Ā. to move, be agitated or shaken, RV. v, 58, 6; cl. 7. P. Ā. *kshunatti*, *kshuntte* (impf. *a-kshunat*; aor. 3. pl. *akshantsur*; fut. *kshotsyati*, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), to stamp or trample upon, Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. *kshodayati* (impf. *ākshodayat*), to shake or agitate by stamping, RV. iv, 19, 4; to crush, pound, pulverise, Suśr.; (Nom. P. fr. *kshudrā*) to reduce, diminish, Bhāṭṭ. xviii, 26; [cf. Gk. *έξω*, *έξω* for *έξω*, *έξω*, *έξω*; Lith. *skauti*]

Kshuppa, mfn. stamped or trampled upon, MBh. viii, 4845; VarBrS. liv; Ragh. i, 17; Pañcat. &c.; pounded, bruised, crushed, pulverised, Suśr.; Pān. iv, 2, 92, Kās.; broken to pieces, shattered, pierced, MBh. iii, 678; Mṛicch.; Bhp.; MārKp.; violated (as a vow), R. i, 8, 9 (*a-ksh*); practised, exercised (as the body), Suśr.; thought over repeatedly, reflected on again and again, W.; one versed in sacred science but unable to explain or teach it, W.; defeated, overcome, W.; multiplied, Sūryas.; (cf. *a-ksh*) - **manas**, mfn. contrite in heart, penitent, W.

Kshunpaka, as, m. a kind of drum beaten at a funeral, L.

Kshuda, as, m. flour, meal, L.

Kshudrā, mī(ā)n. (compar. *kshodīyas*, superl. *°dīshṭha*, qq.vv.) minute, diminutive, tiny, very small, little, trifling, AV.; VS. xiv, 30; TBr. iii; ŚBr.; ChUp.; ĀitUp.; Yājñ. &c.; mean, low, vile, Mn. vii, 27; Yājñ. i, 309; MBh. &c.; wicked (said in joke), Mālav.; niggardly, avaricious, L.; cruel, L.; poor, indigent, L.; (as), m. a small particle of

rice, L.; = *-roga* (q.v.), Suśr.; = *-fanasa* (q.v.), L.; (ā), f. (Pān. iv, 3, 119) a kind of bee, Bhp.; a fly, gnat, L.; a base or despicable woman, Pān. iv, 1, 131; a maimed or crippled woman, ib., Pat.; a whore, harlot, L.; a dancing girl, L.; a quarrelsome woman, L.; N. of several plants (*Solanum Jacquinii*, also another variety of *Solanum*, *Oxalis pusilla*, *Coix barbata*, *Nardostachys Jaiz-māṇṣī*?), L.; (*dm*), n. a particle of dust, flour, meal, RV. i, 129, 6 & viii, 49, 4; [cf. Lith. *kūdikis*, 'an infant'; Pers. *کودک* *kūdāk*, 'small, a boy.'] - **kañṭakārī**, f. a species of small prickly nightshade (*Solanum Jacquinii*), L.

- **kañṭakī**, f. 'having small thorns,' a variety of *Solanum*. - **kañṭārīkā**, f. = *°kañṭārī*, L. - **kañṭikā**, f. = *°kañṭī*, L. - **kambhu**, m. a small shell, W. - **karman**, mfn. acting in a low or vile manner, R. ii, 53, 18. - **kalpa**, m. 'the smaller ritual,' N. of a class of works. - **kāṣṭhikā**, f. a kind of Cucurbitaceous plant, L. - **kāṣṭhī**, f. id., L. - **kāṣṭhī**, m. a precious stone, L. - **kūshtha**, n. a mild form of leprosy (comprising eleven varieties, whereas the *mahā-k* contains seven severe forms of leprosy), Suśr. - **klīptī**, f. arrangement of the minor requirements (of a sacrifice), Lāṭy. vi, 9, 1, Sch. - **kshura**, m. a variety of *Asteracantha longifolia*, L. - **guda**, m. lump-sugar, Gal. - **go-kshuraka**, m. = *kshura*, L. - **ghaṇṭikā**, f. a tinkling ornament, girdle of small bells, L. - **ghaṇṭī**, f. id., L. - **ghoṭī**, f., N. of a small shrub (= *civillikā*), L. - **cañcu**, f. 'having small points,' N. of a plant, L. - **oandana**, n. red sandal-wood, L. - **campaka**, m. a variety of the *Campaka* tree, Bhp. - **cirbhītā**, f. a variety of *Curcuma*, L. - **cūṭā**, m. 'having a small tuft,' a kind of small bird (commonly *goṣālikā*), L. - **janu**, m. any small animal, Pān. ii, 4, 8; VarBrS.; Hit.; a kind of worm (*Julus, jāta-padi*), L. - **jāti-phala**, n. a kind of *Myrobalan*, L. - **jīra**, m. small cummin, L. - **jīvā**, f., N. of a plant (= *jivanti*), L. - **m-cara**, mfn. grazing on small or minute herbs (as a deer), Bhp. iv, 29, 53. - **tapṭula**, m. a grain of rice, W. - *-tā*, f. minuteness, smallness, W.; inferiority, insignificance, W.; meanness, W. - *-tāta*, m. (= *kshulla-°*) a father's brother, L. - *-tulasī*, f. a variety of *Ocimum*, L. - *-tva*, n. = *-tā*, W. - *-dañṣikā*, f. a small gad-fly, L. - *-dañṣī*, f. id., W. - *-dūrālābhā*, f., N. of a thorny plant (much eaten by camels, a variety of *Alhagi*), L. - *-dūḥaparāṣā*, f. = *-kañṭārī*, L. - *-dhātṛī*, f., N. of a plant (= *karkajā*), L. - *-dhānya*, n. an inferior kind of grain, VarBrS.; Bhp.; shrivelled grain, L. - *-nadi*, f. a rivulet, VP. ii, 4, 66. - *-nāsika*, mfn. one who has a small nose, L. - *-pakṣhita*, m. a small bird, L. - *-pattṛā*, f. 'having small leaves,' *Oxalis pusilla*, L. - *-pattṛī*, f. another plant (= *vacā*), Bhp. - *-pada*, n. 'a small foot,' a kind of measure of length (equal to 10 Angulas), Subh. i, 6. - *-panasa*, m. the plant *Artocarpus Lacucha* (*lakucha* or *qahu*), Bhp. - *-parpa*, m. = *-tulasī*, L. - *-paṣu*, m. small cattle, Gaut. xiii, 14; *-mat*, mfn. possessed of small cattle, Āp. - *-pāṣāṇa-bhedaka*, m. [Gal.], *°dā*, *°dī*, f., N. of a plant (= *catukh-pattṛī*, *pāṛvātī*, *nagna-bhū*, &c.), L. - *-pipplā*, f. wild pepper (= *vana-p*), L. - *-prishatī* (*°drā*), f. (a cow) covered with small spots, VS. xxiv, 2; MaitrS. iii, 13, 3. - *-potikā*, f., N. of a pot-herb (a variety of *Basella*), L. - *-phalaka*, m., N. of a plant (= *jivana*, *Celtis orientalis*), L. - *-phalā*, f. 'having small fruits,' N. of several plants (*Ardisia solanacea*, *Solanum Jacquinii*, &c.), L. - *-haka*, v. l. for *kshudraka*, q.v. - *-balā*, f. = *-potikā*, L. - *-bud-dhi*, m. 'of little understanding' or 'of a low character,' N. of a jackal, Hit. - *-bha*, m. a particular measure of weight (= a Kola), ŚārngS. i, 1, 16. - *-bhaṇṭakī*, f. = *-kañṭakī*, Bhp. - *-bhṛit*, m., N. of a man, Bhp. x, 85, 51. - *-malā*, for *-sahā*, q.v. - *-mīna*, m. pl., N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv. - *-mu-stā*, f. the root of *Scirpus Kysoor*, L. - *-rasa*, ās, m. pl. base pleasures, Bhp. v, 13, 10; (ā), f. the plant *Pongamia glabra*, L. - *-ruhā*, f. the *Coloquintida*, Gal. - *-roga*, ās, m. pl. a class of minor diseases (of which forty-four are enumerated, especially exanthemas of different kinds), Suśr. - *°ro-gika*, mfn. affected with a disease called *kshudra-roga*, Suśr. - *-vaṇṣā*, f. 'small reed,' the plant *Mimosa pudica*, L. - *-vajra*, m. = *-kulśā*, Gal. - *-varvaṇā*, f. = *-dañṣikā*, L. - *-vallī*, f. = *-potikā*, L. (v. l.) - *-vārtākī*, f. = *-kañṭakī*, L. - *-vār-tākī*, f. id., L. - *-vāstukī*, f. a variety of *Cheno-*

(*rd-*), f. furnished with sharp angles, AV. xii, 5, 66. — *mardin*, m. a barber, L. *Kshurāṅga*, m. Trilobus lanuginosus, L. *Kshurāṅgaka*, m. id., Gal. *Kshurābhakra*, N. of particular clouds, VarBrS. xxvii, 7. *Kshurārpaṇa*, m., N. of a mountain, VarBrS. xiv, 20.

Kshuraka, as, m. = *rdāṅga*, Suśr.; Bhpr.; several other plants (*Asteracantha longifolia*; the tree *Tilaka*; = *bhūtdhikūta*), L.; the hoof of a cow, L.; N. of particular clouds, VarBrS.; (*ikā*), f. (cf. *churikā*) a knife, dagger, Rājāt. v, 437; Kathās. liv, 40; a small razor, W.; a sort of earthen vessel, L.; = *kshura-patrickā*, L.

Kshurikā (f. of *rdaka*, q. v.) — *pattra*, m. = *kshura-pā*, L. — *phala*, n. the blade (of a dagger), L. *Kshurikōpanishad*, f., N. of an Up. belonging to the AV.

Kshurin, f, m. a barber, L.; (*inī*), f. the wife of a barber, L.; the plant *Mimosa pudica*, L.

Kshora, as, n. the act of shaving, Vop. (Dhātup. xxviii, 52).

शुलिक *kshulika*, for *kshullakā*, q. v.

शुल *kshulla*, mfn. (originally a Prākṛit form of *kshudrā*; derived fr. 2. *kshudh* and *√lā*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 39, Kās.) small, little, minute, inferior, BhP. — *tāta*, m. (= *kshudra-pā*) the younger brother of a father, L. — *tātaka*, m. the father's brother, L.

Kshullakā, mf(ā)n. (Naigh. iii, 2) little, small, AV. ii, 32, 5; TS.; ŚBr. i; BhP.; low, vile, L.; poor, indigent, L.; wicked, malicious, abandoned, L.; hard, L.; youngest, L.; pained, distressed, L.; (as), m. a small shell, L.; N. of a prince, VP. (v. l. *kshulika*); (am), n. a sort of play or game (= *mushī-dyūta*), L. — *kāśya*, n. N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — *tāpaśoitā*, n. the shortest one of the four kinds of *Tāpascitta*, AśvŚr. xii, 5; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — *vātsapra*, n., N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. — *valśvadava*, n. (cf. *mahā-v*), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 39. — *valśtambha*, n., N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.

शुवत् *kshuvat*. See *√1. kshu*.

श्वेद *ksheda*, *ḍita*, for *kshveda*, *ḍita*, q. v.

श्वेप *kshepā*. See *1. kshayaṇā*.

श्वेतित *ksheti-pat*, mfn. containing a form of *√2. kshi* (which forms the 3. sg. *kshēti*), AitBr. v, 20 & 21.

श्वेत *kshēta*, am, n. (*√2. kshi*) landed property, land, soil (*kshētrasya pṛthi*, 'lord of the soil', N. of a kind of tutelary deity, RV.; AV. ii, 8, 5; also *kshētrasya pṛthi*, 'mistress of the soil', & *kshētrāṇām pṛthi*, 'the lord of the soil', N. of tutelary deities, AV. ii, 12, 1; VS. xvi, 18); 'soil of merit', a Buddha or any holy person, Divyāv.; a field (e.g. *√tram* *√kṛi*, 'to cultivate a field', Mn.; Yājñ. ii, 158; cf. *sasya-ksh*), RV. &c.; place, region, country, RV.; AV. lii, 28, 3; TS. vii; Suśr.; Megh.; Vet.; a house, L.; a town, L.; department, sphere of action, MBh. xiv, 126; R. &c.; place of origin, place where anything is found, Yogas. ii, 4; Suśr.; BhP. viii, 12, 33; a sacred spot or district, place of pilgrimage (as Benares &c.; often ifc.), Brahmap. an enclosed plot of ground, portion of space, superficies (e.g. *sv-alpa-ksh*), of a small circuit, Yājñ. ii, 156; (in geom.) a plane figure (as a triangle, circle, &c.) enclosed by lines, any figure considered as having geometrical dimensions, Gol.; a diagram, W.; a planetary orbit, Gaṇit.; a zodiacal sign, Sūryas.; an astrological mansion, VarBrS.; VarBr. i, xi; (in chiromancy) certain portions marked out on the palm, VarBrS. lxviii, 1; 'fertile soil', the fertile womb, wife, Mn.; Yājñ. ii, 127; MBh.; R.; Śak.; BhP.; the body (considered as the field of the indwelling soul), Yājñ. iii, 178; Bhag. xiii, 1 & 2; Kum. vi, 77; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) = *a-vyakta* (q. v.), Tattvas.; (f), f. only dat. *ṛtriyat* for *ṛtriyāt* (AV. ii, 10, 1), TBr. ii, 5, 6, 1; [cf. *d-ksh*, *anya- & kuru-kshētrā*, *karma-ksh*, *deva-ksh*, *dharma-ksh*, *raṇa-ksh*, *siddha-ksh*, *su-ksh*, *śrīśvārī-ksh*]; cf. also Goth. *haihi*, Them. *huthjo*; Germ. *Heide*.] — *kāra*, mfn. cultivating a field, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21; (as), m. a husbandman, ib. — *kākaṭi*, f. a kind of gourd, L. — *karmān*, n. 'soil-cultivation', in comp. *rma-kṛit*, m. a husbandman, Kathās. xx, 11. — *karshaka*, m. soil-plougher, husbandman, Gaut. xvii, 6. — *ga-*

nita, n. 'calculating plane figures,' geometry. — *gata*, mfn. 'relating to plane figures,' geometrical; *ṛtāpatti*, f. a geometrical proof. — *cirbhī-tā*, f. a kind of gourd, L. — *ja*, mfn. produced in a field (as corn &c.), L.; (as), m. (scil. *putra*) 'born from the womb,' a son who is the offspring of the wife by a kinsman or person duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband (this is one of the twelve kinds of issue allowed by the old Hindū law), Baudh.; Gaut.; Mn. ix, 159 ff.; Yājñ. i, 68 & 69; ii, 128; (ā), f., N. of several plants (= *sveta-kanṭakāri*, *śaśāṇḍulī*, *go-mūtrikā*, *tilpikā*, *caṇikā*), L. — *jāta*, mfn. begotten on a wife by another, Yājñ. ii, 128. — *jeshā*, m. contest for landed property, acquisition of land, RV. i, 33, 15. — *jūā*, mfn. knowing localities, TBr. iii; AitBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚBr. xiii; ChUp.; familiar with the cultivation of the soil (as a husbandman), L.; clever, dexterous, skilful (with gen.), MBh. i, 3653; cunning, L.; (as), m. 'knowing the body,' i.e. the soul, the conscious principle in the corporeal frame, SvetUp.; Mn. viii, 96; xii, 12 & 14; Yājñ.; MBh.; Hariv. 11297, &c.; a form of Bhairava (or Śiva); N. of a prince, BhP. xii, 1, 4 (vv. ll. *kshatrāḍjas & kshemārcis*); (ā), f. a girl fifteen years old who personates the goddess Durgā at a festival of this deity. — *m-jayā*, mfn. conquering landed property, Maitr. ii, 2, 11. — *tattva*, n. a part of the work Smṛiti-tattva. — *tara* (*kshētra*), n. any place or country very fit for being cultivated, ŚBr. i. — *tā*, f. the state of being a seat or residence, seat, place of residence, Kathās. iii, 3. — *da*, m. a form of Bhairava, L. — *dūtikā*, f. Solanum diffusum, Bhpr. — *dūtī*, f. id., L. — *devatā*, f. 'the deity of the fields,' N. of a serpent, Pañcat. — *dharman*, m., N. of a prince, VP. — *pa*, m. a deity protecting the fields, Pañcat.; = *da*, L. — *pati*, m. (g. *aiya-paty-ādi*) the owner of a field, landowner, landlord, farmer, Hit.; = *kshētrasya pṛthi* (see s.v. *kshētra*), Kāth. xxiv, 10. — *padā*, n. a place sacred to a deity (gen.), BhP. ix, 4, 20. — *parpata*, m. Oldenlandia biflora or another species, L.; (f), f. id., L. — *pāla*, m. a man employed to guard fields, Pañcat.; MärKp. &c.; a tutelary deity (their number is given as 49, Prayog.), Pañcat. iii; AgP.; Pañcat.; N. of Śiva; — *rasa*, m. a kind of medicinal drug, L. — *phala*, n. (in geom.) the superficial contents of a figure, Gol.; KātyŚr., Sch. — *bhakti*, f. the division of a field, Pāṇ. v, 1, 46, Kās. — *bhūmi*, f. cultivated land, W. — *yamānikā*, f., N. of a plant (= *vacā*), L. — *ra-ksha*, m. a man employed to guard fields from depredation, Pañcat. — *rāśi*, m. quantity represented by geometrical figures. — *ruhā*, f. a kind of gourd, L. — *liptā*, f. a minute of the ecliptic; *ṛpti-karaṇa*, n. reducing to minutes of the ecliptic. — *vasudhā*, f. cultivated land, R. iii, 4, 17. — *vidu*, mfn. (= *ñid*) familiar with localities, RV. (also compar. *-vīt-tara*, x, 25, 8); TS. v, 2, 8; experienced, clever, skilful, Kum. iii, 50; knowing the body (as the soul), Tattvas.; (f), m. 'knowing the cultivation of fields,' a husbandman, W.; one who possesses spiritual knowledge, sage, W.; the soul, BhP. iv, 22, 37; (cf. *d-ksh*). — *vyavahāra*, m. ascertainment of the dimensions of a plane figure, Lil.; (in geom.) drawing a figure, W.; geometrical demonstration, W. — *samhitā*, f. any geometrical work like Euclid, W. — *samāsa*, m., N. of a Jaina work. — *sambhava*, m. 'growing on the fields,' *Abelmoschus esculentus*, L.; *Ricinus communis*; (ā), f. a kind of gourd (= *śaśāṇḍulī*), L. — *sambhūta*, m. 'growing on the fields,' a kind of grass, L. — *sāti* (*kshētra*), f. acquisition of fields or land, RV. vii, 19, 3; (cf. i, 112, 22). — *sādhas*, m. one who divides the fields, who fixes the landmarks, RV. iii, 8, 7 & viii, 31, 14 (Nir. ii, 2). — *sīmā*, f. the boundary of a field or holy place, W. — *stha*, mfn. residing at a sacred place, W. — *Kshetrāṇā*, m. a degree of the ecliptic, Sūryas. — *Kshetrājīva*, mfn. living by agriculture, L.; (as), m. a cultivator, L. — *Kshetrādhidevatā*, f. the tutelary deity of any consecrated ground, Prayog. — *Kshetrādhīpa*, n. id.; the regent of a sign of the zodiac. — *Kshetrāmālakī*, f. (= *bhūmy-ām*) *Flacourtia cataphracta*, L. — *Kshetrā-sā*, mfn. gaining or procuring land, RV. iv, 38, 1. — *Kshetrāksu*, m. Andropogon bicolor (= *yavanāla*), L. — *Kshetrōpēksha*, m., N. of a son of Śva-phalka, BhP. ix, 24, 15.

Kshetrika, mfn. relating to a field, having a field, agrarian, W.; (as), m. the owner of a field,

Gaut.; Mn. viii, 241 ff.; ix, 53 f.; a farmer, cultivator, W.; a husband, Nār.; Mn. ix, 145.

Kshetrin, mfn. owning a field, cultivating land, agricultural, W.; (f), m. the owner of a field, Mn. ix, 51 f.; Yājñ. ii, 161; (cf. also *a-ksh*); an agriculturist, husbandman, L.; a husband, Mn. ix, 32; Śak. v; the soul, Bhag. xiii, 33; (*inī*), f. Rubia Munjista, L.

Kshetriyā, mfn. 'organic' (as a disease), incurable ('curable in a future body, i.e. incurable in the present life', Pān. v, 2, 92), Kpr.; (as), m. one who seduces other men's wives, adulterer, L.; (dm), n. (as, m., L.) an organic and incurable disease, AV.; meadow grass, herbage, L.; (*dm*), n. pl. the environs of a place, AV. ii, 14, 5. — *nāsana*, mf(ā)n. removing a chronic disease, AV. ii, 8, 2.

Kshetri-√1. kṛi, to occupy, take possession or become master of (acc.), Kād.; AgP. xxx, 22.

Kshetriya, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to desire another man's wife, Śānti i, 26.

श्वेद *ksheda*, as, m. sorrowing, moaning, W.

श्वेप *kshepa*, *ḍaka*, *ḍana*, &c. See *√kship*.

श्वेप *kshēma*, mf(ā)n. (*√2. ksh*) habitable; giving rest or ease or security, MBh.; R.; at ease, prosperous, safe, W.; (as), m. basis, foundation, VS. xviii, 7; AV. iii, 12, 1 & iv, 1, 4; ŚBr. xiii; KapS. i, 40; residing, resting, abiding at ease, RV. x; AV. xii, 1, 27; TS. iii; viii; (as, am), m. n. (Ved. only m.; g. *ardharāddi*), safety, tranquillity, peace, rest, security, any secure or easy or comfortable state, weal, happiness, RV.; AV.; VS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*kshēma & yōga* [or *prā-yaj*], rest and exertion, enjoying and acquiring, RV.; VS. xxx, 14; PārGr.; MBh. xiii, 3081; cf. *kshema-yoga & yoga-ksh*); *kshemam te*, 'peace or security may be to thee' [this is also the polite address to a Vaisya, asking him whether his property is secure, Mn. ii, 127], Śānti i, 18; final emancipation, L.; (as), m. a kind of perfume (= *canḍā*), L.; Ease or Prosperity (personified as a son of Dharma and Śānti, VP.; as a son of Titikshā, BhP. iv, 1, 51); N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2701; Divyāv. xviii; of a son of Śuci and father of Su-vrata, BhP. ix, 22, 46; N. of a kind of college (*maṭha*), Rājāt. vi, 186; (*ena*), instr. ind. at ease; in security, safely, R.; Mricch.; Pañcat.; BhP.; (ifc. with *yathā*, R. ii, 54, 4); (*ais*), instr. pl. ind. ind., MBh. xiii, 1519; (ā), f. a kind of perfume (= *kāshṭha-guggula* or *coraka*, Comm.), VarBrS. iil; N. of Durgā, L.; of another deity (= *kshemam-kari*), DeviP.; of an Aparas, MBh. i, 4818; (am), n., N. of one of the seven Varshas in Jambū-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 3. — *kāra*, mfn. conferring peace or security or happiness, MBh. xiv, 973; (f), f. a form of Durgā (cf. *kshemam-k*), VP. — *kāra*, m., N. of a son of Mahēśa (who composed, A. D. 1570, the work *Rāga-mālā*). — *karmān*, mfn. = *kāra*, BhP. ii, 6, 5; N. of a prince, YayuP. (v. l. *dharman*, q. v.). — *kāma* (*kshēma*), mfn. longing for rest, RV. x, 94, 12. — *kāra*, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 44) = *kāra*, L. — *kāraka*, mfn. id., Pañcat. — *kutūhala*, n., N. of a medical work by Kshema-sarman. — *kṛit*, mfn. = *kāra*, Āp.; Cāṇ. — *gupta*, m., N. of a king of Kashmir, Rājāt. vi, 150 ff. — *m-kāra*, mfn. (= *kāra*, Pān. iii, 2, 44) = *kāra*, Cāṇ. (= ŚārngP.); Bhāṭṭ. vi, 105; (as), m., N. of a king of the Trigartas, MBh. iii, 15731; of a son of Brahma-datta (Udayana), Buddh.; of the author of a recension of Sighās; of a mythical Buddha, Divyāv. xviii; (f), f. Durgā, VP. v, 1, 83; N. of another goddess, DeviP.; of the sister of Brahma-datta's son Kshemam-kāra, Buddh. — *m-karin*, m. the Brāhmaṇi kite or Coromandel eagle (bird of good omen), Falco ponceiranus, Gal. — *jit*, m., N. of a prince, MatsyaP. (vv. ll. *kshatrāḍjas, kshemārcis*). — *tara*, n. a more comfortable state, greater happiness, Bhag. i, 46. — *taru*, m., N. of a tree, VarBrS. — *darśin*, m., N. of a prince of the Kosalas, MBh. xii, 3060 ff. & 3850 ff. — *darśiṇya*, mfn. relating to Kshema-darśin (as a tale, *itihāsa*), ib. 3849. — *dhanvan*, m., N. of a son of the third Manu Sāvarnā, Hariv. 480; of a prince (son of Puṇḍarika), Hariv. 824; BhP. ix, 12, 1; Ragh. xviii, 8; (cf. *dhṛitvan*). — *dharman*, v. l. for *-karman* (q. v.), BhP. xii, 1, 4. — *dhūrta*, as, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS. — *dhūrti*, m., N. of a warrior, MBh. i, 67, 64 (v. l. *-mūrti*); vii, 4013 ff. — *dhṛitvan*, m. (= *dhanvan*) N. of a son or descendant of Puṇḍarika, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii. — *phalā*,

f. *Ficus oppositifolia*, L. — **bhūmi**, m., N. of a prince, Vāyup. (v. l. *deva-bhū*). — **mūrti**, m., N. of a prince, MBh. i, 2700 (v. l. *dhūrti*) & 2735; — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Skanda-P. — **yuktam**, ind. in a prosperous way, R. i, 13, 10. — **yoga**, au, m. du. rest and exertion, AitBr. — **rāja**, m. (probably = *mēndra*, q. v.) N. of a Śaiva philosopher (pupil of Abhinava-gupta and author of the *Stavacintāmañi-vṛtti*, the *Sva-cchandōddya*, the *Paramēśa-stotrāvali-vṛtti*, the *Paramārtha-saṃgraha-vivṛtti*, the *Pratyabhijñā-hṛdaya*, the *Sāmba-pañcāśikā-vivaraṇa*, and of other works). — **vat**, mfn. attended with tranquillity and security, prosperous, Pāp. Siddh.; (ān), m., N. of a prince, VP.; (atī), f., N. of a woman, Buddh.; of a locality. — **varma**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **vāha**, m., N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2568. — **vid**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **vrīksha**, m. = *-taru*, VarBṛS., Seh. — **vrīddhi**, m., N. of a Śāiva general, MBh. iii, 669 ff.; (ayas), m. pl., N. of a warrior family (the women are called *tanu-keśiyas*), Pāp. vi, 3, 35, Vārtt. 5, Pat. — **vrīddhin**, m., N. of a man, g. *bāhu-ādi*. — **śarman**, m., N. of an author. — **āura**, m. 'a hero in a safe place,' a boaster, BhP. x, 4, 36. **Kshemāditya**, m., N. of a man. **Kshemādhi**, m., N. of a prince of Mithilā, BhP. ix, 13, 23; (cf. *kshemāri*). **Kshemānanda**, m., N. of an author. **Kshemā-phalā**, for *ma-phā*, L. **Kshemā-māri**, m. = *kshemādhi*, VP. **Kshemārcis**, v. l. for *ma-jit*, q. v. **Kshemā-vatī**, f., N. of a town, Divyāv. xviii. **Kshemendra**, m., N. of a celebrated poet of Kāśmīr (surmamed Vyāsa-dāsa and flourishing in the middle of the eleventh century, author of the *Bṛihat-kathā*-(*mañjari*), *Bhārata-mañjari*, *Kālā-vilāsa*, *Rānāyana-mañjari* or *-kathā-sāra*, *Daśavatāra-carita*, *Samaya-māñjari*, *Vyāśaśaka*, *Suvṛtta-tilaka*, *Loka-prakāśa*, *Niti-kalpataru*, *Rājāvali*); N. of a Śaiva philosopher (who is probably identical with *-rāja*); he is the author of the *Spanda-nirṇaya* and *Spanda-saṃdoha*; N. of the author of the *Aucityālamkāra* and of the *Kavikanṭhābharaṇa*. **Kshemēśvara**, for *ma-śa*, q. v. **Kshemaka**, as, m. a kind of perfume (= *caura*), L.; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1556; of a Rakshas, Hariv. of an attendant of Śiva, L.; of an old king, MBh. ii, 117; of a son of Alarka (also called *Sunitha*), Hariv. 1749; of a son of Nirānitra, Matsya-P.; of the last descendant of Parikshit in the *Kali-yuga*, VP.; BhP. ix, 22, 42 f.; (am), n., N. of a Varsha in *Plaksha-dvīpa* ruled by Kshemaka, VP. ii, 4, 5. **Kshemayāt**, mfn. (pr. p. fr. Nom. P. *ya* fr. *kshema*) resting, RV. iii, 7, 2; granting rest or an abode, RV. iv, 33, 10 & v, 47, 4. **Kshemin**, mfn. enjoying peace or security, safe, secure, MBh. (e. g. Nal. xii, 90); BhP. x, 88, 39; Kām. **Kshemīśvara**, m., N. of the author of the *Caṇḍa-kauśika*. **Kshemyā**, mf(ā)n. (= *ma*, Pān. v, 4, 36, Vārtt. 5, Pat.) resting, at leisure, at ease, RV. x, 28, 5; AV. xii, 2, 49; VS. xvi, 33 (*kshemya*); ŚBr. vi, 7, 4, 7; xiii, 1, 4, 3; PārGr.; yielding peace and tranquillity (as a country; 'healthy', W.), Mn. vii, 212; giving peace and tranquillity, MBh. xiv, 1691; prosperous, auspicious, VarBṛS.; (as), m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiv, 194; N. of several princes [a son of *Sunitha* and father of *Ketumati*, Hariv. 1592 f.; 1750; a son of *Ugrāyudha* and father of *Su-vira*, ib. 1084; VP.; BhP. ix, 21, 29; (= *kshema*) a son of *Śuci* and father of *Suvrata*, VP.]; (ā), f. a form of *Durgā*, VP. v, 1, 83; (dm), n. resting, TS. v, 2, 1, 7.

क्षेय ksheya. See √4. kshi.

क्षेव kshev, for √kshiv, q. v.

क्षेषु ksheshu. See √4. kshi.

क्षै kshai, cl. 1. P. *kshāyati*, to burn, catch or take fire, KātyŚr. xxv, 8, 21, Sch.; = √4. *kshi*, Dhātup. xxii, 16; Caus. *kshāpayati* (Impv. *kshāpāya*), to singe, burn, AV. xii, 5, 51; TāpdyāBr. xvii, 5, 7.

Kshāti, is, f. singeing, heat, RV. vi, 6, 5.

Kshāmā, nif(ā)n. burning to ashes, charring, MaitrS. i, 8, 9; (Pāp. viii, 2, 53) scorched, singed, KātyŚr.; Jaṇi.; dried up, emaciated, wasted, thin, slim, slender, Yājñ. i, 80; MBh.; R.; Megh. &c.; weak, debilitated, infirm, slight (especially applied to the voice), R. iii, 58, 14; Suśr.; Amar.; Rājāt. v, 219. — **karsha-mīśra**, mfn. (= *sā-kshama-karsha*, ŚBr. iii) mingled with scorched or singed par-

ticles that have been scratched off, ŚBr. ii, 5, 2, 46. — **kahāma**, mfn. quite emaciated, Sak. iii, 7. — **tā**, f. emaciation, thinness, W.; debility, W. — **iva**, n. id., W. — **vat** (*kshāma*), mfn. burnt to coal, charred (said of Agni), MaitrS.; TS. ii; AitBr. vii, 6; KātyŚr. xxv; ŚāukhŚr.; (ī), f. (scil. *iṣṭi*) N. of a particular sacrificial ceremony, BhāṭP. **Kshāmānga**, mfn. having a slender body, Bhām. **Kshāmā-prastha**, m., N. of a town, g. *māldi*. **Kshāmāśya**, n. any diet or any state of the body (as menstruation) incompatible with a particular medical treatment, L. (v. l. *kshamasya*).

2. **Kshāmi**, is, m. patr. fr. *ma*, Pāp. viii, 2, 1, Kāś. **Kshāmin**, mfn. (= *kshāmo* 'syāsti'), id. **Kshāmi-mat**, mfn. ib.

Kshāmi-√*kṛi*, to shorten, ŚārngP.

क्षैय kshaiṇya, am, n. (fr. *kshīna*), destruction, wasting away (ifc.), Rāj. v, 262; leanness, slenderness, emaciation, W.

Kshaiti, patr. fr. *kshītā*, Pāp. viii, 2, 42, Vārtt. 4.

क्षैत kshaita, as, m. (fr. 2. *kshīt*), the chief of a race, prince, RV. ix, 97, 3. — **vat** (*kshaita*), mfn. princely, RV. vi, 2, 1.

Kshaitra, n. (fr. *kshētra*), landed property, RV. viii, 71, 12; a multitude of fields, g. *bhikshādi*.

Kshaitrajitya, am, n. (fr. *kshetra-jit*), acquisition of land, victorious battle, VS. xxxiii, 60.

Kshaitrajña, am, n. (fr. *kshetra-jñā*, g. *yuvādi*), spirituality, nature of the soul, W.; the knowledge of the soul, W.

Kshaitrajña, am, n. (g. *brāhmañādi*), id., W.

Kshaitrapatya, mf(ī), g. *śva-paty-ādi*, n. relating to the owner of a field (*kshetra-pati*), ĀpŚr.

Kshaitrapatya, am, n. (fr. *kshetra-pati*), dominion, property, RV. i, 112, 13; (īyā), mfn. belonging to the lord of the soil, TS. i, 8, 20, 1; ii, 2, 1, 5; ŚBr. v, 5, 2, 7; TBr. i, 4, 4, 2; KātyŚr. xv.

क्षैप्र kshaipra, mfn. (fr. *kshiprā*), 'produced by speaking quickly,' a term for a kind of Sandhi produced by changing the first of two concurrent vowels to its semivowel, RPrāt.; the Svarita accent on a syllable formed with that Sandhi, RPrāt.; VPrāt.; APrāt.; (am), n. quickness, speediness, g. *prithv-ādi*. — **yukta**, mfn. joined by the Kshaipra Sandhi, W. — **varṇa**, mfn. containing a semivowel, RPrāt. **Kshaiprī-bhāṇya**, mfn. id., RPrāt. vii, 5. **Kshaiprya**, n. quickness, Bādar. iv, 3, 1, Sch.

क्षेमवृद्धि kshemavṛddhi, is, m. a patr. fr. *kshema-vṛddhin*, gaṇas *gaḥdi* and *raivatikādi*. **Kshemavṛddhiya**, mfn. fr. *ddhi*, ib.

क्षैरकलम्बि kshairakalambhi, is, m. a patr. fr. *kshīra-kalambha*, N. of a teacher, Lāṭy. x, 10, 20.

Kshairahraḍa, as, m. patr. fr. *kshīra-hṛ*, g. *śivādi*.

Kshaireya, mf(ī)n. prepared with milk, milky, Pāp. iv, 2, 20; (ī), f. a dish prepared with milk, L.

क्षोट kshoṭ, cl. 10. P. *kshoṭayati*, to throw, cast, Dhātup. xxxv, 23; (cf. √*khoṭ*).

क्षोड kshoḍa, as, m. the post to which an elephant is fastened, L.; (cf. *a-kshobha*).

क्षोण kshoṇā, mfn. immovable [or (as), m. 'a kind of lute,' Sāy.; = *kshayana*, Nir. v, 6], RV. i, 117, 8; (ī), f. (nom. sg. also *nis*, noni. pl. *nis*, once *ndayas*, RV. x, 22, 9) a multitude of men, people (as opposed to the chief), RV.; the earth, R. i, 42, 23; BhP. v, 18, 28 & viii, 6, 2; (ī), f. Ved. nom. du. 'the two sets of people,' i. e. the inhabitants of heaven and earth ['heaven and earth', Naigh. iii, 30], RV. ii, 16, 3; viii, 7, 22; 52, 10; 99, 6.

Kshoṇi, is, f. (= *ni*) the earth, BhP. iv, 21, 35; (īyās), f. pl. see *kshoṇā*. — **pati**, m. 'earth-lord,' a king. — **pāla**, m. 'earth-protector,' id., Prasannar. vi, 65. **Kshoṇindra**, m. = *ni-pati*.

Kshoṇi (f. of *ni*, q. v.) — **deva**, m. 'earth-god,' a Brāhman. — **dhara-mīśra**, m., N. of a commentator. — **pati**, m. = *ni-p*, Kathās. ve, 92. — **maṇḍala**, n. the orb of the earth, Bālar. — **maya**, mfn. containing or representing the earth (said of Vishnu in his fish-incarnation), BhP. ii, 7, 12. — **ramana**, m. 'earth-lord,' a king, Vāsant. — **ruh**, m. 'growing from the earth,' a tree, Prasannar. iv, 6.

Kshaunī, f. the earth, BhP. iii, 14, 3 & 24, 42. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, W. — **prācīra**, m. 'surrounding the earth,' the ocean, L. — **bhuji**,

m. 'enjoying the earth,' a king, Śāntis. i, 10. — **bhṛit**, m. 'upholder of the earth,' mountain, Uttarar. ii, 29.

क्षोत्रय kshottaya, &c. See √*kshud*.

Kshoda, kshōḍas, 'dita, &c. See *ib*.

क्षोधुक kshōdhuka. See √1. kshadh.

क्षोभ kshobha, 'bhaka, &c. See √*kshubh*.

क्षोम kshoma, as, am, m. n. (√*kshu*, Uṇ. i, 138) a room on the house-top (*uttā*), Comm. on L.; (am), n. (for *kshama*) linen (*dukūla*), L.

Kshomaka, as, m. = *kshaum*, L.; (cf. *kshema*).

क्षोर kshora. See √*kshur*.

क्षौणी kshaunī. See *kshoṇā* above.

क्षौद्र kshaudra, as, m. (fr. *kshudra* & *ōdrā*), *Michelia Campaka*, MBh. iii, 1169; N. of a mixed caste (son of a *Vaidha* and a *Māgadhi*), MBh. xiii, 2584; (am), n. smallness, minuteness, g. *prithv-ādi*; honey, species of honey, L.; water, L.; N. of a Sūtra of the SV. — **jā**, f. honey-sugar, L. — **dhātu**, m. a kind of mineral substance (= *māksika*), L. — **priya**, m., N. of a tree (species of *Bassia*), L. — **moha**, m. the disease diabetes mellitus, Suśr. — **mehin**, mfn. affected with that disease, ib. — **śarkarā**, f. = *jā*, L.

Kshaudraka, as, m. patr. fr. *kshudr*, Pāp. iv, 1, 168, Vārtt. i, Pat. (pl.); (ī), f. of *kshaudrakya*, Pāp. v, 3, 114, Kāś.; (am), n. (fr. *kshudrā*), honey, Gal.

Kshaudrakamālavya, mf(ī)n. formed by *Kshudrakas* and *Mālavyas* (an army), Pāp. iv, 2, 45, Pat. **Kshaudrakamālavya**, mfn. ib.

Kshaudrakya, as, m. patr. fr. (or a servant of) *ka*, Pāp. iv, 1, 168, Vārtt. i, Pat.; (mfn.) small, L.

Kshaudreya, am, n. (fr. *kshudrā*), wax, L.

क्षौम kshauma, mf(ī)n. (fr. *kshum*); = *kshama*, Uṇ. i, 138), made of linen, linen, Lāṭy.; Gobh.; PārGr. &c.; covered with linen, W.; prepared from linseed (as oil), Suśr.; (as, am), m. n. = *atta* (an airy room on the top of a house, apartment on the roof, back of an edifice, fortified place in front of a building, building of a particular form, W.; cf. *kshoma*), L.; (ī), f. flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), L.; (am), n. linen cloth or garment, KātyŚr.; Gaut.; Mn. &c. (also = *dukūla*, L.); linseed, Suśr.; the flower of flax, L. — **maya**, mfn. made of linen, Heat. **Kshaumaka**, as, m. (cf. *kshom*) a kind of perfume, L.

Kshaumika, mf(ī)n. made of linen, Kauś. 57.

क्षौर kshaura, mfn. (fr. *kshura*), performed with a razor (with *karman*, 'shaving'), VarBṛS. iie, 12; (as), m. = *mantra*, Sāy. on TS. i; (ī), f. a razor, W.; (am), n. shaving the head, shaving in general (*ram* √1. *kṛi*, to shave, Hit.; *ram*, Caus. √1. *kṛi*, to have one's self shaved, Hit.), Cān. — **karana**, n. shaving, Hit. — **karman**, n. id., Cān.; (see also s. v. *kshaura*). — **nakshatra**, n. (= *kshura-n*) any lunar mansion auspicious for shaving, cf. VarBṛS. iie, 12. — **nirṇaya**, m., N. of a work. — **mantra**, as, m. pl., N. of the formulas TS. i, 2, 1, 1 ff., Sāy. — **rksha** (-*riksha*), n. = *nakshatra*, VarYogay. ii, 35. — **vidhi**, m. = *karana*.

Kshaurapavya, mfn. (fr. *kshurā-pavi*), very sharp-edged, very sharp, BhP. vi, 5, 8 ('formed out of razors and thunderbolts', Burnouf).

Kshaurika, as, m. a barber, shaver, L.

क्षु kshu, cl. 2. P. *kshnauti* (Dhātup. xxiv, 28; fut. 1st *kshnavitā*, Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.; pr. p. *kshnavānā*), to whet, sharpen, AV. v, 20, 1; [cf. Gk. *ξύω*, *ξυπόω*, *kshurā*].

Kshnut. See *anyatah* & *ubhayatah-kshnūt*.

Kshnuta, mfn. whetted, sharpened, ŚBr. vi.

Kshnōtra, am, n. a whet-stone, RV. ii, 39, 7.

क्ष्मा kshma, f. (cf. 2. *kshām*; Naigh. i, 1; Nir. x, 7) the earth, R. iii, 35, 63; BhP.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (āyā), instr. ind. (= 1. *kshamā*) on the earth, RV.; VS. xxxiii, 92. — **śāśa** (*śāśa*), m. a district of land, L. — **oakra**, n. the orb, Bālar. iii, 70. — **ja**, m. 'earth-born,' the planet Mars; n. the horizon, Gol. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth, MarkP. xxiii, 47. — **dhara**, m. 'upholder of the earth,' a mountain, Mālatīm.; Bālar.; (hence) the number 'seven,' Ganit. — **dhṛiti**, m. 'one who has to support the earth,' a king, Rājāt. v, 476. — **anta** (*śāśa*), m. 'the ends of the earth,' i. e. the whole earth, Pañcat. — **pa**, m. 'earth-protector,' a king, Rājāt. v, 314 & 457. — **pati**, m. 'earth-lord,' id., v, 59;

(iic.) Git. i, 4. — **pāla**, m. = *-pa*, Prasannar.; Rājāt. v, 319. — **bhartṛi**, m. = *-pati*, Daś. p. i. — **bhuṣ**, m. 'enjoying the earth', a king, Rājāt. v, 50. — **bhṛit**, m. (= *-dhara*) a mountain, BHP. x, 67, 7; Kathās.; = *-dhṛiti*, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxxiii, 330; Bālar. iii, 63. — **ruh**, m. 'growing from the earth', a tree, Rājāt. viii, 240. — **valaya**, m. n. = *-akra*, Sighās.; (= *-ja*) the horizon, Gol. — **vṛisha**, m. 'earth-bull', i.e. a mighty king, Rājāt. v, 126. — **āyana**, n. lying or being buried in the earth, MBh. iii, 13456. **Kshumēsa**, m. = *kshma-pati*, VarBṛS. xix, 2.

क्ष्माय kshmaṇy, cl. 1. **Ā.°gate** (impf. *akshma-yata* & perf. *cakshmaṇy*, Bhaṭṭ.). to shake, tremble, Dhātup. xiv, 45; Caus. P. *kshmaṇyati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36), to cause to shake, Bhaṭṭ. xvii, 85.

क्ष्मायिता, mfn. shaken, made to tremble, W.; trembling, W.

क्ष्मायित्ति, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 152, Kāś.) trembling, shaking, W.

क्ष्मिल kshmil, cl. 1. P. **°lati**, to twinkle, close the eyelids, Dhātup. xv, 13; (cf. *√mīl*.)

क्ष्मि kshraum, ind. a mystic exclamation, BHP. v, 18, 8.

क्ष्मि kshetṛikā, f. a kind of animal, RV. x, 87, 7; ('red-mouthed mooney', Sch.) TS. v, 5, 15, 1.

क्ष्मि 1. *kshvid* (or 1. *kshvid*), cl. 1. P. *kshve-dati* (Suśr.; Pot. *°det*, Mn. iv, 64; pr. p. *°dat*, R. iv, 45, 8; *kshvedati*, Kāth.); to utter an inarticulate sound, hum, murmur, growl, roar, hiss, whistle, rattle; Caus. P. *kshvedayati*, id., MBh. iii, 12379.

1. **Kshvipṇa**, mfn. (fr. *√kshvid*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 187 & vii, 2, 16), sounded inarticulately, Pat. Intro. on Vārt. 18.

1. **Kshveda**, mfn. curved, crooked, bent, L.; wicked, depraved, W.; difficult to be approached, L.; (as) m. singing or buzzing in the ear (from hardening of the wax &c.; cf. *karna-ksh*), Suśr.; sound, noise, L.; a Cucurbitaceous plant (Luffa pentandra or acutangula, = *pila-ghoshā*), Car.; a mystical N. of the letter *m* (also *kshvela*, RāmātUp.; cf. *visha* = 2. *kshveda*); (ā), f. the roaring of a lion or 'battle-cry', L.; a bamboo rod or stake, L.; a kind of Cucurbitaceous plant (= *kōṭāṭakī*), L.; (am), n. the flower of the Luffa or Ghoshia plant, L.; the fruit of a red kind of swallow-wort, L.

Kshvedana, am, n. hissing, Mn. iv, 64, Sch.; hissing pronunciation (of sibilants), RPrāt. xiv, 6.

1. **Kshvedita**, as, am, m. n. (cf. *ardharaddi*) humming, murmuring, growling, MBh. i, 2820; Hariv. 13238 ff.; 'a lion's roaring' or 'battle-cry', L.

Kshvedin, See *gehe-kshv*.

क्ष्वि 2. *kshvid* (or 2. *kshvid* = *√svid*), cl.

1. **Ā. kshvedate**, *kshvedate*, to be wet or unctuous, exude, emit sap, Dhātup. xviii, 4; cl. 4. P. *kshvid-yati*, id., ib. xxvi, 134.

2. **Kshvipṇa**, mfn. (fr. *√kshvid*), unctuous, W.

2. **Kshveda**, as, m. venom, poison, MBh. iii, 12389; Kuval.

क्ष्वि kshvid. See *√1* & 2. *kshvid*.

1. & 2. **Kshveda**, &c. See ib.

क्ष्वेडिका kshvedikā = *kshvelikā*, q. v.

2. **Kshvedita** = *kshvelita*, q. v.

क्ष्वेल kshvel, cl. 1. P. **°lati** (v. l. *kvel*, Dhātup. xv, 32; probably fr. Prākṛit *√kel* = *krid*), to leap, jump, play, R. v; vi; to shake, tremble, W.; [cf. Old Germ. *suillu*, *suall*, *suall*.]

Kshvelana, am, n. play, jest, BHP. xi, 17, 32.

Kshveli, is, f. (= *keli*) id., BHP. v, 1, 29; x, xi.

Kshvelikā, f. id., BHP. v, 8, 18; for *kshvedikā* see *udaka-ksh*.

Kshvelita, am, n. (also *as*, m., Pāṇ., Siddh.) id., BHP. x, 22, 12; (pl.) viii, 9, 11; (*kshvedita*) MBh. xiv, 1760 (Sch.).

क्ष्वेल kshvela, for 1. *kshveda*, q. v.

क्ष्वेलन kshvelana, &c. See *√kshvel*.

ख KHA.

ख 1. *kha*, the second consonant of the alphabet (being the aspirate of the preceding consonant; often in MSS. & Inscr. confounded with *sha*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *kha*.

ख 2. *kha*, as, m. the sun, L.

ख 3. *kha*, am, n. (*√khan*) a cavity, hollow, cave, cavern, aperture, RV.; an aperture of the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation), AV. xiv, 2, 1 & 6; Prāt.; KāthUp.; Gaut.; Mn. &c.; (hence) an organ of sense, BHP. viii, 3, 23; (in anat.) the glottis, W.; 'the hole made by an arrow,' wound, Mn. ix, 43; the hole in the nave of a wheel through which the axis runs, RV.; SBr. xiv; vacuity, empty space, air, ether, sky, SBr. xiv; PāṇUp.; Mn. xii, 120 &c.; heaven, L.; Brahma (the Supreme Spirit), W.; (in arithm.) a cypher, Sūryas.; Sāh.; the Anuvāra represented by a circle (*bindu*), L.; N. of the tenth astrological mansion, VarBṛ.; talc, L.; a city, L.; a field, L.; happiness (a meaning derived fr. *su-kha*, *duḥ-kha*), L.; action, L.; understanding, L.; (ā), f. a fountain, well, RV. ii, 28, 5 (*kham riddhya*, cf. Zend *ashke khā*) & vi, 36, 4; [cf. Gk. *xáos*; Lat. *halo*.] — **kāminī**, f. 'liking the sky,' the female of the Falco Cheela (*cilla*), L.; N. of Durgā (*carcikā*), L. — **kuntala**, m., N. of Śiva, L. — **khōlka**, m. 'sky-meteor,' the sun, SkandaP.; GaruḍaP.; *°khadditya*, m. a form of the sun, SkandaP. — **ga**, mfn. moving in air, MBh. iii, 12257; (as), m. a bird, Mn. xii, 63; MBh. &c.; N. of Garuḍa (cf. *-ga-pati*), Gal.; any air-moving insect (as a bee), R. ii, 56, 11; a grasshopper, L.; the sun, Heat; a planet, Gol.; air, wind, MBh. iii, 14616; a deity, L.; an arrow, L.; **-pati**, m. 'chief of birds,' Garuḍa (Vishnu's vehicle); **-pati-gamanā**, f., N. of a goddess, Kālac.; **-patra**, mfn. furnished with bird's feathers (as an arrow), MBh. iii, 285, 14; **-rā**, m. = **-pati**, Gal.; **-vaktra**, m. Artocarpus Lakucha, L.; **-vati**, f. the earth, L.; **-satru**, m. 'enemy of birds,' Hemionitis cordifolia, L.; **-sthāna**, n. 'a bird's nest,' the hollow of a tree, L.; **°gādhipa**, m. = **°ga-pati**, R. i, 42, 16; **°gāntaka**, m. 'destroyer of birds,' a hawk, falcon, L.; **°gāhīrāma**, m., N. of Śiva; **°gāsana**, m. 'seat of the sun,' N. of the mountain Udaya (the eastern mountain on which the sun rises), L.; 'sitting on a bird (i.e. on the Garuḍa),' Vishnu, L.; **°gendra**, m., the chief of the birds, Pañcat.; a vulture, L.; Garuḍa, L.; N. of a prince, Rājāt. i, 89; **°gendra-dhvaja**, m., N. of Vishnu, BHP. i, 18, 16; **°gīvara**, m. 'the chief of the birds,' a vulture, L.; Garuḍa, L. — **gaṅgā**, f. the Gaṅgā (Ganges) of the sky, L. — **gaṇja**, m., N. of the father of Gokarṇeshvara. — **gana**, m., N. of a prince (son of Vajra-nābha), VP.; BHP. ix, 12, 3. — **gata**, mfn. moving in the air, R. v, 56, 144; extending far up to the sky, Hariv. 5336. — **gati**, f. 'flight in the air,' a metre of 4 × 16 syllables. — **gama**, mfn. moving in the air, flying (said of Gandharvas and of missile weapons), MBh. iii, 820 & 14983; xiv, 2188; (as), m. a bird, Nal. i, 23; N. of a Brahman, MBh. i, 995. — **garbha**, m., N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **galya**, n., N. of a part of a wheel, ĀpŚr. xvi, 18. — **gupa**, mfn. (in arithm. or alg.) having a cypher as multiplier. — **gola**, m. the vault or circle of heaven, celestial sphere, Gol.; **-vidyā**, f. knowledge of the celestial sphere, astronomy, W. — **golaka**, m. = **-gola**, Gol. — **m-kara**, m. 'making or filling space (?)', a lock of hair, L. — **camassa**, m. 'the drinking-vessel in the sky,' N. of the moon, L. — **cara**, mfn. moving in the air, flying, MBh.; R.; BHP.; (as), m. a bird, R.; a planet, Sūryas.; Gol.; the sun, L.; a cloud, L.; the wind, L.; an aerial spirit, Vidyādhara, Kathās. cx, 139; a Rakshas or demon, L.; (in music) a kind of Rūpaka or measure, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a fabulous people, VarBṛS.; **-tva**, n. the state of a Rakshas or demon, HYog. — **cārin**, mfn. moving in the air, flying (said of Skanda), MBh. iii, 14635; (ī), m. a planet, Sūryas. — **citra**, n. 'a picture in the sky,' anything impossible or not existing, Kathās. ii, 142. — **jala**, n. 'air-water,' i.e. dew, rain, fog, L. — **jit**, m. 'conquering heaven,' N. of a Buddha, L. — **jyotis**, m. a shining flying insect, fire-fly &c., L. — **tamāla**, m. a cloud, L.; smoke, L. — **tilaka**, m. 'sky-ornament,' the sun, L. — **dūra**, see *khaḍūra*; **-vāsini**, f. (with Buddhists) N. of a female deity or Śakti, L. — **°dūra**, m., N. of a man, g. *śivddi*. — **dyota**, m. = *-jyotis*, ChUp.; MBh.; R. &c.; (applied fig. to transient happiness) Sarvad. xi; the sun, L.; (ā), f. (scil. *dvār*) 'shining-insect-like door,' the left eye, BHP. iv; N. of a deity, Buddh. — **dyotaka**, m., N. of a poisonous plant, Suśr. — **dyotana**, m. 'sky-illuminator,' the sun, L. — **dhūpa**, m. air-pervading perfume,

Bhaṭṭ.; a rocket, fire-work, W. — **parāga**, m. darkness, L. — **para**, n. a city built in the sky (as that of Hari-scandra, L.); the Fata Morgana, VarBṛS.; a water-jar, L.; m. tympany, wind-dropsy, L.; the betel-nut tree, L.; Cyperus pertenuis, L.; a kind of perfume (*vyāla-nakha*), L. — **pushpa**, n. 'sky-flower' = *-citra*, Hear. v, 238; *-tikā*, f., N. of a Comm. — **bāshpa**, m. 'tears of the sky,' dew, frost, L. — **bha**, m. 'shining in the air,' a planet, L. — **bhrānti**, m. 'gliding through the air,' a kind of falcon (*cilla*, cf. *-kāminī*), L. — **maṇi**, m. = *-tilaka*, Pañcat. iii, 1, 19. — **mīlana**, n. sleepiness, lassitude, L. — **mūrti**, f. a celestial body or person; **-mat**, mfn. having a divine or celestial person or form, Mn. ii, 82. — **mūli**, *°likā*, *°li*, f. an aquatic plant (Pistia Stratiotes), L. — **yoga**, m. (= *nābha-sa-°*) N. of a particular constellation, VarBṛ. xxvii, 2. — **valli**, f. (= *ākāśa-v*) Cassyia filiformis, L. — **vāri**, n. rain-water, dew, vapour &c., L. — **śab-dākhura-ja**, v. l. for *kharābhūṣṭuraka*, q. v. — **āya**, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 18, Kāś.) 'resting or dwelling in the air,' N. of a Jina, Gal.; (cf. *-santa*). — **śarīra**, n. a celestial body, W. — **śarīrin**, mfn. gifted with an ethereal body (cf. *-mūrti-mat*), Mn. iv, 243. — **śvāsa**, m. wind, air, L. — **sama**, m., N. of a Buddha, L.; (cf. *-śaya*). — **sanmūṭha**, mfn. produced in the sky, ethereal, W. — **sambhava**, mfn. id., W.; (ā), f. spikenard (= *ākāśa-māyā*), L. — **sarpapa**, m., N. of a Buddha, L.; (am), n. gliding through the air, W. — **sindhu**, m. (cf. *-camasa*) N. of the moon, L. — **sūci**, f. 'a needle pricking the air,' i.e. one who continually makes mistakes (as a grammarian), Kāś. & Gaṇar. on Pāṇ. ii, 1, 53. — **stāni**, f. 'having the atmosphere for its breast,' N. of the earth, L. — **sphaṭika**, m. 'aerial crystal,' N. for the sun- and moon-gem (*sūrya-kānta* and *candra-k*); cf. *ākāśa-sph*°, L. — **hara**, mfn. (in arithm.) having a cypher for its denominator (as a fraction). **Khātman**, mfn. having the air as one's nature, W. **Khāpagā**, f. 'a stream in the air,' N. of the Ganges, L. **Khāpāra**, ās, m. pl., N. of a people, Romakas. **Khōlka**, m. sky-meteor, W.; a planet, W.; (cf. *kha-kh*). **Khōl-muka**, m. the planet Mars, L.; (cf. *gaganblm*°).

Khe, loc. of 3. *kha*, in comp. — **gamaṇa**, m. 'moving in the air,' a kind of gallinule (= *kāla-kantā*), L. — **cara**, mfn. moving in the air, flying, MBh.; R. &c.; (as), m. a bird, MBh.; Nal.; any aerial being (as a messenger of the gods), MBh. i; a Gandharva, iii; a Vidyā-dhara, BHP. x, 82, 8; Kathās. lii, lxxv; a Rakshas, R. iii, 30, 37; a planet; (hence) the number 'nine'; quicksilver, L.; N. of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. (in music) a particular Murchanā; (ī), f. with *siddhi* or *gati*, the magical power of flying, Kathās. xx, 105; Sarvad. ix &c.; Durgā, MBh. iv, 186; a Vidyā-dhara, Rudray.; a particular Mudrā or position of the fingers; an ear-ring or a cylinder of wood passed through the lobe of the ear, W.; (am), n. green vitriol; **-tā**, f. the magical power of flying, Sarvad. ix; **-tva**, n. id., Kathās. iii, 49; *°rādhara*, green vitriol, Npr.; *°rānna*, n. a particular dish made of rice. — 1. **-ta**, m. 'moving in the air,' a planet; the ascending node or Rāhu, W.; **-karman**, n. calculation of the motion &c. of planets; **-pīṭha-māla**, f. **-bodha**, m., **-bhūṣhaṇa**, n., N. of astronomical works. — **pari-bhrama**, mfn. flying about in the air, R. i, 2, 14. — **āya**, mfn. (cf. *kha-s*) lying in the air, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 18, Kāś. — **sara**, for *vesara*, q. v., L.

खक्ख khakkh, v. l. for *√kakh* (to laugh), q. v., Dhātup. v, 6.

खक्खट khakkhaṭa = *kakkh*° (q. v.), hard, solid, L., Sch.; harsh (as sound), Divyāv. xxxvi.

खक्खर khakkhara, as, m. (?), a beggar's staff, Buddh.; (cf. *hikkala*.)

खग kha-ga, &c. See 3. *kha*.

खगोड khagoda, as, m. a kind of reed (Saccharum spontaneum), W.

Khaggada, as, m. id., L.

खंकर kham-kara. See 3. *kha*.

Khaṅkhaṇa, as, m. = *kham-kara*, Gal.

खह khaṅkha, as, m., N. of a minister of king Bālāditya, Rājāt. iii, 483; 497; 522 ff.

खण्ण *khāṅkhāṇa*, sec *khām-kara*; (ā), f. the tinkling sound (of a bell &c.), W.

Khāṅkhāra = *khām-kara* (q.v.), L.

खण्ण *khāṅgā*, for *khāḍgā*, q.v.

खण्णह *khāṅgāha* = *khōṅg°*, q.v., Gal.

खच् *khac*, cl. 1. P. °*cati* (only p. p. °*cat*), to come forth, project (as teeth), Kathās. xxiii; xxvi: cl. g. P. *khacāti*, to be born again, Dhātup. xxxi, 59; to cause prosperity, ib.; to purify, ib.: cl. 10. P. *khacayati*, to fasten, bind, ib. xxv, 84.

Khacita, mfn. prominent (?), Dhūrtas; (ifc. or with instr.) inlaid, set, studded (e.g. *mayi-kā*, inlaid with jewels), MBh. vii; xiii; Hariv.; Megh. &c. (= *karambita*, 'combined with,' L.)

खञ् *khaj*, cl. 1. P. °*jati*, to churn or agitate, Dhātup. vii, 57.

Khāja, as, m. stirring, agitating, churning, Car.; contest, war (cf. *krīt*, &c.), Naigh. ii, 17; a churning stick, MBh. xii, 7784; Suśr.; a ladle, spoon, L., Sch.; (ā), f. a churning stick ('a poker,' Sch.), MBh. iv, 231; a ladle, L.; the hand with the fingers extended, L.; churning, stirring, W.; killing, L. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing the tumult or din of battle (Indra), RV. vi, 18, 2; vii, 20, 3; viii, 1, 7. — **m-karā**, mfn. id., RV. i, 102, 6; TBr. ii, 7, 15, 6.

Khajaka, as, m. a churning stick, L.; (*ikā*), f. a ladle or spoon, L.

Khajapa, am, n. ghee or clarified butter, Up.

Khajāka, as, m. a bird, Up.; (ā), f. a ladle, L.

खञ्ज 1. *khañj*, cl. 1. P. *khañjati*, to limp, walk lame, Suśr. ii, 1, 76; Naish. xi, 107; [cf. Gk. *akōw*; Germ. *hinke*].

2. **Khāñj**, mfn. (nom. *khān*) limping, Vop. iii, 134.

Khāñja, mfn. (g. *kaḍārdī*) id., Mn.; Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; (with *pādena*, 'limping with one leg') Pān. ii, 3, 20, Kās.; (ā), f., N. of several metres (one consisting of 2 x 28 short syllables + 1 long and 30 short syllables + 1 long; another containing 30 short syllables + 1 long and 28 short syllables + 1 long; another containing 2 x 36 short syllables + 1 Anuphiacer). — **khēta**, m. the wagtail, L. — **khela**, m. id., L. — **carapa**, mfn. limping, lame, VarBrS. — **tā**, f. limping, lameness, Suśr.; Kād. — **tva**, n. id., Sāh. — **bāhu**, for *kanja*-° — **lekha**, for *-khela*, L. **Khāñjaka**, mfn. limping, L. **Khāñjana**, as, m. the wagtail (Montacilla alba), VarBrS.; Suśr. &c.; N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; (ā), f. a kind of wagtail, L.; (am), n. going lamely, L. — **rata**, n. the secret pleasures of the Yatis, cohabitation of saints, L. **Khāñjanakṛiti**, f. a kind of wagtail, L.

Khāñjanaka, as, m. the wagtail, VarBrS. vi, 1; (*ikā*), f. a kind of wagtail, L.

Khāñjara, mfn. g. *kaḍārdī* (Kās.)

Khāñjarīta, as, m. the wagtail, Yājñ. i, 174; Amar.; Caurap.; = *khāḍgā*°, L.; (ī), f. (in music) a kind of measure.

Khāñjarīta, as, m. the wagtail, Mn. v, 14; Divyāv. xxxiii; Suśr. i, 46, 62.

खञ्जार *khāñjāra*, m., N. of a man, g. *śivādi*.

Khāñjāla, as, m., N. of a man, ib.

खट 1. *khāṭ*, cl. 1. P. °*ṭati*, to desire, Dhātup.

खट 2. *khāṭ*, ind. a particle of exclamation, Tār. iv, 27.

खट *khāṭa*, as, m. phlegm, phlegmatic or watery humor (cf. *kapha*), L.; a blind well, VarBrS., Sch.; an axe, hatchet, chisel (*ṭāka*), L.; a plough, L.; a kind of blow ('the closed or doubled fist, as for striking,' W.), L.; grass (used to thatch houses; cf. *kaṭa*, *khāṭa*), L.; a fragrant kind of grass, L.; (ī), f. chalk, L. — **kaṭāhaka**, a spitting-box, Buddh. L. — **khāḍaka**, m. an eater, W.; a glass vessel, W.; a jackal, W.; an animal, W.; a crow, W.

Khāṭaka, as, m. a go-between, negotiator of marriages (cf. *ghāṭaka*), L.; the half-closed hand (v. l. °*ṭika*), L.; the doubled fist of wrestlers, W.; (ā), f. a slap, Divyāv. xxvi; (*ikā*), f. chalk, Prab.; Gol.; AgP.; the external opening of the ear, L.; Andropogon muricatus, L. **Khāṭakā-mukha**, m. a particular position of the hand, Amar.; PŚarv. **Khāṭakā-vardhamāna**, m. id. **Khāṭakāśya**, m. id.

Khāṭika, v. l. for °*ṭika*, q.v.; (*ikā*), f.; see ib.

Khāṭinī, f. chalk, Bhpr. iii.

Khāṭya, mfn. fr. °*ṭa*, g. *gav-ādi* (Kās.)

खटकि *khāṭikī*, f. a side door, L.

खटखटाय *khāṭakhaṭāya* (onomat.), Ā. °*ṭa*-yate, to crackle, Mfich. i, am.

खटिनी *khāṭinī*. See *khāṭa*.

खटु *khāṭu* = °*ṭa*, the fist, Divyāv. xiii.

खटुकी *khāṭukī*, f. (perhaps = *khāṭṭikī*) one of the eight Kulas (with Śāktas).

खटू *khāṭū*, ūs, m. or f. (?), an ornament worn on the wrist or ankle, W.

खटू *khāṭṭi*, cl. 10. P. °*ṭayati*, to cover, screen, Dhātup. xxxii, 88.

खटू *khāṭṭa*, mfn. sour, Gal.; (ā), f. for *khāṭvā*, q.v. **Khāṭṭāṅga**, see ib. **Khāṭṭāsa**, m. 'eating sour food' (?), the civet or zebet cat (Vivera Zibetha), L.; (ī), f. id., L.; another animal, L. **Khāṭvara**, mfn. sour, Gal.; (as), m., N. of a man, g. *śubhrādi* (Kās.)

खट्टन *khāṭṭana*, as, m. a dwarf, L.

Khāṭṭeraka, mfn. dwarfish, short of stature, L.

खट्टास *khāṭṭāsa*, for °*ṭāsa*. See *khāṭṭa*.

खट्टि *khāṭṭi*, is, m. a bier (the bed on which the corpse is carried to the pile), L.

खट्टिक *khāṭṭika*, as, m. a butcher, hunter, fowler, one who lives by killing and selling game, L.; the cream on buffalo-milk, L.; (ā), f. for *khāṭvika*, q.v.; (ī), f. a woman who sells meat, Kālac.

खट्टेक *khāṭṭeraka*. See *khāṭṭana*.

खट्ट्य *khāṭṭya*. See *khāṭa*.

खट्टुका *khāṭṭukā*, f. a small bedstead, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 48, Kās.

Khāṭvaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to make into a bed or couch, Śis. ii, 77.

Khāṭvā, f. a bedstead, couch, cot, Kauś.; Mn. viii, 357 &c. (*khāṭvāni samārūḍha*, lying on the sick-bed, MBh. v, 1474 = xii, 10599); a swing, hammock, L.; a kind of bandage, Suśr.; N. of a plant (*kola-simbī*), L. — °*nga* (*°vān*), m. n. 'a club shaped like the foot of a bedstead, i.e. a club or staff with a skull at the top (considered as the weapon of Śiva and carried by ascetics and Yogins), Gaut.; VarBrS.; Mālatim. v, 4; Kathās.; (as), m. the back-bone, Gal.; N. of a plant, ib.; wood from a funeral pile, W.; N. of a king of the solar line, MBh. i, 2109; VP. (v. l. *khāṭvāṅgada*); BhP. ii, xi; (= Dilpa) Hariv. 808 & BhP. ix; N. of an attendant in the retinue of Devī; (ī), f. N. of a plant, Gal.; of a river, Hariv. 5329; *-dhara*, m. 'staff-bearer,' N. of Śiva, BhP. iv, 19, 20; *-dhāra*, m. id., Hariv. 10680; *-nāmika*, f. 'named after the *khāṭvāṅga*,' N. of a plant (resembling Plectranthus), L.; *-bhṛit*, mfn. one who bears the *khāṭvāṅga* staff, Mn. xi, 105, Sch.; (ā), m., N. of Śiva, L.; *-vana*, n., N. of a forest, Hariv. 4171; *-śūla*, mfn. bearing the weapons called *khāṭ* and *śūla*, Hcat. — °*nga*-ka (*°vān*), m. = °*nga*, Hcat. — °*ngin* (*°vān*), mfn. one who bears the *khāṭvāṅga* staff, Mn. xi, 105; (ī), m. Śiva, Bālar. ii, 34. — **taṭa**, loc. ind. under the bedstead, Hit. — °*pluta* (*°vāp*), mfn. 'mounted on a bed,' low, vile, iniquitous ('silly, stupid,' W.), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 26, Kās. — **bhāra**, m. a load consisting of bedsteads, g. *vaṇṣādi*. — °*rūḍha* (*°vār*), mfn. = °*vāp*pluta, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 26, Kās.; g. *pravṛddhādi*.

Khāṭvākā, f. ifc. for °*vā*, a bedstead, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 49, Kās.

Khāṭvikā, f. a small bedstead, ib. 48, Kās.

Khāṭviya, Nom. P. to treat as a bedstead, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 2, Vārt. 22.

खट *khāṭ*, cl. 10. P. *khāṭayati*, to divide, break, Dhātup. xxxii, 44; (cf. *khāṇḍ*.)

Khāṭa, as, m. (g. *madhu-ādi*) dividing, breaking, L.; buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices, Car. vi, 9; Suśr. i, vi; N. of a man, g. *śivādi*; (as, am), m. n. (= *khāṭa*) a kind of small grass, straw, L.; (ā), f. (= *khāṭi*) chalk, L. — **vat**, mfn. fr. *khāṭa*, g. *madhu-ādi*. **Khāṭōnmattā**, f., N. of a woman, g. *śubhrādi*.

Khāṭaka, am, n. a bolt or pin, KātyŚr. xiv, 3, 12, Sch. (= *sthānu*); (*ikā*), f. (= *khāṭikā*) chalk, L.

Khāṭika, g. *sutāṅgamādi*.

खटकि *khāṭikī* = *khāṭakī*°, L.

खटण्ड *khāṭaṇḍa*, for *shāḍ-aṇḍa*, q. v.

खटतू *khāṭatū*, ūs, m. = *khāṭū*, L.

Khāṭukā, f. id. (v. l. for *khāḍḍukā*).

Khāṭū, ūs, f. (?) id., Up., Sch.; = *khāṭṭi*, ib.

खटूर *khāṭūra*, ?, AV. xi, 9, 16; m., N. of a man, g. *śubhrādi* (*khā-dūra*, Gaṇar. 220).

खट्ट *khāṭḍa*, as, m. (fr. *khāṭ* for *khāṇḍ*?) a sword, scymitar, MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās.); a large sacrificial knife, W.; a rhinoceros, MaitrS. iii, 14, 21 = VS. xxiv, 40 (*khāṭḍa*); Śaṅkṣh. r.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a rhinoceros-horn, L.; a Pratyeka-buddha (so called because he is a solitary being like a rhinoceros; cf. *eka-cara* & *-cārīn*), L.; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2569; of the son of a merchant, Kathās. lvi, 151; (am), n. iron, L. — **kośa**, m. the sheath of a sword, scabbard, L.; Scirpus maximus, L. — **grāhīn**, m. 'a sword-bearer,' a particular dignitary, Hcar. — **carma-dhara**, m. a soldier armed with a sword and shield, W. — **jvalanā**, f., N. of a female Kimpura, Kāraṇḍ. i. — **dṛih**, *-dṛih*, mfn. grasping a scymitar, W. — **dha-ra**, m. a swordsman, W.; N. of a soldier, Kathās. — **dhārā**, f. a sword-blade, R. ii, 23, 35; *-vratā*, n. (= *asi-dhārā-v*) any extremely difficult task.

— **dhenu**, f. a female rhinoceros, L.; (= *asi-dh*°) a small knife, Rājat. viii, 3345. — **pattra**, m. (cf. *asi-p*°) 'sword-leaved,' Scirpus maximus (= *-kośa*), L.; (am), n. the blade of a sword, W.; *-vana*, n. 'a forest having swords for leaves,' N. of a hell, R. (ed. Bomb.) iii, 53, 20. — **pāṇi**, mfn. sword in hand, W. — **pāta**, m. = *-prahāra*, Kathās. — **pātra**, n. a vessel (formed of buffalo's horns) being a large salver or charger on which the sacrificial knife is laid, W. — **pidhāna**, n. the sheath of a sword; scabbard, L. — **pidhānaka**, n. id., L. — **putrikā**, f. (= *asi-p*°) a small sword, knife, L. — **prahāra**, m. a sword-cut, Kathās. — **phala**, n. = *-dhārā*, L. — **ban-dha**, m. a kind of artificially-formed verse, Sāh. — **maṇi**, m. an excellent sword (one of the royal insignia), Divyāv. xii. — **mayā**, mfn. consisting of swords, Kathās. cix, 110. — **māṇsa**, n. = *khāḍgā-miśa*, q. v., W. — **mālā-tantra**, n., N. of a work. — **roman**, m. 'sword-haired,' N. of the charioteer of Jālamdhara, PadmaP. — **lekha**, f. a row of swords, W. — **vat**, mfn. armed with a sword, MBh. iii, 10963. — **vidyā**, f. swordmanship, Kathās. — **śimbī**, f. 'sword bean,' French bean, L. — **sakha**, mfn. 'having a sword for one's friend,' armed with a sword, Mudr. — **sādman**, n. = *-pidhāna*, Gal. — **senā**, m., N. of a man, Vāsant. — **haṣta**, mfn. = *-pāṇi*, Vet.; (ā), f., N. of a female attendant in the retinue of Devī. **Khāḍgaghāta**, m. a sword-cut, W. **Khāḍgādhāra**, m. 'sword-holder,' scabbard, W. **Khāḍgābhīhata**, mfn. cut or struck with a sword, W. **Khāḍgāmīśa**, n. rhinoceros-flesh, Mn. iii, 272; Yājñ. i, 259. **Khāḍgāhva**, m. 'named after a sword,' a rhinoceros, Suśr. i, 6, 10.

Khāḍgaṭa, as, m. a large kind of reed (Saccharum spontaneum, *bṛihat-kīśa*), L.

Khāḍgarīta, as, m. a sword-blade, L.; one who moves the feet backwards and forwards on the edge of a red-hot sword (as a penance), L. (v. l. *khāñjar*°).

Khāḍgi (for °*ḍgin*). — **dhenukā**, f. a female rhinoceros, Kād. — **māra**, m. Scirpus maximus, L.

Khāḍgika, as, m. a swordsman, L.; (= *khāṭṭika*) a butcher, vender of flesh-meat, L.; (= *khāṭṭika*) the cream of buffalo's milk, L.

Khāḍgin, mfn. armed with a sword, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (ī), m. Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1157; a rhinoceros, R. i, 26, 14; Suśr. i, 46, 88 & 97; Kād.; N. of Mañjuśrī (cf. *khāḍga*, 'a Pratyeka-buddha'), L.

Khāḍgika, as, m. a sickle, small scythe, L.

खटुका *khāṭḍukā* = *khāṭukā*, L.

खण *khāṇa*, as, m. the backbone, Gal.

खणखणाय *khāṇakhaṇāya* (onomat.), Ā. °*yate*, to utter or give out any peculiar sound, tick, tinkle, crack, &c., BhP. v, 2, 5; VārP. Intro.

Khāṇakhaṇyita, mfn. tinkling &c., Kād.; Hcar. **Khāṇatkhāṇi-kṛita**, mfn. caused to crack or tinkle, Mear. v, 1.

खण्ड *khāṇḍ*, cl. 1. Ā. °*ṇdate*, to break, divide, destroy, Dhātup. viii, 31; cl. 10. P. *khāṇḍayati*, to break, tear, break into pieces, crush,

cut, divide, Pañcat.; Bhaṭṭ. (aor. *acakhaṇḍat*); to destroy, remove, annihilate, Rājāt. v, 281; Naish. v, 4; to defeat, conquer, Bhaṭṭ. xii, 17; to refute; to interrupt, disturb, R. iii, 14, 14; Kathās.; to disregard (an order), Rājāt. vi, 229; Kathās. xxiv, 79; 'to disappoint, deceive, cheat,' see *khaṇḍita*.

Khaṇḍa, m. (ān) broken, having chasms or gaps or breaks, Suśr.; VarBrS.; Pān. ii, 1, 30, Kās.; deficient, defective, crippled (cf. *shaṇḍa*), Ap. Saṅkṣ. xvi, 18, 18, Sch.; (in comp. or fric., Pān. ii, 2, 38, Pat.); not full (as the moon), KātyŚr., Sch.; Subh.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. (g. *ardhacādi*) 'a break or gap,' cf. *ke-dāra-kh*; a piece, part, fragment, portion, R.; Suśr.; Megh. &c. (*indoh kh* or *tārādhipa-kh*) [cf. also *khaṇḍendu*] 'the crescent,' Prasannar.; treacle or molasses partially dried, candied sugar, Bhpr.; Naish.; Sāh.; a section of a work, part, chapter (e.g. of AitBr.; KenUp. &c.); a continent, Gaṇit.; (in alg.) a term in an equation, Gaṇit.; a party, number, multitude, assemblage, MBh. (sometimes not to be distinguished from *shaṇḍa*); R. i, 30, 15 &c. (ifc. m. or n., cf. Kās. on Pān. iv, 2, 38 & 51); (*as*), m. a flaw in a jewel, L.; a calf with horns half grown, Gal.; (in music) a kind of measure; (*ās*), m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. *shaṇḍa*), VarBrS.; (*am*), n. a variety of sugar-cane, W.; black salt (*viḍ-lavaṇa*), L.; (cf. *uttara*, *karka*, *kāla*, *kāsi*, *śrī*, *śilā*.) — **khaṇḍā**, f. a particular kind of tale ('a tale or story divided into sections,' W.), L. — **kanda**, n., N. of a bulbous plant, L. — **kāpālika**, m. an inferior Kāpālika ascetic, Kathās. exxi, 6 & 13; N. of a teacher (?). — **kāra**, m. one who makes candied sugar, R. ii. — **kāvya**, n. a defective or minor poem (i.e. one not on any heroic or sacred subject, and having only one topic, like Megh., Caurap. &c.). Sāh. — **kushmāṇḍaka**, n. a particular electuary, Bhpr. — **khaṇḍā**, f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2638. — **khāṭṭaka**, **khāḍaka**, vv. ll. for *khāḍyaka* = *khāḍya*, q. v., Comm. on VarBr. — **khāḍya**, m. dainty, nice thing, Hariv. 8445; Bhpr.; (*am*), n., N. of an astronomical Karaṇa (vv. ll. *khāṭṭaka*, *khāḍaka*), VarBr., Sch.; *karaṇa*, n. id., ib. — **giri**, m., N. of a mountain, Buddh. — **ja**, m. treacle, candied sugar (= *guḍa*, *yavāsa-sarkarā*), L. — **tā**, f. the being divided, division. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **deva**, m., N. of an author of a Comm. on Jaini. (called Bhaṭṭa-dīpikā) and of another work (called Mīmāṃsā-kaustubha). — **dravya**, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — **dhārā**, f. shears, scissors, L.; a kind of dance or air in music (?), Vikr. — **pattra**, n. a bundle of various leaves, W. — **paraśa**, m. 'cutting (his foes) to pieces with an axe,' Śiva; Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu. — **paraśu**, m. (= *paraśu*) Śiva, L.; Paraśu-rāma, L.; Rāhu, L.; an elephant with a broken tusk, L.; a spreader of unguents or fragrant powders &c., L.; a drug (commonly *khaṇḍāmalaka*), L. — **paka**, m. syrup prepared with spices, Bhpr. — **pāpi**, m., N. of a prince (v. l. *daṇḍ*). — **pāla**, m. a seller of sweetmeats, confectioner, L. — **pralaya**, m. partial destruction of the universe (all the spheres beneath Svarga or heaven being dissolved), W.; the dissolution of the bonds of friendship, quarrel (for *prahaya*?), W. — **prasasti**, f., N. of a poem attributed to Hanūmat (an older N. for the play called after him). — **prastāra**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **phana**, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. — **maṇḍala**, n. 'incomplete sphere,' a segment of a circle, W.; (mfn.) not full or round, gibbous, W. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of pieces, W. — **mātrī**, f. a kind of song, Sāh. — **modaka**, m. = *ja*, L. — **raksha**, m. superintendent of wards, Jain.; Inscr. — **rasa**, m. (in rhet.) a partial Rasa (= *saṃcārī*), Sāh. — **lavaṇa**, n. black salt, L. — **lekha**, m. (= *khaṇḍa-lekha*) a wagtail, Gal. — **vataka**, m. n., N. of a village or town, Kathās. xxiv. — **vikṛitī**, f. candied sugar, W. — **sarkarā**, f. candied sugar, sugar in pieces, Suśr. — **śas**, ind. in pieces, by pieces, bit by bit, piece by piece, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; 'śaḥ / *kṛī*, to divide or cut into pieces, Pañcat.; 'śo / *gmi* or *bhū* or *yā*, to be divided or cut into pieces, fall into pieces, Pañcat.; VarBrS.; Kathās. — **śukhā**, f., N. of a creeper (cf. *kāṇḍa*), L. — **śilā**, f. 'unsteady in conduct,' an unchaste wife, L. — **sāra**, m. = *ja*, L. — **sphuṭa-pratisaṃskaraṇa**, n. repairing of dilapidations, Divyāv. i; (Pāli) *ṇḍa-phulla*.) — **Khaṇḍābhra**, n. scattered clouds, L.; a bite or impression of the teeth in amorous sport, L. — **Khaṇḍāmalaka**, n. myrobalan cut up into small pieces (used as a medicine), L. — **Khaṇḍāmra**, n. id., L. — **Khaṇḍāli**, f.

a measure for oil, W.; a pond, W.; a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity, W. — **Khaṇḍendu**, m. 'defective moon,' the crescent, Hcat.; *maṇḍana*, m. 'having the crescent for his ornament,' Śiva, Rājāt. i, 280. — **Khaṇḍōbbhava**, **ōbbhūta**, m. = *khaṇḍa-ja*, Gal. — **Khaṇḍoshṭha**, m. a particular disease of the lips, ŚārngS. i, 7, 74.

Khaṇḍaka, mfn. ifc. breaking to pieces, destroying, removing, rendering ineffectual, W.; (*as*), m. (g. *riyādi*) a fragment, part, piece, Śūryas.; Kathās. xxiv, 121; treacle or molasses, candied sugar, Hariv. 8445 (v. l.); one who has no nails ('pared or clipped finger nails,' W.), L.; a kind of dance or tune (?), Vikr.; for *kandhaka* (N. of a metre), q. v.; (*ikā*), f. ? ('a piece of wood,' NBD.), Pān. iii, 4, 51, Kās.; a piece, Divyāv. ii; a section of a work; a kind of air or tune, W.; (*am*), n. (= *khaṇḍa*) a term in an equation, Gaṇit. — **Khaṇḍakālū**, **luka**, n. an esculent root, sweet potato, L.

Khaṇḍana, mfn. ifc. breaking, dividing, reducing to pieces, destroying, annihilating, removing, Gīt.; (*am*), n. the act of breaking or cutting or dividing or grinding, Hit.; hurting, injuring (esp. with the teeth), Pañcat.; Kathās. ciii; Gīt.; Caurap.; interrupting, disappointing, frustrating, Mālav.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c.; refuting (in argument), W.; cheating, deceiving, Ragh. xix, 21; Hit.; rebellion, opposition, W.; = *khaṇḍana-khaṇḍa-khāḍya*, Naish. vi, 113; (*ā*), f. discarding, dismissal, Sāh. — **kāra**, m. 'author of the work called *khaṇḍana* (*khaṇḍa-khāḍya*),' N. of Harsha. — **kṛit**, m. id. — **khaṇḍa-khāḍya**, n., N. of a work on logic by Harsha. — **rata**, n. skilful in cutting or destroying, destructive, W.

Khaṇḍaniya, mfn. to be broken or divided, Pañcat.; destructible, W.; refutable, W.

Khaṇḍara, (g. *asmādi*) a sweetmeat, Bhpr. ii; (*khaṇḍava*) Car. vi, 16.

Khaṇḍala, m. n. (g. *ardhacādi*) a piece, L. — **Khaṇḍava**, *as*, *am*, m. n. (cf. *khaṇḍ*)?, L.; (*as*), m. for *ṇḍara*, q. v.

Khaṇḍika, *as*, m. 'one who learns section by section of a work,' pupil ('a sugar-boiler, sugar-baker,' NBD.), Pān. iv, 2, 45; g. *purahitādi*; peace, Car. i, 27 (*khaṇḍika*); the amplit, L. — N. of a man, ŚBr. xi; Pān. iv, 3, 102; (*shaṇḍika*) MaitrS.; m. pl. N. of a people, Pān. iii, 2, 115, Vārtt. 1, Pat.; (*ā*), f., see *ṇḍaka*. — **Khaṇḍikopādhyaḥ**, m. a teacher of *khaṇḍika* pupils, Pān. i, 1, 1, Vārtt. 13, Pat.

Khaṇḍita, mfn. (g. *tārakādi*) cut, torn, broken in pieces, scattered, dispersed, destroyed, removed, Vikr.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Prab.; Hit.; injured (esp. by the teeth), Pañcat.; broken as allegiance, disobeyed against, rebelled; refuted, controverted; disappointed, betrayed, abandoned (as a lover), Ragh. v, 67; Megh.; Sānti.; (*ā*), f. a woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, Sāh. — **vigraha**, mfn. 'one whose body is injured, maimed, mutilated, Kir. v, 43. — **vṛitta**, mfn. one whose manner of life is dissolute, Mfrc. ii. — **Khaṇḍitāsanya**, mfn. having the hopes disappointed, frustrated, W.

Khaṇḍin, mfn. 'annihilating, removing,' see *yaśaḥ*; consisting of pieces, W.; divided, comminuted, W.; (*ī*), m. the wild kidney-bean (*vanamudga*), L.; a N. of Harsha (cf. *khaṇḍana-kāra*), ŚSāmkar.; (*inī*), f. 'having continents,' the earth, L.

Khaṇḍiman, *ā*, m. defectiveness, g. *prithv-ādi*.

Khaṇḍika, *as*, m., see *ṇḍika*.

Khaṇḍi, *√kṛī*, to divide or break into small pieces, cut up, tear to pieces, Ragh. xvi, 51; Pañcat.

Khaṇḍiya, mfn. fr. *ṇḍa*, g. *ukarādi*.

Khaṇḍira, *as*, m. a kind of kidney-bean, L.

Khaṇḍu, ? ('a kind of sugar,' W.), g. *arihaṇḍi*; (cf. *khaṇḍava*).

Khaṇḍerāya, *as*, m., N. of an author.

Khaṇḍya, mfn. to be broken or divided, fragile, destructible, W.; to be destroyed or removed, Bhaṭṭ. xii, 17 (*a*, neg.)

खणखण khaṇvakhā, f. (an onomat. word) 'one who croaks,' a female frog, AV. iv, 15, 15; (cf. *khaṇvakhā*).

खतमाल kha-tamāla, &c. See 3. *khā*.

खत khatta, *as*, m., N. of an astronomer.

खुत्ता, m. id.

खद khad, cl. 6. P. *khaḍati* (pr. p. *khaḍāt*), to be steady or firm or solid, ŚBr. i, 4, 7, 10; to strike, hurt, kill, Dhātup. iii, 13; (for *√khād*) to eat, ib.

Khadana, *am*, n. juice, Gal.

Khadā, f. a hut, stable (?), a natural cavern (?), Kauś. — **Khadikā**, *ās*, f. pl. fried or parched grain, L.; (cf. *khājika*).

Khadirā, *as*, m. Acacia Catechu (having very hard wood, the resin of which is used in medicine, called Catechu, Khayar, Terra japonica), RV. iii, 53, 19; AV.; TS. &c.; N. of Indra, L.; the moon, L.; N. of a nian, g. *arādā*; (*ā*), f. a sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*; 'a kind of vegetable,' NBD.), L.; (*ī*), f. id., L. — **kupa**, m. the fruit time of the Khadira tree, g. *pilo-ādi*. — **cañcu**, m. 'having a beak hard like Khadira wood,' N. of a bird (= *vañjulaka*), VarBrS. — **ja**, mfn. made from Khadira wood. — **pat-trikā**, **pattri**, f. a sensitive plant (kind of *Mimosa*), L. — **bhū**, mfn. = *ja*. — **maya**, mfn. id. — **rasa**, m. the resin of the Acacia Catechu, Gal. — **vapa**, n. a Khadira forest, Pān. viii, 4, 5. — **vanika**, m., N. of a Buddhist Bhikṣu (vv. ll. *vanika*, *vanika*, *vanika*), Latit. — **vati**, f. 'overgrown with Khadira,' N. of a locality, g. *ajirādi*; Pān. vi, 1, 220, Kās. — **vanika**, &c., see *vanika*. — **varpa-paksha**, **varpa-parpa**, m. 'having wings or feathers of the colour of Khadira wood,' N. of a bird, Gal. — **varman**, m., N. of a king, VS. ix, 40, Sch. — **vāri**, n. = *rasa*, Suśr. — **sāra**, m. id., ib.; Pān. iii, 3, 17, Kās. — **svāmin**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **Khadirā-jira**, ? AV. viii, 8, 3. — **Khadirāśṭaka**, n. a dejection made of Catechu and seven other substances, L. — **Khadirōḍaka**, n. = *ra-sava*, Suśr. iv. — **Khadirōpama**, n. a kind of Mimosa (= *kadara*), L.

Khadiraka, *as*, m. (g. *riyādi*) N. of a mountain, Divyāv. xvii, xxx; (*ā*), f. lac (*lakṣhā*), L.

खदुर kha-dūra, *ōraka*, &c. See 3. *khā*.

Kha-dyota, *ōtaka*, &c. See ib.

खन khaṇ, cl. 1. P. *khaṇati* (impf. *dkha-nat*; perf. *cakhāna*, 3. pl. *cakhmān*, R. i; *ā. cakhne*, Pān. vi, 4, 98; pr. p. *ā. khaṇamāna*, RV. i, 179, 6; MBh. iii, 1897; Impv. *khaṇatā*, AitBr. [Pān. vii, 1, 44, Kās.]; Pot. *khaṇyāt* or *kha-yāt*, Vop.; Pass. *khaṇyate* [TS. vi; ŚBr. iii] or *kha-nate*, MBh. xii; R.; Pañcat.; inf. *khaṇitum*, Pañcat.), to dig, dig up, delve, turn up the soil, excavate, root up, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; to pierce (said of an arrow), Bhartṛ. (v. l.); Caus. *khaṇayati* (once *khaṇ*, R. ii, 80, 12), to cause to dig or dig up, ŚākhŚr.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *cikhaniṣati*, Pān. vi, 4, 42, Kās.; Intens. *cākhaniyate* or *cākhāyate*, Pān. vi, 4, 43; *cākhani* or *cākhāni*, Vop. [cf. *khāva*, *khāva*, *khāva*; Old Germ. *ginēm*, *ginēm*; Mod. Germ. *gähne*; Augl. Sax. *cina*, *cinan*; Lat. *cuniculus*, *canalis*.]

Khaṇā, mfn. digging, rooting up, AV. xvi, 1, 3 (cf. *mṛit-kh*); (*ī*), f. a mine, L. — **pāna**, m., N. of a prince (son of Aṅga and father of Divi-ratha), BhP. ix, 23, 6 (v. l. *an-āp*).

Khanaka, *as*, m. one who digs, digger, excavator, MBh. iii, 640; R.; a miner, L.; a house-breaker, thief, L.; a rat, L.; N. of a friend of Vidura, MBh. i, 579 f.; (*ī*), f. a female digger or excavator, Pān. iii, 1, 145, Pat.; iv, 1, 41, Kās.

Khanati, *īs*, m., N. of a man, Daś. iii.

Khanana, *am*, n. the act of digging or excavating, Daś.; Bhartṛ.; PSarv. &c.; digging into the earth, burying, PSarv.; Ragh. viii, 25, Sch.

Khananiya, mfn. to be dug, Bhaṭṭ. vi, 56, Sch.

Khanayitri, f. a spade, Pañcat.

Khaṇṭaka, mfn. dug up or unearthed with a spade, ApŚr. xvii, 26.

Khaṇi, mfn. (Uṇ.) digging or rooting up, AV. xvi, 1, 7; (*īs*), f. a mine (esp. of precious stones), Ragh. xvii, 66; xviii, 21; VarBrS. lxxx, 10; Vop.; a quarry, cave, W. — **netra**, m., N. of the prince Karamdhama, BhP. ix, 2, 25; (cf. *khaṇi-n*).

Khanika, *as*, m. (= *naka*) a house-breaker, thief, Gal.

Khanitri, *tā*, m. a digger, delver, RV. x, 97, 20; AV. iv, 6, 8; VS. xii, 100; Hit.

Khanitra, *am*, n. (Pān. iii, 2, 184) an instrument for digging, spade, shovel, RV. i, 179, 6; TāndyaBr.; Lāty.; Mn. &c.; (*ā*), f. id., R. (ed. Bomb.) i, 40, 27; (*as*), m., N. of a prince, VP.; BhP. ix, 2, 24; MārKp. cxviii, 9 & 20.

Khanitraka, *am*, n. a small shovel or scoop, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxi, 109; (*ikā*), f. id., L.

Khanitrima, mfn. (ān) produced by digging, RV. vii, 49, 2; *īrīma*, AV. i, 6, 4; v, 13, 9; xix, 2, 2.

Khanitvā, ind. p. having dug, Hit.

Khani (f. of *ṇa*, q. v.), **-netra**, m. (= *ni-n*)
N. of the prince Karamdhama, MBh. xiv, 70 f.
Khānya, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iii, 1, 123) coming from
excavations or ditches, TS. vii, 4, 13, 1.
Khā, mfn. digging (ifc., e. g. *kūpa*; *bisa-khā*),
Pān. iii, 2, 67.
Khātā, mfn. (Pān. vi, 4, 42) dug, dug up, ex-
cavated, RV. iv, 50, 3; SB. iii &c.; digged into
the earth, buried, MBh. xiii, 3089; torn, rent, W.;
m. a ditch, Hcat. i, 3, 921; n. (Naigh. iii, 23) a
ditch, fosse, moat, well, pond, SB. ix, 4, 3; Śākh-
Śr.; Pañcat.; Bhp. &c.; an excavation, cavern; dig-
ging a hole, W.; (ā) f. an artificial pond, L.; (cf.
deva-kh, *vishama-kh*, *sama-kh*, *siti-kh*).
— **bhū**, f. a moat, ditch, L. — **mūla**, mfn. anything
the root of which is dug up, AV. Paipp. xiii, 1, 5.
— **rūpa-kāra**, m. a potter, L.
Khātaka, m. a digger, delver, W.; a debtor (cf.
khādaka), L.; n. a ditch, moat, Bhp. vi, 12, 22;
Kathās.; Hcat. i, 5, 869; (*ikā*), f. a ditch, L.
Khātana, mfn., see *bhitti-kh*.
Khāti, is, f. digging, Pān. vi, 4, 42, Kās.
Khātri, tā, m. a digger, Cān.
Khātra, u. a spade, shovel, Un. iv, 161; a moat,
square or oblong pond, ib. (= *khānika*); a wood,
L.; a thread, L.; horror, L. — **khanana**, n. digging
holes in a wall or breaches, HP. ii, 170.
Khānaka, mfn. ifc. one who digs or digs out,
Mn. viii, 260; (cf. *kūpa*); m. a house-breaker,
thief, VarBrS. lxxxix, 9; (*ikā*), f. a ditch, Gal.
Khānam, ind. p. 50 as to dig, HP. ii, 376.
Khāni, is, f. a mine, Śatr. x, 112 (ifc.).
Khānika, n. an opening in a wall, breach, L.
Khānina, mfn., v. l. for *ṇila*, L.
Khānilla, mfn. a house-breaker, L.
Khānya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 123) anything that is
being digged out, Lāṭy. viii, 2, 44.
Khaya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 111; Bhāṭṭ.) to be
digged out, that can be digged, Nār. (Yājñ. ii, 156,
Sch.); ApŚr. xv, 1, Sch.; n. a ditch, L.
खपाग *kha-parāga*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.
खपरा, **-pushpa**, &c. See ib.
खम् *kham*, ind., g. *cādi* (v. l.)
खमणि *kha-maṇi*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.
खम्ब *khamb*, cl. i. P. *ṇati*, to go or move,
Dhātup. xi, 35 (v. l.)
खयोग *kha-yoga*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334, col. 3.
खर *khāra*, mf(ā)n. hard, harsh, rough,
sharp, pungent, acid (opposed to *myidū* and *śla-
kṣhā*), MBh.; R. &c.; solid (opposed to *drava*,
fluid), Pān. vii, 3, 69, Pat.; Kās. on Pān. li, 1, 35 &
iv, 2, 16; dense (clouds), R. vi, 87, 3; sharp, hot
(wind), Suśr. i, 20, 22; hurtful, injurious, cutting (as
speech or word), MBh.; R. &c.; sharp-edged, L.;
cruel, W.; (as) m. a donkey (so called from his
cry), KāṭyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a mule, L.; an os-
prey, L.; a heron, L.; a crow, L.; a thorny plant
(sort of prickly nightshade or perhaps *Alhagi Mau-
rurum*), L.; N. of a fragrant substance, Gal.; a
quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacri-
ficial vessels (cf. *śiṣṭāpa*), ŚBr. v, 1, 2, 15; xiv; AśvŚr.;
KāṭyŚr.; a place arranged for building a house upon,
N. of the 25th year of the sixty years' Bṛihaspati
cycle, VarBrS.; a Daitya or demon, L.; N. of the
Asura Dhenuka, Hariv. 3114; Bhp. ii, 7, 34; N.
of a Rakṣas slain by Rāma (younger brother of
Rāvaṇa), MBh. xiii, 15896; R.; Bhp.; Ragh.; N.
of an attendant [of the Sun (= Dharma), L.; of
Śiva, L.]; of a Rudra (?), Hariv. (v. l.); (*am*), ind.
in a sharp way, R. iii, 29, 9; (ā), f. Andropogon
serratus, L.; (ī), f. (Pān. iii, 2, 30, Siddh.) a she-
ass, Kathās. lxiii; 'a she-mule,' see *khari-vātsalya*;
N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh.
ix, 2624. — **kaptha** (*khārd*), m., N. of a mythical
being, Supar. xxiii, 4. — **kandūyana**, n. 'scrap-
ing or rubbing with a sharp object,' making worse
any evil, MBh. iii, 33, 66. — **kandūyita**, n. id.,
ib. (C). — **karni**, f. 'ass-eared,' N. of one of the
mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2644. — **kāsh-
hikā**, f. 'having hard wood,' *Sida cordifolia*, L.
— **kuṭi**, f. a barber's shop, L.; used also as an epi-
thet of a man, Pān. iv, 1, 3, Kār. (Pat.); v, 3, 98,
Vārt. i, Pat.; vi, 1, 103, Kār., Pat.; 204. Kās. — **ke-
ta**, m., N. of a Rakṣas, R. vi, 74, 4. — **kona**, m.
the francoline partridge, L. — **komala**, m. 'bracing
yet mild,' the month Jyāishṭha, L. — **kvāna**, m. =

— **kona**, W. — **kshaya**, m. = *-śāda*, Gal. — **gandha-
nibhā**, **-gandhā**, f. *Uraria Lagopodioides*, L.
— **grīha**, o. = *-geha*, L.; a tent, Gal. — **gsha**, n.
a stable for asses, L. — **go-yuga**, n. a pair of donkeys,
Pān. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 3, Pat. — **graha**, m. id., L.
— **ghātana**, m. 'destroying asses,' *Mesua ferrea*,
L. — **cchada**, m. 'sharp-leaved,' N. of a tree (= *bhūmi-saha*), Bhp. v, 5, 75; a kind of grass
(*ulūka* or *kundara*), L.; a kind of reed (*itkata*,
commonly *Olera*), L.; N. of a small shrub
(*kshudra-ghoṭi*), L. — **jaughā**, f., N. of one of
the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2640.
— **jru** (*ṛd*), mfn. sharp or quick in motion, RV.
x, 106, 7. — **nas**, m. 'sharp-nosed,' N. of a man,
Pān. v, 4, 118, Pat. — **nasa**, m. id., ib., Kās. &
Siddh.; Pān. viii, 4, 3, Kās. — **tara**, mfn. sharper,
very sharp, R. iii, 28, 1; N. of Jināsvara (who in
1024 A.D. overcame the Caitya-vāsins and founded
the *gaccha* of the Śvetāmbaras called after him).
— **tva**, n. the state of an ass, Hcat. — **tvac**, f. 'having
a rough bark,' N. of a plant (= *atambushā*), Bhp.
— **daṇḍa**, n. 'rough-stemmed,' the lotus, Bhp. iv,
6, 29. — **dalā**, f. 'sharp-leaved,' the opposite-leaved
fig-tree, L. — **dūshapa**, m. 'killing asses,' the thorn-
apple, L.; m. du. the two demons Khara and Dūsha-
na, R. iii, 23, 39; — **vadha**, m. slaughter of those
demons, N. of PadmaP. iv, 17. — **dhāra**, mfn. hav-
ing a harsh edge or one full of notches (like that of a
saw), Suśr. — **dhvapsin**, m. 'destroyer of the demon
Khara,' N. of Rāma, L. — **nakhara**, m. 'having
sharp claws,' N. of a lion, Pañcat. iii. — **nāda**, m. the
braying of an ass, W.; N. of a medical author, Bhp.
— **nādin**, mfn. braying like an ass, Pān. vi, 2, 80,
Kās.; m., N. of a man, g. *bāho-ādi*; of a Rishi,
Buddh. L.; (*inī*), f. a kind of perfume or drug, L.
— **nāla**, n. = *-danḍa*, Bhp. iii, 8, 19. — **pa**, m., N.
of a man, g. *naḍḍi*; (*ā*), m. pl. the descendants
of that man, g. *yaskādi*. — **patra**, m. 'sharp-leaved,'
a kind of Ocimum (*tulasi*) = *maruvaka* (another
kind of Ocimum), L.; a kind of cane, L.; a variety
of Kuśa grass, L.; Trophis aspera, Gal.; *Tectona
grandis* (v. l. *śara-p*), L.; (*ā*), f. a variety of the
fig-tree, L.; (*ī*), f. = *-parinī*, L.; the opposite-
leaved fig-tree, L. — **patrakā**, m. a variety of Ocim-
um, L. — **parinī**, f. 'sharp-leaved,' *Phlomis es-
culenta*, Bhp. v, 3, 297. — **pātra**, n. an iron pot,
L. — **pādāḍhya**, m. the elephant or foot apple, L.
— **pāla**, m. a wooden vessel, W. — **pushpa**, m.
a variety of Ocimum, Suśr. i, 46, 4, 11; (*ā*), f. id., L.
— **prāpa**, a particular vessel, Hcar. — **priya**, m.
'the donkey's friend,' a pigeon, L. — **majra**, mfn.
one who cleans very sharply (Śāy.), RV. x, 106, 7.
— **mañjari**, *ṛi*, f. *Achyranthes aspera* (*apāmār-
gā*), Suśr. iv, vi; Pañcat. — **mayūkha**, m. 'hot-rayed,'
the sun, Dhātup. — **mukhikā**, f. a kind of musical
instrument, Jain. Sch. — **yashṭikā**, f. 'rough-stem-
med,' N. of a plant, L. — **yāna**, n. vehicle drawn
by a donkey, donkey-cart, Mn. xi, 202. — **raś-
mi**, m. = *mayūkha*, L. — **roman**, m. 'having
rough hair,' N. of one of the Nāga chiefs inhabiting
hell, L. — **loman**, v. l. for *roman*, W. — **vallikā**,
f. = *gandha-nibhā*, L. — **vṛishabha**, m. a jackass,
Car. iv, 8. — **śabda**, m. 'harsh-voiced,' an osprey,
L.; the braying of an ass, W. — **śāka**, m. *Clerod-
endrum siphonanthus*, Bhp. — **śāla**, m. produced
in a donkey-stall, Pān. iv, 3, 35; (*ā*), f. a donkey-
stable, L. — **sāda**, m. swooning, fainting-fit, Gal.
— **soni**, m. an iron vessel, L. — **sonda**, m. id., L.
— **solla**, m. id., W. — **skandha**, m. 'having a rough
stem,' *Buchanania latifolia*, Bhp.; N. of a demon,
SaddhP.; (*ā*), f. Phoenix sylvestris, L. — **sparsa**,
mf(ā)n. sharp, hot (as wind), MBh. iii, 1, 396; Bhp.
i, 14, 16. — **svarā**, f. wild jasmine (*vana-mallikā*),
L. — **Kharāḡṇ**, m. = *ra-mayūkha*; — *tanaya*, m.
'son of the sun,' the planet Saturn, **Kharāḡari**,
f. Andropogon serratus, L. — **Kharāḡaka**, m., N.
of one of Śiva's attendants, L. — **Kharāḡānkura**,
m. lapis lazuli, L. (v. l. *kha-saddānkura-ja*).
Kharāḡika, v. l. for *ṛika*, q. v. — **Kharāḡika**, m.
an iron arrow (v. l. *ṛika*, q. v.), a pillow, L.; a
barber (*grāmāṇi*), L.; a razor-case, L. — **Kharāḡ-
vā**, f. = *ṛdhvā*, Bhp. v, 1, 78; *Celosia cristata*, L.;
= *aja-gandhā* or *karavi* (commonly *vanayamāni*),
L. — **Kharāḡyā**, f. 'donkey-faced,' N. of a sorceress,
Virac. xxii. — **Kharāḡvā**, f. the plant *aja-modā*, L.
Kharāḡshtra, n. sg. ass and camel, Yājñ. ii, 160.
Kharāḡita, n. behaviour of an ass, Kathās. lxiii.
Kharikā, f. powdered musk, L.
Kharita, as, m. the brother's son, Gal.
Kharim (in comp. for *ṛim*, acc. of *ṛi*, q. v.)

— **dhama**, mfn. 2, Pān. iii, 2, 30, Siddh.; (cf. *khā-
rim-dh*). — **dhaya**, mfn. ? drinking ass's milk, ib.;
(cf. *khārim-dh*).
Khari, f. of *ṇa*, q. v. — **khan**, m., N. of a man,
&c. (*ānas*), m. pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi* (Ga-
nar. 31). — **jaughā**, m., N. of a man, &c. (*ās*), m. pl.
his descendants, g. *upakādi*. — **vātsalya**, n. 'ma-
ternal love of a she-mule,' motherliness not wanted,
MBh. v, 4587. — **vishāna**, n. 'an ass's horn,' any-
thing not existing, Śāmkar. i, 8. — **vṛishha**, m. a
jackass (cf. *ṛa-vṛishhabha*), Pān. vi, 2, 144, Kās.
Khari-√bhū, to become acute (as a disease),
Car. vi, 18.
Kharya, mfn. fr. *ṛa*, g. *gav-ādi*.
खरखरटा *kharaṭa-kharaṭā*, ind. (onomat.)
only in comp. with *-√i*, *kṛi*, to make the sound
kharaṭa, Pān. v, 4, 57, Kās.
खरखस *khara-ṇas*, &c. See *khāra*.
खरनाय *kharaṇa-rāya*, as, m., N. of a son
of Śatānanda, Śaṅkaracetov. ii.
खरनाद *khara-nāda*, &c. See 1. *khāra*.
खरkhara, mfn. white, L.; foolish, idiotic,
Un.; harsh, cruel, ib.; desirous of improper or pro-
hibited things, L.; (*us*), m. a tooth, L.; a horse,
L.; Un.; pride, L.; love or Kāma (the god of love),
Un.; N. of Śiva, L.; (*us*), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 44, Vārt.)
a girl who chooses her own husband, Pān. Siddh.
खरोशी *kharaohī*, f. a kind of written cha-
racter or alphabet, Lalit. x, 29; *ṛoṭṭhi*, Jain.
खरखोद *kharkhoda*, a kind of magic, Rājat.
v, 238; (*khārkhoṭa*) Car. vi, 23.
खरगल *khargāla*, as, m., N. of a man, Tān-
dyaBr. xvii, 4, 3, Sch.; (*ā*), f. an owl or any similar
night-bird, RV. vii, 104, 17; Kaus.; (cf. *khṛig*).
खर्ज *kharij*, cl. i. P. *ṇati*, to creak (like a
carriage-wheel), KāṭyŚr.; to towship, treat
with respect or courtesy, Dhātup. vii, 54; to pain,
make uneasy, ib.; to cleanse, ib.
Kharija, mfn., Pān. vii, 3, 59, Kās.
Kharijā, f. a relish that provokes drinking, L.
Khariju, us, f. scratching, itching, itch, scab, L.;
a kind of insect, worm, L.; the wild date tree, L.
— **ghna**, m. 'itch-remover,' the thorn-apple, Gal.;
Cassia Alata or Tora (*cakra-marda*), Gal.
Kharijura, as, m. a kind of date, L.; (*am*), n.
silver, L. — **karna**, v. l. for *ṛjura-k*, q. v.
Kharijū, us, f. (= *ṇati*) itching, Un.; a kind of
insect, worm, Un. — **ghna**, m. (= *ṛju-gh*) the
thorn-apple, L.; Cassia Alata or Tora, L.; Calo-
tropis gigantea, L.
Kharijūra, m. Phoenix sylvestris, TS. ii, 4, 9, 2;
Kāth.; MBh. &c.; a scorpion, L.; N. of a man, g.
āśvādi; (*ī*), f. Phoenix sylvestris, VarBrS.; Kathās.
lxi; the wild date tree, L.; (*am*), n. the fruit of
Phoenix sylvestris, Kathās. lxi; (= *kharijura*) silver,
L.; yellow orpiment, L.; = *khala*, L.; the interior
part of a cocoa-nut, L. — **karna**, m., N. of a man,
g. *śivādi* (Kās.; Ganar. 216). — **pura**, n. the town
Khajurāho in Bundelkhand, Inscr. — **rasa**, m. the
juice or extract of the wild date or Tāḍi (used to
leaven bread and as an intoxicating liquor), W.
Kharijūra, m. a scorpion, Vasantar. xv, 8;
(*ikā*), f. a sweetmeat; (cf. *pinḍa*, *muni*).
Kharijūri, f. of *ṛa*, q. v. — **rasa-ja**, m. 'made
from the juice of the wild date,' a kind of sugar, Gal.
Kharijūla, m., N. of a man, g. *āśvādi* (Kās.).
Kharija, mfn., Pān. vii, 3, 59, Kās.
खर्द *khard*, cl. i. P. *ṇati*, to bite, sting,
sting venomously, Dhātup. iii, 23.
खर्पर *kharpāra*, as, m. a thief, L.; a rogue,
cheat, L.; the skull, L.; the half of a skull, W.; a
beggar's bowl or dish, L.; an umbrella or parasol,
L.; N. of a man, Virac. xviii; n. & (*ī*), f. a kind of
mineral substance (used as a collyrium), Bhp. v, 7,
145; 26, 118 & 232; (cf. *karpara*).
Kharpārikā, f. an umbrella, Gal.; = *ṛi*, L.
Kharpāri, f. of *ṛa*, q. v. — **tuttha**, n. a kind
of collyrium, L. — **rasaka**, n. id., L.
खर्पराल *kharpārāla*, as, m. (= *lander*) N.
of a plant, W.
खर्ब *kharb*, cl. i. P. *ṇati*, to go or move,

Dhātup. xi, 27; [cf. Old Germ. *hwarb*, *hwarf*, *hwarbu*, &c.; Goth. *bi-hwairba*, 'to go round.']

खर्बुजा *khārbūja*, *am*, n. (fr. the Pers. *خربوزه*, *khārbūza*), the water-melon, Bhpr. v, 6, 43 f.

खर्म *kharmā*, n. harshness, Vāsav. 288; = *pausha* (virility, for *paushya*?), L.; wove silk, Vāsav. 288.

खर्य *kharya*. See *khāra*.

खर्व *khare* (= *garv*), cl. 1. P. °*anti*, to be proud or haughty, Dhātup. xv, 73.

खर्व *khared*, mfn. (cf. *ā-*, *tri-*) mutilated, crippled, injured, imperfect, TS. ii, 5, 1, 7; low, dwarfish, L.; (*as*, *am*), m. n. a large number (either 10,000,000,000 [L.], or 37 cyphers preceded by 1, R. vi, 4, 59); (*as*), m. N. of one of the nine Nidhis or treasures of Kubera, L.; Rosa moschata, L. — **patrā**, f. 'having imperfect leaves', a kind of low shrub, L. — **vāsin**, mfn. being or abiding in a mutilated object, AV. xi, 9, 16. — **sākhā**, mfn. 'having small branches', dwarfish, small, L.

Khārvaka, mfn. (*khārvikā*) n. mutilated, imperfect, AV. xi, 9, 16; (*ikā*), f. (sch. *paurnamāstī*) not quite full (as the moon), Sch. on KātyŚr. &c. **Khārvita**, nfn. (anything) that has become dwarfish, Kathās. li, 1.

Khārvī-kṛta, mfn. made low, pressed down, Amar. 36, Sch.

खर्वट *khārvata*, m. (n., L.) a mountain village (= *karv*), BhP. i, 6, 11; iv, 18, 31; vii, 2, 14.

खर्वुरा *khārvurā*, f. N. of a thorny plant, L. **Khārvūrā**, f. id., Gal.

खल *khal*, cl. 1. P. °*lati* (Nir. iii, 10), to move or shake, Dhātup. xv, 38; to gather, ib.; (cf. *√khal*.)

खल *khāla*, *as*, m. (*am*, n., g. *ardharcādi*) a threshing-floor, granary, RV. x, 48, 7; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c.; earth, mould, soil, L.; place, site, L.; (*as*), m. contest, battle, Naigh.; Nir.; sediment or dregs of oil, Pāṇcat. ii, 53; (= *khaḍa*) butter-milk boiled with acid vegetables and spices, Suśr. i, vi; a mischievous man, Mṛicēh.; Cāṇ.; BhP.; Pāṇcat. &c.; the sun, L.; Xanthochymus pictorius (*tāmāla*), L.; the thorn-apple, L.; (*ā*), f. a mischievous woman, Amar.; N. of a daughter of Raudrāsya, Hariv.; Vāyup. ii, 37, 122; (*i*), f. sediment or deposit of oil, Car.; Bhartṛ. ii, 98. — **kula** (*khālā*), n. a low or base family, VarBr.; m. (= *kulattā*) Dolichos uniflorus, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 22; Kauś. — **jā**, mfn. produced on a threshing-floor, AV. viii, 6, 15. — **tā**, f. wickedness, villainy; filthiness, W. — **tula-parṇi**, f. (perhaps) N. of a plant, Kauś. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, W. — **dhāna**, °*nya*, n. a threshing-floor, L. (v.l. *khā-lādhāna*). — **yū**, mfn. (Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 175 & viii, 2, 4) 'one who cleans a threshing-floor', a sweeper, cleaner, Mehter or Ferash, L. — **prīti**, f. the friendship or favour of low or wicked persons, W. — **mālin**, mfn. garlanded with threshing-floors, PārGr. — **mūrti**, m. quicksilver, L. — **yaśā**, m. a sacrifice performed on a threshing-floor, Gobh. iv. — **samārga**, m. associating with bad company, W. **Khālājina**, g. *utkarādi*. **Khālājiniya**, mfn., ib. **Khālādhāna**, v.l. for *khāla-dh*°, q. v. **Khālādhārā**, f. a kind of cockroach, L. **Khālādhāni**, &c., see s. v. *khale*. **Khālōkti**, f. low or wicked language, abuse, W.

Khālāya, Nom. Ā. °*yate*, to act like a wicked person, Bhartṛ.

Khālī, *is*, m. sediment of oil or oil-cake, L.; = *druma*, Npr. — **druma**, m. (= *khalla*) Pinus longifolia, Npr.

Khālīn, mfn. one who possesses threshing-floors (said of Śiva), MBh. xiii, 172; (*inas*), m. pl., N. of a class of Dānavas, 7282 ff.; (*inī*), f. a multitude of threshing-floors, Pār. iv, 2, 51; Anethum graveolens, L.; Curculigo orchioides, L.

1. **Khālīna**, *as*, m., N. of a place (named after the Khālīs), MBh. xiii, 7288.

Khālī, ind. fr. °*la*, q. v. — **kāra**, m. ill-treatment, abusing, reviling, Kād.; Śāntis.; Kathās. — *√kṛi*, 'to reduce to sediment, crush', to hurt, injure, treat ill, Mṛicēh.; Kād.; Hcar.; Kathās.; (sometimes confounded with *khilī-√kṛi*). — **kṛiti**, f. = *kāra*, Kathās. xiii, 157.

Khale, loc. of °*la*, q. v. — **dhāni**, f. = *vālī*, L.

— **busam**, ind. at the time when the chaff is on the threshing-floor, at the threshing-time, g. *tishthadgvdī*. — **yavam**, ind. at the time when barley is on the threshing-floor, at the barley threshing-time, ib. — **vālī**, f. the post of a threshing-floor, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 13, 8; ĀśvŚr. ix, 7, 15; KātyŚr.; Nyāyam. x. **Khālāya**, mfn. being on a threshing-floor, VS. xvi, 33; MaitrS. ii; fit for a threshing-floor ('fit for oil-cake' &c.), Pāṇ. v, 1, 7; (*ā*), f. a multitude of threshing-floors, Pār. iv, 2, 50; N. of a woman, g. *tikādi* (v. l.) **Khālānga**, m., N. of a fish, Gal. **Khālāyā**, f., N. of a woman, g. *tikādi*.

खलखलाय *khalkhalāya* (onomat.), Ā. °*yate*, 7, Cāṇ.

खलति *khalti*, mfn. (g. *bhīmādi*; ifc. or in comp., g. *kaḍārādi*; *√khal*, Up.) bald-headed, bald, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr. &c.; (*is*), m. baldness, Śāy. on RV. vii, 102; (cf. *kulva*, *khālīṭa*, &c.)

Khālātika, *as*, m. the sun; Gal.; N. of a mountain, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 52, Vārtt. 4; Inscr.; (*am*), n., N. of a forest situated near that mountain, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 2, 52, Vārtt. 4.

खलिना 2. *khālīna*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (cf. *χαλινός*) the bit of a bridle, VarBrS. xiv, 22; xciii, 9. **Khālīna**, *am*, n. (g. *ardharcādi*), id., MBh. i, 7343; vi, 2293; Pāṇcat. iv, 6, 1; v, 11, 1.

खलिशा *khālīśa*, *as*, m. a kind of fish (Trichopodus Colisa, W.; or = *kaṅka-trota*, Esch. Kan-kila), L.; (v. l. *khālīśa*; cf. *khāṣeta*.)

Khālīśa, °*śaya*, *as*, m. id., L.

खलीना *khālīna*. See 2. *khālīna*.

खलु *khālu*, ind. (as a particle of asseveration) indeed, verily, certainly, truly, R.; Śak. &c.; (as a continuative particle) now, now then, now further, RV. x, 34, 14; TS. &c.; (as a particle in syllogistic speech) but, now, = Lat. *atque*, TBr.; ŚBr. &c.; (*khālu* is only exceptionally found at the beginning of a phrase; it is frequently combined with other particles, thus *dīha kh*°, *u kh*°, *val kh*°, *kh*° *val*, = now then, now further, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr. &c.; in later Sanskrit *khālu* frequently does little more than lay stress on the word by which it is preceded, and is sometimes merely expletive; it is also a particle of prohibition (in which case it may be joined with the ind. p. [*khālu kṛitvā*, 'desist from doing that'], Nir. i, 5 [also °*lam*]; Pāṇ. iii, 4, 18; Śiś. ii, 70); or of endorsement, conciliation, and inquiry, L.; *na khālu*, by no means, not at all, indeed not, R. &c.) — **tas**, ind. (= *khālu*) certainly, Samh. Up. v, 8.

खलुज *khāluj*, m. (*kha-luk*?) darkness, L.

खलुरेश *khāluresha*, *as*, m. a kind of wild quadruped, L.

Khālureshaka, *as*, m. id., W.

खलूरिका *khālūrīkā*, f. a parade, place for military exercise, L.; (cf. *khūrālī*.)

Khālūrī, f. id., Gal.

खलेश *khālēśa*, °*śaya*. See *khālīśa*.

खल्य *khālyā*, &c. See *khāla*.

खल्ल *khal* (= *√khal*), cl. 1. Ā. *khallate*, to shake, be loose, Suśr. ii, 15, 5.

Khalla, *as*, m. a little case or cap formed by rolling up paper &c. (used for holding any small articles of grocery), Suśr. i, vi; (= *khālva*) a mill, stone or vessel for grinding drugs, Bhpr.; a kind of cloth or clothes, L.; leather, leather garments, L.; a leather water-bag, L.; a canal, cut, creek, trench, L.; the Cātaka (kind of cuckoo), L.; n. a slender waist, L.; (*i*), f. shooting pain in the extremities, Car. i, 14, 21 & 28, 16; vi; Bhpr. vii, 36, 160 f.; (= *khālī*) Pinus longifolia, Npr.

Khālī, *is*, f. (= *kalī*) shooting pain in the extremities, Car. vi, 26.

Khālīta, mfn. slack (as a female breast), Bhpr.

खल्लालका *khallālaka*, m. (for °*lāt*, 'bald') N. of the first minister of king Bindu-sāra, Divyāv. xxvi, 456.

खल्लास *khallāsara*, the 10th Yoga (in astr.)

खल्लिका *khallikā*, f. a frying-pan, L.

खल्लिटा *khallīṭa*, mfn. (= *khālātī*) bald, L.

खल्लिशा *khallīśa*. See *khālīśa*.

खल्लिटा *khallīṭa* = °*līṭa*, L.

खल *khāla*, m. a kind of grain or leguminous plant, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. xiv; Kauś.; Gṛīhyās.; (= *khalla*) a mill or stone for grinding drugs, Bhpr. **Khālāyā**, f. = °*lyākā*, Gaṇar. 230.

खलट *khālvaṭa*, *as*, m. a severe cough, W.

खलल *khālala*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a school of the SV., Carap.

खलट *khālvaṭa*, mfn. (= *khallīṭa*) bald-headed, bald, Bhartṛ.; Kathās. lxi, 53 & 184. — **Chil-viya**, g. *kākatālādi* (Gaṇar. 195).

ख *khav* (cl. 9. P. *khaunāti* or *khunāti*), v. l. for *√kha*, Dhātup. xxxi, 59.

खवली *kha-vallī*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खशा *khaśa*, for *khāsa*, q. v.

खशय *kha-śaya*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खशीर *khaśīra*, *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 375 (v. l. *khāś*°).

खशेट *khaśeta*, *as*, m. = *khālīśa*, L.

Khāśera, *as*, m. id., Gal.

खशस *kha-śvāsa*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

ख *khāsh*, cl. 1. P. °*shati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 35; (cf. *√kash*.)

ख *khāsha*, *as*, m. (√*khan*, Up.) violence, oppression, Up.; anger, passion, ib.

ख *khāsa*, m. itch, scab, any irritating disease of the skin, L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people and of its country (in the north of India), Mn. x, 44; MBh.; Hariv.; AV. Pārīś. &c.; (*as*), m. a native of that country (considered as a degraded Kshatriya), Mn. x, 22; (*ā*), f. a kind of perfume (*murā*), L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (one of the wives of Kāśyapa and mother of the Yakshas and Rākshasas), Hariv. — **kanda**, m., N. of a bulbous plant, Npr. (v. l. °*nna*). — **grandha**, m. id., L. (v. l.) — **tila**, m. poppy (*khāskhaśa*), Bhpr. — **phala-khāra**, n. poppy-juice, opium, ib. — **bija**, n. = *tila*, ib. **Khāśātmaja**, m. 'born by Khāśā', a Rākshas, L.

खसम *kha-sama*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खसाक *khasāka*, v. l. for *khaśīra*.

खसालज *khasātmaja*. See *khāsa*.

खसिन्धु *kha-sindhu*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खसीक *khasika*, v. l. for *khaśīra*.

खसूचि *kha-sūci*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खसुम *khasuma*, *as*, m., N. of a Daitya (son of Vipracitti and Siphikā), Hariv. 2288; N. of a son of Kāṇṣika (or Viśvā-mitra), 1190.

खसस *khaskhaśa*, *as*, m. (= *khāsa-tīla*) poppy, L. — **rasa**, m. poppy-juice, opium, L. — **sāra**, m. id., Npr.

Khākhāsa, *as*, m. poppy, Bhpr. — **tila**, m. id., ib.

खस्तनी *kha-stanī*, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खा *khā*. See *√khan*, p. 337, col. 1.

खसस *khāskhaśa*. See *khaskhaśa*.

खगि *khāgi*, *is*, f., N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. i, 90.

Khāgikā, f. id., ib. 342.

खानिक *khājika*, *as*, m. = *khādikā*, L.

खान्जर *khānjāra*, *as*, m. patr. fr. *khānj*°, g. *tivādi*.

Khānjārāyana, *as*, m. id., g. *ativādi*.

Khānjāla, *as*, m. patr. fr. *khānj*°, g. *tivādi*.

खान्ज *khānjya*, *am*, n. (fr. *khānja*), limping, Sāṃkhyak. 49, Sch.

खाट *khāṭ*, ind. (onomat.) 'the sound made in clearing the throat', in comp. with *-√kṛi*, to clear the throat, Pāṇ. i, 4, 62, Kāś. & Siddh.

खाट *khāṭa*, *as*, m. (= *khāṭṭi*) a bier, cot or bedstead on which dead bodies are conveyed to the pyre, L.; (*ā*), f. id., L.; (*i*), f. id., Gal.

Khāṭi, f. id., L.; a scar, L.; Up., Sch.; caprice, L. **Khāṭikā**, f. (= *khāṭi*°) a bier, L.

सादरेय *khāḍvareya*, as, m. patr. fr. *khāḍvara*, g. *subhrādi* (Kās.).

सादाभारिक *khāḍvābhārika*, mfn. (fr. *khāḍvā-bhāra*), laden with bedsteads, g. *vaṣṣādi*.

Khāḍvika, mfn. (fr. *khāḍvā*), id., ib.

सादयक *khāḍandaka*, for *khād*.

सादव *khāḍava*, for *khād*, q. v.

सादायन *khāḍāyana*, m. patr. fr. *Khāda*, g. *asvādi*; Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104, Vārt. 2. — **bhaktā**, n. a district inhabited by Khāḍāyana, g. *aishukāryādi*.

Khāḍāyanaka, mfn. fr. *na*, g. *arihaṇḍādi*.

Khāḍāyanin, m. pl. (g. *saunakādi*) the school of Khāḍāyana, Anup. iii, 5; vii, 9.

Khāḍāyāniya, mfn. fr. *na*, g. *gahādi*.

Khāḍika, ās, m. pl., N. of a school of the Yajur-veda, AV. Paris. ii (for *khād*?).

Khāḍiki, mfn. fr. *khāḍika*, g. *sutamgamādi*.

Khāḍi, f., N. of a locality, Kshītā. vii, 3.

Khāḍonmatteya, as, m. metron. fr. *khāḍon-mattā*, g. *subhrādi*.

सादरेय *khāḍureya*, v. l. for *khāḍvar*.

साङ्ग *khāḍga*, mfn. (fr. *khāḍga*), coming from a rhinoceros (as armour made of rhinoceros hide), ŚākhāŚr. xiv, 33, 20.

साङ्ग *khāḍga*, am, n. (fr. *khāḍga*), the state of having fractures or fissures or gaps, g. *prithvādi*.

Khāḍaka, mfn. fr. *khāḍga*, g. *dhumādi* (v. l.) & *arihaṇḍi* (Kās.).

Khāḍaparaśava, mfn. (fr. *khāḍga-parāṣu*), belonging to Śiva, Bālar. iii, 33.

Khāḍavā, as, am, m. n. sugar-candy, sugar-plums, sweetmeats, MBh. xiii; R. i, vii; N. of a forest in Kuru-kṣetra (sacred to Indra and burnt by the god of fire aided by Arjuna and Kṛishna, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. i, 15, 8; Kathās.); TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 3; Tār.; (i), f., N. of a town built by Sudarśana, L. — **prastha**, m. (= *indra-pr*) N. of a town situated in the Klāṇḍava forest (founded by the Pāṇḍavas), MBh.; BhP. x. — **rāga**, m. (= *rāga-khāḍava*) sugar-candy, sweetmeats, MBh. xiv, 2684.

Khāḍavaka, mfn. fr. *khāḍu*, g. *arihaṇḍādi*.

Khāḍavāyana, as, m. pl., N. of a family of Brāhmins, MBh. iii, 10208.

Khāḍavika. See *rāga-kh*.

Khāḍa-virāpa, g. *arihaṇḍi* (in Kās. two separate words *khāḍa* & *vīraṇa*; cf. Gaṇar. 286).

Khāḍavirāpanaka, mfn. fr. *na*, ib.

Khāḍāyana, pl., N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 1. **Khāḍika**, as, m. (fr. *khāḍga*), a seller of sugar-plums, confectioner, L.; (pl.) the whole number of pupils, Gobh. iii, 3, 8; N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda, Caran.; (am), n. a multitude of pupils (cf. *khāḍ*), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 45.

Khāḍikīya, as, m. pl. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 102) 'the followers of Khāḍika,' N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda, Caran.

Khāḍikēya, m. pl., id., DevīP. (= Caran.)

Khāḍikya, as, m., N. of Janaka, VP. vi, 6, 5 ff.; of Mita-dhivaja, BhP. ix, 13, 20; n. (fr. *khāḍika*), the state of a pupil (?), g. *purahitādi*. — **janaka**, m., N. of Janaka, VP. vi, 5, 81; 6, 8.

Khāḍitī, mfn. fr. *khāḍita*, g. *sutamgamādi*.

Khāḍitya, mfn. id., g. *pragadyādi*.

खात् *khāt*, v. l. for *khāḍ*, q. v.

खात् *khātā*, *khātaka*, &c. See *khān*, p. 337.

खामन् *khātman*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खाद् *khād*, cl. 1. P. *khādātī* (ep. also *Ā. te*; aor. *akhādīti*, Bhāṭṭ.; perf. *cakhāda*, ib.), to chew, bite, eat, devour, feed, prey upon, RV. i, 64, 7; AV.; VS. &c.; to hurt, Suśr.; to ruin, Subh.; Caus. P. *khādāyati*, to cause to be eaten or devoured by (instr.); cf. Pāṇ. i, 4, 52, Vārt. 5; Gaut.; Mn.; Hcat.; to eat or devour, MBh. iii, 2435; Desid. *cikhādīshati*, to desire to eat, MBh. vii, 205 (v. l.); HYog. iii, 18.

Khādā, mfn. 'eating, devouring,' ifc., see *amitra- & vṛitra-khād*; m. eating, devouring, AitBr. v, 12, 10; food, AV. ix, 6, 12; ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2, 17. **Khādaka**, as, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 146) an eater, devourer, Gobh.; Mn. v, 51; MBh. xii; a debtor, borrower (cf. *khātaka*), Comm. on Yājñ. (i), f. 'eating,' ifc., e. g. *abhyūsha*, *bisā*, qq. vv.

Khādag-dāt, mfn. one who has biting teeth (Sch.), Tār. i, 12, 4.

Khādāta (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *√khād*, q. v.) — **modatā**, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *√mud*) 'eat and rejoice,' continual eating and rejoicing, g. *mayūra-vyaṣṣakādi*. — **vamatā**, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *√vam*) continual eating and vomiting, ib. (v. l.) **Khādātā-camatā**, f. (Impv. 2. pl. fr. *ā-√cam*) continual eating and rinsing the mouth, ib.

Khādāna, m. a tooth, L.; n. chewing, eating, Vop.; food, victuals, R. ii, 50, 25 & 31; (ā), f., N. of a wife of king Megha-vāhana, Rājat. iii, 14.

Khādāniya, mfn. eatable, edible, Lalit.; Divyāv.

Khādikā. See *daka*.

Khādāsa, m. 'devouring,' only in comp. **Khādō-ārpa** or *ārpa*, mfn. 'having a devouring flood,' i. e. having a flood that carries away the bank (said of a river), RV. v, 45, 2 (Naigh. i, 13).

Khādītā, mfn. eaten, devoured, ŚBr. iii; Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ.; Hit. — **vat**, mfn. having eaten, iii, 6, 2.

Khādītavya, mfn. to be eaten, iv, 5, 1.

Khādītri, m. an eater, devourer, MBh. xii, 846.

1. **Khādīn**, mfn. ifc. eating, Mn. iv, 71 (= MBh. xiii, 4968).

Khāduka, mfn. mischievous, injurious, L.

Khādya, am, n. 'eatable, edible,' food, victuals, MBh. ii, 98; Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ.; (as), m. (= *khādya*) Acacia Catechu, Gal.; (cf. *khāḍa-kh*) **Khādya-khādya**, mfn. fit or unfit for food, W.

Khādya, as, m., N. of a particular food, Gal.

खादाव *khādākya*, fr. *khādākā*, g. *kurvādi* (Hemac.; *shādāk*, Gaṇar., Sch.)

खादि *khādī*, m. (f.?) a brooch, ring (worn on the hands or feet by the Maruts), RV. i, v, vii; (cf. *vṛiṣha*, *hiraṇya*; *su-khādī*). — **hanta** (*khādī*), mfn. having the hands ornamented with bracelets or rings (said of the Maruts), v, 38, 2.

2. **Khādīn**, mfn. decorated with bracelets or rings (as the Maruts), RV. ii, 34, 2; vi, 16, 40 (perhaps = *khādī*); x, 38, 1.

खादिर *khādīra*, m(f) n. (g. *palāśādi*) made of or coming from the Khadira tree (Acacia Catechu), TS. iii; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; (as), m. = *-rasa*, L.; (i), f. (perhaps) N. of a locality, g. *nadyādi*. — **grīhya**, n., N. of a work. — **sāra**, m. Catechu (resinous extract of the Khadira tree), L.

Khādīra, mfn. fr. *khādīra*, gaṇas *arihaṇḍādi* & *varāhādi*.

Khādīrāyana, m. patr. fr. *khādīra*, g. *asvādi*.

Khādīreya, mfn. fr. *ri*, g. *nadyādi*.

खादुक *khāduka*. See *√khād*.

खादुरक *khādūrika*, as, m. patr. fr. *kha-d*, g. *śivādi* (for *khāḍvar*?).

खादोषण *khādo-ārpa*, &c. See *√khād*.

खाधूया *khādhūya*, f., N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. v, 23.

खान 1. *khāna*, am, n. (fr. *√khād*?), eating, Gaṇar. **Khānōdaka**, m. the cocoa-nut tree, L.

खान 2. *khāna*, as, m. (= خان) a Khan (or Mogul emperor), Rājat. — **khāna**, m., N. of a Khan (or Mogul emperor), Vaidyājiv., Sch. Concl.

Khānā-rāya, m., N. of a man (A. D. 1500).

खानक *khānaka*, 'ni, 'nika, &c. See *√khan*.

खानिष्क *khāniṣka*, as, m. a kind of dish (consisting of small pieces of meat prepared with spices), Suśr. i, 46, 8, 24; Madanav.

Khāniṣṭa, am, n. id., Madanav.

खानुल *khānula*, m., N. of a man (father of Bahula, Virac. vi; of Vopula, xix f., xxii).

खान्य *khānya*. See *√khan*, p. 337, col. 1.

खापग *khāpagā*, *khāpara*. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खार *khāra*, as, m. (ifc., Pāṇ. v, 4, 101) a measure of grain (commonly Khāri = 18 Droṇas or about 3 bushels; it is also reckoned at 1½ Śūrpa or 3 Droṇas; also at 46 Gaunīs or 4096 Palas, or at 4 Droṇas), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 46, Sch. (ri, Kās.); (i), f. id., RV. iv, 32, 17; Pāṇ.; Pañcat.; Rājat. — **śa-tika**, mfn. containing or sown with a hundred Khāri measures, Pat. on Pāṇ. v, 1, 58, Vārt. 6. — **sahasrika**, mfn. containing or sown with a thousand Khāra measures, ib.

Khāri, īs, f. (ifc., Pāṇ. v, 4, 101, Kās.) = *khāra*, Siddh. stry. 32. — **grīvi**, v. l. for *ri*.

Khārim (in comp. for *rim*, acc. of *ri* (q. v.), or shortened acc. of *ri*). — **dhamā**, mfn.?, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 29, Pat.; (cf. *khārim-dh*) — **dhāya**, mfn.?, ib.; (cf. *khārim-dh*) — **paca**, mfn. 'cooking a Khāri by measure,' (a vessel) in which a Khāri may be cooked, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 33, Kās.

Khārika, mfn. = *rika*, L., Sch.; (ā), f. = *khāra*, Sarvad. v, 38.

Khāri, f. of *ra*, q. v. — **jaṅgha**, for *khār*, Kās.

— **vāpa**, mfn. sown with a Khāri of grain, L.

Khārika, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 33, Vārt. 1) sown with a Khāri of grain, v, 1, 45, Kās.; (ifc.) v, 1, 33.

खार्यीवि *khāragrivi*, m. pl. (patr. fr. *khāra-grivan*) N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 2, 1.

Khāranādi, m. pl. (patr. fr. *khāra-nādin*, g. *bāhu-ādi*), id., ib. (*ranādi*, MSS.).

Khārapāyana, patr. fr. *khāra-pa*, g. 1. *naḍḍi*.

Khārikhapa, m. pl. the descendants of Khārikhan, Gaṇar. 31, Sch.

खार *khār-kāra*, as, m. (*khār*, onomat., probably connected with *khāra*) the braying of an ass, BhP. iii, 17, 11.

खाखी *khārkhōṣa* = *kharkhoda*, q. v.

खार्गलि *khārgali*, is, m. patr. fr. *khārgāla*, Kāth. xxx, 2; TāṇḍyaBr. xvii, 4, 3.

खार्जुरक *khārjurakarna*, for *orjūr*.

Khārjūra, mfn. (fr. *khārj*), coming from or made of Phoenix sylvestris, Suśr.; Mn. xi, 96, Sch.

Khārjūrakarna, as, m. patr. fr. *khārjūra*, g. *śivādi*.

Khārjūryāna, patr. fr. *khārjūra*, g. *asvādi*.

Khārjūliyana, m. patr. fr. *khārjūra*, ib. (Kās.).

खादीमुख *khādābhīmukha*. See *gard*.

खार्दामयन *khārdamāyana*, m. pl., N. of a family, Pravar. i, 7; cf. *kārd*.

खार्वा *khārvā*, f. (fr. *khārva*), the second ('third,' NBD.) Yuga of the world.

खाल *khālatya*, am, n. (fr. *khālati*), morbid baldness, AV. xi, 8, 19.

Khālitya, am, n. id., Car. vi, 9; Suśr. i ff.

खालिक *khālīka*, m(f) n. = *khala iva* (like a threshing-floor), g. *aṅgulyādi* (not in Kās.).

खालीय *khālīya*, as, m., N. of a teacher, VāyuP. i, 60, 64; (*śāṭhya*, BhP. & VP.)

खाल्यकानि *khālyakāyani*, is, m. metron. fr. *khālyakā*, g. *tikādi* (*khālvak*, Gaṇar. 230).

खालि *khāli*, is, m., N. of a country to the east of Bengal (the Cossia hills), W.; (cf. *khāsa*).

Khālika, as, m. id., W.

खालीर *khāśira*, v. l. for *khāś*, q. v.

खाली *khāśmari*, f. = *kāśm*, W.

खालता *khāsatā*, f., N. of a place in Kāśmīr, Rājat. i, 344.

खाललिपि *khāsyā-lipi*, f. (fr. *khāsa*?), a kind of written character or alphabet, Lalit. x, 32.

खिलिखिमि *khikkhimin*, mfn. speaking indistinctly, VarBṣ. lxxviii, 18.

खिलि *khikhi*, is, f. (= *kikhi*) a fox, L.

Khākhira, as, m. id., L.; (= *khālvānga*) the foot of a bedstead (one of Śiva's weapons), L.; a kind of perfume (commonly Hāla), L.; (i), f. a fox, L.

खिच *khiccā*, f. a kind of dish (made of rice and peas &c.), Npr.

Khicci, is, 'cofi', f. id., Gal.

खिद *khīd*, cl. 1. P. *khēṣati*, to be terrified or frightened, Dhātup. ix, 15; to terrify, alarm, ib. **Khēṣita**, mfn. frightened, W.; ploughed, L.

खिद् *khīda*, for *shīda*, Vāsav. 307.

खिद *khīd*, cl. 6. *khīdati* (Pāṇ. vii, 1, 50; Ved. *khīdati*, ib.; perf. *cikhēda* or Ved. *cakhāda*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 52; fut. *khēṣyati*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 10, Siddh.), to strike, press, press down, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 52, Kās.; Dhātup.; to be depressed or wearied, BhP. ii, 69, 40; cl. 7. *Ā. khīnte*, to be pressed down, suffer pain, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 37; cl. 4. *Ā. khīdyate* (rarely P., MBh. ii, 2428; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.), to be pressed down or depressed, be distressed or wearied, feel tired or exhausted, R.; Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; Caus. P. *khē-*

dayati (rarely *ā*, Bhp. ii, 5, 7), to press down, molest, disturb, make tired or exhausted, Mṛicch. ix, 10; Megh. 85 (v. l.); Bhp. &c.; [cf. Gk. *κῆδος* ?]

Khidira, *as*, n. an ascetic, penitent, Up. v. r.; a pauper, ib.; the moon, Up. i, 52; N. of Indra, L.

Khidrā, m. a pauper, ii, 13; disease, sickness, ib.; n. (Nir. xi, 37) an instrument for splitting, RV. v, 84, 1; (cf. *ā-khidra-yāman*.)

Khidvas, mfn. (irr. pf. P. P.) pressing upon, oppressing, RV. vi, 22, 4.

Khinna, mfn. depressed, distressed, suffering pain or uneasiness, Mn. vii, 141; MBh. &c.; wearied, exhausted, VarBṛ. xxxii, 1 &c.

Kheda, *as*, n. lassitude, depression, R. &c.; exhaustion, pain, affliction, distress, Pañcat. &c.; sexual passion, Pat. Intro. on Vārt. i; (*khēdā*), f. an instrument for splitting (belonging to Indra), RV. viii, 72, 8; 77, 3; x, 116, 4; N. of a locality, Rājāt. ii, 135. — **vīgama**, m. removal of sexual passion, Pat. Intro. on Vārt. i. **Khedaṅga-sāra**, m., N. of a Tantra, Brahmap. i, 16, 19. **Khedaṅvita**, mfn. distressed, pained.

Khedana, mfn. piercing, Nir. xi, 37; n. lassitude, exhaustion, HagsUp.; pain, sorrow, affliction, W.

Khedayitavya, mfn. to be depressed or made distressed, Ratnā. ii, 11; Prab. vi, 11.

Khedita, mfn. disturbed, annoyed, MBh. xiv, 182; injured (as by arrows), VarBṛ. xxiv, 32; afflicted, distressed, R. &c.

Kheditavya, n. impers. to be depressed or cast down or troubled, R. iii, 49, 57.

Khedin, mfn. tired, Bālār. vi, 49; (cf. *ā-kheditva*); (*inī*), f. the creeper *Marsilea quadrifolia*, L.; another plant (*asana-parṇī*), L.

खिन्दक khindaka, *as*, m., N. of the Arabic astronomer Alkindi.

Khindhi, *is*, *ndhika*, *as*, m. id.

खिमिडी khimiḍī, f., N. of a district in the Central Provinces, Inscr.

खिरहिट्टी khirahitṭī, f., N. of a plant, L.

खिल khild, *as*, m. (*am*, n., L.) a piece of waste or uncultivated land situated between cultivated fields, desert, bare soil, AV. vii, 115, 4; ŚBr. viii; ŚaṅkhBr.; Kauś.; (*am*), n. 'a space not filled up, gap,' that which serves to fill up a gap, supplement (of a book &c.), additional hymn appended to the regular collection, Mn. iii, 232; MBh. i; Vāyup.; SivaP. &c.; a compendium, compilation (esp. of hymns and prayers), L.; n. pl. remainder, Bhp. vi, 4, 15; sg. (in alg.) an insolvable problem, Gol.; obduracy, Lalit. xix, xxi; = *vedhas* (Brahmā or Vishṇu, W.), L.; mfn. defective, insufficient, Bhp. i, vi. — **kāpda**, n. 'supplementary section,' N. of MaitrS. v and BrAṣUp. v f. — **kaṣetra**, n. an uncultivated field, Hcar. — **grantha**, m., N. of a work. — **pātha**, m. (opposed to *sūtra-p*) a collective N. for Dhātup., Ganap. and Vārt., Pān. i, 3, 2, Kās. **Khili**, ind. fr. *ṭa*, q. v. — *√* **kṛi**, (ind. p. *kritya*), to make vain or powerless, Śiṣ. ii, 34; Rājāt. — **krīta**, mfn. turned into a desert, devastated, made impassable, Ragh. xi, 14 & 87; made powerless, Daś. vii; MarkP. — **bhūta**, mfn. (anything) that has become a desert, abandoned, unfrequented (by, gen.), Car. v, 12; Kum. ii, 45; Hcar.; Naish. xvii, 37; frustrated, Śak. vi, 22.

Khilya, *as*, m. a piece of waste or uncultivated land situated between cultivated fields, RV. x, 142, 3; a piece of rock in the earth, mass, heap, lump, RV. vi, 28, 2; (ifc.) ŚBr. xiv, 5, 4, 12.

खोर khira, N. of a place, Rājāt. i, 337.

खील khila, *as*, m. (= *kila*) a post, AV. x, 8, 4; TBr. iii, 7, 6, 19.

खु khu, cl. 1. *ā*. *khave*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 58.

खुण्णी khunḥkhuṇī, f. a kind of lute, L.

खुण्हा khunḥā, *as*, m. a black horse, L.

खुज khuj, cl. 1. *khojati*, to steal, vii, 18.

खुजाक khujjaka, *as*, m. *Lipeocercis serrata*, L.

खुद khud (*khoḍayati*) v. l. for *√* **khud**.

खुद khuda, *as*, m. (?), rheumatism, Ash-ṭāṅg. iii, 16, 4; Npr. — **vāta**, m. id., ib.; (mfn.) rheumatic, Car. vi, 26.

खुदक khudaka, the ankle-joint, Suśr. ii, 1, 78; (cf. *khulaka*.)

खुल khula, *as*, m., N. of a lexicographer (mentioned by Śāsvata).

खुदक khuddaka, mfn. (Prākṛit form of *kshudraka*) small, minor, Car. i, 9 (v. l.)

Khuddaka, m(f)(ikā) n. id., i, 9; iv, 4; vi, 29, 102.

खुद khund, cl. 1. *ā*. *odate*, to break in pieces, Dhātup. viii, 31; to limp, Vop.: cl. 10. P. *khundayati* (v. l. *khoḍayati*, cf. *kshodayati* fr. *kshudrā*), to break in pieces, Dhātup. xxxii, 47.

खुद khud, cl. 6. P. *khuddī*, to sport wantonly or amorously, RV. x, 101, 12; Intens. (p. *carikhudat*) id., ĀśvŚr. ii, 10, 14; (*kndi-khumat*, fr. *√* **khun**) TBr. ii, 4, 6, 5.

खुन khun = *√* **khud**, q. v.

खुनमुख khuna-mukha, for *khon*, q. v.

खुम khum ind. a particle of exclamation, g. *ādi*.

खुर khur (= *√* **khur**, *chur*), cl. 6. P. *orati*, to cut, cut up, break in pieces, Dhātup. xxviii, 52; to scratch, ib.

Khura, *as*, m. a hoof, horse's hoof, KātyŚr.: Mn. &c. (ifc. f. *ā* [g. *kroddī*], MBh. i; Heat.; once *ī*, i, 7, 38); a particular part of the foot of a bedstead, VarBṛ. lxxix; a sort of perfume (dried shell-fish shaped like a hoof), L.; (for *kshurā*) a razor, L.; (*ī*), f., g. *bahv-ādi* (not in Kās. & g. *sonādi*). — **kshepa**, m. a kick with a hoof, W. — **nas**, mfn. 'having a nose like a horse's hoof,' flat-nosed, Pān. v, 4, 118, Pat. — **naṣa**, mfn. id., ib., Kās. & Siddh. — **trāpa**, n. a horse-shoe, Gal. — **padavi**, f. a horse's footmarks, W. — **pra**, m. (for *kshur*) a sharp-edged arrow, Bālār. iv, 54; a sickle, Gal. **Khurāghāta**, m. = *ra-kshepa, W. **Khurābhigāta**, m. id., W. **Khurālaka**, m. an iron arrow, L. **Khurālaka**, m., v. l. for *khār*, q. v.*

Khuraka, mfn. ? (said of a kind of tin), Bhp. v, 7, 30 f. & 26, 71; m. a kind of dance, Vikr. iv, 11 f.; Sesamum indicum, L.

Khurila, *ī*, m. an animal with hoofs, VarBṛ.

खुरुर khurakhura, m. (or *ra*, f.) rattling (in the throat), Lalit. xiv, 34.

Khurukhura, Nom. *ā*. *oyate*, to rattle (as the throat), xv, 112; Car. vi, 8.

खुरली khurali, f. military exercise, practising archery &c., Bālār. iv, 14; place for military exercise, Vcar. vi, 46; (cf. *khālikā*.)

खुराक khurāka, *as*, m. an animal ('an animal with hoofs', fr. *ra*), Up. k.

खुरालक khurālaka, &c. See *khura*.

खुरासाण khurāsāṇa, Khurāsān.

Khurāsāna, id.; m(f)(ī)n. coming from Khurāsān, Bhp. v, 1, 80 f.

खुरुराय khurukhura. See *khurakhura*.

खुद khurd (= *√* **kurd**, *gurd*), cl. 1. *ā*. *khūrdate*, to play, sport, Dhātup. ii, 21.

खुलक khulaka = *khudaka*, Suśr. iv, 18, 24.

खुल khulla, mfn. (cf. *kshulla*; Prākṛit form for *kshudrā*) small, little, W.; (*am*), n. (= *khura*) a kind of perfume, W. — **tāta**, m. (= *kshul*) a father's younger brother, L.

Khullaka, mfn. = *kshudraka*, L., Sch.

खुल्लम khullama, *as*, m. a road, L.

खुद khurd = *√* **khurd**, q. v.

खुगल khigāla, *as*, m. a staff, crutch (?), 'a coat of mail,' Say., RV. ii, 39, 4; AV. iii, 9, 3.

खेखीरक khekhiraka, a hollow bamboo, L.

खेगमन khe-gamana, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खेट khet, cl. 10. *khetayati*, to eat, consume, Dhātup. xxxv, 22 (v. l. *khet*).

खेट khetā, *as*, m. a village, residence of peasants and farmers, small town (half a Pura, Heat.), MBh. iii, 13220; Jain.: Bhp.; VP.: the phlegm-

atic or watery humor of the body, phlegm, Car. iv, 4; snot, glanders, L.; a horse, L.; the club of Bala-rāma, L.; m. n. hunting, chase (cf. *ā-khetā*), L.; a shield, Heat. i, 5, 529 [MarkP.] & 532 [BrNārP.]; ii, 1; (ifc.) expressing defectiveness or deterioration (Pān. vi, 2, 126; e.g. *nagara*, 'a miserable town,' ib., Kās.; *upānat*, 'a miserable shoe,' ib., Kās.; *muni*, 'a miserable sage,' Bālār. ii); n. grass, L. (mfn.) low, vile, Bhar. xxiv, 109; armed, W. — **piṇḍa**, 'a ball of phlegm,' i. e. anything useless, Lalit. xvi, 67 (*pakva*).

Kheta, *as*, m. n. a small village, residence of agricultural peasants, VP.; Heat.; a shield, MBh. iv, 181; vi, 799; VarBṛ. S; Heat. &c.; n. the club of Bala-rāma (?), L. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, W. **Kheta**, *ī*, m. a lecher, libertine, L. **Kheta-tāla**, m. (= *vaitālika*) a minstrel, family bard or piper (?), L. (vv. ll. *khetī*-f. & *khetī*-f.).

खेड khetā. See 3. *khā*, p. 334, col. 3.

खेटिक khetika, m., N. of a man, Pravara. ii, 1, 2 (Kāty.; *kharika*, Viśv.)

खेटित khetita. See *√* **khet**.

खेटिताल khetī-tāla, *ṭin*. See above.

खेड khet, v. l. for *√* **khet**, q. v.

खेड khetā, (g. *āsvādi*, Kās.) for *khetā*, a village, Jain.; (cf. *gandha-kh*.)

Khedi-tāla, v. l. for *khetī*-f.

खेड khetā, *dana*, &c. See *√* **khid**.

खेदि khedi, *ayas*, pl. rays, Naigh. i, 5.

खेदित khedita, *ṭavya*, &c. See *√* **khid**.

खेपरिधम khe-paribhrama. See 3. *khā*.

खेमकर्ण khema-karṇa, m. (for *kshem*?), N. of an ancestor of Bala-bhadra, Hāyan. Intro. 4.

खेय kheyā. See *√* **khan**.

खेल khel, cl. 1. P. *olati*, to shake, move to and fro, swing, tremble, R.; Naish.; Gīt.; Śāh.: Caus. P. *khelayati*, to cause to move to and fro, swing, shake, Pañcat. iv, 5, 1; Kathā. ix, 76.

Khela, mfn. (in comp. or ifc., g. *kaḍārādi*, Gaṅg. 90) moving, shaking, trembling, Vikr.; Ragh.; m. N. of a man, RV. i, 116, 15; (*am*), ind. so as to shake or tremble, R. ii; (*ā*), f. sport, play, g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*. — **gati**, mfn. having a stately walk, VarBṛ. xvi, 16. — **gamana**, m(f)(ā)n. id., Vikr. iv, 74. — **gāmana**, mfn. id., MBh. i, 7080; xv, 662; Kum. vii, 49.

Khelana, n. moving to and fro, shaking, W.; quivering motion (of the eyes), Gīt. i, 40; play, pastime, sport, Bālār. iv, 14; (*ā*), f. moving to and fro, Padyasaṃgr. 16; (*ī*), f. a chessman, L.

Khelanaka, n. play, sport, KāśiKh. xii, 72.

Kheliya, Nom. P. *oyati* (g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*), to play, sport, Bhaṭṭ. v, 72.

Kheli, *is*, f. (= *keli*) play, sport, Gīt. xi, 30; (*is*), m. an animal, L.; a bird, L.; the sun, L.; an arrow, L.; a song, L.

खेलुद kheluda, a particular high number, Buddh. L.

खेव khev (= *√* **sev**), to serve, wait upon, Dhātup. xiv, 37.

खेशय khe-saya, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334.

खै khaī, cl. 1. P. *khāyati*, to make firm. Dhātup. xxii, 15; to be firm or steady, ib.; to strike, injure, kill, ib.; (derived fr. *khāyāte*, Pass. of *√* **khan**) to dig, ib.; to mourn, sorrow, ib.

खैमाखा khaimakhā, f. (onomat.) 'croaker,' N. of a female frog, AV. iv, 15, 15; cf. *khavakhā*.

खैलायन khailāyana, mfn. fr. *khila*, g. *pa-kshādi*; m. patr. fr. *khetā*, g. *āsvādi* (Kās.)

Khailika, mfn. supplementary, additional, added afterwards, RV. AnuvAnukr. 39.

खोत्राह khongāha, *as*, m. (= *khung*) a white and brown horse, L.

खोद khot, cl. 1. P. *otati* = *√* **khod**, Dhātup. xv, 44; cl. 10. P., v. l. for *√* **khod**, q. v.

Khota, mfn. v. l. for *khora*, q. v.

Khota, n. limping, Dhātup. ix, 57; xv, 44.

खोटि khoti, is, f. a cunning or scheming woman (v. l. *khori*), L.

खोटी khotī, f. Boswellia thurifera, L.

खोड़ khod, cl. 1. P. *ṛdati* = *√khor*, q. v., Dhātup. xv, 44: cl. 10. P. = *√kshof*, q. v.

Khoda, mfn. (in comp. or ifc., g. *kaḍārādi*, not in Kās.) limping, lame, L.; (cf. *khora*.)

Khodaka-sirshaka, am, n. (= *kapti*-s) the arched roof of a house, coping of a wall, L.

खोनमुख khona-mukha, as, m., N. of a village (the modern Khunmoh), Vcar. xviii, 71; Rājāt. i, 90 (-*musha*).

खोर khor (= *√khot*, *khod*, *khōl*), cl. 1. P. *ṛrati*, to limp, be lame, Dhātup. xv, 44.

Khora, mfn. limping, lame, Kātyāy. xxii, 3, 19; Lāṭy. viii, 5, 16; Gaut. xxviii, 6; (f.), f., see *dīpa*.

Khoraśa, as, m. a particular disease of the feet, MBh. xii, 10261; Hariv. 10555 & 10559.

खोरि khori, v. l. for *khoti*, q. v.

खोल khōl = *√khor*, Dhātup. xv, 44.

Khola, mfn. (cf. *χολός*) limping, lame, L.; m. n. a helmet or a kind of hat, Kād. v, 1082; Hcar. vii; cf. *mūrdha-kh* - *śiras*, mfn. furnished with a helmet, Buddh. L.

Kholaśa, as, m. a helmet, L.; an ant-hill, L.; a pot, saucupan, L.; the shell of a betel-nut, L.

Khōli, is, f. a quiver, L.

खोल्क khōlka, &c. See 3. *khā*, p. 334, col. 3.

खोषडह khoshuḍaha, N. of a district, Kshitiś. v, 55.

ख्या khyā, cl. 2. P. *khyāti* (in the non-conjugational tenses also *Ā.*, perf. *cakhyau*, *cakhye*, Vop.; impf. *akhyat*, *akhyāta*, Pāp. iii, 1, 52), Dhātup. xxiv, 52; the simple verb occurs only in Pass. and Caus.: Pass. *khyāyate*, to be named, be known, MBh. iii; (aor. *akhyāy*) to be named or announced (to gen.), Bhāṭṭ. xv, 86: Caus. *khyāpayati*, to make known, promulgate, proclaim, Mn.; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; to relate, tell, say, declare, betray, denounce, Mn. viii, 171; MBh. iii; Pāṇcat.; Kathās.; 'to make well known, praise,' see *khyāpita*; [cf. Lat. *in-quam*, &c.]

Khyāta, mfn. named, called, denominated, MBh. &c.; known, well known, celebrated, notorious, ib.; told, W. - *garhaṇa*, mfn. having a bad name or evil report, notoriously vile, L. - *garhita*, mfn. id., L. - *viruddha-tā*, for *khyāti-v*, q. v.

Khyātavya, mfn. to be styled or called, W.; to be told, W.; to be celebrated, W.

Khyāti, f. 'declaration, opinion, view, idea, assertion, BhP. xi, 16, 24; Sarvad. xv, 201; perception, knowledge, Yogas.; Tattvas. (= *buddhi*); Sarvad.; renown, fame, celebrity, Mn. xii, 36; MBh. iii, 8273; R. &c.; a name, denomination, title, MBh. i; xiv; R. iii, 4, 17; Celebrity (personified as daughter of Dakṣha, VP. i, 7, 23; 8, 14 f.; 9 f.; or of Kardama, BhP. iii, 24, 23), Hariv. 7740; N. of a river in Krauñca-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 55; m., N. of a son of Ūru by Āgneyī (v. l. *svāti*), Hariv. 73; VP. i; of a son of the 4th Manu, BhP. viii, 1, 27; - *kara*, mfn. causing renown, glorious, W. - *janaka*, mfn. id., W. - *ghna*, mfn. destroying reputation, disgraceful, W. - *bodha*, m. sense of honour, W. - *mat*, mfn. renowned, Kathās. - *viruddha-tā*, f. (v. l. *khyāti-v*) the state of being contradictory to general opinion (a defect of expression in rhet.), Śāh. vii, 10 & 22.

Khyāna, n. perception, knowledge, KapS. v, 52.

Khyāpaka, mfn. ifc. making known or declaring, indicative, Suśr.; Sāh. vi, 60; one who confesses, W.

Khyāpana, am, n. declaring, divulging, making known, Kathās. lxi, 258; confessing, public confession, Mn. xi, 228; MBh.; Mārkaṇḍ.; making renowned, celebrating, Rājāt. v, 160.

Khyāpaniya, mfn. to be declared, Nyāyad., Sch.

Khyāpita, mfn. declared, denounced, MBh. xiii, 4055; praised, R. iii, 27, 19; BhP. iv, 17, 1.

Khyāpin, mfn. ifc. making known, Kathās. lxxvii, 15.

Khyāpya, mfn. to be related, MBh. iii, 12406.

ग GA.

ग 1. ga (3rd consonant of the alphabet), the soft guttural having the sound *g* in *give*; m., N. of Gaṇḍa, L. - *kāra*, m. the letter *ga*.

ग 2. ga, mff(ā)n. (*√gam*) only ifc. going, moving (e. g. *yāna*, going in a carriage, Mn. iv, 120; Yājñ. iii, 291; *śighra*, going quickly, R. iii, 31, 3; cf. *antariksha* &c.); having sexual intercourse with (cf. *anya-stri*); reaching to (cf. *kantha*); staying, being, abiding in, VarBr.; Ragh. iii, 13; Kathās. &c. (e. g. *pañcama*, abiding in or keeping the fifth place, Śrut.); relating to or standing in connection with, R. vi, 70, 59; BhP. &c.; (cf. *a-*, *agra-*, *a-jihma-*, *atyanta-*, &c.; *agre-gā*, &c.)

ग 3. ga, mff(i), Pāp. iii, 2, 8)n. (*√gai*) only ifc. singing (cf. *chando*, *furāna*, *sāma*); (as), m. a Gandharva or celestial musician, L.; (ā), f. a song, L.; (am), n. id., L.

ग 4. ga, (used in works on prosody as an abbreviation of the word *guru* to denote) a long syllable, W.; (in music used as an abbreviation of the word *gāndhāra* to denote) the third note.

गइष्टि ga-iṣṭi, for *gāv-iṣṭi*, Kāth. vii, 17.

गंघन gāṅghān, v. l. for *gah*, q. v.

गगण gagaṇa, for *gogana*, q. v.

गगन gaganā, n. the atmosphere, sky, firmament, R.; Suśr.; Ragh.; NārUp. &c.; talc, Bhpr. - *ksūma*, n. 'flower in the sky,' any unreal or fanciful thing, impossibility, - *ga*, m. 'moving in the sky,' a planet, VarBr. ii, 1, Sch. - *gaṇja*, m. a kind of Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii, 162; N. of a Bodhisattva, xii, xvi; Lalit. xx, 83. - *gati*, m. 'moving in the air,' a sky-inhabitant, Megh. - *cara*, m. 'moving in the air,' a bird, MBh. i, 1339. - *cārin*, mfn. coming from the sky (voice), Daś. i, 111. - *tala*, n. the vault of the sky, firmament, VarBrS. Kād. - *dhvaja*, m. the sun, L.; a cloud, L. - *nagara*, n. 'a town in the sky,' Fata Morgana, Siphās. - *puṣpa*, n. = *ksūma*, W.; (cf. *kha-p*). - *priya*, m. 'fond of the sky,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv. - *bhramana*, m. = *ga*, VarBr., Sch. - *mūrdhan*, m., N. of a Dānava, MBh. i; Hariv. - *romantha*, m. 'ruminating on the sky,' nonsense, absurdity, Sarvad. xiii. - *romanthāyita*, n. 'something like ruminating on the sky,' absurdity, iv, 48. - *liḥ*, mfn. reaching up to heaven, Śis. xvii, 39. - *vallabha*, n. 'sky-favourite,' N. of a town of the Vidyā-dharas, HPariś. ii, 644. - *vihārin*, mfn. moving or sporting in the sky (the moon), Hit. i, 2, 15, Sch.; m. a heavenly luminary, W.; the sun, W.; a celestial being or divinity, W. - *sad*, m. an inhabitant of the air, celestial being, Śis. iv, 53; = *ga*, Gol. - *sindhu*, f. the heavenly Gaṅgā, Kād. - *stha*, mfn. situated or being in the sky, W. - *sthita*, mfn. id., W. - *sparsana*, m. 'touching the sky,' N. of one of the 8 Maruts, Yājñ. ii, 100 ff., Sch.; air, wind, W. - *spṛiś*, mfn. touching, i. e. inhabiting the air, Śis. xiii, 63; = *liḥ*, Ragh. iii, 43. **Gaganāgra**, n. summit or highest part of heaven, W. **Gaganānugāṇā**, f. a metre of 4 x 25 syllabic instants. **Gaganādhiśvīn**, m. = *na-gā*, VarBr. vi, 12, Sch. **Gaganādhiṅga**, m. 'wandering in the sky,' the sun, L.; a planet, W.; a celestial spirit, W. **Gaganānanda**, m., N. of a teacher. **Gaganānagā**, f. = *na-sindhu*, Kād. iii. **Gaganāmbu**, n. rain-water, Suśr. i, 45. **Gaganāyasa** or *yasa*, n. a particular mineral, W. **Gaganāravinda**, n. = *na-ksūma*, Saṃkar. xxii, 5; Tarkas. 103. **Gagancara**, mfn. going in the air, R. iii, 39, 26; BhP. vi, 17, 1; m. a bird, MBh. i, 1317; a planet, Sidhāntas.; a lunar mansion, ib.; a heavenly spirit, W. **Gaganōlmuka**, m. the planet Mars, L.

गगल gagala, n. venom of serpents, Gal.

गग्घ gaggh, v. l. for *gakh*, to laugh, Dhātup. v, 53.

गगु gagnu, v. l. for *vagnu*, Naigh. i, 11.

गङ्गा gaṅga (in comp. for *ṅgā*, Pāp. vi, 3, 63). - *datta*, m., N. of a king of the frogs, Pāṇcat. iv, 16. - *dāsa*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on the poem Khaṇḍa-prasasti; (cf. *gaṅgā-a*.)

गाङ्गाḱā, f. (dimin. fr. *ṅgā*), the Ganges, Vop.

गाङ्गā, f. (*√gam*, Up.) 'swift-goer,' the river Ganges (personified and considered as the eldest daughter of Himavat and Menā, R. i, 36, 15; as the wife of Śantanu and mother of Bhīṣma, MBh. i, 3800; Hariv. 2967 ff.; or as one of the wives of

Dharma, PadmaP.; there is also a Gaṅgā in the sky [*ākāśa*- or *vyoma-g*], qq. vv.; cf. *khāpaga*, *gaganāpaga* &c.] and one below the earth, Hariv. 12782; Bhāgi-ratha is said to have conducted the heavenly Gaṅgā down to the earth, 810 ff.; R. i, ch. 44; RV. x, 75, 5; ŚBr. xiii; Tār. &c.; N. of the wife of Nila-kaṇṭha and mother of Saṃkara; ifc., see *dvivēda-gaṅga*. - **kaṣhōtra**, n. 'the sacred district of the Gaṅgā,' i. e. the river Ganges and two Krosas on either of the banks (all dying within such limits go to heaven whatever their crimes), W. - **campū**, f., N. of a work. - **cillī**, f. 'Gangestic kite,' the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*), L. - **ja**, m. 'the son of Gaṅgā,' N. of the deity Kārtikeya, MBh.; of Bhīṣma, L. - **jala**, n. the water of the Ganges, holy water by which it is customary to administer oaths, W. - **ṭeya** (*ḡāḷ*), m. 'going in the Ganges,' a shrimp or prawn, L. - **tīra**, n. the bank of the Ganges, W. - **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Hariv. 9520. - **dāsa**, m., N. of the author of the Chando-govinda, of the Chando-mañjarī and of the Acyuta-carita; N. of a copyist (about 1542 A.D.). - **ditya** (*ḡāḷ*), m., a form of the sun, KāśiKh. vii, 46; li. - **devī**, f., N. of a woman. - **dvāra**, n. 'the door of the Ganges,' N. of a town situated where the Ganges enters the plains (also called Hari-dvāra), MBh. i; iii; xiii; - *māhātmya*, n., N. of a part of the Skandap. - **dhara**, m. 'Ganges-receiver,' the ocean, L.; 'Ganges-supporter,' N. of Śiva (according to the legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on the head of Śiva and continued for a long period entangled in his hair, cf. R. i, ch. 44); N. of a man; of a lexicographer; of a commentator on the Śārīraka-sūtras; of a commentator on Bhāṣkara; - *cārṇa*, n. a particular powder; - *pura*, n., N. of a town; - *bhaṭṭa*, m., N. of a scholiast; - *mādhava*, m., N. of the father of Dādābhāi; - *rasa*, m. (in med.) N. of a drug. - **dhāra**, m. (= *dhara*) the ocean, Gal. - **nāga-rāja**, m., N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L. - **nātha**, m., N. of the founder of a sect, Saṃkar. xlii. - **patrī**, f., N. of a plant, L. - **pāra**, n. the opposite bank of the Ganges. - **putra**, m. (= *ja*) N. of Bhīṣma, L.; a man of mixed or vile caste (employed to remove dead bodies), BrahmapP.; a Brāhmaṇ who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges (especially at Benares), W. - **puri-bhaṭṭāraka**, m., N. of a man. - **bhṛt**, m. (= *dhara*) N. of Śiva, L. - **madhya**, n. the bed or stream of the Ganges, W. - **maha**, m. 'a kind of festival,' cf. *gaṅgāmāhika*. - **mahā-dvāra**, n. = *dvāra*, MBh. v, 111, 16. - **māhātmya**, n. a poem or any composition in praise of the Ganges. - **mbu** (*ḡām*), n. Ganges-water, W.; pure rain-water (such as falls in the month Āśvina), W. - **mbhas** (*ḡām*), n. id., W. - **yamune**, f. du. the Ganges and Yamunā rivers, Pāp. ii, 4, 7, Kās. - **yātrā**, f. pilgrimage to the Ganges (especially carrying a sick person to the river side to die there), W. - **rāma**, m., N. of the father of Jaya-rāma and uncle of Rāma-candra. - **lahari**, f. 'wave of the Ganges,' N. of a work; N. of a statue, Kathās. cxxi, 278. - **vātaraṇa** (*ḡāḷ*), n. 'Ganges-descent,' N. of a poem, Hariv. 8690; - *campā-prabandha*, m., N. of a poem by Saṃkara-dikṣita. - **vākyāvalī**, f., N. of a work, Śiddhādh.; Smṛiti. - **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling on the Ganges. - **vāha-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. - **ṣoṇa**, n. sg. the Ganges and the Ṣoṇa rivers, Pāp. ii, 4, 7, Kās. - **ṣhṭaka** (*ḡāḷ*), 8 verses addressed to Gaṅgā. - **saptamī**, the 7th day in the light half of month Vaiśākha, Vratap. - **saras**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Kathās. lii, 17. - **śāgara**, n. the mouth of the Ganges where it enters the ocean (considered as a Tīrtha), Hariv. 9524. - **suta**, m. (= *ja*) N. of the deity Kārtikeya, MBh. iii, 14642; of Bhīṣma, L. - **sūnu**, m. (= *ja*) Bhīṣma, Dhanamj. 60. - **stuti**, f. 'Ganges-praise,' N. of a work, Kavik. iii. - **sto-tra**, n. id., KāśiKh. xxvii, 165, Sch. - **snāna**, n. bathing in the Ganges, W. - **hrada**, m. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. iii, xiii; cf. *gaṅga* with *hrada*. **Gaṅgēśa**, m. N. of the author of the Tattva-cintāmaṇi. **Gaṅgēśvara**, m. id.; - *liṅga*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh. xci. **Gaṅgōdaka**, n. Ganges-water, W. **Gaṅgōdbheda**, m. the source of the Ganges (sacred place of pilgrimage), MBh. iii, 8043; Hariv. 9524. **Gaṅgākā**, f. (a dimin. fr. *ṅgā*), the Ganges, Vop. iv, 8. **Gaṅgikā**, f. id., ib. **Gaṅgī** (ind. for *ṅgā*, q. v.) - **bhūta**, mfn. become (as sacred as) the Ganges, W.

गङ्गुका gaṅguka, for kaṅg°, Suśr. i, 20, 2.

गङ्गुय gaṅgūya (onomat.), P. °yati, to shout, give a shout, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 3, 19.

गच्छ gaecha, as, m. (√gam) a tree, L.; the period (number of terms) of a progression, Āryabh. ii, 20 & Sch. on 19; family, race, Jain; (dār), m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. for kāksha).

Gacohat, mfn. pr. p. P. fr. √gam, q. v.

गज gaḥ (for √garj), cl. 1. P. °jati (Dhātup. vii, 72), to sound, roar, Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 5; (derived fr. guja) to be drunk or confused, Dhātup. vii, 72: cl. 10. P. gajayati, to sound, roar, ib. xxxii, 105.

Gaja, m. an elephant, ShadvBr. v, 3; Mn. &c. (ifc. f. ā, R. ii, 57, 7); (=dig-°) one of the 8 elephants of the regions, W.; (hence) the number 'eight,' Sūryas; a measure of length (commonly Gaḥ, equal to two cubits = 1½ or 2 Hastas), L.; a mound of earth (sloping on both sides) on which a house may be erected, Jyot.; =pūta, q. v.; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a man, MBh. vi, 3997; of an Asura (conquered by Śiva), KāśiKh. lxviii; of an attendant on the sun, L.; (ā), f. =vithi, VarBṛ. ix, 1 ff., Sch.; (ī), f. a female elephant, BhP. iv, 6, 26; x, 33, 23. -kanda, m. (=hasti-k°) a kind of bulbous plant, L. -kanyā, f. a female elephant, R. ii. -karna, m. 'elephant-ear,' N. of a Yaksha, MBh. ii, 397; (ī), f. a kind of bulbous plant, Bhpr. v, 9, 108. -kūrmāin, m. 'devouring an elephant and a tortoise,' N. of Garuḍa (in allusion to his swallowing both those animals whilst engaged in a contest with each other, cf. MBh. i, 1413), L. -kṛishnā, f. Scindapsus officialis, Bhpr. -gati, f. a stately gait like that of an elephant, W. -gāmīnī, f. a woman of a stately elephant-like walk, W. -carman, n. an elephant's skin; a kind of leprosy. -cīrhaṭṭā, f. Cucumis maderaspatanus, L. -cīrhaṭṭā, m. id., L.; (ā), f. another kind of gourd, L. -ochāyā, f. 'an elephant's shadow,' a particular constellation, Yājñ. i, 218; PSarv.; (cf. Mn. iii, 274.) -jham-pa, m. (in music) a kind of measure. -dhakkā, f. a kettle-drum carried on an elephant, L. -tā, f. the state of an elephant, Kathās. lxiv, 22; a multitude of elephants, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 43, Pat. -tu-ranga-vilasita, n., N. of a metre; (cf. rishabha-gaja-v°). -tva, n. the state of an elephant, BhP. viii, 4, 12. -dagha, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 37) as high or tall as an elephant, W. -danta, m. an elephant's tusk, ivory, VarBṛ. lxix, 19; a pin projecting from a wall, L.; N. of Gaṇeśa (who is represented with an elephant's head), L.; a particular position of the hands, PSarv.; -phalā, f. a kind of pumpkin, L.; -maya, m(f) n. made of ivory, MBh. ii, 1823; R. v, 27, 11. -dāna, n. the exudation from an elephant's temples, L. -daitya-bhid, m. 'conqueror of the Daitya (or Asura) Gaja,' N. of Śiva, Gal. -dvayasa, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 37) =-dagha, W. -nakra, m. 'elephant-crocodile,' a rhinoceros, Gal. -nāsā, f. the trunk of an elephant, R. ii, 30, 30. -nimilīkā, f. (=ibha-n°) 'shutting the eyes (at anything) like an elephant,' feigning not to look at anything, Rājat. vi, 73; inattention, carelessness, L. -nimilīta, n. (=likā) feigning not to look at anything, Kād. iii, 1080. -pati, m. a lord or keeper of elephants, Sighās; a title given to kings (e. g. to an old king in the south of Jambudvīpa), Rasik. vii, 3; a stately elephant, Śiś. vi, 55. -pādapa, m. 'elephant-tree,' Bigonia suaveolens, Bhpr. -pippalī, f. =krishnā, Suśr. vi, 40, 36. -pungava, m. a large elephant, Bharti. -pūta, m. a small hole in the ground for a fire (over which to prepare food or medicine), Bhpr. -pura, n. the town called after the elephant (i. e. Hastina-pura), MBh. xiii, 7711. -pushpa-maya, m(f) n. made of Gaja-pushti flowers (as a wreath), R. iv, 12, 45. -pushpī, f. N. of a flower, ib. 46. -priyā, f. 'dear to elephants,' Boswellia serrata, L. -bandhana, n. a post to which an elephant is bound, L.; (ī), f. id., L. -bandhinī, f. id., L. -bhakshaka, m. 'elephant's (favourite) food,' Ficus religiosa, L. -bhakshā, f. (=priyā) the gum Olibanum tree, L. -bhakshyā, f. id., L. -bhujangama, m. du. an elephant and a serpent, W. -maṇḍana, n. the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated (especially the coloured lines on his head), L. -maṇḍalikā, f. a ring or circle of elephants surrounding a car &c., W.

-māda, m. =-dāna, VarYogay. ix, 18. -malla, m., N. of a man. -mācala, m. =kari-m°, q. v., L. -mātra, mfn. as tall as an elephant, W. -muk-tā, f. pearl supposed to be found in the projections of an elephant's forehead, L. -mukha, m. 'elephant-faced,' Gaṇeśa, VarBṛ. lviii, 58. -mo-cana, n. =-motana, W. -motana, m. =-mā-cula, L. -mauktika, n. =-muktā, Kir. xii, 41. -yāna-vid, mfn. expert in managing an elephant, W. -yūtha, n. a herd of elephants, Hit. -yo-dhin, mfn. fighting on an elephant, MBh. v, 5959; vi; Hariv. 13514. -rāja, m. 'king of elephants,' a noble elephant, W.; -muktā, f. =gaja-m°. -reva, m., N. of an author of Prakṛit verses, Hāl. -rila, m. (in music) a kind of measure. -vat, mfn. furnished with elephants, Ragh. ix, 10. -va-dana, m. =-mukha, Kathās. c, 44. -vara, m. the choicest or best of elephants, Jain. -vallabhā, f. =-priyā, L.; a kind of Kadall (growing on moun-tains), L. -vāja, n., g. rājadāntī (Kās.). -vi-kāśī, f. a variety of nightshade, Gal. -vilasitā, f., N. of a metre, W. -vithi, 'thi', f. 'the course of the elephant' or that division of the moon's course in the heavens which contains the signs Ro-hini, Mṛiga-śiras, and Ārdra, or (according to others) Punarvasu, Tishya, and Āśleshā, AV. Parī. lii; VarBṛ. ix, 1 f. -vraja, mfn. walking like an elephant, W.; n. the pace of an elephant, W.; a troop of elephants, W. -śāstra, n. a work treating of elephants or the method of breaking them in, Comm. on Pratiṣar. -śikṣā, f. the knowledge or science of elephants, elephant-lore, MBh. i, 4355. -śiras, m. 'elephant-headed,' N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934. -śiraha, m. 'elephant-headed,' N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L. -śālvaya, n. (=pura) 'named after an elephant,' the city Hastina-pura, MBh. iii, 9 & 1348; Kathās. xv, 6. -sīpha, m., N. of an author of Prakṛit verses; of a prince; -caritra, n., N. of a work. -sukumāra-caritra, n., N. of a work. -skandha, m. 'having shoulders like an elephant,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934; 'having a stem like an elephant's trunk,' Cassia Alata or Tora, L. -sthāna, n. a place where elephants are kept, elephant's stall, Yājñ. i, 278; N. of a locality, Romakas. -śnāna, n. 'ablution of elephants,' unproductive efforts (as' elephants, after squirting water over their bodies, end by throwing dust and rubbish), W. -gajākhyā, m. 'named after an elephant (cf. gaja-skandha),' Cassia Alata or Tora, L. -gajāgrāhī, m. 'the most excellent among the elephants,' N. of Indra's elephant Airāvata, L. -gajājīva, m. 'getting his livelihood by elephants,' an elephant-keeper or driver, L. -gajānda, n. 'an elephant's testicle,' a kind of carrot, L. -gajādāna, v. l. for °jāsana. -gajādi-nāmā, f. 'named by gaja and other names of an elephant,' =°ja-pippalī, Suśr. iv, 18, 43. -gajādhipati, m. =°ja-rāja, W. -gajādhyaksha, m. the master of the elephants, VarBṛ. lxxxvi, 34; Pāṇic. iii, 37. -gajānana, m. =°ja-mukha, GaṇP.; Sighās. -gajānka, m. 'hav-ing an army of elephants,' N. of a man, MBh. vii, 7011; Kathās. lviii. -gajāpasada, m. a low-born elephant, Pāṇic. i, 15, 3. -gajāyurveda, m., N. of a medical work on the elephants. -gajāri, m. (=°ja-mācala) 'enemy of elephants,' a lion, L.; N. of a tree, L. -gajārtidha, mfn. riding on an elephant, W. -gajāroha, m. 'riding on an elephant,' an elephant-driver, R. iii, v. -gajāśana, m. =°ja-bhakshaka, L. (v. l. °jāsana); (ā), f. =°ja-priyā, Suśr. vi, 40, 150; hemp, L.; a lotus-root, L. -gajāśura, m. the Asura Gaja (slain by Śiva), Bālar. li, 34; -dvashin, m. =°ja-daitya-bhid, L. -gajāśuhrid, m. 'enemy of Gaja,' id., L. -gajāśya, m. =°ja-mukha, L. -gajāśva, n. =°ja-sāhvaya, L.; (ā), f. =°ja-pippalī, L. -gajāśvaya, n. =°ja-sāhv°, MBh. iii, 279; BhP. i, 15, 38; m. pl. the in-habitants of Hastina-pura, VarBṛ. xiv, 4. -gajī-bhū-ta, mfn. one who has become an elephant, Kathās. -gajēkshaṇa, m. 'elephant-eyed,' N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934. -gajāndra, m. =°ja-rāja, MBh. i; Nal. xii, 40; -karna, m. 'having ears like the chief among elephants,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10351; -nātha, m. a very princely elephant, W.; -mo-kshana, n. 'liberation of the elephant (into which a Gandharva had been transformed),' N. of VāṃP. lxxxiv (also said to be the N. of a part of MBh.); -vikrama, mfn. having the valour of an excellent elephant, W. -gajāśhṭā, f. 'dear to elephants,' Batatas paniculata, L. -gajāśodara, m. 'elephant-

bellied,' N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2562; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934. -gajāśhanā, f. =°ja-pippalī, L.

Gajin, mfn. riding on an elephant, MBh. vi, 3301; BhP. x, 54, 7.

गजतवी gajanavī = غزوى.

गज gaḥ, cl. 1. P. °jati, to sound, give out a particular sound, Dhātup. vii, 73.

1. Gaḥja, as, m. disrespect, L.

Gaḥjana, mfn. ifc. 'contemning,' excelling, Git. i, 19; x, 7; xii, 19; Sāh. iii, 59, Sch.; m. for gṛiṇḍ°.

गज 2. gaḥja, m. n. = گنج a treasury, jewel room, place where plate &c. is preserved, Rājat. iv f., vii; Kathās. xliii, 30; lxxv, 30; (as, ā), m. f. a mine, L.; (as), m. a cowhouse or station of cowherds, L.; a mart, place where grain &c. is stored for sale, W.; (ā), f. a tavern, Rājat. viii, 3028; a drinking-vessel (esp. one for intoxicating liquors), L.; hemp, Bhpr. v, 1, 233; a hut, hovel, abode of low people (pāmara-sadman), W.; for guṇjā (Abrus precatorius), W.; cf. gaganā, dhar-ma. -vara, m. = گنجور a treasurer, Rājat. v, 176.

Gaḥjājīkā, f. hemp, Npr.

Gaḥjājīkīnī, f. the points of hemp, Dhūrtas. ii, 14.

Gaḥjīkā, f. a tavern, L.

गड़ gaḍ, cl. 1. P. °ḍati, to distil or drop, run as a liquid, Dhātup. xix, 15: cl. 10. P. gaḍayati, to cover, hide, xxxv, 84.

Gaḍa, as, m. a kind of gold-fish (the young of the Ophiocephalus Lata or another species, Cyprinus Garra), L.; a screen, covering, fence, L.; a moat, ditch, L.; an impediment, L.; N. of a district (part of Malva, commonly Garha or Garha Maṇḍala), L.; (ā), f. (in music) a kind of Rāgini; (cf. trina-g°, pūyo-g°). -dāsa-ja, n. 'coming from the district Gaḍa (in the province of Ajmir),' rock or fossil salt, L. -lavapa, n. id., L. -Gaḍākhyā, n. id., Bhpr. v, 1, 242. -Gaḍōttha, n. id., L.

Gaḍaka, as, m. (=ḍa) a kind of gold-fish, L.; (cf. paṅka-g°).

Gaḍayanta, as, m. (fr. pr. p.) 'covering,' a cloud, Up. iii, 128; (cf. gaṇḍ°).

Gaḍayitna, us, m. id., L.; (cf. garḍay°).

Gaḍera, m. id., Up.; a torrent, Gaṇar. 34, Sch. -Gaḍaraka, m. N. of a man, Gaṇar. 34.

गडि gaḍi, m. =gali (a young stealer), Kpr.

गडिक gaḍika, g. sutamgamādi.

गडु gadu, as, m. an excrescence on the neck (goitre or bronchocoele), hump on the back, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 35; Vārtt. 3, i, 3, 37, Kās.; any superfluous addition (to a poem), Kpr. (cf. Sāh. x, 13); a hump-backed man, L.; a javelin, spear, L.; an earth-worm, L.; a water-pot, W.; (cf. dor-g°). -kaṭṭha, mfn. having a goitre, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 35; Vārtt. 3, Pat. & Kās.; Gaṇar. 91, Sch. -śiras, mfn. hav-ing an excrescence on the head, ib. -Gaḍv-ādi, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. ii, 2, 35; Vārtt. 3 (Gaṇar. 91).

Gaḍuka, m. a water-pot, W.; a finger-ring, W.; N. of a man, (pl.) his descendants, g. upakādi.

Gaḍura, mfn. hump-backed, L. -Gaḍula, m(f) n. (g. gaurādi) n. (gaṇas sidhmādi, brāhmaṇādi, [in comp. or ifc.] kaḍārādi) hump-backed, ShadvBr. iv, 4; (cf. gaṇḍula).

Gaḍḍuka, as, m. a kind of water-jar, L.; a ves-sel used for boiled rice, Bhagavati xvi, 4, 1, Sch. -Gaḍḍūka, as, m. a kind of water-jar, L.

गडेर gaḍera, °raka. See √gaḍ.

गडोल gaḍola, as, m. (=gaṇḍ°; √gaḍ, Up.) raw sugar, Up. i, 67; a mouthful, L.

गडारिका gaḍārikā, f., N. of a river with a very slow current (of which the source and course are unknown), Kpr., Sch.; a single ewe going in front of a flock of sheep, ib.

Gaḍḍalikā, f. id. (only in comp.) -pravāhepa, instr. ind. 'like the current of the Gaḍḍalikā river,' very slowly, Sāh. vi, 212 f.

गडुक gaḍuka & ḍḍuka. See gaḍu.

गददेश gaḍhā-deśa, as, m., N. of a country, Inscr. (A. D. 1668); (cf. gaḍa).

गण gaṇ, cl. 10. P. gaṇayati (ep. also Ā. °te; aor. ajigaṇat [Kathās. lxxviii] or

ajag°, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 97; ind. p. *gaṇayya*, Bhp. [with *a-*, neg., iv, 7, 15], to count, number, enumerate, sum up, add up, reckon, take into account, MBh.; R. &c.; to think worth, value (with instr., e.g. *na gaṇayāmi tam triṇṇa*, 'I do not value him at a straw', MBh. ii, 1552); to consider, regard as (with double acc.), Ragh. viii; xi; Daś.; Pañcat.; Glt.; Kathās.; to enumerate among (loc.), MBh. i, 2603; Daś.; to ascribe, attribute to (loc.), Bhartṛ. ii, 44; to attend to, take notice of (acc.); often with *na*, not to care about, leave unnoticed, MBh. &c.; to imagine, excogitate, Megh. 107; to count one's number (said of a flock or troop), Pāṇ. i, 3, 67, Kāś.

Gaṇā, *as*, m. a flock, troop, multitude, number, tribe, series, class (of animate or inanimate beings), body of followers or attendants, RV.; AV. &c.; troops or classes of inferior deities (especially certain troops of demi-gods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇeśa; cf. *-devatā*), Mn.; Yājñ.; Lalit. &c.; a single attendant of Śiva, VarBṛS.; Kathās.; Rājat. iii, 270; N. of Gaṇeśa, W.; a company, any assemblage or association of men formed for the attainment of the same aims, Mn.; Yājñ.; Hit.; the 9 assemblies of Rishis under the Arhat Mahā-vira, Jain.; a sect in philosophy or religion, W.; a small body of troops (= 3 Gulas or 27 chariots and as many elephants, 81 horses, and 135 foot), MBh. i, 291; a series or group of asterisms or lunar mansions classed under three heads (that of the gods, that of the men, and that of the Rākshasas), W.; (in arithm.) a number, L.; (in metre) a foot or four instants (cf. *-chandas*); (in Gr.) a series of roots or words following the same rule and called after the first word of the series (e.g. *ad-ādi*, the *g. ad* &c. or the whole series of roots of the 2nd class; *gargādi*, the *g. garga* &c. or the series of words commencing with *garga*); a particular group of Sāmans, Lāty. i, 6, 3; VarYogay. viii, 7; a kind of perfume, L.; = *vāc* (i.e. 'a series of verses'), Naigh. i, 11; N. of an author; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2645; (cf. *akar-*, *marūd-*, *vṛkṣa-*, *sā-*, *saṇḍa-*, *sārva-*; *deva-*, *mahā-*, & *vida-gaṇā*). — **karnikā**, f. Cumulis colloquithida, L. — **karmān**, n. a rite common to a whole class or to all, Kauś. — **kāma**, mfn. desirous of a body of attendants, Śāṅkh. Gr. ii, 2, 13. — **kāra**, m. arranging into classes, classifier, W.; one who collects grammatical Gaṇas, Kāt., Sch.; v.l. for *ri*. — **kāri** (or *gaṇakāri*, 'enemy of astrologers?'), m., N. of a man, *g. kurv-ādi*; (cf. *gāṇa-gāri*). — **kāritā**, f., N. of a work, Sāh., Sch. — **kumāra**, m., N. of the founder of a sect worshipping Haridra-gaṇapati, Śaṅkar. — **kṛitvas**, ind. for a whole series of times, Vop. vii, 70. — **akra**, n., N. of a magical circle, Hit. — **oakṛaka**, n. a guild dinner, L. — **ochandas**, n. a metre measured by feet. — **tā**, f. the forming a class or multitude, L.; the belonging to a party, L.; a cabal, W.; collusion, W.; classification, W.; arithmetic, W. — **tva**, n. the forming a multitude, Kauś. (dat. *-tvayai*); the office of an attendant of Śiva, Kathās. vii, 110. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a dancing-master, Mālav.; of a physician, Bhpr. — **dikṣhā**, f. initiation of a number or class, performance of rites for a number of persons, W.; initiation of a particular kind in which Gaṇeśa is especially worshipped, L.; — *prabhu*, m., N. of an author of Mantras (with Śāktas). — **dikṣhin**, mfn. one who officiates for a number of persons or for a corporation (as a priest), Yājñ. i, 161; one who has been initiated into the worship of Gaṇeśa, W. — **deva**, m., N. of a poet, Śāṅgh. — **devatā**, *ās*, f. pl. troops of deities who generally appear in classes (Ādityas, Viśvas, Vasus, Tushitas, Ābhāsvaras, Anilas, Mahārājikas, Sādhyas, and Rudras), L. — **dravya**, n. property of a corporation, Yājñ. ii, 187. — **dvīpa**, m. a group of islands (or the N. of a particular island?), R. iv, 40, 33. — **dhara**, m. the head of an assemblage of Rishis under the Arhat Mahā-vira, Jain. — **dhātu-paribhāṣhā**, f., N. of a grammatical treatise. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of various classes of subordinate gods', Śiva, L.; Gaṇeśa, BhavP.; Vet. Intro. i. — **nāyaka**, m. the leader of the attendants of any god, Bhp. v, 17, 13; BhavP.; 'chief of Śiva's attendants', Gaṇeśa, MBh. i, 77; Kathās. c, 41; the head of an assemblage or corporation, VarBṛS. xv, 15; (*ikā*), f. Durgā, L. — **pa**, m. (= *nātha*) Gaṇeśa, Śaṅkar. xiv, 6; the head of a corporation, VarBṛS. xxxii, 18. — **pati** (*pad-*), m. (*g. āvapaty-ādi*) the leader of a class or troop or

assemblage, VS.; (Bṛihaspati) RV. ii, 23, 1 (cf. RTL. p. 413); (Indra) x, 112, 9; Śiva, L. (cf. RTL. pp. 77 & 211); Gaṇeśa (cf. also *mahā-g°*), Pañcat.; N. of the author of a Comm. on Cauṇap; of a poet, Śāṅgh.; pl., N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 1; — **khaṇḍa**, n., N., N. of Brahmap. iii; — **nātha**, m., N. of a man; — **pūjana**, n. the worship of Gaṇeśa, W.; — **pūrva-tāpaniyōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up.; — **pūrva-tāpini**, f. id.; — **bhāṭṭa**, m., N. of the father of Govindānanda; — **stava-rāja**, m., N. of a hymn in praise of Gaṇeśa; — **stotra**, n. prayers addressed to Gaṇeśa; — **hṛidayā**, f., N. of a goddess, Buddh.; — **ty-ārādhana**, m. a hymn in honour of Gaṇeśa (attributed to Kaṅkola); — **ty-upanishad**, f., N. of an Up. — **parvata**, m. 'the mountain frequented by troops of demi-gods', N. of the Kailāsa (this mountain being the residence of Śiva's attendants as well as of the Kimpurās and Yakshas, attendants of Kubera), L. — **pātha**, m. a collection of the Gaṇas or series of words following the same grammatical rule (ascribed to Pāṇini). — **pāda**, m., *g. yuktādrohy-ādi*. — **pīthaka**, n. the breast or bosom, L. — **pum-gava**, m. the head of a corporation, VarBṛS. iv, 24. — **pūjya**, m. id., xvi, 33. — **pūrva**, m. id., MBh. xiii, 1591. — **pramukha**, m. id., Buddh. L. — **bhar-tri**, m. (= *nātha*) Śiva, Kir. v, 42. — **bhṛit**, m. = *dhara*, Jain. — **bhojana**, n. eating in common, Buddh. — **mukhya**, m. = *pum-gava*, VarBṛS. — **ya-jña**, m. = *karmān*, Kātyā. xxii, 11, 12; xxv, 13, 29. — **yāga**, m. worship of the troops or classes of deities, VarBṛS. ii. — **ratna**, n. 'pearls of Gaṇas' (only in comp.), *kāra*, m. 'author of the pearls of Gaṇas', i.e. Vardhamāna; — **mahāddādhi**, m. 'great ocean in which the Gaṇas form the pearls', a collection of grammatical Gaṇas by Vardhamāna. — **rāja**, n., N. of an empire in the Deccan, xiv, 14. — **rātra**, m. n. a series of nights, Hcar. i, 353. — **rūpa**, m. the swallow-wort, L. — **rūpaka**, m. id., L. — **rūpin**, m. id., L. — **vat** (*pad-*), mfn. consisting of a series or class, TS. ii; TBr. ii; followed by attendants, ib.; containing the word *gaṇa*, Kāth. xi, 4; (*ti*), f., N. of the mother of Divo-dāsa or Dhanvantari, L.; *ti-suta*, m. 'son of Gaṇavati', N. of a sage and physician (also called Divo-dāsa or Dhanvantari or Kāśi-rāja), L. — **vara**, n., N. of a town, Śaṅkar. xiv, 6. — **vṛitta**, n. = *ochandas*. — **vyākhyāna**, n. 'Gaṇa-explanation', N. of a grammatical treatise. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Sūtra, Buddh. — **sās**, ind. (Pāṇ. i, 1, 23) by troops or classes, TS. ii; v; TBr. i; ŚBr. xiv; ĀśvSr. &c. — **śrī**, mfn. associated in troops, associating, RV.; VS.; Kāth. — **hāsa**, m. a species of perfume, L. — **hāsaka**, m. id., Bhpr. — **homa**, m., N. of a work. — **gaṇagātri**, m. (= *na-nāyaka*) N. of Gaṇeśa, L. — **gaṇacala**, m. = *na-parvata*, L. — **gaṇakārya**, m. 'teacher common to all', teacher of the people, Buddh. — **gaṇādhipa**, m. the chief of a troop, VishnuS. (Heat. i, 9, 11); N. of Śiva, L.; of Gaṇeśa; = *na-dhara*, Jain. — **gaṇādhipati**, m. (= *pa*) N. of Śiva, Śiś. ix, 27; of Gaṇeśa, L. — **gaṇādhipatyā**, n. the predominance among a troop of gods, ŚiraUp. — **gaṇādhipā**, m. (= *dhīpa*) N. of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. lxxiii. — **gaṇādhyakṣa**, m. id., lv, 165. — **gaṇānna**, n. food prepared for a number of persons in common, Mn. iv, 209 & 219. — **gaṇābhyanantara**, m. 'one of a troop or corporation', a member of any (religious) association, iii, 154. — **gaṇavarā**, f. 'last or lowest of her class', N. of an Apsaras, v.l. for *gunāṭv*. — **gaṇendra**, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. xx, 82. — **gaṇeśa**, m. (= *na-nātha*) N. of the god of wisdom and of obstacles (son of Śiva and Pārvatī, or according to one legend of Pārvatī alone; though Gaṇeśa causes obstacles he also removes them; hence he is invoked at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all compositions with the words *namo Gaṇeśāya vighn-nāśvarāya*; he is represented as a short fat man with a protuberant belly, frequently riding on a rat or attended by one, and to denote his sagacity has the head of an elephant, which however has only one tusk; the appellation Gaṇeśa, with other similar compounds, alludes to his office as chief of the various classes of subordinate gods, who are regarded as Śiva's attendants; cf. RTL. pp. 48, 62, 79, 392, 440; he is said to have written down the MBh. as dictated by Vyāsa, MBh. i, 74 ff.; persons possessed by Gaṇeśa are referred to, Yājñ. i, 270 ff.); N. of Śiva, MBh. iii, 1609; = *gaṇa-pumgava*, VarBṛ. xiii, 8; m. pl. (= *vidyāta* or *svara*) a class of Siddhas (with Śaivas), Heat. i, 11, 857 ff.; N. of a renowned astronomer of the 16th century; of a son

of Rāma-deva (author of a Comm. on Nalāḍ.); of a son of Viśvanātha-dikṣita and grandson of Bhāvarāma-kṛishṇa (author of a Comm. called Ciccandrikā); — **kumbha**, m., N. of a rocky cave in Orissa; — **kusuma**, m. a variety of oleander with red flowers, L.; — **khaṇḍa**, m. n., N. of Brahmap. iii; of a section of the SkandaP.; — **gītā**, f., N. of a song in praise of Gaṇeśa; — **catuṛthī**, f. the fourth day of the light half of the month Bhādra (considered as Gaṇeśa's birthday), RTL. p. 431; — **tāpini**, f., N. of an Up. (cf. *gaṇapati-pūrva-t°*); — **pūrāna**, n., N. of an Upa-purāna; — **pūjā**, f. the worship of Gaṇeśa, see RTL. pp. 211-217; — **bhujamga-prayāta-stotra**, n., N. of a hymn in praise of Gaṇeśa (attributed to Śaṅkarācārya); — **bhūṣhaṇa**, n. red lead; — **mīra**, m., N. of a copyist of the last century; — **yā-mala**, n., N. of a work; — **vimarīni**, f. 'appeasing Gaṇeśa', N. of a work; — **sahasra-nāman**, n., N. of a part of the GaṇP.; — **stava rāja**, m., N. of a part of the BhavP.; — **stuti**, f. a hymn in honour of Gaṇeśa by Rāghava; — *śōḍaśpurāna*, n. = *śōḍa-pur°*. — **Gaṇeśāna**, m. the god Gaṇeśa, MBh. i, 75; Heat. — **Gaṇeśvara**, m. the chief of a troop, leader of a band (gen. or in comp.), MBh. xiii; R. iv; v; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9556; 'chief of the animals', the lion, L. — **Gaṇitāsāha**, m. 'avoiding assemblages', the rhinoceros, L.

Gāṇaka, mfn. bought for a large sum, Pāṇ. v, t, 22, Kāś.; (*as*), m. one who reckons, arithmetician, MBh. ii, 206; xv, 417; a calculator of nativities, astrologer, VS. xxx, 20; R. i, 12, 7; Kathās.; m. pl., N. of a collection of 8 stars, VarBṛS. i, 25; (*i*), f. the wife of an astrologer, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 48, Kāś.; (*ikā*), f. a harlot, courtesan, Mn. iv; Yājñ. i, 161; MBh. xiii; Mṛicch. &c.; a female elephant, L.; Jasnui-nūcificational, L.; *Āschynomene* Sesban, L.; = *gaṇikārikā*, q. v., L.; counting, enumerating, W.; apprehension, W. — **Gaṇakāri**, see *gaṇa-kāri*.

Gaṇatitha, mfn. forming a troop or assemblage, Pāṇ. v, 2, 52; (Vop. vii, 42.)

Gaṇatrikā. See *ṇayitṛ°*.

Gaṇana, *am*, n. reckoning, counting, calculation, Pāṇ. v, 4, 17; Pañcat.; Hit.; (*ā*), f. id., MBh. iii; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; the being enumerated among (in comp.), Ragh. viii, 94; considering, supposing, Daś. vii, 185; Hit.; regarding, taking notice of (gen.), consideration, Prab. i, 34; Rājat. v, 308.

Gaṇanā, f. of *na*, q. v. — **gati**, f. a particular high number, Lalit. xii, 161 f. — **pati**, m. an arithmetician, Buddh. L.; 'master of prudent calculation', Gaṇeśa, Rājat. v, 26. — **patirikā**, f. reckoning-book, Rājat. vi, 36. — **mahā-mātra**, m. a minister of finance, Buddh. L.

Gaṇaniya, mfn. to be counted or reckoned or classed, calculable, L.; (cf. *gaṇeya*.)

Gaṇayitrikā, f. 'counter', a rosary, Jain. (only Prakṛit *ṇettiyā*); (irr. *ṇatṛ°* or *ṇitṛ°*) Heat. i, 5.

1. **Gaṇi**, m. (for *ṇin*, only at the end of names) one who is familiar with the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences, Jain.; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 1, 2; (*iś*), f. counting, L.

Gaṇikā, f. of *ṇaka*, q. v. — **Gaṇikānna**, n. food coming from or presented by a courtesan, Mn. iv, 209 & 219; cf. Yājñ. i, 161. — **Gaṇikā-pāda**, mfn., *g. hasty-ādi*. — **Gaṇikārikā**, *ṇi*, f. (= *ṇikā*) Premna spinosa (commonly Gaṇiyāri or also Yaḍa-gaṇ°), a small tree with a very fetid leaf, the wood being used in attrition for the purpose of producing flame), L.

Gaṇita, mfn. counted, numbered, reckoned, calculated, MBh.; Bhp.; Vet.; (*am*), n. reckoning, calculating, science of computation (comprising arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, *pāṭi*- or *vyakta*- *bija*, & *reckhā*), MBh. i, 293; Mṛicch. i, 4; VarBṛS. &c.; the astronomical or astrological part of a Jyotiṣhāstra (with the exception of the portion treating of nativities), VarBṛS.; the sum of a progression; sum (in general). — **kaumudī**, f., N. of a Comm. on Lil. — **tattva-cintāmaṇi**, pl., N. of a Comm. on Sūryas. — **nāma-mālā**, f., N. of a mathematical work. — **pañcaviṅśatikā**, f. id. — **pāśa**, m. (in arithm.) a combination, Lil. — **mālati**, -*lati*, f., -*sāra*, m., N. of three mathematical works. — **śāstra**, n. the book or science of computation, W. — **Gaṇitādhyāya**, m., N. of a chapter in the Brahma-siddhānta. — **Gaṇitāmṛita-sāgarī**, f., N. of a Comm. on Lil.

Gaṇitavya, mfn. = *gaṇaniya*, W.

Gaṇitā, f. of *ṇa*, q. v. — **devi-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cccxv.

Gaṇitin, mfn. one who has calculated, g. *ishṭādi*.
Gaṇitrikā. See *ṣaṇṭir*.

Gaṇin, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 165) one who has attendants, Kāth. xi, 4; surrounded by (instr. or in comp.), MaitrS. ii, 2, 3; Ragh. ix, 53; m. 'having a class of pupils, a teacher, L. (Jain.)

2. **Gaṇi**, in comp. for *ṇin*. — **piṭaka**, n. the twelve sacred writings or Aṅgas of the Jains collectively, L. — **mat**, m., N. of a Siddha, Gal. — **etha-rāja**, m., N. of a tree, L.

Gaṇima, mfn. (anything) that is calculated or counted, Nār. xi, 3.

Gaṇi-bhūta, mfn. included in any class or troop, calculated, W.

Gaṇaya, mfn. calculable, to be counted, Naish. iii, 40; (a., aeg.) MBh. viii, 2554; 2538.

Gaṇaya, m., N. of a son of Raudrasva, VP. iv, 19, 1 (v.l.)

Gaṇeru, *us*, m. *Pterospermum acerifolium*, L.; (*us*), f. a harlot, L.; a female elephant, L.; cf. *kaṇ*.

Gaṇeruka, *as*, m. (= *ṛuk*) *Pterospermum acerifolium*, L.; (*ā*), f. a bawd, L.; a female servant, L.

Gaṇēsa, *sāna*, *śvara*. See s. v. *gaṇ*.

Gaṇya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 4, 84) 'consisting of series (of words or feet)', i. e. consisting of metrical lines (as a hymn), RV. iii, 7, 5 'to be worshipped, Say.]; belonging to a multitude or class or troop, *gaṇas dig-ādi & vargyādi* (ifc.); to be counted or calculated, L.; 'to be considered or regarded', see *agra-g*; to be taken notice of, Naish. xi, 20 (a., aeg.)

गणय gaṇ (derived fr. *gaṇā*), cl. 1. P. *ṇati*, 'to affect the cheek,' Dhātup. ix, 79; (cf. *gaṇā*).

Gaṇa, *as*, m. (cf. *galla*) the cheek, whole side of the face including the temple (also said of animals, e.g. of an ox, VarBrS.; of a horse, ib.: of an elephant [cf. *karāṭa*], Pañcat.; BhP. &c.), Yājñ. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Ritus; f. *ī*, Kathās. xx); the side, Rāmāpū-jātar; a bubble, boil, pimple, Suśr.; Śak. ii (Prākṛit); Mudr.; Vop.; a goitre or any other excrescence of the neck, AitBr. i, 25; Car. i; Suśr.; a joint, bone, L.; the bladder, L.; a mark, spot, L.; part of a horse's trappings, stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness, L.; a rhinoceros (cf. *gaṇḍaka & ḍāṅga*), L.; a hero (cf. *gaṇḍira*), L.; 'the chief,' best, excellent (only in comp.; cf. *grāma*, *mārka*, *śiṭā*, &c.), L.; N. of the 10th astrological Yoga; an astronomical period (cf. *gaṇḍānta*), W.; m. n. the abrupt interchange of question and answer (one of the characteristics of the dramatic composition called Vithi), Sāh. vi, 256 & 260; Daśar.; Prātāpar.; (*ā*), f. N. of the female attendant of the seven sages, MBh. xiii, 4417; the verbal rt. *gaṇ*, 4499; for *khaṇḍa*, Kathās. xciv, 66; (cf. *gaṇu*). — **kaṇḍu**, m. 'scratching the cheek,' N. of a Yaksha, MBh. ii, 397 (*ḍū*, B.). — **karāṭa**, m. an elephant's temple, Bhartṛ. iii, 73. — **kārī**, f. = *kālī*, L.; Mimosa pudica, L. — **kālī**, f. (= *kārī*) a kind of pot-herb, L. — **kusuma**, n. the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, L. — **kūpa**, m. the tableland of a mountain, L. — **gāṭra**, n. the fruit of Anona reticulata or squamosa (commonly *Āṭa* or custard apple), L. — **gopāla**, m., N. of a poet (called so after a verse of his), ŚārngP. — **gopālīkā**, f. a particular worm, Bhpr. vii, 56, 36. — **grāma**, m. any large village, L. — **dūrva**, f. a kind of grass, v, 3, 176. — **deśa**, m. the region of the cheeks, cheek, W. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi*. — **pradeśa**, m. = *deśa*, W. — **phalaka**, n. the cheek fancifully regarded as a flat piece of wood (cf. *bhitti*), W. — **bhitti**, f. the cheek fancifully regarded as a flat wall, cheek-bone, Ragh. v, xii; Bhartṛ. i, 49; Caurap. — **māla**, m. inflammation of the glands of the neck, L.; (*ā*), f. id., Car. i, 28; Suśr.; (*ī*), f. N. of a plant, Gal. — **māla**, m. (= *ā*) inflammation of the glands of the neck, Hcat. i, 5, 374; (*ikā*), f. Mimosa pudica, L. — **mālin**, mfn. having the glands of the neck inflamed, Mn. iii, 161. — **mūrka**, mfn. exceedingly foolish, L. — **lavana**, for *gaṇa*-*ṛ*, Gal. — **lekha**, f. = *deśa*, Ragh. vii; x; Kum. vii; Kir. xvi, 2. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work (one of the nine Dharmas). — **śiṭā**, f. any large rock, BhP. iii, 13, 22. — **śiṭa**, m. (ifc. f. *ā*) id., Hariv.; Śiś.; Bālar. viii, 88; Rājat.; (= *bhitti*) the cheek-bone, cheek, Śiś. iv, 40; N. of a pleasure-grove of the Apsaras, Kathās. cix, 41. — **śāhvaṛ**, f. 'named after the *gaṇḍa*,' (probably = *gaṇḍak*) N. of a river, MBh. iii, 14230. — **ethala**, n. (ifc. f. *ā* or *ī*) = *deśa*, Mālav.; Bhartṛ. Pañcat. &c.; (*ī*), f. id., Ragh. vi, 72; Amar. **Gaṇḍāṅga**, m. (= *gaṇḍa*) a rhinoceros,

L. **Gaṇḍānta**, n. the first fourth of an asterism preceded by a node of asterisms, Sūryas. **Gaṇḍāri**, n. 'enemy of the cheek,' Bauhinia variegata, Bhpr. **Gaṇḍālī**, f. = *gaṇḍa-dūrva*, L.; white *Dūrva* grass, L.; = *sarpākshī*, Bhpr. **Gaṇḍāśman**, m. = *ḍa-śiṭā*, L. **Gaṇḍopādāṇa**, n. a pillow, Suśr.; Pañcat. ii, 3, 338. **Gaṇḍopādāṇīya**, n. id., 338 (v.l. *gaṇ-lōp*). **Gaṇḍopāla**, m. = *ḍa-śiṭā*, Mear. vi, 24.

Gaṇḍaka, *as*, m. a rhinoceros, L.; an obstacle, L.; disjunction, separation, L.; a mode of reckoning by fours, W.; a coin of the value of four cowries, L.; a kind of science (astrological science or part of it, W.), L.; (ifc.) a mark, spot (?), Buddh.; a metre of 4 x 20 syllables; N. of Kāla (brother of Prasena-jit), Buddh.; (*ār*), m. pl., N. of the Videhas living on the river Gaṇḍakī, MBh. ii, 1062; (*ā*), f. a lump, ball, W.; (*ī*), f. N. of a river in the northern part of India, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ikā*), f. a hill [Sch.], MBh. vi, 230 & 282; = *shaṇḍa-viśeṣa*, Bhagavati, xvi, 4, Sch.; a little knot in the wood (?), Car. vi, 18, 77; anything advanced beyond the first stage or commencement, L.

Gaṇḍayanta, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 55, Kāi.; (cf. *gaḍ*).

Gaṇḍālin, *i*, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1204.

Gaṇḍī, *is*, m. the trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches, L.; goitre or bronchocoele, W.; (*is*), f. a fox, Gal.

Gaṇḍikā, f. of *ḍaka*, q.v. **Gaṇḍikākāra-yoga**, 7, MBh. xiv, 247.

Gaṇḍinī, f. N. of Durgā, L.

Gaṇḍira. See *pāda-g*.

Gaṇḍilaka, n. a kind of grass, Bhpr. vii, 66, 151.

Gaṇḍira, *as*, m. a kind of pot-herb (described as growing in watery ground, but according to some a species of cucumber), Suśr. i, iv, 4, 30; a hero, L.; (*ī*), f. *Tithymalus antiquorum*, L.; (cf. *gaṇḍ*).

Gaṇḍu, m. f. (g. *sidhmādi*) a pillow, Pañcat. ii, 3, 338; oil, Up., Sch.; m. N. of a man, g. 2. *lohitādi*.

Gaṇḍut, a kind of grass, L.; (cf. *garmut*).

Gaṇḍula, mfn. (fr. *ḍu*, g. *sidhmādi*, not in Kās. & Gaṇar.) = *gaṇḍula* (hump-backed), L., Sch. **Gaṇḍū**, *ūs*, f. (= *ḍu*) a pillow, Up. i, 7, Sch.; oil, ib.; a joint, bone, W. — **pāda**, n. a kind of worm, earth-worm, AitBr. iii, 26, 3; Suśr. i, ch. 7 f.; vi, ch. 41 & 54; (*ī*), f. a small or female worm, L.; — *bhava*, n. lead, L.; *ḍḍābhava*, n. id., Gal.

गणय gaṇḍuśa, *as*, m., rarely *am*, n., (*ā*, f., L.) a mouthful of water, water &c. held in the hollowed palm of the hand for rinsing the mouth, draught, oip, MBh. viii, 205; Suśr.; Kum. iii, 37; SkandaP. &c.; filling or rinsing the mouth, L.; (*as*), m. the tip of an elephant's trunk, L.; N. of a son of Śtra and brother of Vasu-deva, Hariv. 1927 & 1939; VP. iv, 14, 10. **Gaṇḍuśi** = *ṛṣi*, to swallow in one draught, BhP. ix, 15, 3.

Gaṇḍuśhaya, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to sip, sup, swallow, Bālar. v, 78; Viddh. i, 147.

गणदील gaṇḍola, m. n. (= *gaḍ*) raw sugar, L.; m. (= *ḍuśha*) a mouthful, L.; N. of a Buddhist temple. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi*; (cf. *kaṇḍ*).

Gaṇḍolaka, *as*, m. a worm, Sarvad. iii, 154; a mouthful, Gal. — **pāda**, mfn., g. *hasty-ādi*.

गणय gānya. See *gaṇ*, last col.

गत् gat, *gatā*, *gāti*, &c. See *gam*.

गद् gad, cl. 1. P. *ṇati* (perf. *jagāda*; aor. *agadit* [Bhāṭṭ. xv, 102] or *agādīt*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 7), to speak articulately, speak, say, relate, tell anything (acc.) to any one (acc.), MBh.; R. &c.: cl. 10. P. *gadayati*, to thunder, Dhātup. xxxv, 8; Desid. *jigadishati*, to intend or wish to speak or tell, MBh. xii, 1604; [cf. Lith. *gadajos*, *zadas*, *zodis*, *giedmi*; Pol. *gadaj*; Hib. *gadh*].

Gada, m. a sentence, MBh. i, 1787; disease, sickness, Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; N. of a son of Vasu-deva and younger brother of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; of another son of Vasu-deva by a different mother, ix, 24, 51; n. poison, L.; (*ā*), f. a series of sentences, RāmātUp. ii, 5, 4; a mace, club, bludgeon, MBh.; R. &c.; Bignonia suaveolens, L.; N. of a musical instrument; of a constellation, VarBr.; Laghuj.; v.l. for *gadha*, TS., Sch.; (cf. *a-gadā*, *d-vijñāta-g*). — **nigraha**, m., N. of a work. — **varman**, m., N. of a man, VP. — **siṅha**, m., N. of an author, Smṛit. i. **Gadākhyā**, n. 'named after a disease (i.e. after leprosy),' *Costus speciosus* (*kush-ṭha*), L. **Gadāgada**, m. du. 'Gada and Agada,' the two Aśvins (physicians of heaven), L.; (cf. *ga-*

dāntaka). **Gadāgraja**, m. 'elder brother of Gada,' N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 733; BhP. iv, 23, 12. **Gadāgrāṇi**, m. 'chief of all diseases,' consumption, L. — 1. **Gadādhara**, mfn. having a sick lip, Vcar. **Gadāntaka**, *au*, m. du. 'removing sickness,' N. of the two Aśvins, L. **Gadāmbara**, m. a cloud, L. **Gadārāti**, m. 'the enemy of diseases,' a drug, medicament, L. **Gadāhva**, n. = *ḍākhya*, L. **Gadāhva**, m. id., L.

Gadana, n. telling, relating, AitĀr. v, 3, 3, 5. **Gadayitnu**, mfn. loquacious, talkative, Up.; libidinous, lustful, L.; (*us*), m. a sound, Up. iii, 29, Sch.; a bow, L.; a N. of Kāma (the god of love), L.; for *gaḍay* (a cloud), Gal.

Gadī, f. of *ḍa*, q.v. — **gra-pāni** (*ḍāg*), mfn. having a mace in the right hand, W. — 2. **dhara**, mfn. bearing a club, VarBrS. lviii, 34; Sighās.; m. Kṛishṇa (cf. *kaumodaki*), BhP. i, 8, 39; N. of a physician; of the author of the work *Vishaya-viśeṣa*; of the father of Mukunda-priya and uncle of Rāmānanda; — *bhaṭṭa*, m., N. of an author. — **parvan**, n., N. of part of MBh. ix. — **bhṛit**, m. (= *dhara*), N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **yuddha**, n. a fight with clubs; — *parvan*, n. = *gadā-p*. — **yudha** (*ḍāy*), mfn. armed with a club, W. — **vasāna** (*ḍāy*), n. 'resting-place of the mace (thrown by Jarāsandha),' N. of a place near Mathurā, MBh. ii, 764. — **hasta**, mfn. armed with a mace, W.; mace-handed, W.

Gadāya, Nom. A. *ḍyate*, 'to become sick,' to become lazy or idle, ŚBr. xii, 4, 1, 10.

Gadī, *is*, f. speaking, speech, BhP. xi, 12, 19.

Gadita, mfn. spoken; said, related, MBh. &c.; spoken to, Kathās. ix, 63; enumerated, MBh. iii, 13425; Suśr.; named, called; (*am*), n. speaking, speech, Śak. iv, 6 (v.l.)

Gadin, mfn. (fr. *ḍa*) sick, Bhpr. vii, 14, 96; (fr. *ḍā*) armed with a club (said of Kṛishṇa), MBh. vii, 9455; Bhag.; m., N. of Kṛishṇa, L. **Gadi-siṅha**, m., N. of a grammarian.

Gadgada, mfn. (ā) n. stammering, stuttering (said of persons and of utterances), MBh. &c.; n. stammering, indistinct or convulsive utterance (as sobbing &c.), ib. — **gala**, mfn. stammering, Bhartṛ. iii, 22. — **tā**, f. stammering, Ratnāv. — **tva**, n. id., Suśr. — **dhvani**, m. low inarticulate expression of joy or grief, L. — **pada**, n. inarticulate speech, W. — **bhā-shapa**, n. stammering, Hcat. — **bhāshin**, mfn. stammering (ifc.), R. iv. — **vākyā**, mfn. id., Suśr. — **vāo**, mfn. id., ib.; Hcat. — **śabda**, mfn. id., R. ii, 42, 26. — **śvara**, mfn. (ā) n. id., Daś. vii, 167; (*as*), m. stammering utterance, Sāh. iii, 113; a buffalo, L.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP. xxiii.

Gadgadaka, mfn. = *gadgade kuśala*, g. *ākar-shādi*; (*ikā*), f. stammering, Kād.; Hcar. v, viii.

Gadgadita, mfn. stammered, PāṇS. (KV). 35.

Gadgadaya, Nom. P. *ḍyati*, to stammer, g. *kaṇḍ-ādi*.

Gadya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 100) to be spoken or uttered, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 47; (*am*), n. prose, composition not metrical yet framed in accordance with harmony, elaborate prose composition, MBh. iii, 966; Kāvyaḍ.; Sāh. &c. — **padya-maya**, mfn. (ā) n. consisting of prose and verses, v, 336. — **rāmāyaṇa-kāvyā**, n. a Rāmāyaṇa written in prose, Up. iv, 139, Sch.

गद्या gadyāṇa, m. a weight (= 32 Guṇjās or berries of Abrus precatorius, or = 64 such Guṇjās with physicians; = 6 Māshas of 7 or 8 Guṇjās each, ŚārngS.), Yājñ. iii, 258, Sch.

Gadyāṇaka, *as*, m. id., W.

Gadyāṇa [ŚārngS. i, 41], *ṇaka*, [W.] m. id.

Gadyāṇaka, *as*, m. id., W.

गध gadh, cl. 4. *gadhyati*, to be mixed, Nir. v, 15.

Gadhā, f. a particular part of a cart, TS. ii, 4, 8, 1, Sch. (v.l. *gadā*).

Gādhitā, mfn., Naigh. iv, 2; (cf. *ā*, *pāri*).

Gādhyā, mfn. (Naigh. iv, 2; Nir. v, 15) to be seized or gained as booty, RV. iv, 16, 11 & 16; 38, 4; vi, 10, 6 & 26, 2; cf. *vāja-gandhya*.

गन्धवे gāntave, *gāntava*, fr. *gam*, q.v.

Gantavya, *gāntu*, *gāntṛi*. See ib.

गन्दिका gandikā, v.l. for *gab*, q.v.

गन्ध gandh, cl. 10. A. *gandhayate*, to injure, hurt, Dhātup. xxxiii, 11; to move or go, L.

1. **Gandhana**, *am*, n. hurting, injury, L.; pointing out or alluding to the faults of others, derision,

Hear. iv; continued effort, perseverance, Pān. i, 2, 15 & 3, 32.

गन्ध *gandhā*, as, m. smell, odour (nine kinds are enumerated, viz. *iṣṭā*, *anīṣṭā*, *madhura*, *kaṭu*, *nīrharī*, *saṃhata*, *snigdha*, *rūkṣa*, *viśāda*, MBh. xii, 6848; a tenth kind is called *amla*, L.), RV. i, 162, 10; AV. &c. (i.e. f. ā, MBh.; BhP.); a fragrant substance, fragrance, scent, perfume (generally used in pl.; in comp. = 'fragrant,' cf. *-jala* &c.), Gobh.; Lāty.; PārGr. &c.; sulphur; pounded sandal-wood, Caurap.; a sectarian mark on the forehead (called so in the south of India), RTL. p. 66; myrrh, L.; Hyperanthera Moringa, L. (i.e. the mere smell of anything, small quantity, little, MBh. i, 989; Pān. v, 4, 136; Pat.; Sūtr. i, 13; connection, relationship, L.; a neighbour, L.; pride, arrogance, Megh. 9 (for *garudha*); Śiva, MBh. xii, 10378; (ā), f. = *-palāṣī*, L.; Desmodium gangeticum, L.; = *-mohini*, L.; a metre of 17 + 18 + 17 + 18 syllables; (am), n. smell, DhyanabUp. 7 & 9; black aloe-wood, L. = *kandaka*, m. the root of Scirpus Kysoor. = *kāraka*, m., N. of a prince (v. l. for *andha-k*); (ikā), f. = *kāri*, HPārś.; a female artisan living in the house of another woman, L. = *kārī*, f. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes, i, 142. = *kālīka*, f., N. of an Ap-saras, R. vi, 82, 160; = *-kāli*, L. = *kālī*, f., N. of the mother of the poet Vyāsa, MBh. i, 3801; Hariv. 1088. = *kāshṭha*, n. a fragrant wood (as sandal, aloe-wood, &c.), L.; a species of sandal-wood, L. = *kuṭī*, f. a kind of perfume, Bhpr. = *kusumā*, f. 'having fragrant blossoms,' N. of a plant, L. = *kūṭī*, f. (for *kuṭī*?) the hall of fragrances, Buddh. = *kulīka*, for *-celikā*, L. = *kulīka*, f. a kind of perfume, Bhpr. = *kheḍa*, n. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. = *kheḍaka*, n. = *-trīpa*, L. = *ga*, mfn. taking a scent, smelling, W.; redolent, W. = *gaja*, m. 'scent-elephant,' an elephant during rut, Kād. = *gūṇa*, mfn. having the property of odour, W. = *grāhaka*, mfn. perceiving odour (the nose). = *grāhin*, mfn. perfumed, Daś. xi, 170. = *grāhā*, n. the smelling of any odour, W. = *celikā*, f. musk, L. (v. l. *-kel*); = *-mārjāra*, L. = *ja*, mfn. consisting of fragrant substances, AgP. = *jaṭilā*, f. Acorus Calamus, L. = *jala*, n. fragrant water, BhP. i, 11, 15. = *jāta*, n. the leaf of Laurus Cassia, L. = *jūṣa*, f. 'knowing odours,' the nose, L. = *tanḍula*, m. fragrant rice, L. = *tūrya*, n. a musical instrument of a loud sound (used in battle as drum or trumpet), L. = *trīpa*, n. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. = *talla*, n. a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances, MBh. vi, 4434; R. iv; Sūtr. iv; sulphur-butter, L. = *toya*, n. fragrant water. = *tvac*, f. the fragrant bark of Feronia elephantum, L. = *dalā*, f. 'fragrant-leaved,' N. of a plant (*aja-modā*), L. = *dāru*, n. aloe-wood, L. = *dravya*, n. a fragrant substance, L. = *dvārā*, mfn. perceptible through the odour, Tār. x. = *dvīpa*, m. = *gūṇa*, Vikr.; Ragh.; Kir. = *dvīraḍa*, m. id., Inscr. = *dhārīn*, m. 'possessing perfumes,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1159. = *dhūma*, m. a kind of perfume, L. = *dhūma-bhava*, n. id., Gal. = *dhūmī*, f. musk, L. = *nakula*, m. the musk rat of Bengal (Sorex moschatus), L. = *nākulī*, f., N. of a plant (Piper Chaba, L.; Vanda Roxburghii, L.; Artemisia vulgaris, L.), Sūtr. v. f. (metrically also *o*); = *nāḍī*, f. = *nāḍī*, Gal. = *nāman*, m. a variety of Ocimum with red blossoms; (*mūṇī*), f. one of the minor diseases (*kṣudra-roga*), Sūtr.; Bhpr. = *nālikā*, f. the nose, L. = *nālī*, f. id., L. = *nālayā*, f. a kind of jasmine, L. = *nīṣā*, f. a variety of Curcuma, L. = *pa*, ās, m. pl. 'inhaling the odour,' N. of a class of manes, MBh. xiii, 1372. = *pattra*, m. 'fragrant-leaved,' a kind of Ocimum, L.; Egle Marmelos, L.; the orange tree, L.; (ā), f. = *-niśā*, L.; (ī), f. Physalis flexuosa; the plant Ambashthā, L.; the plant Aśva-gandhā, L. = *pattrikā*, f. (= *trī*) Physalis flexuosa, L.; = *-niśā*, L.; Apium involu-cratum, L. = *parṇa*, m. 'fragrant-leaved,' Alstonia scholaris, L. = *palāśikā*, f. turmeric, L. = *palāśī*, f. (= *gandhā*) Curcuma Amhalidi or Zerumbet, L. = *pāna*, n. a fragrant beverage, MānGr. = *pālin*, m. 'preserving perfumes,' Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1242. = *pāshāpa*, m. sulphur, L.; = *vat*, mfn. sulphured, Daś. xi, 107. = *piṅgalā*, f., N. of a woman, g. *śubhārdī*. = *piśāchikā*, f. the smoke of burnt fragrant resin ('imp-like' from its dark colour or cloudy nature), L. = *pīṭā*, f. = *-niśā*, L. = *pushpa*, n. a fragrant flower, R. i, 73, 19; flowers and sandal (presented together at seasons of worship), W.; (as), n.

Calamus Rotang, L.; Alangium hexapetalum, L.; Cordia Myxa; (ā), f. the Indigo plant, L.; Pandanus odoratus; = *ganikāri* (Premna spinosa), L. = *pūtanā*, f. a kind of imp or goblin (causing a particular disease), Hariv. 9542. = *phala*, m. 'having a fragrant fruit,' Feronia elephantum, L.; Egle Marmelos, L.; the plant Tejāh-phala, L.; (ā), f. the plant Priyangu, L.; Trigonella foenum graecum, L.; Batatas paniculata, L.; the Olibanum tree, L.; (ī), f. the plant Priyangu, SārngP.; = *-mohini*, L. = *bandha*, m. the mango tree, L. = *bahala*, m. a kind of Ocimum, L. = *bahula*, m. = *-tanḍula*, L.; (ā), f. the plant Gorakshi, L. = *bijā*, f. 'having fragrant seeds,' Trigonella foenum graecum, L. = *bhadrā*, f. the creeper Gandha-bhādāliya, L. = *bhāḍa*, for *gardabhāḍa*, q.v. = *mañjari*, f., N. of a woman, Virac. viii. = *madana*, metrically for *-mad*, q.v. = *maya*, mfn. (= *ja*, Hcat. i, 7, 60. = *māṇṣā*, f. a kind of Indian spikenard (Valeriana), VarBṛS. li, 15 (metrically shortened *ṣr*). = *mātrī*, f. 'mother of odour,' the earth (the quality of odour residing in earth, cf. Mn. i, 78), L. = *māda*, m., N. of a son of Svaphalka, BhP. ix, 24, 16; of a monkey (attendant of Rāma), 10, 19. = *mādana*, m. 'intoxicating with fragrance,' = *-modana*, L.; 'delighting in fragrances,' a large black bee, L.; N. of a mountain (forming the division between Ilāvṛita and Bhadrāśva, to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (once *-mad*, Hcat. i, 6, 24); N. of Rāvaṇa, MBh. ii, 410; of a monkey (attendant of Rāma), MBh. iii, 16273; R. i, 16, 13; iv; v, 73, 26; vi; (ī), f. = *dhōttamā*, L.; a parasitical plant, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; (am), n. the forest on the mountain Gandha-mādāna, L.; = *varsha*, m. n. the division of Jambū-dvīpa formed by the mountain Gandha-mādāna, VP. ii. = *mādinī*, f. 'strong-scented,' lac, L.; (= *-danī*) a sort of perfume, L.; = *dhōttamā*, W. = *mārjāra*, m. the civet cat, Bhpr. = *mālatī*, f. a kind of perfume, v, 2, 117. = *mālin*, m. 'having fragrant garlands,' N. of a Nāga, Kathās. lxxii, 33; (iṇṣ), f. a kind of perfume, L. = *mālyā*, n. du. fragrances and garlands, ChUp. viii, 2, 6; n. pl. id., Mn. iii, 209; MBh. &c. (i.e. f. ā, Ragh. ii, 1); = *-loka*, m. the world of fragrances and garlands, ChUp. = *mūḍa*, m. = *-bhāḍa*. = *mūla*, m. 'having a fragrant (and tuberous) root,' Alpina Galanga, L.; (ā), f. the Olibanum tree, L.; = *-palāṣī*, L.; (ī), f. id., L. = *mūlaka*, m. id., L.; (ikā), f. id., L.; Emblica officinalis, L. = *mūshika*, m. = *nakula*, L.; (ā), f. id., L. = *mūshī*, f. id., L. = *mūṣa*, m. = *-mārjāra*, Bāl. iii, 28; the musk deer, W.; (hence) *gāṇḍajā*, f. musk, Gal. = *maithuna*, m. a bull, L. = *moḥsha*, m. (= *-māda*) N. of a son of Svaphalka, VP. iv, 14, 2. = *moca*, v. l. for *-moḥsha*. = *modana*, m. (= *-mad*) sulphur, L. = *mohini*, f. the bud of Michelia Campaka, L. = *yukti*, f. the blending of fragrant substances, preparation of perfumes (one of the 64 Kālās, see s. v. *kālā*); N. of VarBṛS. lxxvii; = *jīla*, mfn. skilled in the preparation of perfumes, xv, 12; = *vid*, mfn. id., xvi, 18. = *yuti*, f. fragrant powder, L. = *ratā*, f., N. of a plant, Gal. = *rasa*, (cf. *rasa-gandha*) in comp., odour and flavour, MBh. v, 777; vi, 5786; perfumes and spices, Gaut. vii, 9; m. myrrh, L.; Gardenia florida, L.; = *sāṅgaka*, m. turpentine, L. = *rāja*, m. a kind of jasmine, L.; a kind of bellium, L.; N. of an author of Prākṛit verses; (ī), f. a kind of perfume (commonly Nakhī), L.; (am), n. sandal-wood, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; a kind of white flower, L. = *latā*, f. 'fragrant creeper,' the plant Priyangu, Bhpr. = *lubdhā*, mfn. desirous of odours (a bee), Kām. = *lolupā*, f. 'desirous of fragrances,' a fly or gnat, L. = *vajrā*, f. N. of a goddess, Kālac. = *vaṭikā*, f. incense in small round pieces, Lalit. xiii f. = *vaṇḍī*, m. a seller of perfumes, Pārś., Sch. = *vat*, mfn. endowed with the quality of smell, Tarkas. (g. *rasādī*) endowed with fragrance, scented, odoriferous, Gobh.; MBh.; R. &c.; (ī), f. = *-mātrī*, L.; a kind of jasmine, L.; = *dhōttamā*, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; = *kālī*, MBh. i, 2411; N. of a city belonging to Vāyu, SkandaP.; of a city belonging to Varuṇa, L.; N. of a river, Megh. 34. = *vadhū*, f. = *-palāṣī*, L.; a kind of perfume, L. = *valkala*, n. the cassia bark (Laurus Cassia), L.; Sarsaparilla, W. = *vallārī*, f., N. of a plant, L. = *valī*, f. id., L. = *vaha*, mfn. bearing fragrances (said of wind), Mn. i, 76; BhP. ii, 10, 20; m. wind, MBh. ii, 390; Śak. v, 4; Kum. &c.; (ā), f. the nose, L.; = *śmaśāna*, n. N. of a cemetery, Pāncā. i, 39; v, 12.

= *vāha*, m. (= *-vaha*) the wind, Git. i, 35; the musk deer, L.; (ā), f. the nose, L. = *viḥvala*, m. wheat, L. = *vikṣhaka*, m. the Śāl tree (Shorea robusta), L. = *vyākula*, n. a fragrant berry, L. = *ṣaṭī*, f. = *-palāṣī*, L. = *śāka*, n. a kind of vegetable, L. = *śālī*, m. = *-tanḍula*, Daś. xi, 175. = *sunḍinī*, f. the musk rat, L. = *śekhara*, m. musk, L. = *śāla*, m. = *-mādāna* (N. of a mountain), Gol. = *śāra*, m. sandal-wood, L.; a kind of jasmine, L. = *śārāṇa*, m. a kind of perfume, L. = *sukhī*, f. = *sunḍinī*, W. = *sūyī*, f. id., W. = *sevaka*, mfn. using fragrances, Bhar. = *soma*, n. the white esculent water-lily, L. = *srag-dāma-vat*, mfn. furnished with fragrant garlands, MānGr. = *hastin*, m. = *-gaja*, R. v. f.; N. of an antidote (said to be very efficacious), Car.; of the author of a Conum. on Ācārāṅga (i, 1), Śil.; = *stī-mahā-tarka*, m., N. of a work. = *hārīkā*, f. a female servant who bears perfumes behind her mistress, L. = *Gandhāku*, m. the musk rat, L. = *Gandhājīva*, m. 'living by perfumes,' vendor of perfumes, L. = *Gandhādhya*, mfn. rich in odour, fragrant, Nal. v, 38; Subh.; m. the orange tree, L.; (ā), f. = *dhā-nīśā*, L.; yellow jasmine, L.; Pæderia foetida, L.; the plant Rāmataruṇī, L.; the plant Ārāma-śītālā, L.; = *dhā-nakula*, Gal.; (am), n. sandal-wood, L.; a kind of perfume, L. = *Gandhādika*, n. a kind of perfume, L. = *Gandhāpakarṣhaṇa*, n. removing smells, W. = *Gandhāmbu*, n. = *dhā-jala*, L. = *Gandhāmbhas*, n. id., VarBṛS. = *Gandhāmālā*, f. the wild lemon tree, L. = *Gandhālā*, f. Celtis orientalis (commonly Jiyati), L. = *Gandhālī*, f. a wasp, L.; Pæderia foetida, L.; = *garbha*, m. small cardamoms, L. = *Gandhāman*, m. = *dhā-pāshāṇa*, L. = *Gandhāshaka*, n. a mixture of 8 fragrant substances varying according to the deities to whom they are offered (e.g. the eight articles, sandal, agallochum, camphor, saffron, valerian, and some fragrant grasses). = *Gandhāhvā*, f. 'called after its odour,' N. of a plant, Sūtr. iv. = *Gandhācōhā*, f. 'wishing fragrances,' N. of a goddess, Kālac. = *Gandhōndriya*, n. the organ of smell, Sūtr. iii. = *Gandhōbha*, m. = *dhā-gaja*, Rājat. i, 300. = *Gandhōsa*, m. 'lord of fragrances,' N. of a Vīta-rāga. = *Gandhotu*, for *dhātutu*, L. = *Gandhōkṣa*, m. Artemisia Abrotanum, Bhpr. = *Gandhōttamā*, f. spirituous or vinous liquor, L. = *Gandhōḍa*, n. = *dhā-jala*, BhP. ix, 11, 26. = *Gandhōḍaka*, n. id., MānGr. xi, 3. = *Gandhōpajivin*, m. = *dhājīva*, R. ii, 83, 14. = *Gandhōpāla*, m. = *dhā-pāshāṇa*, L. = *Gandhōshpisha*, m. 'having a fragrant mane,' a lion, Gal. = *Gandhātu*, m. = *dhā-mārjāra*, L.

Gandhaka, mfn. (*ikā*) n. i.e. 'having the smell of, scenting,' see *aja*, *avi*; m. (g. *sthūlādi*, Gaṇar. r82) 'perfumes,' see *-peshikā*; sulphur; Hyperanthera Moringa, L. = *peshikā*, f. a female servant who grinds or prepares perfumes, Hariv. 8394.

Gandhakiya, mfn. relating to sulphur.

2. **Gandhana**, am, n. the spreading or diffusion of odours, Dhātup. xxiv, 42 (Sūtr. i, 21, 3); m. (= *dhā-tanḍula* &c.) a kind of rice, Car. i, 27, 10.

Gandhāla, mfn. 'fragrant,' see *ati-g*; (us), m. fragrant rice, L.

Gandhi, mfn. only i.e. (Pān. v, 4, 135-137) having the smell of, smelling of, perfumed with, MBh. xiii; R.; Ragh. ii, vii, &c.; (Pān. v, 4, 136) having only the smell of, containing only a very small quantity, bearing only the name of, R. vii, 24, 29.

Gandhika, mfn. i.e. 'having the smell or, smelling of,' see *utpala*; having only the smell, having a very little of anything (e.g. *bhadrī*), being a brother only by name, MBh. iii, 16111; m. a seller of perfumes, Buddh. L.; sulphur, L.; (ā), f. v. l. for *gandhikā* (N. of a country), q.v. = *Gandhikāpāna*, n. a place where fragrances are sold, Pāncā. ii, 65.

Gandhin, mfn. having a smell, odoriferous, MBh. xiv, 1398; smelling of (in comp.), MBh.; R.; Ragh. xv; BhP.; i.e. having (only the smell, i.e.) a very little of anything, Naish. vi, 38; (*mātrī-gandhinī*, 'a mother only by name') R. ii, 75, 12; for *gandhin*, Kathās. xii, 48; (ī), m. a bug, flying bug, L.; Xanthophyllum virens, L.; (iṇṣ), f. a kind of perfume, L.; (ī), n. id., L. = *Gandhi-parṇa*, m. = *dhā-p*, L.

Gandholī, is, f. = *dhā-palāṣī*, L.

Gandholī, f. id., L.; Pæderia foetida, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; dried ginger, L.; (= *dhālī*) a wasp, L.; N. of Indrāñi, Gal.

Gandhya, see *vāja-g*.

गन्धर्वे *gandharvā*, as, m. a Gandharva [though in later times the Gandharvas are regarded as a class, yet in RV. rarely more than one is mentioned; he is designated as the heavenly Gandharva (*divyā* *g*), RV. ix, 86, 36 & x, 139, 5, and is also called Visvā-vasu (RV. x, 85, 21 & 22; 139, 4 & 5) and Vāyu-keśa (in pl., RV. iii, 38, 6); his habitation is the sky, or the region of the air and the heavenly waters (RV. i, 22, 14; viii, 77, 5; ix, 85, 12; 86, 36; x, 10, 4; AV. ii, 2, 3; his especial duty is to guard the heavenly Soma (RV. ix, 83, 4 & 85, 12), which the gods obtain through his intervention (RV.; AV. vii, 73, 3; cf. RV. i, 22, 14); it is obtained for the human race by Indra, who conquers the Gandharva and takes it by force (RV. viii, 1, 11 & 77, 5); the heavenly Gandharva is supposed to be a good physician, because the Soma is considered as the best medicine; possibly, however, the word Soma originally denoted not the beverage so called, but the moon, and the heavenly Gandharva may have been the genius or tutelary deity of the moon; in one passage (RV. ix, 86, 36) the heavenly Gandharva and the Soma are identified; he is also regarded as one of the genii who regulate the course of the Sun's horses (i, 163, 2; x, 177, 2; cf. 135, 5); he knows and makes known the secrets of heaven and divine truths generally (x, 139, 5 & 6; AV. ii, 1, 2; xx, 128, 3; VS. xi, 1; xxxii, 9); he is the parent of the first pair of human beings, Yama and Yamī (RV. x, 10, 4), and has a peculiar mystical power over women and a right to possess them (RV. x, 85, 21 & 22; 40 & 41); for this reason he is invoked in marriage ceremonies (AV. xiv, 2, 35 & 36); ecstatic states of mind and possession by evil spirits are supposed to be derived from the heavenly Gandharva (cf. *grīhita*, *graha*); the Gandharvas as a class have the same characteristic features as the one Gandharva; they live in the sky (RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xiv), guard the Soma (RV. ix, 113, 3; ŚBr. iii; ĀitBr. i, 27), are governed by Varuṇa (just as the Apsarasas are governed by Soma), ŚBr. xiii; ĀitŚr. x, 7, 3, know the best medicines (AV. viii, 7, 23; VS. xii, 98), regulate the course of the asterisms (AV. xiii, 1, 23; Bhp. iv, 29, 21; hence twenty-seven are mentioned, VS. ix, 7), follow after women and are desirous of intercourse with them (AV.; ŚBr. iii); as soon as a girl becomes marriageable, she belongs to Soma, the Gandharvas, and Agni (Gṛhyas. ii, 19 f.; Pañcat. & Śūtr.); the wives of the Gandharvas are the Apsarasas (cf. *gandharvāp-sarās*), and like them the Gandharvas are invoked in gambling with dice (AV. vii, 109, 5); they are also feared as evil beings together with the Rākshasas, Kimidins, Piśācas, &c., amulets being worn as a protection against them (AV.; Śūtr.); they are said to have revealed the Vedas to Vāc (ŚBr. iii; cf. PārGr. ii, 12, 2), and are called the preceptors of the Rishis (ŚBr. xi); Puruṇavas is called among them (ib.); in epic poetry the Gandharvas are the celestial musicians or heavenly singers (cf. RV. x, 177, 2) who form the orchestra at the banquets of the gods, and they belong together with the Apsarasas to Indra's heaven, sharing also in his battles (Yājñ. i, 71; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; cf. R.T.L. p. 238); in the more systematic mythology the Gandharvas constitute one of the classes into which the higher creation is divided (i.e. gods, manes, Gandharvas, AV. xi, 5, 2; or gods, Asuras, Gandharvas, men, TS. vii, 8, 25; 2; cf. ŚBr. x; or gods, men, Gandharvas, Apsarasas, Sarpas, and manes, ĀitBr. iii, 31, 5; for other enumerations cf. Nir. iii, 8; Mo. i, 37 [R.T.L. p. 237] & iii, 196; vii, 23; xii, 47; Nal. &c.); divine and human Gandharvas are distinguished (TUp. ii, 8; the divine or Deva-Gandharvas are enumerated MBh. i, 2550 ff. & 4810 ff.); another passage names 11 classes of Gandharvas (T-Ār. i, 9, 3); the chief or leader of the Gandharvas is named Citra-ratha (Bhag. x, 26); they are called the creatures of Prajāpati (Mn. i, 37) or of Brahmā (Hariv. 11793) or of Kaśyapa (11850) or of the Munis (MBh. i, 2550; Hariv. 11553) or of Prādhā (MBh. i, 2556) or of Arishta (Hariv. 234; VP. i, 21) or of Vāc (PadmaP.); with Jāinas the Gandharvas constitute one of the eight classes of the Vyantaras; N. of the attendant of the 17th Arhat of the present Avasarpitī, L.; a singer, VarBṛ. lxxviii, 33; Bhp. i, 11, 21; the Koil or black cuckoo, L.; a sage, pious man, Mahidh. on VS. xxxii, 9; a horse, MBh. iii, 11762; cf. ii, 1043; the musk deer (derived fr. *gandha*), L.; the soul after death and previous to

its being born again (corresponding in some respects to the western notion of a ghost), L.; N. of the 14th Kalpa or period of the world, Vāyup. i, 21, 30; of the 21st Muhūrta, Sūryapr.; of a Svara or tone (for *gandhāra* ?), Hariv. ii, 120, 41; m. pl. the Gandharvas (see above); N. of a people, named together with the Gandhāras, R. vii, 100, 10 f. & 101, 2 ff. & 11; VarBṛ. xiv, 31; (ā), f. Durgā, Hariv. ii, 120, 4 (v.l. *gandharvā*); (f), f. Gandharvi (daughter of Surabhi and mother of the race of horses, MBh. i, 2631 f.; R. iii, 20, 28 f.; Vāyup.), RV. x, 11, 2; R.; night, Bhp. iv, 29, 21; [cf. Gk. *κννραπος* fr. *κννραφο* = *kanyā*, f. a Gandharva virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i. — *khaṇḍa*, m. n. one of the 9 divisions of Bhārata-varsha. — *grīhita* (*grā*), mfn. possessed by a Gandharva, ŚBr. xiv; ĀitBr. v, 29, 2. — *graha*, m. the being possessed by a Gandharva, Śūtr. vi, 60, 8. — *taṭṭa*, n. castor-oil, Bhp. — *tva*, n. the state of a Gandharva, Kathās. lxxiv, 312. — *datṭa*, f. N. of a daughter of the Gandharva prince Sāgara-datta, cvi, 9. — *nagara*, n. 'Gandharva-city', an imaginary town in the sky, MBh. ii, 1043; Hariv.; R. v &c.; Fata Morgana, Pāp. iv, 1, 3, Kār.; VarBṛ. xxx; xxxvi, 4; Bhp. v, 14, 5; Kād.; the city of the Gandharva people, R. vii. — *patnī* (*prad*), f. the wife of a Gandharva, an Apsaras, AV. ii, 2, 5. — *pada*, n. the abode of the Gandharvas, AV. Paris. — *pura*, n. (= *nagara*) the city of the Gandharvas, Kathās.; Fata Morgana, VarBṛ.; Bhp. v. — *rāja*, m. a chief of the Gandharvas, MBh.; N. of Citra-ratha, W. — *rtū* (*rit*), m. the time or season of the Gandharvas, AV. xiv, 2, 34. — *lokā*, m. pl. the worlds of the Gandharvas, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 6, 1 & 7, 1, 37 f. — *vidyā*, f. 'Gandharva-science', music, MBh.; (pl.) R. i, 79, 21. — *vivāha*, m. 'the form of marriage peculiar to the Gandharvas', a marriage proceeding entirely from love without ceremonies and without consulting relatives (allowed between persons of the second or military class); cf. Mn. iii, 26. — *veda*, m. = *vidyā* (considered as a branch of the SV.), Carap. — *hanta*, m. 'Gandharva-handed' (the form of the leaves resembling that of a hand), the castor-oil tree, Śūtr.; (*a-manushyasya* h, Kāvya. iii, 121). — *hastaka*, m. id., Śūtr. *Gandharvāp-sarās*, as, f. pl. the Gandharvas and the Apsarasas, VS. xxx, 8; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (*asau*), f. du. Gandharva and the Apsarasas, ĀrshBr. *Gandharve-shṭhā*, mfn. being with Gandharva, MaitrS. i, 3, 1.

गन्धार *gandhāra*, ās, m. pl. (*gaṇas kacchādī* & *sindhv-ādī*) N. of a people, ChUp.; AV. Paris.; MBh. i, 2440; (as), m. (= *gūndh*) the third note, L.; (in music) a particular Rāga, L.; red lead, L.; (ē), f. for *gūndh* (N. of a Vidyā-devi), L.

गन्धारी *gandhārī*, aya, m. pl., N. of a people, RV. i, 126, 7; AV. v, 22, 14; (cf. *gāndh*).

गन्धाला *gandhālā*, &c. See *gandhā*.

गन्मुत *ganmut*. See *garmut*.

गन्धिका *gandhikā*, f., N. of a country, g. *sindhv-ādī*; Pāp. ii, 4, 10, Pat.; ii, 1, 6, Kās.

गम् *gabdhā*, as, m. (√ *gabh* = *gambh* = *jambh*) 'slit', the vulva, VS. xxiii; ŚBr. xiv, 2, 9, 6.

Gabhas-tala, n. = *gabhasi-mat*, q. v.

Gabhasi, m. 'fork (?)', arm, hand, RV.; ŚBr. iv, 1, 1, 9; (Naigh. i, 5) a ray of light, sunbeam, MBh.; R.; Pañcat. &c.; the sun, L.; N. of an Āditya, Rāmāpūjāśar.; of a Rishi, BrahmaP. ii, 12, f.; N. of Svāhā (the wife of Agni), L.; m. (or f.) du. the two arms or hands, RV. i, iii, v ff.; (ē), f., N. of a river, VP. ii, 4, 36; mfn. shining 'fork-like', double-edged or sharp-edged, pointed (?), RV. i, 54, 4; TBr. ii; (cf. *syūma-g*). — **nemi**, m. 'the belly of whose wheel is sharp-edged (?)', N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii, 151, 2. — **pāpi**, m. 'having rays for hands', the sun, L. — **pūta** (*gābh*), mfn. purified with the hands, RV. ii, 14, 8; ix, 86, 34; VS. vii, 1. — **mat**, mfn. shining, brilliant, MBh. ii, 443; iii, 146; m. the sun, Ragh. iii, 37; Kād. vi, 1158; a particular hell, VP. ii, 5, 2; (*gabhas-tala*, Vāyup.). m. n., N. of one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varsha, VP. ii, 3, 6; Gol. iii, 41. — **mālin**, m. 'garlanded with rays', the sun, Kād. iii, 945; v, 633; Hariv. v, 408; Bālār. ii. — **hanta**, m. = *pāpi*, L. **Gabhasiś-vara**, n., N. of a Liṅga, KāśīKh. ii.

Gabhi-shāk, ind. (√ *sañj*, cf. *anushāk*) deeply down, far down or within, AV. vii, 7, 1; (? xix, 56, 2.)

Gabhiṣṭ, v. l. for *gargarikā*, q. v.

Gabhirā, nif(ā)n, deep (opposed to *gūḍha* and

dīna), RV. &c.; (Naigh. i, 11) deep in sound, deep-sounding, hollow-toned, RV. v, 85, 1; Ritus; profound, sagacious, grave, serious, solemn, secret, mysterious, RV.; AV. v, 11, 3; (*gambh*), MBh. &c.); Pāp. iv, 15; Sāh.; dense, impervious, Bhp. viii, 3, 5; (*gambh*), R. iii); not to be penetrated or investigated or explored, inscrutable, 'inexhaustible', uninterrupted (time), Bhp. i, 5, 8; (*gambh*), iv, 12, 38; v, 24, 24; m., N. of a son of Manu Bhautya or of Rāmbha, VP. iii, 2, 43; Bhp. ix, 17, 10. — **vepas** (*rd*), mfn. (= *gambh*) moved deeply or inwardly, deeply excited, RV. i, 35, 7.

Gabhirikā, f. 'deep-sounding', a large drum, L.; a gong, W.

Gabhvara, am, n. (= *gāh*) an abyss, depth, Kāraṇḍ. x, 7.

Gāmbhan, a, n. depth, VS. xiii, 30.

Gāmbhāra, am, n. id., RV. x, 106, 9 ('water', Naigh. i, 12).

Gāmbhishṭha, mfn. superl. of *gabhirā*, ŚBr. vii.

Gāmbhirā, mfn. = *gambh*, RV. (only in the beginning of Pādas, six times); AV. &c. (in post-Vedic writings *gambh* is more used than *gambh*); the deepness of a man's navel, voice, and character are praised together, VarBṛ. lxxviii, 85; hence a person who is said to have a deep navel, voice, and character is called *tri-g*, mf(ā)n, MBh. iv, 254; v, 3939; m. (= *jambh*) the lemon tree, L.; a lotus, L.; a Mantra of the RV., L.; (= *gambh*) N. of a son of Bhautya, VP. (v. l.); (ā), f. a hiccup, violent singultus (with *hikkā*, Śūtr.); W.; N. of a river, Megh. 41; (am), n. 'depth', with *Jamad-agneḥ*, N. of a Sāman, — **gati**, mfn. extending deeply (as a sore), Śūtr. i. — **cetas** (*rd*), mfn. of profound mind, RV. viii, 8, 2. — **tā**, f. depth (of water), W.; depth (of a sound), W.; profundeness, earnestness, sagacity, W. — **tva**, n. id., W. — **dhvani**, m. a deep sound, low tone, W. — **nāda**, m. deep or hollow sound, thundering, roaring, W. — **nirghosha**, m. 'deep-sounding', N. of a Nāga, Buddh. — **paksha**, m., N. of a prince, ib. — **buddhi**, m. 'of profound mind', N. of a son of Manu Indra-sāvarni, Bhp. viii, 13, 34. — **vedin**, mfn. 'deeply sensitive', restive (an elephant), Ragh. iv, 39; Sighās. Introd. 9; inscrutable, ib. — **veda**, mfn. very penetrating, W. — **vaspas** (*rd*), mfn. = *gambh*, RV. x, 62, 5; AV. xix, 2, 3. — **śaṅsa** (*rd*), mfn. ruling secretly or in a hidden manner (as Varuṇa), RV. vii, 87, 6 [whose praise is inexhaustible, Śāy.]. — **śila**, m. 'of a profound character', N. of a Brāhman, Buddh. L. — **sat-tva-svara-nābhi**, mfn. = *tri-g* (see above), Śūtr. — **svāmin**, m. 'the inscrutable lord', N. of a statue of Nārāyaṇa, Rājāt. iv, 80. **Gāmbhirārtha**, mfn. having a profound sense or meaning, Śūtr.

Gāmbhiraka, mf(ikā)n. lying deep (a vein), Śūtr. iv, 16, 19; (ikā), f. with *drishṭi*, a particular disease of the eye (which causes the pupil to contract and the eye to sink in its socket), vi, 1, 28 & 7, 39; (= *rd*) N. of a river, VarBṛ. xvi, 16.

गभोलिक *gabholika*, as, m. a small round pillow, L.

गम्वर *gabhvāra*. See *gabdhā*.

गम् 1. *gam*, Ved. cl. i. P. *gāmati* (Naigh.; Subj. *gamam*, *gāmat* [*gāmātas*, *gāmātha*, AV.], *gāmāda*, *gāman*, RV.; Pot. *gāmēma*, RV.; inf. *gāmadyai*, RV. i, 154, 6); cl. 2. P. *gānti* (Naigh.; Impv. 3. sg. *gantū*, [2. sg. *gadhī*, see ā, or *gahi*, see *adhi*, *abhyā*, ā, upā-], 2. pl. *gāntā* or *gantana*, RV.; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *dgan* [RV.; AV.], 1. pl. *dganna* [RV.; AV.]; cf. Pāp. viii, 2, 65]; 3. pl. *dgman*, RV.; Subj. [or aor. Subj., cf. Pāp. ii, 480, Kās.], 1. pl. *ganma*, 3. pl. *gmdn*, RV.; Pot. 2. sg. *gamyās*, RV. i, 187, 7; Prec. 3. sg. *gamyās*, RV.; pr. p. *gmdt*, x, 22, 6); cl. 3. P. *ja-ganti* (Naigh. ii, 14; Pot. *jagamyām*, *ṣyāt*, RV.; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *ajagan*, 2. pl. *ajaganta* or *ātana*, RV.); Ved. & Class. cl. 1. P. (also ā, MBh. &c.), with substitution of *gacch* [= *gacch-ā*] for *gam*, *gacchati* (cf. Pāp. vii, 37; Subj. *gacchāti*, RV. x, 16, 2; 2. sg. *gacchās* [RV. vi, 35, 3] or *gacchāsī* [AV. v, 5, 6]; 2. pl. *gacchāta*, RV. viii, 7, 30; 3. pl. *gacchān*, RV. viii, 79, 5; impf. *dgacchat*; Pot. *gacchet*; pr. p. *gacchāt*, RV. &c.; aor. *agamat*, Pāp. iii, 1, 55; vi, 4, 98, Kās.; for ā, with prepositions, cf. Pāp. i, 2, 13; 2nd fut. *gamishyati*, AV. &c.; 1st fut. *gāntā* [Pāp. vii, 2, 58], RV. &c.; perf. 1. sg. *jagamā* [RV.], 3. sg. *jagāma*, 2. du. *jugmatur*, 3. pl. *jagmūr*, RV. &c.; p. *jaganvās*

[RV. &c.] or *gajmīva*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 68, f. *gajmīva*, RV. &c.; Ved. inf. *gāntave*, *gāntavai*; Class. inf. *gantum*; Ved. ind. p. *gātāvya*, *gātvi*; Class. ind. p. *gātva* [AV. &c.], with prepositions *-gānya* or *-galya*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 38) to go, move, go away, set out, come, RV. &c.; to go to or towards, approach (with acc. or loc. or dat. [MBh.]; Ragh. i, 15; xii, 7; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 12) or *prati* [MBh.]; R.], RV. &c.; to go or pass (as time, e.g. *kāle gacchati*, time going on in the course of time), R.; Ragh.; Megh.; Naish.; Hit.; to fall to the share of (acc.), Mn. &c.; to go against with hostile intentions, attack, L.; to debase, die, Cāṇ.; to approach carnally, have sexual intercourse with (acc.), ĀsvGr. iii, 6; Mn. &c.; to go to any state or condition, undergo, partake of, participate in, receive, obtain (e.g. *mītrātām gacchati*, 'he goes to friendship', i.e. he becomes friendly), RV.; AV. &c.; *jānuhyām avānim* / *gam*, 'to go to the earth with the knees, kneel down', MBh. xiii, 935; Pāṇcat. v, 1, 11; *dharānim mūrdhnā* / *gam*, 'to go to the earth with the head', make a bow, R. iii, 11, 6; *mānasā* / *gam*, to go with the mind, observe, perceive, RV. iii, 38, 6; VS.; Nal.; R.; (without *mānasā*) to observe, understand, guess, MBh. iii, 2108; (especially Pass. *gamyate*, 'to be understood or meant') Pāṇ. Kās. & L., Sch.; *doshena* or *doshato* / *gam*, to approach with an accusation, ascribe guilt to a person (acc.), MBh. i, 432 & 7455; R. iv, 21, 3; Caus. *gamyatāi* (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 46; Impv. 2. sg. Ved. *gamyāy* or *gāmaya* [RV. v, 5, 10], 3. sg. *gamyatāt*, AitBr. ii, 6; perf. *gamyān cakāra*, AV. &c.) to cause to go (Pāṇ. viii, 1, 60, Kās.) or come, lead or conduct towards, send to (dat., AV.), bring to a place (acc. [Pāṇ. i, 4, 52] or loc.), RV. &c.; to cause to go to any condition, cause to become, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to impart, grant, MBh. xiv, 179; to send away, Pāṇ. i, 4, 52, Kās.; 'to let go', not care about, Balar. v, 10; to excel, Prasannar. i, 14; to spend time, Śak.; Megh.; Ragh. &c.; to cause to understand, make clear or intelligible, explain, MBh. iii, 11290; VarBrS.; L., Sch.; to convey an idea or meaning, denote, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 10, Kās.; (causal of the causal) to cause a person (acc.) to go by means of another, Pāṇ. i, 4, 52, Kās.; Desid. *jigamīshati* (Pāṇ. or *jigānsate*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 16, Siddh.; impf. *ajigānsat*, ŚBr. x) to wish to go, be going, Lāty.; MBh. xvi, 63; to strive to obtain, ŚBr. x; ChUp.; to wish to bring (to light, *prakāśam*), TS. i; Intens. *jāgantī* (Naigh.), *jāgamīti* or *jāngamyate* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 85, Kās.), to visit, RV. x, 41, 1 (p. *gānigmat*); VS. xxiii, 7 (impf. *agunigant*); [cf. Balv.; Goth. *gam*; Eng. come; Lat. *venio* for *gemo*.]

Gat, mfn. ifc. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 40), see *adhva*, *jana*, *dvi*.

Gatā, mfn. gone, gone away, departed, departed from the world, deceased, dead, RV. i, 119, 4; AV. &c.; past (as time), gone by, Mn. viii, 402; MBh. &c.; disappeared (often in comp.), Mn. vii, 225; MBh. &c.; come, come forth from (in comp. or abl.), R. iv, 56, 10; Kathās. ii, 11; come to, approached, arrived at, being in, situated in, contained in (acc. or loc. or in comp., e.g. *sabhāni* / *gam*, 'come to an assembly', Mn. viii, 95; *Kānyakubje* / *g*, gone to Kānyakubja, Pāṇcat. v; *ratha-g*, sitting or standing in a carriage, R. iii; *ādyā-g*, *turya-g*, *antya-g*, taking the first, fourth, last place; *sarva-g*, spread everywhere, Nal. ii, 14), RV. i, 105, 4; AV. x, 10, 32; ŚBr. &c.; having walked (a path, acc.); gone to any state or condition, fallen into (acc. or loc. or in comp., e.g. *kshayant* or *ye* / *g*, gone to destruction; *āpad-g*, fallen into misfortune, Mn. ix, 283), TUP.; Mn. &c.; relating to, referring to, connected with (e.g. *putra-g* / *sneha*, love directed towards the son, R. i; *tvaad-g*, belonging to thee); walked (a path), frequented, visited, RV. vii, 57, 3; R.; Kum.; spread abroad, celebrated, MBh. iii; 'known, understood', having the meaning of (loc.), L.; n. going, motion, manner of going, MBh. iv, 297; R.; Śak. vii, 7; Vikr. &c.; the being gone or having disappeared, Cāṇ.; the place where one has gone, Pāṇ. Kās.; anything past or done, event, W.; diffusion, extension, celebration, ChUp. vii, 1, 5; manner, Pāṇ. i, 3, 21, Vārtt. 5. — **kalmasha**, mfn. freed from crime, W. — **kāla**, m. past time, W. — **kīrti**, mfn. deprived of reputation, W. — **klama**, mfn. 'one whose lassitude is gone', rested, refreshed, Mn. vii, 225; Nal. &c. — **oetana**, mfn. deprived of sense or consciousness, senseless, void of understanding, fainted away, Nal.; R. ii; iv, 22, 30. — **oetas**, mfn.

bereft of sense, W. — **jīva**, mfn. (ān). exanimate, dead, Kathās. — **jīvita**, mfn. id., Daś. — **jvara**, mfn. freed from fever or sickness, convalescent, recovered, W.; free from trouble or grief, Nal.; R. vi, 98, 7. — **toyada**, mfn. cloudless, cleared up, fair, i, 44, 22. — **trapa**, mfn. free from fear or shame, bold, BhP. viii, 8, 29. — **dina**, n. the past day, yesterday, W.; (am), ind. yesterday, W. — **divasa**, m. the past day, yesterday, W.; (am), ind. yesterday, W. — **nāsika**, mfn. noseless, L. — **nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāpdyBr. xv. — **pāpa**, mfn. free from sin or guilt, W. — **pāra**, mfn. one who has reached the highest limit (of knowledge or of a vow), MBh. v, 1251. — **punya**, mfn. devoid of holiness or religious merit, W. — **pratyāgata**, mfn. (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 60, Vārtt. 5) gone away and returned, come back again after having gone away, Mn. vii, 186; ix, 176. — **prāpa**, mfn. — **jīva**, R. — **prāya**, mfn. almost gone or vanished, MBh. iv, 376; Śānti.; Kathās. ii, 27. — **bhartṛikā**, f. ('a wife) whose husband is dead, a widow, W. — **bhī**, mfn. free from fear, W. — **manas** (īd-), mfn. — **jīva**, TS. vi. — **manas-ka**, mfn. thinking of (loc.), Ragh. ix, 67. — **mātra**, mfn. just gone, MBh. — **māya**, mfn. without deceit, W.; without compassion, W. — **rasa**, mfn. (anything) which has lost its flavour or sap, dried, withered, W. — **rātri**, f. the past night, last night, W. — **roga**, mfn. freed from disease, recovered. — **lakṣmika**, mfn. unfortunate, suffering losses, R. i, 60, 17. — **lajja**, m. 'shamelessness', N. of an author of Prākṛit verses. — **vat**, mfn. going, passing, W.; obtaining, W.; falling into, feeling, entertaining, W. — **vayas**, mfn. 'one whose youth is gone', advanced in life, Pāṇcat. — **vayasa-ka**, mfn. id., W. — **varsha**, m. n. the past year, W. — **vitta**, mfn. bereft of wealth, impoverished, W. — **vibhava**, mfn. id., W. — **vaira**, mfn. reconciled, W. — **vyatha**, mfn. freed from pain, unanxious, MBh. i, iii; BhP. iii, 22, 24. — **sāliava**, mfn. past infancy, above eight years of age, W. — **āri** (īd-), mfn. (gen. -*īras*, ŚBr. i) one who has obtained fortune or happiness, TS. ii, vii; TBr. ii, 1, 8, 1; AitBr. &c. — **āri-ka**, mfn. one who has lost fortune or high rank, MBh. iii, 267, 17; bereft of beauty, disfigured, Hariv. 37.22. — **samkalpa**, mfn. bereft of sense, foolish, W.; free from wishes, MBh. iii, 2187. — **saṅga**, mfn. free from attachment, detached from, discovered, W.; adverse or indifferent to, W. — **sattva**, mfn. annihilated, lifeless, dead, W.; 'without good qualities', base, W. — **samdeha**, mfn. free from doubt, W. — **sanna-ka**, m. an elephant out of rut, L. — **sādhava**, mfn. afraid, W. — **sāra**, mfn. worthless, idle, Subh. (?) — **sauhrīda**, mfn. bereft of friendly or friendly feeling, MBh. iii, 2776; BhP. iv; unkind, indifferent, W.; bereft of friends, W. — **apriha**, mfn. having no desire, not finding any pleasure in (loc. or gen.), R. ii; BhP. vii; Kathās. xxiv, 181; disinterested; pitiless, Kām. — **svārtha**, mfn. useless, BhP. i. — **Gatākṣha**, mfn. 'sightless', blind, L. — **Gatāgata**, mfn. (g. *akṣadyūddi*) going and coming, BhP. xi, 28, 26; n. going and coming, going to and fro, reiterated motion in general, Bhag. ix, 21; Kathās. iii, (pl.) itic, cviii, 110; the flight of a bird backward and forward, MBh. viii, 1901; (in astron.) irregular course of the asteroids, VarBr.; appearance and disappearance, growth and decline, R. vii, 51, 24; n. pl. with / *kṛi*, to enter into a negotiation or treaty, Rājat. viii; cf. *gamāgama*. — **Gatāgati**, f. 'going and coming', dying and being born again, R. — **Gatādhi**, mfn. free from anxiety, happy, Daś. i, 103. — **Gatādhvan**, mfn. one who has walked a path, Malav. v, 11; 'who has accomplished a journey', familiar with (loc.), MBh. xii; 'one whose time of life is (nearly) gone', old, iii, 123, 5; (ā). f. (scil. *nīthi*) the time immediately preceding new moon (when a small streak of the moon is still visible), Gobh.; Kāty. — **Gatānugata**, n. the following what precedes, following custom, g. *akṣadyūddi*. — **Gatānugatika**, mfn. following what precedes, following custom or the conduct of others, imitative, Hcar. ii, 98; Pāṇcat.; Naish.; Hit. — **Gatānta**, mfn. one whose end has arrived, R. ii, 12, 31. — **Gatāyāta**, mfn. coming and going, W. — **Gatāyus**, mfn. one whose vital power has vanished, decayed, very old, R.; Śūtr.; Hit.; dead, R. vi; Pāṇcat. i, 21, 11. — **Gatārtava**, f. a woman past her courses or past child-bearing, L.; a barren woman, W. — **Gatārtha**, mfn. (= *artha-gata*, g. *āhīlāgny-ādī*) unmeaning, nonsensical, Śāh. ii; understood, (a-, neg.) vi, 34; void of an object, poor, W. — **Gatālika**, mfn. 'void of untruth', real, true, W. — **Gatānu**, mfn. one whose breath has gone, expired, dead, RV. x, 18, 8;

AV.; ŚBr. &c. — **Gatōtsāha**, mfn. dispirited, W. — **Gatōdvaga**, mfn. freed from sorrow, comforted, MBh. — **Gatāhjas**, mfn. bereft of strength, W.

Gataka, mfn. ifc. relating to (?), MBh. viii, 4669.

Gāti, īs, f. going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general, RV. v, 64, 3; VS.; TS. &c.; manner or power of going; going away; Yājñ. iii, 170; procession, march, passage, procedure, progress, movement (e.g. *astra-g*), the going or flying of missile weapons, R. v; *parām gatim* / *gam*, 'to go the last way', to die; *daiva-g*, the course of fate, R. vi; Megh. 93; *kavyasya g*, the progress or course of a poem, R. i, 3, 2; arriving at, obtaining (with gen., loc., or ifc.), ŚBr. ix; MBh. &c.; acting accordingly, obedience towards (loc.), Ap. i, 13 f.; path, way, course (e.g. *anyatārām gatim* / *gam*, 'to go either way', to recover or die, ĀśvŚr.), R.; Bhag. &c.; a certain division of the moon's path and the position of the planet in it (the diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit?), VarBrS.; issue, Bhag. iv, 29; running wound or sore, Śūtr.; place of issue, origin, reason, ChUp. i, 8, 4 f.; Mn. i, 110; R.; Mudr.; possibility, expedient, means, Yājñ. i, 345; R. i; Mālav. &c.; a means of success, way or art, method of acting, stratagem, R. iii, vi; refuge, resource, Mn. viii, 84; R.; Kathās., Vet. iv, 20; cf. R.T.L. p. 260; the position (of a child at birth), Śūtr.; state, condition, situation, proportion, mode of existence, KathUp. iii, 11; Bhag.; Pāṇcat. &c.; a happy issue; happiness, MBh. iii, 17398; the course of the soul through numerous forms of life, metempsychosis, condition of a person undergoing this migration, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; manner, ĀśvGr. i, Sch.; the being understood or meant, Pat.; (in gram.) a term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as *alam* &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or with verbal derivatives (cf. *karma-pravacaniya*), Pāṇ. i, 4, 60 ff.; vi, 2, 49 ff. & 139; viii, 1, 70 f.; a kind of rhetorical figure, Sarav. ii, 2; a particular high number, Buddh.; 'Motion' (personified as a daughter of Kardama and wife of Pulaha), BhP. iv, 1; m., N. of a son of Anala, Hariv. i, 3, 43. — **tālin**, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2569. — **bhaṅga**, m. impediment to progress, stoppage, Śak. iv, 11. — **bheda**, m. id., vi, 11. — **mat**, mfn. possessed of motion, moving, MBh. xiii, &c.; having issues or sores, Śūtr.; connected with a preposition or some other adverbial prefix, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 18, Vārtt. 4, Pat. — **sakti**, f. the power of motion, W. — **hina**, mfn. without refuge, forlorn, W.

Gatika, am, n. going, motion, W.; course, W.; condition, W.; refuge, asylum, W.

Gatili, f. the not being different from one another (?), L.; N. of a plant, Up. i, 58, Sch.; of a river, L.

Gati, f. (metrically) for 'ti', going, R. vii, 31, 41.

Gatika, See a-g.

Gaty (by Sandhi for *ṛti*). — **anusa**, m. following the way of another, W. — **kgati**, f. (in comp.) coming and going, appearance and disappearance, Siphās. iii, 2. — **ūna**, mfn. difficult of access, impassable, W.; desert, helpless, W.

Gatvan, See *parva*.

Gatvara, mfn. going to a place (in comp.), Hcar.; beginning or undertaking (with dat.), Naish. xvii, 71; transient, perishable, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 164; Śānti. i, 20; Rājat. viii, 858.

Gatvā, **gatvāya**, **gatvī**. See 1. *gam*.

Gāntave, **gāntavai**. See ib.

Gantavya, mfn. to be gone, Nal.; R. &c.; to be accomplished (a way), PrānUp. iv; Kathās. xxv; to be gone to or attained, MBh.; R.; Megh. &c.; to be approached for sexual intercourse, MBh. xiii, 4973; to be undergone, iii, 14825; R. iii, 1, 32; to be approached with an accusation or accused of (instr.), MBh. xiii, 65 & 68; to be understood, Pat.; approaching, imminent, Āryabh. ii, 11, 9.

1. **Gāntu**, us, m. a way, course, RV. i, 89, 9 & iii, 54, 18; a traveller, wayfarer, Up. i, 70.

2. **Gantu** (in comp. for *tum*, inf. / *gam*). — **kāma**, mfn. wishing to go, on the point of departure, W.; about to die, W.

Gāntṛi, mfn. one who or anything that goes or moves, going, coming, approaching, arriving at (acc. or loc. or [Pāṇ. ii, 3, 12, Siddh.] dat.), RV. &c. (f. *trī*, Yājñ. iii, 10); (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 18, Sch.) going to a woman (loc.) for sexual intercourse, BhP. xi, 18, 43; (*trī*) f. a cart or car (drawn by horses, Hcar. vii; Hcar. i, 9, 82; or by oxen, L.)

Gāntṛikā, f. a small cart, Up. iv, 158, Sch.

Gāntṛi, f. of *trī*, q. v. — **ratha**, m. = *gantri*, L.

Gantva. See *su-g*.

Gama, *nif(ā)n*. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 58) *ifc.* going (e.g. *aram-*, *kāma-*, *kha-*, *tiryag-*, &c.); riding on (in comp.). Heat. i, 11, 718; m. going, course, Pāṇ. v, 2, 19; march, decampment, VarYogay. iv, 58; intercourse with a woman (in comp.). Mn. xi, 65; Yājñ. ii, 293; going away from (abl.), Caurap.; (in math.) removal (as of fractions), Bījag.; a road, L.; flightiness, superficiality, L.; hasty perusal, W.; a game played with dice and men (as backgammon &c.), L.; a similar reading in two texts, Jain. — **kāri-tva**, n. inconsiderateness, rashness, L. **Gamāgama**, m. going and coming, going to and fro, Kathās. lxxvii; n. sg. & pl. negotiation, Kād.; Rājāt. vii, 1274; (cf. *gaḍḍa*); — **kārin**, m. a negotiator, messenger, VarBṣ. x, 10, Sch.

Gamaka, mfn. causing to understand, making clear or intelligible, explanatory, leading to clearness or conviction (e.g. *hetu*, 'a convincing reason'), Sarvad. i, 35; indicative of (gen.), Mālat. i, 7; n. (in music) a deep natural tone, Pāṇ. — **tā**, f. convincingsness, Dayabh. — **tva**, n. id., ib.; Sāh. v, 4, 12.

Gamattha, m. a traveller, Up. iii, 113; a road, ib.

Gamadhya, Ved. inf. See s. v. 1. *gam*.

Gamana, *am*, n. going, moving, manner of going, Ragh.; Megh. &c. (*ifc.* f. *ā*); going to or approaching (with acc. or gen. [R. i, 3, 22] or *prati* or a local adverb or *ifc.*), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; going away, departure, decampment, setting out (for war or for an attack); *ifc.* sexual intercourse (with a woman), PārGr. ii; R.; Suśr.; (with a man) Gaut.; *ifc.* undergoing, attaining, iv, 22; Mo. i, 117; R. v, 15, 48; footmarks (?), iii, 68, 50. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with motion, Vedāntas. (*ifc.*); passing away, Sāy. on RV. i, 113, 15. **Gamanābādhā**, n. hindrance in travelling, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 21, Kās. **Gamanārtha**, mfn. to be sought, fit, desirable, W. **Gamanikā**, f. explanatory paraphrase, TPāt., Sch.; Jain. Sch.

Gamaniya, mfn. accessible, approachable, that may be gone to or reached (by gen.), Mn. vii, 174 (superl. *-tama*); MBh. iii; Śāk. i, 44 (Prākṛit); to be understood, intelligible, W.; to be followed or practised or observed, W.; *ifc.* relating to going &c. (e.g. *guru-śrī-*, 'relating to or consisting in the intercourse with the wife of a teacher,' as a sin, Mn. xi).

Gamayitavya, mfn. to bespent (time), Vikr. iii, 4. **Gamayitri**, mfn. causing to arrive at, leading to (in comp.), Bādar. iv, 3, 5, Sch.

Gami, m. the *√gam*, Pat. Intro. on Vārt. 3.

Gamita, mfn. caused to go, sent, brought, Mālav. iv, 2 &c.; reduced, driven to, W.; made to decess or die, MBh. xii, 1042.

Gamin, mfn. intending to go (with acc. or *ifc.*), Pāṇ. iii, 3, 3; Vārt. on ii, 1, 24; Kās. on ii, 3, 70.

Gamy-ādi, a Gana of Pāṇ. (iii, 3, 3).

Gamishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. *gāntṛi*) most ready to go, most willing to come, RV.; AV. v, 20, 12.

Gamishnat, mfn. going, TBr.; intending to go to (acc.), Daś. ii, 75.

Gamyā, mfn. to be gone or gone to, approachable, accessible, passable, attainable (often *a-*, neg.), MBh. &c.; to be fixed (as to the number, *saṃkhyayā*), countable, RPrāt. xiv, 28; accessible to men (a woman), fit for cohabitation, Yājñ. ii, 290; MBh. i; BhP. i, &c.; (a man) with whom a woman may have intercourse, v; libidinous, dissolute, Daś. vii, 32; 'easily brought under the influence of (a drug)', curable by (gen.), Bhartṛ. i, 88; approaching, impending, Ganit.; Gol.; to be perceived or understood, intelligible, perceptible, Mn. xii, 122; Megh. &c.; intended, meant, L.; desirable, suitable, nt, Yājñ. i, 64. — **tā**, f. accessibility, W.; perceptibility, intelligibility, clearness; the being intended or meant, Sāh. x, 25. — **tva**, n. id., 61.

Gamyamāna, mfn. (Pass. p.) being gone or gone to, W.; being understood, W.

गम् 2. *gam*, gen. abl. *gmās*, see 2. *kshām*.

गमात्र *ga-mātra*, a particular high number, Buddh. L.

गम्ब *gamb*, cl. 1. P. *ōbati*, to go or move, L.

गम्बन् *gāmbhan*, *ōbhāra*. See *gabhd*.

गम्भारिका *gambhārikā*, f. = *ōbhārī*, L.

गम्भारि, f. the tree *Gmelina arborea* (also its flower, fruit, and root), L.

गम्भिश *gāmbhish*/ha. See *gabhd*.

Gambhīrā, *ōraka*. See *ib*.

गम्भ *gambya*, &c. See *√gam*.

गय *gāya*, *as*, m. (g. *vrishādi*; *√ji*, cf. *śaṃgayā*) 'what has been conquered or acquired,' a house, household, family, goods and chattels, contents of a house, property, wealth, RV.; AV.; a species of ox (the Gyal or Bos *gavæus*), L.; N. of a Rishi (son of Plati), RV. x, 63, 17 & 64, 16; AitBr. v, 2, 12; (said to know charms) AV. i, 14, 4; descendant of Atri and author of RV. v, 9 & 10) R-Anukr.; N. of a Rājārshi (performer of a celebrated sacrifice, MBh. i, iii, iv, ix, xiii; R. ii) he was conquered by Mādhātṛi, MBh. vii, 2281; of a son of Amūrta-rajās, iii, vii, xii; of Āyus, i, 3150; of a Manu, Hariv. 870; BhP. ii; of Havir-dhāna by Dhishāpā, Hariv. 83; BhP. iv; of Ūru by Agneyt, Hariv. 73; of Vitatha, 1732; of Sudyumna, 631; BhP. ix, 1, 41; of Nakta by Druti, v, 15, 5; N. of an Asura (slain by Śiva [cf. RTL. p. 87]), and who like the Rājārshi Gāya is connected with the town Gāyā, Vāyup. ii, 44; of one of Rāma's monkey followers, MBh. iii, 16271; R. iv, vi; (= *-śiras*) of a mountain near Gāyā, MBh. iii, 8304; m. pl. the vital airs (used only for the etym. of *gāyatrī*), ŚBr. xiv, 8, 15, 7; N. of a people living round Gāyā and of the district inhabited by them, MBh. ii, ix; R. ii; (*ā*), f. (g. *varāṇḍā*) the city Gāyā (famous place of pilgrimage in Behar and residence of the saint Gāyā; cf. RTL. p. 309; sanctified by Vishnu as a tribute to the piety of Gāyā, the Rājārshi, or (according to another legend) to Gāyā, the Asura, who was overwhelmed here with rocks by the gods; the Śrāddha should be performed once at least in the life of every Hindu to his progenitors at Gāyā), Yājñ. i, 260; MBh. &c.; cf. *buddha-g*; N. of a river, i, 7818. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a physician, BhPr. ii, 177; Nid., Sch. — **śiras**, n., N. of a mountain near Gāyā (renowned place of pilgrimage), MBh. iii, xiii; BhP. vii; the western horizon, Nir. xii, 19. — **sādhana**, mfn. promoting domestic wealth (Soma), RV. ix, 104, 2. — **nigraha**, for *gaja-s* (N. of a prince) — *rāja-caritra*, n. = *gajasigraha*. — **sphākti** (*gāya-*), f. for *pāya-sphā* (= *pāya-sphā*), AV. xix, 31, 10. — **sphāna**, mfn. = *sādhana*, RV. i, 91, 12 & 19; vii, 54, 2; (AV. xix, 15, 3?) — **sphāyana**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 66, Vārt. 7, Pat.

Gāyā, f. of *ya*, q. v. — **kāyāpa**, m., N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, Buddh. — **kūpa**, m., N. of a well near Gāyā, Kathās. xciii. — **tīrtha**, n. Gāyā as a renowned place of pilgrimage, SkandaP.; Vāyup. — **dāsa**, m., N. of an author. — **māhātmya**, n., N. of Vāyup. ii, 43 ff. — **śikhara**, n. the mountain Gāyā (= *śiras*) near Gāyā, Buddh. — **śiras**, n. id., Vāyup. — **śirsha**, n. id.; *-parvata*, m. id., Lalit. xvii, 43; 75.

Gāyin, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Suśr.

गर *garā*, mfn. (*√2. grī*) 'swallowing' (g. *pacādi*), see *aja-*; m. (g. *uśchādi*; Kās. on Pāṇ. iii, 3, 29 & 57) any drink, beverage, fluid, ŚBr. xi, 5, 8, 6; a noxious or poisonous beverage, TāndyaBr. xix; Tāt.; R.; Suśr.; BhP.; a factitious poison ('an antidote', W.); a kind of disease (perhaps one attended with difficulty of swallowing?; 'disease in general', L.), Suśr. i, iv; vi, 39, 208; N. of a man, TāndyaBr. ix, 2, 16; (ā), f. swallowing, L.; (ā), f. Andropogon serratus, L.; (f), f. N. of a district, g. *gaurādi* (Gaṇar. 48); (*am*), n. a poisonous beverage ('a kind of poison', L.), MBh. i, 5582; BhP. viii; the fifth of the eleven Kārās (in astron.), VarBṣ.; sprinkling, wetting (? *karāṇa*), W. — **gir**, mfn. (*√2. grī*) one who has swallowed a noxious draught, poisonous, TāndyaBr. xvii, xix; Tāt.; KātyŚr. — **gīrā**, mfn. id., AV. v, 18, 13; AśvŚr. — **gīrīna**, m., N. of a Rishi, Kāth. xl, 8. — **ghna**, mfn. removing poison or the disease called Gara, Suśr. i, 45, 11, 11; sanative, W.; m. = *-han*, L.; another variety of Ocimum, L.; (f), f. a kind of fish (commonly Garā; 'the young of the Ophioccephalus Lata', W.), BhPr. — **da**, mfn. occasioning sickness, unwholesome, W.; m. 'giving poison,' a poisoner, Gaut. xv, 18; Mn. iii, 158; MBh. v, xiii &c.; n. poison, L. — **dāna**, n. giving poison, BhP. vii, 5, 43. — **druma**, m. Strychnos nux vomica, L. — **vra**, m. (= *gala-vr*) a peacock, L. — **han**, m. (= *ghna*) a kind of basil, L. **Garāgarī**, f. (= *agari*) *Lipocercis serrata*, Car. vii, 2, 1; viii, 11, 10. **Garātma**, n. the seed of Hyperanthera Moringa, L. **Garādhikā**, f. the insect called Lakṣhā or the red dye obtained from it, L. (v. l. *garāshikā*).

Garapa, *am*, n. the act of swallowing, L.; wetting, sprinkling, W. — **vat**, mfn. occupied in swallowing (used for the etym. of *garūtmat*), Nir. vii, 18.

Garala, n. (n. l.) poison, MBh. viii, 3387; Pancat.; Git. &c.; the venom of a snake, L.; Aconitum ferox, L.; a bundle of grass or hay, L.; a measure (in general), L. — **vra**, m. = *garu-vr*, Gal. **Garālāri**, m. (= *garuḍāman*) an emerald, L.

Garalin, mfn. poisonous, venomous, W.

Garikā, f. the kernel of a cocoa-nut, Gal.

Garita, mfn. poisoned, g. *tārakādi*.

गरभ *garabha*, for *garbha* (embryo), L.

गराशिका *garāshikā*, for *ōrādhikā*, q. v.

गरिका *garikā*, *garita*. See *garā*.

गरिमन् *gariman*, ā, m. (fr. *gurū*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157) heaviness, weight, BhP. viii, x; Śiś. ix, 49; one of the 8 Siddhis of Śiva (making himself heavy at will), Vet. Intro. 15; Yogas. iii, 46, Sch.; importance, dignity, venerableness, Pañcat.; Kathās.; Sāh.; a venerable person (as Rudra), BhP. iv, 5, 21.

Garishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. *gurū*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157) heaviest, excessively heavy, W.; most venerable, BhP. vii, xii; Sāh. iii, 4; thickened excessively, Gīt. i, 6; worst, W.; m., N. of a man, MBh. ii, 294; of an Asura, Hariv. 14289 (cf. *gavishtha*).

Gāriyas, mfn. (TBr. i; compar. fr. *gurū*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 157) heavier, W.; extremely heavy, R. vi; greater than (abl.), MBh. xiv, 255; more precious or valuable, dearer than (abl.), Gaut.; Mn. i MBh. &c.; extremely important, i, 8426; very honourable, Pañcat.; highly venerable, more venerable than (abl.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; dearer than (abl.), dearer, MBh. &c.; worse, i, 1886; Cāṇ. — **tara**, mfn. greater, MBh. vii, 5324. — **tva**, n. great weight, Kathās. lxxix, 192; importance, MBh.; R.; Kām.

Gāriyasa, mfn. dearer than (instr.), MBh. i, 67, 114.

Garu, for *guru* in *agaru*, q. v.

गरुड *garuḍa*, m. (*√2. grī*, Up. iv, 155, 'devourer,' because Garuḍa was perhaps originally identified with the all-consuming fire of the sun's rays), N. of a mythical bird (chief of the feathered race, enemy of the serpent-race [cf. RTL. p. 321], vehicle of Vishnu [cf. RTL. pp. 65; 104; 288], son of Kāśyapa and Vinatā; shortly after his birth he frightened the gods by his brilliant lustre; they supposed him to be Agni, and requested his protection; when they discovered that he was Garuḍa, they praised him as the highest being, and called him fire and sun, MBh. i, 1239 ff.; Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun or the personified dawn, is said to be the elder [or younger, cf. RTL. p. 104] brother of Garuḍa; Svāhā, the wife of Agni, takes the shape of a female Garuḍi = *suparṇi*, MBh. iii, 14307 & 14343; Suparṇi; Tāt. x, 1, 6; MBh. &c. a building shaped like Garuḍa, R.; VarBṣ.; N. of a peculiar military array, Mn. vii, 187; N. of the attendant of the 16th Arhat of the present Avasarpini, L.; N. of the 14th Kalpa period; N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9196; (f), f. of *ōḍ*, q. v. — **ketu**, m. 'having Garuḍa for his symbol,' Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. — **dhva**, mfn. (cf. g. *arāḍi*, Gajar. 185, Sch.) having Garuḍa in his banner (Kṛishṇa's chariot), BhP. x; m. = *-ketu*, MBh.; BhP.; Prasannar. iv, 41. — **pak**, m. a particular position of the hands. — **pu**, m. n. N. of the seventeenth Purāṇa; cf. RTL. pp. 288; 293; 298; 301. — **māṇikyā**, n. (= *tār-kshya-ratna*) 'an emerald,' -*māya*, mfn. consisting of emeralds, Kathās. xciii. — **ruta**, n. a metre of 4 x 16 syllables. — **vega**, m. 'having the swiftness of Garuḍa,' N. of a horse, xxii, 277; (ā), f. N. of a plant, VarBṣ. liv, 87. **Garuḍāgraja**, m. 'elder brother of Garuḍa,' N. of Aruṇa (charioteer of the sun), Kuval. 393. **Garuḍāṇṇa**, m. = *ōḍa-ketu*, L. **Garuḍāṅkita**, m. = *ōḍa-māṇikyā*, L. **Garuḍāditya**, m. a form of the sun, KāśiKh. I. **Garuḍār-dha**, a kind of arrow, L. **Garuḍāsman**, m. = *ōḍa-māṇikyā*, L. **Garuḍāsa**, m. = *ōḍāditya*, KāśiKh. I. **Garuḍāsana**, m. Garuḍa as the lord of birds, R. vii, 7, 38. **Garuḍōtīrṇa**, n. = *ōḍa-māṇikyā*, L. **Garuḍōḍgīrṇa**, m. id., Gal. **Garuḍōḍbhava**, n. a particular precious stone, Gal. **Garuḍōpani**, shad, f. N. of an Up.

Garut, m. n. (g. *yavādi*) the wing of a bird, Prasannar. v, 53. — **mat** (*garūt*), mfn. (in Veda only found in connection with *su-parṇā*, and apparently applied to a heavenly bird or to the sun) winged (?), RV. i, 164, 46; x, 149, 3; AV. iv, 6, 3; VS. xii;

xvii, 72; winged, Ragh. iii, 57; m. the bird Garuda, Suparṇ; MBh. &c.; a bird (in general), Nal. i, 22.

Garud (in comp. for *garuḍ*, q. v.) = **yodhin**, m. 'fighting with the wings,' a quail, L.

Garula, for *garuḍa*, L.

गर्ग *garga*, m., N. of an old sage (descendant of Bharad-vāja and Angīras, author of the hymn RV. vi, 47); of an astronomer, AV. Parīś. (called 'the old one,' *vyridhā*); MBh. ix, 2132 ff.; VarBrS.; of a physician; of a teacher of law; of a son [Hariv. 1732; BrahmaP.; or of a grandson, VP.; MatsyaP.; BhP. ix, 21, 1 & 10] of king Vitatha; a bull, L.; an earth-worm, L.; (in music) a kind of measure; = *-try-aha*, Vait. xli, 2; m. pl. (Pāṇ. ii, 4, 64) the descendants of Garga, Kāth. xiii, 12; ĀśvGr. &c.; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman, Rājāt. v, 250; (*ī*), f. (for *gārgī*), N. of the learned woman Vācāknvi, ĀśvGr. = *rula*, n. = *gārgyaśya* or *gārgyaśya* or *gārgyaśya* k°, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 64, Pat. = *tara*, m. an excellent representative of the Garga family, v, 3, 55, Pat. = *tri-rātra*, m. (g. *yuktādrohy-ādī*) N. of a ceremony lasting 3 days, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi. = *try-aha*, m. id., ĀśvGr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. = *bhagīnī*, f. *gar-ga-bhago* 'yā astīti', Pāṇ. viii, 4, 11, Pat. = *bhagīnī*, f. a sister of the Gargas, ib., Vārtt. = *bhārgavikā*, f. a marriage between descendants of Garga and Bhṛgu, iv, 1, 89, Vārtt. 5 (cf. ii, 4, 62, Vārtt. 8, Pat.) = *bhūmī*, m., N. of a prince (v. l. *bhārga-bhū*), Vāyup. = *maya*, mfn. coming from the Gargas, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 62, Vārtt. 3, Pat. = *rūpya*, mfn. id., ib. = *vāhana*, n. a carriage used by the Gargas, viii, 4, 8, Pat. = *vāhana*, n. a carriage belonging to the Gargas but out of use, ib. = *śīras*, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 198. = *sambhātā*, f., N. of a work. = *śrotas*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. ix, 2132 ff. **Gargādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (iv, 1, 105; Ganar. 246 ff.)

गर्ग *gārgara*, m. (onomat.) a whirlpool, eddy, AV. iv, 15, 12; ix, 4, 4; a kind of musical instrument, RV. viii, 69, 9; a churn, MBh. xii; Hariv.; the fish Pinelodus Gagara, L.; N. of a man, g. *kurū-ādī*; (*ā*), f. a churn, Lalit. xvii, 137; (*ī*), f. id., Hariv.; a water-jar (*kālāṣī*); [cf. Lat. *gurgus*.] **Gargaraka**, m. the fish Pinelodus Gagara, Suśr.; N. of a plant with a poisonous root, ib.; (*ikā*), f., N. of a plant and its fruit, g. *haritaky-ādī* (Kāś.).

Gargāṣṭa, as, m. the fish Pinelodus Gagara, L.

गर्ज *garj*, cl. 1. P. *garjati* (perf. *jagarja*, R.; aor. *agarjit*, Bhaṭṭ.; p. *garjat* or *ja-māna*, MBh.; Pañcat. i, 44), to emit a deep or full sound, sound as distant thunder, roar, thunder, growl, MBh. &c.; [cf. Lat. *garrio*; Old Germ. *kurran*, *krago*, *kragil*, *krachōn*, *gellan*, *kallōn*, *kallari*; Mod. Germ. *quarren*, *girren*.]

Garja, as, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 59, Kāś.) a (roaring) elephant, L.; the roaring (of elephants), rumbling (of clouds), &c., ŚārngP. (v. l.); (*ā*), f. id., L.

Garjaka, as, m. a kind of fish, L.

Garjana, am, n. crying, roaring, rumbling (of clouds), growl, grunt, R.; Hit.; passion, L.; battle (*yudh*), L.; excessive indignation, reproach, L.

Garjanīya, mfn. to be sounded or roared, W.

Garjara, am, n. a kind of grass, L.

Garjā, f. of *ja*, q. v. = *phala*, m. Asteracantha longifolia.

Garjī, m. the rumbling (of clouds), Vcar. ix, 71; ŚārngP.

Garjita, mfn. sounded, roared, bellowed; boasted, swaggered, vaunted, Ratnāv. iv, 78; (*as*), m. (g. *tārakādi*) a (roaring) elephant in rut, L.; (*am*), n. = *garjī*, Yājñ. i, 145; R.; Kum.; Megh. &c.; crying, roaring (as of elephants or Daityas), MBh.; R. &c. = *rava*, m. id., ŚārngP. **Garjātāsaha**, m. 'not bearing (an elephant's) roaring,' a lion, Gal.

Garjya, mfn. = *janiya*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 59, Kāś. & 52, Siddh.

गर्त 1. *gārta*, as, m. a high seat, throne (of Mitra and Varuṇa), RV. ('a house,' Naigh.); the seat of a war-chariot, vi, 20, 9; (Nir. iii, 5) a chariot, Gaut. xvi, 7; a table for playing at dice, Nir. iii, 5. = *sād*, mfn. sitting on the seat of a war-chariot, RV. ii, 33, 11. **Gartā-rūh**, mfn. (nom. -*rūh*), the final vowel of *garta* being lengthened before *r*) ascending the seat of a war-chariot, i, 124, 7.

गर्त 2. *gārta*, as, m. (= *kartā*, q. v.) a hollow, hole, cave, grave, ŚBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhBr.; ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; a canal, Mn. iv, 203; the hollow of the loins, L.; a kind of disease, L.

N. of a country (part of Tri-garta, in the north-west of India), L. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 137); n. a hole, cave, MBh. vii, 4953; (*ā*), f. a hole, cave, Pañcat. i; ii, 6, 44; N. of a river, ŚivaP. = *patya*, n. the falling into a hole, ŚāṅkhBr. xvi. = *mit*, f. a post entered into a hole, TS. vi; Kāth. Gartāsara, m. any animal living in holes (a mouse, rat, &c.), Mn. vii, 72. **Gartāsa**, m. 'master of a cave,' N. of Mañjuśrī, Buddh. **Garte-śāthā**, mfn. being in a hole, MaitrS. iii, 9, 4 (Nir. iii, 5). **Gartōdaka**, n. hole-water, ĀśvGr. iv, 2 (v. l.); cf. Sāy. on RV. x, 14, 9.

Gartakī, f. = *ṭikā*, Gal.

Gartan-vāt, mfn. (a post) having a hole (into which it is entered), ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 7.

Gartā, f. of *ṭa*, q. v. = *kukkuṭa*, m. (= *kulāla* k°) a kind of bird, VarBrS. = *rūh*, see s. v. 2. **Gartā**. **Gartikā**, f. (g. *kumuddādi*) a weaver's workshop (so called because a weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor), L.

Gartīn, mfn., g. *prekshādi*.

Gartīya, mfn., g. *ukarādi*.

Gartya, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 67, Kāś.) deserving to be thrown into a hole, ŚāṅkhBr. x, 2.

गर्द *gard*, cl. 1. P. *ḍati*, to shout, give shouts of joy, TāṇḍyaP. xiv, 3, 10; to emit any sound, Dhātup.: cl. 10. *gardayati*, id., ib.

Gārda, m(ā)n. crying (cf. *gālā*; 'hungry,' Sch.), TS. iii, 1, 11, 8.

Gardabh, mfn. (fr. *bhaya*; nom. *rdhab*), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 32, Pat.

1. **Gardabhā**, m. 'crier, brayer (?)', an ass, RV.; AV. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Kathās. lxx); a kind of perfume, L.; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 3; v, 4; n. the white esculent water-lily, L.; Embelia Ribes, L.; (*ī*), f. a she-ass, AV. x; ŚBr. xiv; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; a kind of beetle (generated in cow-dung), Suśr. v; N. of several plants (*aparājita*, *kaṭabhī*, *sveta-kantakāri*), L.; = *gardabhikā*, L. = *gada*, m. = *gardabhikā*, L. = *nādin*, mfn. braying like an ass, AV. viii, 6, 10. = *puṣpa*, m. = *khara-p*, Suśr. i, Sch. = *ratha*, m. a donkey-cart, AitBr. iv, 9, 4. = *rūpa*, m. 'ass-shaped,' N. of Vikramāditya. = *valī*, f. Clerodendrum Siphonanthus, Gal. = *sāka*, m. id., L. = *sākhī*, f. id., L. **Gardabhāksha**, m. 'ass-eyed,' N. of a Daitya (descendant of Hiranya-kāshipu and son of Bali), Hariv. 191. **Gardabhāṇḍa**, m. 'donkey's testicle,' = *ṇḍaka*, L.; Ficus infectoria, L.; mfn. = *ṇḍiya*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 60, Kāś. **Gardabhāṇḍaka**, m. (= *ṇḍa*) Thespesia populneoides (commonly Pārsippal). **Gardabhāṇḍīya**, mfn. containing the word *gardabhāṇḍa* (as an Adhyāya or Anuvāka), Pāṇ. v, 2, 60, Pat. & Kāś. **Gardabhāṇḍīya**, f. an ass-sacrifice, KātyŚr. i, 1, 13 (cf. 17).

2. **Gardabha**, Nom. P. *ḍhati*, to represent an ass, Sāh. x, 218.

Gardabhaka, as, m. anybody or anything resembling an ass, Pāṇ. v, 3, 96, Kāś.; a cutaneous disease (eruption of round, red, and painful spots), AgP. xxxi, 36; (*ikā*), f. id.; (cf. *kiṭā*.)

Gardabhaya, Nom. *ḍhati*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 32, Pat.

Gardabhi, for *gārd*; (cf. *haya* g°.)

Gardabhikā. See *ḍhaka*.

Gardabhilla, m., N. of the father of Vikramāditya; m. pl., N. of a dynasty, VP. iv, 24, 14.

Gardabhilla, as, m. = *bhilla*, Jain.

Gardabhī, f. of *bhāḍ*, q. v. = *mukha*, m., N. of a teacher, VBr. ii, 6; Pravar. v, 4 (v. l. *khārd*).

= *vidyā*, f., N. of a charm, Kālakāc. = *vipīṭa* (*ḍhi*), m., N. of a man, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 10, 11.

Gardayitnu, us, m. (= *gaḍay*) 'rumbler,' a cloud, L.

गर्ध *gardha*, as, m. (√ *grīdh*) desire, greediness, eagerness (ifc.), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 34; Kathās.; Sarvad. xv, 213; Naish. vii, 71; = *gardabhāṇḍaka*, L. **Gardhana**, m(ā)n. greedy, covetous, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 150; Bhaṭṭ. vii, 16; (*ā*), f. greediness, L. **Gardhita**, mfn. greedy, g. *tārakādi*.

Gardhin, mfn. ifc. desirous, greedy, eager after, longing for, Mn. iv, 28; MBh. iii, 16448; R. ii f, vii; Kathās. cxxi, 29.

गर्ब *garb*, cl. 1. P. *ḍati*, to go or move, Dhātup. xi, 28.

गर्भ *gārbha*, m. (√ *grabh* = *grah*, 'to conceive'; √ 2. *grī*, Up. iii, 152) the womb, RV.; AV. &c.; the inside, middle, interior of anything, calyx (as of a lotus), MBh.; VarBrS. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, 'having' in the interior, containing, filled with), ŚāṅkhBr.;

RPrāt.; MBh. &c.); an inner apartment, sleeping-room, L.; any interior chamber, adytum or sanctuary of a temple &c., VarBrS.; RTL. p. 445; a foetus or embryo, child, brood or offspring (of birds), RV.; AV. &c.; a woman's courses, Vishn.; 'offspring of the sky,' i. e. the fogs and vapour drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during eight months and sent down again in the rainy season (cf. Mn. ix, 305), R. iv, 27, 3; VarBrS.; Bālar. viii, 50; the bed of a river (esp. of the Ganges) when fullest, i. e. on the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month Bhādra or in the height of the rains (the Garbha extends to this point, after which the Tīra or proper bank begins, and extends for 150 cubits, this space being holy ground); the situation in a Tirama when the complication of the plot has reached its height, Daśar. i, 36; Sāh. vi, 68 & 79; the rough coat of the Jaka fruit, L.; fire, L.; joining, union, L.; N. of a Rishi (called Prājāpatya), Kāth.; [cf. *amṛita*, *ardha*, *krishna*, *mūḍha*, *viśva*, *hiranya*; cf. also *ḍeḷphōr*; Hib. *clifin*, 'the belly'; Angl. Sax. *hrif*; Germ. *kalb*; Engl. *calf*.] = *karsa*, m. 'producing impregnation,' Nageia Putrajiva, Bhpr. = *kāraṇa*, n. anything which causes impregnation, AV. v, 25, 6. = *kartṛi*, m. 'composer of the Garbha-hymn,' N. of Tvaṣṭri (author of RV. x, 184), RAnukr. = *kāma*, m(ā)n. desirous of impregnation, PrāGr. = *kāma*, m. 'impregnating,' N. of a Śāstra (or recitation), ĀśvGr.; Vait. = *kārin*, mfn. producing impregnation, Bhpr. = *kāla*, m. the time of impregnation, Hariv.; = *divasa*, VarBrS. = *koṣa* or *-koṣha*, m. 'embryo-receptacle,' the uterus, Suśr. i. = *kleśa*, m. pains of childbirth, MärkP. xxii, 45. = *kaḥaya*, m. 'loss of the embryo,' miscarriage, Suśr. i. = *gurvī*, f. 'great with child,' pregnant, Sāh. = *grīha*, n. an inner apartment, sleeping-room, MBh. v, 3998; Suśr.; Daś. &c.; the sanctuary or adytum of a temple (where the image of a deity is placed), Kād.; Kathās. (once *-geha*, iv, 173); RTL. p. 440; ifc. a house containing anything (e. g. *śara-g*), a house containing arrows, MBh. vii, 3738. = *geha*, n. = *grīha*, q. v. = *graha*, m. conception; *ḥārtava*, n. time fit for conception, Bādar. = *grahana*, n. = *ḥa*, Pāṇ. Kāś.; VarBrS., Sch. = *grāhikā*, f. a midwife, Kathās. xxxiv. = *ghātini*, f. 'embryo-killer, producing abortion,' the poisonous plant Methonica superba, L. = *calana*, n. the motion of the foetus in the uterus, W. = *cuṣṭa*, m. a servant by birth, Rājāt. iii, 153. = *cohidra*, m. the mouth of the womb, Bhpr. ii, 114. = *cyuta*, mfn. fallen from the womb (child), W.; miscarriage, W. = *cyuti*, f. falling from the womb, delivery, Hit.; miscarriage, W. = *tā*, f. the sky's state of having offspring (see *gārbha*), VarBrS. = *tvā*, n. impregnation, RV. i, 6, 4. = *da*, mfn. 'granting impregnation,' procreative, Suśr. vi, 39, 210; m. = *kara*, L.; (*ā*), f., N. of a shrub, L. = *ḍṣṭrī*, f. = *ḍā*, L. = *ḍṣa*, m. a slave by birth, KātyŚr.; KapS.; VarBrS.; (f. *ī*, Ratnāv. ii, 14, Prakṛit.) = *divasa*, as, m. pl. (= *-kāla* or *-samaya*, the time or) the days on which the offspring of the sky (see *gārbha*) shows the first signs of life (105 days or 7 lunar months after its first conception), VarBrS. xxi, 5. = *drāvāṇa*, n. a particular process applied to minerals (esp. to mercury). = *druti*, f. id., Sarvad. iv, 33. = *drub*, mfn., see *bhartṛi-dr*. = *dvāḍasa*, m. pl. the 12th year reckoning from conception, Āp. i, 1, 18; (cf. Mn. ii, 36.) = *dhā*, mfn. impregnatory, VS. xxiii, 19. = *dhārī*, f. bearing a foetus, pregnant, MBh. iii, 12864. = *dhāna*, for *rbhādhāna*, xii, 9648. = *dhāraṇa*, n. gestation, pregnancy, iii, 10449; (*ā*), f. 'pregnancy (of the sky),' N. of VarBrS. xxii. = *dhārīta*, mfn. contained in the womb, conceived, W.; borne, W. = *dhī*, m. 'breeding-place,' nest, RV. i, 30, 4. = *dhṛīta*, mfn. contained in the womb, MBh. iv, 13, 12. = *dhṛitī*, f. = *druti*. = *dhvaṇsa*, m. = *śhaya*, W. = *nāḍī*, f. 'embryo-artery,' the umbilical cord, Suśr. iii, 10, 6. = *nābhi-nāḍī*, f. id., 3, 28. = *nidhāna*, m(ā)n. receiving or sheltering an embryo, Nir. iii, 6. = *nirhāraṇa*, n. drawing out a child (from the womb), Suśr. iv, 15, 2. = *nishkrīti*, f. a foetus completely developed, Heat. = *nud*, m. = *ghātini*, Bhpr. = *parisrava*, m. secundines, W. = *pākin*, m. rice ripening (during the latter period of the sky's pregnancy, i. e.) in sixty days, L. = *pāta*, m. miscarriage (after the fourth month of pregnancy), W. = *pātaka*, m. 'causing miscarriage,' a red kind of Moringa, L. = *pātana*, m. (= *ṭaka*) a variety of Karañja, Bhpr.; = *-nud*, L.; n. causing miscarriage, Kathās. lxxii; Sāh. x, 43, Sch. = *pāṭinī*, f. 'causing miscarriage,' the plant

viśalyā, L. — **puroḍḍā**, m. an embryo-Puroḍḍā (offered after a Paśu-puroḍḍā, if the sacrificial animal is pregnant), ĀpSr. — **poṣhaṇa**, n. 'nourishing a foetus, gestation, W. — **bhatri-druh**, mfn. (nom. -*dhrū*) doing harm to the embryo and to the husband, Mn. v, 90. — **bharmān**, n. 'supporting a foetus, gestation, Ragh. iii, 12. — **bhavana**, n. (= -*grīha*) the sanctuary of a temple, Mālatī, i, 44; Kathās. iv, 175. — **bhāra**, m. the weight of the foetus, xxvi, 216. — **maṇḍapa**, m. an inner apartment, sleeping-room, 77. — **mās**, m. month of pregnancy, SamavBr. ii, 2, 1. — **māsa**, n. id., ĀsvGr.; Gaut.; Kathās. — **moksha**, m. delivery, VarBr. — **moca**, n. id., L. — **yamaka**, n. (in rhet.) a Yamaka (q. v.) exhibited in an inserted phrase (e.g. Bhāṭṭ. x, 18). — **yutā**, f. = *gurvi*, VarBr. — **yoshā**, f. a woman pregnant with (gen.; said of the Ganges), MBh. xiii, 1846. — **rakshaṇa**, n. 'protecting the foetus,' N. of a ceremony performed in the fourth month of gestation, ŚāṅkhGr. — **rakshā**, f. protecting the foetus, Kathās. xxiii. — **randhī**, f. complete cooking, BhP. v, 10, 23. — **rasa** (*grābha*), m(f)ān. desirous of impregnation, RV. i, 164, 8. — **rūpa**, m. 'foetus-like,' a youth, young man (pl. 'young people'), Bālar. vi, 44; Naish. xi, 78, Sch.; n. pl. the children, young family, Divyāv. xviii, 195. — **rūpa**, m. id., Mcar. i, 176. — **lakshaṇa**, n. symptom of pregnancy, Suśr.; 'symptom of the sky's pregnancy (see *ṛbha-dīvasa*)', N. of VarBrS. xxi. — **lambhana**, n. 'facilitation of conception,' N. of a ceremony, ĀsvGr. (cf. Mn. ii, 27). — **vatī**, f. pregnant, MBh. iii; Hit. — **vaḍha**, m. killing of the embryo; — *pratyakṣita*, n. penance for killing an embryo. — **varman**, n. 'embryo-path,' passage leading from the womb, BhPr. ii, 307. — **vasati**, f. 'embryo-abode,' the womb, Hariv. 3312. — **vāsa**, m. id., Mn. xii, 78; Yājñ. MBh.; Bhāṭṭ.; — *kleśa*, m. puerperal fever, Hcat. i. — **vicyuti**, f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy, Suśr. — **vipatti**, f. the death of the foetus. — **vedana**, a Mantra producing impregnation, Vait.; (ā); f. = *kleśa*, W. — **vedinī**, f. = *dāna*, MānGr. — **vsaman**, n. an inner apartment, Ragh. xix, 42; a lying-in chamber, iii, 12 (C); — *vasati*, ib. — **vyākaraṇa**, n. careful description of the embryo (part of the Śāstra section in medical works), Suśr. iii, 4. — **vykpad**, f. = *vipatti*. — **vyūha**, m. a kind of battle array, MBh. vii, 3110. — **śāṅka**, m. an instrument for extracting the dead foetus. — **śāyā**, f. = *vasati*, xii; Sāh. vi, 976; BhPr. — **śāntana**, n. the procuring abortion, Āp.; a drug procuring abortion, Suśr. — **śrī-kānta-māra**, m., N. of an author, Sarvad. ix, 58. — **samsaravāna**, n. abortion, Mn. v, 66, Sch. — **samkarita**, m. a mongrel, Hariv. 1165. — **samkramana**, n. entering the womb, MBh. xiv, 472. — **samaya**, m. = *divasa*, VarBrS. — **samplava**, n. abortion, MBh. ii, 17, 38. — **sambhava**, m. the production of a foetus, becoming pregnant, Yājñ. i, 69; (ā); f. a kind of cardamoms, Gal. — **sambhūti**, f. = *bhāva*, Kathās. v, 61. — **subhaga**, m(f)ān. blessing the foetus. — **sūtra**, n., N. of Buddhist Sūtra work. — **stha**, mfn. situated in the womb, MBh.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; being in the interior of (gen.), MBh. vii, 3110. — **sthāna**, n. = *vasati*, Gal. — **srāva**, m. = *samsaravāna*, Mn. v, 66; Yājñ. iii, 20; AgP. &c. — **srāvin**, mfn. producing abortion, Pañcat.; m. Phoenix paludosa, L. — **hantri**, m. 'embryo-killer,' N. of a demon, MārkP. li, 76. **Garbhāgāra**, n. = *ṛbha-vasati*, L.; an inner apartment, bed-room, L.; a lying-in room, L.; = *ṛbha-grīha*, the sanctuary of a temple, Kathās. vii, 71; — *jvara*, m. = *ṛbha-vāsa-kleśa*, Hcat. **Garbhāṅka**, m. interlude during an act, Bālar. iii; Sāh. vi, 20. **Garbhāḍa**, mfn. consuming the foetus, AV. i, 25, 3. **Garbhāḍi**, mfn. beginning with conception, Gaut. i, 7. **Garbhāḍhāna**, n. impregnation (of loc.), MBh. xii, 9648; Megh. 9; Pān. iii, 3, 71; Kāś. 'impregnation-rite,' a ceremony performed before conception or after menstruation to ensure conception, Yājñ. i, 11; Gṛhyas.; MBh. iii; KapS.; cf. RTL. p. 353 f. **Garbhāḍi**, m. 'foetus-enemy,' small cardamoms, L. **Garbhāvakraṇṭi**, f. 'descent of the foetus into a womb,' conception, Car. iv, 4, 1. **Garbhāvatarāṇa**, *tāraṇa*, n. id., BhPr. **Garbhāśāṅkī**, f. suspicion of pregnancy, W. **Garbhāśāya**, m. = *ṛbha-vasati*, MBh. xiv; Suśr. **Garbhāśāṅka**, m. the eighth month of uterine gestation, W.; the eighth year reckoning from conception, ĀsvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. &c. (pl.) Āp. i, 18 & Gobh.; mfn. with *abda*, id., Mn. ii, 36; Yājñ. **Garbhāspan-dana**, n. non-quickening of the foetus, Suśr. **Gar-**

bhāsrāva, m. = *ṛbha-sr*, Suśr. i, 45, 4, 3. **Garbhe-tripta**, mfn. 'contented already in the womb (or from the first origin),' indolent, *gaṇa pātre-sami-tādi & yukti-drohy-ādī*. **Garbhāvara**, m. 'sovereign by birth,' (i), f. a princess by birth, Bālar. vi, 44; — *tā*, f. sovereignty attained by inheritance, Rājat. v, 198; — *tva*, n. id., Kād. **Garbhāḍāṇa**, m. pl. the 11th year reckoning from conception, Āp. i, 1, 18; (cf. Mn. ii, 36). **Garbhōtpatti**, f. the formation of the embryo. **Garbhōtpāda**, m. id. **Garbhōpaghāta**, m. miscarriage of the sky's offspring (see *garbha*), VarBrS. xxi, 25. **Garbhōpa-gāṇṭhi**, f. miscarriage (as a cow or female), L. **Garbhōpanishad**, f., N. of an Up. **Garbhaka**, as, m. a chaplet of flowers worn in the hair, L.; a period of two nights with the intermediate day, L. **Garbhīṇī**, f. of *ṛbhīṇ*, q. v. — *tva*, n. the being pregnant or filled with, TāṇḍyaBr., Sch. — **vyākaraṇa**, n. (or *garbhīṇyā vyākṛiti*) careful description of a pregnant woman (particular heading or subject in med.), Suśr. iii, 10, 1. **Garbhīṇy-avā-kraṇa**, n. attendance and care of pregnant women, midwifery, L. **Garbhīta**, mfn. (g. *tārakādi*) contained in anything, Sāh. vi, 142; (in rhet.) inserted (as a phrase), Kpr. vii, 6; ifc. pregnant or filled with, containing inside, Sighās. xxiii. — *tā*, f. (in rhet.) insertion of one phrase within another, Sāh. — *tva*, n. id., ib. **Garbhīn**, mfn. pregnant, impregnated or filled with (acc., SBr. vi, viii f, xi; or instr., xiv, 9, 4, 21), RV. iii, 29, 2; TS. (f. pl. *garbhīṇyā*, ii, 1, 2, 6; cf. Pān. vii, 3, 107, Pat.) &c.; (iṇī), a pregnant woman, Mn.; Yājñ. i, 105; MBh. &c.; pregnant (as an animal), VarBrS. lxvii, 10 (cf. Uṇ. iii, 152); ifc. with words denoting animals (e.g. *go-garbhīṇī*, a pregnant cow), Pān. ii, 1, 71. **Garbhī-karaṇa**, n. 'making anything an embryo or product,' producing, Sāh. vi, 796. **Garbhya**, mfn. ? Kāth. xxvi, 3; (cf. *sa-g*). **गर्भयड garbhaṇḍa**, as, m. (fr. *garbha* + *aṇḍa*), enlargement of the navel, L. **गर्मुटिका garmuṭikā**, for *ṛmūṭ*, W. **Garmūṭ**, f. (√ *2. grī*, Uṇ.) a kind of wild bean, TS. ii, 4, 4, 1 f.; (*garmūṭ*) Kāth. x, 11; a kind of grass or reed ('a creeper,' L.; cf. *gaṇḍut*), Hcat. ii, 33; gold, Uṇ. i, 97; (cf. *garmūṭ*). **Garmud**, v. l. for *ṛmūṭ* (Hcat. ii, 33). **Garmūc-ohada**, as, m. (fr. *ṛmūṭ* for *ṛmūṭ* or *ṛmud*) a kind of rice (commonly Māduya), L. **Garmūṭikā**, f. id., L. **Garmūṭi**, f. id., Car. i, 27, 14 (v. l. *gharm*). **Garmūṭikā**, f. a kind of grass, L. **गर्व garv**, cl. 1. P., 10. *Ā. ṛvati, ṛvayate*, to be or become proud or haughty, Dhātup.; [cf. Lith. *garbē*, 'honour, glory,' Old Germ. *gelban, gelf*]. **Garva**, as, m. pride, arrogance, R. ii, 31, 20; Ragh. (C) iii, 51; VarBrS. &c.; (in dram.) proud speech, Sāh. vi, 200. **Garvaya**, Nom. P. *ṛyati*, to make any one (acc.) proud, R. ii, 8, 49 (G). **Garvara**, mfn. haughty, Uṇ. ii, 123; m. haughtiness, ib.; (i), f., N. of Durgā, L. **Garvāya**, Nom. *ṛyate*, to show pride or arrogance, MBh. xii, 10300; Prab. ii, 44; ŚārhgP. **Garvita**, mfn. (g. *tārakādi*) haughty, conceited, proud of (in comp.), R.; Pat. (with instr.); Ragh. ix, 55; Śāk. vi, 44 & 45; Brahmap. &c. **Garvishtha**, mfn. extremely proud, L. **गर्वीट garvāṭa**, as, m. a doorkeeper, watchman (sort of village constable, = *darvāṭa*), L. **गर्ह garh**, cl. 1. P. *Ā. ṛhati, ṛhate, ṛhāyati, ṛhayate* (the *Ā.* is more common than P.; perf. *jagarha, ṛhe*), to lodge a complaint (acc.) before any one (dat.), RV. iv, 3, 5; to accuse, charge with, reproach, blame, censure any one or anything (acc.), Mn. iv, 199; MBh.; R. &c.; to be sorry for, repent of (acc.), Mn. xi, 230; Jain. **Garhana**, mfn. containing a blame (as a question), Kathās. lxxxiii; n. censuring, censure, blame, reproach, MBh. xii, 9153; R.; Sarvad. iv, 1; (in rhet.) Sāh. vi, 174 & 190; (ā), f. id., MBh. iii, 1283; *ṇām* *ṛyate*, to meet with reproach, Mn. ii, 80. **Garhaniya**, mfn. to be blamed, blamable, Yājñ. i, 86; MBh. i, 3604; iii, 3888.

Garhā, f. censure, abuse, MBh.; Pān.; Pañcat.; disgust exhibited in speech, Sāh. iii, 180. **Garhita**, mfn. blamed, censured by (instr.) [MBh.; R.; cf. Mn. ix, 109] or gen. [Mn. x, 39; R.] or loc. [Mn. xi, 42] or in comp.; contempted, despised, contemptible, forbidden, vile, ĀsvGr. ii, 8, 3 & 5; Mn. &c.; worse than (abl.), MBh. iii, 1040; (am), ind. badly, Vop. xx, 5. **Garhitavya**, mfn. = *ṇāṇi*, MBh. v; R. iii. **Garhin**, mfn. ifc. abusing, BhP. iv, 4, 18. **Garhya**, mfn. deserving reproach, contemptible, vile, Mn. v, 149; R.; BhP. &c.; (as), m., N. of a tree (?), Kauś. 8. — *vādin*, mfn. speaking ill or vilely or inaccurately, L. **Garhyāṇaka**, mfn. vile, Gal. **गल** 1. *gal*, cl. 1. P. *ṛlati*, to drip, drop, ooze, trickle, distil, Pañcat. v; Brahmap.; Kathās. &c.; to fall down or off, Ragh. vii, 10; Bhāṭṭ.; Git.; Prab. ii; to vanish, perish, pass away, Daś.; Kathās.; Kuval.: Caus. *gālayamaṇa*, to cause to drop, filter, strain, Suśr.; Daś.; to cause (the water of a dropsical person) to go off, Car. vi, 18; to fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt, Suśr.: *Ā. ṛte*, to flow, Dhātup. xxxiii, 26; Intens. p. *jalgalayamaṇa*, causing to drop from one's body, Nir. vii, 13; [cf. Old Germ. *quall, quillu, qual*, and *quella*, 'a well.']. 1. **Gala**, as, m. 'oozing,' resin (especially that of the plant *Shorea robusta*), L.; = *galaka*, L.; a kind of musical instrument, L.; a real (large kind of Saccharum cylindricum), L.; a rope (made of that reed), L.; (ā), f. (for *meda-g*) a plant akin to the Mimosa pudica, L. — *mocikā*, f. 'dropping resin,' N. of a plant, Gal. 1. **Galaka**, as, m. a kind of fish (small kind of Cyprinus, perhaps Cyprinus Garra), L. **Galat-kushtha**, n. = *galita-k*, Bhāṭṭ. i, 89. **Galana**, mfn. dropping, flowing, Nir. vi, 24; n. dropping, trickling, VS. i, 2, Sch.; melting, fusing, VarBrS. xciv, 7; falling down or off, W.; leaking, W. **Galaniya**, mfn. fusible, soluble, W. **Galantikā**, f. a water-jar (with a hole in the bottom from which water drops upon a Liṅga or a Tulasi plant), KāśKh. xii, 55; Hcat. i, 5, 448. **Galanti**, f. id., L. **Galāvala**, as, m., N. of a tree, Kauś. 8. 1. **Galita**, mfn. dropped, oozed, trickling, Hariv. 2; Ragh.; Amar.; fallen down or off, loosed, Megh. 45; Sis. ix, 75; BhP. i, 1, 3 &c.; lost, perished, decayed, Ragh. iii, 70; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; waning (as the moon), VarBr. xiii, 8; xxiii, 8; 'dropped' (said of the verses omitted in the Pāda-pāṭha of the RV. because of their occurrence in a previous passage), VPrāt., Sch.; for *galita* (liquefied, melted), W. — *ku-shtha*, n. advanced and incurable leprosy (when the fingers and toes fall off), W. — *danta*, mfn. having the teeth decayed, toothless, W. — *nakha*, mfn. having the claws or nails fallen off, W.; — *danta*, mfn. one who has lost his claws and teeth, Hit. i, 2, 3. — *ṇayana*, mfn. one who has lost his eyes, blind, 4, 4. — *pradipa*, m. 'light of dropped verses,' N. of a treatise giving in full the verses omitted in the Pāda-pāṭha of the RV. — *pradīpikā*, f. id. **Galitaka**, as, m. a kind of dance, gesticulation, Vikr. iv, 44; N. of a metre, Sāh. vi, 326. 1. **Galyā**, f. (g. *pāśādi*) a quantity of *gala* reeds, L.; a quantity of ropes (made of the *gala* reed), L. 1. **Gāla**, as, m. flowing, liquefying, W.; dropping, W.; a flux, W. 1. **Gālana**, as, n. straining fluids, Nir. vi, 24. **Gālita**, mfn. strained, Suśr. i; melted, iv, 7, 18. 1. **Gālin**, mfn. distilling, fusing, W. **गल** 2. *gal* (= √ *2. grī*), cl. 1. P. *ṛlati*, to eat, swallow, Dhātup. xv, 39. 2. **Gala**, m. (Pān. viii, 2, 21, Kāś. 'swallower,' the throat, neck, MBh.; Mṛicch. &c. (ifc. f. ā [g. *krośādi*], Hcat. i, 7, 334; f. ī, g. *bahv-ādi*]; [cf. Lat. *gula*].) — *kambala*, m. a bull's dewlap, L.; (*go-g*) Uṇ. — *gaṇḍa*, in comp. neck and cheek, MBh. ii, 902; m. goitre, Suśr. i ff.; Dhātus. ii, 11; = *gaṇḍa-mālā*, L. — *gaṇḍin*, mfn. having a goitre, Suśr. — *godikā*, 'dī', f. a kind of snake, Car. vi, 23. — *golī*, f. id., Suśr. — *graha*, m. seizing by the throat, throttling, W.; compression of the throat (a kind of disease), MBh. xii, 11267; Suśr.; VarBrS.; a fish-sauce (prepared with salt, pepper, ghee &c.), L.; N. of certain days in the dark fortnight (viz. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, and 3 following days), Nār.; begun but immediately inter-

rupted study, Rājamārt. — **carman**, n. the gullet, throat, Suśr. — **dvāra**, n. 'throat-door', the mouth, MBh. vii, 6793. — **mekhalā**, f. a necklace, L. — **vārtta**, mfn. living only for one's throat, Pañcat. iii, 2, 6. — **vidradhi**, m. abscess in the throat, Suśr. — **vṛata**, m. (= *gava-v*) a peacock, L. — **śālūka**, n. tumor in the throat, Car. i, 28, 8. — **śundika**, f. the uvula, iv, 7; Suśr. iv; swelling of the uvula, i f, iv; f. du. the soft palate, Yājñ. iii, 98. — **śundī**, f. swelling of the uvula, Car.; Suśr. — **stani**, f. (= *le-st*) 'having (small fleshy protuberances, resembling nipples depending from the throat, a she-goat, L. — **hasta**, n. 'the hand at the throat, seizing by the throat, throttling, Kathās. iv, 68; Naish., Sch. — **hastaya**, Nom. P. *ya*, to seize by the throat, throttle, strangle, Hit. — **hastita**, mfn. seized by the throat, Naish. vi, 25. **Galāṅkura**, m. a particular disease of the throat (inflammation of the throat and enlargement of the tonsils). **Galāṅika**, v. l. for *ṇila*. **Galāṅila**, m. (= *gaṅgāteya*) a prawn or shrimp, L. **Galāṅila**, v. l. for *lāṅila*. **Galāṅbhava**, m. the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse, L. **Galāṅgha**, m. tumor in the throat, Suśr. ii, 16, 44 & 58.

2. **Galaka**, m. the throat, neck, VarBṛS. lxxv (v. l.)
2. **Galita**, mfn. swallowed, Pañcat. ii, 3, 10 (not in B.C.).

Gale, loc. of 2. **gala**. — **gaṇḍa**, m. 'having a pendulous fleshy purse hanging from the throat, the bird called Adjutant or Ardea Argala. — **copaka**, mfn. moving the neck, Kās. on Pān. ii, 1, 32 & iii, 3, 113. — **stani**, f. = *gala-st*, L.; (cf. *ajā-gala-stana*).

2. **Galyā**, f. (g. *pāṇḍi*) a multitude of throats, L.
2. **Gāla**, mfn. produced with the throat, L.

गलडा गलाडा, f., g. *bāho-ādi* (Gaṇar. 206); cf. *jaḥ*, *lagahā*.

गलि गलि, is, m. (= *gaḍi*) a young steer, L.; Up. iv, 117, Sch.

गलितं गलिता. See √I. & 2. **gal**.

गलुनं गलुन्ता, as, m.?, AV. vi, 83, 3.

गलू गलू, ūs, m. a sort of gem, L.

Galaka, = *galv-arka*, q. v.

Galv (in comp. for *lū*). — **arka**, m. crystal, Hcar. v, 115; see *masāra-g*; a small crystalline vessel for drinking spirituous liquor (in Prakṛit *gallakka*, Mṛicch. v, 8; viii, 444), L.; (*gallaka*) Hcar. vii.

Galva. See *masāra-g*.

गलून गलूना, as, m., N. of a minister, Rāj. iii, 475 f.

गलेगह गले-गण्डा, &c. See above.

गलोड्य गलोड्या, as, m., N. of a plant, Car. i, 27, 103; Suśr. iv, 5, 9; (cf. *gāḥ*, *gil*).

गल् गल्दा, as, m. speech (cf. *gārda*), Naigh. i, 11 (v. l.); (*ā*), f. id., ib.; (*gāḍā*), f. (√I. *gal*) strainiog (?), RV. viii, 1, 20 (Nir. vi, 24).

गल् गल्भ, cl. 1. *ā*. *l*. *h*. *b*. *h*. *ate*, to be bold or confident, Dhātup. x, 32; [see *ava- & pra-√galbh*; cf. *√garv*; cf. also Hib. *galbha*, 'rigour, hardness.']

Galbha, mfn. bold, Vop. xxi, 7. See *apa-g*.

Galbhāya, Nom. *ā*. *y*. *ate*, to be bold, ib.

गल्या गल्या. See √I. & 2. **gal**.

गल्ल गल्ला, m. (fr. *gaṇḍa*) the cheek, Kāśi-Kh. viii, 59; Virac. viii, 67; ŚārngP.; cf. *ajā-gallikā*. — **oṣṭurī**, f. a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek, L. — **masūrī**, f. id., Pañcat. ii, 84. — **vādyā**, n. sounding or music produced with the cheek, Gal. **Gallōpadhāniya**, n. = *lā-cā-turī*, v. l. (Pañcat. ii, 3, 113) for *gaṇḍōp*, q. v.

गल्ल गल्ला. See *galū*.

गल्लकी गल्लकी, f. N. of a river, Rasik. xi, 80.

गल्लिका गल्लिका. See *ajā-g*.

गल्लकं गल्ल-arka. See *galū*.

गल्ल गल्ल = *√garh*, to hlaṃe, Dhātup. xvi.

गव *gav*, in Ved. comp. for *gō*. — **aci**, f. = *gav-aci*, L. — **ādi**, a Gaṇa of Pān. (v, 1, 2). — **āśīr** (*gāv*), mfn. mixed with milk (as Soma), RV. — **īah**, mfn. wishing for cows, desirous (in general), eager, fervent, iv, 41, 7; viii, x. — **īshā**, mfn. id., iv, 13, 2 & 40, 2. — **īshāi** (*gāv*), mfn. id., RV.; f. de-

sire, eagerness, ardour, fervour, RV.; desire for fighting, ardour of battle, battle, RV. — **īśa**, m. an owner of kine, Vop. ii, 15. — **īśvara**, m. id., L. — **oah**, cl. 1. *ā*. *ś*. *h*. *ate*, to seek, search or inquire for (acc.), SaddhP.; Ritus. i, 21; cl. 10. *ś*. *h*. *ate*, id., MBh. iii, xxi; Kathās.; Virac. viii, 6. — **ēsha**, mfn. (g. *saṅkalādi*), see *dharma*. — **ēshaṇa**, mfn. desiring ardently or fervently, RV.; desirous of combat, RV.; AV. v, 20, 11; m. N. of a Vṛishni, MBh. i, 6999; Hariv.; n. seeking after, searching for, R. vi, 109, 40; Kathās. xxi, lxxvi; (*ā*), f. id., L. — **ēshaṇīya**, mfn. desiring to be sought for, Sāy. — **ēshita**, mfn. sought, sought for, Kathās. cxviii. — **eshin**, mfn. i. seeking, searching, MBh. iii; Lalit. xvii f.; Kathās.; m. N. of a son of Citraka and brother of Prithu, Hariv. — **yūta**, n. (= *go-yūta*) the measure commonly called *Gav-yūti* (also half its length, L.), Pañcat. ii, 105. — **yūti** (*gāv*), f. (Pān. vi, 1, 79, Vārt. 2 f.) a pasture, piece of pasture land, district, place of residence, RV.; AV.; TS. ii; (cf. *a*, *urī*, *dūrī*, *parō*, *svastī*); a measure of length (= 4000 Daṇḍas or 2 Krośās), TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 13, 12; MBh.; R.; BHP.; Rājās.

1. **Gava**, in comp. before a word beginning with a vowel [Pān. vi, 1, 123 f.] and ifc. [v, 4, 92 & vi, 2, 72; f. i. cf. *guru-gavi*, *brahma-gavi*, *brāhmaṇa*, *bhilla*, *strī*] for *gō*, a cow, cattle (cf. *śaḍ-gavā*, *dvādaśa-gavā* &c.); (*ā*), f. ifc. for *gō*, a cow (see before); speech, Śi. ii, 68. — **rāja**, m. a bull, W. **Gavākṛiti**, mfn. cow-shaped, W. **Gavākṛsha**, m. (Kās. on Pān. v, 4, 76 & vi, 1, 123) 'a bull's eye', an air-hole, loop-hole, round window, R.; Ragh. (ifc. f. *ā*, Ragh. xi, 93); Kum. &c.; the mesh of a shirt of mail, Hariv. 2439; N. of a warrior (brother of Śakuni), MBh. vi, 3997; vii, 6944 (B.); of a monkey-chief attached to Rāma (son of Vaivasvata and leader of the Golāṅgūlas), iii, 16272; R. iv, 25, 33 & 39, 27; vi, 3, 36 & 22, 2; m. or n., N. of a lake, Rājāt. v, 423; N. of a plant (Cucumis maderaspatanus, L.; Cucumis colocintida, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.; Car. vi, 4, 53; Suśr. i, iv f.; *jāla*, n. (cf. *jāla-g*) a lattice, trellis-work, W. **Gavākṛsha**, m. (= *ksha*) an air-hole, loop-hole, round window, MBh. i, 5003; Mṛicch.; VarBṛS.; ifc. MBh. xiii, 976; Kathās. **Gavākṛhita**, mfn. furnished with windows or air-holes, Suśr.; forming a lattice, lattice-like, R. (B) iii, 15, 15; Suśr.; (with instr.) Kād. v, 1043; ifc. Car. vi, 18, 51.

Gavākṛshin, m. Trophias aspera, L. **Gavāgra**, n. = *gō-agra*, Vop. ii, 18. **Gavāci**, f. (of *gavāci*) a kind of fish (Ophidium punctatum or Macrogna-thus Pankalus), L. **Gavāṇō**, mfn. (*gōci*), iii, 165. **Gavādāna**, n. 'cattle-food', pasture or meadow grass, L.; (*ā*), f. (g. *gavādi*) a trough for holding grass to feed cattle, L.; a species of cucumber (Cucumis colocintida), L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L. **Gavāṇṛita**, n. a lie told with respect to a cow, Mn. viii, 98. **Gavāṇṛita**, n. 'cow-nectar', cow-milk, MBh. iii, 1735 f. **Gavāyuta**, n. N. of a Tirtha, BHP. x, 79, 18. **Gavāyuta**, n. sg. & du. the Ekāha ceremonies called Go and Āyus, Vait. xxxi, 14; xl. **Gavārtham**, ind. for the sake of a cow, W. **Gavārthe**, ind. loc. id., Mn. x, 62; xi, 80; MBh. xiii; Pañcat. ii, 3, 35. **Gavārtha**, mfn. of the value of a cow, MBh. ii, 828. **Gavāvika**, n. sg. cattle and sheep, g. *gavāvīdi*. **Gavāṇa**, m. (= *go-bha-kṣhaka*) a worker in leather, shoemaker, Subh.

Gavāṇa, n. sg. (cf. *go-āṇā* & *go-āṇā*) cattle and horses, MBh. i, iii; R. i, 6, 7; *svādi*, a Gaṇa of Pān. (ii, 4, 11). **Gavāṇika**, n. the daily amount of food given to a cow, MBh. xiii, 6175 ff. **Gavāṇḍra**, m. (Pān. vi, 1, 124) f. Kās.; = *gav-īṣa*, Vop. ii, 15; a bull, Hcar. **Gavāṇḍra**, m. = *gav-īṣa*, Vop. ii, 15; v. l. for *gav-ēsha*. **Gavāṇḍikā**, f. (= *gavē-dhukā*) Hedyosarum gopodioides, L. **Gavāṇḍara**, m. = *gav-īṣa*, L. **Gavāṇḍika**, n. sg. (g. *gavāṇḍī*) kine and sheep, MānGr. ii, 13; *gavēlaga*, Jain.

Gavōdgha, m. an excellent cow, Pān. ii, i, 66, Sch.

1. **Gavaya**, Nom. P. (fr. *gō*) *yati* (aor. *ajūga-va*), Pān. iii, 1, 21, Siddh. 40.

2. **Gavayā**, as, m. the Gaval (a species of ox, Bos gavæus, erroneously classed by Hindū writers as a species of deer; cf. *go-mṛigā*), RV. iv, 21, 8; VS.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; N. of a monkey-chief attached to Rāma (a son of Vaivasvata), MBh. iii, 16271; R. iv, 25, 33; vi; (*ā*), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 63, Vārt. i; g. *gavādi*) the female Gaval, VS. xxiv, 30.

Gavala, m. the wild buffalo, VarYogay. vi, 25; n. buffalo's horn, VarBṛS. xxxii, 17.

Gavām (gen. pl. of *gō*; in comp. — *aya*, m.

'going of cows', N. of a ceremony, MBh. iii, 8176; xiii, 5177 & 7128. — **ayana**, n. id., AitBr. iv, 17; ĀśvSr.; KātyŚr.; MBh. iii, 8080. — **pati**, m. (*gā-vām pāti*, TBr. iii) 'cow-lord', a bull, MBh. iii, 11737; iv, 588; 'lord of rays', N. of the sun, iii, 192; of Agni, 14182; of a snake demon, Kāraṇḍ. i, 18; of a Buddh. mendicant, Lalit. i, 6 f.; SaddhP. i. — **medha**, m. sacrifice of cows, MBh. iii, 8040; xiii, 5231 & 5378.

Gavālūka, as, m. (= *vyāḍ*) the Gaval, L.

Gavi (loc. sg. of *gō*; in comp.) — **jāta**, m. 'cow-born', N. of a muni, MBh. xiii, 1682 ff. — **putra**, m. 'cow-son', N. of Vaiśravaṇa, iii, 15883.

— **shthira** (*gāv*), m. (Pān. viii, 3, 95; g. *haritīdi*), N. of a Rishi of Atri's family, RV. v, 1, 12; x, 150, 5; AV. iv, 29, 5 (*gavī*); ĀśvSr. xii, 14, 1; Pravar. — **shthira**, for *shthira*, g. *haritīdi* (Sākaṭ. & Gaṇar.). **Gavīdi**, f. the cow from which the milk is taken for a libation, Vait. vii, 2; xliii, 6.

Gavini, f. a herd of cows, g. *khalādi*.

Gavishtha, as, m. (superl. of *gō*, 'a ray', or fr. *gavi + stha*, 'standing in water') the sun, BHP. i, 10, 36; N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2538 & 2670; Hariv. 2285 ff.; 12695; 12942; 14288.

Gavi, f. of *va*, q. v.

Gaveshthini, f. m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 197.

1. **Gavya**, Nom. P. *vyati*, to desire cattle or cows, Vop. xxi, 2; see *gavyādi*.

2. **Gāvya** (or less common *gavyā*, RV. six times; TS. v; ŚBr. xiii), mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 2 & 39; iv, 3, 160) consisting of cattle or cows, coming from or belonging to a cow (as milk, curds, &c.; cf. *pañca-gō*), RV.; VS. &c.; proper or fit for cattle, L.; sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow, Pān. iv, 1, 85, Vārt. 9, Pat.; m. pl., N. of a people (living to the north of Madhya-dēśa), VarBṛS.; i. (*ā*), f. a cow-herd, Pān. iv, 2, 50; the measure commonly called *Gav-yūti* (q. v.), L.; see also *gavyā*; (*ā*, am), f. n. a bow-string, L.; = *gavya-dṛiḍha*, L.; (am), n. cattle, cow-herd, RV. i, 140, 13; v, 34, 8; vii, 18, 7 (*gavyā*); ix, 62, 23; pasture land, AitBr. iv, 27, 9; Lāty. x, 17, 4; cow-milk, Kum. vii, 72. — **dṛiḍha**, the bile-stone of cattle (used as a colouring substance; cf. *go-rocanā*), L.

Gavyāt, mfn. (pr. p. fr. 1. *gavya*) wishing for or desirous of cattle, RV.; ardently or fervently desiring, fervent, RV.; desirous of battle, RV.

Gavyāya, mfn. belonging to or coming from cattle, ix, 70, 7 & x, 48, 4.

Gavyayū, mfn. desirous of cattle, ix, 36 & 98.

2. **Gavyā**, f. (fr. 1. *gavya*) desire for or delight in cows, viii, 46, 10 & ix, 64, 4 (instr. *vyā*); desire for (what comes from a cow, i. e. for) milk, viii, 93, 17 (instr. *vyāḍ*).

Gavyā, mfn. desirous of or delighting in cows, RV.; desirous of milk, ix, 97, 15; fervent, 27, 4; desirous of battle, RV.

गवदिक गवदिका, m. pl., see *gavd*.

गवलाना गवालाना, as, m., N. of Samjaya's father, MBh. i, 2426; (cf. *gavālgani*).

गवीयु गवीयु = *dhuka* in comp. — **mat**, n., N. of a town, Pān. ii, 3, 28, Vārt. 4, Pat.

Gavīdhuka, m. Coix barbat, TS. v, 4, 3, 2; (*ā*), f. id., ApŚr. xv, 3, 16; xvi f. — **yavāgu**, f. rice-gruel boiled with Coix barbat, TS. v, 4, 3, 2.

Gavedu, us, f. = *vidhu*, L.; (us), m. a cloud, W.

Gavedukā, f. = *vidhu*, L., Sch.

Gavedhu, us, f. id., Bhpr. vii, 72, 49.

Gavēdhuka, m. id., Hariv. 11164; Suśr. i, 46, 1, 18; a kind of serpent, v, 4, 32; n. = *gaveruka*, L.; (*ā*), f. = *vidh*, ŚBr. v, xiv; Sida alba, Bhpr.; = *gavēdhakā*, L. **Gavēdhukā-sakti**, m. pl. barley-meal prepared with Coix barbat, ŚBr. ix, 1, 8; KātyŚr.

गवोनिका गवोनिका, f. du. the groins (or another part of the body near the pudenda), AV. i, 11, 5 & ix, 8, 7.

Gavini, f. du. id., i, 3, 6; v, 25, 10-13; TS. iii.

गवीश गव-īśa, &c. See *gav*.

गवेदु गवेदु, &c., = *vedhuka*. See *vidhu*.

गवेरणि गवेरणि, pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 1; (i, 1 *gaverani*, v. l. *vir*).

गवेरुक गवेरुका, am, n. (= *vedhuka*) red chalk, L.

गवेश गवेश, &c. See *gava*.

Gav-esh, -*eshā*, -*eshana*, &c. See *gav*.

Gavya &c., **gāv-yūti**. See ib.

गह *gah* (cf. *gabha* & *√gāh*), cl. 10. P. *ga-hayati*, to enter deeply into (acc.), Dhātup. xxxv, 84; (cf. *√jaḥ*.)

Gaha?, see *dur-g*. **Gahādi**, a Gaṇa of Paṇ. (iv, 2, 138; Gaṇar. 317-321.)

Gāhana, m(fā)n. (g. *kṣubhānādi*) deep, dense, thick, impervious, impenetrable, inexplicable, hard to be understood, MBh. i, R. &c.; (ā), f. ornament, Devip. (am), n. an abyss, depth ('water', Naigh.; Nir.), RV. x, 129, i, an inaccessible place, hiding-place, thicket, cave, wood, impenetrable darkness, i, 132, 6; SBr. xiv, 7, 2, 17; MBh. &c.; pain, distress, L.; a metre consisting of thirty-two syllables. — **tva**, n. density, Sāh. ii, 1 (ā); impenetrability, MBh. ii, 2355. — **vat**, mfn. having hiding-places or thickets, W. **Gahani-kṛta**, mfn. made inaccessible, Kād. v, 1018.

Gahanīya, Nom. A. °yate, 'to lie in wait for any one in a secret place', to have treacherous intentions towards another, Paṇ. iii, i, 14, Vārtt.

Gahi, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 4, 1.

Gāhya, mfn. fr. °ha, Paṇ. iv, 2, 138.

Gāhman, m. (=*gāmbhan*) depth, TBr. ii, 7, 7, 6 (v. l. *gaṇh*°).

Gāhvara, m(fā)n. (g. *ātmādi*) deep, impervious, impenetrable, TS. v; Hariv.; BHp.; confused (io mind), Kathās. lxi, 39 & 41; m. an arbour, bowler, L.; a cave, cavern, L.; (ā), f. the plant Embelia Ribes, L.; (ī), f. a cave, cavern, L.; the earth, Gal.; (am), n. 'an abyss, depth' ('water', Naigh.; Nir.), see °re-shthā; a hiding-place, thicket, wood, AV. xii, 2, 53; MBh. i, R. &c.; an impenetrable secret, riddle, MBh. xiii, 1388; a deep sigh, L.; hypocrisy, L.; Abrus precatorius (?), L. **Gahvari-bhūta**, mfn. having become a desert or vacuity, Hariv. 11285. **Gahvare-bhūta**, mfn. being at the bottom or lowest depths, VS. v, 8; xvi, 44; KathUp. ii.

Gahvarita, mfn. absorbed (in one's thoughts), MBh. ii, 2294.

गा 1. *gā*, cl. 3. P. *jīgāti* (RV.; *jagāti*, Naigh. ii, 14 (v. l.)); Subj. *jīgāt*; Impv. *jj-gātu*; aor. *agāt*; 3. pl. *agam*, BHp. i, 9, 40; Subj. [1. sg. *gesham*, see *anu- & ufa-*]; 2. sg. *gās*, 3. sg. *gāt*, 2. pl. *gātā*, 3. pl. *gur*; [perf. *jigāya*, see *ud-*], perf. *pot. jagāyāt* (Naigh. ii, 14), RV. x, 28, 1; inf. *gātave*, RV. iii, 3, 1; in Class. Sanskrit only the aor. P. *agāt* occurs, for A. see *adhi-*; aor. Pass. *agāyī*, *agāyātām*, Kāś. on Paṇ. ii, 4, 45 & 77; cl. 2. P. *gāti*, Naigh. ii, 14; A. *gāte*, Dhātup. xx, 53; to go, go towards, come, approach (with acc. or loc.), RV.; AV. &c.; to go after, pursue, RV. iv, 3, 13; x, 18, 4; to fall to one's (dat.) share, be one's (acc.) due, viii, 45, 32; Ragh. xi, 73; to come into any state or condition (acc.), undergo, obtain, MBh. iii, 10697; R. &c.; to go away (from, abt.); to any place, loc.), RV. x, 108, 9; to come to an end, Naish. viii, 109; to walk (on a path, acc. or instr.), RV. viii, 2, 39 & 5, 39; (*jīgāti*) to be born, Vop. on Dhātup. xxv, 25; Desid. *jīgāti*, to desire to go, BHp. ii, 10, 25; [cf. *βίβημι, βιβν*; Old Germ. *gām, gās*, &c.; Goth. *ga-tuo*; Eng. to go.]

2. **Gā**, mfn. Ved. ifc. 'going' (cf. *a-gā*; *agre-tamo-puro*, *samana- & svasti-gā*), Paṇ. iii, 2, 67.

1. **Gāta**, us, m. going, motion, unimpeded motion, RV.; AV. x, 2, 12; way, course, egress, access, RV. (rarely f. i, 136, 2 & v, 32, 10); AV. xiii; VS. ii, 21; progress, increase, welfare, RV.; AV. ii; SBr. i; free space for moving, place of abode ('earth', Naigh.), RV.; AV. x, xiii; [for *gātave* see *v. √1. gā*; cf. *āriṣṭa-g*, *turā-g*, *su-g*]. — **māt**, mfn. spacious, commodious ('having good moving-space', Gmn.), RV. vii, 54, 3. — **vid**, mfn. clearing the way for unimpeded motion or progress, finding or opening a way, promoting welfare, RV. i; iii, 62, 13; viii f.; AV. vii, xii; xiii, 2, 43.

Gātuya, Nom. P. (Impv. 2. sg. °yā: pr. p. °yāt; 3. pl. *gātūyanti*, Pada-p. *gātuy*) to wish to obtain or to procure free progress, RV. i, 52, 8 & 169, 5; viii, 16, 12.

Gātra, n. 'instrument of moving', a limb or member of the body, RV.; AV. &c. (ifc. ā [MBh. ix; Pāñcat. ii, 4, 2] or ī [Mfich. i, 21; Śāk.; Kum. &c.], cf. Paṇ. iv, i, 54, Kāś.); the body, Mn. iv, 122; 169; Nal. &c.; the forequarter of an elephant (cf. *gātrāvara*), L.; (ā), f. id., L.; the earth, Naigh. i, 1; (as), m., N. of a son of Vasiṣṭha, VP. i, 10, 13; Vāyup.; mfn. = *yuta*, L. = *kampa*, m. trembling of the body,

YogaUp. 1. — **kāśana**, mfn. emaciating the body, W. — **gupta**, m., N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Lakṣmaṇa, Hariv. 9189. — **bhaṅga**, m. = *bhaṅjana*, Kām. v, 23; Sāh. iii, 158; (ā), f. a kind of cowach, L. — **bhaṅjana**, n. stretching one's limbs (as in sleepiness), HagsUp. — **mārjana**, f. 'limb-rubber', a towel, W. — **yaṣṭi**, f. (in Prākṛit *gāya-lāṭhi*, Jain.) a thin or slender body, Ragh. vi, 81; Kād. iv, 119; ifc. i [v, 799; Ritus. iii, 1] or i [iv, vi]. — **yuta**, mfn. large, L. — **ruha**, n. 'growing on the body', the hairs on the body, BHp. ii, 3, 24 (cf. *auṅga-rū*). — **latā**, f. = *yaṣṭi*, Brahmap. — **vat**, mfn. having a handsome body, R. (B) ii, 98, 24 (v. l.); m., N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Lakṣmaṇa, Hariv. 9189; VP. v, 32, 4; BHp. x, 61, 15; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Kṛṣṇa and Lakṣmaṇa, Hariv. 9190. — **vinda**, m., N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa and Lakṣmaṇa, 9189. — **veśṭana**, n. spasmodic sensation, Car. vi, 27. — **vairūpya-tā**, f. deformity of the limbs, MBh. iii, 2803. — **śoṣha**, mfn. consuming the body (as grief), MBh. xii, 900. — **sam-kocani**, f. 'contracting its body', a hedgehog, VS. xxiv, 36, Sch. — **sam-kocin**, m. id., L. — **sam-plava**, m. 'body-diver', the bird Pelicanus fuscicollis, L.; (cf. *plava*). — **sparsa**, m. contact of the limbs, W. **Gātrānulepani**, f. fragrant unguents &c. smeared upon the body, perfume for the person, L. **Gātrāvara**, in comp., the fore and hindquarter of an elephant, MBh. vi, 54, 57. **Gātrāvaraṇa**, n. 'body-covering', a shield, vii, 79. **Gātrōtāśana**, n. cleaning the person with perfumes, Mn. ii, 211.

Gātraka, am, n. the body, Vikr.; (*ikā*), f. 'a girdle (?)', see *s. v.*

Gātraya, Nom. A. °yate, 'to be loosened' or 'to loosen', Dhātup. xxxv, 82 (Vop.)

Gātrika, f. of °traka. — **granthi**, m. a particular knot, Hcar. i, 59. — **bandha**, m. a girdle (?), L.

1. **Gāya**, see *uru-g*.

II 3. *gā*, mfn. (√*gai*) ifc. 'singing,' see *sāma-gā*; (ā), f., see *s. v. 3. ga*.

Gāyavya, mfn. to be sung, Nyāyam. (i, ix), Sch. 2. **Gāta**, m. a song, RV.; a singer (i, 100, 4 ?), Un. i, 73; a Gandharva or celestial chorister, ib.; the male Koil or Indian cuckoo, ib.; a bee, ib.; N. of a descendant of Atri (author of RV. v, 32), R. Anukr.; mfn. angry, wrathful, L.

Gātri, m. a singer, ChUp. i, 6, 8; Hariv. 3051; R. vii, 94, 9; (= *gātri*) a Gandharva, L.; the male Koil, L.; a bee, L.; an angry man, L.; N. of a man with the patr. Gantama, VBr. ii, 2.

Gāthā, as, m. a song, RV. i, 167, 6 & ix, 11, 4; SV.; (*gāthā*), f. id., RV.; a verse, stanza (especially one which is neither Ric. nor Sāman, nor Yajus, a verse not belonging to the Vedas, but to the epic poetry of legends or Ākhyānas, such as the Sunah-śepa-Ākhyāna or the Suparn.), AV.; TS.; TBr.; SBr. &c.; the metrical part of a Sūtra, Buddh.; N. of the Ārya metre; any metre not enumerated in the regular treatises on prosody; (cf. *ṛiḡ-gāthā*, *riḡ-gāthā*, *yajña-gāthā*). — **pati** (°thā), m. lord of songs, RV. i, 43, 4. — **śravas** (°thā), mfn. famous through (epic) songs (Indra), viii, 2, 38.

Gāthaka, as, m. (Paṇ. iii, 1, 146) a singer (chanter of the Purāṇas), Paṇ. i, 1, 34, Kāś.; Rājat. vii, 934; (*ikā*), f. an epic song, Yājñ. i, 45; MBh. iii, 85, 30; Ratnāv. ii, 1.

Gāthā, f. of °thā, q. v. — **kāra**, m. author of (epic) songs or verses, Paṇ. iii, 2, 23; a singer, reciter, W. — **nārāsaṅgi**, f. du. epic songs and particularly those in praise of men or heroes, MaitrS. i, 11, 5; f. pl. id., SBr. xi, 5, 6, 8; (cf. *nārāsaṅgi*). — **nā**, mfn. leading a song or a choir, RV. i, 190, 1 & vii, 92, 2. **Gāthātara**, m., N. of the fourth Kalpa or period of the world.

Gāthi (in comp. for °thin, q. v.) — **ja**, m. 'Gāthin's son', N. of Viśvā-mitra, Bṛh., Sch.

Gāthikā, f. of °thaka, q. v.

Gāthin, mfn. familiar with songs, singer, RV. i, 7, 1; MBh. ii, 1450; (ī), m. (Paṇ. vi, 4, 165) N. of Viśvā-mitra's father (son of Kṛṣṇa), R. Anukr.; (inas), m. pl. the descendants of Gāthin, AitBr. vii, 18 (v. l.); (inī), f., N. of a metre (containing 12 + 18 + 12 + 20 or 32 + 29 syllabic instants).

Gāthina, m. (Paṇ. vi, 4, 165) patr. fr. Gāthin, R. Anukr.; AitBr. vii, 18; ĀśvS. xii, 14, 6; Pravar.

Gādhi, m. for °dhin, MBh. iii, ix, xii f.; Hariv.; Paṇ. iv, 1, 104, Pat.; K.; BHp.; m. pl. the descendants of Gādhi, ix, 16, 32. — **ja**, m. = *gāthi-ja*, Mn. vii, 42; R. i. — **nagara**, n. 'Gādhi's city', N. of

Kānyakubja. — **nandana**, m. = *ja*, R. i. — **putra**, m. id., i, iii. — **pura**, n. = *nagara*, Bālar. x, 88; Rājat. iv. — **bhā**, m. = *ja*, L. — **āśana**, m. id., Bṛh.

Gādhin, m. (= *gāthin*) N. of Viśvā-mitra's father (king of Kānyakubja), MBh. i, iii; R. i, 20, 5.

Gādhaya, m. patr. of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv. 1766; R. i; (ī), f. patr. of Satyavati, MBh. xiii, 242.

Gāna, n. singing, song, KātyŚr.; Lāty. i, vii; Hariv. 11793; Sāh. ix, 54; a sound, L.; (cf. *aranyā-ūha*, *ūhya*). — **ochala**, f., N. of a section of the Sāniveda-echala. — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of songs', N. of an interlocutor in a work imitated of the R. — **vidyā**, f. the science of vocal music, W.

Gānini, f. Oris root (*vacā*), a medicinal plant, supposed to be of use in clearing the voice), L.

Gāniya, mfn. musical, W.; n. a song, R. i, 3, 70.

1. **Gāntu**, m. for *gātu*, a singer, Un. v.

Gāman. See *dyumad-g*.

2. **Gāya**, n. 'a song,' see *uttama-*, *sāma-*.

Gāyaka, mfn. one who sings, W.; m. a singer, MBh. xii, xiv; R.; BHp. iii, x; Bhartṛ; (ī), f. a female singer (one of the 8 Akulaḥ with Śaktas).

Gāyat, mfn. pr. p. √*gai*, q. v.; (*anti*), f., N. of Gāya's wife, BHp. v, 15, 2.

Gāyatrī, m. n. a song, hymn, RV.; VS. xi, 8; ChUp. ii, 11, 1; n. a hymn composed in the Gāyatrī metre, RV.; the Gāyatrī metre, VP. i, 5, 52; N. of a Sāman, SBr. ix; KātyŚr.; m(fā)n. consisting in or connected with the Gāyatrī, formed in accordance with the Gāyatrī (e.g. in accordance with the number of syllables of a Gāyatrī verse), VS.; TS. &c.; with *vrata* = *brahma-carya*, Bṛh. x, 45, 29; (ī), f. an ancient metre of twenty-four syllables (variously arranged, but generally as a triplet of eight syllables each), any hymn composed in the Gāyatrī metre, RV. x, 14; 16 & 130, 4; VS.; AV. &c.; the Gāyatrī (i.e. RV. iii, 62, 10: *īdī savitūṛ vārenyam bhārgo devasya dhīmahi dhyo yō nah prachodayāt*, SBr. xiv; Śāṅkh-Gṛ.; MBh. &c.; this is a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmaṇ at his morning and evening devotions; from being addressed to Savitṛ or the Sun as generator, it is also called *Savitṛ*; cf. RTL. pp. 19; 342; 361; 403; the Gāyatrī verse is personified as a goddess, the wife of Brahmā and mother of the four Vedas, Hariv. 11666 ff.; it is often mentioned in connection with the Amṛita, both together constituting as it were the essence and type of sacred hymns in general, AV.; the Gāyatrī personified is also considered as the mother of the first three classes in their capacity of twice-born, W.; cf. RTL. pp. 200 f.; some other verse [perhaps RV. x, 9, 1] is denoted by Gāyatrī, SBr. vi, 28, 7; with Tāntrika a number of mystical verses are called Gāyatrīs, and each deity has one in particular; N. of Durgā, MatsyaP.; Kathās. liii, 172; Acacia Catechu, L. — **kākubha**, mfn. consisting of metres Gāyatrī and Kakubh (as a Pragātha), RPrāt. xviii, 5. — **ochandas** (°trā-), mfn. one to whom the Gāyatrī metre belongs or to whom it is sacred, relating to it, AV. vi, 48, 1; MaitrS. ii, 3, 3; VS. &c.; n. a Gāyatrī metre, Lāty. i, 28; (cf. Vait. xix, 16).

— **pāriva**, n. 'Gāyatrī-sided,' N. of a Sāman, TāndyaBr.; Lāty. — **bārhata**, mfn. consisting of the metres Gāyatrī and Bṛhatī (as a Pragātha), RPrāt. xviii, 5. — **vartani** (°trā-), mfn. moving in Gāyatrī measures, RV. viii, 38, 6; VS. xi, 8. — **vepas** (°trā-), mfn. (cf. *gāthā-travaṇa*) inspired by (epic) songs (Indra), RV. i, 142, 12 & viii, 1, 10.

1. **Gāyatrī**, metrically for °trī, Hariv. 11516.

2. **Gāyatrī**, in comp. for °trin, q. v. — **āśra**, m. Catechu (Terra japonica), Suśr. vi, 41, 50 & 52, 22.

Gāyatrīn, m. one who sings hymns, RV. i, 10, 1 (MBh. xii, 10352); (= °trī) Acacia Catechu, L.

Gāyatrī, f. of °trā, q. v. — **kāram**, ind. p. so as to change into Gāyatrī verses, ĀśvS. — **pañcāṅga**, **pañjara**, **puraścaraṇa**, **bhāṣya**, n., N. of works on the Gāyatrī. — **mantra**, m. prayers connected with the Gāyatrī. — **yāman**, m(mā)n. approaching with Gāyatrī verses, ApŚr. — **rahasya**, n., N. of a work on the Gāyatrī. — **vallabha**, m. 'friend of Gāyatrī,' N. of Śiva. — **śāman**, n., N. of several Sāmans (recited in the Gāyatrī metre), Lāty. i, vi f. **Gāyatrī-śāita**, o., N. of a Sāman.

Gāyatrīya, mfn. said of a kind of Soma, Suśr. iv.

Gāyana, as, m. (Paṇ. iii, 1, 147) a singer, praiser, MBh. i, iii, v, xiii; R. i; Rājat.; a talker, L.; N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2569; (ī), f. a female singer, Paṇ. iii, i, 147;

(am), n. singing, song, Cāp.; BhP. iii, vii; PSarv.; professing or practising singing as a livelihood, W.
Gāyantikā, f. (fr. *nti*, f. of *gāyat*), 'singing', N. of a cave in the Himālaya, MBh. v, 2836.
Gāyasa. See *anu-g*.

गां gām (acc. of *gō*, q. v.) — **gāncyā**, m. (cf. *gavānc*?) N. of a divine being, MaitrS. ii, 9, 1.
 — **dama**, m. 'cow-tamer', = *kāmadama*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi. — **doha-saṃnējana**, n. water to clean a milk-pail, MaitrS. i, 8, 3. — **manya**, mfn. thinking one's self a cow, Pāp. vi, 3, 68, Kās.

गगनायस gāganāyasa, mfn. fr. *gag*.

गाङ्गा gāṅga, m(fī)n. (fr. *gāṅgā*), being in or on the Ganges, coming from or belonging or relating to the Ganges, MBh. (*hrada*, v, 996); R.; Kum. v, 37 &c.; m. (g. *stivādi*) metron. of Bhishma (cf. *gāṅgāyāni*), Hariv. 1824; of Skanda or Kārtikeya, L.; n. (scil. *ambu*) rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to be from the heavenly Ganges), Suśr. i, 45, 1, 1; (f), f. N. of Durgā (v. ll. *gārgī* & *gāṅgā*), Hariv. 10243. — **deva**, m., N. of a poet. **Gāṅgāgha**, m., the current of the Ganges, W.
Gāṅgaṭa, 'taka', 'teya', m. = *gāṅgāteya*, L.
Gāṅgāmahika, mfn. fr. *gāṅgā-maha*, Pāp. v, 1, 12, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

Gāṅgāyana, m. patr., Pravar. i, 7; v, 4.
Gāṅgāyāni, m. (g. *tikādi*) metron. fr. *gāṅgā*, Pravar. ii, 4, 1; iv, 8; Bhishma (son of Skanda's first wife Gaṅgā), L.; Skanda (generated from Śiva's vivifying principle first cast into Agni and afterwards received by Gaṅgā), L.; for *gyāy*, W.
Gāṅgi, v. l. for *gāyāni* (Pravar. ii, 4, 1).
Gāṅgika, v. l. for *bhāṅgika*, q. v.
Gāṅgikā, f., N. of a woman, HParī. ii, 320.
Gāṅgū, m., N. of a thief, Kathārp. xi.

Gāṅgeya, mfn. being in or on the Ganges, coming from or belonging or relating to the Ganges, MBh.; R. vi; m. (g. *subhārdi*, Kās. & Gaṇar.; = *gāṅgāyāni*) Bhishma, MBh.; N. of Skanda, ix, 2465; xiii, 4096; the Hilsa or Illias fish (*tiliā*), L.; the root of a kind of grass, L.; m. pl., N. of a family, Saṃskāra; n. the root of Scirpus Kysoor or of a Cyperus (*kāleri*), Suśr. vi, 17, 15 & 39, 94; gold, L.

Gāṅgeruka, n. the grain of *khī*, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 32; (f), f. the plant *Uria lagopodioides*, 25.
Gāṅgeshtī, f. Guilandina Bonducella, L.
Gāṅgōdāli, m. patr., Pravar. ii, 2, 1.
Gāṅgyā, mfn. being on the Ganges, RV. vi, 45, 31; belonging to the Ganges (v. l. *gāṅga*), Kām. v, 8; m. metron. fr. *gāṅgā*, KaushUp. i, 1, Sch.
Gāṅgyāyāni, m. patr. fr. *Gāṅgya*, KaushUp. i, 1 (v. l. *gāṅgyāyāni*, Parāś. i, 1, 4, 22).

गांगोय्य gām-gaucyā. See *gām*.

गाज gāja, n. a multitude of elephants, Gaṇar. 83, Sch. — **vāja**, for *gay*, 83.

गान्त्रिकाय gāṅṭhī-kāya, m. a quail, L.

Gāṅṭhī-kāya, as, m. id., Npr.

Gāṅṭhīvin, i, m. id., L.

गाडव gādava, as, m. (= *gaveḍu*) a cloud, L.

गाडिवि gāḍivi, mfn. fr. *gaḍiva*, g. *sutaṃ-gamādi*.

गाडुल्य gāḍulya, am, n. (fr. *gaḍula*), hump-backedness, g. *brāhmaṇḍi*.

गाडेरकि gāḍeraki, m. pl. the descendants of Gaḍeraka, Gaṇar. 34, Sch.

गाढ gāḍha. See *gāḍh*.

गाणकाय gāṇakāya, as, m. patr. fr. *gaṇa-kāra* (or *ri* or *rin*), g. *kurv-ādi*.

Gāṇakāri, m., N. of a teacher, ĀsvŚr. iii, 11; v, 6 & 12; vi, 7; vii-ix; *gaṇ*, Pravar. ii, 3, 1.

Gāṇapata, mfn. relating to Gaṇa-pati or Gaṇeśa, g. *avapāty-ādi*.

Gāṇapatya, mfn. relating to Gaṇeśa; m. a worshipper of Gaṇeśa, Kulārṇ.; (with Śāktas) N. of an author of Mantras; n. the leading of troops, chieftainship, VS. xi, 15; TS. v, 1, 2, 3; MBh. iii; Hcat. — **pūrva-tāpaniyōpanishad**, f. = *gaṇa-pati-p*.

Gāṇāyana, pl. Gaṇa's descendants, g. *kuṇjādi*.
Gāṇāyana, as, m. a descendant of Gaṇa, ib.

Gāṇika, mfn. familiar with the Gaṇas (in Gr.), gaṇas *ukthādi* & *kathādi*.

Gāṇika, am, n. (fr. *ganikā*), an assemblage of courtesans, Pāp. iv, 2, 40, Pat.

Gāṇitika, m. (fr. *gaṇita*), an arithmetician, Līl.
Gāṇina, as, m. patr. fr. *gaṇin*, Pāp. vi, 4, 165.
Gāṇeśa, mfn. relating to Gaṇeśa, LīṅgaP.; Gaṇ-P.; m. a worshipper of Gaṇeśa, PadmaP. v, 133, 26.
Gāṇeśōpapurāṇa, n. = *gaṇ*, W.

गाण्ड्य gāṇḍya, m. patr. fr. *gaṇḍu*, g. *gargādi*; f. *vyāyāni*, g. 2. *lohitādi* (not in Kās.)

गाण्डाली gāṇḍālī, f. a kind of grass, Gal.

गाण्डिव gāṇḍiva, as, am, m. n. (Pāp. v, 2, 110, Kās.) the bow of Arjuna (presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by him to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna; also said to have belonged to Prajā-pati, Brahmā, and Śiva), MBh. iii, v; BhP. i, 9, 15; a bow (in general), L. — **dhara**, m. 'holding the Gāṇḍiva bow', N. of Arjuna, Venis. ii, 24.

Gāṇḍī, f. (Pāp. v, 2, 110) 'a rhinoceros' or = *vajra-granṭhi*, MBh. v, 3540, Sch. — **maya**, mfn. made of *gāṇḍī* (Arjuna's bow Gāṇḍīva), 3540.

Gāṇḍīva, m. n. (g. *ardharaddi*, Pāp. v, 2, 110) = *ḍīva* (Arjuna's bow), MBh.; Hariv. 9798; BhP. i, 7, 16; Pañcat. iii, 14, 11; a bow (in general), L. — **dhanvan**, m. 'having Gāṇḍīva for his bow', Arjuna, MBh.; Megh. 48; Prab. iv, 14. — **mukta**, mfn. discharged from the bow Gāṇḍīva, W.

Gāṇḍīvin, m. = *va-dhanvan*, MBh. xiii, 6898; BhP. x, 58, 54; Terminalia Arjuna, L.

गाण्डिर gāṇḍira, mfn. coming from the plant Gaṇḍira, Suśr. i, 46, 4, 28.

गातवे gātave. See *√1.gā*.

गातव्य gātavya. See *3.gā*.

गातागतिक gātāgatika, m(fī)n. (fr. *gatāgata*), caused by going and coming, g. *akshadyūṣṭādi*.
Gātānugatika, m(fī)n. (fr. *gātānugata*), caused by following or imitating what precedes, ib.

गातु gātū, &c. See *√1.gā* & *3.gā*.

Gātra, 'traka', 'trikā', See *√1.gā*.

Gāthā, 'gāthā', 'gāthā'. See *3.gā*.

गादाधरी gādādhari, f., N. of a Comm. by Gaḍā-dhara.

Gādāyana. See *vād*.

Gādi, m. patr. fr. *gada*, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

Gāditya, fr. *gadita*, g. *pragady-ādi*.

Gāḍāyana, n. (fr. *gadgada*), stammering, Suśr.

गाप gāḍh (cf. *√gāḍh*), cl. 1. *Ā*. 'durate, to stand firmly, stay, remain, Dhātup. ii, 3; to set out (for acc.), Bhāṭṭ. viii, 1; xxi, 2; to desire (cf. *√gāḍh*), Dhātup.; to compile, string together, ib.
Gāḍha, m(fā)n. (ifc., Pāp. vi, 2, 4) offering firm standing-ground, fordable (as a river), not very deep, shallow, KaushBr. ii, 9; Nir.; MBh. &c.; (*ām*), n. ground for standing on in water, shallow place, ford, RV.; TS. iv; ŚBr. xii; TāṇḍyaBr. &c. (with *Bhāradvāja*), N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; (as), m. id., R. v, 94, 12; = *sthāna*, L.; desire, cupidity, L.; m. pl., N. of a people, AV. Parī. li, 22. — **pratiśthā**, f. 'standing on a ford', N. of particular divisions of the ritual, ŚBr. xii, 2, t, 9; GopBr. i, 5, 2.
Gāḍhana, a kind of arrow, Hariv. 8865; (f), f. the calf, Gal.

Gāḍhera, g. *vākinādi* (*gāḍh*), Gaṇap.; Gaṇaratnāḍ.; *gāredha*, Kās.; *gāreṭa*, Hemac. & Bhoj.)

Gāḍherakāyāni, 'dheri', m. patr. fr. *dhera*, ib.

गाधि gādhi, 'dhin', 'dheya'. See *3.gā*.

Gāna, 'nina', 'niya', i. 'ntu'. See *ib*.

गान्तु 2. gāntu, m. (*√gam*) a traveller, Up.

Gānta, n. & (f), f. = *gantri*, Up. iv, 159.

गामद gām-dama. See *gām*, col. i.

गान्दिक gāndika, v. l. for *gāḍ*.

गान्दिनी gāndinī, f., N. of a princess of Kāśī (wife of Śvapalka and mother of A-kṛūra), Hariv. 1912 & 2082; (*gāndī*) 2115; BhP. ix, 24, 14; N. of Gaṅgā (v. l. *nādinī*), L. — **muta**, m. 'son of Gāndinī', A-kṛūra, BhP.; (= *gāṅgāyāni*) Bhishma, L.
Gāndī, f. = *dinī*, q. v.

गान्दोहसनेन gām-doha-saṃnējana. See *gām*, col. i.

गान्धपिङ्गलेय gāndhapingaleya, m. metron. fr. *gandha-piṅgalā*, g. *subhārdi* (*śāudhāḍ*), Kās.)

गान्धर्व gāndharva, m(fā)n. (gāndharvi) n. belonging or relating to the Gandharvas (especially

vivāha or *vidhi*, the form of marriage called after the Gandharvas which requires only mutual agreement, ĀsvGr. i, 6, 5; Mn.; Yājñ. i, &c.; cf. *gandharva-vivāha*), RV. x, 80, 6; ŚBr. xiv &c.; relating to the Gandharvas as heavenly choristers (cf. *-kalā*, *-veda*, &c.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. (= *gandh*), g. *prajñādi*, Gaṇar. 175) a singer, R. vii, 94, 6; VarBrS. xv, xxxii; N. of a musical note, Hariv. 16291; Vāyup. i, 21, 30; of one of the 9 divisions of Bhārata-varsha, VP. ii, 3, 7; n. the art of the Gandharvas, song, music, concert, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Tantra; (f), f. speech (according to the legend that the gods gave speech to the Gandharvas and received from them the Soma in return, AitBr. i, 27 &c.), Naigh. i, 11; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10243 (v. l. *gandharvā*); N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **kalā**, f. pl. the art of the Gandharvas, song, music, Git. xii, 28. — **otta**, mfn. one whose mind is possessed by the Gandharvas, Suśr. — **vidyā**, f. = *-kalā*, ĀpŚr., Sch. — **veda**, m. the Veda of music (considered as an appendix of the SV. and ascribed to Bharata), MBh. iii, 8421; Hariv.; BhP. iii. — **śālā**, f. music-hall, concert-room, Kathās. xii, 31. — **śāstra**, n. = *-kalā*, MBh. xiii, 5103.

Gāndharvaka = *vika*, VarBrS. vc, Sch. (v. l.)
Gāndharvika, m. a singer, vc, 21; Kathās. lxiii.

गान्धार gāndhāra, mfn. fr. *gandh*, gaṇas *kacchādi* & *sindhv-ādi*; (*gāndh*), m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 169) a prince of the Gāndhāris, ŚBr. viii, 1, 4, 10; AitBr. vii, 34; Hariv. 8395 (*-kanyā*); N. of a prince (from whom the Gāndhāras derive their origin), 1839; BhP. ix, 23, 14; the third of the 7 primary notes of music, MBh. iv, xii, xiv; VarBrS. lxxxvi, 40; (also personified as a son of Rāga Bhairava); minium or red lead, L.; m. pl., N. of a people and of their country (north-east of Peshawar and giving its N. to Kandahar); Pāṇini is said to have been a Gāndhāra; cf. *gandh*, *gāndhāri*, *gāndhāri*, MBh.; Hariv.; R. iv, vii; VarBrS. &c.; n. gum myrrh, L.; (= *gāñjākinī*) the points of hemp; (f), f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 14, Vārtt. 4, Pat.) a princess of the Gāndhāris (esp. the wife of Dhṛita-rāshṭra), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. i, ix; N. of a Vidyā-devī, MBh. iii, 14562; (fulfilling the commands of the twenty-first Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, Jain.); (in music) N. of a Rāgini; Alhagi Maurorum, L.; a particular vein in the left eye, Goraksh. 26; a kind of fly, Gal. — **grāma**, m. a kind of musical scale, — **rāja**, m. the king of Gāndhāra named Su-bala, MBh. iii; Hariv. (6585) 8982.

Gāndhāraka, ās, m. pl. (g. *kacchādi*) N. of the people called Gāndhāra, MBh. vii, 180 & 3532; (*ikā*), f. (= *ri*) Alhagi Maurorum, Nirpayas.

Gāndhāri, m. = *reya*, MBh. ii f, v, vii, 3457; m. pl. (Pāp. iv, 1, 169; 2, 52, Vārtt. 2) N. of a people (also called Gāndhāras or Gāndhāras), MBh. viii, 2135. — **sapta-sama**, m., Pāp. vi, 2, 12, Kās.

Gāndhāreya, m. metron. fr. *ri*, N. of Duryodhana (son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra), L.

गान्धिक gāndhika, as, m. (fr. *gandh*), a vendor of perfumes, perfumer (kind of mixed caste, Parāś.), Kād.; Sāh. iii, 11 & 12; a clerk, L.; a kind of worm having a strong fetid smell (*gāndhipokā*, a tree-bug), L.; n. fragrant wares, perfumes, Pañcat. i, 17; (f), f. a female vender of perfumes, Parāś.

गान्धिनी gāndhinī, v. l. for *oṇḍinī*, q. v.

गाम्मुत gānmuta. See *gārm*.

गान्दिक gāndika, mfn. fr. *gāndhikā*, g. *sindhv-ādi* (Kās.)

गामन् gāman. See *dyumad-g*.

गामिक gāmika, mfn. ifc. going, leading to (as a way), R. vi, 106, 7.

Gāmin, mfn. going anywhere (local adv. [MBh. i] or acc. [Pāp. ii, 3, 70, Kās.] or *prati*, MBh. iv); (in the following meanings only) ifc. (Pāp. ii, 1, 24, Vārtt. 1) going or moving on or in or towards or in any peculiar manner, Mn. iii, 10; MBh. &c.; having sexual intercourse with, Yājñ. ii, 234; (cf. *mātri-g*); reaching or extending to, R. v; VarBrS.; coming to one's share, due, Yājñ. ii; MBh. xiii; Hariv.; Śak. &c.; attaining, obtaining, Mālav. v, 113; directed towards, Mn. xi, 56; Bhag. viii, 8; relating to, MBh. ii, 26; Sāh. vi, 180; (cf. *agra*, *anta*, *anya*, *ānu*, *ṛitu*, *kāma*.)

Gāmuks, m(fā)n. going, Pāp. iii, 2, 154.

गाम्भीर gāmbhīra, fr. *gambh*, g. *saṃkalādi*.

Gāmbhīrya, mfn. being in the depths, Pān. iv, 3, 58; n. deepness, depth (of water, sound, etc.), MBh. xiii, 4637; R.; (of the voice of a Jaina saint) W.; depth or profundity of character, earnestness, R. &c.; depth of meaning, deep recondite sense, W.; dignity, Kathās. lxxxvi, 32; generosity, cxxiv, 83; calmness, composure, Daśar. ii, 12; Sāh. iii, 50 & 53; (in rhet.) a hidden allusion, Prātāpar.

गाम्भ्यं gām-manyā. See *gām*, p. 353, col. 1.

गाय 1. & 2. gāya. See *√1. gā* & 3. *gā*.

गाय 3. gāya, mfn. relating to Gāya, AitBr. v, 2, 12.

गायक gāyaka, gāyat. See 3. *gā*.

Gāyatrā, *trin, *trī, &c. See *ib*.

गार gāra, n., N. of a Sāman (composed by Gāra), TāndyaBr. ix, 2, 16; (cf. *madra-g*.)

Gāraka, m. Eclipta prostrata, Gal.

Gāritra, n. rice, corn, grain, Up. iv, 170.

गारुगि gārugi, is, m. (in music) a kind of measure.

गारुड gārūḍa, mfn. (fr. *gar*°), shaped like the bird Garuḍa, coming from or relating to Garuḍa, MBh. vi, R. vi, vii &c.; N. of a Kalpa period, MatsyaP. liii, 52; a kind of rice, Gal.; (f), f. N. of a creeper, L.; (*am*), n. (= *garuḍa-mānikya*) an emerald, Ragh. xiii, 53 (?); (used as an antidote) Kād. iii, 29; gold, L.; a Mantra against poison, L.; N. of a Tantra work. — **purāṇa**, n. = *gar*°.

Gārūḍapanishad, f. = *gar*°.

Gārūḍika, as, m. a charmer, dealer in antidotes, Sinhās.

Gārūtmatā, mfn. (fr. *garūt-mat*), coming from or sacred or relating to the bird Garuḍa, Ragh. xvi, 77; (*aiśman* = *garuḍāśman*, q.v.) Rāj. iv, 331; (m., Gal.) n. an emerald, Hcat. i, 5; 6, 16; Bhpr. — **pattrikā**, f. 'emerald-leaved', N. of a plant, L.

गारध gāredha. See *gādhara*.

गार्ग gārga, mfn. fr. *gārgya* (with *saṅgha*, *aṅka*, and *lakṣhaṇa*), Pān. iv, 3, 127; (with *gho-ska*) Vārt. i, 1; m. contemptuous metron. fr. *gārgī*, 1, 147, Sch. (*gārgya*, Kās.); mfn. (i) n. composed by Garga (the astronomical Saṅghīḍa); m. (in music) a kind of measure; (*gārgī*), f. of the patr. *gārgya* (Pān. iv, 1, 16 & vi, 4, 150), N. of Vācakuṇḍī (cf. *gārgī*), ŚBr. xiv, 5; SāṅkhGr.; Durgā, Hariv. 10243; i. du. Gārgi and Gārgyāyana, Pān. i, 2, 66, Kās.

Gārgaka, mfn. (fr. *gārgya*, vi, 4, 151, Kās.), belonging to Gārgya, iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 22; worshipping Gārgya, Vārt. 18; (*īkṣā*), f. descent from Garga, v, 1, 134, Kās.; (*am*), n. an assemblage of the descendants of Garga, L., Sch.

Gārgā, f. of *ga*, iv, 1, 147, Vārt. 6 f., Pat. — **bhārya**, mfn. having a wife from Garga's family, Vārt. 5, Pat.

Gārgi, m., N. of an astronomer, VarBf., Sch. **Gārgika**, as, m. contemptuous metron. fr. *gārgī*, Pān. iv, 1, 147, Kās.

1. **Gārgī**, f. of *gya*, see *gārga*. — **pūtra** (*gārgī*), m. (159, Kās.) 'son of Gārgī', N. of a teacher, ŚBr. ix, 9, 4, 30. — **brāhmaṇa**, n., N. of a section of the ŚBr. (xiv, 6, 6) called after Gārgī (Vācakuṇḍī). — **māta**, = *trī*, Pān. vii, 3, 107, Pat.

2. **Gārgī**, ind. fr. *gya*. — **bhūta**, mfn. one who has become a Gārgya, vi, 4, 152, Kās.

Gārgiputrakāyāni, is, m. a descendant of Gārgī-putra, iv, 1, 159, Kās.

Gārgiputrāyāni, *putri, is, m. id., ib.

1. **Gārgiya**, Nom. P. **yati*, to treat any one as a Gārgya, vi, 4, 152, Kās.; *Ā. *yate*, to behave like a Gārgya, ib.

2. **Gārgiya**, mfn. coming from or composed by Garga, VarBf. xi, 1; coming from Gārgya, Kās. on Pān. iv, 2, 114 & vii, 1, 2; m. pl. (i, 1, 73, Pat. & Vārt. 1, Pat.) the pupils of the descendants of Garga, iv, 1, 89, Vārt. 2, Pat. & Kās.; the pupils of Gārgyāyana, 91, Kās.

Gārgaya, m. metron. fr. *gārgī*, 1, Vārt. 9, Pat.; 147, Kās.; mfn. composed by Garga (Śruti), Parāś. i.

Gārgya, mfn. fr. *garga*, AV. Parāś. lxxi, 23; ifc. (after numerals) for **rgī*, cf. *daśa*, *pañca*; m. (Pān. iv, 1, 105) patr. fr. *garga*, N. of several teachers of Gr., of the ritual &c. (one is said to be the author of the Pada-p. of the SV., Nir. iv, 4, Sch.), ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 1; BrārUp.; Lāty.; ĀsvGr.; SāṅkhGr.; Prāt.; Kauś. &c. (*variddha-g*°, 'the old Gārgya',

MBh. xiii &c.); N. of a king of the Gandharvas, R. vi, 92, 70; (**gī*), f., see s.v. *gārga*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vii, 390. — **tara**, m. a Garga superior to a Gārgya or a superior Gārgya, Pān. v, 3, 55, Pat. 39 f. & 42. — **tva**, n. the state of a descendant of Garga, i, 2, 58, Vārt. 1, Pat. — **pariśiṣṭa**, n., N. of a section of the AV. Parāś., Nirayās.

Gārgyāyana, m. (Pat.; Kās. on Pān. iv, 1, 101 & i, 2, 66) patr. fr. *gārgya*, N. of a teacher, BrārUp.; pl., Pravar. i, 1; (f), f. = *gārgī*, Pān. iv, 1, 17, Kās.; Pat. on vi, 3, 34, Vārt. 4 & on 35, Vārt. 11.

Gārgyāyana, mfn. (cf. *gārgaka*) belonging to the Gārgyāyana, Pān. iv, 1, 90, Vārt. 5, Pat.; worshipping Gārgyāyana, ib.; n. an assemblage of Gārgyāyana, ib.

Gārgyāyāni, patr. fr. **na*. See *gārgyāyāni*.

Gārgyāyāniya, pl. the pupils of **yana*, 91, Kās.

गार्ग्य gārgarya, as, m. patr. fr. *gargara*, g. *kurv-ādi* (*gārgya*, Kās.)

गार्गि gārgi, &c. See *gārga*.

गार्जर gārjara, as, m. a carrot, L.

गार्तक gārtaka, mfn. fr. *garta*, g. *dhūmādi*.

गार्तमद gārtamada, mfn. relating to Gārtamada, AitBr. v, 2, 4; SāṅkhGr.; MBh. xiii, 2006; m. a descendant of Gārtamada, ĀsvGr.; (pl.) Pravar. i, 7; n., N. of a Sāman.

गार्दभ gārdabha, mfn. (fr. *gard*°), belonging to or coming from an ass, AV. vi, 72, 3; MBh. viii, xii; Suśr.; drawn by asses (a cart), Ap. i, 32, 25.

Gārdabharathika, mfn. fit for a donkey-cart, Pān. vi, 2, 155, Kās. (also *ar*, *vi*, neg.)

Gārdabhi, is, m., N. of a man, Pravar. i, 2 (v. l. *gardabha*); MBh. xiii, 258.

Gārdabhin, *inas*, m. pl., N. of a dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 27; (cf. *gardabhila*.)

गार्ध gārdhya, am, n. (fr. *griddha*), desire, greediness, Śiś. (? *ati*-); HYog. i, 31; Vop. xi, xxvi.

Gārdhra (often wrongly spelt *gārdhra*), mfn. (fr. *griddhra*, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 4, Pat.) 'vulturine', in comp.; rapacious, greedy (?), W.; m. = *paksha*, W.; (for *gārdhya*) desire, greediness, W. — **paksha**, m. an arrow decorated with vulture's feathers, L. — **pattra**, mfn. decorated with vulture's feathers (as an arrow), MBh. iv, v, vi, viii. — **prishṭa** (for *-sp*°); in Prakṛit *gedhiha-patthaga*, 'touched (i. e. seized) by vultures', a kind of death not sanctioned by the Jains (probably with reference to the Pārsi custom of exposing corpses to vultures). — **rājita**, mfn. = *pattra*, iii, 12230. — **vājita**, mfn. id., iv, 1515. — **vāsana**, mfn. id., iii, 1350.

गार्भ gārbha, mfn. (fr. *gārbhu*), born from a womb, BhP. iii, 7, 27; relating to a foetus or to gestation, Mn. ii, 47.

Gārbhāyana, m. pl. patr., Pravar. i, 7.

Gārbhika, mfn. relating to the womb, ib.

Gārbhika, am, n. (fr. *gārbhiṇī*), a number of pregnant women, g. *bhikshādi*.

Gārbhiṇya, am, n. id., L.

गार्मुत gārmuṭa, mfn. made from the bean called *garmuṭ*, MaitrS. ii, 2, 4; TS. ii; (*gānm*) Kāth. x, 11; m. the bean called *garmuṭ*, ĀpSr. xvi, 19; n. a kind of honey, Pān. iv, 3, 116, Vārt. 2, Pat. (vv. ll. *kārm*° & *kārmuka*, 117, Kās.)

गार्शय gārshtheya, mfn. (proparox., Pān. iv, 1, 136) born from a heifer (*grishī*), RV. x, 111, 2.

गार्हा gārha, mfn. (fr. *grihā*), 'domestic', in comp. — **medha**, m. (= *grīha-m*°) a domestic sacrifice, BhP. v, 11, 2.

Gārhakamedhika, as, m. pl. (scil. *dharmās*) the duties of a householder (*grīha[ka]-medhin*), x, 59, 43.

Gārhapatā, am, n. (fr. *grīhā-pati*, g. *asva-paty-ādi*) the position and dignity of a householder, ŚBr. v; TāndyaBr. x; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; (cf. *kurv-ādi*.)

Gārhapatya, mfn. with *agnī*, or m. (Pān. iv, 4, 90) the householder's fire (received from his father and transmitted to his descendants, one of the three sacred fires, being that from which sacrificial fires are lighted, RTL. 364, AV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; m. or n. = *-sthāna*, ŚBr. vii, 1, 2, 12; KātyŚr. xvii, 1, 3; m. pl., N. of a class of maues, MBh. ii, 462; n. the government of a family, position of a householder, household, RV. i, 15, 12; vi, 15, 19; x, 85, 27 & 36. — **sthāna**, n. the place where the Gār-

hapatyā fire is kept, KātyŚr. **Gārhapatyāgārā**, m. id., ŚBr. i; KātyŚr. iv, 7, 15. **Gārhapatyāyana**, n. id., 8, 24. **Gārhapatyōshṭakā**, f. a kind of sacrificial brick, Vait. xxviii, 25.

Gārhasthya (sometimes wrongly spelt **stha*), mfn. (fr. *grīha-stha*), fit for or incumbent on a householder, MBh. ix, xiii; n. the order or estate of a householder, of the father or mother of a family, Gaut. iii, 36; MBh. i, iii; R. ii, &c.; household, domestic affairs, MBh. xiv, 162; BhP. iii; ix, 6, 47. **Gārhya**, mfn. (fr. *grīhā*), domestic.

गाल 1. & 2. gāla. See *√1. & 2. gal*.

Gālakya-ja, am, n. a kind of salt, Gal.

1. **Gālana**. See *√1. gal*.

गालडि gāladi, m. metron. fr. *galaḍū*, g. *bāhv-ādi* (Gaṇar. 206); cf. *jāl*, *līgahī*.

गालन 2. gālana, am, n. reviling, MBh. xii, 68, 31, Sch. ?; HYog. iii, 110.

Gālī, *ayus*, f. pl. reviling speech, invectives, execrations, Bhartṛ.; Rāj. vi, 157. — **dāna**, n. reviling, vii, 305. — **pradāna**, n. id., Prabh. ii, 33, Sch. — **mat**, mfn. uttering execrations, Bhartṛ. iii, 99. 2. **Gālīn**, mfn. reviling, abusive, W.; (*inī*), f. a particular position of the fingers, Tantras.

Gālī, *yas*, f. pl. = *oli*, Rāj. vii, 1172.

गालव gālava, as, m. Symplocos racemosa (the bark of which is used in dyeing) or a pale species of the same, L.; a kind of ebony, L.; N. of an old sage and preceptor (son [Hariv.] or pupil [MBh.] of Viśva-mitra), BrārUp.; Vāyup. (v. l. *gāl*°); (a grammarian) Nir. iv, 3 & Pān.; (author of a Dharmā-sāstra, W.); m. pl. (i, 1, 44, Vārt. 17, Pat.) the descendants of Gālava, Pravar. i, 1; iv, 1; Hariv. 1467; N. of a school of the SV. — **gāḍula**, m. = *gaḍula-gālava*, Gaṇar. 89, Sch.

Gālavi, m. patr. fr. **va*, MBh. ix, 2995; Vāyup.

गालि gālī, &c. See 2. *gālana*.

गालोडय gāloḍaya, P. **dayati* = *ḍitam ā-cakṣte*, Vop. xxi, 15; *Ā. *dayate*, to examine, investigate, Dhātup. xxxv, 86.

Gālodita, mfn. = *unmāda-sīla*, L.; *rogārtta*, L.; *mūrkha*, L.; n. examination, investigation, Vop.

Gāloḍya, am, n. (cf. *gal*°, *gāl*°) the seed of the lotus, Bhpr. v, 6, 88; (cf. *aṅka-lodya*, *aṅka-l*°.)

गावय gāvaya, mfn. coming from the Gayal (*gavayā*, as beef), Viśṇu. lxxx, 9.

गावत्यणि gāvalaṇi, is, m. (fr. *gavalgaṇa*), patr. of Saṅghaya, MBh. i, ii, v, xv; BhP. i, 13, 30.

गावामयनिक gāvāmayanika, mfn. belonging to the ceremony called *gāvāmayana*, Nyāyam.

Gāvishṭhira, m. (cf. *haritādi*) patr. fr. *gāv*°, ĀsvGr. xii, 14, 1 (Pravar. iii, 1).

Gāvishṭhīrāyana, as, m. id., g. *haritādi*.

Gāvishṭhila, *lāyana*, ib. (Sakaj.; Gaṇar.)

Gāvī, f. (in dialect) for *gā*, a cow, Pat. Intro. 35; 94; 97, & on Vārt. 6.

गावीधुक gāvīdhukā, mfn. made from the Gavidhuka grass, MaitrS. ii, 6, 3; TS.; TBr.; ĀpSr. **Gāvedhukā**, mf(f, g. *bivuddi*) n. id., ŚBr. v; KātyŚr. i, 1, 12; xv, 1, 27; SāṅkhGr. v, 6, 2.

गवेश gāvēśa, v. l. for **vesha*.

Gāvesha, fr. *gav-eshā*, g. *saṃkalādi*.

गाह gāh (cf. *√gādh*), cl. 1. *Ā. gāhate* (ep. also P. **hāti*; perf. *jagāhe*, fut. 2nd *gāhishyate* [fut. 1st *-gāhī* or *-gādhā*, Kās. on Pān. vii, 2, 44]; aor. *agāhishṭa* [Bhāt. xv, 50] or *agā-dha*, Pān. viii, 3, 13, Sch. [not in Kās.]; inf. *gāhitum*) to dive into, bathe in, plunge into (acc.), penetrate, enter deeply into (acc.), AitBr. iii, 48, 9; TāndyaBr. xiv f.; Kauś.; MBh. &c. (with *ka-kṣhām*, 'to be a match for (gen.)', Vear. ii, 11); to roam, range, rove, Megh. 49; Pān. ii, 4, 30, Kās.; Bhāt.; to be absorbed in (acc.), Kunv. v, 46.

Gāḍha, mfn. dived into, bathed in, Ragh. ix, 72; 'deeply entered', pressed together, tightly drawn, closely fastened, close, fast (opposed to *sthīla*), MBh. iv, 152 (said of a bow); R.; Ragh. &c.; thick, dense, L.; strong, vehement, firm, MBh. &c.; (*am*), in comp. a-), ind. tightly, closely, firmly, Mṛchh.; Megh.; Suśr. &c.; strongly, much, very much, excessively, heavily, MBh. &c. — **karna**, m. an ear penetrated by sound, an attentive ear, BhP. iv, 29, 40. — **tara**- in comp. or *ram*, ind. more tightly or closely or firmly,

Pañcat.; Amar.; more intensely, Suśr. — **tā**, f. close-ness, firmness, hardness, intensity, Kathās. xc. — **tva**, n. intensity, Daś. viii, 78. — **nidāra**, mfn. deeply sleeping, x, 70. — **mushṭi**, mfn. 'close-fisted,' avaricious, niggardly, L.; m. a scymitar, L. — **vacas**, m. 'making a penetrating sound,' a frog, Gal. — **varcas**, mfn. costive, constipated, Car.; — **tva**, n. costiveness, Suśr. — **śoka-prahāra**, mfn. inflicting the keenest anguish, W. **Gādhāngada**, mfn. having closely-fitting bracelets, Ragh. xvi, 60. **Gādhalingana**, n. a close embrace, Amar.; Hit.; Vet. i, 15. **Gādhī-karāṇa**, n. making stiff.

Gāha, mfn. (g. *pacādi*) ifc. 'diving into,' see *uda-*, *udaka-*; (ās), m. depth, interior, innermost recess, RV. ix, 110, 8; (ī), f. g. *gaurādi* (Gayar.). **Gāhana**, n. diving into, bathing, Daś. xii, 111. **Gāhaniya**, mfn. to be dived into, 98 & 111. **Gāhita**, mfn. plunged into, bathed in, W.; shaken, agitated, W.; destroyed, W.; (am), n. depth, interior, MBh. iii, 8772.

Gāhitrī, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 44, Kāś.) one who plunges into or bathes, W.; one who penetrates, W.; shaking, agitating, W.; destroying, W.

Gāhya, mfn., see *dur-g°*.

गिद gida, as, m., N. of a divine being (Sch.), TāṇḍyaBr. i, 7, 7; Lāty. ii, 8, 11.

गिर गिदरा, g. *mūla-vibhujādi* (not in Pat. & Kāś.)

गिदुक् ginduka = *gend°*, L., Sch.

गिर 1. *gīr*, mfn. (✓ 1. *gīr*) addressing, invoking, praising, RV.; (īr), f. invocation, addressing with praise, praise, verse, song, RV. (the Maruts are called 'sons of praise,' *sūndvo gīrah*, i, 37, 10); AV.; speech, speaking, language, voice, words (e.g. *māmushim gīram* ✓ 1. *krī*, to assume a human voice, Nal. i, 25; *gīram prabhavishnuh* [VarBṛS.] or *pati* [VarYogay.] = *gīr-īsa*, q. v.; *taḍ-gīrā*, on his advice, Kathās. lxxv, ChUp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; = *gīr-devī*, fame, celebrity, W.; a kind of mystical syllable, RāmātUp.; [cf. Hib. *gair*, 'an outcry, shout,' Gk. *γῆρ*]. — 1. **īsa**, m. 'lord of speech,' N. of Brīhaspati (regent of the planet Jupiter), L. — **vanas** (*gīr*), mfn. (fr. *vanas*), 'delighting in invocations,' fond of praise (Indra, Agni), RV. (once said of Soma, ix, 64, 14). — **vanasyū**, mfn. id., x, 111, 1 (Indra). — **van** (*gīr*), mfn. id., ŚBr. iii (Indra); (*gīrva*)-*vāh*, m (nom. pl. *vāhas*) fn. bearing one who is fond of hymns, SV. (*gīr-vāhas*, RV. vi, 24, 6). — **vāhas** (*gīr*), mfn. one to whom invocations are addressed, praised in song (Indra), RV.

1. **Gīra**, ifc. = 1. *gīr*, speech, voice, VarBṛS. xxxii, 5; 1. (ā), f. (g. *ajādi*, Gaṇar. 41, Sch.) id., L.

2. **Gīrā**, instr. of 1. *gīr*. — **vīrīdh**, mfn. delighting in or thriving by praise (Soma), RV. ix, 20, 6. **Gīrākas**, see *ā-g°*.

1. **Gīrī**, loc. of 1. *gīr*. — **jā**, see s. v. 3. *gīrī*. **Gī** (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **ratha**, m. 'the vehicle of speech,' = *gīr-īsa*, L.

Gīh (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **kāmya**, Nom. P. *°yati*, to like speech, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 38, Vārt. 2, Pat. **°pati**, m. = *gīsh-p°*, g. *ahar-ādi*.

Gīr (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **devī**, f. the goddess of speech, Sarasvatī, L. — **pati**, m. = *gīsh-p°*, g. *ahar-ādi*. — **bāṇa**, see *vāṇa*. — **latā**, f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L. — **vat**, mfn. Ved. 'possessed of speech,' Pāṇ. viii, 2, 15, Kāś.; (cf. *gīr-van*). — **vāṇa** (or *bāṇa*), 'whose arrow is speech' (a corruption fr. *gīr-vanas*), a god, deity, BHP. iii, viii f.; Kathās. cxvi f.; — *kusuma*, n. 'flower of the gods,' clothes, L.; — *padā-mañjari*, f., N. of a work; — *varman*, n. 'path of gods,' the sky, Kād.; — *senā-pati*, m. 'army-chief of the gods,' N. of Skanda, Bāl. iv, 17; *°nēndra-sarasvatī*, m., N. of a teacher.

Gīsh (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **pati**, m. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 70, Kāś.) = *gīr-īsa*, L.; a learned man, Paṇḍit, L.

Gīs (in comp. for 1. *gīr*). — **taxā**, f. (compar.) excellent speech or voice, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 101, Kāś. — **tva**, n. the state of speech or voice, Vop. vii, 25.

गिर 2. *gīr*, mfn (✓ 2. *gīr*) ifc. 'swallowing,' see *gārā* & *muhur-gīr*.

2. **Gīra**, mfn. id., Vop. xxvi, 32.

Gīraṇa, am, n. (= *gilana*) swallowing, W.

2. **Gīrī**, is, f. id., g. *krīshy-ādi*.

Gīrita, mfn. swallowed, L., Sch.

गिर 3. *gīr*, m. = *gīrī*, a mountain, RV. v, 41, 14 & vii, 39, 5; Śik. iv, 59.

3. **Gīra**, ifc. = *°rī* (e.g. *anu-gīram*), Pāṇ. v, 4, 112. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, MS. (A.D. 1511).

3. **Gīrī**, is, m. (for *gārī*, Zā. *gairī*, cf. *gūrī*, *gūrīyas*; ifc., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 94) a mountain, hill, rock, elevation, rising-ground (often connected with *pār-vata*, 'a mountain having many parts' [cf. *pār-van*], RV.; AV.), RV. &c.; the number 'eight' (there being 8 mountains which surround mount Meru), Śrut.; a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; Nir.; Say.; a particular disease of the eyes, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 2, Sch. (*kīrī*, Kāś.); Up.; = *-guḍa*, f., a peculiar defect in mercury, L.; = *gairīyaka*, L.; a honorific N. given to one of the ten orders of the Daś-nāmi Gosains (founded by ten pupils of Śaṅkarācārya; the word *gīrī* is added to the name of each member; cf. *gairīka*); N. of a son of Śvāphalka, VP.; f. (= *gīrīkū*) a mouse, L., Sch.; mfn. coming from the mountains, RV. vi, 66, 11; venerable, L. (R. iv, 37, 2, Sch.); [cf. Slav. *gora*; Afghan. *ghur*]. — **kac-chapa**, m. a mountain tortoise, MBh. xiii, 6151.

— **kaṇṭhaka**, m. Indra's thunderbolt, L. — **kadam-ba**, m. a mountain Kadamba tree, L. — **kadam-baka**, m. id., Suśr. vi. — **kadalī**, f. the mountain or wild Kadali, L. — **kandara**, m. a mountain cave or cavern, W. — **karṇā**, f. Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **karṇikā**, f. id., i, iv; 'having mountains for seed-vessels,' the earth, L.; a variety of Achyranthes with white blossoms, L. — **karpi**, f. = *°rā*, L.; Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **kāṇa**, mfn. one-eyed from the disease called *gīrī*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 2, Sch. (*kīrī-k°*, Kāś.). — **kāṇana**, n. a mountain-grove, W. — **ku-hara**, n. = *kundara*. — **kūṭa**, n. the summit of a mountain, BhP. v. — **kshīt**, mfn. living in mountains or on high (Vishnu), RV. i, 154, 3; N. of an Auccāmanaya, TāṇḍyaBr. x, 5, 7 (cf. *gairīkshītā*).

— **kshīpa**, m., N. of a son of Śvāphalka, Hariv. 2084 (v.l. *-raksha*). — **gaṅgā**, f. 'the mountain Gaṅgā,' N. of a river. — **guḍa**, m. a ball for playing with, L. — **guhā**, f. = *kandara*, W. — **gal-rika-dhātu**, for *gīrīr gair°*, MBh. v, 7273. — **ca-kravartin**, m. 'the mountain-king,' N. of the Himavat, Kum. vii, 52. — **carā**, mfn. living in mountains, VS. xvi, 22; (as elephants) Śak. ii, 4; m. a wild elephant, Kād. — **cārīn**, mfn. living in mountains (as elephants), VarBṛS. — **ja**, m. 'mountain-born,' the Mahwa tree (Bassia), L.; Bauhinia variegata, L.; N. of a Babhravya, AitBr. vii, 1, 7; (ā), f., N. of several plants (a kind of lemon tree; *kārī*; *kshudra-pāshāṇa-bhedā*; *gīrī-kadalī*; *trā-yamānā*; *sveta-bukhvā*), L.; N. of the goddess Pārvaṭī (as the daughter of the personified Himālaya mountain), BhP. i, x; Kathās.; Anand.; n. tale, L.; red chalk, ruddle, L.; iron, L.; benzoin or gum benjamin, W.; (*gīrījā*)-*kuṇḍara*, v.l. for *gīrī-rāja-k°* — *dhava*, m. 'lord of Gīrījā or Pārvaṭī,' N. of a Śiva, Kathās. lii, 403; — *pati*, m. id., vii, lix, cvii; — *putra*, m., N. of a chief of the Gānapatya, Śaṅkār. xv, 25 ff. & 50 (*-suta*, 51); — *priya*, m. = *dhava*, SŚaṅkar. i, 40; *gīrījāmalā*, n. tale, L., Sch.; (*gīrījā*)-*mahātmya*, n. 'the glory of Gīrījā,' N. of a work. — **jā**, mfn. proceeding from the mountains [NBD]; 'proceeding from the voice' (*gīrī*, loc. fr. 1. *gīr*), Say., RV. v, 87, 1. — **jāla**, n. a range of mountains, R. iv, 43, 11 & 25. — **jvara**, m. = *kaṇṭhaka*, L.; — *samudbhava* (= *gīrī-jā*), red chalk, ruddle, Gal. — **nakha**, g. *gīrīnady-ādi*.

— **nadi**, f. (g. *gīrīnady-ādi*) a mountain-torrent, Śāntiś. — **naddha**, mfn. enclosed by mountains, g. *gīrīnady-ādi*. — **nitamba**, m. the declivity of a mountain, ib. — **trā**, mfn. protecting mountains (Rudra-Śiva), VS. xvi, 3; BhP. ii, iv, viii. — **darga**, n. 'of difficult access as being surrounded by mountains,' a hill-fort, Mn. vii, 70f.; MBh.; N. of a locality, Romakas. — **duhitṛī**, f. (= *-jā*) N. of Pārvaṭī, Bāl. iv, 26. — **dāvāra**, n. a mountain-pass, MBh. vii, 349. — **dhara**, m., N. of a copyist of the 17th century. — **dhātu**, m. (= *-ja*) red chalk, R. ii, 96, 19; m. pl. mountain-minerals, 63, 18. — **dhva-ja**, m. = *jvara*, W. — **nakha**, g. *gīrīnady-ādi*.

— **nagara**, n. (g. 1. *kshubhnādi*) 'mountain-city,' N. of a town in Dakṣiṇī-patha (the modern Gīr-nār, R.T.L. p. 349), VarBṛS. xiv, 11. — **nadikā**, f. a small mountain-torrent, Kād. — **nadi**, f. = *nadi*, MBh. i, 6066; Nal.; Pañcat.: Hit.; N. of a torrent, g. 2. *kshubhnādi*; *°dy-ādi*, a Gaṇa of Kāty. (Pāṇ. viii, 4, 10, Vārt.). — **naddha** = *naddha*, g. *gīrīnady-ādi*. — **nandinī**, f. 'mountain-daughter,' a mountain-torrent, Hariv. 7738. — **duhitṛī**, Prasannar. i, 2. — **nitamba**, m. = *nīl°*, g. *gīrīnady-ādi*. — **nimnagā**, f. = *nadi*, R. ii, 97, 1. — **nimba**,

m. the mountain Nimba tree, L. — **pati**, m. 'mountain-chief,' a great rock, Bāl. vii, 29. — **pāra**, mfn. following after *gīrī* (as a N. of Rudra), MaitrS. i, iv. — **pillu**, m. the mountain Pilu tree (Grewia asiatica), L. — **pura**, n. mountain-town (perhaps N. of a town), Hariv. 5161. — **pushpaka**, n. a fragrant resin (benzoin), L. — **prishṭha**, n. the top of a hill, Mn. vii, 147. — **prapāta**, m. = *nitamba*, MBh. xiii, 4729. — **prastha**, m. the table-land of a mountain, R. ii, 97, 1. — **priyā**, f. 'fond of mountains,' the female of Bos grunniens, L. — **bāndha-va**, m. 'friend of mountains,' N. of Śiva; cf. *-tra*.

— **budhna** (*°rl*), m (ā)n. = *adri-b°*; ŚBr. vii, 5, 2, 18. — **bhid**, mfn. breaking through mountains (a river), KātyŚr.; APrŚr.; f. Plectranthus scutellarioides, Bhpr. — **bhū**, f. (= *-jā*) the plant *kshudra-pāshāṇa-bhedā*, L.; N. of Pārvaṭī, W. — **bhrāj**, mfn. breaking forth from mountains, RV. x, 68, 1. — **malikā**, f. Wrightia antidysenterica, Jar. vi, 5. — **mātrā**, mfn. having the size or dimensions of a mountain, ŚBr. i. — **māna**, m. = *mātrā*, a large elephant, L. — **māla**, 'laka', m., N. of a tree, KātyŚr. xxii, 3, 9, Sch. — **mīd**, f. (= *-ja*) 'mountain-soil,' red chalk, L.; — *bhava*, m. id., L. — **meda**, m. Vachellia farnesiana, L. — **raksha**, m., v.l. for *kshī-pa*, q. v. — **rakshas**, m. id., VP. — **rāj**, m. 'mountain-king,' N. of the Himavat, MBh. vi, 3419; BhP. vi, viii. — **rāja-kumāra**, m., N. of a pupil of Śaṅkarācārya, Śaṅkar. lxxi. — **rūpa** (*°rl*), mfn. mountain-shaped, TBr. iii. — **vartikā**, f. the mountain quail, Car. i, 27. — **vāsin**, m. 'living or growing on or in mountains,' a kind of bulbous plant (*hasti-kanda*), L. — **vraja**, m. 'mountain-fenced,' N. of the capital of Magadha, MBh.; Hariv. 6598; R. i, ii; VarBṛS. — **śa**, m. (g. *lomādi*) 'inhabiting mountains,' N. of Rudra-Śiva, VS. xvi, 4 (voc.); MBh.; Ragh.; Kum. &c.; N. of a Rudra, RāmātUp.; (ā), f. = *śīyikā*, Suśr. i, 46, 2, 14; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 9423 (v.l. *guhāya janani*). — **śanta**, mfn. (= *-śa*) inhabiting mountains (Rudra-Śiva), VS. xvi, 2. — **śayā**, mfn. id., 29. — **śarman**, m., N. of a teacher, VBr. — **śīyikā**, f. (= *-jā*) a kind of bird, Gal. — **śālīnī**, f. = *karṇā*, Vāmp. — **śikha-ra**, m. n. = *kūṭa*, BhP. v. Nāg. iv, 4: = *śīringa*, n. the peak of a mountain, W.; N. of a place, AV. — **śāśā**, li, 4; of a Gaṇeśa, L. — **śhad**, mfn. sitting on mountains (Rudra), ParGr. — **śhthā**, mfn. (Nir. i, 20) inhabiting mountains (said of deer and the Maruts), RV.; coming from the mountains (Soma), RV.

— **sambhava**, m. a kind of hill-mouse, Gal.; n. bitumen, Gal. — **sarpa**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. v, 4, 32. — **sānu**, n. = *prastha*, L. — **sāra**, m. iron, L.; tin, L.; N. of the Malaya mountains (in the south of India), L. — **mayā**, m (ī)n. made of iron, MBh. vi; R. vi. — **sutā**, m. 'mountain-son,' N. of a divine being, MaitrS. ii, 9, 1; (ā), f. (= *-jā*) N. of Pārvaṭī, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; (*gīrēh suta*, Vāmp.); *°tā-kānta*, m. 'Pārvaṭī's lover,' N. of Śiva, Kathās. cxxiv. — **ssna**, m., N. of a man, Buddh. — **śravā**, f. = *nadi*, MBh. xiii, 6362. — **hva**, f. 'called after a mountain,' = *karṇā*, Suśr. iv f. **Gīrī-krī**, m. heap up so as to form a mountain, HPārīś. **Gīrindra**, m. 'prince among mountains,' a high mountain, Kām. i, 42; (= *°rī*) the number 'eight.' 2. **Gīrīsa**, m. (= *°rīnāda*) a high mountain; N. of the Himavat, L.; 'mountain-lord,' Śiva, MBh. xiii, 6348; Kum.; one of the 11 Rudras, Yājñ. ii, 113, 34; (ā), f., N. of Durgā, Hariv. 9424 (cf. *gīrī-śū*).

Gīryāhva, f. = *°rī-hva*, Suśr. v, 2, 50.

Gīrīkā, mfn. (said of the hearts of the gods), MaitrS. ii, 9; (*kīr°*, VS.); m. Śiva, MBh. xii, 10414; (g. *yāvādi*, Gaṇar. 189, Sch.) = *gīrī-guḍa*, L.; N. of a chief of the Nagas, Buddh.; of an attendant of Śiva; (ā), f. 'naking hills (?)', a mouse, L.; N. of the wife of Vasu (daughter of the mountain Kolāhala and of the river Śaktimatī), MBh. i 2371; Hariv. 1805; (cf. *caṇḍa-g°*).

Gīrīyaka, *°yāka*, as, m. = *gīrī-guḍa*, L.

गिरित girita. See 2. *gīr*.

गिरि गिरि-सा, &c. See s. v. 3. *gīrī*.

1. **Gīr-īsa** & 2. **gīrīsa**. See 1. *gīr* & 3. *gīrī*.

Gīr-vanas, &c. See 1. *gīr*.

गिल gila, mfn. (= 2. *gīra*) ifc. 'swallowing,' see *a-sapsūkta-gild*, *timin-*; m. the citron tree, L. — **gila**, mfn. swallowing, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70, Vārt. 7; cf. *timin-*. — **gīrha**, m. a crocodile, L.

Gīlat, mfn. (pr. p. ✓ 2. *gīrī*) swallowing, BhP. x, 13, 31.

Gilana, *am*, n. swallowing, Bhpr.

Gilāya, *us*, m. hard tumor in the throat, Suśr.

Gili, *is*, f. = 2. *giri*, L., Sch.

Gilita, *mfn.* (= *grīta*) swallowed, Vet. xi, १.

गिलोद्य *gilodya*, (cf. *gal*^o, *gāl*^o) the bulb of a small variety of the Nymphæa, Car. i, 27; Suśr.

गिष्णु *giṣṇu* (= *gēṣh*^o), a professional singer, Up. k.; a chanter of the SV., ib.; an actor, W.

गीःकाम्य *gīh-kāmya*, -*pati*. See 1. *gīr*.

गीत *gītā*, *mfn.* (√*gāt*) sung, chanted, praised in songs, Mn. ix, 42; MBh. &c.; a. singing, song, VS. xxa; TBr. iii; ŚBr. iii, vi; Ap. &c.; N. of four hymns addressed to Kṛishṇa; (ā), f. a song, sacred song or poem, religious doctrines declared in metrical form by an inspired sage (cf. Agastya-g^o, Bhagavad-g^o [often called Gītā, Prab. vi, १५ &c.], Rāma-g^o, Śiva-g^o); N. of a metre. — **kap-āṭikā**, f. N. of a SV. Paris. — **krama**, m. the arrangement of a song, W.; = *varṇa*, L. — **kāshama**, *mfn.* (anything) that may be sung, Śak. vii, 5. — **gaṅgā-dhara**, n. 'the ocean of songs,' N. of a poem by Kalyāṇa. — **giriśā**, n. N. of a poem by Rāma. — **govinda**, n. 'Govinda (i. e. Kṛishṇa) celebrated in song,' N. of a lyrical drama by Jāyadeva (probably written in the beginning of the twelfth century; it is a mystical erotic poem describing the loves of Kṛishṇa and the Gopis, especially of Kṛishṇa and Rādhā, who is supposed to typify the human soul). — **jāma**, *mfn.* versed in the art of singing, acquainted with songs, Yājñ. iii, 116. — **nṛitya**, n. sg. song and dance, R. i, 24, 5; a particular dance. — **pustaka**, n. N. of a collection of songs, Buddh.; — **saṃgraha**, m. id., ib. — **priyā**, f. 'fond of songs,' N. of one of the mortals attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2625. — **bandhana**, n. an epic poem to be sung, R. vii, 71, 21. — **mārga**, m. = *daśa-pada-camkramaṇa*, Daś. xi, 43. — **modin**, m. 'gladdening with songs,' a Kimpurā or celestial chorister, L. — **vā-dana**, n. sg. singing and music, Mn. ii, 178. — **śāstra**, n. the science of song, W. **Gītācārya**, m. a singing-master, Kathās. lxxi, 73. **Gītāyana**, *mfn.* accompanied with songs, BHP. iv, 4, 5. **Gītārtha**, m. an ascetic who has (sung, i. e.) finished his studies, HPariś. viii, 385; xiii, 82.

Gītaka, n. a song, hymn, Yājñ. iii, 113; BHP. viii; VP. (Sāh. i, १, 14); Kathās.; a kind of metre (*markuṭaka*), VarBṛ. civ, 52; melody (seven in number), Mārkaṭ. xxiii, 51 & 59; (*ikā*), f. a short song or hymn, MBh. iii, 8173 (*gāthikā*, ed. Bomb.); a metre of 4 × 20 syllables; a stanza composed in the Gīti metre, Kathās. cxvii, 109 (with reference to 65 f.); (cf. *daśa-gītikā*).

Gīti, *is*, f. song, singing, Nir. x; Lāṭy.; Jaim.; Śak.; a metre consisting of 4 lines of 12 and 18 syllabic instants alternately. — **viśeṣa**, m. a kind of song, W. — **sūtra**, n. a Sūtra composed in the Gīti metre, Sūryad. (on Āryabh.) Introd. 43. **Gītyāryā**, f. a metre of 4 × 16 short syllables.

Gītina, *mfn.* one who recites in a singing manner, PaṇṢ. (RV.) 32.

Gīthā, f. (only for the etym. of *ud-gīthā*) a song, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1, 25.

गीरथ *gī-ratha*. See 1. *gīr*.

गीरी 1. *gīrī*, *mfn.* (√1. *grī*) praised, L. 1. **Gīrī**, *is*, f. praise, applause, W.; celebrity, W.

गीरी 2. *gīrī*, *mfn.* (√2. *grī*) swallowed, RV. x, 88, 2; AitBr. iii, 46; 'swallowed (voice),' i. e. not uttered, BHP. ix, 10, 13; (cf. *gara-gīrī*).

2. **Gīrī**, *is*, f. swallowing, L.

Gīrvī, *mfn.* swallowing, Vop. xxvi, 167.

गीदेवी *gīr-devī*, -*pati*, &c. See 1. *gīr*.

Gīsh-pati, *gīsh-tarī*, &c. See ib.

गु 1. *gu* (cf. √1. *gā*), cl. 1. Ā. *gāvate*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

2. **Gu**, *ifc.* 'going,' see *adhri-gu*, *vanar-gū* (cf. also *priyāṅgu*, *tāci-gu*); 'fit for,' see *tāta-gu*, *nigū*; (cf. *agre-gū*).

गु 3. *gu*, cl. 1. Ā. *gavate*, to sound, Dhātup.

xxii, 52: Intens. Ā. (1. & 3. sg. *jōguve*, p. *jōguvāna* 'to cause to sound,' proclaim, RV. i, 61, 14; v, 64, 2; TBr. ii, 12; Kath. xiii, 11 f.: P. (impf. *agāṅgūyati* for *agūṅg*) to shout with joy, Tāṇḍya-Br. xiv, 3, 19; (cf. *prati-√3. gu* & *jōgū*).

गु 4. *gu* (= √1. *gū*, q. v.), cl. 6. P. *gurati*, to void by stool, Dhātup. xxviii, 106; (cf. *vi-gūna*).

गु 5. *gu*, *ifc.* = *gō*, 'cow; earth; ray' (Pāṇ. i, 2, 48), see *ā-gu*, *anu-gu*, *anushṇa-gu*, *drishṭa-gu*, *upa-gu*, *ushṇa-gu*, *kṛīṣṭa-gu*, *tamo-gu*, &c.; (*u*), n. water, L.; the hair on the body, L.

गुग्गुलु *guggula*, *as*, m. (= *olu*) bdellium, Hariv. 6283; VarBṛ. lviii, 3 & 5 (v. l. *olu*); lxxvii, 9 (15).

गुग्गुलि, pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 4.

गुग्गुलु, n. (= *gūlgū*) bdellium or the exudation of Amyris Agallochum (a fragrant gum resin, used as a perfume and medicament), AV. (called *saindhavā* or *samudrīya*, 'obtained near rivers or the sea,' xix, 38, 2); Kauś.; ĀśvŚr. xi, 6, 3; m. id., Yājñ. i, 278; MBh. xiii; Suśr.; Bhpr.; = *dru*, L.; (*īs*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 71, Pat. N. of an Asparas, AV. iv, 37, 3; (cf. *kāṇa*, *ganggulava* & *gaulg*^o). — **dru**, m. a variety of Moringa with red flowers, L. **गुग्गुलुका**, *as*, f. m. f. a man or woman who deals in bdellium, g. *kisarādī*.

गुंकार *guṃ-kāra*, -*kraṇa*. See *gum*.

गुण्य *guṇyā*, m. (Intens. √3. *gu*) 'N. of a man,' m. pl. his descendants, RV. x, 48, 8; (*īs*), f. (= 1. *kuhū*) the new moon personified, ii, 32, 8.

गुच्छ *guccha*, *as*, m. (= *gutsa*) a bush, shrub, Mn. i, 48; Yājñ. ii, 229; Jain.; a bundle, bunch of flowers, cluster of blossoms, clump (of grass &c.), bunch (of peacock's feathers), Git. xi, 11; a pearl necklace of 32 (or of 70) strings (cf. *ardha*), VarBṛ. lxxxi, 33; a section in a tale, Gal. — **ka-piśā**, m. a kind of corn (*rāgin*), L.; (cf. *bahutara-kaṇ*^o). — **karañja**, m. a variety of Karañja, L. — **dautikā**, f. Musa sapientum, L. — **pattra**, m. 'having bunches of leaves,' the palm tree, L. — **pushpa**, m. Alstonia scholaris, L.; (f), f. Griseba tomentosa, L.; N. of a shrub (*jimridī*), L. — **pushpaka**, m. two varieties of Karañja (*rīthā-k*^o & *guccha-k*^o), L. — **phala**, m. 'bunch-fruited,' a kind of Karañja (*rīthā-karañja*), L.; Strychnos potatorum, L.; Mimosa hexandra, L.; (ā), f. = *dantikā*, L.; the vine, L.; Solanum indicum, L.; Solanum Jacquini, L.; a kind of leguminous plant (*nīlāpāvi*), L. — **budhnā**, v. l. for *vadhā*. — **mūlīkā**, f. Scirpus Kysoor, L. — **vadhārā**, f. N. of a plant (*gundālā*), L. **गुच्छार्का**, v. l. for *galw-arka*, L. **गुच्छार्द्धा**, m. a pearl necklace of twenty-four strings, L. **गुच्छार्द्धा-कान्दा**, m. a kind of esculent root (*gulañca-k*^o), L.

गुच्छका, *as*, m. a bunch, bundle, cluster (of blossoms), bunch (of peacock's feathers), clump (of grass), L.; a pearl necklace of 32 strings, L.; = *guchin*, L.; n. N. of a fragrant plant, Bhpr. v, 2, 107.

गुच्छाला, *as*, m. a kind of grass, Gal.

गुच्छाला, m. Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.

गुच्छल, f. m. = *guccha-karañja*, L.

गुज *guj* (= *√guñj*), cl. 1. 6. P. *gojati*. *gu-jati*, to buzz, hum, Dhātup. vii, 23; xxviii, 76.

गुजरी *gujarī*, for *gurj*^o.

गुञ्ज *guñj* (= *√guj*), cl. 1. P. *ḡjati* (pr. p. *ḡjat*; perf. *juguñja*, Bhaṭṭ.), to buzz, hum, Ritus.; Kathās.; Git. &c.; (cf. *saṃ-ud-√guñj*).

गुंजा, m. humming, ŚārngP.; (= *guccha*) a bunch, bundle, cluster of blossoms, nosegay, L.; (ā), f. humming, L.; a kettle-drum, Bhaṭṭ. xiv, 2; Abrus precatorius (bearing a red and black berry which forms the smallest of the jeweller's weights), Suśr.; VarBṛ.; Pañcat.; the berry of Abrus precatorius (averaging about 1½ grains troy) or the artificial weight called after it (weighing about 2½ grains, = ½ Ādya-māshaka or Māshaka, = 3 or 2 barley-corns, = 4 grains of rice, = 2 grains of wheat, L.; with physicians 7 Guñjās = 1 Mātha, with lawyers 7½ Guñjās), Yājñ. iii, 273; Cāp.; VarBṛ.; a kind of plant with a poisonous root, Suśr. v, 2, 3; (= *gañ-jā*) a tavern, L.; reflection, meditation, L. — **kṛit**, m. 'humming-maker,' a bee, L.

गुंजका, m. N. of a plant, Gal.; (*ikā*), f. the berry of Abrus precatorius, L.

गुंजाना, n. buzzing, W.; cf. *madhu*.

गुंजिता, *mfn.* uttered in a low tone, murmured, W.; humming, Kād.; Bhaṭṭ. ii, 19; Kathās. xviii, 353; song (of the Koil), ŚārngP.

गुंजित, *mfn.* murmuring, Bālar. vi, 12 (a-, neg.).

गुटिका *guṭikā*, f. a small globe or ball,

Mṛicch. v, 11, 5; a pill, Suśr.; a pearl, Ragh. v, 70 (v. l. *gulikā*); a small pustule, W.; the cocoon of the silk-worm, W.; a goblet, Anand.; (cf. *guḍa*). — **ājana** (*kāñ*^o), n. collyrium formed like a globe or ball, Suśr. — **pāta**, m. falling of the ball, i. e. drawing lots. — **mukha**, *mfn.* having a rounded orifice, iv, 35, 6. — **āstra** (*kāñ*^o), n. a bow from which balls of clay are thrown, Vāsav. 461.

गुटिकी-कृता, *mfn.* formed into a pill, Suśr. i, 44.

गुड *guḍ*, cl. 6. P. *ḡdati*, to guard, preserve, Dhātup. xxviii, 77; (cf. *√guṇḍ*, *ghuḍ*).

गुड *guḍa*, m. (cf. *guṭikā*, *gula*; √*guḍ*, Up. 1) a globe or ball, MBh. iii, vii; a ball to play with (cf. *giri*), L.; a pill, ŚārngS. xiii, 1; a bit, mouthful, L.; sugar which forms itself into lumps, dry sugar, treacle, molasses, first thickening of the juice of the sugar-cane by boiling, Kāty.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; an elephant's trappings or armour, L.; the cotton tree, L.; Euphorbia antiquorum, L.; (pl.) N. of a people (in Madhya-deśa), VarBṛ. xiv, 3; (ā), f. a small ball, pill, L.; the seed *śīrī*, L.; Euphorbia antiquorum, Car. vii, 10; (f), f. id., L.; (cf. *guḍa*, *bahu-guḍa*). — **kārī**, for *gurjarī*. — **kshīra-maya**, *mfn.* consisting of molasses and milk, Hcat. i, 7. — **kashoda**, m. sugar in the form of powder, L. — **jihvikā**, f. shortened for *nyāya*, Abhinav.; = *nyāya*, m. 'rule of the sugar and the tongue,' transitory impression soon lost, momentary opinion, TPrāt. viii, 16, Sch. — **trīpa**, n. sugar-cane, L. — **tvaca**, n. the aromatic bark of Laurus Cassia, Bhpr. — **tvaca**, n. id., L.; mace, L. — **dēru**, m. n. = *trīpa*, L. — **dhānā**, f. pl. grains with sugar, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 35; Vārt. 4, Pat. & Kās. — **dhenn**, f. a sugar-cow (presented to Brahmins), PadmaP. — **nakha**, n. the perfume Nakha formed into pills, VarBṛ. lxxvii. — **parpatāka**, m. a kind of sweetmeat, Gal. — **piṣṭa**, n. 'flour and sugar ground and boiled together,' a sort of sweetmeat, Yājñ. i, 288; (cf. Kathās. ii, 56). — **pnahpa**, m. 'sugar-flowered,' Bassia latifolia or another kind of Bassia (the flowers being full of saccharine matter), L. — **prithukā**, f. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 35, Kās. — **phala**, m. Careya arborea or Salvadora persica, L.; (= *guḍha-ph*^o) jujube, L. — **bija**, m. a kind of pease, L. — **bhā**, f. sugar prepared from Yava-nāla, L. — **maya**, *mfn.* (f) n. consisting of sugar, Hcat. i, 6 f. — **mīśra**, n. = *piṣṭa*, W. — **mūla**, m. Amaranthus polygamus, L. — **lih**, *mfn.* sugar-licking, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 1, Kās.; (= *lin*)-*mat*, *mfn.* having sugar-lickers, ib. — **śarkarā**, f. sugar, refined sugar, Suśr. — **śīgura**, m. a Moringa with red blossoms, L. — **śrīṅgikā**, f. an apparatus for throwing balls (from a wall), MBh. iii, 643. — **haritaki**, f. myrobalan preserved in molasses, Suśr. iv, 5, 10 (cf. 14, 8). **गुड-कसा**, n. 'thick-haired,' the hero Arjuna, MBh. iii, iv, xii; Bhag.; BHP. i; Śiva, L. **गुडद्वी**, a Gana of Pāṇ. (iv, 4, 103). **गुड-पूपा**, m. = *ḡda-piṣṭa*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 82, Kās. **गुड-पूपिक**, f. (scil. *paurṇamāsī*) N. of a full-moon day on which sweetmeats are eaten, ib. **गुडाला**, m. n. a lock of hair, BHP. x, 38, 9. **गुडश्या**, m. a species of Pīlu growing on mountains, L. **गुडश्या**, n. 'consisting of 8 sweet substances,' a kind of mixture, Bhpr. **गुडद्वी**, n. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 96, Kās.) water mixed with molasses, Suśr.; *mfn.* containing water instead of molasses, MBh. vii, 2286. **गुडद्वी** = *guḍdud*^o, xiii, 6162. **गुडद्वी**, f. sugar, L. **गुडद्वी**, n. boiled rice and coarse sugar, Yājñ. i, 303.

गुडका, m. a ball (cf. *nābhi-g*^o), MBh. iii, 643 (ifc. f. ā); a bit, mouthful, Up., Sch.; a kind of drug prepared with treacle; n. molasses, W.; (*ikā*), f. a pill; a kernel, VarBṛ. lxxxi, 8 (v. l. *gulikā*).

गुडारा, *mfn.* fr. *ḡda*, g. *āmadī* (not in Kās.).

गुडारा, n. a sort of rum (distilled from molasses), Svapnac.

गुडारा, *ṛaka*, m. a bit, mouthful, L.

गुडची *guḍacī* = *ḡḍūcī*, L., Sch.

गुडाका *guḍakā*, f. (a word formed for the etym. of *guḍā-kṣa*) 'sloth,' L.

गुडाला *guḍālā*, for *guṇḍ*^o, q. v.

गुडगुडायन *guḍugudāyana*, n. (onomat.)

grumbling (of the belly), Suśr. vi, 42, 116; (cf. Car. vi, 18).

गुडुची *guḍucī* = *ḡḍūcī*, L.

गुडुहा *guḍuḥa*, m. pl. N. of a people in

Madhya-deśa (vv. ll. *guru-ha, guluha, gulaha*), VarBrS. xiv, 23.

गुडुचिका guḍucikā, f. = °ci, Car. vi, 17.

Guḍūḥi, f. *Cocculus cordifolius*, Suśr. i, 12; 25; 38; ii, 1, 126; (cf. *kanda-*; °*qaci*, °*quci*.)

गुण guṇa, m. (√*grah*, Uṇ.) a single thread or strand of a cord or twine (e.g. *tri-g*, q.v.), string or thread, rope, TS. vii; Mṛicch.; Kum.; Ragh.; a garland, W.; a bow-string, R. iii, 33, 16 (*cāpa-*); Ragh. ix, 54; Ritus.; Hit.; (in geom.) a sinew; the string of a musical instrument, chord, Śiś. iv, 57; ifc. (f. ā) with numerals 'fold, times' (see *cdtur*, *tri*, *daśa*, *dol*, *pañca*); rarely the numeral stands by itself along with *guṇa* [e.g. *vi-śiṣṭo daśabhir guṇāḥ*, 'of ten times higher value', Mn. ii, 85], AV. x, 8, 43; MBh. iii, 15649; Hariv. 509; [*guṇa = bhāga*] Pāṇ. v, 2, 47; Kās.; a multiplier, co-efficient (in alg.); subdivision, species, kind (e.g. *gandhasya guṇāḥ*, the different kinds of smell, MBh. xii, 6847); the 6 subdivisions of action for a king in foreign politics (viz. peace, war, march, halt, stratagem, and recourse to the protection of a mightier king), Mn. vii, 160; Yājñ. i, 346; MBh. ii, 155; = *upāya* (q.v.), denoting the 4 ways of conquering an enemy, R. v, 81, 41; 'requisite', see °*nūpāta*; a secondary element, subordinate or unessential part of any action (e.g. *sarva-g*, mfn. 'reaching to all subordinate parts', hence 'valid throughout', KātyŚr.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; R. v, 1, 71; an auxiliary act, ŚāṅkhBr. xxvi, 4; a secondary dish (opposed to *anna*, i.e. rice or the chief dish), side-dish, Mn. iii, 224 ff.; (= *karmān*, in Gr.) the secondary or less immediate object of an action, Pāṇ. i, 4, 51, Sch.; a quality, peculiarity, attribute or property, Lāṭy.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. iii, ix, &c.; an attribute of the 5 elements (each of which has its own peculiar quality or qualities as well as organ of sense; thus 1. ether has *śabda* or sound for its Guṇa and the ear for its organ; 2. the air has tangibility and sound for its Guṇas and the skin for its organ; 3. fire or light has shape or colour, tangibility, and sound for its Guṇas and the eye for its organs; 4. water has flavour, shape, tangibility, and sound for its Guṇas and the tongue for its organ; 5. earth has the preceding Guṇas, with the addition of its own peculiar Guṇa of smell, and the nose for its organ), Mn. i, 20 & 76-78; MBh. xii, 6846 ff.; Śāk. i, 1; BhP. iii, 5, 35; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) an ingredient or constituent of Prakṛiti, chief quality of all existing beings (viz. *sattva*, *rajas*, & *tamas*, i.e. goodness, passion, and darkness, or virtue, foulness, and ignorance; cf. RTL. pp. 31; 36; 163), Mn. i; iii, 40; xii, 24 ff.; Sāṃkhyak.; Bhag. xiii f.; (hence) the number 'three', VarBrS. iie, 1; a property or characteristic of all created things (in Nyāya phil. twenty-four Guṇas are enumerated, viz. 1. *rūpa*, shape, colour; 2. *rasa*, savour; 3. *gandha*, odour; 4. *spṛṣṭa*, tangibility; 5. *saṃkhyā*, number; 6. *parimāṇa*, dimension; 7. *pṛithaktva*, severality; 8. *saṃyoga*, conjunction; 9. *vibhāga*, disjunction; 10. *paratva*, remoteness; 11. *aparatva*, proximity; 12. *gurutva*, weight; 13. *dravatva*, fluidity; 14. *sneha*, viscosity; 15. *śabda*, sound; 16. *buddhi* or *jñāna*, understanding or knowledge; 17. *sukha*, pleasure; 18. *duḥkha*, pain; 19. *icchā*, desire; 20. *dwēsha*, aversion; 21. *prayatna*, effort; 22. *dharma*, merit or virtue; 23. *adharma*, demerit; 24. *saṃskāra*, the self-reproductive quality; an epithet, KātyŚr.; good quality, virtue, merit, excellence, Mn.; MBh. &c.; the merit of composition (consistency, elegance of expression, &c.), Kāvād. i, 41 f.; Kpr. viii; Sāh. viii; the peculiar properties of the letters (11 in number, viz. the 8 *bāhya-prayatnās* [q.v.] and the 3 accents), Kās. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 9 & 50; (cf. *mātra*); the first gradation of a vowel, the vowels *a* (with *ar*, *al*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 51), *e*, *o*, Nir. x, 17; RPrāt. xi, 6; Pāṇ.; an organ of sense, L.; a cook (cf. *-kāra*), L.; Bhima-sena (cf. *-kāra*), L.; (ā), f. Sansveira Roxburghiana, L.; the plant *mānsa-rohinī*, L.; N. of a princess, Rājat. iv, 695; (cf. *nir*, *vi*, *sa*; *gauṇa*). — **karaṇa-vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddh. work; (cf. *kar*), — **karī**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī; (cf. *-kiri* & *guḍa-karī*). — **karmān**, n. an unessential secondary action, Madhus.; Nyāyam, Sch. (°*ma-tva*); (in Gr.) the secondary or less immediate object of an action, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 65, Sch.; °*rma-vibhāga*, mfn. distinguishing an action and an attribute, W.; m. separation of an action and an attribute, W. — **kāra**, mfn. produc-

tive of good qualities, profitable, W.; m. (in math.) the multiplier, Āryabh. ii, 23; VarBr. viii, 4, Sch.; 'preparing side-dishes or any secondary article of food', Bhima-sena (who performed the duties of a cook while the Pāṇḍava princes were servants to Virāṭa, MBh. iv, 28 ff.; 231 ff.), L. — **kāraka**, m. (= °*ra*) Bhima-sena, Gal. — **kīraṇāvalī**, f., N. of a literary work. — **kiri**, f. = *karī*. — **kirtana**, n. telling the merits, Sāh. — **kṛitya**, n. the function of a bow-string, Kum. iv, 15. — **ketu**, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 68. — **keśī**, f., N. of a daughter of Indra's charioteer Mālati, MBh. v, 3513 & 3647. — **krī**, f. = *kirī*. — **gaṇa**, m. a number or series of good qualities, BhP. v, 3, 11; — **vat**, mfn. endowed with a number of good qualities, Bhām. i, 10. — **gāna**, n. praising the virtues of another, pauegryic, W. — **grīdhnu**, mfn. desiring good qualities, BhP. iii, 14, 20. — **grīhya**, mfn. (ā)n. admiring virtue, attached to merit, Kir. ii, 4; Siphās. — **grāhāna**, n. acknowledging or appreciating merit or good qualities, Hcar. vi; Siphās. — **grāhītrī**, mfn. 'receiving ropes' and 'acknowledging merit', Bhām. i, 8. — **grāma**, m. an assemblage of virtues or merits, Bhartṛ. iii, 23; Git. ii, 10. — **grāhaka**, mfn. appreciating merit, W. — **grāhin**, mfn. id., Ratnāv. i, 5; Priy. i, 3. — **ghāṭin**, mfn. 'destroying merit', detractor, envious, Hit. — **candra**, m., N. of a man, Śukas.; N. of a disciple of Deva-sūri (author of a Comin. called *Tattva-prakāśa-vṛitti*). — **coḥeda**, m. 'the breaking of a cord' and 'the cessation of good qualities', Subh. — **jña**, mfn. = *grahana*, Bhartṛ. ii, 33; Kathās. iv, 10; Hit. (Udbh.). — **tā**, f. appreciation of good qualities, Mālatim. iii, 12. — **tantra**, mfn. judging according to the merits, laying stress on merits, Kum. iii, 1, Sch. — **tas**, ind. according to the three chief qualities of all existing beings, Bhag. xviii; from the side of the good qualities or virtues, Mn. xi, 186; R. iii, v; according to property or quality, W.; according to desert, W.; according to the subtleties of the letters, Pāṇ. i, 1, 50, Kās. — **tā**, f. subordination, dependance, MBh. iii, 1236; BhP. iii; Nyāyam. ii; the being a merit, Sāh. vii, 32; the possession of attributes or qualities, W.; multiplication, W. — **tyāgin**, mfn. giving up what is excellent, Subh. — **traya**, n. the three constituent properties of Prakṛiti (see *guṇa*), W.; °*yā-bhāsa*, m. 'appearance of the *guṇa-traya*', life, W. — **tritaya**, n. = *traya*, W. — **tva**, n. the condition of a string, Hit.; subordination, KātyŚr.; the possession of qualities, Sarvad. x, 35 & 52; excellence, Suśr. i, 45, 7; 19; multiplication, W. — **dīdhiti-tippaṇi** and °*ti-tikk*, f., N. of two Comin. on *-prakāśa-vivṛiti*. — **dīpaka**, n. a simile in which a word denoting a quality forms the tertium comparationis, Kāvād. ii, 100, Sch. — **deva**, m., N. of a pupil of Guṇādhyā, Kathās. viii, 36. — **doṣha**, m. du. virtue and vice, Mn.; n. sg. id., R. iii, 44, 8; — *parikṣhaṇa*, n. test or investigation of merits and defects, W.; — *śū-karaṇa*, n. making a defect out of a merit, Kuval. — **dharma**, mfn. possessing good qualities, W. — **dharma**, m. the virtue or duty incident to the possession of certain qualities (as elementarity is the virtue and duty of royalty &c.), W. — **nidhi**, m. 'treasury of good qualities', an excellent man; N. of a man, SkandaP. — **padī**, f. (a woman) having feet thin as cords, g. *kumbha-padyādi*. — **pālita**, m. 'protected by one's merits', N. of a man, Kathās. ci. — **pūga**, n. great merit, excellence, Śiś. ix, 64. — **prakarasha**, m. id., Mṛicch. iv, 22; Kpr. vii, 11. — **prakāśa-dīdhiti-māthurī**, f., N. of a Comin. on °*śa-vivṛiti*. — **prakāśa-vivṛiti**, f., N. of a Comin. — **prabha**, m., N. of a Buddh. teacher. — **priya**, mfn. fond of merit or excellence, W. — **baddha**, mfn. 'bound with ropes' and 'won by merits', Kathās. xviii. — **bhadra**, m., N. of the author of the Ātmānuśāsana. — **bhāj**, mfn. = *-dharma*. — **bhinna**, mfn. separated according to the 3 Guṇas *sattva*, *rajas*, and *tamas*, NṛisUp. — **bhu**, mfn. = *-bhāj*, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. unessential, secondary, Sarvad. vi, 55 & 69; dependent, Pāṇ. v, 1, 119, Vārt. 5, Pat. — **bheda-tas**, ind. according to the difference of quality, W. — **bhoktrī**, mfn. perceiving the properties of things, Bhag. xiii, 14. — **bhṛag-śa**, m. the loss of all good qualities, W. — **matra**, n. the doctrine of those who worship the qualities, Sāṃkya. — **matī**, m., N. of a Buddh. teacher, Lalit. — **maya**, mfn. 'consisting of single threads' and 'formed by or possessing merits', MBh. i, 6546; ŚārngP.; produced by or consisting of the three constituent properties of Prakṛiti, resting on them or

containing them, MBh. xiv, 1327; Bhag. vii; BhP. i, iii. — **mahat**, n. = *pūga*, W. — **mātra**, n. only (one of the Guṇas in Gr., viz.) the accent, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 101, Kās. — **mukhya**, f. 'superior by good qualities', N. of an Apsaras, VP. — **yukta**, mfn. 'bound with a cord' and 'possessed with virtues'. — **yoga**, m. 'contact with a cord' and 'contact with any one's peculiarities', KapS. iv, 26; the application of the secondary sense of a word, W. — **ratna**, n. 'pearl of good qualities', N. of a short collection of sentences by Bhava-bhūti; 'pearl of qualities', N. of a work on Nyāya phil.; — *kośa-stotra*, n., N. of a hymn by Parāśara-bhaṭṭa; — *maya*, mfn. possessed of pearl-like virtues, HPariś. ii; — *mālā*, f., N. of a medical work, Bhpr. — **rāga**, m. delighting in the good qualities of others, Kathās. ii, 51. — **rāja-prabhāsa**, m., N. of a Buddha, Lalit. xx. — **rāñi**, m. 'having a great number of qualities', Śiva; N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 76. — **rddha** (°*rid*), mfn. powerful through peculiar qualities, NṛisUp. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. mark or indication of internal property, W. — **laṇyanikā**, °*nī*, f. a tent, L. — **leśa-sukha-da**, 'giving pleasure to people of little understanding', N. of a work. — **lubdha**, mfn. = *grīdhnu* (as wealth or luck), Siphās. (Hit.; Sāh. vii, 128, 25). — **vacana**, n. 'word denoting a quality', an attributive, adjective, Pāṇ.; mfn. denoting a quality, used as an adjective, iv, 1, 42, Kās. — **vat**, mfn. 'furnished with a thread or string' and 'endowed with good qualities', Pañcat.; ŚārngP.; Subh.; endowed with the five qualities or attributes of elements, Sāṃkhyak. 60; endowed with good qualities or virtues or merits or excellences, excellent, perfect, MBh.; R. &c.; m., N. of a son of Guṇavati, Hariv. 8840; (f), f., N. of a combination of three Ślokas forming all one phrase, Kāvād. i, 13, Sch.; of a daughter (of Sunābha and wife of Sāmba, Hariv. 8762; 8779; 8840; of the prince Guṇa-sāgara, Kathās. xiii, 7); — *tama*, mfn. (superl.) most excellent, Yājñ. ii, 78; — *tara*, mfn. (compar.) more excellent, Mn. v, 113; R. iii; Pañcat.; — *tā*, f. the state of possessing qualities, W.; possession of good qualities or virtues, excellence, MBh. xiv, 86; R. ii; Ragh. viii; — *tva*, n. the state of possessing qualities, Sāh. i, 3, 37 f. — **varṇana**, n. describing the merits of any one, W. — **vartin**, mfn. being on the path of virtue, R. ii. — **varman**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. xviii, 74. — **vāoaka**, mfn. denoting a quality (an adjective), Vop. iv, 17; Pāṇ. viii, 1, 12, Sch. (°*vacana*, Kās.). — **vāda**, m. a statement meant figuratively, Jaim. i, 2, 10; a statement contradictory to other arguments, Madhus. — **vādin**, mfn. pointing out any one's merits, MBh. xii, 4221. — **vidha**, for °*dhi*, 11466. — **vivecana**, mfn. examining the good qualities (of speech; N. of Sāh. viii); (ā), f. discernment in appreciating any one's merits, just sense of merit, W. — **viśeṣha**, m. a different property, W. — **viśhu**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **vistara**, mfn. abounding in excellent qualities, Hit. — **vriksha**, *ṛksha*, m. a post to which a boat is fastened, L. — **vṛitti**, f. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opposed to *mukhya vṛ*), KātyŚr.; the secondary force of a word, W.; character or style of qualities or merits, W. — **vṛiddhi**, f. du. (= *vṛiddhi-guṇau*) the gradations of vowels called *Guṇa* and *Vṛiddhi*, g. *rajaḍantādi*. — **vedin**, mfn. knowing the properties or qualities, Bhpr.; knowing the merits of (in comp.), Mn. vii, 167. — **vaicitrya**, n. a variety of qualities, W. — **vaiśeṣha**, n. pre-eminence of merit or of any property, ix, 296 (ifc.). — **vṛata**, n. 'vow or duty of secondary importance', a term for 3 particular duties (forming with the 5 *anu-vṛatāni* and the 4 *śikṣhā-padāni* the 13 duties of the laymen adhering to the Jaina faith), HYog. — **sata**, n. a hundred excellent qualities, W.; — *śālin*, mfn. possessed of a hundred excellent qualities. — **śabda**, m. the twang of a bow-string, Divyāv.; (= *vacana*) an adjective, L. — **śila**, m. 'excellent rock', N. of a Caitya, HPariś. — **śīla**, see *a-g*; — *tas*, ind. according to virtues and character, BhP. iv, 3, 64. — **ślāghā**, f. encomium, praise, Hit. — **samyukta**, mfn. endowed with good qualities, MBh. i. — **samskāra**, in comp. quality and preparation, Gaut. xv, 6; m. the highest limit of excellence, R. v, 85, 5. — **samkirtana**, n. celebration of qualities, MBh. i, 1521; R. (ed. Gorr.) ii. — **samkhyāna**, n. the (enumeration, i.e. the) theory of the 3 essential properties, Bhag. xviii, 19; the appearance of a quality, BhP. v, 17, 17 (ifc. with *sarva*). — **saṅga**, m. association with pro-

perities or qualities, W.; m. pl. the good qualities peculiar to a person, R. v, 27, 32. — **samgraha**, m. a collection of merits or properties, BhP. iv, 20, 26; = *grahana*, W. — **samudra**, n. an ocean of virtues, one endowed with all virtues, Bhaktām. 4. — **sampad**, f. great merit, perfection, R. ii; VarBṛS.; Kṛ. v, 24. — **sampanna**, mfn. endowed with good qualities or virtues, Gaut. xxviii. — **sāgara**, m. = *samudra*, MBh. iii, 16762; R. ii; Sukas.; Brahṃs. L.; N. of a Buddha, L.; of a prince, Kathās. cxiii; mfn. endowed with all good qualities, W. — **sundara**, m., N. of a Daśa-pūrvī, Jain. — **stuti**, f. = *ślāghā*, Hit. — **sthāna-prakaraṇa**, n., N. of a Jaina work. — **bhāni**, f. want of merits, Ap. ii, 17, 5. — **hina**, mfn. void of merit, Mn. ix, 8; free from properties, W.; poor (as food), W. — **Guṇākara**, m. a mine or multitude of merits, one endowed with all virtues, MārKp. xx, 20; (= *na-rāsi*) Śiva; N. of Śākya-muni, L.; of a poet; ŚārngP.; of a minister, Kathās. lxix; of a Buddhist, mfn. possessing all excellences, Lalit. xx, 43; — **sūri**, n., N. of the author of a Comm. on Bhaktām. — **Guṇākshara**, for *ghuṇ*. — **Guṇāgūṇa**, m. pl. merits and defects, Mn. iii, 22; ix, 331; — **jña**, mfn. (ā) n. a judge of merit and demerit, MBh. xiii, 24; ŚārngP. — **Guṇāgra-dhārīn**, m. 'endowed with the best qualities,' N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 163. — **Guṇāgrīya**, n. the best of the 3 chief qualities, i. e. *satva* (q. v.), Ragh. iii, 27. — **Guṇāṅga**, n. pl. actions resulting from good qualities, R. ii, 77, 12. — **Guṇādhyā**, mfn. rich in virtues or excellences, R. i, 7, 6; m., N. of the famous author of the Bṛhat-kathā, Vāsav. 3, 46; Kshem.; Kathās. i, vi; = *ghyaka*, Gal. — **Guṇādhyāka**, m. Alangium decapetalum, L. — **Guṇātīpāta**, m. detraction of acknowledged merits, Sāh. vi, 173; t. 84. — **Guṇātīśaya**, m. (in dram.) heightening acknowledged merits, ib. — **Guṇātīta**, mfn. freed from or beyond all properties, Bhag. xiv, 25. — **Guṇātman**, mfn. having qualities, W. — **Guṇādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (vi, 2, 176). — **Guṇādāhāna**, n. 'addition of accessory qualities,' rendering more fit for any purpose, Car. iii, 1; Bādar. Sch.; (= *pratyatna*) Pāṇ. i, 3, 32, Sch. — **Guṇādāhāra**, m. 'receptacle of virtues,' a virtuous person, L. — **Guṇādhipa**, m. 'lord of virtues,' N. of a king, Vet. ii, 1. — **Guṇādhishtāna**, n. 'naka', n. the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened, L. — **Guṇānanda**, m., N. of an author; (i), i, N. of a Comm. by 'da. — **Guṇānnurāga**, m. delight in good qualities, approbation, L. — **Guṇānnurodha**, m. conformity to good qualities, W. — **Guṇāntara**, n. a different quality or kind of merit, Pāṇ. v, 3, 55, Pat. 20 & 33; *Ṛam* *Uvraj*, to obtain a better quality, become superior, Mālav. i, 6; *Ṛādāhāna*, n. 'addition of another or better quality,' being active or caring for (gen.), Kās. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 32 & ii, 3, 53; Bhāṭṭ. viii, Sch.; *Ṛāpatti*, f. attainment of another quality, Nyāyad. ii, 2, 59. — **Guṇānvaya**, mfn. having qualities, SvetUp. v, 7. — **Guṇānvita**, mfn. id., vi, 4; endowed with virtues, excellent, Mn. ii, vi (ifc. with *rūpa*); Vedāntas.; auspicious (ā Nakshatra), Mn. ii, 30. — **Guṇāpavāda**, m. detracting from merit, W. — **Guṇābhidhi**, m. (= *na-sāgara*) N. of a Buddha, L. — **Guṇābhāsa**, m. (ifc.) semblance of qualities, SvetUp. iii, 17 (= Bhag. xiii, 14). — **Guṇābhilāshin**, mfn. = *na-grīdhnu*, Ragh. iii, 36. — **Guṇāyana**, mfn. = *na-vartin*, BhP. iv, 21, 43. — **Guṇārāma**, m. 'pleasure-grove of good qualities,' N. of an actor. — **Guṇālamkṛita**, mfn. adorned with virtues or good qualities, W. — **Guṇālaya**, m. 'abode of good qualities,' one endowed with all virtues, Pañcat. i, 16, 16; (*sarva*-) Subh. — **Guṇālābha**, m. inefficiency, Suśr. i, 35, 40 f. — **Guṇāvarā**, f. 'lowest as to virtues,' N. of an Āpsaras, MBh. i, 4817. — **Guṇāvaha**, mfn. having the proper qualities, Bhpr. — **Guṇāśraya**, m. 'abode of qualities,' substance, matter, L.; one endowed with virtues, a very virtuous man, Hit. — **Guṇēśa**, n. the lord of the 3 qualities, SvetUp. vi, 16; N. of a mountain, W. — **Guṇēśvara**, n. (= *śa*) N. of the mountain Citra-kūṭa (or Chatarkot in Bundelkund), L. — **Guṇōtkaraha**, m. superiority in merit or in good qualities, R. i, 24, 19; Kāvya. ii, 95; extraordinary merits; a present consisting in a sword, Gal. — **Guṇōtkirtana**, n. = *na-kīrt*, Sighās. — **Guṇōtkriśhta**, mfn. superior in merit or in good qualities, Mn. viii, 73. — **Guṇōttara**, mfn. id., Suśr. i, 45, 64. — **Guṇōpapaṇna**, mfn. endowed with good qualities, VarYogay.; (cf. Mn. ix, 14 t; Nal.) — **Guṇōpāsaka**, m. a worshipper of the qualities (belonging to a par-

ticular philosophical school), Śaṅkar. xxxix. — **Guṇōpēta**, mfn. endowed with good qualities, Mn. iii, 40; Nal.; R. i; Śāk. i, 111; endowed with any requisites, Yājñ. i, 347. — **Guṇāṅgha**, m. = *na-pāga*, MBh. — **Guṇaka**, n. a calculator, reckoner (for *gaṇ*), W.; (in arithm.) the multiplier, VarBṛ. viii, 4; ifc. quality, Vedāntas. 43; N. of a maker of garlands, Hariv. 4479; (*ikā*), f. a tumor (or 'a cipher'), L. — **Guṇana**, n. multiplication; enumeration, W.; pointing out merits or virtues, Git. vii, 29; reiterated study, repetition, Gal.; (i), f. id., L. — **Guṇanikā**, f. (= *ni*) reiterated study, repetition (or 'reiteration, tautology'), Śiś. ii, 75; determining of the various readings of a MS. (*pātha-nīcaya* or *śaita*), L.; a jewel, gem ('a garland, necklace', Sch.), Anand. 3; Bālar. vi, 29; dancing, L.; the prologue to a drama, L.; (in arithm.) a cipher, L. — **Guṇaniya**, mfn. to be multiplied, VarBṛ. xxiv, 11, Sch.; to be advised, W.; (= *nikā*) reiterated study, W.; n. the multiplicand, W. — **Guṇaya**, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to multiply, VarBṛS. viii, 20; to advise, invite, Dhātup. xxxv, 41; (cf. *sam*-) — **Guṇala**, m., N. of a son of Bhoja. — **Guṇāya**, Nom. A. *ṇyate*, to become or appear as a merit, Cāq. — **Guṇi**, in comp. for *ṇin*. — **gaṇa**, m. a number of virtuous persons, Pañcat. Introd. 7. — **tā**, f. the state of possessing good qualities, virtuousness, W. — **dval-dha**, n. equality of merit on both sides, W. — **liṅga**, mfn. taking the same gender as a substantive, L. — **sarvasva**, n., N. of a work. — **Guṇita**, mfn. multiplied (with instr. or in comp.), MBh. iii, 7030; Vikr. iii, 22; VarBṛS. liii; Pañcat.; augmented, intensified, Megh. 107; often practised, Bālar. viii, 26; connected or filled with (in comp.), BhP. xi, 7, 66; (cf. *anu*-, *pari*-, *pra*-) — **Guṇitavya**, mfn. to be multiplied. — **Guṇin**, mfn. 'furnished with a string or rope (as a hunter)' and endowed with good qualities, ŚārngP.; Subh.; containing parts, consisting of parts, Pāṇ. v, 2, 47, Vārt. 1; endowed with good qualities or merits, SvetUp. vi; Mn. viii, 73; Yājñ. &c.; auspicious (ā day), Daś. vii, 296 f.; endowed with the good qualities of or contained in (in comp.), MārKp. xxvii, 9; requiring the first gradation (a vowel), Kāt. iii f.; 'possessing qualities' or (m.) 'quality-possessor,' object, thing, noun, substantive, Yājñ. iii, 69; BhP. ii, 8, 14; m. 'furnished with a string,' a bow, L. — **Guṇi**, in comp. for *ṇi*. — **as**, to make one's self subordinate to (gen.), SāmavBr. ii, 6, 7. — **ka-raṇa**, n. making a merit out of (a defect, *doshā*), Kṇval. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming subordinate, Sāh. iv, 1, 32; vii, 18 & 25. — **bhū** = *as*, SāmavBr. — **bhūta**, mfn. subordinate to (gen.), made secondary or unimportant, MBh. ii, xiv; Kpr. v, 2; Sāh. iv, 1 & 13; invested with attributes, W.; varied according to qualities, W.; having a certain force or application (as a word), W. — **Guṇya**, mfn. endowed with good qualities or virtues, Pāṇ. v, 2, 120, Vārt. 1, Pat.; to be enumerated, W.; to be described or praised, W.; to be multiplied, multiplicand, Āryabh. ii, 23, Sch. (-*tva*, n.) — **गुण्** *gunth* (cf. *gunḍ*, *gudh*), cl. 10. P. *ṭhayati*, to enclose or envelop, surround, cover, Dhātup. xxxii, 46 (v. l.); (cf. *ava*-) — **Guṇthana**, n. concealing, covering with (in comp.), Prab. ii, 26 (v. l. *gunḍana*); (ā), f. id., Bālar. ii, 3. — **Guṇhita**, nfn. enveloped, covered with (instr. or in comp.), MBh.; R. ii f, vi; Kathās. lxiv, 122; for *guṇḍita*, pounded, ground, L., Sch.; (cf. *ava*-, *pari*-, *sam*-ava-) — **गुण्** *gund* (cf. *gunth*), cl. 10. *ṇayati*, to cover, conceal, protect, Dhātup. xxxii, 46; to pound, comminute, ib. — **Gunda**, m. Scirpus Kysoor, L.; (ā), f. a kind of reed, L. (v. l.) — **kanda**, m. the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L. — **Guṇḍārocānikā**, f. the plant *kāmpilya*, L. — **Guṇḍārocāni**, f. id., Car. i, 1, 82, Sch. — **Guṇḍāśini**, f. a kind of grass, L. (v. l. *ḍāśini*). — **Guṇḍaka**, m. dust, powder, Kṛishis. xxi, 2; an oil vessel, L.; a low pleasing tone, L.; = *malina*, L.; (*ikā*), f. (?) mentioned in connection with *lipi*, Vārāhṭ.; the lower part of the hilt of a sword, Gal. — **Guṇḍana**. See *gunḍhana*. — **Guṇḍālā**, f. N. of a plant (*jalōdbhūtā*, *guccha-vadhvā*), L.; a kind of grass (v. l. *guḍ*), L. — **Guṇḍika**, m. pl. flour, meal; (ā), see *ḍaka*. — **Guṇḍita**, mfn. pounded, ground (*rūṣhita*), L.; covered with dust, L.; = *karambita*, *khucita*, L.

गुणिचा *gundicā*, f., N. of the place where the image of Puruṣōtama or Jagan-nātha is placed after being carried about at the Ratha-yātra, Utkalakh. — **गुण्ड** *gundra*, m. or *ḍrā*, f. a kind of Cyperus, VarBṛS. liv, 100 (ifc. *sa-gundra*, v. l. *-gundra*). — **गुण्य** *gunya*. See *guṇā*. — **गुत्स** *gutsa*, m. (= *guccha*; *√gudh*, Up. iii) a bunch, bundle, clump (of grass), cluster (of blossoms), nosegay, L.; a pearl necklace consisting of thirty-two strings, L.; the plant or perfume *gran-thi-parna*, L. — **Gutsārāha**, m. = *guchārā*, L. — **Gutsaka**, m. a bundle, bunch, cluster of blossoms, L.; a chowri, L.; a section of a work, L. — **pushpa**, m. (= *guccha*-*ḥ*) *Alstonia scholaris*, L. — **गुद** *gud*, cl. 1. *Ā. godate*, to play, sport, Dhātup. ii, 23; (cf. *√gurd*, *gudh*). — **गुद** *gudd*, m. an intestine, entrail, rectum, anus, VS.; TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, viii; Kauś. &c.; (ifc. f. ā, g. *kroddi* [or *i*, g. *bahv-ādi*, not in Kās. & in g. *ḥondādi*]; n. id., m. du. with *kaushṭhau*, the two intestines, Yājñ. iii, 95; (*gudās*), f. pl. the bowels, RV. x, t63, 3; VS.; AV. ix-xi; ŚBr. x, xii. — **kila**, m. piles, Suśr. i, 46, 1, 34 & 6, 10. — **kilaka**, m. id., L. — **graha**, m. spasm of the rectum, Car. v, 10, 13. — **ja**, m. n. pl. = *kila*, vi, 9 & 18; Bhpr. vii, 17, 55. — **nirgama**, m. prolapsus ani, 14, 74. — **nipāraṇa**, n. id., Car. vi, 10; Bhpr. — **paripaddha**, see *śva-g*. — **pāka**, m. inflammation of the anus, Car. vi, 10; Suśr. — **bhraṇśa**, m. = *nir-gama*, Car. vi, 10; Suśr. — **yoni**, mfn. pathic, Bhpr. — **roga**, m. a disease of the last of the large intestines, MārKp. xv. — **vadana**, n. the anus, Sighās. xx, 7; (ā), f., N. of a goddess, Kalac. — **vartman**, n. the anus, L. — **Gudāṅkura**, m. piles, Bhpr. vii, 17, 15. — **Gudāvarta**, m. constipation, Sāmpkhyak. 49, Sch. — **Gudōbbhava**, m. piles, Suśr. iv, 6, 17. — **Gudāshṭha**, n. the aperture of the anus, ii, 2, 3 f. — **गुध** *gudh*, cl. 4. P. *ḍhyati* (ind. p. *gudhitā*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 7; see *upa-gudha*), to wrap up, envelop, cover, clothe (cf. *√gunth*), Dhātup. xxvi, 13; cl. 9. P. *ḍhnāti*, to be angry, xxxi, 45; cl. 1. *Ā. gūdhate*, to play, sport (cf. *√gurd*, *gud*), ii, 23; [cf. Gk. *κεῦθω*; Old Germ. *hiut*; Germ. *haut*; Angl. Sax. *hyde*, *hyd*; Lat. *cutis*?] — **Gudhita**, mfn. surrounded, enclosed, W. — **Gudhera**, mfn. protecting, Up. i, 62. — **गुदल** *gundala*, m. the sound of a small oblong drum, L. — **गुदाल** *gundāla*, for *ḍrāla*, W. — **गुन्द्र** *gundr*, v. l. for *√kundr*, q. v. — **गुन्द्र** *gundra*, m. Saccharum Sara (sara), L.; the plant Paṭaraka, Bhpr.; m. n. the root of Cyperus pertenuis, L.; (ā), f. id., Suśr.; (cf. *gundra*) Typha angustifolia, Bhpr.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; Coix bar-bata (*gavedhukā*), L.; = *priyangu*, L. — **phall**, f. Aglaia Roxburghiana, Bhpr. — **Gundrālā**, m. a sort of pheasant, L. — **गुप** 1. *gup*, cl. 4. P. *ṇyati* (p. *Ā. gupya-māna*, in Prākṛit *guppam*, Jain.), to become perplexed or confused, Dhātup. xxvi, 123. — **गुप** 2. *gup* (for pr. &c. see *gopaya* & *ḥpāya*, from which the root is derived [cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 28 & 31]; perf. *jugopa*, MBh. &c.; 3. pl. *jugupur*, RV. vii, 103, 9; AV. &c.; fut. *gopayati*, AV.; ŚBr. vi &c.; fut. *iti gopā* or *gopitū*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 44; aor. *agauṣit* or *agopit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 50, Kās.). to guard, defend, protect, preserve (from, abl.), RV. vii, 103, 9; AV. &c.; to hide, conceal, Śiś. xvi, 30 (inf. *gopitum*); Caus. *gopayati* &c., see ss. vv. *gopaya* & *ḥpāya*; Desid. *Ā. jugupsate* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 5; ep. also P. *ti*) to seek to defend one's self from (abl.), be on one's guard (cf. i, 4, 24, Vārt. 1), ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 12; Gobh.; ChUp. v, 10, 8; to beware of, shun, avoid, detest, spurn, despise (with acc.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to feel offended or hurt, MBh. i, 6375; iii, 1934; Desid. of Desid. *jugupīśhate*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 7, Vārt. 15, Pat.; vi, 1, 9, Kās. — **गुप**, mfn. ifc. 'defending, protecting,' see *dharma*-; being on one's guard or preserving one's self from, Naish. vi, 66. — **Gupitā**, mfn. protected, guarded, RV. x, 85, 4 & 109, 3; AV. ii. 28, 4; x, 10, 4; xviii, 4, 70. — **Gupita**, m. a protector, king, Up. i, 57.

Guptá, mfn. protected, guarded, preserved, AV. &c.; hidden, concealed, kept secret, secret, Bhartṛ; Pañcat. i, Kathās. &c. (with *danḍa*, a secret fine, fine secretly imposed or exacted, Hit.; cf. *gūḍha-d*); = *samgata* (?joined, combined), W.; (*am*; in comp. a-, Heat.), ind. secretly, privately, Kathās.; (*su-*) Pañcat. iv; (e), loc. ind. in a hidden place, Kathās. lxxv; (*as*), m. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 205, Kās.) N. of several men belonging to the Vaiśya caste (PārGr. i, 17; cf. RTL. p. 358), especially of the founder of the renowned Gupta dynasty in which the names of the sovereigns generally end in *gupta* (cf. *candra*, *samudra*, *skanda*); *gupta* is also often found fig. in names of the Vaiśya class; (*ā*), f. a married woman who withdraws from her lover's endearments, L.; Mucuna pruriens, Suśr. iv, 26, 33; vi, 46, 21 (*pta*); N. of a woman, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 121, Sch. (*goḍā*, Kās.); of a Śākya princess, Buddh. — **kathā**, f. a confidential communication, W. — **gati**, m. 'going secretly', a spy, L. — **grīha**, n. 'secret room', 'bed-room', Gal.; Pañcat. — **cara**, m. 'going secretly', Bala-rāma, L. — **tama**, mfn. carefully guarded (as the senses), Ragh. i, 55. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. — **dāna**, n. a hidden gift, W. — **dīkṣā-tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **dūta**, m. a secret messenger, W. — **dhana**, n. money kept secret, Pañcat. ii, 6, 3; mfn. guarding one's money, ib. — **prayāga**, m., N. of a locality, Rasik. xi, 41. — **maṇi**, m. a hidden place, Gal. — **mati**, m. 'hidden-minded', N. of a merchant, HPariś. i, 269. — **rajasvalā**, f. a girl who has begun to have her courses, Gal. — **vatī**, f., N. of a Tantra. — **vesha**, m. dress used for concealment, disguise, W.; (e), loc. ind. in disguise, W. — **śīla**, mfn. (ān.) 'of a hidden character', cunning; (cf. *śīla-g*). — **sarasvatī**, f., N. of a river (also called eastern Sarasvatī), KapSāmḥ. — **sādhana-tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **sneha**, mfn. (ān.) having a secret affection; (*ā*), f. 'having the oil hidden', Alangium hexapetalum, L. — **sveda**, m. = *sneha*, Gal. — **Guptārāma**, n., N. of a locality, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 90, Kās.; (cf. *ārman*). — **Guptāryaka**, m. the prince Āryaka (who in youth was kept hidden), Mṛchch. vii, 8. — **Guptādhātū**, mfn. one who has secretly shaken off from himself worldly obligation (opposed to *vyaktādhātū*). — **Guptāsana**, n. a particular method of sitting (= *siddhās*). — **Guptaka**, m. a preserver, W.; N. of a Sauvīraka prince, MBh. iii, 15597.

Gūpti, f. preserving, protecting, protection, AV. vi, 122, 3; xii, 3, 7; TS. v. f.; TBr. &c.; restraint (of body, mind, and speech), HYog.; Sarvad. iii, 191 & 210 f.; concealing, hiding, keeping secret (ifc.), Kām. (Hit.); Sāh.; Sarvad. xv; a means of protection, fortification, rampart, R. v. f.; Kum. v, 38; a prison, VarBr. v, 10; 'place of concealment', a hole in the ground, sink, cellar, L.; digging a hole in the ground, L., Sch.; 'a leak in a ship' or 'the well or lower deck of a boat', L. — **bandham**, ind. p., Pāṇ. iii, 4, 41, Sch. (not in Kās.). — **vāda**, m. a secret conversation, L. — **Gūpty-adhikṛita**, m. a jail-superintendent, VarBr. xii, 15.

Gūptika, m., N. of a man, Avadānaś.; (*ā*), f. (cf. *svara-gūpti*) depth (of voice), Divyā. i, 372. — **Gūpti** = *√kṛi*, to hide, conceal, Uttamac. 231.

गुप्तगुप्ति (= *√gumphi*), cl. 6. *Ṡhati* (Pāṇ. vii, 1, 59, Kās.; ind. p. *gūphivā*, i, 2, 23), to string together, tie or string as a garland, Dhātup. xxviii, 31.

Gūphita, mfn. (fr. *gushpita*), arranged, placed in order, W.

गुप्तगुप्त, onomat. imitation of the humming of bees, only in comp.

Gum (in comp. for *gum*). — **kāra**, m. humming (of bees), Alamkārat. — **kvapa**, mfn. speaking through the nose, Gal.

Gumagumāyita, n. = *gum-kāra*, Vāsav. 334.

गुम्फ *gumphi* (= *√gumphi*), cl. 6. P. *Ṡhati* (Pāṇ. vii, 1, 59, Kās.; ind. p. *gumphi-tvā* [Pāṇ. i, 2, 23], Bhartṛ. vii), to string together, tie or string as a garland, Naish. viii, 82; Cans. *Ṡphayati*, id., Kathās. lxxii, 79.

Gumpha, m. tying or stringing as a garland, L.; stringing, filing, combining with each other, Bālar. i, 7; Kuval. 289; 319; a bracelet, L.; a whisker, L.

Gumphaka, mfn. (ikā)n. See *maukika*.

Gumphanā, n. winding (a garland), L.; stringing, filing (as words), Bālar. x, 86; (*ā*), f. id. (among the *śābdāṅgikārāḥ*), Sarav. ii; see *maukika*.

Gumphita, mfn. tied, strung together, Kathās. lvi, lxxiii; Prab. i, 2; arranged, placed in order, W.

गुरु *gur* (cf. *√i. grī*), cl. 6. *gurate*, to raise, lift up (or 'to make effort'), Dhātup. xxviii, 103; (cf. *ati*, *apa*, *abhi*, *ava*, *ā*, *ud*, *pra*): *gur* or *gūr*, cl. 4. *gūryate*, to hurt, xxvi, 45; to go, ib.; Caus. *gorayate* or *giray*, to raise, lift up (or 'to make effort'), xxviii, 21; to eat, ib.; (cf. *√gūr*).

Gurāṇa, n. = *udyama*, L.

Gūrtā, mfn. (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 61) approved, welcome, agreeable, (= Lat. *gratus*, RV. i, 167, 1; iv, 19, 8; (cf. *abhi*, *rādho*, *viśva*, *sva*; *ari*- & *puru*-*girtā*). — **manas** (*td*), mfn. with grateful mind ('with prepared mind', Sāy.), vi, 63, 4. — **vacas** (*td*), mfn. speaking agreeably, x, 61, 1. — **śra**-**vas** (*td*), mfn. one whose praise one likes to hear (Indra), i, 61, 5 & 122, 10. — **Gūrtā-vasu**, mfn. one whose treasures are welcome, ix, 132, 1.

Gūrti, f. approval, praise, i, 56, 2; vii ff.

गुरु *gurū*, mfn. (cf. *giri*; comp. *gāriyas*, once *yas-tara*, *guru-tara*, superl. *garishtha*, *guru-tama*, see ss. vv.) heavy, weighty (opposed to *laghū*), RV. i, 39, 3 & iv, 5, 6; AV. &c. (g. *saun-**ḍādi*, Gaṇar. 101); heavy in the stomach (food), difficult to digest, MBh. i, 3334; Suśr.; great, large, extended, long, Yājñ. (see *kratu*); Bhartṛ. &c.; (in prosody) long by nature or position (a vowel), Prāt. (a vowel long both by nature and by position is called *gāriyas*, RPrāt. xviii, 20); Pāṇ. i, 4, 11 & 12; high in degree, vehement, violent, excessive, difficult, hard, RV.; MBh. &c.; grievous, Megh. 80; important, serious, momentous, MBh. &c.; valuable, highly prized, Yājñ. ii, 30 (*guru* = *gāriyas*) &c.; haughty, proud (speech), Pañcat.; venerable, respectable; m. any venerable or respectable person (father, mother, or any relative older than one's self), Gobh.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c.; a spiritual parent or preceptor (from whom a youth receives the initiatory Mantra or prayer, who instructs him in the Śāstras and conducts the necessary ceremonies up to that of investiture which is performed by the Ācārya, Yājñ. i, 34), RPrāt.; ĀsvGr.; PārGr.; Mn. &c.; the chief (gen. or in comp.). Cān.; Ragh. ii, 68; (with Śāktas) author of a Mantra; 'preceptor of the gods', Bṛihaspati, Mn. xi; (hence) the planet Jupiter, Jyot.; VarBrS.; Bhartṛ. &c.; 'Pāṇḍu-teacher', Droṇa, L.; Prabhā-kara (celebrated teacher of the Mīmāṃsā, usually mentioned with Kumārila), Śāṅkar. vi, 50; xv, 157; (= *dharma*) 'venerable', the 9th astrological mansion, VarBrS. i, 16; Mucuna pruriens, L.; N. of a son of Saṃkrīti, BHP. ix, 21, 2; m. du. parents, MBh.; m. pl. parents and other venerable persons, Mn. iv; Vikr. v, 10; Kathās.; a honorific appellation of a preceptor (whose N. is also put in the pl.), Jain.; lliit; (*vi*), f. 'venerable woman', a mother, Āp. i, 21, 9; 'great (with child)', pregnant, a pregnant woman, L.; the wife of a teacher, W.; (cf. *Bopūs*; Lat. *gravis*; Goth. *kauriths*; Lith. *gīras*). — **kṣāptha**, m. a peacock, Gal.; (cf. *guruṇṭaka*). — **karma**, n. any affair of a spiritual teacher, Āp. i, 5, 25. — **kāra**, m. worship, adoration, L. — **kārya**, n. a serious or momentous affair, Yājñ. ii, 8, 31; = *karman*, W. — **kula**, n. the house of a Gṛh, MBh. i, ch. 3; Pāṇ. ii, 1, 42, Vārtt.; Pat. — *vāsa*, m. residence in the house of a Guru, a pupil's life, MBh. i, 743; *lāvāsin*, m. 'abiding in 'la', a pupil, Gal. — **kṛita**, mfn. highly prized or praised, Bhartṛ. (ŚāṅkP.); worshipped, W. — **kopa**, n. violent wrath, W. — **kratu**, m. a great sacrifice, Yājñ. iii, 328. — **krama**, m. succession of teachers or (with Śāktas) of authors of Mantras. — **kṣhepa**, m., N. of a prince, VP. — **gata**, mfn. being with or belonging to a spiritual teacher, W. — **gavi**, f. the cow of a spiritual teacher, ĀsvGr. ii, 10, 8 (a-, neg.). — **gitā**, f., N. of a section of SkandaP. (relating to a spiritual teacher); *-stotra*, n. id. — **griha**, n. = *kula*, MBh. i, ch. 3; 'Bṛihaspati's house', the signs Sagittarius and Pisces, VarBr. viii, 11. — **ghna**, m. 'killing a spiritual teacher', white mustard, L. — **jana**, m. any venerable or elderly person (father, mother, the elders of a family &c.). — **tama**, mfn. (superl.) most important, W.; m. the best teacher, W. — **tara**, mfn. heavier, very heavy, MBh. iii, 13293; heavy, xii, 6856; greater, worse, very hard or bad, Mn. vii, ix, xi; MBh. &c.; more important, very important or valuable, Vikr. iv, 31; Bhartṛ.; Pañcat.; more venerable, MBh.; very venerable, R. ii, 79, 2. — **talpa**,

m. 'a teacher's bed', in comp.; the violation of a teacher's bed (intercourse with his wife), Gant. xxiv, 10; Mn. ix, xi; Yājñ. iii, 231; a violator of his teacher's bed, MBh. iii, 1761; *-ga*, mfn. one who violates his teacher's bed, TĀr. x, 64; Gaut.; Mn. ix, xi, xii; Yājñ. &c.; *-gāmin*, mfn. id., Āp. i, 25, 1 & 28, 15; *-rata*, mfn. id., VarBr. xxi, 6; *-vratā*, n. penance for violating a teacher's bed, Mn. xi, 171; *Ṡpāpanūti*, f. the violation of a teacher's bed, 107; *Ṡpābhigamana*, n. id., Kathās. xx, 154; (cf. *gau-rutalpa*). — **talpin**, mfn. = *Ṡpa-ga*, Mn. xi, 104 (v. 1); MBh. v, xiii. — **tā**, f. weight, heaviness, Śāk. ii, 2; Suśr.; 'heaviness' and 'dignity', Sāh. iii, 52 f.; burden, trouble, R. ii, 27, 22; importance, Śi. ix, 22; the office of a teacher, Kathās. xix. — **tāpa**, m. excessive heat, W. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, PadmaP. — **tva**, n. weight, heaviness, Suśr.; Ragh.; Pañcat. (in prosody) length (of a vowel), TPrāt. xxiv, 5; burden, trouble, W.; severity, violence (of medical treatment), Suśr.; dulness, Sarvad. xv, 158; greatness, magnitude, W.; respectability, dignity, venerableness, Ragh. x, 65; the office of a teacher, MBh. v, 178, 44. — **tvaka**, n. heaviness, Bhāṣhā. — **da-kṣhiṇā**, f. a fee given to a spiritual preceptor, W. — **darśana**, n. seeing the teacher, Gaut. ii. — **dāna**, n. a present to a religious teacher, W. — **dāra**, m. sg. the teacher's wife, Āp. i, 25, 10. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a teacher (mentioned in the introduction to the *Guru-gītā*). — **dīvasa**, m. 'Bṛihaspati's day', Thursday (?), Āryabh. i, 3. — **dīkṣā**, f. initiation into the office of a spiritual preceptor, SkandaP.; *-tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — **devata**, n. 'having Bṛihaspati for its deity', the 8th lunar mansion Puṣya, Gal. — **deva-svāmin**, m., N. of a scholiast. — **daivata**, n. = *dev*. — **dhī**, v. l. for *ruira-dhī*, q.v. — **dhur**, f. pl. hard labour, MBh. i, 741. — **pattra**, n. tin, L.; (*ā*), f. the tamariind tree, L. — **pattra**, n. tin, Gal. — **patni**, f. = *dāra*, Mn. ix, 57. — **paripāṭi**, f. 'succession of teachers', N. of a work, Jain. — **pāka**, mfn. difficult of digestion, W. — **pādāśraya**, m. the worship of (the feet of) a teacher, W. — **putra**, m. a teacher's son, Pāṇ. i, 1, 56, Vārtt. 1, Pat. — **pūjā**, f. the worship of one's spiritual teacher, VarYogay. iv, 40; the ceremonies in propitiation of Bṛihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken, W. — **pramoda**, m. happiness, delight, W. — **prasāda**, m. propitiousness or the favour of one's Guru, W.; 'product of a Guru's favour', i. e. learning, W. — **prasādanīya**, mfn. fit for propitiating one's Guru, Āp. i, 5, 9. — **prasūta**, mfn. allowed by one's elder relations, Gaut. xviii, 5. — **priya**, mfn. dear to a preceptor, W. — **bha**, m. 'Bṛihaspati's constellation', = *devata*, VarBrS. lv, 31; iic, 12; VarYogay. v, 1. — **bhāra**, m. 'of heavy weight', N. of a son of Gaṇḍa, MBh. v, 3598. — **bhārika**, mfn. heavy (in the stomach; food), Bhpr. v, 21, 23. — **bhāryā**, f. = *dāra*, Gant. ii, 33. — **bhāva**, m. the condition of a Guru, W.; importance, weight, W. — **bhrīṭ**, mfn. bearing heavy things (the earth), AV. xii, 1, 48. — **mat**, mfn. containing a vowel which is long by nature or position, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 36; (*i*), f. pregnant, BHP. x, 2, 21; *-tā*, f. heaviness, 7, 27. — **madhya**, mfn. = *madhye-guru*, heavy in the middle part, Gaṇar. 91, Sch. — **marḍaḍa**, m. a kind of drum, L. — **mushti**, m. a great handfull, Kāth. xxi, 7; (of sacrificial grass, *darbha-gurumushṭi*) MaitrS. iii, 3, 6; (cf. *gru-m*). — **meru**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **ratna**, n. 'Bṛihaspati's jewel', topaz, L. — **laghu-tā**, f. heaviness and lightness, W.; great and little value, Bhartṛ. ii, 37 (Sūbh.). — **lāghava**, n. great and small importance, relative importance or value, Mn. ix, 299; MBh. iii, xiii; R.; Śāk. v, 33; length and shortness of vowels, Śrut. — **vag-****sa**, m., N. of a work. — **vat**, ind. like a Guru, Mn. ii, 208; 210; as if to a Guru, Pāṇ. i, 1, 56, Vārtt. 1; (*-vad*)-*vṛtti*, f. behaving to any one with as much respect as to a sacred teacher, Mn. ii, 205; 207; 247. — **varoo-ghna**, m. 'removing constipation', the lime or citron (*limpāka*), L. — **varṇa**, n. a vowel long by nature or by position, W. — **varṭaka**, mfn. behaving respectfully towards parents or venerable persons, R. (G) ii, 107, 19. — **vartin**, mfn. id., MBh. x, 696; xiii, 3263; R. iv; *ti-tā*, f. respectful behaviour towards venerable persons, ii, 115, 19. — **vāra**, m. = *dīvasa*, Heat. i, 3, 389 (MBh.). — **vāsa**, m. = *kula-vāsa*, MBh. xiv, 26, 4 & (pl.) 33, 5. — **vṛtta**, mfn. = *vartaka*, R. iv, 17, 36. — **vṛitti**, mfn. long by nature (vowel), W.; f. be-

haviour towards one's Guru, MBh. i, 706; -para, mfn. trying to behave respectfully towards a Guru, VP. iii, 5, 3. -**vyatha**, mfn. heavily distressed, Vikr. iii, 9. -**śiṅṣapā**, f. = *śiṅṣapā*, W. -**āikha-**rin, m. 'venerable mountain,' the Himalaya, W. -**śiṅṣa-samvāda**, m. 'dialogue between teacher and pupil,' N. of a philosophical dialogue by Caraka-dāsa. -**śārūṣā**, f. obedience to one's Guru or Gurus, ŚākhīGr.; PāṇiGr. ii; Vīshn.; Mn. ii; MBh. &c. -**śārūṣa**, mfn. obedient to one's Guru, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 26, Vārtt. 14, Pat. -**śokānala**, m. the fire of heavy sorrow, W. -**ārī-pādūkā-pūjā**, f. = *pādūḥāra*, Kulārū. -**sakhī**, f. the female friend of an elder relative, Āp. i, 21, 9 (v.l. *khī*). -**sam-**nidhi, m. presence of one's Guru, 10, 14; Mn. &c. -**samavāya**, m. a number of Gurus, Āp. i, 7, 14. -**sārā**, f. = *śiṅṣapā*, W. -**sevā**, f. obsequiousness to a Guru, Mn. xii, 83. -**skandha**, m. 'large-trunked,' the tree *Ilexhamā*, L.; N. of a mountain, MBh. xiv, 1175. -**stri-gamanīya**, mfn., see *gam*. -**sthira**, mfn. very firm, W. -**ha**, v.l. for *gūḥa*, q.v. -**han**, m. the murderer of a Guru, L. **Gurūḍara-tva**, n. dyspepsia, Suśr. vi, 39, 102.

Guruka, mfn. a little heavy, MBh. iii, 11477; (said of limbs slightly affected with sickness) Suśr. i, 31, 22; iv, 5, 41; (in prosody) long, Śrnt. 12, f.

Gurū, in comp. -**karana**, n. the making heavy or venerable, Kād. iii, 1076. -**✓kṛi**, to make any one (acc.) one's Guru, HYog. iii, 25.

Gurv, in comp. for *ru*, q.v. -**akshara**, n. a long syllable, W. -**aṅganā**, f. = *ru-dāra*, W.; any woman entitled to great respect, W. -**anta**, mfn. = *ante-guru*, heavy at the end, Gaṇar. 91, Sch. -**ārtha**, mfn. one who seeks to provide a maintenance for his Guru, Gaut. v, 21; Mn. xi, 1; important, W.; m. anything of importance, MBh. vi, 120, 1; a Guru's fee for instructing a pupil, i, iii, xiv; Ragh. v, 17; AgP. iv, 9; anything relating to one's Guru, Gaut. xxiii, 30; MBh. i, ch. 3; deep meaning, BhP. iii, 16, 14; (am), acc. ind. for one's parents, R. ii, 63, 36; for or on account of one's Guru, MBh. i, ch. 3; Pāṇ. ii, 1, 36, Vārtt. 5, Pat.; Ragh. v, 24; Hcat. -**āvali**, f. 'succession of teachers,' N. of several works, Jain.

Gurvīṇī, f. (for *ruvī* formed after *garbhīṇī*) pregnant, a pregnant woman, MBh. xiv, 1843; MārKp. xxvii, 20; an irr. species of Āryā metre.

Gurvi, f. of *ruvī*. -**sakhī**, f. the female friend of an elder female relative, Āp. i, 21, 9 (v.l. *khī*).

गुरुव्यथ गुरुव्यथ, m. (cf. *guru-kaṇṭha*) a kind of peacock, L.

गुरेठक गुरेठक, a kind of grass, L.

गुरेण गुरेण, m. pl., N. of a people, MārKp. lvii, 56.

गुरजर gurjarā, m. (cf. *gurjara*) the district Gurjara or Gujarat, Pāṇicāt. iv, 9 (14), f; Rājāt. &c. (pl. the people of Gujarat, W.); (f), i. id., Sīṅhās; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī (v.l. *guy*) & *gūḍa-kārī*.

गुर्द gurd or *gurd* (q.v.), cl. i. *gurdate* or *gurdā*, to play, sport, jump, Dhātup. ii, 22; cl. 10. *gurdayati* or *gurdā*, to dwell, inhabit, xxiii, 125.

गुर्व 2. gurv (= *✓gur*), cl. 1. P. *gurvati*, to raise, lift up (or 'to make effort'), Dhātup. xv, 65.

गुल gula, m. (= *gula*) raw or unrefined sugar, molasses, L.; the glans penis, L.; the clitoris, L.; (ā), f. Tithymalus antiquorum, L.; (f), f. any small globular substance, pill, L.; small pox, L.; (cf. *gola*).

गुलिका, f. (= *gūḍikā*) a ball (as a missile), Naish. iii, 127; a small ball or globe, Kād. (f), f. a ball for playing with, Kathās. lxv; a pearl (v.l. for *gūḍikā*); a pill, Kathās. lxxxix; Kālac.; 'a kernel,' see *gūḍikā*; a head (of cattle), Āyābh. -**krīḍā**, f. playing with a ball (bat and ball, golf, &c.), W.

गुल्या, n. a sweet or saccharine taste, L.

गुलचकन्द गुलचकन्द = *luccha-k*, L.

गुलह gulaha, v.l. for *gūḍa*, q.v.

गुलिक gulika, m., N. of a hunter, BṛNārP. xxxv; (ā), f., see *gula*.

गुलिङ्ग gulika, m. (= *kul*) a sparrow, L.

गुलगुण gulugudhā, ind. (v.l. *gulug*) only in comp. -**✓kṛi** (g. *ūry-ādi*) 'to torment' or 'to play, sport,' Gaṇar. 96, Sch.

गुलगुला gulugulā, g. *ūry-ādi*, Gaṇar. 96.

गुलुगुलिता, n. the roaring (of an elephant), Balar. ii, 58.

गुलुच्चा guluccha, m. (= *guccha*) a bunch, nosegay, cluster of blossoms, L. -**kanda**, m., N. of a bulbous root, L. (v.l. *lūka-k*).

गुलुच्चा, *ṇoḥa*, *ṇoḥaka*, = *luccha*, L.

गुलुह guluha, v.l. for *gūḍa*, q.v.

गुलुगुण gulugudhā, for *lūg*.

गुलुगुल gulugulu, n. (= *gūgg*) bdellium, TS. vi, 2, 8, 6; ŚBr. iii; AitBr. i, 28; TāṇḍyaBr.; KātyŚr.

गुल्फ gulphā, m. (= *kulphā*; *✓gal*, Up. v) the ankle, AV. x, 2, 1 f; Kauś.; Yājñ. iii, 86; MBh. &c. (iic. f. ā [Pāṇ. iv, 1, 54, Kāś.], MBh. iv, 253). -**jāha**, n. the root of the ankle, g. *kārdādi*. -**daghuā**, mfn. reaching down to the ankle, Kāth. xxvi, 3; Mālatīn. iii, 16. -**dvayasa**, mfn. id., Kād.

गुल्फित gulphita, n. (= *gushpitā*) accumulation, ĀpŚr. x, 10, 3 (= xiii, 7, 16); (cf. *vi-gulpha*).

गुल्फिनी, f. (for *ṇimī*?) an army, Gal.

गुल्म gulma, m. (rarely n., MBh. x; BhP. viii, x) a cluster or clump of trees, thicket, bush, shrub, VS. xxv, 8; Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; a troop or guard of soldiers, body of troops, division of an army (consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots, and 9 elephants, MBh. i, 290; or of 135 foot, 81 horse, 27 chariots, and 27 elephants, L.; cf. MBh. v, 5270), Mn. vii, ix; MBh. &c.; a fort, entrenchment, W.; disciplining an army, W.; m. a chronic enlargement of the spleen or any glandular enlargement in the abdomen (as that of the mesenteric gland &c.), Suśr.; VarBr. xxi, 8; Kathās. xv; the spleen, L.; 'a wharf or stairs, Ghat,' see *-tara-panya*; (f), f. a cluster or clump of trees, L.; the Myrobalan tree, L.; jujube, L.; small cardamoms, L.; a tent, L. -**kālānana-rasa**, m. (in med.) a kind of mixture. -**kushtha**, n. a kind of leprosy. -**ketu**, m. sorrel, L. -**keśa**, mfn. bushy-haired, L. -**tara-panya**, in comp. wharf- and ferry-dues, Divyāv. viii, 30. -**mūla**, n. fresh ginger, L. -**vat**, mfn. affected with the Gulma disease, Baudh. (Hcat. i, 11, 5). -**vallī**, f. Sarcostema viminale, L. -**vāta**, m. a disease of the spleen, W. **Gulmōdāra**, n. a disease of the spleen, W.

गुल्मका, m. a cluster or clump of trees, Kathās. vi; N. of a son of the Brāhman Soma-sarman, vi, 9.

गुल्मिन, mfn. = *ṇma-vat*, Car. v, 9; Suśr. iv, 42, 7; composed of different divisions (as force &c.), W.; growing in a clump or cluster, bushy, R. vii, 54, 11; (in), f. a spreading creeper, L.

गुल्मी-भृता, mfn. 'become a bush,' become worthless, SamhUp. i, 14.

गुल्म gulya. See *gula*.

गुवाक guvāka, m. (Up. iv, 15; = *gūv*) the betel-nut tree, PŚarv.

गुस्ति guśri, m. (= *kuśri*) 'N. of a man,' see *gaurā*.

गुष्पित gushpitā, n. (= *guphita*, *gulph*) accumulation, RV. viii, 40, 6; AV. iii, 7, 2; ŚBr. iii, 2, 20 (*shūḍā*); AV. Prāy. i, 4.

गुसायिन gusāyin, m. Hussein.

गुह 1. guh, cl. i. P. *āgūhātī*, °te (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 89; impf. *āgūhat*, RV. ii, 24, 3; perf. *jugūha*, Ragh. xiv; fut. *gūhishyati*, Bhāṭṭ. xvi, 41; aor. *āgūhī*, v; Suhj; 2. sg. *gūhshas* [vi] or Ved. *gūhshas* [RV. viii, 6, 17]; pr. p. *gūhat*, iv, 51, 9; *ā. gūhamāna*, MBh. &c.; Pass. *gūhyānāna*, RV. iv, 58, 4; VS. ii, 17; aor. *gūhāmāna*, RV. iv, 11, 11; Ved. ind. p. *gūdhvī*, vii, 80, 2) to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret, RV. &c.; Desid. *juguhkshati* (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 12; 3. du. *jugukshatas*, Pada-p. *juguksh*) to wish to conceal or hide away, RV. viii, 31, 7.

2. Gūh (only acc. *gūham* & instr. 1. *gūhā*), f. a hiding-place, RV. i, 67, 6.

Gūha, m. (g. *āsmādi*) 'reared in a secret place,' N. of Skanda (the god; cf. Kārttikeya), MBh. iii, ix, xiii; Hariv. 10478; Suśr.; Kum. &c.; N. of Siva, MBh. xiii, 1263; of Vishnu, W.; of a king of the Nishādas (friend of Rāma), R. i, f, vi; Mcar. iv, 42; N. belonging to persons of the writer caste, W.; a horse ('a swift horse,' W.), L.; m. pl., N. of a people

in the south of India, MBh. xii, 7559; (2. *gūhā*), f. (gaṇas *vishuddi* & *bhidādi*) a hiding-place, cave, cavern, VS. xxx, 16; TBr. i; MBh. &c. (iic. f. ā, Hcat. i, 7 & 10); (fig.) the heart, SvetUp. iii, 20; MBh. xii; BhP. ii, 9, 24; Hemionitis cordifolia, Suśr. i, 19, 27; v, 7, 1; (cf. *prati-g*); Desmodium gangeticum, L.; (3. *gūhā*), Ved. instr. ind. in a hiding-place, in secret, secretly (opposed to *āvis*, and especially with *✓dhā*, ni-*✓dhā*, *✓kṛi*, 'to conceal, remove'), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xi, xiii. -**ka**, n. pl. 'Skanda's heads,' the number 'six.' -**gupta**, m. 'protected by Guha,' N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. i, 4. -**candra**, m., N. of a merchant, Kathās. xvii, 72. -**deva**, m., N. of a teacher, VBr. -**priyā**, f., N. of Indra's daughter, Gal. -**rāja**, m. a peculiar form or construction of a temple, VarBrS. -**vakra**, n. pl. 'Skanda's faces,' the number 'six.' -**vāhana**, n. 'Skanda's vehicle,' i.e. his peacock, Balar. ii, 43. -**śiva**, m., N. of a king of Kālīnga. -**śashthi**, f. the 6th day in the light half of Mārgaśīrṣa. -**se-**na, m., N. of a prince; of a merchant, Kathās. xiii, xvii. -**hata**, mfn. 'struck by Skanda,' the Krauñca mountain, Gal. **Gūhāgari**, f. a kind of betel, Gal.

Guhati, m. the root *guh*, TUP. ii, 1, Sch.

Guhāḍ-avadya, mfn. concealing deficiencies, RV. ii, 19, 5.

Guhara, mfn. fr. *ha*, g. *āsmādi*.

Guhala, us, m., N. of a man, g. 2. *lohitādi* (*guh*). Hemac.; *gulu* & *guggulu*, Kāś.

2. & 3. Gūhā, see s.v. *guha*. -**kāram**, ind. so as to conceal one's self, TBr. i. -**gahana-vat**, mfn. furnished with caverns and thickets, R. iv, 48, 6.

-**grīha**, n. a cavern, W. -**oara**, mfn. moving in secret i.e. in the heart, MuṇḍUp. -**mukha**, mfn. wide-mouthed, open-mouthed, MBh. iii, 16118; Kathās. iv. -**vāsin**, m. 'dwelling in secret,' N. of a Muni, Vāyup. xxiii, 164; *śi-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SivaP. -**śaya**, mfn. dwelling in hiding-places or in caverns, Ragh. iv, 72; Suśr.; being in the heart, Āp.; MuṇḍUp.; SvetUp.; MBh. xiv; BhP. ('N. of Vishnu,' L.); m. a tiger, L. -**hita**, mfn. being in a secret place i.e. in the heart, KathUp.

Gūhēśvara, m. 'lord of caverns,' N. of an attendant in Siva's retinue, Kathās. cxiv, 61.

Gūhina, n. a wood, thicket, L.

Gūhila, m., N. of a prince (descendant of Bappa), Ratnak.; n. (g. *kāśādi*) = *hina*, Un. i, 57.

Guhera, m. a smith, 62; a guardian, Un. vj.

Gūhya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 109, Kāś., g. *daṇḍādi*) to be covered or concealed or hidden or kept secret, concealable, private, secret, mysterious, mystical, RV.; AV. &c.; m. hypocrisis, L.; a tortoise, L.; N. of Vishnu (RT. p. 106), W.; (am), ind. secretly, privately, MBh. xii, 902; (am), n. a secret, mystery, MBh. (iic. f. ā, xii, 5876); Mn. xii, 117; Bhag. &c.; the pudenda, Suśr.; VarBrS.; Kathās. ii, 56; (cf. 1. *grīhya*) the anus, W. -**kāli**, f. 'mysterious Durgā,' a form of Durgā, Tantras. ii. -**gu-**ru, m. (cf. *grīhya-g*) 'the mystic Guru,' Siva (considered as the special teacher of the Tantras), L. -**tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra, Anand. 31, Sch.

-**dipaka**, m. a flying insect which gives out light, fire-fly, L. -**devī**, f., N. of a goddess, Buddh.

-**nishyanda**, m. urine, L. -**pati**, m. 'lord of the mysteries,' N. of Vajra-dhara, Buddh.; -**vidyā**, f., N. of a prayer, ib. -**pattra**, m. 'having concealed leaves or blossoms,' Ficus religiosa, Npr.

-**pattra**, m. id., Gal. -**pidhāna**, n. a covering for the privities, L. -**pushpa**, m. = *pattra*, L. -**bija**, m. 'having concealed seeds,' Andropogon Schoenanthus, L. -**bhāshita**, n. secret speech, mystical prayer or incantation, L. -**ruja**, f. a disease of the pudenda, VarBrS. v, 86. -**roga**, m. id., Ash-lāṅg. vi, ch. 33. -**vidyā**, f. knowledge of Mantras or mystical incantations, VP. i, 9, 117. **Gūhyēśva-**ri, f. 'mystic deity,' i.e. Prajāñā (female energy of the Ādi-buddha), SvayambhūP.

Gūhyaka, m., N. of a class of demi-gods who like the Yakshas are attendants of Kubera (the god of wealth) and guardians of his treasures (they may have received their N. from living in mountain caverns), Mn. xii, 47; MBh.; Hariv. &c. (identified with Yakshas, MBh. v, 7480; Megh. 5 &c.); the number 'eleven,' Sūryas.; N. of Kubera, L.; m. 'mystery,' see *tathāgata-g*. -**pūjana**, n. worship of the Guhyakas, VarBr. **Gūhyakādhīpati**, m. 'lord of the Guhyakas,' N. of Kubera, MBh. ii, 1760. **Gūhyakēśvara**, m. id., L.

Gūḍhā (*gūḍhā*, RV.), mfn. covered, hidden, concealed, invisible, secret, private, RV. &c.; disguised,

Mn. ix, 261; MBh. iii, 17311; n. a secret place or mystery, KathUp. i, 1, 29; one of the Śabdālaṅkāras, Sarasv. ii, 19; (am), ind. secretly, Daś. vii, 248; Rājāt. v, 268; (ā), f., N. of a Śruti, Gal.; (e), loc. ind. secretly, Mn. vii, 186; ix, 170. — **ca-turtha-pāda-prahelikā**, f. a riddle in which the fourth Pāda (of a stanza) is hidden, Kād. i, 74 f. — **cāra**, m. (= *cārin*) a spy, Daś. i, 51. — **cārin**, mfn. going about secretly, Yājñ. ii, 268; m. a spy, W. — **ja**, mfn. (= *gūḍhōtanna*) born privately (a son born during the absence of the husband, the real father being unknown; one of the 12 forms particularised in Hindū law, the child belonging to the husband of the disloyal wife), ii, 129. — **tā**, f. 'concealment, secrecy' (*āyā*), instr. ind. privately, secretly, Vyavahāra. vii, 7. — **tva**, n. obscurity (of sense), MBh. i, 82. — **daṇḍa**, m. a fine secretly imposed or exacted (cf. *gūḍhā* with *daṇḍa*), Rājāt. vii, 1070. — **nida**, m. 'having its nest concealed', the wagtail, L. — **pattra**, m. 'hidden-leaved', Cap-paris aphylla, L.; = *mallikā*, L. — **patha**, m. 'having a hidden path', the mind, intellect, L.; = *mārga*, W. — **pad**, nom. *pād*, m. 'hidden-footed', a snake, L. — **pāda**, mfn. having the feet hidden (in comp.), ŚārngP. (Hit.). m. = *pad*, MBh. vii, 5407. — **purusha**, m. a spy, disguised agent, L. — **pushpaka**, m. 'hidden-blossomed', Mimamsop Elengi, L. — **phala**, m. 'hidden-fruited', for *gūḍha-phā*, L. — **bhāṣita**, n. secret intelligence, private communication, W. — **mallikā**, f. Alangium hexapetalum, L. — **māya**, mfn. (ā) n. keeping secret one's artifices or tricks, MBh. iii, 31, 37. — **mārga**, m. a bye-path, private way, L. — **maithuna**, n. secret copulation, Cāp. n. 'copulating in secret', a crow, L. — **varcas**, mfn. = *ghārcis*, BhP. i, 19, 28; m. 'concealing its feces', a frog, L. — **valikā**, v.l. for *mall*, L. — **vasati**, f. abode in a secret place, Daś. iv, 45. — **sākṣin**, m. a concealed witness (placed by the plaintiff so as to hear the defendant without being noticed by him), Nār. (Smṛit. x). — **Gūḍhāgāra**, n. a duogoon, W. — **Gūḍhāgūḍha-tā**, f. — **tva**, n. obscurity and perspicuity, Sāh. ii, 10 & 11. — **Gūḍhāṅga**, m. 'hidden-bodied', a tortoise, L. — **Gūḍhāṅghri**, m. = *gha-pad*, L. — **Gūḍhārois**, mfn. of concealed glory, W. — **Gūḍhārtha**, m. the hidden or mystic sense, Ānand, Sch.; having a hidden meaning, Vām. ii, 1, 11 & 14; — *candrikā-tat-tva-dīpikā-dīpikā-ratna-mālā*, f., N. of different commentaries. — **Gūḍhāśaya**, mfn. concealing one's intentions. — **Gūḍhōtanna**, mfn. = *gha-ja*, Mn. ix, 159 & 170. — **Gūḍhōtman** (for *ghātman*), m., Pāp. vi, 3, 109, Siddh.

Gūha, mfn. (ā) n., see *jñāna*.

Gūhana, n. concealing, hiding, MBh. xi, xii.

Gūhātava, mfn. to be hidden or concealed or kept secret, MBh. iii, 10613.

गू १. gū = *√4. gu*, q. v.

Gūtha, m. (also n., *g. ardharcādi*) 'feces, ordure' (in the Pīṣyāsuti in Pāli); see *karna*. — **lakta**, m. the bird *Turdus Salica*, L.

Gūthaka, m., see *karna*; the plant *Ganthiparga*, L.

Gūna, mfn. voided (as ordure), Pāp. viii, 2, 44, Vārt. 2.

गू २. gū, mfn. 'going.' See *agre-gū*.

गूक gūka, m. a fish, Gal.

गूढ gūḍha. See *√1. guh*.

गूय gūtha, *ōthaka*, *gūna*. See *√1. gū*.

गूर gūr. See *√gur*.

Gūrapa, a. reproach, Rājāt. vii, 1605; = *gur* (uḍyama), L.

Gūrpa, mfn., Pāp. viii, 2, 61, Kāś.

Gūrtā, *gūrti*. See *√gur*.

गूदे gūrd (= *√gurd*, q. v.), cl. 1. P. *dati*, to leap after (loc.)

Gūrda, m. a jump, Kāth. xxxix, 5; ĀpŚr. xvi; ('a particular food of the Asuras', Sch.) N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xii, 12, 4; Lāty. vii, 1, 1 f.; *Prājāpater gū* or *reḥ kūrda*, (jump of Prājāpati), N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; (f), f., *g. gaurdādi*.

गूर्ध gūrdh, cl. 10. P. *dhāyati* (Naigh. iii, 14) to praise, RV. viii, 19, 1.

गूला gūlā. See *uru-gūlā*.

गूवाक gūvāka = *guvō*, L.

गूषणा gūṣhāṇā, f. the eye in a peacock's tail, L.

गूह gūha, *ōhana*, &c. See *√1. guh*.

गृ gri, cl. 1. P. *garati*, to sprinkle, moisten, Dhātup. xxii, 39; (cf. *√ghri*).

गृज grij or *grīñj* (= *√garj*), cl. 1. *garjati* (see *√garj*) or *grīñjati*, to sound, roar, vii, 74 f.

Grīja, m., N. of a plant, Car. vi, 21; Suśr. vi.

Grījāna, m. (n., L.) a kind of onion or garlic or a small red variety of it (prohibited as food), Mn. v, 5; Yājñ. i, 176; Bhpr.; Nyāyam &c.; a turnip, W.; the tops of hemp chewed to produce an inebriating effect (the *Gāṛjā*), W.; n. poisoned flesh (meat of an animal destroyed by a poisoned arrow), L.

Grījānaka, m. (= *na*) a kind of onion or garlic, Car. i, 27; vi, 9; n. the two side-pieces of the hilt of a sword, Gal.

Grījāna (v. l. *gīma*), m., N. of a son of Śūra and brother of Vasu-deva, Hariv. 1926.

गृणत् griṇṇat, *ōṇāṇā*, &c. See *√1. grī*.

गृणिव ग्रिण्वा, m. a kind of jackal, L. (v. l. *gīva*).

गृत्स grītsa, mfn. (Naigh. iii, 15; *√grīdh*?)

clever, dexterous, judicious, wise, RV.; m. a sharp fellow, VS. xvi, 25; the god of love, Uṇ.; (cf. *ra-tha-grītsā*). — **tama**, v. l. for *dirgha*, VP. — **pati** (*grī*), m. the chief of a number of sharpers, VS. xvi, 25. — **mati**, m. 'clever-minded', N. of a son of Su-hotra, Hariv. 1733 f. — **mada**, m., N. of a son of Saunaka of Bhṛigu's family (formerly a son of Śuna-hotra [Su-hotra, VP.; BhP.] of the family of Aṅgiras, but by Indra's will transferred to the Bhṛigu family; author of most of the hymns of RV. ii), RAnukr.; ĀśvŚr. xii, 10, 13; ĀśvGr. iii, 4, 2; ŚākhGr.; MBh. xiii; Hariv. &c.; m. pl. *Gṛtsamada*'s family, RV. ii, 4, 9; 19, 8; 39, 8; 41, 18.

गृद grīdā (= *gudd*?), a part of a horse's hind quarter near the anus, TS. vii, 4, 19, 1.

गृध grīdh, cl. 4. P. *grīdhīti* (perf. 3. pl. *ajagṛdhur*, BhP. v, 4, 1; *jagṛdhur*, RV. ii, 23, 16; aor. *agṛdhat*, RV. x, 34, 4; fut. *gardhishyati*, ŚBr. iii; pr. p. *grīdhay*, RV. iv, 38, 3; ind. p. *grīdhvā*, BhP. x, 64, 40), to endeavour to gain, RV. iv, 38, 3; AV. viii, 6, 1; to covet, desire, strive after greedily, be desirous of or eager for (loc. [RV.; AV. &c.] or acc., ĪsUp.; MBh. iv, 276; BhP. v, vi, x); Caus. P. *gardhaya*, to be greedy, Dhātup. xxxii, 124; to make desirous or greedy, Pān. i, 3, 69, Kāś.; Ā. *oyate*, to deceive, cheat, ib.; Bhāṭṭ. viii, 43; Intens. 2. sg. impf. *ajagṛhāh*, Pān. viii, 3, 14, Kāś.; [cf. *anu*, *prati*; *abhi-grīdhna*, *pra-gardhin*; cf. also Old Germ. *grīd*: Mod. Germ. *gier*: Engl. *greedy* (?); Goth. *gredags*, *gaurs*: Ilib. *greadaim*, 'I burn'; *greadinnach*, 'joyful, glad'; *gradh*, 'love, charity'; dear'; *graidhneog*, 'a beloved female'; &c.: Lith. *godus*, *gedu*: Slav. *glad*, 'hungry']

Grīddha, mfn. desirous of, eagerly longing for (loc.), MBh.

Grīddhin, mfn. i. f. eagerly longing for, MBh.; being very busy with (in comp.), Hariv. 3406.

Grīddhi-tva, n. eagerly longing for (in comp.), MBh. v, 2591.

Grīdhu, mfn. libidinous, Uṇ. vr.; m. (= *grītsa*) the god of love, Uṇ. i, 24.

Grīdhū, m. air voided downwards (*apāna*), Uṇ. vr.; intellect (cf. MBh. v, 932), ib.; = *kutsita*, ib.

Grīdhnin, mfn. eagerly longing for, R. ii, 79, 12.

Grīdhni, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 140) hasty, swift, RV. i, 70, 11 & 162, 20; TB. ii; greedily desirous of (loc. [R. ii] or in comp., Megh. 9 [v. l.]; BhP. iii, 14, 20); (a-, 'not greedy', Ragh. i, 21); [cf. Goth. *gairns*, *gairnja*; Lith. *godūs*]. — **tā**, f. greediness, L.; great desire for (in comp.), Kathās.

Grīdhya, mfn. longed for greedily, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 55; m.?, AV. xii, 2, 38; (ā), f. greediness after, desire for (in comp.), MBh. xii, 11274; xiii, 5590.

Grīdhra, mfn. desiring greedily or fervently, RV.; eager for, desirous of (in comp.), MBh. vii, 210; Pañcat. i; BhP. xi; m. a vulture, RV.; AV.; TS. v; AdbhBr.; Mn. &c.; N. of a son of Kṛishna, BhP. x, 61, 16; of a Rishi in the 14th Manv-antara, VP.; of a Rakshas, GaṇP.; (f), f. a female vulture, Yājñ. iii, 256; Prab. iv, 3; = *dhrikā*, Hariv. 223;

[cf. Old Germ. *gīr*; Mod. Germ. *gier*]. — **kūṭa**, m. 'vulture-peak', N. of a mountain near Rājāgrīha, MBh. xii, 1797; Latit. &c.; Hit. — **cakra**, m. du. the vulture and the Cakra-vāka, W. — **jambūka**, m., N. of an attendant of Śiva, L. (*mbhūka*, MS.). — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. vulture-eyed, MBh. xii, 5309. — **nakhī**, f. 'vulture-clawed', *Asteracantha longifolia*, Suśr. i; the jujube, L. — **pati**, m. 'lord of vultures', Jāṭyū, R. iii, 56, 41. — **pattra**, m. 'vulture-feathered', N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2576; (ā), f. the plant *Dhūmra-pattra*, L. — **putrikā**, f. id., Gal. — **mojāntaka**, m., N. of a son of Svapalka, Hariv. 1918; 2084; v. l. *gan-dha-moksha*. — **yātu** (*grīdh*), m. a vulture-shaped demon, RV. vii, 104, 22. — **rāj**, m. = *pati*, BhP. iv, 19, 16. — **rāja**, m. id., R. iii, vi. — **vaktrā**, f. 'vulture-faced', N. of a goddess, Kālac. — **vaṭa**, N. of a Tirtha, VarP. clvi. — **vāja**, mfn. = *vājita*, MBh. ix, 1413. — **vājita**, mfn. (= *gārdhra-v*) furnished with vulture-feathers (an arrow), xiv, 2454. — **śīr-shan** (*grīdh*), mfn. (*shn*) n. vulture-headed, Tār. i, 28, 1. — **sād**, mfn. sitting on a vulture, TS. iv, 4, 7, 1. — **śī**, f. (metrically also -*śī*) rheumatism affecting the loins, Car. i, 5 & 20; vi, 5 & 24; Suśr. — **Grīdhreśvara**, m., N. of a mountain, ĀdityaP. — **Grīdhrāṇa**, mfn. 'greedy as a vulture', eagerly desiring, BhP. v, 7, 13; (ā), f. = *grīdhra-pattra*, L. — **Grīdhrikā**, f. (= *dhri*) N. of a daughter of Kaśyapa by Tāmra (mother of vultures), Hariv. 222.

गृग् grībh, f. (only acc. *grībham*, instr. *grībhā*, abl. *ōbhās*; for dat. *ōbhē*, see *√grāh*) grasping, seizing, RV. vii, 4, 3; viii, 17, 15; VS. xxi, 43; mfn. 'grasping', i. f., see *jīva*, *sute*, *syūma* *grībh*.

Grībhā, m. (= *grīdh*) dwelling-place, RV. vii, 21, 2.

Grībhāyat, mfn. (irr. pr. p.) seizing, i, 148, 3.

Grībhāya, Nom. P. *yāti* (cf. Pān. iii, 1, 84 & Vārt.; only Impv. *yā* & *yāta*; cf. *anu*, *ā-sam*, *ud*, *prati*, *sam*, *sam-ā-grāh*; fr. *grībhāya* are to be derived the forms of *√grāh* (q. v.) beginning with *grībhī*, *grābhī*, *grīhī*, *grāhī*), to grasp, seize, RV. vii, 104, 18; viii, 17, 5 & 69, 10; AV. ii.

Grībhī, mfn. (cf. *gārbha*) holding, containing (with gen.), AV. xii, 1, 57; (cf. *pād*; *dur-grībhī*).

Grībhita, mfn. grasped, seized, BhP. iii, 21, 24.

Grībhītā, mfn. (= *grīhītā*) id., RV.; VS. xvii, 55; BhP. x, 87, 14; (cf. *grībhī*) impregnated, bearing fruit, AitBr. ii, 1, 6. — **tāti** (*ōtā*), f. the being seized, RV. v, 74, 4.

Grībhītva, ind. p. *√grāh*, q. v.

Grīh, mfn. only i. f. 'seizing' (the miod), moving, Śis. ix, 55.

Grīhā, m. an assistant, servant, RV. x, 119, 13; (m. sg. & pl. in later language m. pl. & n. sg.) a house, habitation, home, RV. (*mīn-māya* *g*, 'house of earth', grave, vii, 89, 1); AV. (*adharād* *g*, 'the lower world', ii, 14, 3) &c.; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi*, *śayyā*, *sū*); [cf. Zd. *geredha*; Got. *gards*; Lat. *hortus*]. — **kaochapa**, m. 'house-tortoise', a small flat oblong stone (shaped like the shell of a tortoise) used for grinding condiments &c., L. — **kanyā**, f. Aloe perfoliata (*ghrita-kumārī*), Bhpr.; (cf. *kanyakā*). — **kapota**, m. a domestic pigeon, Śis. iv, 52; Sāh. iii, 48; (i. f. *ā*, R. i, 5, 9; *ī*, Pañcat. i, 17, 5); i. f. with names of gods 'a temple' (cf. *candikā*, *devatā*), of plants 'a bower'; m. pl. a house as containing several rooms, RV.; AV. &c.; the inhabitants of a house, family, ŚBr. i; BhP. iii, 2, 7; Kathās. xx, 21; a wife, Pān. iii, 1, 144, Kāś.; m. a householder, BhP. xi, 8, 9; n. a wife, Pañcat. iii, 7, 13; a sign of the zodiac, VarBrS. vci, civ; an astrological mansion, VarBr. i, iv f.; N. of the 4th astrological mansion, i, 16; a square (in chess or in any similar game), Kād. i, 48; Pān. v, 2, 9, Kaiy.; a name, appellation, L.; (cf. *anti*, *bhumi</*

—**kulīṅga**, m. a kind of bird, *Suśr.* i, 46, 2, 14.
 —**kūlaka**, m. *Trichosanthes anguina*, *Bhp.* x, 8, 30; 9, 22; *RV.* i, 48, 5, *Sāy.*; 'affairs of a royal house,' a kind of tax or duty, *Rājat.* v, 166 (see *ajīṣa-pati-bhū-gādhya*); 175; 300. —**kuṣhata**, m. a kind of divine being, *Yāst.*; *Hcat.* —**kuṣhetrin**, mfn. possessing a house and fields, *Hariv.* 3493. —**gupta**, N. of a man, *Daś.* xi, 211. —**godhā**, f. the small house-lizard, *Kāthārj.* x. —**godhikā**, f. (= *āgāra*-*g*) id., *VarBṛS.*; *Suśr.* (said to be venomous). —**gopikā**, f. a kind of demon (v. l. *golikā*), vi, 49, 28. —**golaka**, m. = *godhā*, *Mārkp.* xv, 24; (*ikā*), f. id., L.; v. l. for *gopikā*. —**ghnī**, f. pernicious to a house (a woman), *PārGr.* i, 11, 2 ff. —**catāka**, m. a house-sparrow, W. —**cullī**, f. two rooms contiguous to each other (one facing west, the other east), *VarBṛS.* liii, 40. —**cetas**, mfn. thinking only of one's house, *Bhp.* ix, 11, 17. —**ochidra**, n. 'a breach in a house,' family dissensions, *Vet. Introd.* 12; *Hit.* —**ja**, mfn. born in the house (a slave), *Mn.* viii, 415; *Yājñ.* ii, 113 (Nār.). —**jana**, m. the family, *Mudr.* i, 113. —**jāta**, mfn. = *ja*, *Yājñ.* ii, 113; (said of animals, *VarBṛS.* lxi, 7; *Pañcat.* i, 1, 83; *Kāthās.* lx. —**jālikā**, f. disguise, L. —**jāñin**, v. l. for *grīhe-jñ*. —**taṭṭi**, f. a terrace in front of a house, threshold, L. —**dāru**, n. a house-post, *Mfich.* iv, 3. —**dāsa**, n. a domestic slave, W.; (*ā*), f. a female domestic slave, *Bhp.* x, 9, 1. —**dāsikā**, f. = *ā*, 83, 39. —**dāha**, m. a fire, conflagration, *ĀpŚr.* ix, 3, 17; *SāṅkhŚr.* iii, 4. —**dīpti**, f. the splendour or ornament of a house (a virtuous woman), *Mn.* ix, 26; *MBh.* v, 1408. —**devatā**, f. the deity of a house, *Bhām.* iii, 12; (*pl.*) *ĀsvGr.*; *Gaut.*; *Mfich.* i, 11; *Kāthās.* iv, 74. —**devī**, f. N. of a Rākshas who protects the house, *MBh.* ii, 730. —**druma**, m. *Odina pennata*, L.; *Tectona grandis*, L. —**dvāra**, n. a house-door, *Gobh.* iv, 7, 20. —**dhūma**, m. (= *āgāra*-*dh*), N. of a plant (= *dhundhu-māra*, L.), *Suśr.* iv, f. —**nadikā**, f. a ditch in a house, *Kād.* —**namana**, g. 2. *kshubh-nādi*. —**naraka**, m. a hell of a house, W. —**nāṣa**, m. (= *graha*-*n*) 'destroying (walls of) a house' (by building in and about it), a pigeon, L. —**nīda**, m. 'having its nest in houses,' a sparrow, L. —**pā**, m. the guardian of a house, *VS.* xxx, 11. —**pati** (*hā*), m. (*Pāṇ.* vi, 2, 18) the master of a house, householder, *RV.* vi, 53, 2; *AV.*; *SBr.* iv, viii; *Kauś.* &c.; N. of Agni, *RV.*; *VS.*; *AV.*; *SBr.* i, 7; *MBh.* iii, 1421; xii, 8883 (gen. pl. *tinām* metrically for *tinām*); for *graha*-*p* (q.v.); a householder of peculiar merit (giving alms and performing all the prescribed ceremonies), esp. one who has the precedence at a grand sacrifice (*satrāḍ*), *ĀitBr.* v, viii; *SBr.* viii, xi; *TāṇḍyaBr.* &c.; the head or judge of a village, *Daś.* viii, 207; *Mfich.* ii, 11, 8, Sch.; a Brāhman of the 2nd order who after having finished his studies marries, W.; = *dharma* (the maintenance of a sacred and perpetual fire, the duty of a householder, hospitality &c.), L.; = *vitta*, L. —**patin**, only gen. pl. *tinām*, see *pati*. —**patnī** (*hā*), f. the mistress of a house, a householder's wife, *RV.* x, 85, 26; *AV.*; *Kauś.* 23 f. —**pāta**, m. the falling in (of a house), *Kāthās.* xxviii. —**pāla**, m. a house-guardian, *MBh.* iii, 10774; a house-dog, *Bhp.* i, iii, 30, 16; *Āyā*, Nom. *Ā*. *lāyate*, to resemble a house-dog, vii, 15, 18. —**po-taka**, m. the site of a habitation, L. —**poshaṇa**, n. maintenance of a household, *Kāthās.* ii, 55. —**prakarāṇa**, n., N. of a work. —**praveśa**, n. solemn entrance into a house. —**babhru**, m. the musk rat, L.; (cf. *geha-nakula*). —**balli**, m. a domestic oblation (offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals and certain deities; see *RTL.* p. 422), *Mn.* iii, 265; *Mārkp.* xxix; *devatā*, f. pl. certain deities to whom domestic oblations are offered, *ĀsvGr.* *Parīś.*; —*prīya*, m. 'fond of domestic oblations,' the crane *Ardea nivea*, L.; —*bhu*, m. 'enjoying domestic oblations,' a sparrow, L.; a crow, L.; the crane *Ardea nivea*, *Megh.* 24. —**bhaṅga**, m. 'driven from his house,' an exile, W.; destroying a house, breaking into a house, W.; family decay, failure or ruin (of a family, firm or association), W. —**bhañjana**, n. the breaking down or destroying a house, W.; causing the ruin of a family, W. —**bhadra**, n. an audience-hall, *Gal.* —**bhartṛ**, m. the master of a house, *VarBṛS.* liii, 58. —**bhitti**, f. a house-wall, L. —**bhūmi**, f. = *polaka*, L. —**bhedin**, mfn. prying into domestic affairs, causing family quarrels, W. —**bho-jin**, m. an inmate of the same house, *Rājat.* v, 402.

—**maṇi**, m. 'house-jewel,' a lamp, L. —**māṅkṣā**, f. (= *mac*) a bat, L. —**mārjanī**, f. 'cleaning the house,' a female servant of the house, *Bhp.* x, 83, 11. —**mukha**, m. = *upakurvāṇa*, *Gal.* —**mūḍha-dhī**, mfn. bewildered with domestic cares, W. —**mṛiga**, m. a dog, L. —**megha**, m. a multitude of houses, *R.* v, 10, 5. —**medha**, n. a domestic sacrifice, *MaitrS.* i, 10, 15; *SBr.* x; *Pāṇ.* iv, 2, 32; mfn. one who performs the domestic sacrifices or is the object of them (as the Maruts), *RV.* vii, 59, 10; *MaitrS.* i, 10, 1 & 15; *SāṅkhŚr.* iii; connected with domestic rites or a householder's duties, *Bhp.* ii f.; m. a householder's duties, *Āp.*; m. pl., N. of particular winds causing rain, *Tār.* i, 9, 5; *RV.* ii, 12, 12, *Sāy.* —**medhin**, mfn. one who performs the domestic sacrifices, religious man, *AV.*; *TS.* iii; *SBr.* xiii &c.; being the object of domestic rites (as the Maruts), *VS.* xvii, xxiv; *TS.* i; *TBr.* i; *SBr.* ii; *KātyŚr.*; m. the householder who performs the domestic rites, a married Brāhman who has a household, a Brāhman in the 2nd period of his life, *Mn.* iii f., vi; *MBh.* &c.; (*in*), f. the wife of a householder, *Bhp.* iv, 26, 13 ('natural intelligence,' Sch.); *dhī-tā*, f. the state of a householder, *Balar.* vi, 30; *dhī-vrata*, n. a rite observed by a householder along with his wife, *Gobh.* i, 4, 18. —**medhiya**, mfn. (*Pāṇ.* iv, 2, 32) relating to the *dhī* or domestic sacrifice, *RV.* vii, 56, 14; *TBr.* i; *SBr.* xii; *SāṅkhŚr.* xiv; *Bhp.*; n. a domestic sacrifice, *Lāty.* x, 12, 8. —**medhya**, mfn. (*Pāṇ.* iv, 2, 32) relating to the *dhī* or domestic sacrifice, *Kāth.* xxxvi, 9. —**moolikā**, f. = *māc*, *Gal.* —**yantra**, n. an apparatus to which on festive occasions the flags of a house are fastened, *Kum.* vi, 41. —**rakshā**, f. the guarding of a house, *Hit.* ii, 3, 1. —**randhra**, n. = *cehidra*, W. —**rājā**, m. the lord of the house (Agni), *AV.* xi, 1, 29. —**vat**, m. the possessor of a house, householder, *Pañcat.* ii; *Bhp.* x, 60, 59. —**varman**, m., N. of a prince, *Hcat.* iv, vi. —**vāṭikā**, *ṭi*, f. a garden or grove near a house, L. —**vāsa**, m. living in one's own house, office of a householder, *MBh.* xiii. —**vāsin**, mfn. living in one's own house, *MBh.* xiii, 94, 28, Sch. —**viccheda**, m. the extinction or destruction of a family, W. —**vitta**, m. = *pati*, L. —**vṛksha-vāṭikā**, f. N. of a literary work, *Sāh.* vi, 194 f. —**vyāpāra**, m. household affairs, domestic economy, *Pañcat.*; *Subh.* —**vrata**, mfn. devoted to home, *Bhp.* vii, 5, 30. —**ākṣya**, m. 'dwelling in the house,' a pigeon, *Npr.* —**śikhandin**, m. a peacock kept in a house, *Mfich.* v, 1; *Kāvyād.* ii, 105. —**śuka**, m. a parrot kept in a house, *Amar.*; a domestic poet, *Rājat.* v, 31. —**śuddhi**, f. ceremonies for the purification of a house, W. —**samrodha**, m. besetting a house (for recovering a debt). —**samveśaka**, m. a house-builder, *Mn.* iii, 163. —**samatha**, mfn. = *vāsin*, *MBh.* xiii, 94, 28. —**sāra**, property, *Mudr.* i, 113, 5. —**sārāsa**, m. the crane *Ardea sibirica*, *Kād.* —**stha**, mfn. lfc. living or staying in any one's house, *MBh.*; m. a householder, Brāhman in the 2nd period of his religious life (performing the duties of the master of a house and father of a family after having finished his studies and after investiture with the sacred thread; cf. *RTL.* pp. 138; 150; 362 & 386), *Gaut.*; *Āp.*; *Mn.*; *Bhp.* vii, &c.; (*ā*), f. a housewife, *Vet.* ii, 113; —*tā*, f. the office of a householder, *Mcar.* iv, 33; —*dharma*, m. a householder's duty, *Hit.*; *sthāśrama*, m. the order of a householder, *Mn.* iii, 2; *sthāpanishad*, f. religious knowledge of a householder, *MBh.* i, 3629. —**sthāna**, n. a royal tent, L. —**sthitī**, f. the state of a householder, *Kāthās.* lxxiii. —**sthūpa**, n. the pillar of a house, *Siddh.* stry. 22, Sch. —**svāminī**, f. a housewife, *Pañcat.* i, 10. —**han**, m (*ghni*) n., see *ghni*. —**Grīhāṅkṣa**, m. 'house-eye,' a loop-hole, round or oblong window, L.; (cf. *gavāksha*). —**Grīhāgata**, mfn. coming to a house, *Ragh.* iii, 11; m. a guest, L. —**Grīhācōra**, m. 'house-custom,' the duties of a householder or housewife towards a guest, *Kāthās.* lviii. —**Grīhājira**, n. a house-yard, *Pañcat.* ii, 6, 11, 8. —**Grīhādhipa**, m. 'house-lord,' a householder, L. —**Grīhānubaddha**, mfn. confined to the house, W. —**Grīhāpapa**, m. a bazaar, *Sūryapr.*, Sch. —**Grīhābhāṣin**, mfn. watching or taking care of the house, W.; m. a watchman, W. —**Grīhāmbu**, n. sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice-water, L. —**Grīhāmā**, n. id., L. —**Grīhāyānika**, m. a householder, W. —**Grīhāyanika**, m. id., L. —**Grīhāram-bha**, m. building a house, *MBh.* xii, 6649 (= *Bhp.* xi, 9, 15). —**Grīhārāma**, m. = *ha-vāṭikā*, L. —**Grīhārūḍha-cetas**, mfn. devoted to home, W. —**Grī-**

hārtha, m. household affairs, any household care, *Mn.* ii, 67. —**Grīhāṅkṣa**, m., *ṭi*, f. = *grīha-golaka*, L. —**Grīhāvagrahaṇi**, f. = *ha-taṭṭi*, *Hcat.* v, 94. —**Grīhāvagrahīṇi**, f. id., L. —**Grīhāvasthita**, mfn. dwelling or living in a house, W.; situated or abiding in any dwelling-place, W. —**Grīhāsāya**, v. l. for *śrāyā*. —**Grīhāsman**, m. = *ha-kacchapa*, L. —**Grīhāsrama**, m. the order of a householder or Grīha-stha (q.v.), *Mn.* vi, 1; *MBh.* i, xii; *Bhp.* v; —*vat*, m. the Brāhman as a householder. —**Grīhāsramin**, m. = *ma-vat*, x, 86, 14; *Mārkp.* xxix. —**Grīhāsāyā**, f. the betel tree, L. —**Grīhe-jāñin**, mfn. 'wise only inside a house,' inexperienced, stupid, *MBh.* xiii, 4576 (*ha-jñ*, ed. *Bomb.*). —**Grīhe-ruha**, mfn. growing in a house (a tree), 6070. —**Grīhe-vāsin**, mfn. living in a house, *TBr.* i. —**Grīheśa**, m. the regent of zodiacal sign. —**Grīheśvara**, m. = *hādhipa*, *VarBṛS.* liii; (*ī*), f. a housewife, *Bhp.* x, 60, 54. —**Grīhōtpāta**, m. any domestic nuisance (vermin &c.), W. —**Grīhōdyāna**, n. = *ha-vāṭikā*, *Kāthās.* lxxv, 120. —**Grīhōpakarāṇa**, o. any domestic utensil, x, 150.

Grīhāṇi, f. = *grīhāmbu*, L.

Grīhaya, Nom. *Ā*. *yate*, to grasp, *Dhātup.* xxxv, 45; (cf. *grībhāyat*).

Grīhayāya, m. a householder, *Uṇ.* iii, 96.

Grīhayān, disposed to grasp, *Pāṇ.* iii, 2, 158.

Grīhala, m., N. of a man, *Pravar.* v, 4.

Grīhāya, irr. ind. p. (*√grah*) grasping, *Hariv.* ii, 84, 57 (v. l. *grah*).

Grīhāya, Nom. *Ā*. *yate*, to become a house, *Kulārj.* ix, 59.

Grīhi, only gen. pl. *hīṇām*, see *hīn*; for *haye* (*Ved. inf.*), see *√grah*.

Grīhin, mfn. possessing a house, *TS.* v, 5, 2, 2; m. the master of a house, householder, *Grīha-stha*, *Mn.*; *Yājñ.*; *VarBṛS.*; *Bhp.* (gen. pl. *hīṇām* for *hīṇām*, x, 8, 4) &c.; (*īṇ*), f. the mistress of a house, wife (*RTL.* p. 397), *Śak.* iv, 18 f.; *Ragh.*; *Kum.*; *Pañcat.* &c.

Grīhi-*√bhū*, to become a house or habitation, *Śak.* vii, 20.

Grīhītā, mfn. (*√grah*, but see *grībhāya*) grasped, taken, seized, caught, held, laid hold of, *ChUp.*; *ĀsvGr.* &c.; received, accepted; received hospitably (as a guest), *Bhp.* iii, 5, 19; obtained, gained; 'taken on one's self,' see *mauna*; mentioned, *Pañcat.*; perceived, understood, *Śak.* (v. l.); *Mudr.*; received completely into one's mind (opposed to *adhita*, 'studied,' but not successfully), *Pāṇ.* ii, 3, 6, *Kāś.*; *Bhp.* i, 2, 12. —**khadga-carman**, mfn. grasping sword and shield, W. —**garbhā**, f. (a wife) who has conceived an embryo, pregnant, *Suśr.* iii, 3, 10 & 4, 21. —**cetas**, mfn. one whose mind or heart is captivated, *Bhp.* vi, 18, 38. —**dik-ka**, mfa. = *di*, *Śiś.* i, 64. —**diś**, mfn. running away, flying, escaped, L. —**deha**, mfn. incarnate, W. —**nāman**, mfn. one who has received a name, named, *Nal.* xii, 35; *su-g*, mfn. one who has received a good name, named according to the ordinances, *Mudr.* i, 113. —**pāpi**, mfn. grasped by the hand, *Ganar.* 91, Sch. —**prish-ṭha**, mfn. seized from behind, *R.* (ed. *Gorr.*) ii, 109, 56. —**mauna**, mfn. one who has taken upon himself the vow of silence, *Kāthās.* vii, 1; —*vrata*, mfn. id., *Bhp.* v, 5, 29. —**vasatavārika**, mfn. one who has taken up the waters called *vasatī-vāri*, *ĀpŚr.* xi, 20, 12, Sch. —**vidya**, mfn. one who has acquired knowledge, learned, W. —**vestana**, mfn. one who has received his wages, paid, *Yājñ.* ii, 292. —**sara-kārmuka**, mfn. handling arrows and bows, W. —**sarāvāpa**, mfn. taking a bow, W. —**sāra**, mfn. deprived of one's strength, *Bhp.* v, 14, 19. —**hrīdaya**, mfn. = *cetas*, W.; captivating the heart, 3, 2. —**Grīhītākṣara**, m (*ā*) n. one who has received into his mind the syllables or the sounds (of speech, gen.), *Ratnāv.* ii, 113 (in *Prākṛit*). —**Grīhītāmisha**, mfn. seizing prey, W. —**Grīhītārtha**, mfn. comprehending the sense or meaning, *Caṇ.* —**Grīhītāstra**, mfn. one who has taken up arms, W.

Grīhītavya, mfn. (for *grah*) to be seized or taken or accepted from (abl.), *MBh.* iv, 1481 f.; to be understood, meant, *Pāṇ.* i, 1, 20, Sch.

Grīhīti, f. 'seizing, taking' (the hand, 1. *kara*-), and 'levying' (taxes, 2. *kara*-), *Hcat.* iv, 23; perception, *Bādar.* iii, 3, 16; taking anything to mean or understanding by anything, 4, 23, Sch.

Grīhītin, mfn. one who has grasped &c. anything (loc.), cf. *ishīddi*.

Grīhītrī, mfn. (for *grah*) one who seizes, L.

Grīhītvā, ind. p. *√grah*, q.v.

-kaṇṭha, L. = **karṇa**, mfn. cow-eared (as men or demous), L.; m. 'cow-eared', Śiva, MBh. xii, 10351; a cow's ear, Kathās. vi, 57; the deer Antelope picta, R. ii, 103, 41; Car. i, 27; Suśr.; a mule, L.; a serpent, MBh. viii, 90, 42 (perhaps a kind of arrow); the span from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger, MBh. ii, 324; Hcat.; a place of pilgrimage on the Malabar coast (sacred to Śiva), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; Śiva as worshipped in Gokarṇa, Kathās. xxii, xc; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a Muni, Vāyup. i, 23, 161; of a king of Kāśmīr (who erected a statue of Śiva called after him Gokarṇēśvara), Rājāt. i, 348; (ā), f. a female serpent, MBh. viii, 90, 42; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, ix, 2643; (f), f. Sansevieria zeylanica, L.; **-liṅga**, o., N. of a Liṅga, Rasik. xi, 37; **-sihila**, mfn. 'swinging like a cow-eared', trimming between parties (as a witness), MBh. ii, 68, 75; **-rūṣa** & **-rūṣa-liṅga**, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.; **-rūṣa**, m., N. of a statue of Śiva (see before); N. of a holy man, Buddh. = **karman**, n. taking care of cows, Pañcat. iii, 14, 13. — **kāma** (gō-), mfo. desirous of cattle, RV. x, 108, 10; ŚBr. xi, xiv. — **kāmyā**, f. desire for cows, Mṛicch. iii, 13. — **kirāṭikā**, fī, f. the bird Turdus Salica, L. — **kila**, **-kila**, m. a plough, L.; a pestle, L. — **kuṇjara**, m. an excellent ox, Pān. ii, 1, 62, Kāś. — **kupika**, m. v.l. for **-kanyaka**, L. — **kula**, n. a herd of kine, MBh.; R. &c.; a cow-house or station, ib.; a village or tract on the Yamunā (residence of Nanda and of Kṛishṇa during his youth, BhP.; [RTL. p. 113] the inhabitants of that place), BhP. ii, 7, 31; N. of a certain sanctuary or holy place, Rājāt. v, 23; **-jit**, m., N. of an author of the 17th century; **-nātha**, m., N. of the author of the Pāda-vākya-ratnākara; of the author of the Rāsa-māhārāva; **-śtha**, m. pl., N. of a Vaishṇava sect; **-lāṣṭhaka**, n., N. of a poem; **-lāṣṭha**, m. 'lord of the Gokula', N. of Kṛishṇa, Gal.; **-lōdbhava**, f., N. of Durgā, L. — **kulika**, mfn. one who gives help (or gives no help, NBD.) to a cow in the mud, L.; squint-eyed, L.; (ās), m. pl., N. of a Buddha, sect. — **√i. kṛi**, to transform into a cow, Up. ii, 67, Sch. — **kṛita**, n. cow-dung, L. — **kāhira**, n. cow's milk, ŚBr. xiv; Suśr.; MBh. xii, 174, 32, Sch. — **kāhira**, m. = **kanṭha** or Tribulus lanuginosus, Suśr.; a cow's hoof, W.; v.l. for **-khura**, q. v.; **-dugdhā**, f., N. of a plant, L. — **kāhura**, m. the plant **-kshura**, Suśr.; VarBrS. lxxvi; a cow's hoof, W. — **kshodaka**, m. a kind of bird, Suśr. i, 46, 2, 14. — **kshvoda**, m. id., Gal. — **kha**, 'cow-aperture', a particular part of the body, g. **krodhādi** (not in Kāś. & Gaṇar., but mentioned by Śākat., Gaṇar. 43, Sch.); **-pingali**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 2, 1; cf. **gocchā**. — **khala**, m., N. of a teacher, VP. iii, 4, 22 (v.l. **lu**); (**lya**) BhP. xii, 6, 57. — **khala-lya**, see **lya**. — **khura**, m. = **kanṭha**; Tribulus lanuginosus, L.; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12937 (v.l. **-kshura**). — **khuri**, m. = **kanṭha**, L. — **gana**, m. pl. a multitude of rays of light, BhP. iv, 16, 14. — **gati** (gō-), f. the way or path of cows, AV. xx, 129, 13. — **gamana**, n. intercourse with a cow, Prāyaśc. — **grishṭi**, f. (= **grishṭi**) a young cow which has had only one calf, Pān. ii, 1, 65, Kāś. — **goshṭha**, n. a station for cattle, cow-stable, Pān. v, 2, 29, Vārtt. 3, Pat.; (cf. **gavāṇi** g., Mn. iv, 58). — **granthi**, m. dried cow-dung, L.; = **goshṭha**, L.; = **jihvā**, L. — **graha**, m. capture of cattle, booty, MBh. vi, 4458; **-tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, KapSāmh. — **grāsa**, m. = **ghāsa**, ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 14, 4; the ceremony of presenting a mouthful of grass to a cow when performing an expiatory rite, W.; the feeding like a cow, L. — **ghātā**, ni. a cow-killer, VS. xxx, 18. — **ghātaka**, m. id., L. — **ghātin**, m. id. — **ghāsa**, m. grass for a cow, W. — **ghṛita**, n. melted butter coming from a cow, KātyŚr. i, 8, 37, Sch.; 'Gṛhita of the sky or earth', rain, L. — **ghṇā**, mfn. noxious to kine, RV. i, 114, 10; m. = **ghāṭā**, Mn. xi, 109 & 116; Yājñ.; R.; BhP. vi; Hit.; one for whom a cow is killed, guest, Pān. iii, 4, 73. — **oan-dana**, n. (= **-tirtha**) a kind of sandal-wood, Suśr.; (ā), f. a sort of venomous leech, ib. — **capala**, f., N. of the daughter of Raudrāśva and Gṛhīṭāc, Hariv. 1662. — **cara**, m. pasture ground for cattle, ApŚr. i, 2, 4; (R. iv, 44, 80); range, field for action, abode, dwelling-place, district (esp. ifc. 'abiding in, relating to'; 'offering range or field or scope for action, within the range of, accessible, attainable, within the power'), KathUp. iii, 4; Mn. x, 39; MBh. &c.; the range of the organs of sense, object of sense, any-

thing perceptible by the senses, esp. the range of the eye (e.g. **locana-gocaram** √yā, to come within range of the eye, become visible, Pañcat.), MBh. vii, 5616; Suśr.; Vikr. iv, 9 &c.; the distance of the planets from the Lagna and from each other, VarBrS. civ, 2; Romakas.; mī(ā) n. being within the range of, attainable for (gen.), BhP. iii, 25, 28; perceptible (esp. to the eye), MBh. xiii, 71, 33 & 91, 24; having (or used in) the meaning of (loc.), L., Sch.; **-gala**, mfn. one who has come within the range of or in connection with (gen.), Bhartṛ.; **-tā**, f. the state of being liable to (in comp.), Sarvad. iv, 253; **-tva**, n. id., 42; **-prakarana**, N. of a work; **-phala**, N. of VarBrS. civ; **-pidā**, f. inauspicious position of stars within the ecliptic, VarBrS. xli, 13; **-rādhyāya**, m. = **ra-phala**; **-rāntara-gala**, mfn. being within the power of (gen.), Pañcat.; **-ri-kṛita**, mfn. within the range of observation, Sāh. iii, 288; overcome (by fatigue, **glānyā**), Hcar. v, 139. — **caraya**, Nom. P. **yati**, to be current, Yājñ. ii, 966. — **carika**, mfn. 'accessible to', a friend of (in comp.), Divyāv. — **carman**, n. an ox-hide, cow's hide, MBh. xiii, 1228; a particular measure of surface (a place large enough for the range of 100 cows, one bull, and their calves, Gṛhyās.; or a place ten times as large, Parāś. xii; a place 300 feet long by 10 broad, W.; or a place 30 Daṇḍas long by 1 Daṇḍa and 7 Hastas broad, Bṛhāsp. [MBh. xiii, 3121, Sch.]; it is also defined as an extent of land sufficient to support a man for a year, Vishṇ. v, 181 ff.; originally probably a piece of land large enough to be encompassed by straps of leather from a cow's hide, cf. ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 2), MBh. xiii, 3121; Hcat. i, 3, 864 ff.; ii, 1; Br-NārP. xxvii, 43. — **carya**, f. seeking food like a cow, BhP. xi, 18, 29. — **cāraṇa**, m. a cowherd, W. — **cāraṇa**, n. the tending of cows, x, 38, 8. — **cārin**, mfn. one who seeks his nourishment like a cow, seeking food with the mouth (said of certain Yatis, cf. **mṛiga-c**), MBh. xiii, 647; (cf. i, 3644). — **citi**, f. a particular way of piling up sacrificial bricks, ApŚr. xvii, 4. — **jara**, m. an old ox or bull, BhP. iii, 30, 14. — **jala**, n. cow's urine, L. — **ja-vāṇa**, v.l. for **gaja-v**, q. v. — **jā**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 67, Kāś.) produced by milk ('born amidst rays', Say.; 'born in the earth', Mahidh.), RV. iv, 40, 5 (KathUp. v, 2). — **jāgarika**, m. a kind of prickly nightshade, L.; n. happiness, fortune, L.; = **bha-kshya-kāraṇa** (preparer of food, baker?), L. — **jāta** (gō-), mfn. born in the starry sky (said of the gods; 'born in the middle region', Say.), RV. vi, 50, 11; vii, 35, 14 & x, 53, 5. — **jā-parāṇi**, f. the shrub Dugdhā-pheni, L. — **jāt**, mfn. conquering or gaining cattle, RV.; AV. — **jāhvā**, f., N. of a plant (Phlomis or Prenna esculenta, L.; Elephantopus scaber, L.; Coix barbata or a kind of Hieracium, L.), Car. i, 27, 86; Suśr. i, 46, 4, 51. — **jāhvika**, f. the uvula, Car. iv, 7; = **hva**, Suśr.; Mn. vi, 14, Sch. — **jira** (gō-), mī(ā) n. stimulated by milk added (Soma), RV. ix, 110, 3. — **jīva**, mfn. living on (trade with) cattle, Hcat. i, 7. — **dimba**, m. (= **dumba**) the watermelon, L. — **dumba**, m. = **dimba**, L.; (ā), f. = **dumbikā**, Car. i, 1, 76, Sch.; a colopintida, L. — **dumbikā**, f. Cucumis maderaspatanus, L. — **ta-ma** (gō-), m. (superl.) N. of a Rishi belonging to the family of Āngiras with the patr. Rāhū-gaṇa (author of RV. i, 74-93), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. i, xi, xiv; ShādyBr. &c.; (for **gautā**) N. of the chief disciple of Mahā-vīra; of a lawyer (cf. **gautamā**); of the founder of the Nyāya phil.; 'the largest ox' and 'N. of the founder of Nyāya phil.', Naish. xvii, 75; N. of a son of Kārṇika, Buddh.; ? MBh. xiii, 4490 (cf. **-dama**); m. pl. (Pān. ii, 4, 65) the descendants of the Rishi Gotama, RV.; ĀśvŚr. xii, 10; Lāty.; n. a kind of poison, Gal.; (f), f. v.l. for **gaul** in g. **gaurādi**; **-gaura**, m. = **gaura-gotama**, the white Gotama, Gaṇar. 89, Sch.; **-pricchā**, f. 'questions of (Mahā-vīra's pupil) Gotama (put forth in a discussion with Pārśva's pupil Keśin)', N. of a Jain work; **-stoma**, m., N. of an Ekāha sacrifice, ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (cf. ŚBr. xiii, 5, 1, 1); **-mānava**, m. Mahā-vīra's pupil Gotama; **-mānava**, m. N. of Śākya-muni, L.; **-mī-putra**, m. 'son of Gotami', N. of a king (50 B. C. or A. D.), Inscr.; Vāyup.; MatsyaP.; **-mēvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **tara**, m. (compar.) a better cow, Pān. v, 3, 55, Pat.; (ā), f. a better cow, ib. — **taraṇi**, a kind of flower, Buddh. L. — **tarpana**, n. anything arranged for the pleasure of cows, AV. Parāś. ix, 7. — **tallaja**, m. an excellent cow, Pān. ii, 1, 66, Sch. — **tā**, f. 'cowship', (in dialect) a cow, Pat. Intro.

35; 97; & on Vārtt. 6. — **tirtha**, n., N. of a Tirtha, Suśr. vi, 31, 6; (**gavām**) BhP. iii, 1, 22. — **tir-thaka**, m. with **ccheda**, an oblique cut applied to fistula of the rectum, Suśr. iv, 8, 11. — **tulya**, m. 'resembling an ox', the Gayal, Gal. — **trā**, n. (√ **trai**) protection or shelter for cows, cow-pen, cow-shed, stable for cattle, stable (in general), hurdle, enclosure, RV. (once m., viii, 50, 10); 'family enclosed by the hurdle', family, race, lineage, kin, ChUp.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kaus. &c. (a polysyllabic fem. in *i* shortens this vowel before *gotra* in comp. [e.g. **brāhmaṇi-gotrā**, 'a Brāhman woman only by descent or name', Kāś.], Pān. vi, 3, 43 ff.); the family name, ĀśvGr.; MBh. xiii, 548; VarBrS.; name (in general), Sak. vi, 5; Ragh. &c.; (in Gr.) the grandson and his descendants if no older offspring of the same ancestor than this grandson lives (if the son lives the grandson is called **yuvān**), Pān. ii, 4, 63; iv, 1, 89 ff. & 162 ff.; 2, 111 & 3, 80 & 126; an affix used for forming a patr., L.; a tribe, subdivision (in the Brāhman caste 49 Gotras are reckoned and supposed to be sprung from and named after celebrated teachers, as Śāṅḍilya, Kātyāyana, Gautama, Bharad-vāja, &c.), W.; a genus, class, species, W.; a multitude, L.; increase, L.; possession, L.; a forest, L.; a field, L.; an umbrella or parasol, L.; knowledge of probabilities, L.; (am), ind. after a verb denoting repetition and implying a blame, Pān. viii, 1, 27 & 57; (ena), instr. ind. with regard to one's family name, g. **prākṛity-ādi**; (as), m. a mountain (a meaning probably derived fr. **-bhūḍ**), BhP. ii, iii, vi; a cloud (cf. **-bhūḍ**), Naigh. i, 10; a road, L.; (ā), f. a herd of kine, Pān. iv, 2, 51; the earth, L. (cf. **gotrāṇi**); **-karti**, m. the founder of a family, MBh. xiii, 248; **-kārīn**, mfn. founding a family, Pravar.; **-kīlā**, f. (= **acala-k**) the earth, L. — **-kshānti**, f., N. of a Kimpura virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i; **-ja**, mfn. born in the same family, relation (in law, nearly = 'Gentile' of Roman law, and applied to kindred of the same general family, who are connected by offerings of food and water; hence opposed to **bandhu** or cognate kindred not partaking in the offerings to common ancestors), Yājñ. ii, 135; BhP. iii, 7, 24; Kathās. vi, xxii, iic; **-devatā**, f. family deity, Sighās. iv; **-nāman**, n. the family name, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 6, 4; **-pata**, m. a genealogical table, pedigree, Lāty. i, 2, 24, Sch.; **-pravara-dīpa**, **-ra-nirṇaya**, m., **-ramāñjari**, f., N. of works; **-bhāj**, mfn. belonging to the family, Gaut. xxviii, 33; **-bhūḍ**, mfn. opening the cow-pens of the sky ('splitting the clouds or mountains', Say.; said of Indra and Bṛhāspati's vehicle), RV. ii, 23, 3; vi, 17, 2 & x, 103, 6; VS. xx, 38; m. 'splitting the mountains (with his thunderbolt, cf. **adri-bhūḍ**), Indra, Ragh.; Kum. ii, 52; 'Indra' and 'destroyer of families', Rājāt. i, 92; 'Indra' and 'destroyer of names', Śis. ix, 80; **-bhūmi**, f. 'family-range', one of the periods in a Śrāvaka's life, Buddh. L.; **-maya**, mfn. forming a family (with **kshātra**, 'a Kshatriya family'), Bālar. iii, 60; **-rik-tha**, n. du. the family name and the inheritance, Mn. ia, 142; **-rikthāṇja**, in comp. the family name and part of the inheritance, 165; **-vat**, mfn. belonging to a noble family, R. ii, 98, 24; **-vardhana**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. lxx; **-vriksa**, m., N. of a tree, Bhpt.; **-vratā**, n. a family rule, Bhartṛ. (Mudr. ii, 18; Subh.); **-sthitā**, f. 'id.', and 'standing like a mountain'; **-trāṅkhyā**, f. family name, patronymic, L.; **-trādi**, a Gaṇa of Pān. (viii, 1, 27); **-trānta**, m. 'destruction of families' and 'destruction of mountains', Rājāt. v, 377; (scil. **śabda**) 'ending with a Gotra affix', a patronymic, L.; **-trābhidhāyam**, ind. so as to name one's name, Bhartṛ. iii, 50; **-trāṇa**, m. 'earth-lord', a king; **-trācāra**, m. 'recitation of the family pedigree', N. of a ceremony, RTL. p. 407. — **-traka**, n. family, Yājñ. ii, 85. — **-trika**, mfn. relating to a family (with **karman**, 'the consciousness of family descent', one of the 4 pure Karmans), Jain. — **-trin**, mfn. belonging to the same family, relation, Vet. xv, 8; (**-tri**) **-tva**, n. relationship. — **-tva**, n. the being a cow, state of a cow, MaitrS.; TāpdyBr. xvi; MārKp.; RāmātUp.; Sarvad.; the nature of an ox, Kāvād. i, 6. — **-tva**, f. 'an ox-hide or cow's hide', (**-vaga**) **-ja**, mfn. made of leather, VarYogay. vi, 18. — **-da**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 3, Kāś.) giving cattle or cows, Mn. iv, 231; m. du. N. of a village, Pān. i, 2, 52, Kāś.; g. **varāṇḍi**; m. pl., N. of a tribe, Inscr.; (ā), f. the river commonly called **go-dāvari**, Kathāṇḍ. (cf. **anu-godam**). — **-dātṛa**, mfn. granting cattle (indra), RV. viii, 21, 16. — **-danta**, m. a cow's tooth, Suśr.;

yellow orpiment, L.; a white mineral substance (apparently an earthy salt), W.; mfn. having cow's teeth, Buddh. L.; armed, armed with a coat of mail, L.; m., N. of a man, g. *subhrādi*; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12937; -*maṇi*, m. a particular precious stone, Hariv. 15; -*dama*, mfn. (conquering, i. e.) attaining heaven and earth (Sch.), MBh. xiii, 4490 (ed. Bomb.); -*darī*, mfn. opening the stables of the sky (Indra, cf. *gotra-bhīd*; 'splitting the clouds or mountains,' Say.), RV. viii, 92, 11; -*dā*, mfn. presenting with cattle or kine, RV. 1; -*dāna*, n. gift of a cow, MBh. xiii, 3345; R. vii; PSarv. 2; -*dāna*, &c., see s. v. -*dāniya*, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Lalit. xii, 186; (cf. *apara-godāna*). -*dāya*, mfn. intending to present with cattle or cows, Pāṇ. iii, 7, 2, Kāś. -*dāraṇa*, n. 'opening the earth,' a plough, L.; a spade or hoe, L. -*dāvāri*, f. (= *dā*, s. v. 1. -*dā*) 'granting water or kine,' N. of a river in the Dekhan, MBh. iii; Hariv. 12826; R. iii, vi; Ragh. &c.; -*tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP.; -*māhātmya*, n. 'glory of the Godāvarī,' N. of a work; -*sāṃgama*, m., N. of a place. -*duḡdha*, n. = *kshīrā*, W.; (ā), f. the Canikā grass, L.; -*dā*, f. id., L. -*dūh*, m(nom. -*dhuk*)fn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 61) a milkman or milkmaid, cowherd, RV. i, 4, 1 & 164, 26; viii, 52, 4; AV. vii, 73, 6; Pāṇ. v, 1, 5, Kāś. -*duha*, mfn. id., L., Sch. -*doha*, m. (cf. *gām-doha-saṃnūjana*) the milking of cows, VarBrS. vii, 6; (am), ind. as long as the cows are being milked, Pāṇ. i, 4, 51, Pat. on Kār. 7. -*doḥaka*, m. = *dūh*, Kathās. lxi; (*ikā*), f. 'a milkman's sitting,' a particular kind of being seated, HVog. -*dohana*, n. = *ḥa*, Jain, Sch.; the time necessary for milking a cow, BhP. i, 19, 39; (f), f. a milk-pail, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 117, Kāś. -*drava*, m. = *jala*, L. -*dhana*, n. possession of cows, herd of cows, multitude of cattle (esp. considered as property), MBh. iv, xiii; Hariv. 3515; R. i; Kād. vi, 611; a station of cows, R. (G) ii, 32, 42; m. a broad-pointed arrow, Hariv. 8865 (v. l. *gādh*); N. of a son of Śvapahalka, LiṅgP. i, 69, 27 (Gandhamoca, VP.). -*dhara*, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. i, 95 f. -*dharmā*, m. 'rule of cattle,' i. e. open and unconcealed intercourse of the sexes, MBh. i, 4195. -*dhā*, see s. v. -*dhāyas* (gō-), mfn. supporting or fostering cows, RV. vi, 67, 7. -*dhī*, m. 'hair-receptacle, the forehead, L. -*dhuma*, for -*dhāma*, wheat, L. -*dhūma*, m. (√ *gudh*, Up.) 'earth-smoke,' wheat (generally pl.), VS.; TBr. i; ŚBr. v (sg.), xii, xiv; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; the orange tree, L.; N. of a medicinal plant, L.; (f), f. = *lomikā*, L.; -*cūrṇa*, n. wheat-flour, L.; -*ja*, n. a particular concrement in wheat, L.; -*samcayamāya*, mfn. consisting of a heap of wheat, Hcat.; -*sambhava*, n. sour gruel made from wheat-flour, sour paste, L. -*dhūmaka*, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. v, 4, 34. -*dhūli*, f. 'earth-dust,' i. e. 'a time at which mist seems to rise from the earth,' a period of the day (in the hot season) when the sun is half risen, (in the cold and dewy seasons) when the sun is full but mild, (and in the 3 other seasons) sunset, Dip. -*dhūlikā*, f. id., Romakas. -*dhenu*, f. a milk-cow, L.; (cf. *gaudhenika*). -*nanda*, m., N. of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2567; of a Mani; of 3 old kings of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. (cf. -*narda*); m. pl., see -*narda*; (ā), f., N. of a goddess, Hariv. 9534; (f), f. the female of Ardea sibirica (cf. -*narda*), L. -*narda*, m. 'bellowing like a bull,' Śiva, MBh. xii, 10430; the bird Ardea sibirica (cf. -*nandī*), Car. i, 27, 54; N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Hariv. (cf. -*nanda*); of an author, Kum. vii, 95, Sch.; of a mountain (v. l. *go-manta*), VarBrS. v, 68, Sch.; m. pl., N. of a people in the Dekhan (or in the east, Pāṇ. i, 1, 75, Kāś.), VarBrS. (v. l. -*nana*); n. Cyperus rotundus, L. -*nardīya*, m. 'belonging to the people called Gonardas (Pāṇ. i, 1, 75, Kāś.),' Patañjali (founder of the Yoga phil.), L.; N. of a grammarian (apparently identified with Pat. by Kaiy.), Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 21 & 29; iii, 1, 92; vii, 2, 101; of the author of a work on the treatment of a wife (perhaps the same with the grammarian), Vātsyāy. i, iv; Ragh. xix, 29 ff., Sch. -*naṇa*, m. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 118, Kāś.) 'cow-nosed,' a kind of large snake, Suśr. v, 4, 33; a kind of gem, L.; (ā), f. the projecting snout of a cow, Suśr. iv, 30, 12; (f), f. a kind of plant, 3 & 19; (cf. -*nāsa*). -*nāga*, m. an excellent ox, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 62, Kāś.; 'gōnīvara-tīrtha', n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. -*nāḍika* or *ḍika*, m., N. of a plant, L. -*nātha*, m. a bull, L.;

a cowherd, W. -*nāda*, m. 'bellowing like a bull,' the bird Anas Casarca, L. -*nāmā*, pl., N. of particular sacrificial formulas, MaitrS. iv, 2, 1 & 10. -*nāman*, n. a name for a cow, Lāty.; Gobh. -*nāmika*, mfn. 'called after the go-nāma formulas,' N. of MaitrS. iv, 2. -*nāya*, m. a cowherd, ChUp. vi, 8, 3. -*nāṣana*, m. 'cattle-destructor,' a wolf, Gal. -*nāsa*, mfn. cow-nosed, Buddh. L.; m. a kind of snake (cf. -*nasa*), L.; N. of a mountain, Viddh. i, 3; n. a kind of gem (*vaikrānta-maṇi*), L.; (ā), f. = *nasā*, MBh. ix, 2589. -*nish-kramaṇa*, n. 'the going out of cows on the pasture-ground,' PSarv.; -*tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, VarP. -*nishyanda*, m. = *jala*, L. -*nihāra*, m. cow-dung, Viśṇu. iil, 16. -*nri*, m. a bull, Gal. -*nyoghas* (gō-), mfn. streaming or flowing among milk ('having quantities of fluid streaming down, Say.), RV. ix, 97, 10. -*pā*, &c., see s. v. -*pati* (gō-), m. the lord of cowherds, leader, chief (a N. often applied to Indra), RV.; AV.; VS. i, 1; a bull, MBh. xii, 4877; R. iii, iv; VarBrS.; (hence) the medicinal plant Rishabha, L.; 'lord of rays,' the sun, MBh. i, ii, iii; Hariv.; BhP.; 'lord of stars,' the moon, Subh.; 'earth-lord,' a king, L.; 'the chief of herdsmen,' Kṛishṇa or Viśṇu, MBh. xiii, 7002 & 7012; Hariv. 4067; 'lord of waters,' Varuṇa, MBh. v, 3532 & 3801; Śiva, xiii, 1228; R. vii, 16, 23; Indra, L.; N. of a Deva-gandharva (cf. *go-pā*), MBh. i, 2550 & 4811; of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 492; Hariv. 9141; of a son of Śibi, MBh. xii, 1794; -*āpa*, m. 'Indra's bow,' the rainbow, W.; -*dhvaja*, m., N. of Śiva, R. vii, 87, 12. -*patha*, m. a way or ground for cows, Nyāyam., Sch.; N. of a Brāhmaṇa of the AV.; -*brāhmaṇa*, n. id. -*pada*, n. the mark or impression of a cow's hoof in the soil, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 145, Kāś.; (cf. *gōsh-pō*). -*paripās* (gō-), mfn. abundantly furnished with cattle or milk, RV. viii, 45, 24 & x, 62, 10. -*parvata*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. -*pāvana*, m., N. of a Rishi of Atri's family, RV. viii, 74, 11; KātyŚr. x, 2, 21; 'nādi', a Ganga of Pāṇ. (ii, 4, 67). -*paśu*, m. a sacrificial ox or cow, ŚāṅkhBr. xviii; Śāṅkh-Gr. ii, iii. -*pā*, m. (nom. ās, acc. ām, gu. ā or ai, pl. nom. ās, instr. ābhis) a herdsman, guardian, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr. iii; ChUp.; ŚvetUp.; (ās), f. a female guardian, AV. xii, 1, 57; TBr. iii; (cf. *go-pā* s. v., ā-, devā-, vāyū-, sāha-, śoma-, su-gopā); *gopā-jihva*, mfn. 'having (the tongue, i. e.) the voice of a cowherd,' RV. iii, 38, 9 [the NBD. proposes to read *gopā-jihmāsyā* instead of *gopā-jihvāsyā*]; *gopā-putra*, m. a bird belonging to the Prātudas, Car. i, 27, 55; *gopā-val*, mfn. furnished with guardians, RV. vii, 60, 8. -*pārēśvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. -*pālā*, m. (proparox., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 78) a cowherd, VS. xxx, 11; ŚBr. iv; Mn. iv, 253; Yājñ. &c. (īf. f. ā, R. ii, 67, 25); 'earth-protector,' a king (and 'cowherd'), Pañcat.; (= *-pati*) Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 15530; Śiva, L.; N. of a demon causing fever, Hariv. 9556; of a Nāga, Buddh.; of a minister of king Bimbisāra, ib.; of a king, ib.; of a general of king Kirti-varman, Prab. i, 4; of a scholar, Prātāpar., Sch.; = *pālaka*, q. v.; (f), f. = *la-karkatī*, L.; another plant (*go-rakshi*), L.; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2622; of a Cāṇḍālī, Buddh.; -*kaksha*, m., N. of a country, MBh. ii, 1077; vi, 364; m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, ib. (v. l. -*kaccha*); -*karkatī*, f. a kind of cucumber (*gopā-karkatīkā*, *gopālī*, *kshudra-cirbhīṭā*, *kshudra-phalā*, *kshudrēvārū*), L.; -*kālpa*, m., N. of a work; -*keli-candrīkā*, f., N. of a drama; -*keśava*, m., N. of a statue of Kṛishṇa (called after *-varman*), Rājāt. v, 243; -*giri*, m., N. of a mountain, Uttamac. 250; -*cakravartin*, m., N. of a scholiast; -*campū*, f., N. of a work; -*tāpanīyōpanishad* or -*tāpini*, f., N. of an Up.; -*tīrtha*, m., N. of a man; -*dāsa*, m., N. of the author of a work on elephants; of a copyist (1736 A. D.); -*deva*, m., N. of a poet, ŚāringP.; Bhojapr. 333 ff. (also 'la'); *dhāni-pū-lāsa*, n. g. *rājadanādūt*; -*pura*, n., N. of a town (called after *-varman*), Rājāt. v, 243; -*prasāda*, m., N. of a teacher of Rāma-candra; -*bhaṭṭa*, m., N. of a man; -*maṭha*, m., N. of a college (called after *-varman*), Rājāt. v, 243; -*miśra*, m., N. of a man; -*yogin*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Kathavallī-bhāṣya; -*rahasya*, n., N. of a work; -*varman*, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. v; -*sarasvatī*, f., N. of a pupil of Śiva-rāma and teacher of Govindānanda; -*sahasra-nāma-bhūṣaṇā*, f.

'decorated with the thousand names of Kṛishṇa,' N. of a work; -*sāhi*, m., N. of a prince, Inscr.; *īd-cārya*, m., N. of a teacher; *īdrcana-candrīkā*, f., N. of a work (in honour of Kṛishṇa); *īdrtara-tāpini*, f., N. of an Up. -*pālaka*, m. a cowherd, MBh. iii, 14854; Kathās. xviii; N. of Kṛishṇa, Kramadip.; of Śiva, L.; of a son of king Cāṇḍa-mahā-seua, Kathās. (°la, xvi, 103); (*ikā*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 48, Pat.) a cowherd's wife, MBh. i, 7980; a kind of worm or fly found on dung-heaps, L. -*pālī*, m., N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1228; of a man, Pravar. vi, 3. -*pālita*, m., N. of a lexicographer, Sch. on Up. iii, 22 and iv, 1. -*pā-vat*, see s. v. -*pā*. -*pitaka*, n. a kind of round basket, Divyāv. iv, 68. -*pitta*, n. ox-bile or the bile of cows (from which the yellow orpiment Go-rocanā, Rocanā or Rocant, is supposed to be prepared), Pañcat. i, 1, 81; orpiment, L. -*pīta*, m., N. of one of the 4 water-wagtails (regarded as birds of augury), VarBrS. vi, 3. -*pīthā*, m. (√ *i. pā*) a draught of milk, RV. i, 19, 1; ŚBr. iii. -*pīthā*, m. (√ *i. pā*) protection, RV. v, 65, 6; x, 35, 14 & 77, 7; AV.; TS. ii; TBr. i; BhP. i, iv, x; n. a place of pilgrimage, Up. ii, 9, Sch. -*pīthya*, n. granting protection, RV. x, 95, 11 ('protection of the earth,' Say.). -*puccha*, n. (g. *sarkarādi*) a cow's tail, Pāṇ. iv, v; VarBrS.; Śāh. vi, 11; a particular point of an arrow, ŚāringP.; m. (= *-lāṅgūla*) a sort of monkey, MBh. iii; R. i, iv; BhP. iii, viii; a sort of necklace (of 2 [or of 4 or of 34, W.] strings), L.; a kind of drum, L.; *°chākrīti*, m. 'resembling a cow's tail,' id., Gal. -*puccha*, mfn. having a tail like that of a cow, Kām. vii, 11, Sch. -*puṭā*, f. large cardamoms, L. -*puṭika*, m. a temple consecrated to Śiva's bull, L. -*putra*, m. a young bull, MBh. xiii, 5733; a kind of gallinule (cf. *go-pā-p*), Gal.; 'son of the sun,' Karmā, viii, 4668. -*pura*, o. a town-gate, MBh.; R.; BhP.; (īf. f. ā, MBh. iii; R. v); a gate, VarBrS. lxxxix, 19; the ornamented gateway of a temple, W.; (= *-narda*) Cyperus rotundus, Bhpr. v, 2, 123; m. N. of a physician, Suśr. i, 1, 1; Tōdar.; (ā), f. = *putā*, Gal. -*pu-raka*, m. the resin of Boswellia thurifera, L. (*°raga*, Gal.). -*purīsha*, n. cow-dung, L. -*puro-ga-va* (gō-), mfn. having a cow as a leader, AV. viii, 7, 12. -*potalikā*, f. a cow, Pat. Introd. 35; 97; & on Vārtt. 6. -*poshā*, m. increase of cowherds, AV. xiii, 1, 12. -*prakāṇḍa*, n. an excellent cow, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 66, Kāś. -*pracāra*, m. pasture for cattle, Yājñ. ii, 166. -*pratāra*, m. 'ox-ford,' N. of a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū, MBh. iii, 8048 ff.; R. vii, 110, 23; Ragh. xv, 101; 'leading cattle across the water,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10430. -*pradāna*, n. = 1. -*dāna*, Pañcat. i, 11, 2 (Hit.). -*pradānika*, mfn. relating to the gift of cows (as an Adhyāya, like MBh. xiii, ch. 79 ff.). -*prapa-dāniya*, n., Pāṇ. v, 1, 111, Vārtt. 1, Pat. -*praveśa-samāya*, m. the time when the cows come home, evening twilight, VarBrS. xxiv, 35. -*prē-kshaka*, N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgP. i, 1, 3. -*prēraka*, m. 'cow-inciter,' the bird Bhūṅga-rāja, Gal. -*pha-ṇā*, f. a bandage hollowed out to fit the chin or nose &c., Suśr. -*phanikā*, f. id., i, 25, 20. -*ba-ka*, m. the bird Ardea Govina, W. -*bandhu* (gō-), mfn. (= *-mātri*) having a cow as a relative (the Maruts), RV. viii, 20, 8. -*balā*, m., N. of a man, TBr. iii, 11, 9, 3. -*balivārda-nyāyena*, instr. ind. after the manner of 'a bull of cattle,' an expression to denote when a pleonasm is allowed, Nāg. on Pat. Introd.; Mn. vii, 28, Sch. -*ballava*, m. a cowherd, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 66, Kāś. -*brāhmaṇa*, n. sg. a cow and (or) a Brāhmaṇ, Mn. v, 95 & xi, 80; MBh. xiii; Hariv. 3157 f.; -*manuṣya*, m. pl. cows, Brāhmaṇs, and men, W. -*bhaṭṭa*, m., N. of a poet, ŚāringP. -*bhaṇḍira*, m. a kind of aquatic bird, L. -*bhartṛi*, m. a bull, Gal. -*bhāḍi*, mfn. used for the benefit of cows, RV. x, 97, 5. -*bhānu*, m., N. of a son of Vahni, Hariv. 1830; VP. -*bhūj*, m. 'enjoying the earth,'aking, Rājāt. v, 6. -*bhṛti*, m. (g. *sam-kalādi*) 'earth-supporter,' a mountain, W.; a king, Rājāt. vii, 1072. -*makshikā*, f. a gad-fly (*daṇṭā*), L. -*magha* (gō-), mfn. granting cattle or cows, RV. vi, 35, 3 & 4; vii, 71, 1. -*macarcikā*, f. = *-pra-kāṇḍa*, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 66, Kāś. -*manimda*, m. a cowherd, vi, 2, 66, Kāś. -*maṇḍala*, n. a herd of cows, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 3, 62, Vārtt. 5 & iii, 1, 5, Vārtt. 1; 'earth-orb,' the globe, W. -*mat* (gō-), mfn. possessing or containing cattle or cows or herds, rich in cattle, consisting of cattle, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh.

ii, v; containing or mixed with milk, RV.; n. possession of cattle, RV.; PātGr. iii, 4, 4; (*gō-mati*), f. a place abounding in herds of cattle, RV. iv, 21, 4 & v, 61, 19; N. of a village in the north, g. *pa-lady-ādi*, (*gō-mati*), f., N. of a river falling into the Indus, RV. viii, 24, 30 & x, 75, 10; another river falling into the Ganges, MBh. iii, iv (metrically *ti*, 513), vi, xii, xiii; Hariv.; R. &c.; (with or without *ridyā*) N. of a Vedic hymn or formula to be repeated during expiation for killing a cow, MBh. xiii; Hcat. i, 7; N. of Dākṣhāyāni in the Go-manta mountain, MatsyaP. xiii, 28. — *matā*, Nom. *tati*, to behave like a cattle-owner, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 14, Siddh. — *matallikā*, f. (ii, 1, 66, Kāś.), an excellent cow, Śiś. xii, 41. — *mati*, for *ti*, see s.v. *mat*. — *matī*, f. of *mat*, q.v.; — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP.; — *putra*, m., N. of a prince, VP. iv, 24, 13; — *sāra*, N. of a work. — *matya*, Nom. P. *tyati* = *gōmantam icchati*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 70, Pat. & Kāś.; vi, 4, 14, Siddh.: *Ā. tyate*, to behave like a cattle-owner, Pāṇ. i, 4, 2, Vārt. 25, Pat. — *matsya*, m. a kind of fish living in rivers, Suśr. i, 46, 2, 57. — *matha*, g. *kumuddā*. — *madhya-madhya*, mfn. slender in the waist, W. — *manta*, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 618; vi, 449 (v.l. *nda*); Hariv.; VarBrS. &c.; an owner of cattle, W.; a herd of cattle, W.; a multitude of cattle-owners, W.; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 351 (v.l. *goghna*). — *manda*, see *manta*. — *ma*, mfn. consisting of cattle, RV. x, 62, 2; defiled with cow-dung, R. ii, v; n. often pl., rarely m. (g. *ardharaddi*) cow-dung, ŚBr. xii; ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; Gobh.; Mn. &c.; dung, VarBrS. iv, 30; — *kārshī*, f. a piece of dried cow-dung, Divyāv.; — *ecchattrā*, n., — *ecchattrikā*, f. a fungus, L.; — *pāyāsi-nyāya-vat*, ind. 'in the manner of cow-dung and of milky food', i.e. very different in nature though having the same origin, Sarvad. ii, 169; — *priya*, m. 'fond of cow-dung', Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.; — *maya*, m(f) n. made of cow-dung, Kād.; — *yāmbhas*, n. water with cow-dung, Prabh. ii, 10; — *yōthā*, f. 'originating in cow-dung', a gad-fly or a kind of beetle found in cow-dung, L.; — *yōdhava*, m. 'originating in cow-dung', Cathartocarpus fistula, L. — *2. -maya* (for the sake of euphony shortened for *yaya*), Nom. P. *yati*, to smear with (cow-dung), Dhātup. xxxv, 24. — *mayā*, Nom. *yate*, to resemble cow-dung (in taste), Hit. iii, 6, 33. — *mahisha-dā*, f. 'granting cattle and buffaloes', N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2646. — *mātri* (*gō*), mfn. having a cow for mother (the Maruts; cf. *prīni-mō* & *gō-bandhu*), RV. i, 85, 3; f. 'mother of cows', cow of plenty, W. — *māyu* (*gō*), mfn. making sounds like cattle (a frog), RV. vii, 103, 6 & 10; n. a kind of frog, Kauś. 93 & 96; a jackal, Shadv. Br. v, 8; Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a jackal, Pāñcat. i; the bile of a cow, W.; N. of a Gandharva or celestial musician, Hariv. 14157; — *bhāksha*, m. pl. 'jackal-eaters', N. of a people, VarBrS. xvi, 35. — *māyukēśvara*, N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 3. — *mītra*, m. for *mūl*, Brahmap. ii, 12 & 18, 16. — *mitthana*, n. s. g. a bull and a cow, ĀśvGr.; Gobh.; Mn. iii; m. du. id., ŚākhŚr. iii, 14, 17. — *min*, m. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 114; g. *avddi*) the owner of cattle or cows, Mn. ix, 50; Yājñ. ii, 161; MBh. xii; VarBrS.; a jackal, L.; a layman adhering to Buddha's faith, L.; — *nindya* & = *prastā*, L. — *mīna*, m. = *nat-sya*, L. — *mukha*, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 168) 'cow-faced', a crocodile, L.; a hole in a wall of a peculiar shape made by thieves, L.; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a son of Mātali, MBh. v, 3574; R. vii, 28, 10; of a king of Kausāmbī, Kathāru.; of a son of the treasurer of king Vatsa, Kathās. xxiii; of an attendant of the 1st Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; v.l. for *-khala*; m. (n., L.) a kind of musical instrument (sort of horn or trumpet?), MBh. iv, vii, ix; Bhag. i, 13; R. (ifc. f. *ā*); BhP.; n. (= *mukhi*) a cloth-bag for containing a rosary, L.; a house built unevenly (viz. with angles or projections), L.; a particular method of sitting, Haṭhpr.; plastering, smearing with (in comp.), Śiś. iii, 48 (pl.); (f), f. a cloth-bag for containing a rosary (the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside), W. (RTL. pp. 92 & 406); a chasm in the Himalāya mountains (through which the Ganges flows, erroneously conceived to be shaped like a cow's mouth), W.; N. of a river in Rāgha, W.; — *vyāghra*, m. 'cow-faced tiger', a wolf in sheep's clothing, W. — *mukhya*, f. a particular way of beating a drum. — *munda*, m. anything put up for measur-

ing or protecting a field, Vāsav. 494. — *mūḍha*, mfn. stupid as an ox, W. — *mūtra*, n. cow's urine, Kāth.; KātyŚr. xxv; Kauś.; Mn. &c.; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4; — *jāti*, f. a verse called *gō-mūtrikā*, q.v. — *mūtraka*, mfn. 'similar to the course of cow's urine', going alternately to the one and to the other side, zigzagging, MBh. ix, 3268; ? g. *sthūlādi*; (ikā), f. zigzag, Daś. xi, 51; an artificial verse to be read in zigzag, Kāvyaḍ. iii, 78 f.; Sarasv.; Śāh. x, 133; a form of calculation, W.; the reddish grass Tāmḍaḍu, L.; — *trikā-bandha*, m. = *tra-jāti*. — *mūtrina*, m. a kind of Termina-lia, L. — *mrigā*, m. (= 2. *gayadī*, q.v.) the Gayer, VS. xxiv; TS. ii; ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; — *kāka-caryā*, f. the manner of cows (when going), of deer (when standing), and of crows (when sitting), BhP. v, 5, 34; — *gēndra*, m. = *gd*, Gal. — *meda*, m. 'cow-fat', a gem brought from the Himalāya and the Indus (being of 4 sorts, white, pale yellow, red, and dark blue), RTL. p. 468; the tree *kakkola*, L.; a kind of fish, Gal.; N. of a mountain, VP. ii, 4, 7; of a Dvīpa, Romakas; MatsyaP. cxiii; — *samīmbha*, m. 'resembling the Gomeda', dolomite, L.; the plant Dugdha-pāshāṇa, L. — *medaka*, m. n., N. of a gem (= *da*), Hcat. i, 5 & 7; a kind of poison (? *kāko-la*, for *kakk*?), L.; = *patrakā* (smearing the body with unguents, W.), L.; the Dvīpa *da*, Gol. iii, 25; MatsyaP. cxiii. — *medha*, m. (cf. *gavām-m*) a cow-sacrifice, R. vii, 25, 8; VarP. xvi; N. of the attendant of the 22nd Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L. — *mbu*, n. = *jala*, Bhpr. vii, 57, 15. — *mbhas*, n. id., L. — *yajña*, m. sacrifice of cattle, Gobh.; PārGr.; a sacrifice in honour of cows, Hariv. 3851. — *yāna*, n. a carriage drawn by oxen or cows, cart (in general), Mn. xi, 175; Suśr. — *yukta*, mfn. drawn by oxen or cows, ĀśvGr.; Gobh. — *yuga*, n. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 3, Pat.) a yoke or pair of cattle, pair of animals (in general), MBh. xii, xiii; Pāñcat. — *yuta*, mfn. frequented by cattle, R. ii, 49, 10; n. = *gav-yūta* (q.v.), MBh. xiv, 1934. — *yūti*, f. (= *gav-y*) id., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 79, Vārt. — *ra-ksh*, mfn. tending or guarding cattle, Vop. iii, 151. — *ra-ksha*, mfn. id., W.; m. a cowherd, L.; a Gorkha or inhabitant of Nepāl, W.; Śiva, L.; N. of an author (= *ksha-nātha*); the orange tree, L.; the medicinal plant Rishabha, L.; n. = *kshā*, for *kshya*, q.v., Mn. x, 82; MBh. ii, iii, xiii; R. ii; (ā), f. tending or breeding cattle, business of a herdsman, MBh. i (ifc. f. ā), ii; Hariv. 363; (f), f. N. of several plants used for forming fences (*gandha-ba-hulā*, *gō-pālī*, *citralā*, *dirgha-dandī*, *pañca-par-nikā*, *sarpa-dandī*, *su-dandīkā*), L.; = *ksha-tumbī*, L.; = *ksha-dugdhā*, L.; — *karkaṭī*, f. the cucumber *cirbhīṭā*, Bhpr. v, 6, 36; — *kalpa*, m., N. of a work; — *jambū*, f. wheat, L.; = *ksha-taṇḍula*, L.; = *ghoṇḍā-phala* (the jujube fruit, W.), L.; — *taṇḍula*, n., lā, f. Uria lagopodioides, L.; — *tumbī*, f. a kind of cucumber (*kumbha-l*), L.; — *dāsa*, m., N. of a prince, Inscr.; — *dugdhā*, f. a small kind of shrub, L.; — *nātha*, m., N. of the author of *-ātaka*; — *pura*, n., N. of a town (the modern Gorakhpur), RTL. p. 158; — *-ātaka*, n., N. of a work; — *sahasra-nāman*, n. 'the thousand names of Śiva', N. of a work; — *kshāsana*, n. a particular method of sitting, Haṭhpr. — *ra-kshaka*, mfn. tending or keeping or breeding cattle (one of the Vṛttis of a Vaiśya, Vishn. ii, 13), Mn. viii, 102; MBh. xiii; m. a cowherd, Hit.; N. of a man, Tantr. — *ra-kshana*, n. tending cattle, W. — *ra-kshya*, n. = *kshā*, Āp.; Mn. x, 116; MBh.; Bhag.; — *kshyātta*, N. of a locality, Rasik. — *ra-kru*, m. a waterfowl, L.; a chanter, bard (*lagua*), L.; a baili-man, guarantee, L.; a naked man (*nagna* for *lagua*?), W. — *rajas*, n. a particle of dust on a cow-hair (named as a very small measure), Lalit. xii; 'sun-dust', an atom. — *ra-tha*, m. 'cow-cart', N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 797; Śiva, W. — *ra-thaka*, m. a carriage drawn by cattle, SaddhP. iii. — *ra-bhasa* (*gō*), mfn. strengthened with milk (Soma), RV. i, 121, 8. — *ra-mbha*, m., N. of a man, Pāñcat. i. — *ra-va*, m. saffron, L. — *ra-ma*, m. cow-milk, MBh.; R. i; Yājñ. i; Suśr.; VarBrS.; milk, Car. i, 27; buttermilk, L.; curdled milk, L.; — *ja*, n. buttermilk, L. — *rāja*, m. (= *patī*) a bull, L. — *rāṭikā*, *ti*, f. = *kirāṭ*, L. — *rāya*, m. 'playing with cows', Kṛishṇa, Pāñcat. iv, 8, 16. — *ru-ta*, n. 'as far as a cow's lowing may be heard', = *yuta*, Daś. x, 138. — *rudha*, see *dg*. — *rūpā*, mfn. cow-shaped, AV. ix, 7, 25; MBh. xiii, 737; n. the shape of a cow, Sighās. Intro. 42. — *rooa*, n. = *canā*, L. — *rocanā*, f. a bright yellow orpi-

ment prepared from the bile of cattle (employed in painting, dyeing, and in marking the Tilaka on the forehead; in med. used as a sedative, tonic, and anthelmintic remedy), MBh. xiii, 6149; Vikr. v, 19; Kum.; VarBrS. &c. — *lakshana*, n. 'marks of a cow', see *ganalakshani*. — *lāṭikā*, f. a kind of animal, VS. xxiv, 37; TS. v. — *lava*, m., N. of a teacher, Vāyup. (v.l. for *gūlava*). — *lavapa*, n. the quantity of salt given to a cow, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 4, Kāś. — *lāngula*, m. for *gūla* (q.v.) a kind of monkey, MBh. iii, 16272; R.; (f) f. the female of that monkey, R. i, 16, 21; — *parivartana*, m., N. of a mountain near Rāja-grīha, Buddh. (v.l. *goli-gula-p*). — *lāṅgūla*, m. (= *-pucha*) 'cow-tailed', a black kind of monkey, MBh. i, 1628; R. — *liha*, m. 'cow-licked', *Bignonia suaveolens*, Bhpr. v, 5, 67. — *liḍha*, m. id., ib. — *loka*, m. (n., Tantr.) 'cow-world', a part of heaven, or (in later mythol., RTL. 118 & 291) Kṛishṇa's heaven, MBh. xiii, 3195 (cf. 3347); Hariv. 3994 (cf. 3899); R. ii; Brahmap. v; — *varṇana*, n., N. of Brahmap. v, 4; of part of the Sada-siva-samhitā; of part of SkandaP. — *loman*, n. a cow's hair (from which Dūrva grass is said to spring), Pāṇ. i, 4, 30, Pat.; Pāñcat. i, 1, 81. — *lo-mikā*, f. *Hemionitis cordifolia*, L. — *lomī*, f. N. of a plant (white Dūrva grass, L.; *bhūta-keśa* or *oi*, L.; *vaca*, L.), Car. i, 4, 16, 3; Suśr. iv, vi; = *vara-yashā* ('an excellent woman' or 'a harlot'), L. — *vatsa*, m. 'a calf', in comp.; — *dvādāśi-vrata*, n. a kind of observance, BhavP.; — *tsādn*, m. 'calf-eater', a wolf, L.; — *tsāri*, m. 'calf-enemy', id., L. — *vatsaka*, m. a kind of bird, Vasantar. viii, 48. — *vatsala-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP. — *vadha*, m. the killing of a cow, Mn. xi, 60. — *vandanī*, f. the Priyamgu plant, L.; the plant Gandha-vallī, L. — *va-pus* (*gō*), mfn. shaggy like a cow, RV. x, 68, 9. — *vara*, m., N. of a village; n. cow-dung pulverized, Bhpr. (v.l. *gor-v*). — *vardhana*, m. a celebrated hill in Vṛindāvana near Mathurā (lifted up and supported by Kṛishṇa upon one finger for 7 days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛishṇa's divinity, cf. RTL. p. 113), Inscr.; MBh. ii, 1441; v, 4410; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; N. of a holy fig-tree in the country of the Bāhikas, MBh. viii, 2031; N. of the author of '*na-saptastī*' (of the 12th or 13th century A.D.), Git. i, 4; ŚārngP.; Sch. on Uj. &c.; N. of one of the 5 Śrūta-kevalins, Jain.; = *na-dhara*, Cāṇ.; — *dhara*, m. Govardhana-supporter, Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 10406; Rājat. iv, 198; — *māhātmya*, n. 'the glory of the Govardhana hill', N. of a part of VarP.; — *sapta-stī*, f. 700 stanzas in the Aṛya metre on chiefly erotic subjects by Govardhanācārya; — *ndārya*, *nānanda*, m. the renowned author Govardhana. — *vardhaniya*, mfn. composed by Govardhana. — *vaśā*, f. a barren cow, Kāt. — *vāṣṭa*, n. a hurdle for cattle, Hariv. 3397 & 3485; Kathās. xx (ifc. f. ā). — *vāla*, m(f) n. having hair like a cow, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 64, Kāś.; m. a cow's hair, Mn. viii, 250 (pl.); N. of the father of the astronomer Viśva-nātha. — *vālin*, mfn. 'cow-haired' (a kind of *gaja*), Buddh. L. — *1. -vāsa*, m. the abode of cows, cow-house, MBh. ii, 825. — *2. -vāsa*, m. pl. 'covered with ox-hides', N. of a people, viii, 3650. — *vāsana*, m. pl. id., ii, 1825; m. sg. (g. *kāyī-ādī*) N. of a king of the Śibis, i, vi f. — *vikartā*, m. a cow-slaughterer, MaitrS. ii; ŚBr. v, 3, 1, 10; KātyŚr. — *vikartī*, m. id., MBh. iv, 36. — *vi-tata*, for *-vinata*, i, 3121. — *vid*, mfn. acquiring or procuring cows or cattle, RV.; m., N. of Saha-deva (cf. MBh. iv, 19, 32), Gal. — *vinata* (*gō*), m. a form of the Aśva-medha sacrifice, ŚBr. xiii; (cf. *vi-tata*). — *vinda*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 138, Vārt. 2) '—*vid* (or fr. Prākṛit *gov'-indu* = *gōpēndra*?)', Kṛishṇa (or Vishnu), MBh.; Hariv.; Bhag.; BhP.; (cf. RTL. p. 405); Bṛhaspati (cf. *gotra-bhūta*), L.; = (Vishnu) N. of the 4th month, VarBrS. cv, 14; (fr. Prākṛit *gov'-inda* = *gōpēndra*) a chief herdsman, L.; N. of a prince; of several teachers and authors; of a mountain, MBh. vi, 460; — *kiṭṭa*, m. id., Kathās. xxv, 293; cviii; — *gira*, N. of a copyist (1770 A.D.); — *canda*, for *-candra*; — *candra*, m., N. of a prince; — *datta*, m., N. of a Brahman, vii, 42; — *dikshita*, m., N. of a man; — *deva*, m., N. of the father of Sundara-deva; — *dvādāśi*, f. the 12th day in the light half of month Phālguna; — *nātha*, m., N. of one of Śaṅkara's teachers; — *nāyaka*, m., N. of a sage, Sarvad. ix, 21; — *pāla*, m., N. of a prince; — *prakāśa*, m., N. of a work; — *bhagavat-pāddārya*, m., N. of a teacher, 9; 20; 35; — *bhaṭṭa*,

m., N. of an author; -*mānasollāsa*, m., N. of a work; -*rāja*, m., N. of a commentator on Mn. (mentioned by Kull. on ix, 125; 136 & 141); N. of a poet, ŚārngP.; -*rāma*, m., N. of a prince, Kṣhīṭ. v, 48; of a scholiast; -*rāja*, m., N. of a prince, Kṣhīṭ. vi, 1; -*vrindā-vana*, N. of a work; -*siṅha*, m., N. of a prince, Inscr.; N. of one of the ten chief Gurus of the Sikhs, RTL. pp. 164; 166 & 167; -*sūri*, m., N. of a commentator on the MBh. (father of Nīla-kanṭha); -*svāmin*, m., N. of a Brāhman, Kathās. xxv, 74; -*ndā-munda*, m., N. of a scholiast; -*ndārca-sudhā*, f., 'nectar of Kṛishṇa's praise', N. of a work; -*ndār-ṇava*, m., N. of a work; -*ndāstaka*, n., 'the 8 verses of Govinda', N. of a work. - *vindinī*, f., N. of a fragrant plant, Gal. - *vindū*, mfn., searching for milk, RV. ix, 96, 19. - *viśh*, f. cow-dung, L. - *viśhāna*, n. cow-horn, MBh. xii, 5303; Suśr. - *viśhānika*, m. (cf. *nukha*) a kind of musical instrument, trumpet, MBh. vi, ix. - *viśhāṇa*, f. = *viśh*, Bhpr. v, 26, 23. - *visarga*, m. (= *sarga*) 'time at which cows are let loose', day-break, R. vii, 111, 9; AV. Parī. - *vithī*, f. 'cow-path', that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms Bhadrā-padā, Revatī, and Āśvini (or according to others, Hasta, Citrā, and Svātī), lii, 19; VarBṛS. ix, 1 f. - *vīrya*, n. the value or price received for milk, Nār. - *vrinda*, n. a drove of cattle, L. - *vrindāraka*, m. an excellent ox, Pān. ii, 1, 62, Kās. - *vrisha*, m. (Pān. vi, 2, 144, Kās.) a bull, Mn. ix, 150; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; Śiva, MBh. xii, 10372 (cf. xiii, 914); -*dhruva*, m. id., xiii, 4002. - *vrishana*, m. the scrotum of a bull, Suśr. i, 13, 6. - *vrishabha*, m. a bull, MBh.; -*bhāṇa*, m., N. of Śiva, xiii, 6206. - *vesha*, mfn. having the appearance of a bull, iv, 588. - *vaidya*, m. a cow-doctor, W. - *vaidyaka*, n., N. of a medical work. Up. ii, 109, Sch. - *vyacchā*, mfn. one who torments a cow, VS. xxx, 18; Kāth. xv, 4. - *vyāghra*, n. sg. a cow and a tiger, Pān. ii, 4, 9, Sch. (not in Kās.). - *vyādhi*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. vii. - *vraja*, m. a cow-pen, Mn. iv, xi; MBh. i; Hariv.; R. ii; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2568; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12937. - *vrata*, mfn. one who imitates a cow in frugality, MBh. v, 3560. - *vratin*, mfn. id., 3559; xiii, 3583; Ilcat. i, 7. - *śakata*, m. n. = *raṭhaka*, L. - *śakrit*, n. = *viśh*, Mn. ii, 182; Suśr.; -*krīd-rasa*, m. dung-water, Mn. xi, 92. - *śata*, n. a present of 100 cows sent to a Brāhman, W. - *śatin*, mfn. possessing 100 cows, MBh. xiii, 3742; (*gavām* 3, 4885). - *śaphā*, m. a cow's hoof, VS. xxiii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty. - *śarya* (gō-), m., N. of a man, RV. viii, 8, 20; 49, 10 & 50, 10. - *śāla*, n. a cow-stall, Pān. iv, 3, 35; n. (Pān. iv, 3, 35) 'born in a cow-stall' (cf. Bhaṅgavati xv), N. of a pupil and rival of Mahā-vīra who founded or became the head of the Ajivika sect, Buddh. (v. l. 10); Jain.; N. of a Gauda prince; (ā), f. a cow-stall, Kaus. - *śālī*, v. l. for *śā*, q. v. - *śāla*, m. pl. 'cow-stone', N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4. - *śirsha*, m. 'cow-headed', N. of a Nāga, Kāraṇḍ. i, 19; n. a kind of arrow, MBh. vii, 8097 (*śha* or *shan*); the head of a cow, W.; (also m., L.) a kind of sandal-wood (brass-coloured and very fragrant), R. iv, 41, 59; Buddh.; Jain.; camphor, Gal.; -*candana*, n. id., Kāraṇḍ. xii; Kād. iv, 663. - *śirshaka*, m. the shrub Droṇa-pushpi, L.; a kind of sandal-wood, Kād. (v. l.). - *śrīṅga*, n. a cow's horn, Kaus.; Kathās. lix; for *gauṣṇ*, q. v.; m. 'cow-horned', Acacia arabica, L.; N. of a mountain, MBh. ii, 1109; R. iv; Buddh.; -*vratin*, m. pl. N. of a Buddh. sect, Buddh. L. - *śe*, for *se*, see s. v. - *śrita* (gō-), mfn. mixed with milk (Soma), RV. i, 137, 1; viii, 21, 5. - *śruti*, m. N. of a man with the patr. Vaiyāghrapada, ChUp. v, 2, 3. - *śvā*, n. sg. (Pān. ii, 4, 11, Kās.) cattle and horses, ŚBr. xii; KātyŚr.; m. du. an ox or a cow and a horse, Pān. ii, 4, 11, Kās. - *śhaka*, m. (fr. *shān*), N. of a Buddh. author. - *śhakhi* (gō-), ā, m. 'having cattle as friends (*sakhi*)', possessing cattle, RV. viii, 14, 1; (cf. *sakhi*). - *śhaḍ-gava*, n. 3 pairs of cattle, Vop. vii, 76. - *śhāpi*, mfn. acquiring or procuring cattle, RV. vi, 53, 10; (cf. *śdūt*). - *śhā-tama*, see *śhān*. - *śhād*, mfn. sitting among cattle, MaitrS. i, 1, 2; Kāth. i, xxxi; (*gho-shād*, TS. i, 1, 2, 1); -*ādī*, a Gaud of Pān. (v, 2, 62; Gaṇar. 435 f.). - *śhada*, for *śhaḍ*, ib., Kās. - *śhada*, mfn. containing the word *gō-shād* (an Adhyāya or Anuvāka), g. *goshad-ādi*. - *śhān*, mfn. (√*san*) = *śhāpi*, RV. iv, 32, 22; -*(śhā)-tama*, mfn. (superl.), vi, 33, 5. - *śhā*, mfn. (√*sā* = *san*, Kās. on Pān. iii, 2,

67 & viii, 3, 108) = *śhāpi*, RV. ix, 2, 10; 16, 2; 61, 20; x, 95, 3. - *śhāti* (gō-), f. acquiring or fighting for the sake of cattle, viii, 84, 7; x, 38, 1. - *śhādī*, f. (√*śad*) 'settling on cows', a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 24; (*ghosh*) MaitrS.; (cf. *sāda*). - *śhūka*, m. (*sūka*), N. of the father or ancestor of Gaushūkti, TāṇḍyaBr. xix, Sch. - *śhūktin*, m. (*sūkt*), N. of the author of RV. viii, 14 f. - *śhedhā*, f. (√*śidh*) a kind of evil being, AV. i, 18, 4. - *śhta*, for 2. - *śthā*, q. v. - *śtoma* (gō-), m. (*stōma*, Pān. viii, 3, 105, Kās.) an Ekāha ceremony forming part of the Abhiplava which lasts 6 days (also called *gō*, q. v.), TS. vii; Lāty. x; (cf. AitBr. iv, 15 & *stoma*). - 1. - *śthā*, m. (n., L.; fr. *stha*, Pān. viii, 3, 97) an abode for cattle, cow-house, cow-pen, fold for cattle, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; stable or station of animals (in general, Pān. v, 2, 29, Vārtt. 3), MBh.; meeting-place, xii, 6547 (= 9953); with *āngirāsam*, N. of a Sāma, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; *apām* 6, a water-vessel, AV. xi, 1, 13; 'refuge (of men)', Śiva, MBh. xiv, 198; N. of an author, Buddh.; n. = *śthī*-*śrāddha*, Kull. on Mn. iii, 254; (ā), f. a place where cows are kept, Gaṇar. 56, Sch.; (ī), f. an assembly, meeting, society, association, family connections (esp. the dependent or junior branches), partnership, fellowship, MBh. (metrically *śthī*, v, 1536) &c.; conversation, discourse, dialogue, Pañcat. i; Kād.; a kind of dramatic entertainment in one act, Sāh. vi, 274; N. of a village, g. *palady-ādi* (Kās.; Gaṇar. 325); -*karman*, n. a rite relating to the cow-stable, Kaus. 19; -*kukkuṭa*, m. a kind of crow, Npr.; -*gocara*, m. id., ib.; -*cara*, m. a kind of hawk, Gal.; -*ja*, m. 'born in a cow-pen', N. of a Brāhman, PhitS.; -*pati*, m. a chief herdsman, L.; -*śva*, m. (fr. *śvān*) 'a dog in a cow-pen (which barks at every one)', one who stays at home and slanders his neighbours, malicious or censorious person, L.; -*śthāgāra*, m. n. a house in a cow-pen, L.; -*śthādhyaksha*, m. = *śthā-pati*, L.; -*śthāśhānti*, f., N. of a festive day (cf. *gopāsh*), -*śthā-kshvedin* &c., see s. v. - *śthā*, m. 2. - *śthāna*, Nom. ā. (fr. 1. *śthā*) 'śthāte, to assemble, collect, Dhātup. viii, 4. - *śthāna*, mfn. (*sth*) serving as an abode for cows, VS. i, 25. - *śthī*, see s. v. - *śthā*. - *śthika*, mfn. relating to an assemblage or society, Pañcat. i, 14. - *śthī*, f. of *śthīd*, q. v.; -*pati*, m. the chief person or president of an assembly, W.; -*bandha*, m. meeting for conversation, Kād. v, 825; -*yāna*, m. a society-carriage, Mṛicch. vi, 4; -*śālā*, f. a meeting-room; -*śrāddha*, n. a kind of Śrāddha ceremony, Kull. on Mn. iii, 254 (RTL. p. 305). - *śthīna*, v. l. for *gaushth*, q. v. - *śthī*, loc. of *śthīd*, q. v.; -*śhvēdin*, mfn. 'bellowing in a cow-pen', a boasting coward, gaṇas *pātre-samīddi* & *yuktā-roky-ādi*; -*paṭu*, mfn. 'clever in a cow-pen', a vain boaster, ib.; -*paṇḍita*, mfn. id., ib.; -*pragalbha*, mfn. 'courageous in a cow-pen', a boasting coward, ib.; -*vijitū*, mfn. 'victorious in a cow-pen', id., ib.; -*śaya*, mfn. sleeping in a cow-stable, Yājñ. iii, 263; -*śūra*, m. a hero in a cow-pen, boasting coward, gaṇas *pātre-samīddi* & *yuktā-roky-ādi*. - *śthīya* (gō-), mfn. being in a cow-stable, VS. xvi, 44. - 1. - *sa*, m. (√*so*) = *visarga*, L.; (ē), loc. ind. (v. l. *go-śē*) at day-break, L., Sch.; (in Prakṛit, Hāl.) - *sakhi* (gō-), mfn. (m. acc. *khāyam*) 'having milk as its friend', mixed with milk (Soma), RV. v, 37, 4; (cf. *śhakhi*). - *samkhyā*, m. (Pān. vi, 2, 66, Kās.) 'counting the cows', a cowherd, MBh. iv, 284 & 289. - *samkhyātri*, m. id., 67. - *saṅga*, for *sarga*, L. - *sātrā*, n. a particular sacrifice, TS. vii, 5, 1, 1. - *sādiksha*, m. = *tulya*, L. - *sāni*, mfn. (Kās. on Pān. iii, 2, 27 & viii, 3, 108) = *śhāpi*, AV. iii, 20, 10; VS. viii, 12 (TS.); (im), g. *savandū*, 2. - *samādāya*, mfn. presenting with a cow, Pān. iii, 2, 3. - *samādhi*, N. of a locality, Rasik. xi, 17. - *sambhava*, mfn. produced from or by a cow, L.; (ā), f. = (*lomi*) white Dūrvāgrass, L. - *sarga*, m. = *visarga*, Suśr. - *sarpa*, m. Lacerta Godica (*godhikā*), W. - *savā*, m., N. of an Ekāha ceremony, TBr. ii; Lāty.; KātyŚr. &c.; a cow-sacrifice, W. - *sahasra*, n. a thousand kine, W.; mfn. possessing a thousand kine, MBh. xiii, 102, 43; (ī), f., N. of two festive days (the 15th day in the dark half of month Kārtika and of month Jyāishtha). - *sāda*, 0, Pān. vi, 2, 41; (cf. *śhādī*). - *sārathi*, ib. - *sāvitrī*, f., N. of a hymn (cf. *gāyatrī*), Ilcat. i, 5. - *sūtra*, m. N. of a hymn, ĀsvMantraS. - *sūtrikā*, f. a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each or cow, W. - *sevā*, f. attendance on a cow, W. - *sta-*

na, m. a cow's dug, MBh. iii, 32, 4; a cluster of blossoms, nosegay, W.; a pearl necklace consisting of 4 (or of 34, W.) strings, L.; a kind of fort; (ī), f. a kind of red grape, Bhpr. v, 6, 108; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2621; -*nāḍkāra*, mfn. shaped like a cow's dug, Suśr. ii, vi; Bhpr. v; -*nī-sava*, m. a kind of wine, Npr. - *stoma*, m. (Pān. viii, 3, 105, Kās.) = *śtoma*, ĀsvŚr. ix, 5, 2. - *sthāna*, n. a station for cattle, cow-pen, Hariv. 3397; (cf. *śthāna*). - *sthāna*, n. id., L. - *sphurana*, n. a twitching of any particular part of the hide of a cow (as on being touched &c.), W. - *svāmin*, m. the master or possessor of a cow or of cows, KātyŚr.; Mn. viii, 231; VarBṛS.; a religious mendicant (commonly *gosāin*, cf. RTL. pp. 87; 135; 142; also affixed as a honorary title to proper names, e.g. *Vopadeva-g*), 'lord of cows', Kṛishṇa, W.; -*nī-sthāna*, n., N. of a mountain peak in the middle of the Himālaya, W. - *hatyā*, f. = *vadha*, Mn. xi, 116. - *hān*, mfn. killing cattle, RV. vii, 56, 17. - *hantri*, m. a cow-killer, Gaut. xxi, 11. - *hara*, m. stealing of cows, VarBṛS. lxxxix, 6 (v. l. *graha*). - *harapa*, n. id., 5; Pañcat. i, 8, 36; N. of MBh. iv, ch. 25-69. - *haritaki*, f. *Ægle Marmelos*, L. - *hirsā*, f. hurting a cow, W. - *hita*, m. 'proper for cattle', = *haritaki*, L.; Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L. - *hiranya*, n. sg. cattle and gold, MBh. ii, 1833.

Gokā, f. (a dimin. of *gō*) a small cow, Pān. vii, 4, 13, Kās. - **mukha**, m. 'cow-faced', N. of a mountain, BHP. v, 19, 16.

Gor (for *gos*, gen. sg. of *gō*). - **vara**, see *go-v*. **Gosh** (id.) = **pada** (*gosh*-), mfn. (Pān. vi, 1, 145) 'showing marks of cow's hoofs', frequented by kine, Kās.; n. 'mark of a cow's foot in the soil', water filling up such a mark, any small puddle, Suparn.; MBh. i, vii, ix; R. vi; BhP. x; -*tritiya-vrata*, n. a kind of religious observance, BhavP.; -*trivāra-vrata*, n. id., ib.; -*pūram* or *-pram*, ind. so as to fill only the impression of a cow's hoof, Kās. on Pān. iii, 4, 32 & vi, 1, 145; Bhaṭṭ. xiv, 20; -*mātra*, mfn. as large as the impression of a cow's hoof, Pān. vi, 1, 145, Kās.; (cf. *go-pada*).

Goshu (loc. pl. of *gō*). - **cara**, mfn. walking among cattle, Pān. vi, 3, 1, Vārtt. 5. - **yūdh**, mfn. fighting for the sake of cattle (or booty), RV. i, 112, 22; vi, 6, 5; x, 30, 10.

गोम्रत goghnata, q. v.

गोळा gocchā, f. the furrow of the upper lip, VarBṛS. lviii, 9; (cf. *go-kha*, p. 364, col. 1.)

गोळाल gocchāla, m. the plant Kulāhala (or *alambusha*; 'the palm of the hand with the fingers extended', W.), L.

गोजि goji, for *gōjī*, q. v. - **kāya**, m. for *gānjī-k*, Gal.

Gojika, m. for *gauñjī*, q. v., Gal.; (ā), f. = *go-jikva*, Bhpr. v, 3, 297.

Gojī, f., N. of a plant with sharp leaves, Suśr. i, 8, 11; iv, 9 & 18 f.; v, 7, 1; vi, 24, 26.

गोड goda, m. (= *gonḍa*) a fleshy navel, L. **Godaka-grāma**, m., N. of a village, Bharat. v. **Goḍu**, v. l. for *ḍa*, W.

गोगा goga, m. (fr. Pāli & Prakṛit) an ox, SaddhP. iii; Hemac.; (ā), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 42) a kind of grass, Gaṇar. 54; (ī), f. (in Prakṛit) a cow, Pat. Intro. 35; 97; & on Vārtt. 6; a sack, Pān. iv, 1, 42; Suśr.; Das.; Śis. xii, 10; ŚārngP.; a measure of 4 Droṇas, ŚārngS. i, 29; (sic. after numerals *mu*) Pān. i, 2, 50, Kās.; torn or ragged clothes, L.; (cf. *gaunika*). **Gonāsman**, m. a kind of gem, L.

Gonikā, f. (in Pāli *gonaka*) a kind of woollen cloth, SaddhP. iii. - **putra**, nt., N. of the author of a work on the relations towards the wives of others, Vātsyāy. i, 5, 5 & 35; v, 1, 8; 4, 26 & 33; 6, 48.

Gonī, f. of *ṇa*, q. v. - **tari**, f. a small sack, Pān. v, 3, 90. - **patha**, N. of a man, Pravar. iii, 1.

गोयड gonḍa, m. a fleshy navel, L.; a person with a fleshy or prominent navel, L.; a man of a low tribe, mountaineer, esp. inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Kṛishṇa. - **kiri**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī; (cf. *gaunḍa-k*). - **vana**, n. 'Gonḍa forest', N. of a country. - **vāra**, id. **Gonḍā-kri**, f. = *ḍa-kiri*.

गोतम gō-tama, &c. See *gō*, p. 364, col. 2. **Go-tra**, *gotrika*, *gotrin*, &c. See *ib.*, col. 3.

गोद 2. *goda*, m. n. the brain, L.

गोदान 2. *godāna*, n. (*dāna*, fr. √do? 'place where the hair (go) is cut', Ragh. iii, 33, Sch.) the side-hair, ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr.; PārGr.; = *maṅgala*, ĀsvGr.; Kaus.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Gobh.; Gaut.; R. = *maṅgala*, n. a ceremony performed with the side-hair of a youth of 16 or 18 years (when he has attained puberty and shortly before marriage), R. (G) i, 73, 22. = *vidhi*, m. id., Ragh. iii, 33.

गोदनीय *godāniya*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365, col. 1.

गो-द्वारि, *go-dvāri*, &c. See ib.

गोष *godha*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 9, 42 (*godha*, C).

गोपन *go-dhana*, *-dhara*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365.

गोषा *godhā*, f. (g. *bhidādi*) a sinew (cf. *gō*), RV. x, 28, 10 & 11; AV. iv, 3, 6; a chord, RV. viii, 69, 9; a leathern fence wound round the left arm to prevent injury from a bow-string, MBh. iii, iv, vii; R. i, ii; an Iguana (either the Gosamp or the alligator, commonly *gosāpa*), VS. xxiv, 35; Bṛh.; Mn. &c.; = *vatī*, Gal.; N. of the author of a Sīman. = *padikā*, f. Cissus pedata, L. = *padī*, f. (g. *kumbhāpady-ādi*) id., L. = *vatī*, f. the plant *Iravati*, L. = *vinākā*, f. a kind of stringed instrument, KātyŚr. xiii, 3, 17. = *āṇa* (*dhāṣ*), m. 'Iguana-eater', N. of a man, v.l. for *go-vāsana*.

= *sāman*, n. the Sāman of Godhā, ArshBr. = *skandha*, m. Vachellia farnesiana (*viṭ-khadira*), L.

गोदह्या, Nom. P. *yati*, to move curvally like an Iguana, g. *kanḍv-ādi* (Gaṇar. 439).

गोदहरा, m. = *gauhā*, Kād. v, 1042 (v.l.)

2. *Godhi*, m. id., L.

गोदहिक, f. a kind of lizard or alligator (Lacerta Godica), Kād. v, 1042 (v.l. *golikā*). *Godhikāt-maja*, n. a kind of lizard, L.

गोदहिनी, f. a variety of Solanum, L.

गोदहराक, m. = *gauhā*, Suśr. v, 8, 36.

गोधुस *go-dhūma*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365, col. 1.

गोधेर *godhera*, m. (= *guh*°) a guardian, L.

गोधेरक *godheraka*. See *godhā*.

गोनन्द *go-nanda*, *-narda*, &c. See *gō*, p. 365.

गोष *go-pā*, m. (= *pā* s.v. *gō*) a cowherd, herdsman, milkman (considered as a man of mixed caste, Parāś.), Mn. viii; MBh. (ifc. f. *ā*, i, 3213); Hariv. &c.; a protector, guardian, RV. x, 61, 10; TāṇḍyaBr.; KātyŚr.; MBh.; the superintendent of several villages, head of a district, L.; a king, L.; 'chief herdsman', Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 1438; a particular class of plants, BhP. xii, 8, 21; = *rasa*, L.; N. of a Gandharva (cf. *go-pāti*), R. ii, 91, 44; of a Buddha, Arhat. W.; (ā), f. N. of one of the wives of Śākya-muni, Lalit. xii &c.; cf. *gaupeya*; *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, L.; (f), f. id., L.; (Vop. iv, 22; cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 48) a cowherd's wife, Hit. ii, 7, f; a cowherdess, milkmaid (esp. the cowherdesses of Vṛindāvana, companions of Kṛishṇa's juvenile sports, considered sometimes as holy or celestial personages; cf. RTL. pp. 113 & 136), MBh. ii, 2291; Hariv. 4098; BhP.; Glt.; a protectress, female guardian, Ragh. iv, 20 (ifc.); = *prakṛiti*, nature, Kramadlp.; *Abrus precatorius*, L.; (cf. *ahi*-, *indra*-, *kula*-, *tri-dāśa*-, *vāta*-, *surēndra*-). = *kanyakā*, f. a cowherdess, Hariv. 4095. = *kanyā*, f. id., 4081 & 4085; the *gopā* plant, BhPr. v. = *karkatīkā*, f. = *gopāla-karkatī*, L. = *ghaṇṭā*, m. *Flacourtia sapida*, Gal. = *ghandā*, f. id., Suśr. v, 7, 1. = *ghoṣṭī*, f. id., i, iv. = *jalkā*, f. = *go-capalā*, VāyuP. ii, 37, 122. = *jīvin*, m., N. of a mixed caste. = *tā*, f. a herdsman's office, Hariv. 3302. = *tva*, n. id., 3160 ff. = *datta*, m., N. of a Buddha, author. = *danta*, m., N. of an author, Up. iv, 16, Sch. = *dala*, m. the betel-nut tree, L. = *nagara*, n., N. of a town. = *bhaṭṭā*, v.l. for *go-bh*° = *bhadra*, n. the fibrous esculent root of a water-lily, L.; (ā), f. = *bhadrikā*, L. = *bhadrikā*, f. *Gmelina arborea*, L. = *rasa*, m. myrrh, L. = *rāhṭra*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi, 351. = *vadhū*, f. a cowherd's wife, BhP. i, 9, 40; the *gopā* plant, BhPr. = *vadhūṭī*, f. the youthful wife of a cowherd, Bhāṣarp. i. = *vallī*, f. the *gopā* plant, Suśr. vi, 51, 24; Sansiveria Roxburghiana, L. = *vesha*, mfn. dressed as a herdsman, Megh. *Gopāgrahāra*, m. pl., N. of several Agraḥāras, Rājat. i, 343. *Gopācala*, m. 'cowherd-mountain',

= *gopāla-giri*, Uttamr. 602. *Gopāditya*, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājat. i, 341; N. of a poet.

Gopādri, m. = *pācala*, 343. *Gopādhyaksha*, m. an overseer of herdsmen, chief herdsman, MBh. iv, 1155. *Gopānāsī*, f. the wood or bamboo frame-work of a thatch, Lalit. xv, 34; xvii; Kāraṇḍ.; Car. i, 30, 3; Śiś. iii, 49. *Gopā-patra*, see *go-pā*, s.v. *gō*. *Gopāshāntamī*, f. the 8th day in the light half of month Kārttika (on which Kṛishṇa who had formerly been a keeper of calves became a cowherd; cows are esp. to be worshipped on this day), KūrmaP. *Gopēndra*, m. 'chief herdsman', Kṛishṇa, MBh. vi, 799; N. of the author of Kāvya-lampkāra-dhenu. *Gopēsa*, m. (= *pēndra*) Kṛishṇa, W.; N. of Nanda (Kṛishṇa's foster-father), Vop. v, 7; of Śākya-muni, L. *Gopēśvara*, m. a form of Śiva; N. of a man; -*tirtha*, n., N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cccxlv, ccl.

Gopaka, m. (g. *yājñakādi*, Gaṇar. 99, Sch.) a cowherd, Dhūrtan.; (fr. *gopaya*) guardian (ifc.), see *civara*; the superintendent of a district, L.; myrrh, L.; (ikā), f. (g. *śivādi*) a cowherd's wife, cowherdess, BhP. x, 9, 14 f.; a protectress, W.

Gopat, mfn. = *ṣṭayati*, Glt. vi, 12.

Gopana, n. (√ *gup*) guarding, protection, preservation, AV. xii, 4, 10; MBh. vi, xiii; hiding, concealment, Sāh.; Sarvad.; Kull. on Mn. ix, 72; reviling, abuse, W.; flurry, hurry, alarm, W.; light, lustre, W.; the leaf of *Laurus Cassia*, L.; (ā), f. protection, ŚBr. iii, 6, 2, 12 & 15; MBh. xii, 11907.

Gopaniya, mfn. to be preserved or protected, Nāḍipr.; to be prevented, MBh. xii, 5399; to be concealed or hidden (with abl.), Sāh. vi, 144; secret, mysterious, W. = *tā*, f. concealableness, W. = *tva*, n. id., W.

Gopaya, caus. fr. √ *gup* or Nom. P. Ā. (fr. *gō-pā*; cf. √ *gup*) *yati*, *yate* (aor. Ved. 2. du. *ajūgu-patam*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 50, Kāś.), to guard, protect, preserve, ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. (Pass. *gopayate*, ii, iii); BhP.; to keep, VarBrS. lxxxix, 13; to hide, conceal, keep secret, Pañcat.; RV. i, 11, 5, Sāy.; Mn. x, 59, Kull.; 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 98; (cf. *abhi*-, *pro*-, *saṃ*-).

Gopayātya, mfn. (Nir. v, 1) to be protected, RV. viii, 25, 13.

Gopayitavya, mfn. v.l. for *ṣṭayati*.

1. *Gopāya*, Nom. P. (fr. *go-pā*; cf. √ *gup*) *yati* (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 28 & 31; aor. *agopayit*, Vop. viii, 65), to represent a cowherd, act like a herdsman, BhP. x, 30, 17; to guard, protect, preserve, RV. vi, 74, 4 & x, 154, 4; VS.; AV. &c.; to hide, conceal, Amar. (Pass. *gopāyate*); Rājat. v, 22; Dhūrtas. i, 30; Caus. *gopāyayati*, to preserve, protect, MBh. iii, 10835; (cf. *abhi*-, *pari*-).

2. *Gopāya*, mfn. ifc. preserving, Āp. i, 4, 24.

Gopāyaka, mfn. id., W.

Gopāyana, mfn. id., MBh. vi, 3131; m. N. of a teacher, VāmP. vi (v.l. *go-māyā*), cf. Smṛitik. ii, 4, 3; n. protecting, preserving, protection, ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 10, 2; Hariv. 2142; R. vii, 4, 9.

Gopāyita, mfn. preserved, protected, L.

Gopāyitavya, mfn. to be hidden, Kād. vi, 400.

Gopāyitrī, m. a protector, MBh. xii, 2726.

Gopika, m. the Mokshaka tree, Gal.

Gopikā, f. of *pāka*, q.v. = *saras*, n., N. of a lake, SkandaP.

Gopita, mfn. preserved, guarded, MBh. i, iii; guarded (as the senses), kept in subjection, Divyāv.; concealed, kept secret, Kathās. xiv; Rājat. v, 124.

Gopinī, f. the *gopā* plant, L.

Gopila, mfn. (g. *sakhy-ādi*, v. l.) one who preserves or protects, L.

Gopishtha, mfn. superl. of *goptrī*, q.v.

Gopī, f. of *pā*, q.v. = *caṇḍana*, n. a species of white clay (said to be brought from Dvārakā and used by Viṣṇu's worshippers for marking the face, RTL. pp. 67 & 400; 'a kind of sandal-wood', W.); *ṇopānīśad*, f., N. of an Up. = *nātha*, m. 'lord of the cowherdesses', Kṛishṇa; N. of several men; -*sapta-jatī*, f., N. of a work (perhaps = *govardhana*-*p*). = *premāmṛta*, n. 'nectar of (Kṛishṇa's) love for the cowherdesses', N. of a work. = *ramana*, m. 'lover of cowherdesses', N. of a man, Kshitīṣ. v, 3 ff. = *rasa-vivarana*, n., N. of a work.

Gopavya, mfn. to be preserved, MBh. xii, 3449.

Goptrī, mī (*trī*, ŚBr.; Gobh.; MBh. xiii) n. (g. *yājñakādi*, Gaṇar. 99) one who preserves or protects or defends or cherishes, AV.; TS. vi; TBr.; ŚBr. (superl. *gopishtha*, ii); ĀsvGr. &c. (n. *optrī*, BhP. vii, 10, 28); one who conceals anything (in comp.),

Yājñ. i, 310. = *mat*, mfn. having a protector, Kaush. Up. ii, 1.

Gopya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 114, Kāś.) to be preserved or protected, MBh. xii, 1481; to be kept or taken care of (a pledge, *ādhi*), Yājñ. ii, 59; to be kept secret or hidden, Daś. viii, 80 (superl.); Pañcat.; Kathās.; Hit.; m. a servant, slave, L.; the son of a female slave, L.

Gopyaka, m. a slave, servant, L.

गोपालव *gopālava*, m. pl., N. of a family of Brāhmanas, Pāṇ. v, 3, 114, Kāś.

गोफिल *gophila*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (gobh°), Bhoj.; *gop* & *goh*°, vv. ll.)

Gobhila, m., N. of the author of Pushpas. and of the Gṛihya-sūtra of the SV. (said to have also composed a Śrauta-sūtra and a Naigeya-sūtra); pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4 (v.l. *go-bida*).

Gobhiliya, mfn. relating to or proceeding from Gobhila.

गोरा *goraṭa*, m. a kind of Acacia, L.

गोरण *goraṇa* = *gur*°, L., Sch.

गोरिका *gorikā*, f. = *go-rāṭikā*, L.

गोर्दे *gorda*, n. = *goda*, W.

गोर्धा, n. id., L.

गोर्वर *gor-vara*. See *gō*, p. 367, col. 3.

गोल *gola*, m. (= *guda*) 'a ball,' see *kṛidā*;

globe (as the celestial globe or as the globe of the sun or of the earth), Sūryas.; Sūryapr.; BhP. &c.; a hemisphere (of the earth), Sūryas.; = *yantra*, Gol. xi, 2; Vangueria spinosa, L.; myrrh, L.; a widow's bastard, Yājñ. i, 222; VarP.; Sūdradh.; the conjunction of all the planets in one sign, LaghuJ. x, 11; N. of a country, Romakas. (cf. *golla*); of a son of Ākrida, Hariv. (*kola*, ed. Calc.); n. & (ā), f. a circle, sphere (*maṇḍala*), L.; a large globular water-jar, L.; (ā), f. a ball to play with, L.; red arsenic, L.; ink, L.; a woman's female friend, L.; N. of Durgā, L.; of a river (= *go-dā* or *go-dāvāri*), L.; (cf. *gala-golin*). = *kṛidā*, f. playing with balls, Hariv. 15542 ff. = *gola*, m. a globe consisting of several globes, Sūryapr. = *grāma*, m., N. of a village (situated on the Godāvari). = *puñja*, m. a number of globes, Sūryapr. = *yantra*, n. a kind of astronomical instrument, Gol. xi, 3. *Golāḥka*, m., N. of a man, g. *avuddi* (*ṣhika*, Kāś.). *Golādhya*, n. N. of ch. i of Bhāskara's Siddhānta-śiromaṇi treating of the terrestrial and celestial globes. *Golāvalī*, f. a series of globes, Sūryapr. *Golāsana*, n. 'ball-thrower,' a kind of gun, Gal.

Golaka, m. a ball or globe, BhP. v, 16, 4; VS. xxxi, 22, Sch. &c.; a ball for playing with, Hariv. 15549; glans penis, Sāy. on AitBr. i, 20; a kind of pease (= *palāśa*), Gobh. iv, 4, 26; ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 19, 4; myrrh, L.; a globular water-jar, L.; a kind of dish, Gal.; a widow's bastard, Mn. iii, 156 & 174; MBh. iii, 13366; the conjunction of all the planets in one sign, VarBr. xii, 3 & 19; N. of a pupil of Deva-mitra, VāyuP. i, 60, 64; n. a ball or globe, Nyāyam., Sch.; = *go-loka*, Tantr.; (*ikā*), f. a small ball or globe, SāmavBr. iii, 4, 3; (used for playing) HPariś.; the jujube, Gal.; for *godhikā*, q.v.

Golī-gula-parivartana, for *go-lāṅg*°, Lalit. iii, 88 f.

गोलिका *go-lāṭikā*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366,

col. 3.

Go-lava, *vapa*, *-lāṅgula*, &c. See ib.

गोलामामुद् *golāma-māmuda*, غلام محمود.

गोलस *golāsa*, m. a fungus, L.

गोलिह *go-liha*, *-liḥa*. See *gō*, p. 366.

गोलुन्द *golunda*, N. of a man, g. *gargādi*.

गोलोक *go-loka*, *-loman*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366.

गोस *golla*, N. of a country, H. ariś. viii, 194; (cf. *gola*.)

गोल्हाट *golhāṭa*, a kind of mystical diagram, Rasik. xiv, 34.

गोवत्स *go-vatsa*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366, col. 3.

गोवय *govaya*, Nom. P. (for *gopaya*) *yati*, to keep off from (abl.), TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 2, 3 f.

गोवर *go-vara*, *vrkhana*, &c. See *gō*, p. 366.

Go-vid, *go-vinda*, &c. See ib.

Go-sirsha, &c., **go-shaka**, &c. See *ib*.
Go-shāhā, &c., **gosh-pāda**, &c. See *ib*.

गोस 2. *gosa*, m. myrrh, L. — **grīha**, n. an inner apartment, W. — **āśa**, m. myrrh, L., Sch.

गोसखि *gō-sakhi*, &c. See *gō*, p. 367, col. 2.

गोह *gōha*, m. (✓*guh*) a hiding-place, lair, RV. iv, 21, 6-8; 'a secret place for hiding refuse or filth,' see *śubhāhya*.

Gohana, mfn., see *avadya*.

Gohi, g. *suavastu-ādi*, v. l.

Gohira, n. 'hidden part (?)', the heel, L.

Gohila, m., g. *sakhy-ādi* (Kās.)

Gohilla, m., N. of a man, Jyotirv. x, 112, Sch.

Gohya, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 1, 109; g. *suavastu-ādi*, Kās.) 'to be concealed,' see *d*; m., N. of an Agni in the water, MantraBr. i, 7, 1.

गोह्या *ga-hatyā*, -hān, &c. See *gō*, p. 367.

गोहालिया *gohāliya*, f., N. of a plant, GarP.

गोहिर *gohira*, &c. See *gōha*.

गौकक्ष *gaukaksha*, m. pl. of *°kshya*, g. *kanvādi*; Pāp. iv, 3, 130, Kās.; (f), f. of *°kshya*, only in comp.

Gaukakshī, f., see *°ksha*. — **pati**, m. the husband of Gaukakshī, Gaṇar. 37, Sch. — **putra**, m. the son of Gaukakshī, Pāp. iv, 1, 74, Pat.

Gaukakshya, m. a patr. fr. *go-kaksha*, g. *gar-gādi*; (ā), f., g. *kraudy-ādi*.

Gaukakshya, f. of *°kshya*, q. v. — **pati**, m. = *°kshī-p*, Gaṇar. 37, Sch. — **putra**, m. = *°kshī-p*, Pāp. iv, 1, 74, Pat.

Gaukakshyāyana, m. patr. fr. *°kshya*, f. ī, a female descendant of *°kshya*, 75, Pat.

Gaukakshyāyāni, m. = *°na*, g. *likādi*.

गौगुलव *guggulava*, mfn. (fr. *gūggulu*), made from bellium (an unguent), TāṇḍyaBr. xxiv, 13, 4 (v. l. *gaulv*); m. patr., f. ī, g. *śārngaravādi*.

गौगव *gauṅgava*, n. (fr. *guṅgū*), N. of several Sāmāns, xiv, 3, 18 f.

गौग्निक *gauṅjika*, m. (fr. *guṅjā*), a jeweller, L.

गौड *gauḍa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *gudā*), prepared from sugar or molasses, MBh. viii, 2050; Suśr.; Hcat.; relating or belonging to the Gauḍas, Vātsyāy.; Kāvyaḍ. i, 35; Sarvad. xv; (esp. f. ī with *rīti*, the Gauḍian style of poetry, viz. the bold and spirited style, Kāvyaḍ. i, 40; Vām.; Pratāpar. &c.); m. (scil. *deśa*) or n. (scil. *rāṣṭra*) 'sugar country,' N. of a country (district of Gaṇar, central part of Bengal, extending from Vaṅga to the borders of Orissa; the ruins of its capital called by the same N. are still extensive), Rājat.; Prab. ii, 7; Hit.; m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, Vātsyāy.; Rājat.; Śāradh.; n. sg. a prince of the Gauḍas, Kathās. cxviii, 3; N. of a lexicographer; n. sweetmeats, R. i, 53, 4; vii, 92, 12; (f), f. with *rīti*, see before; rum or spirit distilled from molasses (RTL. p. 193), Mn. xi, 95; MBh. viii, 2034; Gṛīhyās. ii, 16; (in music) N. of a Rāgini. — **grantha**, m., N. of a work. — **tithi-tattva**, n., N. of a work. — **deśa**, m. the Gauḍa country, SkandaP. — **deśiya**, mfn. coming from the Gauḍa country, Pañcad. — **nibandha**, m., N. of a work. — **pāda**, m., N. of a commentator on several Upanishads and on Sāmkhya. — **pura**, n., N. of a town, Pāp. vi, 2, 100. — **bhṛitya-pura**, n., N. of a town, ib., Siddh.; (cf. *andhra-bhṛitya*). — **mālava**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **vyavahāra-nirṇaya**, m., N. of a work. — **śuddhi-tattva**, n., N. of a work. — **śāraṅgi**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini. **Gauḍābhīnanda** or **dana**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. **Gauḍāśvarācārya**, m. N. of a teacher. **Gauḍārvi-kula-prasasti**, f. N. of a work.

Gauḍaka, m. pl. N. of a people living to the east of Madhya-deśa, VarBṛS. xiv, 7. — **mṛiga**, m. a wild horse, L.; (cf. *gaura-khara*).

Gauḍika, mfn. prepared with sugar or molasses, Suśr. i, 46, 9, 3; fit for the preparation of sugar, Pāp. iv, 4, 103; n. rum (prepared with sugar), Suśr. vi, 58, 28.

Gauḍiya, mfn. relating to Gauḍa or Bengal (as *mārga* [Kāvyaḍ. i, 40] or *rīti* [Vām.; Pratāpar. &c.]), 'the Gauḍian style'.

गौण *gauṇa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *guṇā*), relating to a quality, MBh. xii, 13138 f.; having qualities, attributive, W.; subordinate, secondary, unessential,

MBh. xii, xiii; Pat.; KapS. &c. (with *karman*, [in Gr.] the less immediate object of an action, Vop. xxiv, 13); metaphorical, figurative, W.; secondary (applied to the month reckoned from full moon to full moon), W.; relating to multiplication or enumeration, W. — **tva**, n. the state of being subordinate or secondary, Vop.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **paksha**, m. the minor or weaker side of an argument, W. — **sādhy-avaśānā**, f. (scil. *lakṣhaṇā*) a kind of ellipse, Sarvad. xv, 289. — **sāropā**, f. (scil. *lakṣhaṇā*) a kind of ellipse, ib.

1. **Gauṇika**, mf(i)n. relating to the three qualities (of *sattva*, *rajas* & *tamas*), Mn. xii, 41; = *guṇe sādhu*, g. *kāhādi*; = *guṇam adhīte veda vā*, gaṇas *ukthādi* & *vasantādi*; relating to or connected with qualities, W.; subordinate, W.

Gauṇya, m. merit, Hariv. 5907; n. subordination, secondariness, Vop.; the being a merit, Hariv. 14240.

गौणिक 2. *gauṇika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *guṇī*), resembling a sack, g. *aṅguly-ādi*.

गौणिकी *gauṇā-kirī*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini (cf. *gond*).

गौतम *gautamā*, mf(i)n. relating to Gotama (with *pada-stobha*, m. pl., N. of a Sāman); m. patr. fr. Gotama (N. of Kuśī, Uddālaka, Aruṇa, ŚBr.; of Śāradvat, Hariv.; Mṛicch. v, 30; VP.; of Śātananda, L.; of Śākya-muni; of Nodhas & Vāma-deva, RAnukr.; of a teacher of ritual, Lāty.; ĀśvŚr.; ĀśvGr.; of a grammarian, TPṛāt.; Lāty. [with the epithet *stha-vira*]; of a legislator, Yājñ. i, 5; the father of Ekata, Dvita, and Trita, MBh. ix, 2073); (= *gō*) N. of the first pupil of the last Jina (one of the three Kevalins); N. of a Nāga (also *°maka*), Divyāv. ii; m. pl. Gautama's family, Hariv. 1788; Pravar.; a kind of poison, L.; n., N. of several Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.; Lāty. iv, 6, 16; fat (cf. *bhāradvāja*, 'bone'), L.; (*gautamī*), f. (gaṇas *gaurādi* & *śārngaravādi*) a female descendant of Gotama (N. of Kṛpī, Hariv.; BhP.; of Mahā-prajāpati, Lalit. vii, xv), MBh. xiii, 17 ff.; Śak.; N. of Durgā, Hariv. 10236; of a Rākshasi, L.; of a river (= *go-dāvarī* or *go-matī*), MBh. xiii, 7647; R. vi, 2, 27; the bile-stone of cattle (*go-rocanā*), L.; = *rājani*, L. — **nyagrodha**, m. 'Gautama's Nyagrodha,' N. of a fig-tree near Vaiśālī, Divyāv. xvii, 6 & 12. — **pricchā**, f. = *gōf*. — **vana**, n. 'Gautama's grove,' N. of a locality, TBr. iii, 8, 1, 2, Say. — **sa**, mfn. with *arka*, N. of two Sāmāns. — **sambhava**, f. the Gautamī river, L. — **saras**, n. 'Gautama's pond,' N. of a lake, SkandaP. — **svāmin**, m. = *gōf*, HPariś. **Gautamāraṇya**, n., N. of a forest, Hit. i. **Gautamārdhika**, mfn. belonging half to the Gautama family, Pāp. iv, 3, 4, Vārtt. 1, Pat. & Kās. **Gautamāśrama**, m., N. of a hermitage, GaṇP. ii, 95. **Gautamēśa**, m. N. of a Liṅga. **Gautamēśvara-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. ciic, clvii.

Gautamaka, m. N. of a Nāga king, Divyāv. ii.

Gautami, m. patr. fr. *°mā*, ŚākhGr. iv, 10, 3; Parāś. Introd. 4.

Gautami-nandana, m. (metrically for *°mī-n*) metron. of Āsvatthāman, MBh. vii, 6847.

Gautamī, f. of *°mā*, q. v. — **tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. — **pūtra** (*gaul*), m. 'son of Gautamī,' N. of a teacher, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 31. — **suta**, m. = *°mī-nandana*, MBh. vii, 6857.

Gautamiya, mfn. belonging to or coming from Gautama, Lāty. &c. (f. *°yā* with *mitāḍksharā*, N. of Hara-datta's Comm. on Gaut.)

गौतमस *gautamasa* = *°ma-sa* (q. v.) or fr. *go-tamas*?

गौदन्तेय *gautanteya*, m. patr. fr. *go-danta*, g. *subhrādi* (not in Kās., but in Gaṇar. 223).

गौदपरिणद्धि *gaulaparīṇaddhi*, m. patr. fr. *guda-parīṇaddha*, Gaṇar. 33, Sch. (*śvāgudap*, Kās.).

Gauḍāyana, m. patr. fr. *guda*, Pravar. i, 4 (v. l. *god*); also *godāyāni*, pl. iv, 8.

Gauḍeya, m. metron. fr. *gudā*, g. *subhrādi* (Kās.).

गौदानिक *gautānika*, mfn. (g. *māhānāmny-ādi*) relating to the Godāna ceremony, ĀśvGr. iii, 8, 6; (*god*), Gobh.)

गौधार *gauhāra*, m. (metron. fr. *godhā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 130) = *godh*, an Iguana, L.

Gauḍāsānika, v. l. for *gauvāsana*.

Gaudheya, m. (g. *subhrādi*) = *°dhāra*, L.; pl. N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda (v. l. *baudh*).

Gaudhera, m. (Pāp. iv, 1, 129) = *°dhāra*, L.

Gaudheraka, m. a kind of small venomous animal, Suśr. v, 8, 26; cf. *godh*.

Gaudherakāyāni, m. patr. fr. *°ra*, g. *vākindi*.

गौधिलि *gauthili*, pl. patr., Pravar. vi, 1.

गौधूम *gauthūma*, mf(i), g. *bīlādi*) n. made of wheat, MaitrS. i; Hcat. i, 7 (f. ā); made of wheat straw, ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 6; KātyŚr. xiv, 1, 22 & 5, 7.

Gauḍhūma, N. of the author of part of ŚatarUp.

Gaudhenuka, n. (fr. *go-dhenu*), a herd of milch-cows, L.

गौधेय *gautheya*, &c. See *°dhāra*.

गौनर्दे *gaunarda*, mfn. fr. *go-n*, Pāp. i, 1, 75, Siddh.

गौप *gauṇa*, m. patr. fr. *go-pā*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 12, 5, Sch. (for *go-pā*?).

Gaupatyā, n. (fr. *gō-patī*), the possession of cattle, VS. iii, xi; TS. i, iii; Gobh. iv, 5, 18.

Gaupanya, m. pl. patr., Pravar. iii, 1 (*gopana*, MatsyaP. cvci, 3).

Gaupavana, m. (g. *biddi*) patr. fr. *go-p*, BṛĀrUp.; Pravar. iii, 1 & 5; (pl.) Pāp. ii, 4, 67; n., N. of a Sāman.

Gaupāyana, m. pl. the descendants of *go-pā* (or *gauṇa*, TāṇḍyaBr., Sch.), TāṇḍyaBr. xiii; Pravar. vi, 1 (*gop*); (authors of RV. x, 57-60) RAnukr.

Gaupālāpaśūpālīkā, f. the state or office of Gopālas (cowherds) and Paśūpālas (herdsmen), Pāp. v, 1, 133, Kās.

Gaupālāyana, m. patr. fr. *go-pālā*, MaitrS. iii, 10, 4; AitBr. iii, 48, 9.

Gaupālī, m. id., Pāp. ii, 4, 9, Kās. (mentioned as having had a quarrel with the Śālākāyanas); cf. *gop*.

Gaupālīka, m. (fr. *gō-pālīka*) = *°pika*, g. *śivādi* (Gaṇar. 217).

Gaupāleya, m. id., TāṇḍyaBr. xii, 13, 11.

Gaupika, m. (fr. *gōpika*), the son of a herdsman's wife, g. *śivādi* (not in Kās.).

Gaupuccha, mf(i)n. (fr. *go-p*), resembling a cow's tail, g. *śarkarādi*.

Gaupuchika, mfn. = *go-puchena tarat*, Pāp. iv, 4, 6; v, 1, 19.

Gaupeya, See *gaupteya*.

Gaubhṛita, mfn. fr. *gōbhṛit*, g. *samkalādi*.

Gaumathika. See *mathika*.

Gaumata, mfn. coming from the Gomati village, g. *palādy-ādi*; being in the Gomati river (as fishes), Pāp. i, 1, 75, Kās.; (f), f. for *gautamī* (N. of a river).

Gaumatāyana, mfn. fr. *go-mat*, g. *arihaṇādi*.

Gaumatāyana, mfn. fr. *°na*, ib.

Gaumathika, mfn. fr. *go-matha* (= *parvata* or *hrada* or *go-medha*, Gaṇar., Sch.), g. 2. *kumu-dādi* (*°mathika*, Hemac. & Gaṇar.).

Gaumaya, mfn. (fr. *go-m*) coming from cow-dung (as ashes), Pāp. iv, 3, 155, Vārtt. 5, Pat.

Gaumāyana, m. (g. *asvūdi*), patr. fr. *go-mīn*, Pravar. v, 1 (v. l. *°mayāna*; *°majāta*, Kāty.).

गौमेय *gaupteya*, m. metron. fr. *guptā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 114, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; 121, Sch. (*gaupteya*, Kās.).

गौफिल *gauphila*. See *°laka*.

Gauphilaka, m. patr., g. *śivādi* (Gaṇar.; *°la* & *gauhila*, Hemac.; *°lika*, Kās., v. l. *gaubhīlika*).

Gauphileya, mfn. fr. *gōphila*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (*gaubhīl*, Bhj.).

Gaubhila, n. Gobhila's Gṛīhya-sūtra, Gṛīhyās. ii, 94 (v. l. *gobh*).

Gaubhileya. See *gauphīl*.

गौभृत *gaubhṛita*, &c. See before.

गौर *gaurā*, mf(i)n. (in comp. or ifc., g. *kāḍārādi*) white, yellowish, reddish, pale red, RV. x, 100, 2; TS. v &c.; shining, brilliant, clean, beautiful, Caurap.; m. white, yellowish (the colour), W.; a kind of buffalo (Bos Gaurus, often classed with the Gavaya), RV.; VS. &c.; white mustard (the seed of which is used as a weight, = 3 Rāja-sarshapas), Yājñ. i, 362; Grisea tomentosa (*dhava*), L.; a species of rice, Gal.; the moon, L.; the planet Jupiter, L.; N. of the Nāga Śeṣha, Gal.; of Caitanya (cf. *candra*); of a Yoga teacher (son of Śuka and Pīvarī), Hariv. 981; pl. N. of a family (cf. *°rātreya*), Pravar. iv, 1, n. white mustard, L.; N. of a pot

herb, Gal.; saffron (cf. *kanaka*), L.; the filament of a lotus, L.; gold, L.; ornament, Gal.; (ā), f. = *ri*, L. (cf. *gaulā*); (f), f. the female of the Bos Gaurus, RV. ('Vāc or voice of the middle region of the air', i, 104, 41 according to Naigh. i, 11 & Nir. xi, 40); = *gaurika*, Gṛhyās. ii, 18; Pañcat.; the earth, L.; red chalk, Kālac.; a yellow pigment or dye (*go-ro-cana*, 'orpiement', Gal.); L.; turmeric (*rajanī*), Suśr.; N. of several other plants (*priyāṅgu*, *mañjishṭhā*, *tueta-dūrva*, *malikā*, *tulasī*, *suvarṇa-kadalī*, *ā-kāla-māṅgī*), L.; N. of several metres (one of 4 x 12 syllables; another of 4 x 26 syllables); (in music) a kind of measure; (ib.) N. of a Rāgini; 'brilliant goddess', Śiva's wife Pārvatī, AV. Paris.; NṛisUp. i, 4, 3, 10 & c.; N. of Varuṇa's wife, MBh. v, xiii; of a Vidyā-devī, iii, 231, 48; Hariv.; of Śākya-muni's mother, L.; of the wife of Vi-śvānātha and mother of Śu-dhāman, Vāyup. i, 28, 11; of several other women; of several rivers (one originally the wife of Prasena-jit or Yuvanāśva, changed by his curse into the river Bāhu-dā, Hariv.; VP.), MBh. vi, 333; VP. ii, 4, 55; [cf. Lat. *gibbus*?] = *kṛishṇa*, m., N. of a prince, MatsyaP. - *kha-ra*, m. a wild donkey, L.; (cf. *gaudaka-mṛiga*). = *gaṇōdēsa*, m., N. of a work. = *gotama*, m. = *gotama-gaura*, Gaṇar. 89, Sch. = *grīva*, m. pl. 'white-necked', N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv, 3. = *grīvi*, m. patr. fr. *va*, Pravar. iii, 1. = *grī-vi-ya*, mfn. belonging to *vi*, g. *raivatikāddi*. = *oandra*, m., N. of Caitanya, AnSāh. = *jiraka*, m. white cumin, L. = *tittiri*, m. a kind of partridge, Suśr.; Bhpr. v, 10, 22 & 61. = *tva*, n. the being white, Naish. viii, 99, Sch. = *tvao*, m. 'white-barked', Terminalia Catappa, L. = *priṣṭha*, m. 'white-backed', N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 332. = *man-tra*, m., N. of a Mantra (?); (cf. *ri-mo*). = *mu-kha*, m. 'white-faced', N. of a pupil of Śamika, i, 1738ff.; of the Purohita of king Ugra-sena, BhavP.; of a sage, VarP. xi ff.; (ā), f., N. of a woman, Pāp. iv, 1, 58, Kāś. = *mrigā*, m. the Bos Gaurus, VS. xxiv, 32; AitBr.; BhP. viii; Say. = *lalāma* ('rd'), mfn. having a white spot on the forehead, TS. v. = *valli*, f. (= *gauri*) panic (*priyāṅgu*), Npr. = *vāhana*, m. 'having white vehicles or draught-cattle', N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 1271. = *āśka*, R.; Śak. &c. = *jāta*, mfn. filled with respect, Lalit. xv. = *lāghava-viśāra*, m. N. of a work. = *vat*, mfn. important, W. *Gauravāsana*, n. a seat of honour, W. *Gauravṛita*, mfn. praised, celebrated, W. *Gauravita*, mfn. highly esteemed, g. *tārakāddi*. *Gauravita*, m. patr., Pravar. vi, 1. *Gaurutalpika*, m. = *gurutalpa-ga*, g. *para-dārāddi*. *गौर्जर gaurjara*, n. 'coming from Gurjara', pottern-ore, Npr.; = *gurr*, Guzerat, Uttamac. 2601. *गौलक्षणिक gaulakṣhanika*, m. (fr. *golakṣhaṇa*), one who knows the good marks of a cow, Pāp. iv, 2, 60, Pat. *गौलन्द gaulanda*, &c. See *lundā*. *गौला gaulā*, f. for *gaurā* = *ri*, Śiva's wife Pārvatī, L. *गौलाह्वयन gaulāhvyana*, m. patr. fr. *ga-lāhka*, g. *atvāddi*. *गौलिक gaulika*, m. Bignonia suaveolens (= *go-liha*, -*liḥa*), L. *गौलुन्द gaulunda*, mfn. of *ndya*, g. *kaṇ-vāddi* (v. l. *landa*). *Gaulunda*, m. patr. fr. *golunda*, g. *gargāddi* (v. l. *landya*). *गौलोमन gaulomana*, mfn. resembling cow's hair (*go-loman*), g. *śarkarāddi* ('ma, Bhoj.). *गौलुल्य gaululaya*, mfn. = *gaugg*, made of bellium, Lāty. x, 4, 10 & 14, Sch.; (f), f. patr. fr. *gūlgūlu*, only in comp. *Gaululavī*, f. of *va*, q. v. = *putra*, m. metron. of Gobhila, VB. ii, 10. *गौल्लिक gaulika*, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 13, Pat.) treating on the glandular swellings called *gulma*, Car. vi, 11; m. a single soldier of a troop, MBh. x, 359 & 419; the chief of a troop, Inscr. (10th century). *गौल्य gaulya*, mfn. (fr. *gula*), having a sweet taste, L.; n. sweetness, L.; syrup, L.; spirituous liquor, W.

Kir.; Rājat. = *catuṛthī*, f. the 4th day in the bright half of month Māgha, Vratapr. = *oṛita*, n. 'life of Gauri', N. of a work. = *ja*, m. metron. of Kārttikeya, W.; n. = *rijeva*, L. = *jātaka*, n., N. of a work. = *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, Kathās. lxxx, 5. = *nātha*, m. 'lord of Gauri', Śiva, Bhartṛ. iii, 87. = *paṭṭa*, m. Gauri's plate (on which is placed the Liṅga of Śiva). = *pati*, m. = *nātha*, Kathās.; N. of the father of the scholiast Vaṭṭa-śvara. = *pāshāpa*, m. white arsenic, Npr. = *putra*, m. = *ja*, Kārttikeya, L. = *puṣhpa*, m. 'white-flowered', panic (*priyāṅgu*), L.; Nerium odoratum, L. = *pūjā*, f. 'adoration of Gauri', N. of a festival on the 4th day in the bright half of month Māgha; (cf. *catuṛthī*). = *bhārti*, m. = *nātha*. = *man-tra*, m. a prayer to Gauri, W.; (cf. *ra-mo*). = *mu-ḍa*, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara prince, Kathās. cviii, cxii. = *lalita*, n. ornament, L. = *vara*, m. 'lover of Gauri', Śiva; a favour of Gauri, lix. = *vita*, mfn. = *ri-vita*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 5, 16; xviii, 6, 18; Lāty. i; KātyŚr.; n. N. of several Sāmanas, ĀrshBr. = *viti* (*gauri*), m. = *ri-viti*, ŚBr. xii; TāṇḍyaBr. xi f. = *vivāha*, m. the marriage of Gauri, W. = *vṛata*, n. 'vow of Gauri', a kind of rite in honour of Gauri, PadmaP. i, 22; BhavP.; Hit. i, 9. §. *Gaurīsa*, m. = *ri-nātha*, MBh. xiv, 210; Rājat. v, 158. *Gaurya-asman*, m. = *ri-pāshāṇa*, Npr. *Gauri-kṛita*, mfn. made white or brilliant, Siphās.

गौरक्ष्य gaurakṣhya, n. for *ga-ro*, Bhag. xviii, 44, Sch. *Gauratha*, m. patr. fr. *go-ro*, Pravar. vi, 2 (v. l. *go-ro*).

गौरव gaurava, mfn. relating or belonging to a Guru or teacher, BhP. i, 7, 46; m. N. of a poisonous plant, Gal.; n. (g. *prithu-āddi*) weight, heaviness, MBh.; R. &c.; difficulty, Car. iii, 4; heaviness in argumentation, cumbrousness, needless multiplication of causes, Sarvad. ii, xi f.; KapS. i, 89, Sch.; length (in prosody), Śrut. &c.; importance, high value or estimation, R. &c.; gravity, respectability, venerableness, Āp.; Mn. ii, 145; MBh. &c.; respect shown to a person (e.g. *mātri-gauravāt*, 'out of respect for one's mother', Pañcat., R.; Śak. &c. = *jāta*, mfn. filled with respect, Lalit. xv. = *lāghava-viśāra*, m. N. of a work. = *vat*, mfn. important, W. *Gauravāsana*, n. a seat of honour, W. *Gauravṛita*, mfn. praised, celebrated, W. *Gauravita*, mfn. highly esteemed, g. *tārakāddi*. *Gauravita*, m. patr., Pravar. vi, 1. *Gaurutalpika*, m. = *gurutalpa-ga*, g. *para-dārāddi*.

गौर्जर gaurjara, n. 'coming from Gurjara', pottern-ore, Npr.; = *gurr*, Guzerat, Uttamac. 2601.

गौलक्षणिक gaulakṣhanika, m. (fr. *golakṣhaṇa*), one who knows the good marks of a cow, Pāp. iv, 2, 60, Pat.

गौलन्द gaulanda, &c. See *lundā*.

गौला gaulā, f. for *gaurā* = *ri*, Śiva's wife Pārvatī, L.

गौलाह्वयन gaulāhvyana, m. patr. fr. *ga-lāhka*, g. *atvāddi*.

गौलिक gaulika, m. Bignonia suaveolens (= *go-liha*, -*liḥa*), L.

गौलुन्द gaulunda, mfn. of *ndya*, g. *kaṇ-vāddi* (v. l. *landa*).

Gaulunda, m. patr. fr. *golunda*, g. *gargāddi* (v. l. *landya*).

गौलोमन gaulomana, mfn. resembling cow's hair (*go-loman*), g. *śarkarāddi* ('ma, Bhoj.).

गौलुल्य gaululaya, mfn. = *gaugg*, made of bellium, Lāty. x, 4, 10 & 14, Sch.; (f), f. patr. fr. *gūlgūlu*, only in comp.

Gaululavī, f. of *va*, q. v. = *putra*, m. metron. of Gobhila, VB. ii, 10.

गौल्लिक gaulika, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 13, Pat.) treating on the glandular swellings called *gulma*, Car. vi, 11; m. a single soldier of a troop, MBh. x, 359 & 419; the chief of a troop, Inscr. (10th century).

गौल्य gaulya, mfn. (fr. *gula*), having a sweet taste, L.; n. sweetness, L.; syrup, L.; spirituous liquor, W.

गौवासनिक gāvāsānika, mfn. (ā or ī) n. of *go-vāsana*, g. *kāyā-ādi* (*gaudhājan*, Kāś.).

Gausakatika, mfn. possessing a carriage drawn by oxen (*go-lakata*), Pāp. v, 2, 118, Kāś.

Gausatika, mfn. possessing 100 oxen or cows (*go-lata*), ib.

Gausrīṅga, n. (fr. *go-ro*) N. of a Sāman, Lāty. vi f. *Gausūhukta*, n. (fr. *go-shūktin*) N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xix, 4, 9; Lāty. vii, 2, 1.

Gausūhukti, m. patr. fr. *go-shūktin*, TāṇḍyaBr.

Gausūhṭha, mfn. coming from a village *gosh-ṭhi* (or *gaushṭhi*, v. l.), g. *paladyā-ādi*.

Gausūhṭhika, mfn. relating to an assembly (*go-shṭhi*), Pañcat. i, 14, Sch.

Gausūhṭhina, mfn. (any place) where a cow-pen has been before, Pāp. v, 2, 18 (*goshṭh*, Kāś.); n. the site of an old and abandoned cow-pen, Hcar. ii, 478 (v. l. *goshṭh*).

Gausaṣṭhika, mfn. possessing 1000 cows, Pāp. v, 2, 118, Kāś.

गौश्र gauśra, m. patr. fr. *guśri*, ŚākhBr.

Gauśrāyaṇi, m. patr. fr. *śra*, xxiii, 5.

Gauśla, m. = *śra* (fr. *guśli*), AitBr. vi, 30, 8.

गौशूक्त gausūhukta, &c. See above.

गौहल्य gauhalya, m. patr. fr. *guhalya*, g. 2. *lohitāddi*.

Gauhalyāyaṇi, f. of *vya*, ib.

गौश्र gauhya, mfn. of *goḥ* or *oḥya*, g. *su-vāstvā-ādi*.

Gauhilya, for *gauphil*, Kāś.

Gauhyaka, mfn. relating to the Guhyakas, BhP. x, 55, 23.

गु १. gda, aor. *ā*. √ *ghas*. See *api-√ghas*.

२. Gdha, mfn. p. p. √ *ghas*. See *a-gdhād*.

Gdhi, f. See *sā*.

गुा gnā, f. (nom. sg. ? *gnās*, RV. iv, 9, 4)

'wife' (= *गृही*, *√jan*), a divine female, kind of goddess, RV.; ŚākhŚr. viii; = *vāc* (speech, voice), Naigh. i, 11. = *vat* (*gnā*), mfn. accompanied by divine females, RV. i, 15, 3 & ii, 1, 5 (voc. & nom. [1?] *-vas*; *gnāvas* = *stuti-vācas*, 'words of praise', Say.); KātyŚr. ix, 8, 13.

Gnās (gen. & oom. of *gnā* in comp.) = *pāti*, m. the husband of a divine wife, RV. ii, 38, 10. = *pātnī*, f. a divine wife, iv, 34, 7.

गमन् gman. See *prithu-gmān*.

Gmā, f. 'the earth' (a form drawn fr. *gmās*, abl. gen. of *2. kṛdm*, q. v.), Naigh. i, 1.

ग्र gra. See *tui-grd*.

ग्रथ १. grath or *granth*, cl. 9. P. *grathnāti* (fut. p. *granthishyat*, Kāth. xxv, 8; perf.

3. pl. *jagranthur* or *grēthur*, Pāp. i, 2, 6, Siddh.; ind. p. *granthitvā* or *grath*, 23, Kāś.), to fasten, tie or string together, arrange, connect in a regular series, TS. vi f.; Kāth. xxv, 8; Bhāṭṭ.; to string words together, compose (a literary work), Prab. vi, 5; cl. 1. P. *ā. grathati*, *te*, Dhātup. (v. l.); P. *granthati*, xxxiv, 31; *ā. granthate* (aor. *agranthishya*), to be strung together or composed (a literary work), Bhāradv. on Pāp. iii, 1, 89; Caus. P. *ā. granthayati*, *te*, to string together, MBh. iv, 262; [cf. *κλώθω*; Lat. *glut-en*].

Grathana, o. tying, biading, stringing together, Nyāyam, Sch.; thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps, Suśr. ii, 11, 19; (in dram.) intimation of the issue of a plot, Daśar. i, 51; Sāh. vi, 110; Pratāpar.; (ā), f. tying, binding, ensnaring, Bālār. vi, 48.

Grathanīya, mfn. to be tied or strung or bound, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 8, Sch.

Grathātī, mfn. strung, tied, bound, connected, tied together or in order, wound, arranged, classed, RV. ix, 97, 18; ŚBr. xi; MBh. &c.; set with, strewn with, MBh. &c.; artificially composed or put together (the plot of a play), Śak. i, 4; Mālav. i, 4; Vikr.; closely connected with each other, difficult to be distinguished from each other, MBh. i, v, xii; BhP. iv f.; having knots, knotty, Suśr. if, iv; coagulated, thickened, hardened, vi; hurt, injured, L.; seized, overcome, L.; n. the being strung, Sch.; a tumor with hard lumps or knots, Suśr. ii, 14, 1 & 4; iv, 21, 3.

Grathitavya, mfn. = *oṭhaniya*, Bādar. iv, Sch. *Grathin*. See *√2. grath*.

Grathila, mfn. possessed by an evil spirit, Sighās. i, 18; (cf. *grathila*.)

Grathna, m. a bunch, tuft, Gobh. ii, 7, 4; (*grap-sa*, PārGr. i, 15, 4; *glapsa*, AśvGr. i, 14, 4.)

Grathya, mfn. = *ṭhāniya*, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 8.

Grantha, m. tying, binding, stringing together, L.; = *ṛthi*, a knot, TS. vi, 2, 9, 4 (v. l.); honeycomb, Pān. iv, 3, 116, Vārtt.; an artificial arrangement of words (esp. of 32 syllables, = *śloka*, Jain.); verse, composition, treatise, literary production, book in prose or verse, text (opposed to *artha* 'meaning', VarBrS.; Vākyap.; Sarvad.), Nir. i, 20; Pān.; MBh.; Up. &c.; a section (of Kāth.); the book or sacred scriptures of the Sikhs containing short moral poems by Nānak Shāh and others (cf. RTL. pp. 158-177); wealth, property, Jain. Sch.; (cf. *uttara*, *nir*, *śhaḍ*.)

— **karapa**, n. composition of books or treatises, W. — **kartpi**, m. a book-maker, author, W. — **kāra**, m. id., MBh. xiii, 690; Vedānta. i, Sch. — **kuṭi**, f. a library, L.; a study, W. — **kūṭi**, for *kuṭi*. — **kr̥ti**, m. = *-karti*, MBh. xiii, 694. — **par-pi**, f. 'knot-leaved', a kind of Dūrva grass, L. — **vis-tara**, m. a voluminous text, VarBrS. i, 2; a multitude of Granthas (of 32 syllables each), BrahmapUp.; AmṛitabUp. — **viśtāra**, m. diffuseness of style, voluminousness, W. — **samdhī**, m. a section of a work, chapter, L. **Granthāṅgī**, f. a quotation (?), L.

Granthana, n. (f.c.) stringing, tying or connecting together (as a chapter or book), arranging, composing, Pān. iii, 1, 26, Vārtt. 15, Pat. (v. l. *gaḍu* or *gaḍuka*); Vet. i, 18; (ā), f. id., L.

1. **Granthī**, m. a knot, tie, knot of a cord, knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money (Pāñcat.), bunch or protuberance of any kind (esp. if produced by tying several things together), RV. ix, 97, 18 & x, 143, 2; AV.; TS. &c.; the joint of a reed or cane, Pār. vi, 8; joint of the body, Mṛicch. i, 1; Dhātus.; Śāh.; a complaint, (knotting, i. e.) swelling and hardening of the vessels (as in varicocele), R.; Suśr.; 'a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone', difficulty, doubt, ChUp.; KāthUp.; MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.; a bell, Kathās. lxx, 135 f.; N. of several plants and bulbous roots (*granthi-parṇa*, *hiḍvali*, *bhadra-mustā*, *piṇḍālu*), L.; (cf. *udara*, *katu*, *kāla*, *kr̥mi*, *keśa*, *go*, *dāma*, &c.) — **chedaka**, m. (= *-bheda*) a purse-cutter, pickpocket, Śak. vi, 1 (in Prākṛit) — **tva**, n. the becoming knotty, hardening, Suśr. — **dala**, m. 'knotty-leaved', a kind of perfume (*coraka*), L.; (ā), f. a kind of bulbous root, L. — **dūr-vā**, f. a kind of Dūrva grass, L. — **patra**, m. = *-dala* (*coraka*), L. — **parṇa**, m. id., L.; n. = *-parṇaka*, L.; (ā), f. the plant Jatukā, L.; (ī), f. = *ṇtha-p*, L.; *-maya*, mfn. made of the perfume *ṇthiparṇa*, Heat. i, 7. — **parṇaka**, a kind of fragrant plant, Kād. iii, 1538. — **phala**, m. 'knotty-fruited', Feronia elephantum, L.; Vangueria spinosa, L.; the plant Sakurunda, L. — **bandhana**, n. tying a knot, W.; tying together the garments of the bride and bridegroom at the marriage ceremony, W. — **bandham**, ind. (with *√grath*) so as to form a knot (in tying), Bālar. — **barhin**, m. = *-parṇaka*, L. — **bhedā**, m. = *-chedaka*, Mn. ix, 277; Yājñ. ii, 274. — **bhe-daka**, m. id., Jain. (in Prākṛit *granthi-bheḍaya*) Śak. vi (v. l. *for-ched*). — **mat**, mfn. tied, bound, Kum. iii, 46; m. 'knotty', Heliotropium indicum, Bhpr. v, 3, 225; *-phala*, m. 'bulb-fruited', Artocarpus Lacucha, L. — **mūla**, n. 'bulb-rooted', garlic, L.; (ā), f. = *-dūrva*, L. — **mocaka**, m. = *-chedaka*, W. — **vajraka**, m. a kind of steel, L. — **visarpa**, m. a kind of erysipelas, Car. vi, 11. — **visarpa**, mfn. having the *ṛpa* disease, ib. — **hara**, m. removing difficulties, L.

Granthika, m. a relater, narrator (? 'one who understands the joints or divisions of time, of the year, &c.' [fr. *granthi*, cf. *kāla-granthi*], an astrologer, fortune-teller, L.), MBh. xiv, 2039; Pat. on Pān. i, 4, 29 & iii, 1, 26, Vārtt. 15; a kind of disease of the outer ear, Suśr.; a kind of plant or substance, Car. vi, 18; a N. assumed by Nakula (when master of the horse to king Virāṭa), MBh. iv, 63 & 319; = *saha-deva*, L. m. n. Capparid aphylla, L.; a kind of resin, bdellium, L.; n. = *ṇthika*, pepper, Suśr. iv, 37, 35; vi, 42, 23; = *ṇthi-parṇaka*, L.; a kind of disease of women, Gal.

Granthika, mfn. for *grath*, L.

Granthin, mfn. strung together (?), RV. x, 95, 6; one who reads books, well-read, Mn. xii, 103.

Granthinikā, f. a kind of bulbous plant, Gal.; (cf. *chinnā-g*.)

Granthila, mfn. knotted, knotty, g. *sidhmādi*; m. N. of several plants and roots (Flacourtia sapida, Capparid aphylla, Anaranthus polygonoides, Asteracantha longifolia, Cocculus cordifolius, *hiḍvali*), L.; a kind of perfume, L.; n. = *ṇthika*, L.; green or undried ginger, L.; (ā), f. N. of two kinds of Dūrva grass and of a kind of Cyperus, L.

Granthili = *√bhū*, to become bulbous, Car. i, 1, Sch.

Granthika, n. the root of long pepper, L.

Granthi = *√bhū*, to become bulbous, Bālar. ii, 334.

ग्रथ 2. *grath* or *granth*, cl. 1. *√grathate* or *granth*, to be crooked (lit. and fig.), Dhātup. ii, 35.

Grathin, mfn. false, RV. vii, 6, 3.

2. **Granthi**, m. crookedness (lit. and fig.), L.

ग्रथ *grapsa*. See *grathna*.

ग्रभ *grabh*, *grābha*, &c. See *√grah*.

ग्रस 1. *gras*, cl. 1. P. *√grāsati*, *ṛte* (perf. Pot. *√grāsita*, RV. v, 41, 17; p. A. & Pass. *grasānd*, RV.), to seize with the mouth, take into the mouth, swallow, devour, eat, consume, RV.; TS. &c.; to swallow up, cause to disappear, MBh. iii, 1597; R. i, 56, 13-17; to eclipse, MBh. i, 1166; R. &c.; to swallow or slur over words, pronounce indistinctly, PāñS. (RV.) 27; to suppress, stop or neglect (a lawsuit), Mn. viii, 43; Caus. *grāsaya*, to cause to swallow or devour, ŚBr. xii; Kāty-Śr.; to consume, swallow, Dhātup. xxxiii, 76; [cf. *ṛpā*; Lat. *grā-men*; Germ. *gras*; Engl. *grass*.]

2. **Gras**, mfn. f.c. 'swallowing' (e.g. *piṇḍa*, q.v.)

Grasati, f. (irreg. pr. p. f.), N. of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 45.

Grasana, n. swallowing, Suśr.; a kind of partial eclipse of the sun or moon, VarBrS. v, 43 & 46; seizing, W.; the mouth, jaws, BhP. iii, 13, 35.

Grāsishtha, mfn. (superl.) swallowing most, RV. i, 153, 7.

Grāsishnu, mfn. accustomed to swallow or absorb, Bhag. xiii, 16.

Grasta, mfn. swallowed, eaten, Pāñcat.; taken, seized, W.; surrounded or absorbed, Suśr.; possessed (by a demon), Daś. iv; Hit.; involved in, MBh. xiii, 7292; R. iv, 50, 11; tormented, affected by, Yājñ. iii, 245; Pāñcat. &c.; eclipsed, MBh. iii, 2667; R. &c.; inarticulately pronounced, slurred, RPrāt.; Lāṭy.; PāñS. (RV.) 35; Pat.; (a, neg.) ChUp.; n. inarticulate pronunciation of the vowels, Pat. Introd. on Vārtt. 18. — **tva**, n. the being refuted (by arguments), Sarvad. ii, xii. **Grastāsta**, m. the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed, W. **Grastodaya**, m. the rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed, W.

Grasti, f. the act of swallowing, Prab. vi, 8.

Grastri, m. an eclipser, Hariv. 12465.

Grasya, mfn. devouring, MBh. v, 1107.

Grāsa, mfn. f.c. swallowing, NṛisUp. ii, 5, 10; m. a mouthful, lump (of rice &c. of the size of a peacock's egg), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; food, nourishment, Gobh.; ŚākhGr.; Pān. viii, 2, 44, Vārtt. 4; Mn. viii &c.; the quantity eclipsed, amount of obscuration, Sūryas; (in geom.) a piece cut out by the intersection of 2 circles, W.; the erosion, morsel bitten, W.; = *grasti*, Bhartr. ii, 22; Subh.; the act of eclipsing, VarBrS. v; an eclipse, Sūryas; the first contact with an eclipsed disk, ib.; slurring, inarticulate pronunciation of the gutturals, RPrāt. xiv, 4. — **pramāṇa**, n. the size of a morsel, Gaut. xxvii, 10; a kind of process applied to mercury, Sarvad. ix, 33. — **śālya**, n. any extraneous substance lodged in the throat, Suśr.

Grāsācchādana, n. sg. food and clothing, bare subsistence, Mn. ix, 202; MBh. xiv, 1291. **Grāsāmbu**, n. sg. food and drink, SvetUp. v, 11.

Grāsikā, f. See *agra*.

Grāsi, ind. = *√kṛi*, to swallow, Kathās. ix, 57. — *kr̥ita*, mfn. swallowed, Hcar. v, 14; Bālar. vii, 52.

ग्रह *grah* [RV. in few passages only; AV. &c.] or *grabh* [RV.; rarely AV.], cl.

9. P. *grihñāti*, *grihñāti* (also *√grihñite*, irreg. *grihñate*, MuṇḍUp. 3; pl. *grihñate*, RV.; Impv. 2. sg. *grihñā*, [Nā, Samhitā p. p. Pass. nom. pl. n., Gmn.] x, 103, 12; AV. xi, 1, 10; ŚBr. &c.; *grihñānā* & *grihñ* (Ved.); *grihña*, Heat.; Pāñcat. i, 71; *-grihñāhi*, *-grihñihi*, see *prati-√grabh*; *√grihñishva* [VS. i, 18] or *grihñ*; 3. sg. P. *grihñitā*; Ved. Impv. *grihñāyā* &c., see s.v. *ya*, cf. *grihaya*; perf. *grāhā*, RV. x, 161, 1; AV. &c.; 1. sg. *grābhā*, RV.; *grihñmā*, RV.; *√grihe*, x, 12, 5 &c.; 3. pl. *grihñrē* & *grihñirē*, RV.;

P. Pot. *grihñyāt*, x, 31, 2; p. *grihñvās*, iv, 23, 4; fut. and *grihñisyati*, *ṛte*, MBh. &c. [cf. Pān. vii, 2, 37]; sometimes wrongly spelt *grih*, MBh. iv, 1650; xii, 7311; *grihishy*, R. vi, 82, 74; Cond. *agrahāishyat*, AitUp. iii, 3 ff.; fut. 1st *grāhītā*, Pān. vii, 2, 37; aor. *agrabham*, RV. i, 101, 13; AV.; *bhūt*, RV. i, 145, 2; AV. &c.; *hīt* (Pān. vii, 2, 5), AV. &c.; *-dijagrabhit* &c., see *sam-√grah*; Subj. 2. pl. *grabhishata*, RV. ii, 29, 5; *√agrahishata*, BhP. iv, 30, 11; *aghihishata*, Pān. vii, 3, 73, Sch. (not in Kās.); Ved. 3. pl. *agribhran* [RV. v, 2, 4] & *agribhishata*; ind. p. *grihbitvā*, AV. xii, 3, 20; *grihitvā*, xix, 58, 3 &c.; *grahāya*, Hariv.; Divyāv.; inf. *grihitum* [MBh. &c.; cf. Pān. vii, 2, 37; wrongly spelt *grih*, R. v, 2, 25; Hit.]; Pass. *grihyate* [fut. 1st *grahitā* or *grāhītā*, fut. 2nd *grahishyate* or *grāhishy*, aor. *agrāhi*, 3. du. *agrahishātām* or *agrāhish*, Pān. vi, 4, 62 & vii, 2, 37]; Ved. Subj. 3. pl. *grihyāntā*, Kās. on iii, 4, 8 & 96; Ved. Pass. 3. sg. *grihate* [RV. v, 32, 12] or *grihe* [MaitrS. i, 9, 5] or *grihyate* [Kāth. ix, 13; cf. *grihaya*]; Subj. 1. pl. *grihāmahi*, RV. viii, 2, 16; Pot. *grihita*, MaitrS. ii, 5, 2) to seize, take (by the hand, *pāṇau* or *kare*, exceptionally *pāṇim* (double acc.), RV. i, 125, 1, Sāy.; cf. Vop. v, 6), grasp, lay hold of (e.g. *pakṣam*, to take a side, adopt a party, Prab.; *pāṇim*, 'to take by the hand in the marriage ceremony', marry, AV. xiv, 1, 48 f.; Gobh. ii, 1, 11; MBh. &c.), RV. &c.; to arrest, stop, RV. ix, 78, 1; Kathās. iv, 32; to catch, take captive, take prisoner, capture, imprison, RV. &c.; to take possession of, gain over, captivate, MBh. xiii, 2239; R. ii, 12, 25; Ragh.; Cāṇ.; to seize, overpower (esp. said of diseases and demons and the punishments of Varuṇa), RV.; AV.; MaitrS. &c.; to eclipse, VarBrS. v; to abstract, take away (by robbery), R. iv, 53, 25; Śak. iii, 21; Bhāt.; to lay the hand on, claim, Mn.; Yājñ.; Ragh. i, 18; Pāñcat.; to gain, win, obtain, receive, accept (from abal, rarely gen.), keep, RV. &c. (with double acc., Vop. v, 6); to acquire by purchase (with instr. of the price), Mn. viii, 201; Yājñ. ii, 169; R. &c.; to choose, MBh. xiii, 2; R. i, 39, 13 f.; Kathās. liii; to choose any one (acc.) as a wife; to take up (a fluid with any small vessel), draw water, RV. viii, 69, 10; VS. x, 1; TS. vi &c.; to pluck, pick, gather, Hariv. 5238; Śak. iv, vi; to collect a store of anything, VarBrS. xlii, 10 f.; to use, put on (clothes), Mn. ii, 64; MBh. iii, 16708; Bhag.; Katnāv. i &c.; to assume (a shape), BhP. i, f.; to place upon (instr. or loc.), Mn. viii, 256; Kathās.; to include, Pān. viii, 4, 68, Sch.; Vop. i, 5; to take on one's self, undertake, undergo, begin, RV. x, 31, 2; MBh. iii, xiii; BhP. &c.; to receive hospitably (a guest), take back (a divorced wife), MBh. v, 7068; R. i, Śak. v, 25; BhP. iii, 5, 19; 'to take into the mouth', mention, name, RV. i, 191, 13 & x, 145, 4; AV.; TS. &c.; to perceive (with the organs of sense or with *mānas*), observe, recognise, RV. i, 139, 10 & 145, 2; VS. i, 18; ŚBr. xiv; MuṇḍUp.; SvetUp. &c.; (in astron.) to observe, VarBrS. xlii, 30; to receive into the mind, apprehend, understand, learn, Nal.; R.; Ragh. v, 59; Pāñcat. i, 1, 23; (in astron.) to calculate, Sūryas; to accept, admit, approve, MBh. i, 6299; R. ii; Mṛicch. ix, 18; Kād.; BhP. i, 2, 12; Kathās.; to obey, follow, MBh.; R.; Mṛicch. ix, 38; BhP. iii f.; to take for, consider as, Mn. i, 110; Mālav. v &c.; (Pass.) to be meant by (instr.), Yājñ., Sch.; Pān. Siddh. & Sch.; Caus. *grāhayati*, to cause to take or seize or lay hold of, R. vii; Suśr.; Ragh. xv, 88; Daś.; to cause to take (by the hand [*pāṇim*] in the marriage ceremony), Ragh. xvii, 3; to cause to marry, give away a girl (acc.) in marriage to any one (acc.), Kum. i, 53; to cause any one to be captured, Yājñ. ii, 169; R. vi, 1, 21; Daś.; to cause any one to be seized or overpowered (as by Varuṇa's punishments or death &c.), TS. ii, vi f.; TBr. i; MBh. viii, 3281; to cause to be taken away, Hit.; to make any one take, deliver anything (acc.) over to any one (acc.; e.g. *āsanam* with acc. 'to cause to take a seat, bid any one to sit down', Rājāt. v, 306), Mṛicch.; Vop. xviii, 7; to make any one choose, Rājāt. v, 102 (aor. *ajigrahāt*); to make any one learn, make acquainted or familiar with (acc.), Nir. i, 4; Ap. i, 8, 25; Mn. i, 58; MBh. &c.; Desid. *jigrihishati* (cf. Pān. i, 2, 8 & vii, 2, 12), also *ṛte*, to be about to seize or take, Gobh. i, 1, 8 & 20; MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to be about to eclipse, R. vii, 35, 31; to be about to take away, BhP. i, 17, 25; to desire to perceive (with the organs of sense), strive to appre-

bend or recognise, AitUp. iii, 3ff.; BhP. ii, iv; Intens. *jarigrihyate*, Pān. vi, 1, 16, Kāś.; [cf. Zd. *gerep*, *geuru*; Goth. *greifa*; Germ. *greife*; Lith. *grėbti*; Slav. *grabiti*; Hlb. *grabim*, 'I devour, stop'].

Grāḥa, m. the taking possession of, RV. vii, 4, 8. **Grābhana**, see *a-grābhān*. - **vat** (*grābh*), mfu. yielding any hold or support, RV. i, 127, 5.

Grābhīṭṭi, mfu. one who seizes, AV. i, 12, 2.

Grāha (Pān. iii, 3, 58; g. *vrishādd*), mfu. i. c. (iii, 2, 9, Vārtt. 1) seizing, laying hold of, holding, BhP. iii, 15, 35; (cf. *ānkula*, *dhanur*, &c.); obtaining, v, viii; perceiving, recognising, iv, 7, 31; n. 'seizer (eclipser)', Rāhu or the dragon's head, MBh. &c.; a planet (as seizing or influencing the destinies of men in a supernatural manner; sometimes 5 are enumerated, viz. Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn, MBh. vi, 456 f.; R. i, 19, 2; Raghu. iii, 13 &c.; also 7, i. e. the preceding with Rāhu and Ketu, MBh. vii, 5636; also 9, i. e. the sun [cf. ŚBr. iv, 6, 5, 1 & 5; MBh. xiii, 913; xiv, 1175] and moon with the 7 preceding, Yājñ. i, 295; MBh. iv, 48; VarBṛS.; also the polar star is called a *Grāha*, Garg. (Jyot. 5, Sch.); the planets are either auspicious *śubha*, *sad*, or inauspicious *krūra*, *pāpa*, VarBṛS.; with Jains they constitute one of the 5 classes of the Jyotishkas; the place of a planet in the fixed zodiac, W.; the number 'nine'; N. of particular evil demons or spirits who seize or exercise a bad influence on the body and mind of man (causing insanity &c.); it falls within the province of medical science to expel these demons; those who esp. seize children and cause convulsions &c. are divided into 9 classes according to the number of planets, Suśr.; MBh. &c.; any state which proceeds from magical influences and takes possession of the whole man, BhP. vii, ix; Brahmap. I; Hit. ii, 1, 20; a crocodile, MBh. xvi, 142 (i. c. f. ā); R. iv, f.; BhP. viii; any ladle or vessel employed for taking up a portion of fluid (esp. of Soma) out of a larger vessel, Mn. v, 116; Yājñ. i, 182; N. of the 8 organs of perception (viz. the 5 organs of sense with Manas, the hands and the voice), ŚBr. xiv; NisUp. i, 4, 3, 22; (= *grīha*) a house, R. vii, 40, 30; (cf. *a*, *kharā*, *druma* & *pati*); 'anything seized', spoil, booty, MBh. iii, 1461; (cf. *hālucana*); as much as can be taken with a ladle or spoon out of a larger vessel, ladleful, spoonful (esp. of Soma), RV. x, 114, 5; VS.; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; the middle of a bow or that part which is grasped when the bow is used, MBh. iv, 1351 (*su*, 1326); the beginning of any piece of music; grasp, seizing, laying hold of (often i. c.), Kauś. 10; MBh. &c.; keeping back, obstructing, Suśr.; imprisoning, imprisonment (*śam* √ *gam*, 'to become a prisoner', Kām.), R. ii, 58, 2; seizure (by demons causing diseases, e.g. *āṅga*, spasm of the limbs), Suśr.; seizure of the sun and moon, eclipse, AV. xix, 9, 7 & 10; VarBṛS.; stealing, robbing, Mn. ix, 277; MBh. vi, 4458; effort, Hit.; insisting upon, tenacity, perseverance in (loc. or in comp.), BhP. vii, 14, 11; Naish. ix, 12; Kathās.; Rājāt. vii, 226; taking, receiving, reception, Mn. viii, 180; Śrīngār.; taking up (any fluid); choosing, MBh. xii, 83, 12; Sāh. vi, 136; 'favour', see *nigraha*; mentioning, employing (a word), Mn. viii, 271; Pān. vii, 1, 21, Kār. 2; Amar.; Rājāt.; apprehension, perception, understanding, Bhāṣap.; BhP.; Sarvad.; Sch. on Jaim. & KapS.; (*āya*), dat. ind. = *grihitvā*, see √ *grah*; (cf. *guda*, *śiro*, *hanu*, *hrīd*.) - **kallola**, m. 'wave' (of enemy) of the planets, Rāhu, L. - **kāṇḍa**, m. 'section treating of Grahas of Soma which are taken up by a ladle', N. of ŚBr. iv. - **kundalika**, f. the mutual relation of planets and prophecy derived from it, VarBṛ. xviii, 10 f., Sch. - **koshthaka**, n. N. of a work. - **kantuka**, n. N. of a work. - **ketetrin**, for *grīha-kṣh*, Hariv. ii, 8, 19. - **gaṇa**, m. a whole number of demons causing diseases, Suśr. vi, 60, 4; a whole number of planets taken collectively, W. - **gaṇita**, n. 'calculation of the planets', the astronomical part of a Jyotiḥśāstra, VarBṛS. ii. - **gocara**, n., N. of a work. - **grasta**, mfu. possessed by a demon, Hcar. iv. - **grāmaṇṇi**, m. 'planet-chief', the sun, Bālar. iii. - **carita**-**vid**, m. 'knowing the course of planets', an astrologer, viii. - **cintaka**, m. id., VarBṛS. xxiv, 4. - **tā**, f. the state of being a planet, v. 1. - **tilaka**, m., N. of a work. - **tva**, n. = *tā*, Hariv.; BhP. v f.; the state of a ladleful or spoonful, Kāth. ix, 16. - **daśā**, f. the aspect of the planets, W. - **dāya**, m. the length of life as granted by the planets, VarBṛ. vii, 9. - **dīpikā**, f., N. of a

work. - **druma**, for *grīha-d*, L. - **dhāra**, m. = *grāhddh*, Gal. - **nāyaka**, m. = *grāmaṇṇi*, Hcar. i, 8, 435; the planet Saturn, L. - **nāsa**, m. 'destroying' (the influence of) planets, Alstonia scholaris, L. - **nāṣana**, m. id., L.; for *grīha-n* (a pigeon), L. - **nigraha**, m. du. favour and punishment, Hit. - **nemi**, m. the moon, L.; the section of the moon's course between the asterisms Mūla and Mṛiga-siras, Gal. - **pati**, n. = *grāmaṇṇi*, L.; the moon, MBh. xii, 6288 (*grīha-p*, B); for *grīha-p*, xiii, 4133; Calotropis gigantea, L. - **pīḍana**, n. 'pain by Rāhu', an eclipse, R. v, 73, 58; Hit. i, 2, 48. - **pīḍā**, f. id., MarkP. lviii; Devīm. - **pūsha**, m. 'cherishing the planets (with light)', the sun, L. - **pūjā**, f. worship of the planets. - **bhakti**, f. division (of countries) with respect to the presiding planets, VarBṛS.; pl. N. of VarBṛS. xvi. - **bhīti**-**jit**, m. 'conquering the fear of the demons', N. of a perfume, L. - **bhojana**, m. a horse, L. - **maya**, mfu. consisting of planets, Bhāṣap. i, 16. - **marda**, m. (friction i. e.) opposition between certain planets. - **mardana**, n. id., VarBṛS. xvi, 40. - **mātrikā**, f., N. of a Buddh. goddess. - **mash**, m. (?) for *-push* = *-pusha* the sun, Gal. - **yaśā**, m. a sacrifice offered to the planets, Yājñ. i, 294; VarBṛS.; MatsyaP. ccxxviii; *-tattva*, n., N. of part of Smṛitit. - **yāga**, n. = *yañja* - *-tattva*, n., N. of a work. - **yāmala**-**tantra**, n., N. of a Tantra. - **yuti**, f. conjunction of planets. - **yuddha**, n. = *-marda*, AV. Paris.; VarBṛS.; N. of VarBṛS. xvii. - **yoga**, m. = *-yuti*, Romakas. - **rāja**, m. = *-grāmaṇṇi*, L.; the moon, L.; the planet Jupiter, L. - **lāghava**, n., N. of an astronomical work of the 16th century. - **varman**, v. l. for *guha-v*. - **varsha**, m. a planetary year, VarBṛS.; *-phala*, n. N. of VarBṛS. xix (describing the good and evil fortune belonging to certain days, months, or years ruled over by particular planets). - **violōrin**, m. = *-cintaka*, Sāh. - **vinoda**, m. N. of a work. - **vipra**, m. = *-cintaka*, W. - **vimarda**, m. = *-marda*, VarBṛS. xvii, 2. - **śānti**, f. propitiation of the planets (by sacrifices &c.), xliii. - **śrīngāṭaka**, n. triangular position of the planets with reference to each other, xx; N. of VarBṛS. xx (treating also of many other positions of the planets). - **samāgama**, m. = *-yuti*, xx, 5. - **sāraṇi**, f., N. of a work. - **sthiti**-**varṇana**, n., N. of a work. - **svara**, m. the 1st note of a musical piece. **Grāhagāma**, m. demoniacal possession, L.; *-kutūhala*, n., N. of a work. **Grāhāgresa**, m. 'planet-chief', the moon, Daś. viii, 100. **Grāhādī**, a Gaṇa of Pān. (iii, 1, 134; Gaṇar. 457-459); another Gaṇa, 445; Henac. **Grāhādāra**, m. 'planet-support', the polar star, L. **Grāhādhipati**, m. the chief of the demons causing diseases, Suśr. **Grāhādhiśāsthāpana**, n., N. of a work. **Grāhādhiṇa**, mfu. subject to planetary influence, W. **Grāhādhyāya**, m., N. of a work. **Grāhāpāṇḍi**, f. 'removing (the influence) of planets', the bile-stone of cattle, Npr. **Grāhāmāya**, m. = *hāgama*, L. **Grāhārāma**-**kutūhala**, n., N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara. **Grāhāluṅgama**, n. pouncing on prey, Mṛich. iii, 20. **Grāhāvamardana**, n. = *ha-marda*, VarBṛS. iii, 83. **Grāhāvarta**, m. = *lagna*, horoscope &c., Gal. **Grāhāśin**, m. = *ha-nāśa*, L. **Grāhāśaya**, m. = *hādāra*, L. **Grāhāhvaya**, m. 'called after the demons', the plant Bhūtāṅkusa (*bhūta* = *graha*?), L. **Grāhāśa**, m. = *ha-grāmaṇṇi*, L. **Grāhāśhaka**, n. sg. a ladleful (of any fluid) and the bricks, Jaim. v, 3, 15. **Grāhōkṣha**, n. a hymn sung while a ladleful (of Soma) is being taken up, AitBr. iii, viii. **Grāhaka**, m. a prisoner, L.; (*ikā*), see *grāh*. **Grāhāṇa**, mfu. i. c. seizing, holding, Hariv. 2734; resounding in (?), Śāk. ii, 8, 6; n. the hand, L.; an organ of sense, Yogas. i, 41; a prisoner, MBh. xiii, 2051; a word mentioned or employed (e.g. *vacana*, 'the word *vacana*'), Pat. & Kāś.; seizing, holding, taking, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. ii, 317; MBh. &c.; taking by the hand, marrying, i, 1044; catching, seizure, taking captive; Mn. v, 130; MBh. &c.; seizure (as by a demon causing diseases), demoniacal possession, Hcar.; seizure of the sun or moon, eclipse, Ap. i, 11; Yājñ. i, 218; VarBṛS. &c.; gaining, obtaining, receiving, acceptance, R. i, 3, 18; Pañcat.; Kathās. xci, 37; choosing, Sāmkhyak.; Prab.; Sāh. vi, 201; purchasing, Pañcat.; taking or drawing up (any fluid), ŚBr. iv; KātyŚr.; the taking up of sound, echo, W.; attraction, Megh.; Raghu. vii, 24; Pañcat. v, 13, 8; putting on (clothes), MBh. ii, 840; Raghu. xvii, 21; assuming (a shape), Yājñ. iii, 69; MBh. xiv; Devīm.; undertaking, devoting one's

self to (in comp.), R. v, 76, 22; Pañcat.; service, BhP. iii, 1, 44; including, Pān. Kāś.; mentioning, employing (a word or expression), KātyŚr.; Lāty.; VPrat.; Pān. Vārtt., Pat. & Kāś.; Sāh. vi, 205; mentioning with praise, acknowledgment, Suśr.; assent, agreement, W.; perceiving, understanding, comprehension, receiving instruction, acquirement of any science, Mn. ii, 173; MBh. iii, xiv; Raghu. &c.; acceptance, meaning, Pān. i, 1, 68, Vārtt. 5, Pat.; Kāś. & Siddh. on Pān.; (f), f. an imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines (the small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is said to be diffused), Suśr. = *ni-gada*, Aśhāṅg. iii, 8; Hcar. i, 7; (cf. *kara*, *keśa*, *garbha*, *cakshur*, *nāma*, *pāni*, *punar*.) - **gata**, mfu. eclipsed, VarBṛS. xv, 31. - **pañcōṅga**, *-phala*, n., N. of two astronomical works. - **vat**, mfu. meant in reality, not to be taken in a different way, Pat. on Pān. iv, 1, 1 & Vārtt. 1 & iv, 1, 4, Vārtt. 2. - **sambhavadāhikra**, m., N. of an astronomical work. **Grāhāpānta**, mfu. being at the close of study, ĀśvGr. i, 2, 3; Gaut. ii, 47. **Grāhāpāntika**, mfu. id., Mn. iii, 1; Yājñ. i, 36. **Grāhāṇi**, f. = *ni*, Up. - **roga**, see *ni-ro*. **Grāhāṇi**, f. for *ni*, q. v. - **kapāṭa**, m. a kind of mixture (for curing diarrhoea &c.). - **gada**, m. a morbid affection of the Grahaṇi, dysentery, Bhpr. - **dosha**, m. id., MBh. iii, 13857 ('constipation', Sch.); Suśr. - **pradosha**, m. id., Suśr. - **ruj**, f. id., L. - **roga**, m. id., Suśr. (metrically also *ni-ro*). - **rogin**, mfu. affected with dysentery, Suśr.; Hcar. i, 7. - **hara**, n. 'removing dysentery', cloves, L. **Grāhāṇi**, mfu. to be accepted as a rule or law, to be taken to heart, MBh. v, xii. - **tā**, f. acceptableness, W. - **tva**, n. id., W. **Grāhāyāya**, v. l. for *grīh*, Vop. xxvi, 164. **Grāhāyālu**, v. l. for *grīh*, 148. **Grāhi**, m. anything that holds or supports, Gṛhyas. ii, 29; (cf. *phala*, *le*.) **Grāhila**, mf(ā)n. (g. *hāddā*) taking interest in, inclined to (in comp.), Sāh. iii, 4, 8; (= *grāthika*) possessed by a demon, HParī. ii, 539; Suk. **Grāhishpa**, mfu. See *phala*. **Grāhitavya**, mfu. to be taken or received, ŚBr. iv; Mn. vii f.; Hit.; to be taken up or down (a fluid), TS. vi; to be perceived, W.; to be learned, W.; o. obligation to take or receive, MBh. xii, 7313. **Grāhīṭṭi**, mfu. one who takes or seizes, SvetUp. iii, 19; one who receives, Mn. viii, 166; a purchaser, Pañcat.; one who perceives or observes, Mn. i, 15; Yogas. i, 41; one who notices or hears, Bālar. ii, 28; (cf. *pāni*.) **Grāhya**, mfu. belonging to or fit for a Graha (ladleful of any fluid), VS. iv, 24. **Grābhā**, m. 'one who seizes', a demon causing diseases, AV. xiv, 1, 38; what is seized, grasp, RV. viii, 81, 1; ix, 106, 3; (cf. *uda*, *grāva*, *twi*, & *hasta-grābhā*). **Grāhā** (Pān. iii, 1, 143), mf(ā)n. i. c. seizing, holding, catching, receiving, Yājñ. ii, 51; R. iv, 41, 38; taking (a wife), Yājñ. ii, 51; (cf. *kāraṇa*, *gila*, *dhanur*, *pāni*, *pārskni*, *vandī*, *nyāla*, *hasta*); m. a rapacious animal living in fresh or sea water, any large fish or marine animal (crocodile, shark, serpent, Gangetic alligator, water elephant, or hippopotamus), Mn. vi, 78; MBh. &c. (i. c. f. ā, iv, 2017; xvi; R. ii); a prisoner, L.; the handle (of a sword &c.), Gal.; seizure, grasping, laying hold of, Pañcat. i, 10, 1 (v. l. for *grāha*); morbid affection, disease, ŚBr. iii; paralysis (of the thigh, *śru-grāhā*, AV. xi, 9, 12 [*ur*], MSS.); MBh. v, 2024 & vi, 5680; 'mentioning', see *nāma*; fiction, whim, Bhag. xvii, 19; conception, notion of (in comp.), Vajracch. 6 & 9; (*am*), ind., see s. v.; (f), f. a female marine animal or crocodile, R. vi, 82, 73 f. - **vat**, mfu. containing or abounding with large marine animals, W. **Grāhaka**, mf(ikā)n. one who seizes or takes captive, Yājñ. ii, 266; one who seizes (the sun or moon), who eclipses, Śrīyās. iv, vi; one who receives or accepts, Hcar. i, 7; a purchaser, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxi; Tantras.; containing, including, Sāh.; Sch. on RPrat. & KapS. i, 40; perceiving, perceiver, (in phil.) subject, MBh. iii, 13932; KapS. v, 98 & vi, 4; Sāmkhyak. 27, Sch.; Sarvad.; captivating, persuading, MBh. xii, 4202; R.; m. a hawk, falcon (catching snakes), L.; Marsilea quadrifolia, L.; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 956f. (*ikā*), f. with *vali*, one of the 3 folds which lead off

the feces from the body, Śaṅkṣ. vi, 8; lfc. the taking hold of, Daś. vii, 193 (v.l. *grāh*). - **kṛi-kara**, m. a partridge used as call-bird, Hcar. vii. - **grāhapa**, m. a call-bird, Kād. vii, 186.

Grāham, ind. so as to seize, (ifc.) Pān. iii, 4, 39; (with loc. or instr. or lfc.) 50, Kāś.; (with acc. or lfc.) 53, Kāś.; (cf. *āma-grāh*.)

Grāhayitavya, mfn. to be urged to undertake anything (acc.), Daś. viii, 218.

1. **Grāhi**, f. a female spirit seizing men (and causing death and diseases, swoon, fainting fit), RV. x, 161, 1; AV. (Sleep is described as her son, xvi, 5, 1).

2. **Grāhi**, in comp. for *hin* - **phala**, m. 'having astringent fruits', Feronica elephantum, L.

Grāhika, mfn. insisting upon with tenacity, Kathās. ii, 16.

Grāhita, mfn. made to take or seize, W.; made to accept or take (a seat &c.), Vikr. iii, 1; Dal. vii, 266; Kathās. li, 71; made to undertake or to be occupied with (instr.), R. (G) i, 7, 14; taught, MBh. iii, 12195.

Grāhin (Pān. iii, 1, 134), mfn. ifc. seizing, taking, holding, laying hold of, R.; Śāk. ii, 2 (v.l.); Dhart.; Kathās.; catching, engaged in catching, xxv, 49; picking, gathering, Śāh. ii, 2; containing, holding, Daś. vii, 207; gaining, obtaining, acquiring, R. iii, 72, 1; keeping, Cān. (Subh.); purchasing, Kathās. lvi, 20; drawing, attracting, fascinating, alluring, MBh. xiii, 1403; R. i, v; choosing, MārKp. xxvii, 28; searching, scrutinizing, Śāk. ii, 2; 'perceiving, acknowledging', see *guma* - astringent, obstructing, constipating, Car. vi, 8; Suśr.; n. = *hi-phala*, L.; (*grā*), f. a variety of the Alhagi plant, L.; a variety of Mimosa, Npr.; a great kind of lizard, Npr.

Grāhuka, mfn. seizing (with acc.), TS. vi, 4, 1, 1.

Grāhya, mfn. to be seized or taken or held, RV. x, 109, 3; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be clasped or spinned, Kathās. lxxiv, 217; to be captured or imprisoned, Yājñ. ii, 267 & 283; MBh. &c.; to be overpowered, Prab. ii, 2; (*a*, neg.), R. (B) iii, 33, 16; to be picked or gathered, R. iv, 43, 29; to be received or accepted or gained, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be taken in marriage, xiii, 5091; to be received in a friendly or hospitable manner, xii, 6282; to be insisted upon, Kathās. xvii, 83; to be chosen or taken account of, Rājāt. iv, 612; to be perceived or recognised or understood, Mn. i, 7; MBh. &c.; (cf. *a* -) (in astrou.) to be observed, VarBṛS.; to be considered, R. v, vii; VarBṛS. lxi, 19; to be understood in a particular sense, méant, Vop. vi, 15; Pān., Sch.; to be accepted as a rule or law, to be acknowledged or assented to, to be attended to or obeyed, to be admitted in evidence, Mn. viii, 78; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to be undertaken or followed (a vow), Kathās. viii, 38; to be put (as confidence) in (loc.), lvi, 36; m. an eclipsed globe (sun or moon), Śūryas.; n. poison (NBD); 'a present', BR., L.; the objects of sensual perception, Yogas. i, 41; (*ā*), f. archery exercise, Gal.; (cf. *dur* - *sukha* - *svayam* -) - **gir**, mfn. one whose words are to be accepted or followed, Hcar. v, 485. - **tva**, n. perceptibleness, Sarvad. iii, x, xii, xiv. - **rūpa**, mfn. to be taken to heart, MBh. i, 220, 23. - **vat**, mfn. = *gir*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 11, 13. - **vāo**, mfn. id., W.

Grāhyaka. See *a*.

ग्राम grāma, m. an inhabited place, village, hamlet, RV. i, x; AV.; VS. &c.; the collective inhabitants of a place, community, race, RV. x, 146, 1; AV. &c.; any number of men associated together, multitude, troop (esp. of soldiers), RV. i, iii, x; AV. iv, 7, 5; ŚBr. vi, xii; the old women of a family, ParGr. i, 9, 3, Sch.; ifc. (cf. Pān. vi, 2, 84) a multitude, class, collection or number (in general), cf. *indriya* - *gūṇa* - *bhūta* - &c.; a number of tones, scale, gamut, Pāñcat. v, 43; MārKp. xxiii, 52; = *indriya* - *jain*; m. pl. inhabitants, people, RV. ii, 12, 7; x, 127, 5; n. a village, R. ii, 57, 4; Hcat. i, 7, 11; [cf. *arishṭa* - *mahā* - *śūra* - *saṃ*; cf. Hib. *grama* - 'the mob'; *gramasgar*, 'a flock.']; - **kaptaka**, m. 'village-thorn', a boor (?), Jain.; Cān. - **kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. - **kāma** (*grāma* -), mfn. one who wishes to possess a village, TS. ii; Kauś.; KātyŚr.; desirous of villages, fond of living in villages, ĀśvGr. iv; ŚāṅkhGr. - **kukṛa**, m. a domestic cock, Mn. v, 12 & 19; Yājñ. i, 176. - **kumāra**, m. a village boy, *g. manojñādi*. - **kumārīk**, f. the state or life of a village boy, ib. - **kulāla**, m. a village potter, Pān. vi, 2, 62, Kāś. - **kulālikā**, f. the state or business

of a village potter, *g. manojñādi* (not in Kāś.) - **kūṭa**, n. = *kūṭaka*, L.; N. of an author of Prākṛit verses, Hāl. - **kūṭaka**, m. the chief of a village (belonging to the Śūdra caste), Subh. (v.l. for *kaṇṭa* -) - **kola**, m. a domestic pig, L. - **kroda**, m. id., L. - **khaṇḍa**, v.l. for *shaṇḍa*. - **ga**, mfn. going to a village, W. - **gata**, mfn. gone to a village, Pān. ii, i, 24, Kāś. - **gamin**, mfn. = *ga*, ib., Vārtt. 1, Pat. - **gāmin**, mfn. id., ib. - **grāhya**, mfn. 'adjoining the houses of a village', being outside a village (an army), iii, 1, 119, Kāś. - **grāhyaka**, m. a village carpenter, Gal. - **geya**, n. 'to be sung in a village', N. of one of the 4 hymn-books of the SV.; - **gāna**, n. id. - **go-duh**, - **dhuk**, m. a village herdsman, *g. yukidrohya* - **ghāta**, m. plundering a village, Mn. ix, 274; VarBṛS. - **ghātaka**, m. plunderer of a village, Buddh. - **ghātin**, mfn. plundering a village, MBh. xii, 1213; m. a village slaughtering, Buddh. - **ghoshin**, mfn. sounding among men or armies (as a drum), AV. v, 20, 9. - **caṭaka**, m. a domestic sparrow, Gal. - **cara**, m. inhabitant of a village, husbandman, Gal. - **caryā**, f. 'village custom', sexual intercourse, ĀśvŚr. xii, 8. - **caitya**, n. the sacred tree of a village, Megh. 24. - **ja-nishpāvi**, f. 'pulse grown in cultivated ground', Phaeolus radialis, L. - **jā**, f. 'growing in villages (i.e. in cultivated ground)', a kind of bean, Npr. - **jāta**, mfn. village-born, rustic, W.; grown in cultivated ground, Mn. vi, 16. - **jāla**, n. a number of villages, district, L. - **jālin**, m. the governor of a district, L. - **jī**, mfn. conquering troops, RV. v, 54, 8; AV. vi, 97, 3. - **nī**, m. metrically for *nī*, MBh. vii, 1125 & 4099; n. of *nī*, q.v.; *bhogina*, mfn., Pān. v, 1, 7, Vārtt. 3, Pat. - **nī**, m. (fr. *nī*, Pān. viii, 4, 14, Siddh.; vi, 4, 82; gen. pl. *nyām* or Ved. *ni-nām*, vii, 1, 56; 3, 116, Sch., not in Kāś.; i, n. 'leading, chief', vii, 1, 74, Kāś.) the leader or chief of a village or community, lord of the manor, squire, leader of a troop or army, chief, superintendent, RV. x, 62, 11 & 107, 5; VS.; AV. &c.; (mfn., see before *nī*, n.) chief, pre-eminent, W.; a village barber (chief person of a village), L.; a groom (*bhogika*), L.; a Yaksha, VP. ii, 10, 2 f.; Bhp. v, 21, 18; N. of a Gandharva chief, R. iv, 41, 61; of one of Śiva's attendants, L.; of a locality, *g. takshasilādi*; f. a female peasant or villager, L.; a harlot, L.; (for *minī*) the Indigo plant, L. - **tva**, n. the condition or office of a chief or leader, MBh. xii, 4861; - **putra**, m. the son of a harlot, W.; - **sava**, m., N. of an Ekāha rite, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 22, 3. - **nīthya** (*grāma* -), n. (fr. *nīthya*) the station of the chief of a village or community, MaitrS. i, 6, 5; ŚBr. viii, 6, 2, 1. - **taksha**, m. = *grāhyaka*, Pān. v, 4, 95. - **tas**, ind. from a village, W. - **tā**, f. pl. (Pān. iv, 2, 43) a multitude of villages, AitBr. iii, 44. - **tva**, n. id., W. - **daśēsa**, m. the head of 10 villages, Mn. vi, 116. - **devatā**, f. the tutelary deity of a village, Cān.; (RTL. p. 209.) - **druma**, m. a single tree in a village held sacred by the inhabitants, MBh. - **dhara**, f. 'village-supporter', N. of a rock, Rājāt. i, 265. - **dharmā**, m. the observances or customs of a village, ĀśvGr. i, 7, 1. - **nāpita**, m. the village barber, Pān. vi, 2, 62, Kāś. - **nivāsin**, mfn. living in villages (birds), Mn. v, 11. - **pati**, m. the chief of a village, Inscr. (10th century). - **pātra**, n. id., L. - **pāla**, m. a village guardian, MārKp. xix, 24. - **pālaka**, m. id., Vet. - **piṣṭa**, mfn. ground at home, KātyŚr. - **putra**, m. = *kumāra*, *g. manojñādi*. - **putrikā**, f. = *kumārīk*, ib. - **pura**, m. the chief of a village or town, VarBṛ. xviii, 9. - **prashya**, m. the messenger or servant of a village or community, MBh. xii, 2359; (*prashya* *grāma* -), Mn. iii, 153. - **bāla-jana**, m. a young peasant, Vet. i. - **bhṛta**, m. = *prashya* - **madguri**, f. = *mya-m*, L.; = *yuddha*, L. - **mahi** - **shī**, f. a tame buffalo-cow, ShadvBr. - **mukha**, m. n. a market place, L. - **mriga**, m. 'village animal', a dog, L. - **maukhya**, ('head of a village?'), Hit. - **yajaka**, mfn. offering sacrifices or conducting the ceremonies for every member of a community including unworthy persons (doing it out of avarice), Gaut. xv, 16; MBh. iii, 1335 & xii, 2874. - **yājin**, mfn. id., Mn. iv, 205; Śāy. on AitBr. i, 16, 40. - **yuddha**, n. a riot, village tumult, L. - **rajaka**, m. a village dyer, Buddh. - **rathyā**, f. a village street, Pān. vi, 2, 62, Kāś. - **lupthana**, n. = *ghāta*, Mn. ix, 274, Sch. - **lokaka**, m. a village copyist, Buddh. - **vat**, mfn. furnished with villages, MBh. viii, 4570. - **vāsa**, m. living in a village, Pān. vi,

3, 18, Kāś. - **vāsin**, mfn. (ib.) living in villages, tame, Yājñ. i, 172; MBh. vi, 166 ff.; m. = *vāstavya*, Mn. vii, 118; Kathās. lxi, 39. - **vāstavya**, m. the inhabitant of a village, villager, MBh. xii, 4803. - **vīśaha**, n. variety of the scales in music, W. - **vṛiddha**, m. an old villager, Megh. 30. - **sata**, n. 100 villages, province, Mn. vii, 114 (pl. = *sg.*); *lādhyaksha*, m. the governor of a province, 119; *līśa*, m. id., 117. - **shaṇḍa**, n. *g. manojñādi* (*khaṇḍa*, Kāś.; - *saṇḍa*, Gaṇar. 410; - *saṇḍa*, ib., Sch.) - **shaṇḍīk**, f. the state of a *grāma-shaṇḍa*, ib. - **samkara**, m. the common sewer or drain of a village, W. - **samgha**, m. a village corporation, municipality, W. - **sad**, mfn. abiding or residing in villages, MānGr. - **siṅha**, m. 'village-lion', = *mṛiga*, Bhp. iii, x. - **sīmā**, f. village boundary or village field, Kād. - **sukha**, n. = *grāmya-s*, MBh. iii, 3225. - **sūkara**, m. = *kola*, Āp. i, 17, 29. - **stha**, mfn. = *sad*, W.; belonging to a village, rustic, W.; m. a village, W. - **bāsaka**, m. a sister's husband, L. **Grāmākshapaṭalika**, m. a village archivist, Hcar. vii, 23. **Grāmāgni**, m. 'village fire', the common fire, ParGr. iii, 10, 12. **Grāmācāra**, m. = *ma-dharma*, W. **Grāmādhāna**, n. a small village, L. **Grāmādhikṛta**, m. superintendent or chief of a village, W. **Grāmādhīpa**, m. id., Kathās. lxix, 115. **Grāmādhīpati**, m. id., W.; (*grāmāyādh*), Mn. vii, 115. **Grāmādhya**, m. id., W. **Grāmādhya**, a. study in a village, ŚāṅkhGr. vi, 1, 8. **Grāmānta**, m. the border of a village, ŚBr. xiii; ParGr. ii, 11; (c), loc. ind. in the neighbourhood of a village, Mn. iv, 116; xi, 78. **Grāmāntara**, n. another village, W. **Grāmāntika**, n. the neighbourhood of a village, W. **Grāmāntiya**, n. place near a village, Mn. viii, 240. **Grāmāranya**, n. a forest belonging to a village, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 7; n. du. village and forest, Āp. i, 11, 9. **Grāme-geya**, &c., see s.v. *grāme*. **Grāmēsa**, m. the head man of a village, W. **Grāmēśvara**, m. id., W. **Grāmōpādhyāya**, m. the religious instructor of a village, W.

Grāmaka, m. a small village, Hcar. viii, 3; a village, MBh. v, 1466; N. of a town, Buddh.; n. = *ma-caryā*, Bhp. iv, 25, 52.

Grāmātikā, f. a miserable village, Prasannar. i, 11; iii, 11; Śāh. i, 2 (vii, 11); iv, 11.

Grāmāpa, mf(ṛ)n. coming from Grāma nī, *g. takshasilādi*.

Grāmāpiya, n. (fr. *ma-nī*) = *ma-nīthya*, TS. vii; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1191; iv, 1038.

Grāmāya, Nom. P. *yati*, to invite, Dhātup.

Grāmi, in comp. for *min*, q.v. - **putra**, m. a rustic boy, Nal. xiii, 23.

Grāmika, m. rustic, W.; (in music) chromatic, W.; m. a villager, W.; = *mēsa*, Mn. vii, 116 & 118; MBh. xii, 3264 ff.

Grāmika, n. the condition or life of a *grāmika*, *g. purohitādi*.

Grāmin, mfn. surrounded by a village or community or race, TS. ii; pertaining to a village, rustic, W.; m. a villager, peasant (*minām ratī* = *ma-caryā*, Bhp. iv, 29, 14); = *mēsa*; (*nī*), f. (cf. *ma-nī*) the Indigo plant, L.

Grāmīna, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 94; 3, 25, Kāś.) produced in or peculiar to a village, W.; rustic, vulgar, rude, Bhp.; ifc., see *eka*; = *grāmāiś sambhṛta*, L. (*minā*); (in music) chromatic, W.; m. a villager, peasant, Kauś. 11; Bhartṛ. &c.; a dog, L.; = *ma-kola*, L.; a crow, L.; (*ā*), f. = *minī*, L.; = *mya-vallabhā*, L.

Grāmīna, for *mīna*, q.v.

Grāmīya. See *samāna*.

Grāmīyaka, m. the member of a community, Mn. viii, 254.

Grāme, loc. of *ma*, q.v. - **geya**, mfn. to be sung in the village, ŚaṅkhUp. iii, 7; (cf. *ma-g*). - **cara**, m. a villager, householder, Bhp. xi, 12, 23. - **vāsa**, m. = *ma-v*, Pān. vi, 3, 18, Kāś. - **vāsin**, mfn. = *ma-v*, ib.

Grāmeya, m. a villager, MBh. xii, 3264; (*ā*), f. a female villager, L.

Grāmīyaka, m. (Pān. iv, 2, 95, Vārtt.) = *ya*, Inscr. (5th century?); (*ā*), f. = *yā*, Hcar. vii.

Grāmīya, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 94) used or produced in a village, TS. v; AitBr. vii, 7, 1; Kauś.; relating to villages, Mn. vii, 120; prepared in a village (as food), ŚBr. ix, xii; Mn. vi, 3; living (in villages, i.e.) among men, domesticated, tame (an animal), cultivated (a plant); opposed to *vanya* or *aranya*, 'wild', RV. x, 90, 8; AV.; VS. &c.;

allowed in a village, relating to the sensual pleasures of a village, MBh. xii, 4069; R. iii f.; Bhp. iv, vi; rustic, vulgar (speech), Vām. ii, 1, 4; (see *-tā & -tva*); relating to a musical scale, W.; m. a villager, Yājñ. ii, 166; MBh. xiii; Bhp. &c.; a domesticated animal, see *-māyā*; = *ma-kola*, W.; n. rustic or homely speech, W.; the Prākṛit and the other dialects of India as contra-distinguished from the Sanskrit, W.; food prepared in a village, MBh. i, 3637; KātyŚr. xxii, Sch.; sensual pleasure, sexual intercourse, MBh. ii, 2270; Bhp. iv; (ā), f. = *mini*, L.; = *ma-ja-nishpāvi*, L. — *kanda*, m. (or *a-gr*?) a kind of bulbous plant, L. — *karkatī*, f. Benincasa cerifera, L. — *karman*, n. = *ma-caryā*, Bhp. v, 14, 31. — *kāma*, m. pl. id., Up. — *kukṛṭa*, m. = *ma-k*, Gaut. xvii, 29. — *kuṅkuma*, n. safflower, L. — *kola*, m. = *ma-k*, L. — *koṣṭāki*, f., N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L. — *kroda*, m. = *ma-k*, L. — *gaḥa*, m. a village-born or tame elephant, MBh. iii, 65, 8. — *tā*, f. rustic or vulgar speech, Sāh. — *tva*, n. id., Sāh.; (a-neg., 'urbanity') Vām. iii, 2, 12. — *dharma*, m. a villager's duty, Pañcat. i, 3, 4; 'a villager's right (opposed to the right of a recluse)', sexual intercourse, MBh. iii; Hariv. 1259; Suśr.; Bhp. iii; Brahmap. — *dharmān*, mfn. addicted to sexual intercourse, MBh. xiii, 2574. — *paṣu*, m. a domestic animal, Pāṇ. i, 2, 73; (applied contemptuously to a man) Bhp. vi, 15, 16. — *buddhi*, mfn. clownish, ignorant, W. — *madguriḥ*, f. (= *ma-m*) the fish Silurus Singio, L. — *māṅga*, n. the flesh of domesticated animals, Suśr. — *mṛiga*, m. = *ma-m*, Śiṣ. xv, 15. — *rāśi*, m., N. of several signs of the zodiac, Jyot. — *vallabhā*, f. Beta bengalensis, L. — *vādin*, m. a village bailiff, TS. ii, 3, 1. — *vārtā*, f. local gossip, W. — *sukha*, n. 'a villager's pleasure', sleep, sexual intercourse, MBh. i, v; R. iv, vi; Bhp. (grāmya *sukha*, ix, 18, 40). — *sūkara*, m. = *kola*, Gaut. xvii, 29. — *Grāmyāśva*, m. 'village-horse', an ass, L. — *Grāmyāśhōpārama*, m. ceasing from sexual desires, Bhp. vii, 11, 9.

Grāmyāyana, m. (cf. *tikādi*) patr. fr. *omya*, Pravar. i, 2 (v.l. *na*).

ग्राव grāva, in comp. for *van*. — *grābhā*, m. one who handles the Soma stones, RV. i, 162, 5. — *rohaka*, m. 'growing on stones', Physalis flexuosa, L. — *atūt*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 177) 'praising the Soma stones', one of the 16 priests (called after the hymn [RV. x, 94, 1 ff.] addressed to the Soma stones), AitBr. vi, 1; vii, 1; ŚBr. iv, 3, 4; xii; Tāpdyabr.; ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — *stotriyā*, f. (scil. *hotrā*) the praise addressed to the Soma stones, ŚāṅkhBr. xxix, 1. — *stotriya*, mfn. relating to the praise of the Soma stones (*hotrā*), AitBr. vi, 2; n. the duties of the Grāva-stut, KātyŚr. xxiv; (ā), f. = *triya*, ĀpŚr. xiii, 1, 6. — *hasta* (*grāv*), mfn. = *grābhā*, RV. i, 15, 7.

Grāvan, m. a stone for pressing out the Soma (originally 2 were used, RV. ii, 39, 1; later on 4 [ŚāṅkhBr. xxix, 1] or 5 [Sch. on ŚBr. c.]), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; a stone or rock, MBh. iii, 16435; Bhartṛ.; Śiṣ.; Bhp. &c.; a mountain, L.; a cloud, Naigh. i, 10; = *grāva-stūt*, Hariv. 11363; mfn. hard, solid, L.

Grāvāyana, m. patr. fr. *van*, Pravar. v, 1.

ग्राम grāsa, &c. See *gras*.

ग्राह grāhā, *haka*, &c. See *grah*.

ग्रि grī. See *tuvī-grī*.

ग्रीव grīva, m. the neck, ĀrshBr.; a corridor (?), Bālar. x, 118; (ā), f. the back part of the neck, nape, neck (in the earlier literature generally pl.; cf. also Pāṇ. iv, 3, 57). RV.; VS.; AV. &c. (ife. [cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 114] f. ā, MBh. i, 6662); the tendon of the trapezium muscle, L.; the neck part of the hide of an animal, ŚBr. iii; the neck of a bottle, VarBṛS. iil, 37; [cf. *āsita*, *riksha*, *kambū*, *kalmāśa*, *krishnā*, *tuvī*, *nishkā*, &c.; cf. also Lith. *galvā*; Russ. *glava* & *golova*.] — *ochlinā*, mfn. one whose neck is cut, Suparṇ. xxv, 6. — *da-grhā*, mfn. reaching up to the neck, TS. v, 6, 8, 3. — *Grīvāksha*, m. 'having (eyes i.e.) spots in the neck', g. *śivādi* (v.l.).

Grīvā, f. of *ovz*, q. v. — *ghanṭā*, f. a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse, L. — *bila*, n. the hollow in the nape of the neck, L.

Grīvālikā, f. the neck, W.

Grivin, m. 'long-necked', a camel, L.

ग्रिय grishmā, m. (v *gras*, Up.) the summer, hot season (the months Śuci and Śukra, VS. xiv, 6; Suśr.; or Jyeshtha and Āshādhā, from the middle of May to the middle of July), RV. x, 90, 6; AV. &c.; summer heat, heat, Pañcat.; N. of a man, g. *atvādi*; (ā), f. Symptocosis racemosa, L.; (ī), f. = *shma-bhāvā*, L.; [cf. Lib. *gris*, 'fire'; *grios-gaim*, '1 fry, boil'; *griosach*, 'burning embers.'] — *kāla*, m. the hot season, W. — *jā*, f. 'growing in summer', Anona reticulata, L. — *dhānya*, n. summer corn, VarBṛS. viii, 47. — *pushpi*, f. 'blossoming in summer', the plant Karuṇi, L. — *bhāvā*, f. 'growing in summer', Jasminum Sambac, L. — *vana*, n. a grove frequented in summer, Kathās. cxii, 65. — *samaya*, m. = *kāla*, Śāk. i, 4; Hit. iii. — *sundaraka*, m. Erythraea centaureoides (or Mollugo spargula), L. — *hāsa*, n. 'summer-smiles', the flocculent seeds, down, &c. blown about in the air in summer, L. — *hemantā*, m. du. summer and winter, ŚBr. i. — *Grishmōdbhavā*, f. = *shma-bh*, L.

गुच gruc (= *gluc*), cl. 1. P. *grocātī* (aor. *agrucat* or *agrocīt*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 58; in derivatives k for c, vii, 3, 59, Siddh.) to steal, Dhātup. vii, 17; to go, ib.

गुरुग्रि gru-mushṭī, m. = *guru-m*, TS. v, 4, 5, 2 & 3.

ग्रेव grāva, mfn. (fr. *grīvā*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 57) representing the neck, ŚāṅkhŚr. xviii, 3, 1; n. a necklace, L.; a chain worn round the neck of an elephant, Ragh. iv, 48.

Grāvāksha, m. patr. fr. *grīv*, g. *śivādi* (v.l.).

Grāveya, n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 57) a necklace, L.; m. n. a chain worn round the neck of an elephant, MBh. vi f.; R. i; Ragh. iv, 75; Daś. vii, 191.

Grāveyaka, n. (m., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 96, Kās.) a necklace, Devīm.; Sāh.; a chain worn round the neck of an elephant, Daś. vii, 191; m. pl. a class of deities (9 in number) who have their seat on the neck of the Loka-purusha or who form his necklace, Jain.

Grāvīya, mfn. relating to the neck, AV. vi f.

ग्रैव grāishma, m(fī, g. *utsādi*) n. (fr. *grishmā*) relating to or belonging to the summer, AV. xv, 4, 2; VS.; TS. v; ŚBr. iv &c.; produced by the hot season (as a disease), AV. v, 22, 13; sown in summer, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 46; (ī), f. = *grishmī*, L.

Grāishmaka, mfn. sown in summer, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 46; to be paid in summer (a debt), 49.

Grāishmāyana, m. patr. fr. *grishma*, g. *śivādi*.

Grāishmika, mfn. = *grishmam adhīte veda vā*, g. *vasantādi*; n. anything that grows in summer, VarBṛS. ix, 43; xl, 2. — *dhānya*, n. = *grishma-dh*, xl, 13.

गु gla. See *glai*.

Glāp. See Caus. *glai*, q. v.

Glāpana, mfn. wearying, making tired, Bhp.; n. relaxation, Suśr. i, 41, 4; fading, Katnāv. iv, 14.

Glāpita, mfn. exhausted, dissipated, heated, MBh. i, 7795; Ragh. xvi, 38; Kir. xiv, 65; Bhartṛ.; = *hrita*, R. vii, 7, 47.

गुप्स glapsa. See *grathna*.

गुप्स glas (= *gras*), cl. 1. Ā. *°sate*, to eat, Dhātup. xvi, 30.

Glāsta, mfn. = *grasta*, eaten, L.

यह glah, cl. 1. Ā. *°hate* (Cond. P. *aglahīshyat*, MBh. ii, 2397), to gamble, play with any one (instr.) at dice for (acc.), win by gambling, MBh. ii, vii f.; = *grah*, to take, receive, Dhātup. xvi, 49.

Glāha, m. (= *grah*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 70) cast of the dice, game at dice, AV. iv, 38, 1 f.; Yājñ. ii, 199; MBh. ii (*glaham* *divi*, to play at dice for [instr.], 2179), v; the stake in playing at dice, MBh. ii f.; Hariv. 6735 ff.; Bhp. vi, 4; a die, MBh. viii, 3763; a dice-box, ii, 1968; contention, bet, iii, 10652; Daś. vii, 135; the prize or object fought for in a contest, person aimed at, MBh. vi, vii f.; Bālar. v, 1; a chessman, W.; (ā), f. 7, AV. vi, 22, 3; (cf. *aksha*).

Glāhana, n. playing at dice, AV. vii, 109, 5.

ग्ल glā. See *glai*.

Glātrī, *glānā*, *ni*, &c. See ib.

गुच gluc (= *gruc*), cl. 1. P. *glacati* (aor.

agluat or *aglocīt*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 58), to steal, rob, Bhartṛ. xv, 30; to go, move, Dhātup. (v.l.); (cf. *gluāc*).

Glucuka, m., 'N. of a man', see *°kāyani*.

Glucukāyani, m. patr. fr. *ka*, Kās. on Pāṇ. iv, 1, 160 & 3, 99; cf. *glaucukāyana*.

ग्लु gluāc, cl. 1. P. *°catī* (aor. *agluat* or *agluācīt*, iii, 1, 58; in derivatives k for c, vii, 3, 59, Siddh.), to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 21; (cf. *gluc*).

गुल्थ gluntha, m. See *madhu*.

ग्लेप glep, cl. 1. Ā. *°pate*, to be poor or miserable, x, 5 & 8; to shake, tremble, lb.; to move, ib.

Glēpana, n. a meaning of *mad*, xix, 54.

ग्लेय gleya. See *glai*.

ग्लेव glev, cl. 1. Ā. *°vate*, to serve, worship, xiv, 32; (cf. *gev*, *khev*, *sev*).

ग्लेश glesh, cl. 1. Ā. *°shate*, to seek, investigate, xvi, 13 (v.l.); (cf. *gesh*, *gav-esh*).

ग्लै glai, cl. 1. P. *glāyati* (ep. also Ā. *°te*; cl. 2. P. *glāti*, MBh. iii, 13730; xiii, 7365; perf. *jaglau*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 60, Kās.; 2. *jaglītha* & *glātha*, Vop. viii, 83; Ā. *jagle*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 45, Pat. & Kās.; aor. *aglāsīt*, Bhartṛ.; Subj. 2. sg. *glāsīs*, MBh. iii, 1210; Prec. *glāyāt*, *gley*, *glāsītha*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 68, Kās.), to feel aversion or dislike, be averse or reluctant or unwilling or disinclined to do anything (dat. [ŚBr. ii, iii, ix; KātyŚr.; Lāty.] or instr. [MBh. iii, 1210] or abl. [14541] or inf. [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 65]); to be languid or weary, feel tired, be exhausted, fade away, faint, MBh.; Śāntiś; Bhartṛ.; to be hard upon any one (acc.), MBh. iii, 13730; Caus. *glāpayati* (*-glāp*, see *ava*, *pra*, *vi*; ep. also Ā. *°te*, xiii, 4694; aor. 2. sg. *ajiglapas*, Bhartṛ. xv, 18), to exhaust, tire, be hard upon, injure, cause to faint or perish, MBh.; Śāk. iii, 14; Vikr.; VarBṛS.; Sāh.; (with *manas*) to make desponding, MBh. iii, v; (irreg. Pot. *glāpet*) to become cast down or desponding, 1650.

Gla, mfn. ifc. See *su-gla*.

Glā, ās, f. = *glāni*, Gal.

Glātrī, mfn. one who feels tired, W.

Glānā, mfn. feeling aversion or dislike, ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 8; wearied, languid, exhausted, emaciated, MBh.; R. iii, 39, 30; Śāk. iii, 7 (v.l.); torpid, Bādar. ii, 2, 29, Sch.; sick, L.; n. exhaustion, MBh. xiii, 3519; VarBṛS. lxxviii, 12; sickness, Buddh. — *pratyaya*, m. a requisite for sick persons, Divyāv. xii. — *manas*, mfn. one whose mind feels aversion or dislike, MBh. xv, 132.

Glāni, f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 95, Vārt. 4) exhaustion, fatigue of the body, lassitude, languor, depression of mind, debility, Mn. i, 53; MBh. &c.; sickness, Suśr.; decrease, MBh. xii, 4750; Bhag. iv, 7.

Glāniya, mfn. to be felt tired, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 45, Pat.

Glānya, n. decrease of strength, SaddhP. iv.

Glāpita, mfn. emaciated, Ratnāv. ii, 12.

Glāyaka, mfn. ifc., *anna*, diminishing one's food successively (a particular form of austerity), Jain.

Glāva, m. 'displeased', N. of a man with the metron. Maitreya, Tāpdyabr. xxv, 15, 3; ShadvBr. i, 4; GopBr. i, 1, 31; ChUp. iii, 12.

Glāvīn, mfn. displeased, inactive, VS. xxx, 17.

Glāvanu, mfn. exhausted by fatigue or disease,

languid, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 139; Car. iii, 1, 3; v, 8, 16.

Glēya, mfn. to be wearied or exhausted, W.

ग्लौ glau, aus, m. (= *glai*, Up.) a round lump, wen-like excrescence, AV. vi, 83, 3; the moon, L.; camphor, W.; the earth, L.; (*āvās*), m. pl. lumps or parts of flesh of the sacrificial victim (certain arteries or vessels of the heart, Sch.), VS. xxv, 8 = MaitrS. iii, 15, 7; AitBr. i, 25. — *vas*, to become (like) the moon, Up. ii, 65, Sch. — *vas*, to transform into the moon, ib. — *vbhū* = *vas*, ib.

ग्लौकयान glaucukāyana, m. patr. fr. *glucukāyani*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 90, Vārt. 4, Pat.; m. pl. the pupils of Glaucukāyana, ib.

Glauoukāyanaka, mfn. belonging to Glucukāyani, 3, 126, Kās.; worshipping Gluc^o, 99, Kās.

ग्व gva, ifc. See *atithi-gvā*, *ēla-dāsa*, *nāva*.

ग्विन gvin. See *śata-gvin*.

य GHA.

य १. *gha*, the 4th consonant of the Sanskrit alphabet (aspirate of the preceding). — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *gha*.

य २. *gha*, ind. (used to lay stress on a word) at least, surely, verily, indeed, especially (= Gk. γε), RV. v. 13, 10 & 11; vi. 1, 3. In the Samhitā the final vowel is generally lengthened (*ghā*, cf. Pāp. vi. 3, 133); as a rule it is preceded by other particles (*utā*, *utā*, *utā vā*, *cid*, *nā*, *vā*) or by a pronoun or a preposition; it is also found between *iva* and *id*, or between *iva* and *id aha*, or between *vā* and *id*; sometimes it occurs in the clause which depends on a conditional or relative sentence (e.g. *ā ghā gamad yaddi iravat*, 'he will surely come when he hears', RV. i. 30, 8; i. 161, 8; viii. 46, 4).

य ३. *gha*, mfn. (✓*han*) ifc. 'striking, killing', cf. *jīva*, *tāda*, *pāni*, *rāja*, &c. (cf. also *pari-gha*); (ā), f. a stroke, L.

य ४. *gha*, m. a rattling or gurgling or tinkling sound, L.; a bell, L.; (ā), f. a tinkling ornament worn by women round the waist.

यय *ghaysh* (& *ghays*), cl. 1. *ā*. °*shate* (& °*sate*), to diffuse lustre or splendour, Dhātup. xvi. 50; to flow, stream, ib.

यस *ghans*. See *ghansh*.

यय *ghaggh* (& *ghagh*), cl. 1. P. °*gghati* (& °*ghati*), to laugh, v. 53; (cf. ✓*kakh*.)

यय *ghagh*. See ✓*ghaggh*.

घट *ghaṭ*, cl. 1. *ā*. °*ṭate* (exceptionally P. °*ṭi*, MBh. iii. 14703; Vet. ii. 1, 2; *jaghate*, *ghaṭishyate* [Naish.], *aghāṭishya*, Bhatt.], to be intently occupied about, be busy with, strive or endeavour after, exert one's self for (loc., dat., acc. [MBh. iii. 14703], *prati*, *artham* & *arthe*; inf., Pāp. iii. 4, 65; Bhatt.]; to reach, come to (loc.), Vet. ii. 1, 2; to fall to the share of (loc.), Naish. x. 47; to take effect, answer, Kathās. cxvii; Rājāt. vi. 361; to happen, take place, be possible, suit, BHP.; Hcar. i. 4; Ratnāv. Naish.; Sarvad. &c.; to be in connection or united with (instr.), Mālatim. ii. 8; Daś. viii. 34; Rājāt. iv. 617; (for ✓*ghaṭ*) to hurt with words, speak of malignantly, Hariv. ii. 1, 31; Caus. P. *ghaṭayati* (Pāp. vi. 4, 92; exceptionally *ā*. °*ṭe*, Rājāt. iv. 543), to join together, connect, bring together, unite, Suśr. i. 87; Naish. i. 46; Ratnāv. to shut, Hcar. v. 253 (v.l.); to put or place or lay on (loc.), Git. v. vii, xii; to bring near, procure, Bhatt. iii. 18; Amar.; Kathās. xviii; Vet.; to effect, accomplish, produce, make, form, fashion, Mjicch.; VarBr.; Pañcat. &c.; to do a service (acc.) to any one (gen.), Rājāt. v. 543; to impel, Bhatt. x. 73; to exert one's self, MBh. iii. 14702; (for ✓*ghaṭ*, Caus.) to rub, graze, touch, move, agitate, iv. vi (C), vii, xii (5363, C); Caus. *ghaṭayati*, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xxxiii. 49; to unite or put together, ib.; 'to speak' or 'to shute', 93.

Ghaṭa, mfn. intently occupied or busy with (loc.), Pāp. v. 2, 35; = *ghaṭa yasyāsti*, g. *arṣa-ādi*; m. a jar, pitcher, jug, large earthen water-jar, watering-pot, Mn. viii. xi; Yājñ. iii. 144; AmṛitUp.; MBh. &c.; the sign Aquarius, VarBrS. i. 1; a measure = 1 Droṇa (or = 20 Droṇas, W.), Aśtāṅg. v. 6, 28; ŚārngS. i. 28; the head, MBh. i. 155, 38, Sch.; a part of a column, VarBrS. iii. 29; a peculiar form of a temple, Ivi. 18 & 26; an elephant's frontal sinus, L.; a border, L.; (= *kumbhā*) suspending the breath as a religious exercise, L.; (along with *karpāra*, cf. *-karpāra*) N. of a thief, Kathās. lxiv. 43; (ā), f. *gṇas arṣa-ādi*, *sidhmādi* & *picchādi* effort, endeavour, L.; an assembly, L.; a number, collection, assemblage, BhP. iii. 17, 6; Kpr. vii. 11; a troop (of elephants) assembled for martial purposes, Mālatim. v. 19; VarBrS. xliii; Śis. i. 64; Kathās.; Rājāt.; justification (°*ām* ✓*at*, 'to have one's self justified by another'), Bhadrab. iv. (perhaps °*a*, m.) a kind of drum; a sweet citron, L.; (ī), f. a water-jar, Prab. ii. 1; (also °*ti*, q. v.; cf. °*ti-ghaṭa*) a period of time (= 24 minutes), Sch. on Yājñ. ii. 100-102 & on Sūryas. i. 25; the Gharī or Indian clock (plate of iron or mixed metal on which the hours are struck), L.; a particular procession, PSarv.; (cf. *dur*, *bhadra*.) — *kaṇṇuki*, n. an immortal rite practised by Tāntrikas and Śāktas (in which the

bodies of different women are placed in a receptacle and the men present at the ceremony are allowed to take them out one by one and then cohabit with the woman to whom each bodice belongs), Agamapr. — *kārkaṭa-tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — *karpāra*, m., N. of the author of a highly artificial poem called after him (also author of the Nitiśāra and mentioned as one of the 9 gems of king Vikramāditya's court); n. the fragments of a pot, Ghaṭ.; Pañcat.; N. of Ghaṭa-karpāra's poem; — *ku-laka-vṛitti*, f., N. of a Comm. on the preceding. — *kāra*, m. a potter, VarBrS. xv. 1; Laghuj. ix. 7. — *kṛit*, m. id., VarBrS. xvi. 29. — *grāha*, m. a water-bearer, Pāp. iii. 2, 9. Vārtt. 1. — *ghāṭinī*, f. 'jar-destroyer,' a kind of bird, Gal. — *janman*, m. 'jar-born,' Droṇa, Gal. — *jānuka*, m. 'having pot-shaped knees,' N. of a Rishi, MBh. ii. 4, 13 (*vara-j*, C). — *tantra*, n., N. of a Tantra. — *dāsi*, f. a bawd, L. — *pūcha*, n. 'pot-tailed,' a kind of rice, Gal. — *prākshayaṇa*, m. 'jar-destroyer,' N. of a man, Kāth. xvii. 17. — *bhava*, m. 'jar-born,' Agastya, ŚāṅkhGr. Sch. — *bhādanaka*, an instrument used in making pots, Buddh. L. — *yoni*, m. = *bhava*, BrahmaP. ii. 17. — *rāja*, m. a large water-jar, L. — *śodhana-kāraka*, n. 'cleaning the water-jar,' a collective N. for 6 actions of an ascetic (*dhaṭi*, *vasti*, *neti*, *trāṭaka*, *naulika* & *kāpāla-bhāṭi*), Hathapr. ii. 23 f. — *śrotra*, m. 'pot-eared,' Kumbha-karṇa, RāmaUp. — *arjūjaya*, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. vi. 371. — *sthāpana*, n. placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā (essential part of various Tāntrika ceremonies), Vratapr. *Ghaṭaṭop*, m. a covering for a carriage or any article of furniture, W. *Ghaṭābha*, m. 'resembling a pot,' N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 12698 (vv. ll. *kaṭ* & *ghan*). *Ghaṭābhīdha*, f. 'named after (i.e. resembling) a jar,' a round kind of gourd, L. *Ghaṭārgala-yantra*, n. a kind of diagram, Tantr. *Ghaṭālābha*, f. = °*ābhīdha*, L. *Ghaṭāvasthā*, f. (probably) = *ghaṭa*, suspending the breath as a religious austerity, Hathapr. iv. 35 f. *Ghaṭābhavayā*, f. = °*ābhīdha*, Gal. *Ghaṭāvara*, n., N. of a Liṅga. *Ghaṭōtkaca*, m., N. of a son of Bhīma-sena by the Rākshasī Hīdimā, MBh. i. iii; BHP. ix. 22, 29; N. of a Gupta king, Inscr.; °*cāntaka*, 'slayer of Ghaṭōtkaca,' Karna, L. *Ghaṭōdara*, m. 'pot-bellied,' Gaṇeśa, Kathās. iv. 165; N. of one of Varuṇa's attendants, MBh. ii. 366; of a Rākshasa, R. vi. 84, 12; of a Daitya, Hariv. 12696. *Ghaṭōdbhava*, m. = °*ā-bh*, L. *Ghaṭōdbhā*, (Up. iv. 192) f. (a cow) having a full udder, Ragh. ii. 49. *Ghaṭaka*, mfn. accomplishing, Bhartṛ. ii. 66; procuring, iii. 57, Sch.; ready, skillful, Divyāv. xxx. 143; forming a constituent part, Jaim. i. 1, 5, Sch.; m. a pot, jar, Kathās. lvii. 45; a genealogist, Kulad.; a match-maker, negotiator of matrimonial alliances, RTL. p. 377 (cf. *ghaṭa-dāsi*); a tree that produces fruits without apparent flowers, L.; (*ikā*), f. a water-jar, Mjicch. x. 55 (59); Sāh. iii. 111; (*ghāṭ*) Pañcat.; a period of time (= 24 [or 48, W.] minutes), Sūryas.; BhP. v. 21, 4 & 10; HYog. iii. 63; Sch. on Jyot. (YV) 25 & 40 f.; Tantr.; (= *ka-lā*, KāṭyŚr. ii. 1, 1 & 17, Sch.); the Gharī or Indian clock (see °*ti*), Gol. xi. 8; (= *ghuṭ*) the ankle, L. *Ghaṭana*, n. (= °*ṭa*, L.) connection or union with (instr. or in comp.), Vikr. ii. 15 (v.l.); Kathās. xxiv. 231; (ā), f. exertion, motion, acting, manner of acting, VarBrS. i. 1; Pañcat.; Kathās. cxvii. 33; striving after, being occupied or busy with (loc. or in comp.), Śāntiś. ii. 20 (= Nāg. iv. 2); Sāh. iv. 14 (*ishu*, 'shooting an arrow'); taking effect, answering, accomplishment, (°*nām* ✓*yā*, 'to take effect, succeed,' Rājāt. iv. 365; °*nām* ✓*nī*, 'to effect, accomplish, Signās.); connection, union with (in comp.), Sāh. iii. 311; (= °*ṭa*) a troop (of elephants), L.; a literary composition, viii. 7; a work consisting of (in comp.), Vcar. vi. 33; (*am*), n. or (ā), f. procuring, finding, Kathās. cxviii. 197; making, effecting, forming, fashioning, bringing about, Dhūrtas. i. 7; Kathās. cxviii. 140; HYog. iii. 102. *Ghaṭayitavya*, mfn. to be shut (a hole), Pañcat. *Ghaṭāla*, mfn. fr. °*ṭa*, g. *sidhmādi*; (cf. *ghāṭ*.) 1. *Ghaṭi*, f. = °*ti*, q. v., Up. iv. 117, Sch. — *m-dhama*, m. 'pot-blower,' a potter, Pāp. iii. 2, 29. Pat. — *m-dhaya*, mfn. one who drinks a pitcherful, ib. — *yantra*, see °*ti*-y. 2. *Ghaṭi*, in comp. for °*tin*. — *ghaṭa*, m., N. of Śiva, Hariv. 14884; (cf. *ghaṭin*.) *Ghaṭika*, mfn. = *ghaṭena tarat*, Pāp. iv. 4, 7;

Kāś.; m. a waterman, W.; n. the hip, posterior, L.; (ā), f., see °*ṭaka*. — *lagna*, n. 7, Tantr.

Ghaṭikā, f. of °*ṭaka*, q. v. — *maṇḍala*, n. the equatorial circle, Āryabh. iv. 19, Sch. — *yantra*, n. = °*ti*-y, Pañcat. iv. 1, 1 (v.l. *ghāṭ*). — *lavana*, n. a kind of salt, Npr.

Ghaṭita, mfn. planned, devised, attempted, W.; happened, occurred, W.; connected with, involving (ifc.), Jaim. i. 1, 5, Sch.; shut, Hcar. v. 96; produced, effected by, made, made of (in comp.), Pañcat. &c. — *tva*, n. connection with, involving (ifc.), Jaim. i. 3, 32, Sch.

Ghaṭin, m. 'having a water-jar,' the sign Aquarius, Horāś.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xii. 10419.

Ghaṭila, mfn. fr. °*ṭa*, g. *picchādi*.

Ghaṭi, f. of °*ṭa*, q. v. — *kāra*, m. = *kāra*, Divyāv. — *kāra*, m. = °*ṭa*-y, Vop. xxv. 45; (ī), f. a potter's wife, ib. — *grāha*, m. = °*ṭa*-y, Pāp. iii. 2, 9, Vārtt. 1. — *ghaṭa*, in comp. & ifc. smaller and larger pots, Hariv. 3415; MärkP. vii. 205. — *māla*, m. 'series of Ghaṭis,' a period of about 3 hours, Gal. — *yantra*, n. the buckets of a well or any machine for raising water, MärkP. (once metrically °*ti*-y); Vcar. viii. 33; Kuval. 46; (cf. *ara-ghaṭa*); a kind of machine to indicate the time with the help of water, Sarvad. xv. 314; Gol. xi. 8, Sch.; diarrhoea, Bhpr. vii. 16, 24. — *yantraka*, n. a small machine for raising water, Kād. v. 841.

Ghaṭikā, f. = °*ṭikā* (24 minutes), Kālanirṇ.

घट *ghaṭ*, cl. 1. *ā*. °*ṭate*, see vi. — *saṃ* : cl. 10. P. °*ṭayati*, to rub (the hands) over, touch, shake, cause to move, Hariv. 6473; Suśr.; Kāvya. ii. 110; to stir round, Suśr. iv. 14, 8; to have a bad effect or influence on (acc.), Car. viii. 7, 28; (cf. ✓*ghaṭ*) to hurt with words, speak of malignantly, MBh. vi. 2894 (B); xii. 5363 (B); Hariv. 3210 (pr. p. °*ṭayāna*).

Ghaṭṭa, m. a Ghaṭ, quay or landing-place, bathing-place, steps by a river-side &c., ferry, L. (cf. RTL. p. 435 & 518 f.); (ā), f. a kind of metre; (ī), f. a small or inferior landing-place, W.; (cf. *ara*.) — *kuṭi-prabhāṭāyita*, n. 'acting like the dawn in a hut near a landing-place,' forcing an entrance, Sarvad. xiii. 123. — *grā*, f., N. of a river, L. — *jīvin*, m. 'living on a landing-place,' a ferryman (commonly Pāṇi, son of a washerman by a Vaiśya woman; 'an attendant at a landing-place, taking care of the clothes of the bathers &c.', W.) *Ghaṭṭānanda*, m., N. of a metre.

Ghaṭṭana, n. pushing, touching, rubbing or striking together, Hariv. 14581; Ragh. xi. 71; Kathās. lxvii. 42; stirring round, MärkP. xii. 38; (ā), f. (?) for *ghaṭanā* going, moving, practice, business, means of living, Pāp. iii. 3, 107, Vārtt. 1.

Ghaṭṭita, mfn. rubbed, touched, shaken, MBh. vii; Hariv.; R. &c.; pressed down, smoothed, MBh. xiv. 2521; (for *ghaṭita*) shut, Divyāv. ii. 92 & 95; (ā), f. a particular way of beating a drum.

Ghaṭṭitṛi, mfn. (for *ghaṭitṛi*) fut. p. one who is about to exert himself or to take great pains, MBh. v. 5890.

यय *ghan*, cl. 8. P. *ā*, v. l. for ✓*ghṛiṇ*.

यरादय *ghanṭ*, cl. 1. & 10. P. °*ṭati* & °*ṭayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine,' Dhātup. xxxiii. 94.

यरादय *ghanṭa*, m. (for *hantra*?) N. of Śiva, MBh. xii. 10377 & 10419; Hariv. 14884; (cf. *ghaṭin*); a kind of dish (sort of sauce, vegetables made into a pulp and mixed with turmeric and mustard seeds and capscums; cf. *matya*), W.; N. of a Dānava, Kathās. cxvi. 229; (ā), f. a bell, MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. xiv; R. vi); a plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock, W. (cf. *ghaṭi*); Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Lida cordifolia or rhombifolia, L.; Urtaria lagopodioides, L.; Achyranthes aspera, L.; (ī), f., see *kshudra*, *mahā*; N. of Durgā, MBh. iv. 188.

Ghaṭṭe, f. of °*ṭa*, q. v. — *kāra*, m. 'bell-eared,' N. of an attendant of Skanda, ix. 2526; of an attendant of Śiva (supposed to preside over cutaneous complaints, and worshipped for exemption from them in the month Caitra, Tithyād.), Hariv. 14849; ŚivaP.; of a Piśāca attendant on Kubera, Hariv. 14630; of a Rākshasa, Hit. ii. 5, 1; (ī), f., N. of a goddess, Hcar.; °*ṛṇṇāra*, n., N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP. — *tāda*, mfn. one who strikes a bell, Mu. x. 33. — *tādāna*, n. striking a bell, W. — *nāda*, m. the sound of a bell, W. — *patha*, m. 'bell-road,' the

chief road through a village highway, L.; N. of Malli-nātha's Conum, on Kir.; -*ṭva*, n. the being known to all the world, Sarvad. xi. — **ghaṇṭāli**, n. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Schreberia Swietenoides, L. — **bija**, n. the seed of Croton Jamalgotā, L. — **ḥha** (ḥāḥ), v. l. for *ghaṇṭāḥha*. — **maṇḍapa**, m. 'bell-vestibule', N. of one of the 3 vestibules in the Tinniveśa Saiva temple, RTL. p. 447. — **muḥha**, m. 'bell-faced', N. of a mythical being, Bālar. iv, 19. — **mudrā**, f. a particular way of intertwining fingers (practised in the Pāñcāyatana ceremony before ringing a bell), RTL. p. 414. — **rava**, m. the sound of a bell, Pāñcat. (in music) N. of a Rāga; (ā), f. Crotolaria of various species, Car. i, 177, Sch. — **rava**, m. = *rava*, Hit. — **ṭā** (ṭāḥ), f. a series of bells, Kathās. ci, 301; N. of several cucurbitaceous plants, L. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a bell or with bells, MBh. iv, 2185; BhP. viii, 11, 30. — **vādyā**, n. the sound of a clock, W. — **sabda**, m. = *rava*, W.; 'sounding like a bell', bell-metal, brass, L.; -**pāni**, mfn. having a bell in his hand (an executioner), Divyāv. xxviii, 29. — **svana**, m. = *rava*, W. **Ghaṇṭāśvara**, m., N. of a son of Maṅgala or Mars by Medhā, Brahmap. **Ghaṇṭōdara**, v. l. for *ghatōd*.

Ghaṇṭaka, m. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; (ikā), f. a small bell, Uq. iv, 18, Sch.; (cf. *kshudra*); the uvula, L.

Ghaṇṭāka, m. = *ṇṭāka*, L.

Ghaṇṭi, in comp. for *ṇṭin*. — **kopa**, m. a kind of weapon, Gal.

Ghaṇṭika, m. the alligator, Bhpr. v, 10, 39; (ā), f., see *ṭāka*.

Ghaṇṭi, mfn. furnished with a bell, MBh. iv, 6, 10; (said of Śiva) xii, 10377 & 10419.

Ghaṇṭin-bija, n. = *ṇṭin-b*, L.

Ghaṇṭu, m. a string of bells tied on an elephant's chest as an ornament, L.; heat, L.; (cf. *ni-gh*).

ghaṇḍa, m. a bee (cf. *ghuṇḍa*), L.

ghatana. See *ghāt*.

ghanā, mf(ā)n. (√*han*) a striker, killer, destroyer, RV. i, 4, 8; iii, 49, 1; iv, 38, 1; viii, 96, 18; compact, solid, material, hard, firm, dense, i, 8, 3 (*ghanā* for *ṇṇmā*); Suśr. &c.; coarse, gross; viscid, thick, inspissated, Suśr.; Bhartṛ; Kathās. xxiv, 93; full of (in comp.), densely filled with (in comp.), MBh. i, xiii; Ragh. viii, 90; Ratnāv. iv, 2; uninterrupted, Pāñcat. iii, 14, 11; dark (cf. *tyāma*), BhP. iv, 5, 3; deep (as sound; colour), MBh. i, 6680; VarBrS. xliii, 19; complete, all, Kathās. iv, 53; auspicious, fortunate, W.; m. (= *phōvos*) slaying, RV. vi, 26, 8; an iron club, mace, weapon shaped like a hammer, i, 33, 4; 36, 16; 63, 5; ix, 97, 16; AV. x, 4, 9; any compact mass or substance (generally ifc.), ŚBr. xiv &c. (said of the foetus in the 2nd month, Nir. xiv, 6; Laghuj. iii, 4); ifc. mere, nothing but (e.g. *viññāna-ghanā*, 'nothing but intuition', ŚBr. xiv), MāṇḍUp. 5; PrānUp. v, 5; BhP. viii, f.; (cf. *ambu*, *ayo*); a collection, multitude, mass, quantity, W.; vulgar people, Subh.; a cloud, MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Hariv. 2660); talc, L.; the bulbous root of Cyperus Hexastachys communis, Suśr. vi; a peculiar form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 389; a particular method of reciting the RV. and Yajur-veda (cf. RTL. p. 409); the cube (of a number), solid body (in geom.), Laghuj. Sūryas.; phlegm (*kapha*), L.; the body, L.; extension, diffusion, W.; n. any brazen or metallic instrument or plate which is struck (cymbal, bell, gong, &c.), Hariv. 8688; iron, L.; tin, L.; a mode of dancing (neither quick nor slow), L.; darkness, L.; (am), ind. closely, Ratnāv. iii, 9; (√*dhvan*, to sound) deep, Rājat. v, 377; very much, W.; (ā), f., N. of a stringed instrument; Glycine debilis, L.; a kind of creeper, L. — **Yapi-vat**, v. l. for *vana-k*. — **kapha**, n. 'cloud-phlegm', hail, L. — **kāla**, m. 'cloud-season', rainy season, Sāh. iv, 11. — **kahama**, mfn. what may be hammered, Bhpr. v, 26, 53. — **garjita**, n. the roar of thunder, deep loud roar, W. — **golaka**, m. an alloy of gold and silver, L. — **ghana**, m. the cube of a cube, W.; *ṇṇduḥga*, m. a gathering of dark clouds, W. — **caya**, m. a collection of clouds, W. — **cchaṇḍa**, mfn. involved in clouds, W.; m. 'thick-leaved', Flacourtia cataphracta, L.; Pinus Webbiana, L.; a kind of Moringa, Npr. — **ja**, 'cloud-born', talc, Kālac. — **jambhā**, m. a quantity of mire, slough, L. — **jvālā**, f. 'cloud-light', lightning, L. — **tā**, f. compactness, Śiś. ix, 64; the condition of a cloud, Kuval.

262. — **tāla**, for *-tola*, q. v. — **timira**, n. the darkness of clouds, W.; great darkness, W. — **toya**, n. a particular sea having thick water (enveloping the earth with its atmosphere), BrArUp., Sch. — **tola**, m. 'friend (?) of clouds', the bird Cātaka, L. — **ṭva**, n. compactness, firmness, thickness, solidity, VarBrS. iv, 25. — **ṭvaca**, m. 'thick-barked', a kind of Lodhra tree, L. — **druma**, m. Asteracantha longifolia, L. — **dhātū**, m. 'inspired element of the body', lymph, L. — **dhvani**, mfn. deep-sounding, roaring, W.; m. a deep sound, W.; the muttering of thunder clouds, W. — **nābhī**, m. 'being in the interior of clouds', smoke (supposed to be a principal ingredient of clouds), L. — **nihāra**, m. thick hoar-frost or mist, W. — **pattara**, m. 'thick-leaved', Boerhaavia procumbens, L. — **pada**, n. the cube root, W. — **padavi**, f. 'cloud-path', the sky, Kir. v, 34. — **payodhara**, m. a firm breast, W. — **pallava**, m. 'thick-twigg', Guilandina Moringa. — **pāṇḍa**, m. 'cloud-heretic', a peacock (delighting in cloudy weather), L. — **prīṭh**, f. 'fond of clouds or rain', N. of a plant, L. — **phala**, m. 'thick-fruited', Asteracantha longifolia, L.; n. the solid or cubical contents of a body. — **bhitti**, mfn. furnished with thick walls, Car. i, 17. — **mud**, mfn. highly pleased, Caurap. — **mūla**, m. 'thick-rooted', the plant Moraṭa, L.; n. (in arithm.) cube root. — **rava**, m. 'the roaring of clouds', W.; 'crying after the clouds', — *tola*, L. — **rasa**, m. n. 'thick juice', extract, decoction, L.; camphor, L.; 'thick-sapped', the plant Moraṭa, L.; the plant Pīlu-parṇi, L.; m. n. 'cloud-fluid', water, L. — **ruo**, mfn. shining like a cloud, cloud-like, BhP. iv, 5, 3. — **ruoira-kalāpa**, mfn. having a tail glistening like a cloud (a peacock), W. — **rūpi**, f. 'compact in shape', candied sugar, Npr. — **vara**, n. 'best part of the body', the face, L. — **varṭman**, n. = *pa-davi*, Kir. v, 17. — **vallikā**, f. 'cloud-creeper', lightning, L. — **valli**, f. id., L.; the plant Amrita-savā, L. — **vāo**, m. 'coarse-voiced', a raven, Gal. — **vāta**, m. a thick oppressive atmosphere (enveloping the hells), Jain. — **vāri**, n. rain-water. — **vāsa**, m. 'having a thick garment, i.e.) shell', a kind of pumpkin-gourd, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'riding on clouds', Śiva, L.; Indra (cf. *megha-v*), W. — **vithi**, f. = *padavi*, Śiś. ix, 32; a line of clouds, W. — **vyapāya**, m. 'disappearance of the clouds', autumn, Ragh. iii, 37. — **vīṭha**, m., N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. — **sābda**, m. 'cloud-noise', thunder, W. — **śringī**, f. Odina pinnata, Npr. — **śyāma**, m. 'dark like a cloud' (cf. Pān. ii, 1, 55, Kās.), Kṛishṇa, VP. v, 18, 39; Rāma, Mahān.; N. of a copyist (of the last century). — **samvṛitti**, f. profound secrecy, W. — **samaya**, m. = *kāla*, Bhartṛ. iii, 37. — **sāra**, mfn. 'firm', see *ra-bhāva*; m. camphor, Suśr.; Dhūrtas. ii, 9; Kpr. viii, 3; (= *rasa*) water, L.; 'thick-sapped', a kind of tree, L. = *dakṣiṇā-varita-pārada* ('mercury or some peculiar form of it', W.), L.; -*bhāva*, m. firmness, Naish. vii, 25. — **śikha**, a kind of gruel, Gal. — **skandha**, m. 'having a solid trunk', Maogifera sylvestica, L. — **svana**, m. = *śabda*, W.; Amaranthus polygamus, L. — **hastā-samkhyā**, f. (in geom.) the contents of an excavation or of a solid alike in figure, W. **Ghaṇṭāra**, m. 'multitude of clouds', the rainy season, L. **Ghaṇṭāgama**, m. the approach of clouds, rainy season, Ritus. ii, 1; Kathās. **Ghaṇṭājñāna**, n. gross ignorance, W. **Ghaṇṭājñāni**, f. 'cloud-uoguent (?)', N. of Durgā, L. **Ghaṇṭātyaya**, m. = *vyapāya*, Car. i, 6, 42; Suśr.; Bālar. v, 29. **Ghaṇṭānta**, m. id., 41. **Ghaṇṭāmāya**, m. the date tree, L. **Ghaṇṭāmāla**, m. Chenopodium album, L. **Ghaṇṭāmbu**, n. = *na-vāri*, W. **Ghaṇṭārava**, m. (= *na-v*) the bird Cātaka, Gal. **Ghaṇṭārva**, m. id., L. **Ghaṇṭārūpa**, mfn. deep red, W. **Ghaṇṭārūddha**, mfn. overspread with clouds, W. **Ghaṇṭārūddha**, mfn. id., W. **Ghaṇṭārāya**, m. 'cloud-abode', the atmosphere, L. **Ghaṇṭāsāha**, mfn. what may not be hammered, Bhpr. v, 26, 54. **Ghaṇṭāsthika**, mf(ā)n. having a thick bone (a nose particularly formed), Viśhp.; Yājñ. iii, 89. **Ghaṇṭātara**, mfn. 'opposed to solid', liquid, L. **Ghaṇṭāśvari**, f., N. of a creeper, Gal. **Ghaṇṭōtama**, n. = *na-vara*, L. **Ghaṇṭōttara**, n. id., Gal. **Ghaṇṭōda**, n. = *na-toya*, BrArUp. iii, 3, 2, Sch.; TĀr. i, 22, 8, Sāy. **Ghaṇṭōdadhī**, m. a particular sea formed of dense water (enveloping the Ghana-vāta), Jain. **Ghaṇṭōdaya**, m. 'approach of clouds', the beginning of the rainy season, Subh. **Ghaṇṭōpārūddha**, mfn. = *ṇṇavar*, W. **Ghaṇṭōpala**, m. 'cloud-stones', hail, L. **Ghaṇṭōrū**, f. (a woman)

having thick thighs, Venis. ii, 20. **Ghaṇṭāgha**, m. a gathering of clouds, Kalyāṇam. 32.

Ghaṇṭāghaṇā, mfn. (Pān. vi, 1, 12, Vartt. 7) fond of slaughter, easily striking down, fond of strife, RV. x, 103, 1 (Indra); MBh. viii, 697 (said of an elephant); compact, thick (a cloud), Mālatm. ix, 39; m. an elephant in rut, L.; N. of Indra, L.; a thick or rainy cloud, MBh. xii, 12405; Hariv. 4759; BhP.; Kathās.; Rājat.; mutual collision or contact, L.; (ā), f. Solanum indicum, L.

Ghaṇṭāya, Nom. Ā. *Yate*, to be found in great numbers, Up. i, 108, Sch.

Ghaṇi, ind. in comp. = √*kṛi*, to harden, thicken, solidify, W.; to intensify, Dāsar., Sch. — **kṛita**, mfn. hardened, compacted, made solid or firm, W.; thickened, Bhpr. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming hardened or compact or thick, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. become thick, thickened, condensed, thick, inspissated, compact, Hariv. 3484; R. iii, 5, 8; Suśr.

Ghaṇīya, Nom. P. *Yati*, to long for solid food, Āp. (Kātyār. vii, 4, 28, Sch.)

ghamaghamā-rava, m. a rattling noise, Vagbh. Ālamkārat. ii.

ghamb, cl. 1. Ā. *ōbate*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 35 (Vop.); (cf. √*gharb*).

ghar, cl. 10. P. See √2. *ghri*, Caus.

gharaṭṭa, m. a grindstone, Rājat. vii, 1244; 1303 & 1589; Subh.

Gharāṭṭaka, m. id., HPrāt. ii; (ikā), f. id., L.

gharaṇī, f. (for *grihiṇī*?, Pāli *raṇī*) a woman possessing a house (? widow?), Divyāv. ii, 428.

— **stāpa**, m., N. of a Buddh. tope, 446.

gharghaṭa, m. the fish Pimelodus Gargora (*gargara*), L.

gharghara, mfn. (onomat.) uttered with an indistinct gurgling or purring sound, Kathās. xxv, 66; sounding like gurgling, Rājat. ii, 99; (in music applied to a particular note); m. an indistinct murmur, crackling (of fire), rattling (of a carriage), creaking, L.; laughter, mirth, L.; a duck (an owl, BR.), L.; a fire of chaff, L.; a curtain, L.; a door, L.; the post round which the rope of a churning stick is wound, Gal.; a particular form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 390; the river Gogra, L.; (ā), f. a bell hanging on the neck of a horse, L.; (ī), f. a girdle of small bells or tinkling ornaments worn by women, Bhojap. 215; (ā or ī), f. a kind of lute or cymbal. — **dhvani**, m. panting, puffing, Kād. ii, 205; iii, 624. **Ghargharaka**, m. the river Gogra, L.; (ikā), f. id., L.; a bell used as an ornament, Kād. i, 69; an ornament of small bells, W.; a short stick for striking several kinds of musical instruments, L.; a kind of musical instrument, iii, 744; fried grain, L.

Ghargharā, f. of *ra*, q. v. — **rava**, m. the sound of small bells, W.

Ghargharita, n. grunting, BhP. iii, 13, 25.

Ghargharya, n. a small bell, Gal.

gharghurghā, f. = *ghurghura*, L.

gharb, cl. 1. P. *ōbati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 32 (Vop.); (cf. √*ghamb*).

gharmā, m. (√2. *ghri*) heat, warmth (of the sun or of fire), sunshine, RV.; AV. &c.; the hot season, R. i, 63, 24; Ragh. xvi, 43; VarBrS.; internal heat, R. ii, 75, 45 (v. l.); perspiration, L.; day (opposed to night), Jyot. (YV) 9; a cauldron, boiler, esp. the vessel in which the milk-offering to the Āsvinis is boiled, RV.; AV. vii; VS. viii, 61; AitBr. i; ŚBr. xiv; Lāty.; a cavity in the earth shaped like a cauldron (from which Atri was rescued by the Āsvinis; 'heat', Gmn.), RV.; hot milk or any other hot beverage offered as an oblation (esp. to the Āsvinis), RV.; AV. iv, 1, 2; VS. xxxviii; ŚBr. iv, xiv; Kātyār.; Āśvār.; N. of Tāpasa (author of RV. x, 114); of Saurya (author of 181, 3); of a son of Anu (father of Ghrita), Hariv. 1840 (v. l.); (cf. *θερμός*, *θερμῶν*; Lat. *formus*; Zd. *garēma*; Goth. *varmya*; Germ. *warm*). — **kāla**, m. the hot season, Kathās. vc, 12. — **ga**, m. id., R. vi, 54, 20; (cf. *ushna-ga*). — **carolika**, f. eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration, Prayog. — **cchaḍa**, m. cessation of the heat, Vikr. iv, 13. — **jala**, n. 'heat-water', perspiration, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 73. — **tanu**, m., f., N. of a Sāmans, AitBr. i, 21, 2; ĀrshBr.;

(*rmasya tanvau*) KātyŚr. & Lāty. — **tapta**, mfn. perspiring, W. — **toya**, n. = *jala*, Śiś. xvii, 2 (ifc. f. ā). — **tvā**, n. the condition of a cauldron, TĀr. v, 1, 5. — **da**, mf(ā)n, causing heat. — **dīdhiti**, m. 'having warm rays', the sun, Ragh. xi, 64. — **dū-gḥa**, mf(ā)n, giving warm milk or the substance used for the Gharma offering, AV. iv, 22, 4; ŚBr. iv, xiv; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr. — **dūh**, *-dhūk*, mfn. id., TBr. ii; Nir. xi; KātyŚr. — **dynti**, m. = *-dīdhiti*, Kir. v, 41. — **payas**, n. = *jala*, Śiś. ix, 35; warm water, W. — **pāvan**, mfn. drinking hot milk, VS. xxxviii, 15. — **bindu**, m. a drop of perspiration. — **bhānu**, m. = *-dīdhiti*, Śiś. x f. — **māsa**, m. a month of the hot season, Hariv. 3545. — **raśmi**, m. = *-dīdhiti*, heat, radiance, W. — **rocana**, n. with *sarpasya*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **vat** (*rmā*), mfn. possessed of heat (Indra), TS. ii, 2, 7, 2. — **vāri**, n. = *jala*, Śiś. xiii, 45. — **vicarolka**, f. = *-caro*, Prayog. — **śiras**, n. 'head of the Gharma oblation', N. of some initial verses of TBr. i, 1, 7, ĀśvŚr. v, 11 f. — **sād**, mfn. (said of the manes) sitting near the fire or living in the heat (of the sky), RV. x, 15, 9 f. — **sūktā**, n. 'cauldron-hymn', N. of AV. vii, 73, Vait. — **stūbh**, mfn. shouting in the heat (the Maruts), RV. v, 54. 1. — **svaras** (*rmā*), mfn. sounding like the contents of a boiler (said of rivers), iv, 55, 6. — **sveda** (*rmā*), mfn. perspiring with heat, x, 67, 7. **Gharmāpānu**, m. = *rmā-dīdhiti*, MBh. vii; Suśr.; Śāk. v, 14; Mālatīm. i, 1. **Gharmānta**, m. the end of the hot season, beginning of the rainy season, Hariv. 10130; R. iii; Megh.*; *-kāmukī*, f. 'desirous of the beginning of the rainy season', a kind of crane, L. **Gharmāmānu**, n. = *rmā-jala*, Suśr. vi, 17, 53. **Gharmāmābhas**, n. id., Śāk. i, 20; Kāvyaḍ.; Mālatīm. **Gharmārta**, mfn. suffering from heat, W. **Gharmetarāṇan**, m. 'having other than warm (i. e. cold) rays', the moon, Prasannar. i, 7. **Gharmēśatākā**, f. a kind of sacrificial brick, ĀpŚr. **Gharmōcchishṭa**, n. N. of a sacrificial ceremony, Bauddh. i, 13, 30. **Gharmōdaka**, n. = *rmā-jala*, Śāk. i, 29, Sch.

Gharmita, mfn. suffering from heat, Bālar. i, 62. **Gharmin**, mfn. engaged in preparing the Gharma offering, RV. vii, 103, 8.

Gharmya, n. a vessel in which the Gharma offering is prepared, KātyŚr. xxv f. **Gharmye-shkṭhā**, mfn. = *harm*, q. v., RV. x, 106, 5.

घर्मूटी *gharmūṭi*, v. l. for *garm*.

घर्म *gharsha*, *ṛshaṇa*, &c. See √2. *ghrīsh*.

घल *ghala*, n. = *ghola*, L.

घस *ghas*, not used in pr. (cl. i. *ghasati*, Dhātup. xvii, 65), but supplies certain tenses (esp. aor. & Desid., Pān. ii, 4, 37) of √*ad* (aor. 2 & 3. sg. *dghas*, RV.; *aghās* (?), AV. xx, 129, 16; 3. sg. *aghasat*, *aghasat* (?), JaimBr.; Pān. ii, 4, 37], *ajj-ghasat* [MaitrS.]; 3. pl. *ākshan*, RV.; AV.; *aghasan*, Bhāṭṭ. [Pān. ii, 4, 37]; 2. du. *dghastām*; 2. pl. *aghasat*; Subj. 2. sg. *dghāsas*, 3. sg. *asat*, RV.; 3. pl. *kshan*, x, 95, 15; Impv. 3. du. *dghastām*; pf. *jaghāsa*, RV.; AV. &c.; 3. pl. *jākskur*, ŚBr. ii; Pot. *jāksiyāt*, RV. x, 28, 1; p. *jāksivās*, AV.; VS.; f. *āksivāsi*, ŚBr. ii), to consume or devour, eat: Desid. *jghatsati* (cf. Pān. ii, 4, 37; vii, 4, 49, Kāś.), to wish to consume or devour, wish to eat, AV. v, 18, 1 & 19, 6; vi, 140, 1; ŚBr. i, 9, 2, 12; MBh. ii, 1485; (cf. √*jaksh*).

Ghāsa, m. 'devourer', N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9558; of a Rākshasa, R. v, 12, 12; flesh, meat, Gal.; (cf. *ud-*).

Ghāṣana, n. devouring, Dhātup. xxviii, 88.

Ghāsi, m. food, VS. (Kāp.) ii, 24; (cf. *ghāst*).

Ghāsmara, mf(ā)n. (Pān. iii, 2, 160) voracious, MBh. viii, 1856; Car. i, 13, 48; Bhāṭṭ.; Bhām. (said of fire); ifc. desirous of, eager for, Daś. i, 32; Hcar. i; in the habit to forget (with gen.), HParīś. i, 221; m. N. of (a Brāhman changed into) an antelope, Hariv. 1210.

Ghāstra, mfn. hurtful, L.; m. N. of Śiva, Gal.; a day (cf. *ghraśd*), Pārvan. iv, 12; n. saffron, L.

Ghāsva, mfn. voracious, MantraBr. ii, 5, 1.

Ghāśā, m. (Pān. ii, 4, 38; vi, 2, 144) food, meadow or pasture grass, AV. (*ghāśād ghāśām*, 'one bit after the other', gradually, xviii, 2, 26); VS.; TS. vi; TBr. i; MBh. &c. — **kunda**, g. *kumuddā* (not in Kāś. & Gaṇar.). — **kundika**, mfn. fr. *nda*, ib. — **kūṭa**, n. a hay-rick, Rājāt. iv, 312. — **sthāna**,

n. pasture ground, L. **Ghāśa-ajra**, mfn. 'impelling to consume', exciting appetite, VS. xxi, 43.

Ghāśaka. See *a-*.

Ghāsi, m. food, RV. i, 162, 14; 'voracious', fire, L. **घाट** *ghāṭa*, mfn. (√*ghaṭ*) 'working on,' see *danta-*; = *ghāṭā* (or *ṛte*) *yasyāsti* (or *ṛya stas*), g. *aria-ādī* (not in Kāś.); n. management of an elephant, Gal.; m. for *ghāṭa* (a pot), Hariv. 16117 (C); the nape or back of the neck, cervical ligament, L.; (ā), f. id., Car. i, 17, 17; Suśr. vi, 25, 11; (cf. g. *aria-ādī*); (cf. *kara-*) — **karkarī**, f. = *ghāṭarī*, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii, 3, 12.

Ghāṭaka, mfn. = *ṛta*, see *danta-*; (*ikā*), f. for *ghaṭ*, q. v.

Ghāṭarī, f. a kind of lute, 15 f.; (cf. *apaghāṭilā*, *avaghāṭarīkā*, *āghāṭa*). **Ghāṭala**. See *ṛtala*.

Ghāṭalikā, f. id., Say. on RV. x, 146, 2.

Ghāṭāla, mfn. having a neck or a part thinner than the rest, Suśr. ii, 9, 8 (*ṛtala*, Bhpr. vii, 58, 7); (cf. *ghaṭ*).

Ghāṭika, m. = *ghāṇṇī*, q. v.; (*ikā*), f., see *ṛtaka*.

घण्टिक *ghāṇṭika*, m. (fr. *ghaṇṭā*) a bell-ringer, strolling ballad-singer who carries a bell, bard who sings in chorus (esp. in honour of the gods) ringing a bell in presence of the images, MBh. xiii, 6028; VarBrS. x, 6 & 12; (also *ghāṭika*, L., Sch.)

घात *ghāṭa*, mfn. (√*han*, Pān. vii, 3, 32 & 54) ifc. 'a killing,' see *amitra-*, g. — m. a blow, bruise, MBh.; R. &c.; slaying, killing, Mn. x, 48; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; injuring, hurting, devastation, destruction, Yājñ. ii, 159; MBh. &c.; (see *grāma-* & *karma-*); (in astron.) entrance, Sūryapr.; AV. Parīś.; the product (of a sum in multiplication), Gaṇit. — **kara**, mf(ā)n. destructive, VarBrS. — **kri-ccra**, n. a kind of urinary disease, ŚārghS. vii, 57. — **candra**, m. the moon when in an inauspicious mansion, W. — **tithi**, f. an inauspicious lunar day, W. — **nakshatra**, n. an inauspicious Nakshatra, W. — **vāra**, m. an inauspicious day of the week, W. — **sthāna**, n. a place of execution, Nāg. iv, 14; a slaughter-house, W.

Ghātaka, mf(ā) Vet. i, 1; (*ikā*) n. killing, killer, murderer, Mn. v, 51; MBh. &c.; destroying, ruining, iii, 1277; (see *vivāśa-*); mf(ā) n. made of the *Ghātaka* (= *Vadhaka*) wood, ĀśvŚr. ix, 7, 8.

Ghātana, mfn. killing, Un. v, 42 (also *ghat*); m. N. of an inhabitant of a hell, L.; n. slaying, killing, slaughter, immolating, MBh. ii, 1558; Kathās. xx, 214; Devīm.; (f), f. a kind of club, Hariv. 2655 & 12537; R. vi, 37, 54; (cf. *ṛtinī*); (cf. *kravya-*). — **sthāna**, n. a slaughter-house, L.

Ghātaya, Nom. P. *yati* (rarely *Ā. yate*), = Caus. √*han*, q. v.

1. **Ghāti**, f. a blow, wound, L.; catching or killing birds, fowling, L.; a bird-net, Un. iv, 124.

2. **Ghāti**, in comp. for *ṛtin*. — **tvā**, n. ifc. execution, Viśhp. xvi, 1 f. — **pakṣhin**, m. 'murderous bird,' an owl or a hawk, L. — **vihaga**, m. id., L.

Ghātina, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 51 & 86) ifc. killing, murderous, murderer, Mn. viii, 89; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; destroying, ruining, destructive, iii, 63; R. iii, v; (f), f. = *ṛtini*, Un. iv, 124, Sch.; (cf. *andhaka-*, *amitra-*, *ardhaka-*, *āma-*, &c.)

Ghātuka, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 154) slaying, killing, AV. xii, 4, 7; TBr. ii, 1, 1, 3; ŚBr. xiii, 2, 9, 6; TāpdyBr.; hurtful, mischievous, cruel, L.

Ghātya, mfn. (Pān. iii, 1, 97, Vārt. 2) to be killed, Pañcat. iii, 14, 4; to be destroyed, Kathās. lxxii, 273.

घान्य *ghānya*, n. (fr. *ghand*) compactness, Dhātup. xxviii, 88 (Vop.)

घार *ghāra*, m. (√1. *ghrī*) sprinkling, besprinkling, L.; (f), f. a metre of 4 × 4 syllables.

Ghārtika, m. (fr. *ghrīd*) pulse ground and fried with clarified butter, Pañcat. v, 5, 2.

Ghārteya, v. l. for *vār*.

घास *ghāśa*, *ṛśaka*, *ṛśa*. See √*ghas*.

घिण् *ghinṇ* (fr. Prākṛit √*geṇh*, *gih* = *grah*), cl. 1. *Ā. ṇyate*, to take, grasp, Dhātup. xii, 1; (cf. √*ghunṇ*, *ghrinṇ*).

घु 1. *ghu*, cl. 1. *Ā. ghavate*, to utter or produce a peculiar sound, xxii, 55.

2. **Ghu**, m. a kind of sound, L. — **ghu**, id., only in comp.; — *kṛit*, m. 'making the sound *ghu-ghu*,' a pigeon, Npr.

Ghuka, m. fire, Gal.

Ghughulā-rava, m. = *ghu-ghu-kṛit*, L.

Ghut-kāra, m. (= *ghūt-k*) shrieking (of owls), Uttarar. ii, 28.

घुट *ghuṭ*, cl. 6. P. *ṛtati*, to strike again, resist, oppose, Dhātup. xxviii, 91; to protect, 77 (v. l.); cl. 1. *Ā. ghoṭate*, to turn ('to barter, exchange,' W.), xviii, 6; (cf. *ava-ghoṭita* & *vy-ā-ghuṭ*).

घुट *ghuṭa*, m. the ankle, L.; (f), f. id., L.

Ghuṭi, f. id., L.

Ghuṭika, m. id., L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (= *khaṭ*) chalk, Siphās. xx, 8.

Ghuṭta, m. = *ghuta*, L.

Ghuṭṭaka, m. id., L.; (*ikā*), f. id., Bhpr. ii, 99.

घुट्टि *ghuṭṭi*, ? Virac. iii.

घुट *ghud* (= √*ghuṭ*), cl. 6. P. *ṛdati*, to prevent, defend, protect, Dhātup. xxviii, 77 & 91 (v. l.).

घुण *ghuṇ*, cl. 6. P. *ṇati*, to go or move about, 48; cl. 1. *Ā. ghoṇate*, id., xii, 4; (cf. √*ghurn*, *ghol*).

Ghuṇa, m. a kind of insect found in timber (= *vajra-kīṭa*), ShadvBr.; Suśr.; Pañcat. — **kīṭaka**, m. id., MārKP. xv, 31. — **kshata**, mfn. worm-eaten (as wood) so as to exhibit the form of a letter, Śiś. iii, 58. — **jarjara**, mfn. worm-eaten, Bālar. i, 51. — **priyā**, f. 'dear to the *Ghuṇa* insect,' a kind of Iponoxea, Bhpr. v, 3, 197. — **vallabhā**, f. 'dear to the *Ghuṇa* insect,' Aconitum heterophyllum, 1, 213. **Ghupā-kshara**, n. an incision in wood (or in the leaf of a book) caused by an insect and resembling somewhat the form of a letter, Ratnāv. ii, 14 (Prākṛit *ghuṇ'akkhara*); Rājāt. iv, 167; — *nyāya*, m. fortuitous and unexpected manner, happy chance, Pañcat. i, 4, 44; Daś. v, 36; Prasannar. i, 44; — *vat*, ind. by a happy chance, Ratnāv.; Śiś. iii, 58, Sch. **Ghūṇi**, mfn. worm-eaten (?; = *bhrānta*, Say.), ŚBr. xi, 4, 2, 14.

घुण्ट *ghuṇṭa*, *ṛtaka*. See *ghuṭa*.

घुण्टिक *ghuṇṭika*, n. cow-dung found in thickets, L.; (ā), f., see *ṛtaka*.

घुण्ड *ghuṇḍa*, m. = *ghaṇḍa*, Un. i, 114.

घुण् *ghuṇṇ*, cl. 1. *Ā. ṇyate*, = √*ghinṇ*, Dhātup. xii, 2.

घुत्कार *ghut-kāra*. See *ghu*.

घुम् *ghum*, ind., g. *cādi*.

घुमघुमा *ghumaghumā*, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. — **kāra**, m. 'uttering a particular sound,' a kind of cricket, Npr. — **rava**, m. id., ib.

Ghumaghumāya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to hum, Kir. vi, 4, Sch.; (cf. *gumagumāyita*).

घुर *ghur*, cl. 6. P. *ṛati* (aor. *aghorit*; pf. 3. pl. *jughurur*; *Ā. jughure*) to cry frightfully, frighten with cries, Bhāṭṭ. xiv f.; (cf. *ghorā*).

Ghuraghurā, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. — **ghoṣa**, v. l. for *ṛghur*. — **rāva**, m. cries (of monkeys), HParīś. ii, 732.

Ghuraghurāya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to utter gurgling sounds, wheeze, puff, snort, Car.; Suśr. i, 28, 14; Kād. iii, 571; BhP. iii, 30, 17.

Ghurapa, m. a particular sound, Un. ii, 83.

Ghurikā, f. snorting, Gal.

Ghuraghurā, ind. = *ghuragh*. — **ghora-nir-ghoṣa**, m. great noise (produced by panting or puffing), Bālar. ii, 59. — **ghoṣa**, m. id., 88 (in Prākṛit); viii, 27.

Ghurghura, m. a kind of worm burrowing in the skin (Dracunculus), L.; (ā), f. growling (of a dog or cat), W.; (f), f. = *ghumaghumā-kāra*, L. — **tā**, f. = *raka*, Bhpr. vii, 40, 3.

Ghurghuraka, m. a gurgling or murmuring sound, Suśr. v, 4; (*ikā*), f. id., vi, 51, 6; = *ṛā*, L.

Ghurghurāya, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to whistle (said of a wound), i, 28, 14.

Ghurghuruka, m. = *raka*, Car. v, 10, 14.

घुलघुलारव *ghulaghuḷā-rava* = *ghugh*, L.

घुलच *ghulañca*, m. Coix barbata, L.

घुश्मेश *ghuṣmēśa*, N. of a Liṅga, ŚivaP.

घुष 1. *ghush*, cl. 1. P. *ghoshati* (rarely) *Ā. 10*, R. v, 56, 139; Subj. *ghōshāt*; pf. *jughoshā*, JaimBr.; 3. pl. *jughushur*, Pān. vii, 2, 23, Kās.; aor. *Ā. ghōshī*; *Ā.* to sound, RV. i, 4, 8; P. to cry or proclaim aloud, call out, announce publicly, declare, i, 139, 8; MBh. xiii, xiv; R. &c.: Caus. *ghoshayati* (subj. 2. sg. *ghōshāy*), to call to, invite, RV. ix, 108, 3; to cause to proclaim aloud, MBh. i, iii; to proclaim aloud, MBh.; R. &c.

Ghusha, mfn. 'sounding'; see *aram-ghushā*.
Ghushita, mfn. sounded, declared, proclaimed, W.; (cf. Pān. vii, 2, 23, Kās.)

1. **Ghushāta**, mfn. sounded, proclaimed, L.; filled with cries, Hariv. 1125. **Ghushātāna**, n. food given away by proclamation, Mn. iv, 209; (cf. *ava- & sam-ghushā*.)

Ghushāra, n. 'creaker (?)', a carriage, W.
Ghushāya, mfn. to be proclaimed aloud (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10386; (cf. *ghora*.)

Ghōsha, m. indistinct noise, tumult, confused cries of a multitude, battle-cry, cries of victory, cries of woe or distress, any cry or sound, roar of animals, RV.; AV. &c.; the sound of a drum, of a conch-shell, of the Soma stones, of a carriage, &c., RV.; AV. &c.; the whizzing or whir of a bow-string [TBr. ii], crackling of fire [MBh. ix, 1334], singing in the ear [ŚBr. xiv]; the roaring of a storm, of thunder, of water, &c., RV.; AV.; Suśr.; Megh.; the sound of the recital of prayers, MBh.; R.; Mjicch. x, 12; the sound of words spoken at a distance, ŚBr. ix; rumour, report (also personified, KātyŚr., Sch.), RV. x, 33, 1; a proclamation, SaddhP. iv; a sound (of speech), ChUp.; Suśr.; the soft sound heard in the articulation of the sonant consonants (*g, gh, j, jh, d, dh, b, bh, n, ñ, m, y, r, l, v, h*), the vowels, and Anusvāra which with the Yamas of the first 10 of the soft consonants make up altogether 40 sounds (cf. *a-gh*), RPrāt. xiii, 5 f.; APrāt., Sch.; Pān. i, 1, 9, Sch.; an ornament that makes a tinkling sound, BhP. x, 8, 22; a station of herdsmen, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c. (ife., cf. Pān. vi, 2, 85); (pl.) the inhabitants of a station of herdsmen, MBh. iv, 1152; a particular form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 389; a musquitto, L.; Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10386; N. of a man (Śay.), RV. i, 120, 5; of an Asura, Kāth. xxv, 8; of a prince of the Kāṇva dynasty, BhP. xii, 1, 16; of a son of Dakṣha's daughter Lambā, Hariv. 148 & 12480; of an Arhat, Buddh.; a common N. for a Kāya-stha or one of the writer caste, W.; m. pl. (cf. *dhūmādi*) N. of a people or country, VarBrS. xiv, 2; m. n. brass, bell-metal, L.; (ā), f. Anethum Sowa, L.; *= karkatā-śringī*, L.; N. of a daughter of Kakṣhivāt, RV. i, 117, 7; 122, 5 (? Impv. *√ghush*); x, 40, 5; (cf. *ātma*, *indra*, *uccair*, &c.) *= kṛit*, m. any one making a noise, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii, *= kōti*, f. N. of the peak of a mountain (?). *= būddha (ghōsh)*, mfn. made attentive by the sound, AV. v, 20, 5. *= mati*, m. N. of a man, SaddhP. i. *= yātrā*, f. walk or procession to the stations of the herdsmen, MBh.; *= parvan*, n. N. of iii, chapters 235-257. *= vat*, mfn. sounding, making a noise, Āp. i, 11, 8; MBh.; R. v; BhP. ii; sonant, uttered with the soft articulation called Ghosha, RPrāt.; ChUp.; ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; PārGr. i, 17, 2; Pān. Sch.; m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (*atī*), f. a peculiar kind of lute, Kāthās, xi f., cxi. *= varpa*, m. a sonant letter, W. *= vasu*, m. N. of a prince of the Kāṇva dynasty, VP. iv, 24, 10. *= vridha*, m. an elder at a station of herdsmen, Ragh. i, 45. *= sthali*, f. N. of a locality, g. *dhūmādi* (not in Gaṇap.) **Ghoshādi**, a Gaṇa of Pān. (vi, 2, 85). **Ghoshādi**, see *go-shādi*.

Ghoshaka, m. ifc. a crier, proclaimer (e. g. *paṭaka*), q. v.; the creeping plant Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L. **Ghoshakāṛiti**, m. 'resembling the Ghoshaka plant', N. of a plant (with white blossoms), L.

Ghoshapa, mfn. sounding, BhP. iv, 5, 6; n. proclaiming aloud, public announcement, R. v, 58, 18; Hit. (v. l.); (ife., Ragh. xii, 72); (*ā*), f. id., Mjicch. x, 12 & 25; Pañcat.; Daś.; Kāthās.

Ghoshāpiya, mfn. to be proclaimed aloud, RV. vi, 5, 6, Say.

Ghoshayitnu, m. a crier, proclaimer, herald, L.; a Brāhman, L.; the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L.

Ghoshātaki, f. the plant Śveta-ghoshā, L.

Ghōshi, mfn. sounding aloud, RV. vi, 5, 6; (see also s. v. *√1. ghush*.)

Ghoshin, mfn. sounding, noisy, AV.; ĀsvGr.; MBh.; Hariv.; (in Gr.) sonant, having the soft sound called Ghosha, RPrāt.; (*inyas*), f. pl. N. of certain evil spirits (cf. AV. xi, 2, 31), ĀsvGr. iv, 8, 27 f.; ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 9, 1; (cf. *grāma-ghoshin*.)

Ghoshila, m. a hog, Npr.; N. of one of king Udayana's 3 ministers, Divyāv. xxvii; xxviii, 577 f.

Ghoshāpi, mfn. a proclaimer, AitBr. iii, 2, 4, 19. *= tva*, n. the state of a proclaimer, ib., Sch.

घुष 2. ghush, cl. 1. P. *ghoshati*, to kill, L. 2. **Ghushāta**, mfn. (*= ghrishāta*) rubbed, Bhāṭṭ. v, 57.

घुसृणु ghusṛiṇa, n. saffron, Naish. viii, 80; Vcar. xi, 1.

घुक् ghūka, m. an owl, Pañcat. i, 42; Subh.

Ghūkārī, m. 'owl-enemy', a crow, L. **Ghūkāvāsa**, m. 'abode of owls', Tirohis aspera, L.

घुक्ता ghūt-kāra, m. *= ghut-kō*, Mālatim. v, 19; Pañcat. i; panting or puffing, Bālar. viii, 27.

घूर ghūr, cl. 4. *Ā. 10*ryate, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xxvii, 46; to become old, decay, ib.

घूर्ण ghūrṇ, cl. 1. P. *Ā. 10*ṛnati, *10*te (perf. *jughūrṇe*, Kāthās. ciii), to move to and fro, shake, be agitated, roll about, MBh.; R. iv; Kāthās.; Caurap.: Caus. *10*ṛmayati, to cause to move to and fro or shake, Kum. iv, 12; Bhartṛ. i, 88; Mahān. (Pass. p. *ghūrṇyamāna*).

Ghūrṇa, mfn. moving to and fro, shaking, MBh. viii, 4712; BhP. vii, ix; Caurap.; turning round, whirling, rolling, W.; m. Erythraea centaureoides, L. *= vāyu*, m. a whirlwind, W.

Ghūrṇana, n. moving to and fro, shaking, Naish. v, 126; Git. ix, 11; (*ā*), f. id., Śāh. iii, 151.

Ghūrṇāyamāna, mfn. moving to and fro, shaking, whirling, revolving, W.

Ghūrṇi, f. *= 10*ṇana, Up. iv, 52, Sch.

Ghūrṇikā, f. N. of a woman, MBh. i, 3302 ff.

घृ 1. ghrī, cl. 3. P. *jīghṛati* (cl. 1. *gharati*, Dhātup. xxii, 40), to besprinkle, wet, moisten, RV. ii, 10, 4; Pān. vii, 4, 78, Kās.: Caus. (or cl. 10. P.) *ghārayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 107.

1. **Ghrīta**, mfn. sprinkled, L.; n. (g. *ardharādi*) ghee, i.e. clarified butter or butter which has been boiled gently and allowed to cool (it is used for culinary and religious purposes and is highly esteemed by the Hindūs), fat (as an emblem of fertility), fluid grease, cream, RV.; VS.; AV. &c.; (*= udaka*) fertilizing rain (considered as the fat which drops from heaven), water, Naigh. i, 12; Nir. vii, 24; m., N. of a son of Dharma (grandson of Anu and father of Duduḥa), Hariv. 1840; (*ā*), f. a kind of medicinal plant, L. *= kumbala*, n. 'ghee and a mantle', consecration of a king, VarBrS. ii, 3. *= karañja*, m. a kind of Karañja tree, L. *= kirtī*, f. the mentioning of ghee, ŚBr. i, 4. *= kumārīkā*, f. 'ghee-virgin', Aloe indica (supposed to resemble a virgin in delicacy), Bhpr. v, 3, 282. *= kumārī*, f. id., L. *= kumbhā*, m. a jar of ghee, ŚBr. v; Mn. xi, 135; Cān.; Subh.; Hit. *= kulya*, f. a rivulet of ghee, ŚBr. xi. *= kṛṣa* (*10*id-), mfn. one whose hair is dripping with butter (Agni), RV. viii, 60, 2. *= kausikā*, m. 'ghee-Kausika (the Kausika desirous of ghee)', N. of a religious teacher, ŚBr. xiv; m. pl. his family, Pravar. iv, 20. *= kshaudra-vat*, mfn. containing ghee and honey, Hcat. *= ghaṭa*, m. *= kumbha*, Gaut. *= oyatā*, f. (cf. *-icit*) N. of a river, BhP. v, 20, 16. *= tva*, n. the state or condition of ghee, Kapishth. *= dhāna-paddhati*, f. N. of a work. *= didhiti*, m. 'having rays flowing with ghee', fire, the deity of fire, L. *= dūb*, mfn. giving ghee, RV. ix, 89, 5. *= dhārā*, f. a stream of ghee, MBh. xiii, 26, 90; N. of a river, Hariv. 12411.

= dhenu, f. ghee in the shape of a milch-cow, BhavP.; Hcat. *= nidhāyam*, ind. with *mi-hita* preserved like ghee, Pān. iii, 4, 45, Kās. *= nīrñjī* (*10*id-), mfn. having a garment of fat, covered with fat (Agni, the sacrifice), RV. *= pa*, mfn. drinking only ghee (a class of Rishis), MBh. xii, 6143. *= pakva*, mfn. boiled with ghee, Bhpr. v; (*ā*), f. a kind of cake, Gal. *= padī* (*10*id-), f. (lā) whose path (*pada*) is ghee or whose foot (*pād*) drops with ghee, RV. x, 70, 8; AV. vii, 27, 1; TS. ii; ŚBr. i; ĀsvGr. i, 7. *= parpa*, 'ghee-leaved', *= karañja*, Gal. *= parpa*, m. id., L. *= paṣu*, m. ghee in the shape of a sacrificial animal, Mn. v, 37. *= pāka*, m. a kind of medicinal

preparation made of ghee. *= pātra-stana-vatī*, f. (a cow) whose nipples are represented by vessels filled with ghee, Hcat. *= pāvan*, mfn. (Pān. vi, 4, 66, Vārtt. i; iii, 2, 74, Kās.) drinking ghee, AV. xiii, 1, 24; VS. vi, 19. *= pīta*, mfn. *= pīta-ghṛita*, one who has drunk ghee, g. *āhīdgy-ādi*. *= pū*, mfn. clarifying ghee, RV. x, 17, 10. *= pūra*, m. a sweet-milk (composed of flour, milk, cocoa-nut, and ghee), Suśr.; Pañcat. iii. *= pūrpa*, m. 'full of ghee (like sap)', Guilandina Bonducella, Bhpr. *= pūrpa*, m. id., L.; *= pūra*, Hariv. 8445. *= prīo*, mfn. sprinkling unctuous and fertilizing fluid (heaven and earth), RV. vi, 70, 4. *= prīshṭha* (*10*id-), mfn. one whose back is brilliant with ghee (esp. Agni and his horses), RV.; AV.; m. (hence) the fire (*agni*), BhP. v; N. of a son of Priya-vrata by Barhishmati (sovereign of Krauñca-dvīpa), ib. *= pratika* (*10*id-), mfn. one whose face is brilliant with ghee (Agni, Ushas), RV.; VS. xxv, 17; AV. ii, 13, 1. *= praya* (*10*id-), mfn. relishing ghee, RV. iii, 43, 3. *= prasatta* (*10*id-), mfn. propitiated with ghee (Agni), v, 15, 1. *= prāsa*, m. swallowing ghee, Mn. xi, 144. *= prāsana*, n. id., Gaut.; Mn. v, 144. *= prī*, mfn. enjoying ghee (as Agni), AV. xii, 1, 20; xviii, 4, 41. *= prīsh*, mfn. 'sprinkling ghee or fat', bedewing with welfare and gifts, RV.; VS. xx, 46. *= pluta*, mfn. sprinkled with ghee, Yājñ. i, 235; MBh. xii, f.; BhP. iii, 16, 8. *= bhājana* (*10*id-), mfn. fit for receiving ghee, ŚBr. vi, 6. *= bhāṣṭa*, mfn. fried in ghee, W. *= māṇḍa*, m. the scum of melted butter, fattiest part of grease, Car. viii, 6, 79; Suśr.; (*ā*), f. a Mimosa (the scum of its infusion resembling ghee), L.; *= ṇḍāda*, m. 'having water resembling the scum of melted butter', N. of a lake on the Mandara mountain, R. iv, 44, 60. *= māṇḍalikā*, f. *= māṇḍā*, L. *= madhu-maya*, mfn. consisting of ghee and honey, Śāh. *= maya*, mfn. made of ghee, Hcat. i, 7. *= m-inva*, mfn. melting ghee, MaitrS. ii, 13, 1, 12. *= yājñya*, f. the verse recited with the ghee oblation, AitBr. iii, 32. *= yoni* (*10*id-), mfn. abiding or living in ghee (Agni, the sacrifice), RV. iii, 2, v, 8, 6; VS. xxv, 17; producing fertilizing rain or welfare (Mitra & Varuṇa, Vishnu), RV. v, 68, 2; VS. v, 38. *= raudhīya*, m. pl. the Raudhīyas who are desirous of ghee (nickname of a school), Pān. i, 1, 73, Vārtt. 6, Pat. *= lekhanī*, f. a ladle for ghee, L. *= lekhiṇī*, f. id., L., Sch. *= loll-kṛita*, mfn. mixed with or steeped in ghee, W. *= vat* (*10*id-), mfn. abounding in fat, greasy, mixed or smeared with ghee, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. iii, xii; containing the word *ghṛitā* (a verse), if; (*it*), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 23; ind. like ghee, W. *= vatsa*, m. ghee in the shape of a calf, Hcat. i, 7, 134. *= vara*, m. *= pūra*, L.; *= dvīpa*, m., N. of a Dvīpa (see *ghṛitāda*), Jain. *= vartani* (*10*id-), mfn. (the chariot of the Aśvins) the tracks of whom are brilliant with ghee, RV. vii, 69, 1. *= vartī*, f. a wick fed with grease, BhP. v, 11, 8. *= vikrayin*, m. a vendor of ghee, W. *= vridha* (*10*id-), mfn. delighted or nourished with ghee (Agni), AV. xiii, 1, 28. *= vrata*, mfn. living on ghee only, TāndyaBr. xviii, 2, 5; Lāty. viii, 9. *= ścūt*, mfn. sprinkling or distilling ghee, RV.; AV.; (*-scun*)-*nidhana*, n. *= (-scun)-nō*. *= ścyūt*, mfn. *= ścūt*, VS. xvii, 3; AV. (v. l.); TāndyaBr. ix, 1. *= (-scun)-nidhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, xiii. *= śrī*, mfn. mixed with ghee, brilliant with ghee, RV.; mixing ghee, VS. xxviii, 9. *= sād*, mfn. abiding in ghee, ix, 2; TBr. i, 3. *= stuti*, f. 'praise of ghee', N. of the hymn RV. iv, 58, RANukr. *= stū* or *-stō*, m. (only acc. pl. *-stāvās*) a drop of ghee, AV. xii, 2, 17. *= stokā*, m. id., ŚBr. i. *= stomiya*, mfn. relating to *10*ma, i. e. to the praise of ghee, ŚāṅkhŚr. xv, 1, 32. *= stomiya*, mfn. id. (said of certain verses), MaitrS. i, 6, 7. *= sthālī*, f. 'abiding in ghee', N. of an Apsaras, Hariv. 12475; (cf. *ritu-sth*, *kratu-sth*). *= suā*, mfn. dropping or sprinkling ghee, RV. iv, 6, 9; viii, 46, 28. *= -1. -anu*, mfn. (*√1. snu*) id., i, 16, 2; iii, 6, 6. *= -2. -anu* (*10*id-), mfn. (fr. 2. *anu*) *= -prishṭha* (Nir. xii, 36), one whose surface is brilliant with ghee, RV. *= -sprīā*, mfn. touching ghee, Pān. i, iii, vi, Kās. *= haṣṭa* (*10*id-), mfn. having ghee in one's hand, RV. vii, 16, 8. *= hstu*, m. 'cause of ghee', butter, Npr. *= homa*, m. a sacrificial offering of ghee, Gaut. xxii, 36. *= hrada* (*10*id-), mfn. (a lake) having a basin consisting of ghee, AV. iv, 34, 6. **Ghrītāka**, mfn. anointed with ghee, Mn. ix, 60. **Ghrītācala**, m. ghee in the shape of a mountain, BhavP. **Ghrītāci**, m. (derived fr. *ci*) N. of a Rishi, ArshBr. **Ghrītāci**, f. (fr.

2. *añc*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 95, Vārt. 2, (Pat.) abounding in ghee, filled with ghee, sprinkling ghee, shining with ghee, RV.; AV. ix, 1, 4; ĀsvGr. ii, 10, 6; (scil. *juhā*) the sacrificial ladle (with which the ghee is taken up, poured out, &c.), RV.; AV. xiii, 1, 27; 'dewy', the night, AV. xix, 48, 6; Naigh. i, 7; 'shining like grease', a kind of serpent, AV. x, 4, 24; N. of an Apsaras (loved by Bharad-vāja [MBh. i, 5103 ff.] or Vyāsa [xii, 12188 ff.] or by Viśvā-mitra [R. iv, 35, 7]; wife of Pramati and mother of Ruru [MBh. i, 871; xiii, 2004] or wife of Raudrāśva [Hariv. 1658; Bhp. ix, 20, 5] or of Kuśa-nabha [R. i, 34, 11]; -*garbha-sambhava*, f. large cardamoms, L. *Ghṛitādi*, N. of a Gaṇa (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 42, Kāś.) *Ghṛitānnahika*, m. (ān. sprinkled with ghee, TS. v. *Ghṛitānna*, mfn. one whose food is ghee (Mitra & Varuṇa, Agni), RV. vi, 67, 8 & vii, 3, 1. *Ghṛitānvata*, mfn. = *śāṭka*, Maitr. i, 6, 7. *Ghṛitābhi*, m. a sea of ghee. *Ghṛitārcis*, m. 'brilliant with ghee', fire, MBh. xiv, 1737; a form of the sun, Heat. i, 7. *Ghṛitāvani*, f. 'the spot (on the sacrificial post) which is smeared with ghee', L. *Ghṛitā-vṛiddha*, mfn. 'increasing the ghee', Say., RV. vi, 70, 4. *Ghṛitānti*, mfn. one to whom the ghee oblation belongs (Mitra & Varuṇa, Vishnu, Indra & Vishnu), i, 136, 1 & 156, 1; ii, 41, 6; vi, 69, 6. *Ghṛitānavana*, mfn. id. (Agni), i, 12, 5 & 45, 5; viii, 74, 5. *Ghṛitāhuta*, mfn. one to whom ghee is offered (Agni), AV. iv, 23, 3; xiii, 1, 12 & 28. *Ghṛitāhnti*, f. the ghee oblation, ŚBr. ii, 2, 4, 4; ĀsvGr. iii, 3. *Ghṛitāhva*, m. 'called after (the sap resembling) ghee', the resin of Pinus longifolia, L. *Ghṛitāhvaya*, m. id., L. *Ghṛitāshakti*, f. a kind of sacrificial brick, ĀpŚr. xvii, 5. *Ghṛitāśa*, m. 'having ghee for water', N. of the sea surrounding Kuśa-dvīpa (or Ghṛita-vara-dvīpa, Jain.), R. iv, 40, 49 ff.; Bhp. v; VP. ii, 4, 45. *Ghṛitāśaika*, m. a leather vessel for holding ghee, W. *Ghṛitāśana*, n. (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 34, Sch.) rice sprinkled with ghee, ĀsvGr. i; ŚāṅkhGr. i, 27. *Ghṛitin*, mfn. containing ghee, MBh. xiii, 1840. *Ghṛiteya*, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva (cf. *ghṛitēya*), VP. iv, 19 (vv. ll. *krīteya*, *krīkanēya*). *Ghṛitell*, f. a cock-roach, L.; (cf. *taila-pāyikā*). *Ghṛitya*, mfn. = *ōtin*, TS. ii, 4, 5, 2; ŚBr. iii. f.

घृ 2. *ghṛi*, cl. 3. P. *jigharti*, to shine, burn, Dhātup. xxv, 14; cl. 5. (or cl. 8. fr. *√ghṛi*) P. *ghṛinoti*, *nute* or *gharṇoti*, *nute*, id., xxx, 7.

2. *Ghṛita*, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 37, Kāś.) illumined, L.

घृङ् *ghṛiṅ*, ind. (onomat.) tinkle, Kāth. xxiv, 7; ŚBr. xiv; (*ghṛām*, TĀr. v, 1, 4.) - *kari-kra*, mfn. (*√kri*, Intens.) bleating, Kāth. xxiv, 7.

घृण् *ghṛiṇ*. See *√2. ghṛi*.

Ghṛiṇā, m. heat, ardour, sunshine, RV. i, 133, 6; vi, 15, 5; x, 37, 10; (ā). Ved. instr. ind. through heat or sunshine, RV.; (ā). f. a warm feeling towards others, compassion, tenderness, MBh. iii, v; R.; Raghu; Bhp.; aversion, contempt (with loc.), Naish. i, 20; iii, 60; horror, disgust, Kād. vii, 109 & 236; Heat. v, 186; a kind of cucumber, Gal.; (cf. *nir-*, *hrīṇiyā*). *Ghṛiṇārcis*, m. 'having hot rays', fire, L.; (cf. *ghṛitārc*).

Ghṛiṇā, f. of *ōnā*, q. v. - *cakshus*, mfn. looking with compassion, R. ii, 45, 10. - *vāt*, mfn. disgusting, Sarasv. - *vāsa*, for *ghāta-v*, L.

Ghṛiṇālu, mfn. compassionate, Bhp. iv, 22, 43.

1. *Ghṛiṇi*, m. = *ōnā*, RV. ii, 33, 6 (*ghṛiṇīva* for *ghṛiṇīva*); vi, 3, 7 (Ved. loc. *ōnā* & 16, 38; (?), AV. vii, 3, 1); ŚBr. iii; a ray of light, Ānand.; (Naigh. i, 9) day (opposed to night), Hariv. 3588; a flame, L.; the sun, W.; a wave, W.; water, W.; anger, passion (cf. *hrīṇiyamāna*), Naigh. ii, 13; mfn. glowing, shining, i, 17; Bhp. vii, 2, 7 (*suddha-tejo-maya*); (cf. ā-). *Ghṛiṇi-vat*, mfn. glowing, shining, RV. x, 176, 3; m. a kind of animal, VS. xxiv, 39.

2. *Ghṛiṇi*, in comp. for *ghṛi*. - *tvā*, n. compassion, MBh. iii, 1119; vi, 5690; contempt, disregard, censoriousness, Car.

Ghṛiṇita, mfn. pitied, W.; reproached, abused, L.

Ghṛiṇita, mfn. passionate, violent, Gaut.; tender-hearted, compassionate, MBh. iii-v; Sośr.; Pañcat.; Laghu; Bhp.; censorious, abusive, MBh. v, 5813; Car. vi, 20; m., N. of a son of Devaki, Bhp. x, 85, 51.

घृण् *ghṛiṇ*, cl. 1. *ā. ṇate*, = *√ghṛiṇ*, Dhātup. xii, 3.

घृत् *ghṛitā*. See *√1. & 2. ghṛi*.

Ghṛitān, *ōteya*, *ōtel*, *ghṛitya*. See *√1. ghṛi*.

घृ 1. *ghṛish* = *√ghṛish*, L.

Ghṛishu, mfn. lively, agile, mirthful, RV.

1. *Ghṛishvi*, mfn. id., RV. - *rādhas*, mfn. granting with joy, vii, 59, 5 (voc.)

घृ 2. *ghṛish*, cl. 1. P. *gharshati* (ind. p. *ghṛishṭvā*; Pass. *ghṛishyate*), to rub, brush, polish, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Cāp.; Subh.; to grind, crush, pound, Pañcat.; *ā*. to rub one's self, MBh. iii, 17228; Caus. *gharshayati*, to rub, grind, Daś. ii, 176.

Gharsha, m. rubbing, friction, R. ii, 54, 6; (cf. *danta*.)

Gharshaka, mfn. one who rubs, polisher, W.

Gharshapa, n. rubbing, polishing, Subh.; grinding, pounding, Git. i, 6, Sch.; rubbing, embrocation, Suśr.; (ī), f. turmeric, L.; (cf. *kara*.) *Gharshapāla*, m. (for *ōlaya*) a wooden roller for grinding, L.

Gharshapiya, mfn. to be rubbed or cleaned, W.

Gharshita, mfn. rubbed, brushed, ground, R. iii.

Gharshin, mfn. 'rubbing', see *kara*.

Ghṛishṭa, mfn. rubbed, ground, pounded, Suśr.; Pañcat.; rubbed so as to be sore, frayed, grazed, MBh. i, iii; Hariv. 12175; Mṛicch. i, 23; iii, 9; Suśr.; rubbed, embrocated, MBh. xiii; Suśr.; VarBṛS. iv, 30.

Ghṛishṭi, m. a hog (cf. *grishṭi*), L.; f. rubbing, grinding, pounding, L.; emulation, contest, L.; (= *grishṭi*) a variety of Dioscorea, L.; Clitoria terateia, L. - *netra*, n. 'hog's eye' (cf. *gavāksha*), a hole in timber, Vāstuv.

Ghṛishṭhi, f., N. of a plant akin to Hemionius cordifolia, L.

2. *Ghṛishvi*, m. = *ōshṭi*, a hog, Uṇ. iv, 56.

येवुलिका *gheṇculikā*, f. Arum orixense (*kraunāddana*), L.

Gheṇculi, f. id., L.

घोह् *ghongha*, m. a kind of animal, Vāsav. 687, Sch.; intermediate space, W.

घोट *ghoṭa*, m. (cf. *√ghuṭ*) a horse, ĀpŚr. xv, 3, 12; the beard, Gal. - *gala*, m. 'horse-throat', a kind of seed, Npr.

Ghotaka, m. a horse, Pañcat. v, 10, 4; Sighās.; Uṇ., Sch.; (*ikā*), f. a mare, L.; Portulaca oleracea, Bhp.; a shrub resembling the jujube, L. - *mukha*, m. 'horse-faced', N. of a man, Pravar. iv, 15 (v. l. *ōm*); (author of the Kaṇva-samprayuktakādhikaraṇa) Vātsyāy. i, iii; (ī), f., N. of a woman, Virac. x f. *Ghotakāri*, m. 'enemy of horses', a buffalo, Bhp.

Ghoda (= *ghoṭa*?) only in comp. *Ghodaścolin*, m., N. of a man, Hathap. i, 8. *Ghodaśvara-tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cclii.

घोणक *ghoṇaka*, m. = *ōṇasa*, Npr.

Ghonasa, m. a kind of serpent, L.

Ghonasa, m. id., W.; (cf. *go-n*.)

घोणा *ghoṇā*, f. (= *ghṛāṇā*; ifc. f. ā, g. *kra-dādi*) the nose (also of a horse, MBh. vi, 3390), MBh.; Hariv. 12363; Mṛicch. ii, 14; Suśr.; the beak (of a owl), MBh. x, 38; a kind of plant causing sneezing, Npr. *Ghoṇānta-bhedana*, m. 'having a snout that is divided at the end', a hog, L.

Ghonika, m. (scil. *hasta*) 'resembling a nose', a particular position of the hand, PSarv.

Ghopin, m. 'large-snouted', a hog, L.

घोला *ghoṭā*, f. a kind of jujube, L.; the betel-nut tree, L. - *phala*, n. the betel-nut, Suśr. iv, 17, 32; Npr.; m. Uraria lagopodioides, L.

Ghopi, f. = *ōṇā*, L.

घोत्कार *ghoṭ-kāra*, m. (= *ghṛit-k*) panting, puffing, NarasP.

घोनस *ghonasa*. See *ghoṇaka*.

घोर *ghorā*, m. (ā) n. (cf. *√ghur*) venerable, awful, sublime (gods, the Āngiras, the Rishis), RV.; AV. ii, 34, 4; terrific, frightful, terrible, dreadful, violent, vehement (as pains, diseases, &c.), VS.; AV.; TS. ii; ŚBr. xii &c. (in comp., g. *kāshṭhād*); (am), ind. 'dreadfully', very much, g. *kāshṭhād*; (as), m. 'the terrible', Śiva, L. (cf. *ghoratarā*); N. of a son of Āngiras, ŚāṅkhBr. xxx, 6; ĀsvŚr. xii, 13, 1; ChUp.; MBh. xiii, 4148; (ā), f. the night, L.; N. of a cucurbitaceous plant, L.; (scil. *gati*) N. of one of the 7 stations of the planet Mercury, VarBṛS. vii, 8 & 11; (ī), f., N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W.; (ām), n. venerableness, VS. ii, 32; awfulness, horror, AV.; ŚBr. ix; Kauś.; Bhp. iv, 8, 36; Gobh. ii, 3, Sch.;

'horrible action', magic formulas or charms, RV. x, 34, 14; ĀsvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; R. i, 58, 8; a kind of mythical weapon, MBh. v, 3491; poison, L.; saf-iron, L. (cf. *dhira & gaura*). - *ghushya*, n. 'sounding dreadfully', brass, bell-metal, L. - *ghoratarā*, mfn. (compar.) extremely terrific (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10375; Heat. i, 11, 322. - *cakshas* (ōrd), mfn. of frightful appearance, RV. vii, 104, 2. - *tara*, mfn. more terrible, very awful, W.; (cf. *ghoratarā*). - *tā*, f. horribleness, - *tvā*, n. id., MBh. iii, 13781. - *darāṇa*, mfn. = *cakshas*, MBh.; R. i; m. an owl (cf. MBh. x, 38), L.; a hyena, L. - *pn-shpa*, v. l. for *ghushya*. - *rāsana*, for *vāsana*. - *rāsin*, for *vāsin*. - *rūpa*, mfn. of a frightful appearance, Mn. vii, 121; n. a hideous appearance, W.; (ā), f., N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W. - *rūpin*, mfn. of a frightful appearance, hideous, W. - *varpas* (ōrd), mfn. id. (the Maruts), RV. i, 19, 5 & 64, 2. - *vāluka*, N. of a hell, MBh. xiii, 111, 93. - *vāsana*, m. 'crying hideously', a jackal, L. - *vāsin*, m. id., L.; (ini), f. a female jackal, Gal. - *samparāsa*, mfn. terrible to the touch, AitBr. iii, 4, 6; (superl. *ōtama*) ŚāṅkhBr. i, 1. - *samkṣa*, mfn. = *rūpa*, R. i. - *svara*, mfn. of dreadful sound, W. - *hrīdaya*, m. 'of a pitiless heart', a form of Īśvara, Sarvad. vii, 41. *Ghorākāra*, mfn. = *ōra-rūpa*, Daś. iv, 106. *Ghorākṛiti*, mfn. id., Hit. i, 7, 4. *Ghorāṭighora*, mfn. = *ōra-ghoratarā* (said of a hell), Subh. *Ghorādhyāpaka*, m. a venerable or excellent teacher, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 67, Kāś. *Ghorāśaya*, mfn. having a cruel feeling towards (loc.), Mear. iii, 43.

Ghoraka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1870; (*ikā*), f. = *ghurikā*, Gal.

घोल *ghol* (in Prākṛit for Caus. of *√ghuṇ* = *ghūṇ*), cl. 10. P. *ōyati*, to mix, stir together into a semi-fluid substance, Bhp. v, 11, 124 & 143.

Ghola, n. buttermilk, Suśr. i, 45, 4, 3; (ī), f. pur-slain, L.; (cf. *aranya*-, *kshudra*-, & *vana-gholi*).

Gholi, *likā*, f. = *ōli*, L.

घोष *ghośha*, *ōshaka*, &c. See *√1. ghush*.

घोषद् *ghośhād*, 'money' or 'substance' (Sch.), v. l. for *go-shād*, q. v.

घोषयितु *ghośhayitnu*. See *√1. ghush*.

Ghośhātaki, *ōshād*, *ghośhi*, *ōhin*, &c. See ib.

घौर *ghaura*, m. patr. fr. Ghora, ĀsvŚr. xii, 13, 1; n. horribleness, W.

घोषक *ghośhaka*, mfn. relating to the Gho-sha people or country, g. *dhūmādi*.

Ghośhasthalaka, mfn. coming from Ghośhasthal, ib. (not in Gaṇap.)

Ghośhaya, m. metron. fr. *ghośhā* (N. of Su-hastya), RAnukr.

घ् *ghna*, m. (ā, MBh. xiii, 2397; Hariv. 9426; ī, f. of 2. *han*, q. v.) n. ifc. striking with, Mū. viii, 386; killing, killer, murderer, i, 232; MBh.; R. iii; destroying, Mn. vii, 127; Yājñ. i, 138; R. i; Bhp. iv; removing, Mn. vii, 218; Hariv. 9426; Suśr.; multiplied by, VarBṛS. li, 39; Sūryas. (ī), f. n. ifc. 'killing', see *āhi*-, *pāṇaya-ghnā*; (cf. *artha*-, *ar-to*-, *kāsa*-, *kula*-, *kushṭha*-, *krīta*-, *krīmi*-, *gara*-, *guru*-, *go*-, *jvara*-, *purusha*-, &c.).

Ghnāt, mfn. pr. p. *√han*, q. v.

Ghnā, ifc. f. of 2. *han*; m. (? *āhi*), AV. x, 4, 7.

Ghnyā. See *ā*; *ati-ghnyā*.

घ्नस् *ghnās*, m. the sun's heat, AV. vii, 18.

Ghṛāṇā, m. id., RV. i, 116, 8; vii, 69, 4; Kauś. 48; sunshine, brightness, RV. v, 34, 3 & 44, 7.

घ्रा *ghrā*, irr. cl. 1 or 3. P. *jighrati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 78; ep. also *ā. te* & cl. 2. P. *ghṛāti*; aor. *aghrāt* or *aghrāsīt*, ii, 4, 78; Prec. *ghṛāyāt* or *ghṛey*, vi, 4, 68; aor. Pass. 3. du. *aghrāsātām*, ii, 4, 78, Kāś.; irr. ind. p. *jighrītā*, Hariv. 7059), to smell, perceive odour, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. ii, 98; MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to perceive, BhP. i, 3, 36; to smell at, snuffle at, R.; VarBṛS. lxii, 1; Hit.; to kill, MBh. ix, 2940; Caus. P. *ghṛāpayati* (aor. *ajighrapāt* or *aghrīp*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 6), to cause any one (acc.) to smell at (acc.), Bhaṭṭi. xv, 109; Intens. *jeghrīyate*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 31.

Ghrāṇa, mfn. (viii, 2, 56) smelled, L.; smelling (*ghṛāṭi*), L.; m. n. smelling, perception of odour, ŚBr. xiv; Mn.; Bhp.; smell, odour, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 7; MBh. iii, 12844; n. the nose, ChUp. viii, 12, 4; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās. lxi; Heat.); (ā), f. the

nose, VarBrS. (of a bull, lxii, 15). — **caḥśhuḥ**, mfn. 'using the nose for eyes', blind, MBh. viii, 3443. — **ja**, mfn. caused or produced by the nose, W. — **tar-papa**, mfn. pleasant to the nose, fragrant, Hariv. 3710; n. odour, perfume, R. ii, 94, 14; Rājat. v, 356. — **duḥkha-dā**, f. 'giving pain to the nose', Artemisia stenostrata, Bhpr. v, 3, 304. — **pāka**, m. the disease of the nose called *nāṣa-p*, Śaṅkhyak. 49, Sch. — **puṣaka**, (f. ā) nostril, Mārkaṭ. lxv, 22. — **biḥa**, n. the cavity of the nose, TPāt. ii, 52, Sch. — **śrāvā**, m. 'renowned for his nose', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2559. — **akanda**, m. blowing one's nose, Rājat. v, 417. **Ghrāṇā-driya**, n. the organ or sense of smell, Jain.; Suśr. **Ghrātā**, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 56) smelled, VS. xx, 7; having smelled, MBh. vii, 5228 (f.); perceiving, witnessing, feeling, Rājat. ii, 22 (f.). **Ghrātavya**, n. 'to be smelled', odour, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 24 & 3, 17; PrāṇUp. iv, 8; Bhartṛ. i, 7. **Ghrāti**, f. smelling, perception of odour, BrArUp. iv, 3; snuffing at, Mn. xi, 68; the nose, L. **Ghrātrī**, mfn. one who smells, ŚBr. xiv; MBh. **Ghreyā**, n. 'to be smelled', what may be smelled, smell, odour, ii, xii, xiv; Suśr.; BhP. vii, 12, 28.

ग्री ghrām, ind. See *ghrām*.

ग्राह्य ghrāṇa, ghrātā, &c. See *ghrā*.

ऊ NA.

ऊ 1. *na*, the 5th consonant of the Sanskrit alphabet, nasal of the 1st class. No word in use begins with this letter; it is usually found as the 1st member of a conjunct consonant preceded by a vowel. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *na*.

ऊ 2. *na*, m. an object of sense, L.; desire for any sensual object, L.; Śiva (*bhairava*), L.

ऊ 3. *na*, cl. 1. *ā*. *nāvate*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 57; Desid. *nūnūshate*, Paṇ. vii, 4, 62, Sch.

च CA.

च 1. *ca*, the 20th letter of the alphabet, 1st of the 2nd (or palatal) class of consonants, having the sound of *ch* in *church*. — 1. **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ca*.

च 2. *ca*, ind. and, both, also, moreover, as well as (= *ve*, Lat. *que*, placed like these particles as an enclitic after the word which it connects with what precedes; when used with a personal pronoun this must appear in its fuller accented form (e.g. *tāva ca mma* *ca* [not *te ca me ca*], 'both of thee and me'), when used after verbs the first of them is accented, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 58 f.; it connects whole sentences as well as parts of sentences; in RV. the double *ca* occurs more frequently than the single (e.g. *aham ca tvam ca*, 'I and thou', viii, 62, 11); the double *ca* may also be used somewhat redundantly in class. Sanskrit (e.g. *kva harinakānām jīvitaṃ cātīloṃ kva ca vajra-sārāḥ śarāḥ te*, 'where is the frail existence of fawns and where are thy adamant arrows?' Śāk. i, 10); in later literature, however, the first *ca* is more usually omitted (e.g. *aham tvam ca*), and when more than two things are enumerated only one *ca* is often found (e.g. *tejasā yaśasā lakṣmīyā sthityā ca parayā*, 'in glory, in fame, in beauty, and in high position', Nal. xii, 6); elsewhere, when more than two things are enumerated, *ca* is placed after some and omitted after others (e.g. *ṛiṇa-dātā ca vaidyaś ca śrotriya nadi*, 'the payer of a debt and a physician [and] a Brāhman [and] a river', Hit. i, 4, 55); in Ved. and even in class. Sanskrit [Mn. iii, 20; ix, 322; Hit.], when the double *ca* was generally used, the second may occasionally be omitted (e.g. *Indraś ca Soma*, 'both Indra [and] thou' Soma, RV. vii, 104, 25; *durbhedyāś cānu-samdehayaḥ*, 'both difficult to be divided [and] quickly united', Hit. i); with lexicographers *ca* may imply a reference to certain other words which are not expressed (e.g. *kamaṇḍalau ca karakaḥ*, 'the word *karaka* has the meaning "pitcher" and other meanings'); sometimes *ca* is = *eva*, even, indeed, certainly, just (e.g. *su-cintitaṃ cūḥśhadham na nāma-mātreṇa karoty arogam*, 'even a well-devised remedy does not cure a disease by its mere name', Hit. i; *yāyanta eva te tāvāṃś ca sah*, 'as great as they [were] just so great was he', Ragh. xii, 45); occasionally *ca* is disjunctive, 'but', 'on the con-

trary', 'on the other hand', 'yet', 'nevertheless' (*param ādyaṃ na cāntimāḥ*, 'better the two first but not the last', Hit.; *śāntam idam āśrama-padam sphurati ca bāhuḥ*, 'this hermitage is tranquil yet my arm throbs', Śāk. i, 15); *ca*—*ca*, though—yet, Vikr. ii, 9; *ca*—*na* *ca*, though—yet not, Pat.; *ca*—*na* *tu* (v.l. *nanu*), id., Mālav. iv, 8; *na* *ca*—*ca*, though not—yet, Pat.; *ca* may be used for *vā*, 'either', 'or' (e.g. *iha cāmutra vā*, 'either here or hereafter', Mn. xii, 89; *strī vā pumān vā yac cānyat sūtyam*, 'either a woman or a man or any other being', R.), and when a neg. particle is joined with *ca* the two may then be translated by 'neither', 'nor'; occasionally one *ca* or one *na* is omitted (e.g. *na ca paribhoktum nāiva śaknōmi hātum*, 'I am able neither to enjoy nor to abandon', Śāk. v, 18; *na pūrvāhne na ca parāhne*, 'neither in the forenoon nor in the afternoon'); *ca*—*ca* may express immediate connection between two acts or their simultaneous occurrence (e.g. *māma ca nuktam tamasā mano manasijena dhanuḥ śarāḥ ca nīveti*, 'no sooner is my mind freed from darkness than a shaft is fixed on his bow by the heart-born god', vi, 8); *ca* is sometimes = *ed*, 'if' (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 30; the verb is accented), RV.; AV.; MBh.; Vikr. ii, 20; Bhartṛ. ii, 45; *ca* may be used as an expletive (e.g. *anyaiś ca kratubhiḥ ca*, 'and with other sacrifices'); *ca* is often joined to an adv. like *eva*, *api*, *tathā*, *tathāiva*, &c., either with or without a neg. particle (e.g. *vairiṇāṃ nāpasaveṇa saḥyām caiva vairiṇaḥ*, 'one ought not to serve either an enemy or the ally of an enemy', Mn. iv, 133); (see *eva*, *api*, &c.). For the meaning of *ca* after an interrogative see 2. *kā*, 2. *kathā*, *kim*, *kvā*); [cf. *te*, Lat. *que*, *pe* (in *nempe* &c.); Goth. *uh*; Zd. *ca*; Old Pers. *cā*]. — 2. **kāra**, m. the particle *ca*, Paṇ. ii, 3, 72, Kāś. — **samkāra**, m. a Dvandva compound, Vop., Sch. **Cādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (including the indeclinable particles, i, 4, 57).

च 3. *ca*, mfn. pure, L.; moving to and fro, L.; mischievous, L.; seedless, L.; m. a thief, L.; the moon, L.; a tortoise, L.; Śiva, L.

चक *cak*, cl. 1. P. *ā*. *°kati*, *°kate*, to be satiated or contented or satisfied, Dhātup. iv, 19; to repel, resist, ib.; to shine, xix, 21; (cf. *√kan* & *kam*.)

Caka, m. (*√kan*?) N. of a Nāga priest, Tāṇḍya-Br. xxv, 15, 3 (v.l. *cakka*); (cf. *kuṭi*—).

Cakana, g. *cūrṇādi* (vv. ll. *cakana* & *cakvana*). **Cakita**, mfn. trembling, timid, frightened, Mṛicch. i, 16; Ragh. i; Megh. &c. (*a*—, neg. 'not staggering', as the gait, Dak.); n. trembling, timidity, alarm, Mṛicch. &c.; (*am*), ind. tremblingly, with great alarm, Mālav. i, 10; Gīt.; Śāh.; (*ā*), f. a metre of 4 × 16 syllables; (cf. *uc*—, *pra*—) — **cakita**, mfn. greatly alarmed, BhP.; (*am*), ind. with great alarm, Megh. 14. — **hridaya**, mfn. faint-hearted, W.

चक्रोदन *caṇakā-odana*, n. bad rice, Divyāv. xxxv, 231 ff.

चक्रास 1. *cakās* (cf. *√kās*), cl. 2. P. *cakāsti* (3. pl. *°satī*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 6; BhP. v; Bhartṛ. i; p. *°sat*, Śis. i, 8; BhP. iii, 19, 14; impf. *acakāt*, 2. sg. *°kās* or *°kāt*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 73 f., Kāś.; Impv. *cakāddhi*, 25, Kār. i [Pat.]; *°kādhi*, Pat. [on Kār. 3]; pf. *°kāsām cakāra* [vi, 4, 112, Siddh.], Bhartṛ. i; cl. 1. *ā*. 3. du. *cakāste*, MBh. iii, 438; viii, 2328), to shine, be bright: Caus. *cakāśayati* (aor. *acacākāsat* or *acīc*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 81, Siddh.), to cause to shine, make bright, Śis. iii, 6.

2. **Cakāśa**, mfn. shining, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 73, Kāś. **Cakāśita**, mfn. illuminated, splendid, W.

चकित *chakita*. See *√cak*.

चक्रवत् *cakrivaṭ*, n. (for *°vas*, pf. P. p.) a perfect form (of any verb), ŚāṅkhBr. xxii, 3.

चक्र *cakora*, m. (*√cak*, Uṇ.) the Greek partridge (Perdix rufa; fabled to subsist on moonbeams [ŚārngP.]; cf. Gīt. i, 23), hence 'an eye drinking the nectar of a moon-like face' is poetically called *°*, BrāhmaP.; Kathās. lxxvii, 50; the eyes of the Cakora are said to turn red when they look on poisoned food, Kām.; Naish.; Kull. on Mn. vii, 217), MBh.; Lalit.; Suśr. &c.; (pl.) N. of a people, AV. Pariś. lvi; (sg.) of a prince, BhP. xii, 1, 24; of a town (?), Hcar. vi; (?), f. a female Cakora bird, Kathās. il, 213. — **drīśa**, mfn. having (eyes like those of the Cakora bird, i. e. having) beautiful eyes, Śis. vi, 48. — **netra**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. vii; Mṛicch.

i, 3; Ragh. — **vṛata**, n. 'habit of' a Cakora bird, enjoying the nectar of a moon-like face, Kathās. lxxvi, 11. **Cakhorākṣha**, mf(ā)n. = *°ra-drīśa*, Vcar. viii, 42; Bharat. iii, 2.

Cakoraka, m. f. = *°ra* (Perdix rufa).

Cakorāya, Nom. ā. To act like the Cakora bird, Kathās. lxxix, 41.

चक *cakk*, cl. 10. P. *°kkayati*, to suffer, Dhātup. xxii, 56; to give or inflict pain (?), ib.

Cakka, v. l. for *caka*.

Cakkana, v. l. for *cakana*.

चकल *cakkala*, mfn. (for *cakrāla*) round, circular (?), Uṇ. i, 108, Sch.

Cakkalaka, n. a series of 4 Ślokas (= *catur-bhīḥ kulaka*), Rājat. vii, 193; Śis. xix, 29, Sch.; Śrīkaṇṭh. iii, 50, Sch.; (cf. *cakra-bandha*.)

चक्रस *caknasa*, m. (*√knas*), Vop. xxvi, 30.

चक्र *cakrā*, n. (Ved. rarely m.; g. *ardhar-cādi*; fr. *√car*?; *√1*, *kṛi*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Kāś.) the wheel (of a carriage, of the Sun's chariot [RV.], of Time [i, 164, 2-48]; *°krāni* *√car*, to drive in a carriage, ŚBr. vi), RV. &c.; a potter's wheel, ŚBr. xi; Yājñ. iii, 146; (cf. *°bhrama* &c.); a discus or sharp circular missile weapon (esp. that of Viṣṇu), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pāṇcat.; BhP.; an oil-mill, Mn. iv, 85; MBh. xii, 6481 & 7697; a circle, R.; BhP. &c. (*kalāpa*—, 'the circle of a peacock's tail', Ritus. ii, 14); an astronomical circle (e.g. *rāśi*—, the zodiac), VarBrS.; Sūryas.; a mystical circle or diagram, Tantr.; = *bandha*, q. v., Śāh. x, 13 f.; a cycle, cycle of years or of seasons, Hariv. 632; 'a form of military array (in a circle)', see *°vyūha*; circular flight (of a bird), Pāṇcat. ii, 57; a particular constellation in the form of a hexagon, VarBrS. xx; VarBr.; Laghuj.; a circle or depression of the body (for mystical or chiro-mantic purposes; 6 in number, one above the other, viz. 1. *mūlādihāra*, the parts about the pubis; 2. *saddhishṭhāna*, the umbilical region; 3. *maṇi-pūra*, the pit of the stomach or epigastrium; 4. *anāhata*, the root of the nose; 5. *vīruddha*, the hollow between the frontal sinuses; 6. *ājñākhya*, the fontanelle or union of the coronal and sagittal sutures; various faculties and divinities are supposed to be present in these hollows); N. of a metre (= *°pāta*); a circle or a similar instrument (used in astron.), Laghuj.; Sūryas. xiii, 20; Gol. xi, 10 ff.; (also m., L.) a troop, multitude, MBh. v, ix (*°krāvali*, q. v.); Hariv.; R. &c.; the whole number of (in comp.), Sarvad. xi, 127; a troop of soldiers, army, host, MBh. (f. *ā*, iii, 640); BhP. i, ix; Cāṇ.; a number of villages, province, district, L.; (fig.) range, department, VarBrS. xxx, 33; the wheel of a monarch's chariot rolling over his dominions, sovereignty, realm, Yājñ. i, 265; MBh. i, xiii; BhP. ix, 20, 32; VP.; (pl.) the winding of a river, L.; a whirlpool, L.; a crooked or fraudulent device (cf. *cakrikā*), L.; the convolutions or spiral marks of the Śāla-grāma or ammonite, W.; N. of a medicinal plant or drug, Suśr. vf.; of a Tirtha, BhP. x, 78, 19; m. the ruddy goose or Brahmany duck (Anas Casarca, called after its cries; cf. *°vākā*), MBh. ix, 443; Bālar. viii, 58; Kathās. lxxii, 40; ŚārngP.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh. vi, 352; (g. *atvādi*) N. of a man, BrArUp. iii, 4, 1, Sch.; of another man, Kathās. lvi, 144; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2147; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2539 & 2542; of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 15; Kathās. liv. 16; (*ā*), f. a kind of Cyperus or another plant, L.; (*i*), f. a wheel (instr. sg. *°kṛiyā*; gen. du. *°kṛiyā*, RV.; cf. *°kṛiyau*) Kath. xxix, 7; [cf. *a*—, *ashī*—, *uccā*—, *lka*—, *kāla*—, *kū*—, *daṇḍa*—, *dik*—, *dharma*—, *mahā*—, *mātri*—, *rōdha*—, *viṣṇu*—, *sa*—, *saptā*—, *hiranya*—, *tri*— & *su*— *cakrā*; cf. also *kūḍlos*, Lat. *circus*; Angl. Sax. *hveohl*, Engl. *wheel*]. — **kāra**, n. the perfume unguis odoratus, Bhpr. v, 2, 80. — **kulyā**, f. a kind of fern (*citra-parṇi*), L. — **gaṇa**, m. Cassia Tora, L. — **gaṇḍu**, m. a round pillow, L. — **gati**, f. rotation, revolution, W. — **guocha**, m. 'having circular clusters', Jonesia Aloka, L. — **gulma**, m. 'having a circular excretion', a camel, Npr. — **goptri**, m. du. 'wheel-protectors', two men whose business is to preserve the wheels of a carriage from damage, MBh. vii, 1627; (cf. *°raksha*). — **grahaṇi**, f. 'army-keeper', a rampart (Sch.) iii, 641. — **oara**, m. pl. 'going to a circle', N. of a class of superhuman beings, iii, 8214; xiii, 6493 ff.; 'a juggler' (cf. *cakrāṇa*) or 'a potter' (Sch.), VarBrS. 2, 12. — **cārin**, mfn. flying in a circle (a bird), Hariv. 3494. — **cūḍā-**

maṇi, m. 'round jewel (in a coronet)', a honorific N. of Vop.; N. of the elder brother of the astronomer Bala-bhadra (17th century); N. of a treatise. — **jāti**, f. = *bandha*. — **jīvaka**, m. 'living by his wheel', a potter, L. — **jīvin**, m. id., W. — **padī**, f. = *nadi*, g. *gīrinady-ādi*. — **ṇātamba**, m. = *nīl*, ib. — **talāmra**, m. a kind of mango tree, L. — **tīrtha**, o., N. of a Tirtha (cf. *cakra*), VarP.; ŚivaP.; Prab. iv f. &c. — **tuṇḍa**, (°*krā*), m. 'circular-beaked', a kind of mythical being, Suparq. xxiii, 4; a kind of fish, R. (B) iii, 73, 14. — **taila**, n. oil prepared from the Cakra(-gaja?) plant, Suśr. — **daṇḍhāra**, m. 'having curved tusks', a hog, L. (v. l. *vākṛ*). — **datta**, m. (= *pāni-datta*), N. of an author; — **nāmaka-grantha**, m., N. of a work. — **danti**, f., N. of a plant, L.; — **bija**, m. 'having seeds resembling those of the plant Cakra-danti', N. of a plant, L. — **dīpikā**, f. 'diagram-illumination', N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — **duṇḍubhya**, mfn. relating to a wheel and to a drum, KātyŚr. iv, 3, 13. — **drīṣṭ**, mfn. 'circular-eyed', N. of an Asura, BhP. viii, 10, 21. — **deva**, m. 'having the wheel (of a war-chariot) for his deity', N. of a warrior, MBh. ii, 621; Hariv. 6626 & 6642 f. — **dvāra**, m., N. of a mountain, MBh. xii, 12035. — **dhanus**, m., N. of a Rishi, v, 3795. — **dhara**, mfn. or m. bearing a wheel, wheel-bearing, Pañcat. v, 3, 4 f. (once *dhara*); = *bhrīt*, MBh. i, 6257; Mṛicch. v, 3; Ragh. xvi, 55; driving in a carriage (?), 'a snake' or 'a governor', Sch.; cf. Mn. ii, 138 & Yājñ. i, 117; MBh. xiii, 7570; a sovereign, emperor, iii, xii; Hariv. 10999; governor of a province, L.; = *caraka*, VarBr. xv, 1, Sch.; a snake, Rājāt. i, 261; a village tumbler (cf. *cakrāṭa*), W.; N. of a man, Karmapr. Sch.; of other men, Kathās. &c.; of a locality, Rājāt. iv, 191. — **dharmān**, m., N. of a Vidyā-dhara prince, MBh. ii, 408. — **dhāra**, for *dhara*, q. v.; (ā), f. the periphery of a wheel, W. — **nakha**, m. = *kāraka*, L. — **nadi**, f. (g. *gīrinady-ādi*) N. of a river, BhP. v, 7, 9. — **nābhī**, f. the nave of a wheel, Suśr. — **nāman**, m. = *śdhvaya*, Kād.; a pyritic ore of iron (*māshika*), L. — **nāyaka**, m. the leader of a troop, Rājāt. ii, 106; = *kāraka*, L. — **nāyāni-samhitā**, f. N. of a work, Smṛit. ix. — **ntāmba**, m. = *nīl*, g. *gīrinady-ādi*. — **neṃi**, f. 'wheel-felly', N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2623. — **padmāṣṭa**, m. = *gaja*, L. — **parivyādhā**, m. Cathartocarpus fistula, L. — **parṇī**, f. = *kulyā*, Npr. — **pāṇī**, m. 'discus-handed', Viṣṇu, ŚhaṅkBr. v, 10; MBh. vi, 1900; (= *pin*) Hariv. 8193 & 8376; N. of a medical author; — **datta**, m. id. — **pāṇin**, for *ṇi*, q. v. — **pāta**, m. a metre of 4 x 14 syllables. — **pāda**, m. 'wheel-footed', a carriage, L.; 'circular-footed', an elephant, L. — **pāla**, m. the superintendent of a province, W.; one who carries a discus, W.; a circle, W.; the horizon, W.; N. of a poet, Kaṣem. — **pālita**, m., N. of a man. — **pura**, o., N. of a town (built by Cakra-mardikā, Rājāt. iv, 213), Kathās. exxiii, 213. — **pushkariṇī**, f. N. of a sacred tank at Benares, KāśīKh. — **phala**, n. a missile weapon (kind of discus), L. — **bandha**, m. a stanza artificially arranged in a diagram, Prātāpar. (am), ind. so as to fasten or bind in a particular way, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 41, Kās. — **bandhāṇā**, f. a kind of jasmine, Npr. — **bāndhava**, m. 'friend of Cakra(-vāka) birds (supposed to couple only in day-time)', the sun, L. — **bālā**, f. Hibiscus cannabinus, Npr. — **bhaṅga**, m. break of a wheel, Mn. viii, 291. — **bhāṇu**, m., N. of a Brahman, Rājāt. vi, 108. — **bhrīt**, m. 'discus-bearer', Viṣṇu, Rājāt. i, 38. — **bhedini**, f. 'dividing the Cakra(-vāka) couples (cf. *bāndhava*)', night, L. — **bhrama**, mfn. turning like a wheel, Mear. vi, 12; m. = *mi*, Ragh. vi, 32; Sāmkyak. 67 (v. l.). — **bhramāṇa**, m., N. of a mountain, Virac. xii. — **bhramī**, f. rotation of a wheel, Sāmkyak. 67; Ragh. (C) vi, 32. — **bhrānti**, f. rotation of the wheels (of a chariot), W. — **maṭha**, m., N. of a college (built in a circular form by Cakra-varman), Rājāt. v, 403. — **maṇḍalin**, m. the Box constrictor, L. — **maṇḍa**, m., N. of a Naga, MBh. xvi, 120. — **marda**, m. = *gaja*, Suśr. iv, 9, 11. — **mardaka**, m. id., L.; (ikā), f., N. of a wife of Līlāditya, Rājāt. iv, 213 & 393. — **māṣṭā**, mfn. stopping the wheels (of a chariot), RV. v, 34, 6. — **mīmāṇsā**, f., N. of a work. — **mukha**, m. = *daṇḍhāra*, L. — **musala**, mfn. (a battle) carried on with the discus and club, Hariv. 5346 (cf. 5648). — **medini**, for *bhed*, Gal. — **meṭaka**, N. of a locality in Kāśmīr, Kathās. exxiii, 213 & 211; Rājāt. vi, 108. — **mauli**, 'having a cir-

cular diadem', N. of a Rākṣhasa, R. vi, 69, 14. — **maulin**, mfn. having the wheels turned upwards, Hariv. 3415. — **yāna**, n. any wheel-carriage, L. — **yoga**, m. applying a splint or similar instrument by means of pulleys (in case of dislocation of the thigh), Suśr. iv, 3, 25. — **yodhin**, m. 'discus-fighter', N. of a Dānava, VP. i, 21, 12. — **raksha**, m. du. = *goptri*, MBh. i, iv, vi. — **rada**, m. = *daṇḍhāra*, L. — **rāja**, m. N. of a mystical diagram, Rudray. — **lakṣhaṇā**, f. Coccus cordifolius, L. — **lakṣhaṇikā**, f. id., Bhpr. — **latāmra**, for *talāmra*, W. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with wheels, wheeled, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12, Kās. ; armed with a discus, W.; circular, W.; m. an oil-grinder, Mn. iv, 84; N. of Viṣṇu, W.; a sovereign, emperor, W.; N. of a mountain, Hariv. 12408 & 12847; R. iv, 43, 32; n. a chariot, Bauddh. i, 3, 34; ind. like a wheel, in rotation, W.; (vad) *gati*, mfn. turning like a wheel, MBh. xii, 873. — **varta**, see *ṛpita*. — **vartin**, mfn. rolling everywhere without obstruction, Kathās. cvii, 133; m. a ruler the wheels of whose chariot roll everywhere without obstruction, emperor, sovereign of the world, ruler of a Cakra (or country described as extending from sea to sea; 12 princes beginning with Bharata are esp. considered as Cakravartins), MaitrP. i; MBh.; Buddh.; Jain. &c.; mfn. supreme, holding the highest rank among (gen. or in comp.), Kum. vii, 52; Gīt. i, 2; Kathās. i, xx; m. Chenopodium album, L.; N. of the author of a Comm. on Alapikāras, Prātāpar. Sch.; (ini), f. the fragrant plant Jantukā, L.; Nardostachys jatāmāsi, L.; = *alaktika*, L.; °*ti-tā*, f. the state of a universal emperor, Daś. xiii, 79; °*ti-ta*, n. id., Hariv. 8815. — **varman**, m., N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājāt. v, 287 ff. — **vākā**, m. the Cakra bird (Anas Cakra), the couples are supposed to be separated and to mourn during the night, RV. ii, 39, 3; VS. xxiv f.; AV. xiv; MBh. &c.; (ī), f. the female of the Cakra (-vāka) bird, Megh. 80; Kathās.; Sāh.; *bandhu*, m. = *kra-bāndhava*, L.; *mayā*, mfn. consisting of Cakra birds, Kād. vi, 272; Hcar. iv, 36; *vatī*, f. 'abounding in Cakra-vākas', (probably) N. of a river, g. *ajirādi*; *kōpakujita*, mfn. made resonant with the cooing or cry of the Cakra-vāka, MBh. iii, 2512. — **vākin**, mfn. filled with Cakra-vākas, Ragh. xv, 30. — **vāta**, m. a limit, boundary, L.; a lamp-stand, L.; engaging in an action (*kriyāroha*), L. — **vāda**, m. fire, Gal.; the mountain-range Cakra-vāla, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii; n. 'a circle', or 'a troop, multitude', L. — **vāta**, m. a whirlwind, BhP. x. — **vāla**, n. (fr. *vāda*) a circle, MBh. i, 7021 ff.; Sūryapr.; = *la-yamaka*, Bhāṭṭ. x, 6, Sch.; m. n. a mass, multitude, number, assemblage, MBh. i; Hariv. 4098; VarBrS. &c.; m. N. of a mythical range of mountains (encircling the orb of the earth and being the limit of light and darkness), Buddh.; Kāvyaḍ. ii, 99 (°*lādri*); *yamaka*, n. a kind of artificial stanza (as Bhāṭṭ. x, 6); °*lātman*, f. N. of a goddess, BrahmaP. ii, 18, 12. — **vāla**, n. a kind of rhetorical figure, Prātāpar. — **vāladhi**, m. 'curved-tail', a dog, L.; (cf. *vākṛ*). — **vimala**, N. of a plant, Buddh. L. — **vṛitta** (°*krā*), mfn. turned on a potter's wheel, MaitrP. i, 8, 3; (a-cakravarta, for *vṛitta*, neg.) ĀpŚr. vi, 3, 7; (cf. *krū-v*). — **vṛiddhi**, f. interest upon interest, Gaut.; Nār.; Bṛhsp.; Mn. viii, 153; wages for transporting goods in a carriage, 156. — **vyūha**, m. any circular array of troops, MBh. i, 2754; vii, 1471 (cf. also 3108); N. of a Kimpura prince, Kāraṇḍ. i, 29. — **śata-pattra**, N. of a plant, Buddh. L. — **śreṇī**, f. Odina pinnara (bearing a curved fruit), L. — **samvara**, m., N. of a Buddha (*vajra-tika*), L. — **saktha**, mfn. bow-legged, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 198, Kās. — **samjā**, n. tin, L. — **sādhava**, m. the Cakra (-vāka) bird, MBh. xiii, 2836; R. iv, 51, 38. — **seṇa**, m., N. of a son of Tārā-candra and father of Siṅha; (ā), f., N. of a princess, Kathās. liv, 111. — **svastika-nandy-āvarta**, m. 'having the wheel, the Svastika and the Nandy-āvarta emblems', N. of Buddha, Divyāv. — **svāmī**, m. (cf. *bhrīt*) Viṣṇu. — **hanta**, m. (= *pāni*) id., W. — **hrada**, m., N. of a lake, SkandP. — **Cakrākṣa**, mfn. (ā) n. disc-shaped (the earth), Sūryas. xii, 54. — **Cakrākṣi**, v. l. for *Cakrākṣi*, W. — **Cakrākṣiti**, mfn. = *kāra*, W. — **Cakrākṣi**, f. Coccus tomentosus, Bhpr. v, 3, 307 (v. l. *krāhvā*); Cyperus pertenuis, L. — **Cakrākṣi**, f. a kind of plant, Pañcat. iii, 74. — **Cakrākṣi**, f. = *ṇṇi*, a goose, L. — **Cakrākṣa**, m. 'curved-neck', a gander, MBh. viii, xii f.; R. v, 16, 11; the Cakra(-vāka) bird, Mn. v, 12; 'wheel-limbed (cf. *krā-pāda*), a carriage, L.; n. 'disc-

shaped', a parasol, L.; (ā), f. = *ṇṇi*, Coccus tomentosus, W.; (ī), f. = *ṇṇi*, a goose, L.; Helleborus niger, L.; Coccus tomentosus, L.; Rubia mun-jista, L.; Enhydra Heloncha, L.; the plant *karaka-śyāngī*, L. — **Cakrāṅganā**, f. the female of the Cakra(-vāka) bird, Kathās. lxvii, 58. — **Cakrāṣṭa**, m. (= *kra-cara*) a juggler, snake-catcher, snake-charmer, L.; a knave, cheat, L.; a gold coin, Dīnār, L. — **Cakrāṭi**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 352 (*vakrāṭapa*, ed. Calc.). — **Cakrādhivāsin**, m. 'abode for Cakra(-vāka) birds', the orange-tree, L. — **Cakrāyudha**, m. 'whose weapon is the discus', Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. i, 1163; Hariv.; R.; Kathās. lxxxi. — **Cakrāyodhya**, m. 'not to be conquered by a discus', N. of a prince, Buddh. — **Cakrārdha-cakra-vāla**, a semicircle, Sūryapr. — **Cakrālu**, m. = *krā-talāmra*, Npr. — **Cakrāvarta**, m. whirling or rotatory motion, L. — **Cakrāvali**, f. a number, multitude, MBh. ix, 443. — **Cakrāśman**, m. a sling for throwing stones, i, 8257. — **Cakrāśva**, m. = *śhvaya*, PāṇS. (RV.) 36; Yājñ. i, 173; Suśr.; BhP.; Kathās.; = *krā-gaja*, L.; (ā), f., see *krāṇkā*. — **Cakrāśva**, m. = *krā-śdhvaya*, VarBrS.; Kād. iii. — **Cakrāśra**, m. a kind of mustard, Npr. — **Cakrāśa**, m. (= *krā-vartin*) sovereign of the world, Pādyas. 12. — **Cakrāśvara**, m. 'lord of the discus', Viṣṇu, Rājāt. iv, 276; 'lord of the troops', Bhairava, Kathās. lvi, 106; = *śa*, Pādyas. 12; (ī), f. one of the Vidyā-devīs (executing the orders of the 1st Arhat), L. — **Cakrāśrōtha**, m. a kind of mustard, Npr. — **Cakrāśrōṭha**, m., N. of a work.

Cakraka, mfn. resembling a wheel or circle, circular, W.; m. a kind of serpent (cf. *cakra-maṇḍalin*), Suśr. v, 4, 34; Dolichos biflorus, L.; N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 253; n. a particular way of fighting, Hariv. iii, 124, 19 (v. l. *citraka*); arguing in a circle, Pat.; (ā), f. a kind of plant having great curative properties (white Abrus, L.), Suśr. iv, 30, 3 & 19; (ikā), f. a troop, multitude, Rājāt. iv, viii; a crooked or fraudulent device, v. Cakrākṣāśva, m. arguing in a circle, Sarvad. xi, 27.

Cakraka, mfn. (cf. *cakkala*) crisp, curled (*barbara*), L.; (ā), f. a kind of Cyperus, L.

Cakrika, m. a discus-bearer, Buddh. L.; (= *kraka*) Dolichos biflorus, Npr.; (ā), f., see *kraka*.

Cakrin, mfn. having wheels, L.; driving in a carriage, Gaut.; Mn. ii, 138; Yājñ. i, 117; bearing a discus, or (m.) 'discus-bearer', Kṛishṇa, Bhag. xi, 17; BhP. i, 9, 4; Rājāt. i, 262; m. a potter, L.; an oil-grinder, Yājñ. i, 141; N. of a Siva, MBh. xiii, 745; a sovereign of the world, king, HParis.; the governor of a province (*grāma-jālika*; *grāma-yājñi*, 'one who offers sacrifices for a whole village', L.); W.; a kind of juggler or tumbler who exhibits tricks with a discus or a wheel (*jālika-bhid*), L.; an informer (*micaka*), L.; a cheat, rogue, L.; a suake; the Cakra(-vāka) bird, L.; an ass, L.; a crow, L.; = *krā-gaja*, L.; N. of a man (?), see *cakri*; Dalbergia ujjeinensis, L.; = *kra-kāraka*, L.; m. pl. N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect; (cf. *sa*.)

Cakriya, mfn. belonging to a wheel or carriage, RV. x, 89, 4; going on a carriage, being on a journey, ĀitBr. i, 14, 4 (gen. pl. *yāṇām*; fr. *sakri* & *yāṇ*, Sāy.)

1. **Cakri**, ind. in comp. — *√kri*, to make round or circular, curve or bend (a bow), Kum. iii, 70; Balar. v, 3; Kūval. 475. — *√bhū*, to be made circular or bent (a bow), Prasannar. vii, 49.

2. **Cakri**, f. of *krā*, q. v. — *vat*, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12) furnished with wheels, wheeled, TāndyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; driving in a carriage, Gaut.; m. an ass, L.; N. of a prince, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12, Kās.; n. a carriage, ĀpŚr. xv, 20, 18.

1. **Cakru** = *krā*, 'a wheel', only in comp. — *vr̥itta*, mfn. circular, (a-, neg.) Kāph. vi, 3.

चक्राणि cakrāṇi, pf. ā. p. *√kri*, q. v.

Cakri, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171, Vārtt. 3) doing, effecting (with acc.), active, RV.; (or *cakrin*?) N. of a man, Pravar. vii, 9; (cf. *uru-cakri*.)

2. **Cakru**, nfn. doing, effecting, Ūp. i, 23.

चक्रन cakrana, v. l. for *cakana*.

चक्ष caksh (a reduplicated form of *√kās* = *kā*; in the non-conjugational tenses *√khyā* is substituted, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 54 f.; some pf. forms, however, are found), cl. 2. ā. *cāshṭe* (2. du. *cakshāthē*, RV.; pf. p. *cākshāna*, RV.; BhP. i, 18, 25 [a-, neg.]; rarely P., infp. 2. sg. *acakshas*, MBh. viii, 3384; 1. pl. *acakshma*, Naigh. iii, 11; Ved. inf.

cakshase, RV.; AV. vi, 68, 2), to appear, become visible, RV. viii, 19, 16; x, 74, 2 & 92, 6; to see, look at, observe, notice, RV.; BHP.; to tell, inform, MBh. viii, 3384; to take any one (acc.) for (acc.), BHP. x, 73, 11.

Caksha, m. a false friend, VarYog. iv, 50.
Cakshapa, n. appearing, appearance, aspect, RV.; AV.; speaking, saying, W.; (for *jaksh*?) eating a relish to promote drinking, L.; (cf. *viśvā*; *abhi*- & *prati*-*caksh*°; *vi*-*cakshand*.)

Cakshāṇi, m. an illuminator, RV. vi, 4, 2.

Cakshan, n. du. the eyes, AV. x, 2, 6.

Cakshas, n. radiance, clearness, RV.; AV. vi, 76, 1; (of the sea) Lāty. i, 7, 5; look, sight, eye, RV.; (ase), dat. inf. *√caksh*, q. v.; m. a teacher, spiritual instructor, L.; 'teacher of the gods,' Brihaspati, L.; (cf. *dpāka*, *īya*, *upākd*-, *ghorā*-, *viśvā*-, *sīra*-, *svār*-, *uru*-, *duś*-, *nri*- & *su*-*caksh*°.)

Cakshu, m. the eye, RV. x, 90, 13; (ifc., AV. iv, 20, 5); N. of a prince, BHP.; (for *vakshu*?) the Oxus river, VP. ii, 2, 32 & 35; 8, 114; Gol. iii, 38. — **nīrodha**, m. = *√kshu*-n°, Āp. ii, 27, 17. — **pidāna**, mfn. causing pain to the eye, SvetUp. ii, 10.

Cakshuh, in comp. for *√kshu*-. — **patha**, see *√kshu*-p°. — **pidā**, f. pain of the eyes, W. — **śra**-, m. 'using the eyes for ears,' a snake, MBh. xii, 1380; Kir. xvi, 42; Naish.; KāśiKh. Ivi, 161. — **śrutī**, m. id., Rājat. v, 1; (cf. *dpik*-p°.)

Cakshur, in comp. for *√kshu*-. — **apēta**, mfn. one who has lost his eyes, blind, KaushUp. — **in**-, **diya**, n. the organ of sight, Suśr. — **gocara**, mfn. coming within the range of the eye, W. — **grahana**, n. morbid affection of the eyes, v. 4. — **dā**, mfn. giving sight, VS. iv, 3. — **dāna**, n. 'gift of sight,' the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecration, W. — **nimīta** (*cdksh*°), mfn. fixed by (a measure taken by) the eye, TBr. i, 1, 4, 1. — **nīrodha**, m. (= *√kshu*-n°) a cover or a hindrance for the eyesight, Āp. (v. l.); Yājñ. ii, 26, Sch. — **bahala**, m. Odina pinnata, L. — **bhrīt**, mfn. promoting sight, ŚBr. viii. — **mantra** (*cdksh*°), mfn. bewitching with the eye, AV. ii, 7, 5; xix, 45, 1. — **māya**, mfn. resembling the eye, ŚBr. x, xiv. — **maia**, n. the excretion of the eyes, Buddh. L. — **mukha** (*cdksh*°), mfn. having eyes in the mouth (?), Suparṇ. xxiv, 2. — **mush**, mfn. 'robbing the sight,' blinding the eyes, MBh. xii, 12705. — **loka** (*cdksh*°), mfn. seeing with the eyes, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 9. — **vānya**, mfn. suffering from disease of the eyes, TS. ii, 3, 8, 1. — **vardhanikā**, f. 'refreshing the eyes,' N. of a river, MBh. vi, 433. — **vahana**, m. = *bahala*, L. — **vishaya**, m. the range of sight, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. ii, 198 (loc. c. 'in the presence of'); a visible object, W. — **han**, m (acc. -*hanam*; nom. pl. -*hanas*) mfn. killing with a look, MBh. vi f., xiii.

Cakshuś, in comp. for *√kshu*-. — **cit**, mfn. collecting the faculty of sight, ŚBr. x, 5, 3, 6.

Cakshush, in comp. for *√kshu*-. — **karna**, m. = *√kshu*-śravas, Gal. — **kāma** (*cdksh*°), mfn. wishing for the faculty of seeing, TS. ii. — **tās**, ind. away from the eye, ŚBr. xii. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of the eye, Āryabh., Sch., Introd. — **pati**, n. the lord of the eyes, TUp. i, 6, 2. — **patha**, m. the range of sight, R. iii, 59, 11; Bhartṛ. i, 74. — **pā**, mfn. protecting the eyesight, VS. ii, 6; xx, 34. — **pṛīti**, f. delight of the eyes. — **mat** (*cdksh*°), mfn. endowed with the faculty of sight, furnished with eyes, seeing, RV. x, 18, 1; AV. xix, 49, 8; TS. i f.; ŚBr. i; MBh. &c.; representing the eye, AitBr. ii, 32, 2; -*tā*, f. the faculty of sight, Ragh. iv, 13; -*tva*, n. id., Kathās. Ixxiv, 322.

Cakshusha, ifc. 'the eye,' see *sa*-; m., N. of a son of Ripu (v. l. *cdksh*°), VP. i, 13, 2.

Cakshushya, mfn. pleasing to the eyes, wholesome for the eyes or the eyesight, MBh. xiii, 3423; Suśr.; Heat.; agreeable to the eyes, pleasing, good-looking, beautiful, ChUp. iii, 13, 8; Car. i, 5, 89; Rājat. iii, 493; 'being in any one's (instr.) range of sight' and 'dear to any one (instr.)', Śis. viii, 57; m. a kind of collyrium (extracted from Anomum antorhiza), L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L.; Hyperanthera Moringa, L.; also N. of other plants (*puṇ*-, *darika*, *kanaka*), L.; n. two kinds of collyrium (*kharparī-tuttha* & *sauvirānjana*), L.; the small shrub *prapaunḍarika*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of collyrium (calx of brass or a blue stone), L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L.; Glycine labialis, L.; = *√kshu*-*bahala*, L.

Cakshus, mfn. seeing, RV. ii, 39, 5; x; AV. v,

24, 9; x, 10, 15; m., N. of a Marut, Hariv. 11545; of a Rishi (with the patr. Mānava, author of RV. ix, 106, 4-6), RANukr.; of another Rishi (with the patr. Saurya, author of RV. x, 158), ib.; of a son of Anu, BHP. ix, 23, 1; f., N. of a river, BHP. v, 17, 6 f.; n. light, clearness, RV.; SV.; the act of seeing (dat. inf. = *√kshase*), AV. xviii, 3, 10; aspect, RV. x, 87, 8; faculty of seeing, sight, RV.; AV.; TS. ii, v; AitBr. ii, 6; ŚBr. x, xiv; Mn. &c.; a look, RV.; AV. iv, 9, 6; the eye, RV. &c. (often ifc., cf. *a*-, *d*-, *ghora*-, *d*-, *dabdhā*-, &c.); *Prajāpates trīni cakshūṣhī*, 'the 3 eyes of Prajā-pati,' N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; *Mitrā-Vaṇuṇayoś cakshuh*, 'the eye of Mitra and Varuṇa' (cf. RV. vii, 61, 1), another Sāman, ĀrshBr.; = *√kshu*-*bahala*, L.

Cakshū, in comp. for *√kshu*-. — *√kṛi*, Vop. vii, 84. — *rāga*, m. = *√kshu*-*pṛīti*, Rājat. v, 382. — *roga*, m. disease of the eye (v. l. *√kshu*-r°).

चक्षुः cakhods, mfn. (pf. P. p. *√khan*°) [*√caksh*, Say.], cf. *khā* displaying (?), RV. ii, 14, 4.

चक्षुः cagh, cl. 5. *√ghnoti*, to smite or slay, kill, Dhātup. xxvii, 26.

चक्षुः caṅkupa, m., N. of a man, Rājat. iv.

चक्षुः caṅkura, m. (*√cak*, Un.) a carriage, L.; a tree, L.; n. any vehicle, L.

चक्षुः caṅkrama, m. (fr. Intens. *√kram*) going about, a walk, Lalit. xxiv; Divyāv. xxvi; a place for walking about, xxxii; Kāraṇḍ. xviii, xxiii; (ā), f. going about, a walk, Kauś. 31. **Caṅkramāvat**, mfn. moving slowly or crookedly, W.

Caṅkramapa, mfn. going about, walking, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 150; going slowly or crookedly, W.; n. going about, walking, Ap.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Cāṇ.; BHP.; MārKp.; going tortuously or slowly, W.; rotation (of a wheel), Sighās. xvii, 2; a place for walking about, Kāraṇḍ. xii, 79; xviii, 91 & 112.

Caṅkramamāna, mfa. irr. pr. p. Intens. *√kram*. **Caṅkramitā**, mfn. one who has wandered about, TS. vii, 1, 19, 3; n. walking about, Bālar. v, 66.

चक्षुः caṅga, mfn. ifc. understanding, being a judge of, particular in the choice of, Kathās. lxxii; handsome, L.; m., N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 87. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a grammarian.

चक्षुः caṅgerika, n. a basket, Pañcat. ii, 64; (ā), f. id., v, 13 & 17 ff.

Caṅgerī, f. id., iv, 12; v, 16.

चक्षुः cacarā, mfn. (*√car*?) movable (?), RV. x, 106, 8.

चक्षुः caceṇḍā, f., N. of a creeper, L.

चक्षुः cacca-puṭa, m. (in music) a kind of measure, L.; (cf. *cāca*-p°).

Cacoat-puṭa, m. id., W. (v. l. *cañc*°).

Caccari, f. id.

चक्षुः cañc, cl. 1. P. *°cati*, to leap, jump, move, dangle, be unsteady, shake, Bhartṛ.; Venṣ. (Sāh. vi, 84, Sch.); Ritus.; Git.; Kathās. &c.

Cañca, m. a basket, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. anything made of cane or reeds, basket-work, L.; = *√cā*-*pu*-*ru*-, Pāṇ. i, 2, 52, Vārtt. 5, Pat.; iv f., Pat. & Kāś.

Cañcatka, mfn. (fr. pr. p. *°cat*) leaping, jumping, dangle, v, 4, 3, Vārtt.

Cañcat-puṭa, m. = *cacc*°, W.

Cañcō, f. of *°ca*, q. v. — *√yuru*-, m. a strawman, doll (said contemptuously of a nian), Sighās. (ŚārngP. xxiii).

चक्षुः cañcarin, m. or *°ri*, f. (fr. Intens. *√car*) a bee, Udbh.

Cañcarika, m. id., Bālar. v, 30; Prasannar.; Dhūrtan. &c. **Cañcarikavālī**, f. 'row of bees,' a metre or 4 × 13 syllables.

चक्षुः cañcala, m(f) n. (fr. Intens. *√cal*) moving to and fro, movable, unsteady, shaking, quivering, flickering, MBh. &c.; unsteady, inconstant, inconsiderate, ib.; m. the wind, L.; a lover, libertine, L.; N. of an Asura, GaṇP.; (ā), f. lightning, Rājat. iv, 354; a river, Gal.; long pepper, L.; fortune, goddess of fortune (Lakshmi), Gal. (cf. MBh. xii, 8258; R. &c.); a metre of 4 × 16 syllables; (ī), f. a kind of cricket, Npr. — *tara*, mfn. (compar.) extremely unsteady, Bhartṛ. iii, 50. — *tā*, f. unsteadiness, fickleness, W. — *talla*, n. Liquidambar orientale, Npr. — *tva*, n. = *-tā*, Bhag. vi, 33. — *hṛidaya*, mfn. 'unsteady-hearted,' capricious,

fickle, W. **Cañcalākshikā**, f. 'unsteady-eyed' (so called as not having a fixed caesura), a metre of 4 × 12 syllables. **Cañcalākshya**, m. incense, L.

Cañcalita, mfn. caused to shake or quiver, Kād.

चक्षुः cañcu, mfn. ifc. (= *caṇa*, *cuñcu*) renowned or famous for, MBh. xii, 17, 107; Bhartṛ. iii, 57; m. a deer, L.; the castor-oil plant, L. (cf. *-talla*); a red kind of the same plant, L.; the plant Go-nāḍika (or Nāḍika), L.; the plant Kshudra-cañcu, L.; N. of a son of Harita, Hariv. 758; VP. iv, 3, 15; f. a beak, bill, VarBrS.; Pañcat.; Hit.; = *-pattra*, Bhpr.; (n.?) a box (applied as a N. to one of the 3 kinds of famine), Divyāv. — *tā*, f. = *-tva*, Rājat. v, 304; the state of a beak, W. — *talla*, n. castor-oil, Bhpr. — *tva*, n. the being famous for (in comp.), Dāś. i. 223. — *pattra*, m. 'beak-leaved,' a kind of vegetable, L. — *parṇikā*, f. id., Car. i, 27. — *puṭa*, m. or n. the cavity of a beak, a bird's bill when shut, Caurap.; (ī), f. id.; N. of a plant, Car. vi, 9. — *puṭaka*, = *°a*, ŚārngP. — *prahāra*, m. a peck with a beak, W. — *bhrīt*, 'having a beak,' a bird, L. — *mat*, m. id., L. — *sūcī*, *cika*, m. 'using the beak as a needle,' the tailor-bird (Sylvia sutoria), L.

Cañcouk, f. a beak, bill, L.

Cañoura, m. = *cu*-*pattra*, L.

Cañcu, f. a beak, bill, Vop. iv, 31; = *°ñcu*-*pattra*, L. — *puṭa*, = *°ñcu*-p°, Amar. 13.

Cañcouka, = *°ñcu*-*pattra*, Bhpr.; pl., N. of a people (south-west of Madhya-deśa), VarBrS. xiv, 18.

Cañcūda, m. = *°ñcu*-*pattra*, L.

चक्षुः 2. cañcura, ? See *punya*-.

Cañcūryamāṇa, mfn. fr. Intens. *√car*, q. v.

चक्षुः cañcula, v. l. for *cuñc*°.

चक्षुः caṣ, cl. 1. P. *°ṭati*, to fall in (as the flood), Pañcat. i, 12, 1; to reach (with loc.), fall to the share of or into (loc.), Sighās.; Pañcat.; to hang down from (loc.), Subh.; to rain, Dhātup. ix, 6; to cover (v. l. for *√kaṣ*), ib.; Caus. *cāṭayati*, to break, xxx, 47; to kill, ib.; (cf. *uc*-, *vi*-).

Caṣa, See *krama*-.

Caṣaka, m. a sparrow, MBh. xii; Hariv.; Suśr.; VarBrS.; Pañcat.; N. of a poet, Rājat. iv, 496; m. pl. 'sparrows,' a nickname of Vaiśampāyana's school (v. l. for *caraka*), Vāyup.; (ā), f. (*gaṇas ajāḍi* & *kshīpakāḍi*) a hen-sparrow, Pañcat. i, 15, 1; 18, 1; a young hen-sparrow, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 128, Vārtt. 2; Turdus macrourus (*hyāmā*), L.; = *°kā*-*śiras*, L., Sch.; (īkā), f. id., L.; a hen-sparrow, L.

Caṣakakā, f. dimin. fr. *°ṭakā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46.

Caṣakā, f. of *°ka*, q. v. — *śiras*, n. the root of long pepper, Bhpr. v, 1, 64.

Caṣarikā, f. = *°kakā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 46, Kāś.

Caṣana, n. cracking, splitting, W.; falling off in small pieces, W.

Caṣikā, f. of *°ṭaka*, q. v. — *śira*, m. = *°ras*, L., Sch. — *śiras*, n. = *°ṭakā*-f°, L.

Caṣita, mfn. gone or driven anywhere (loc.), Sighās.; hanging down from (in comp.), Pañcat. ii, 3, 1; broken, Car. ii, 1; fallen in (a house), Kāraṇḍ. iii, 20 f.; n. = *°ṭaka*, Divyāv. i, 413 & 418 (in comp.).

Caṣitaka, m. a crack, rent, 411.

चक्षुः caṣacaṣa (onomat.), P. *°ṭati*, to crackle (as fire), Vāsav. 607.

Caṣacaṣā, ind. (onomat.) only in comp. — *śabda*, m. crackling (of fire), clashing (of weapons), rattling (of violent rain), &c., MBh. i, iii f., vii, ix; BHP. x, 72, 36; MārKp. viii, 114.

Caṣacaṣāya, *°yate*, = *°ṭa*, Suśr. v, 1, 27; Bhoj. **Caṣacaṣāyana**, n. crackling (of fire), Suśr. iv, 1. **Caṣacaṣāyita**, mfa. crackling, Dāś. xii, 13.

Caṣacaṣā-iti, ind. so as to crackle, HPariś.

Caṣat, ind. = *°ṭacaṣa*. — *kāra*, m. crackling (of fire), L. — *krīti*, f. id., L.

Caṣad-iti, ind. so as to make a crackling noise, Bālar. v, 77.

चक्षुः caṣana, *°ṭikā*, &c. See *√caṣ*.

चक्षुः caṣu (m. n., L.; *√caṣ*, Un.; g. *sidh*-*mādi*), kind or flattering words, amorous chattering (of birds), Śis. iv, 6; Bālar.; the belly, L.; a devotional posture among ascetics, L.; m. a scream, screech, W.; cf. *cāṣu*, *cāru*. — *kāra*, mfn. speaking to please or flatter anyone, L. — *grāma*, m., N. of a village (dwelling-place of the lexicographer Jaṭādhara). — *lālaṣa*, mfn. desirous of flattery, W. **Caṣūpamā**, f. a flattery said in a simile, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 35.

Caṭuka, a wooden vessel for taking up any fluid, Hal., Sch.

Caṭula, mfn. (g. *sidhmādi*) trembling, movable, shaking, unsteady, Raghu.; Megh.; Kād.; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; kind, fine, sweet, Śānti. i, 21; Git. x, 9; n. pl. sweet or flattering words, VarBṣ. lxxiv, 16; (ā), f. (= *cañcalā*) lightning, L.

Caṭulaya, Nom. P. °yati, to move to and fro, Bhām. ii, 87 & 97.

Caṭulāya, Nom. A. °yate, to have a graceful gait, Hear. vii.

Caṭullita, mfn. shaken, Vāgbh. i, 24.

Caṭullola, mfn. moving gracefully, L.

चट्ट *caṭṭa*, m., N. of a man, HParīś. iii, 197.

चण *caṇ* (cf. √*can*), cl. i. P. °nati, to give, Dhātup. xix, 34; to go, ib.; to injure, ib.; to sound (v. l. for √*van*), xiii, 3; Caus. aor. *acāṇat* or *aca-ṇāt*, Pāp. vii, 4, 3; Siddh.

चण *caṇu*, mfn. i. f. (Pāp. v, 2, 26; = *cañcu*) renowned or famous for, HParīś. viii, 195; m. the chick-pea, MBh. xiii, 5468; (cf. *akshara-kaṭhā*, *cāra-*, *māyā-*) - *tva*, n. the being famous for (in comp.), Daś. i, 223. - *druma*, m. a kind of Tribulus, L. - *pattri*, f. the shrub Rudanti, L. - *bhojina*, m. 'eating chick-pease,' a horse, Npr. - *Caṇṣavari*, f., N. of Caṇin's wife, HParīś. viii, 194.

Caṇaka, m. the chick-pea, Suśr.; VarBṣ. xv f.; Pañcat.; Kathās.; N. of Caṇakya's father, L.; of a village, HParīś. viii, 194; (ā), f. linseed, L.; (ikā), f. a kind of grass (*kshetra-jā*, *go-dugdhā*, *su-nīlā*, *himā*), L. - *lavana*, n. pease with salt, sour pease, Bhpr. - *lonī*, f. (for *lavani*) id., Npr. - *Caṇa-kātmaja*, m. 'Caṇaka's son,' Caṇakya, L. - *Caṇa-kāmlaka*, o. = *ka-lavana*, Bhpr. - *Caṇakāmla-vār*, n. acid water drops on cicer leaves, W.

Caṇāra-rūpya, n., N. of a village, Pāp. iv, 2, 104. Vārtt. 3, Pat.

Caṇin, m., N. of a Brāhman, HParīś. viii, 194.

Caṇi-druma, v. l. for °*ṇa-dr*°.

चण्ड *caṇḍ* (derived fr. *cāṇḍa*), cl. i & 10. A. °ṇdate, °ṇdayate, to be angry or wrathful, Dhātup. viii, 26.

Cāṇḍa, mī(ā), VarBṣ. lxxviii, 92; f. R. ii; Vikr.; Raghu. &c. n. (probably fr. *candryā*, 'glowing' with passion) fierce, violent, cruel, impetuous, hot, ardent with passion, passionate, angry, MBh.; R. &c.; circumcised, L.; m., N. of a mythical being (*Cāṇḍasya nāptiṇā*, 'daughters of Caṇḍa', a class of female demons, AV. ii, 14, 1), AgP. xlii, 20; Śiva or Bhairava, MBh. xii, 10358; Śaṅkar. xxiii (= *śirya*); Skanda, MBh. iii, 14631; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9563; of a Daitya, 12937; of an attendant of Yama or of Śiva, L.; of one of the 7 clouds enveloping the earth at the deluge, MatsyaP.; = *cukrā*, L.; n. heat, L.; passion, wrath, L.; (am), ind. violently, in anger, Mālav. iii, 21; (ā), f. (g. *bahv-ādi*), N. of Durgā (esp. as incarnation for the purpose of destroying the Asura Mahisha, this exploit forming the subject of the Devīm. and being particularly celebrated in Bengal at the Durgā-pūjā about Oct.-Nov.), MBh. vi, 797; Hariv. 10245; N. of one of the 8 Nāyikās or Saktis of Durgā, BrahmapP.; DeviP.; N. of an attendant of the 12th Aṛhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; of a river, L.; of a plant (Andropogon aciculatus, L.; Mucuna puritius, L.; Salvinia cucullata, L.; white Dūrvā grass, L.; *linginī*, L.), Suśr. i, iv; vi, 51; a kind of perfume (commonly Chor), L.; (ī), f. (g. *bahv-ādi*) a passionate woman, vixen, W.; a term of endearment applied to a mistress, W.; N. of Durgā, MBh. vi, 797; Hariv. 10233; Kathās. xi; of a female attendant of Durgā; of Uddālaka's wife, JaimBhār. xxiv, 1; a short N. of the Devīm.; a metre of 4 × 13 syllables; (cf. *uc-*, *pra-*; a-*caṇḍī*, *cāṇḍa*.) - *kara*, m. 'hot-rayed,' the sun; °*rāya*, Nom. °*rāyate*, to resemble the sun, Śukas. - *karman*, m., N. of a Rakshasa, Pañcat. v, 13, f. - *kāpālīka*, m., N. of a teacher, Hathap. i, 8; (cf. *shaṇḍ*°) - *kirana*, m. = *kara*, Vear. xi, 7. - *ketu*, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxxi, 16. - *koḷhālā*, f. a kind of musical instrument, L. - *kaṇṣika*, m., N. of a son of Kaṇṣhvat, MBh. ii, 698; o., N. of a drama, Sāh. vi, 92 & 96. *Sh.* - *girika*, m., N. of a man, Divyāv. xxvi. - *grāha-vat*, mfn. filled with fierce crocodiles (a river), MBh. i, 6752. - *ghaṇṭā*, f. 'having hot bells,' N. of Durgā, Tantr.; (cf. *caṇḍika-ghaṇṭa*.) - *ghosha*, m., N. of a man, Daś. ix, 71.

- *cukrā*, f. the tamarind tree, Npr. - *tā*, f. warmth, pungency, W.; = *-tva*, Mālav. iii, 20. - *tāla*, m. (in music) a kind of measure. - *tupḍaka*, m. 'powerful-beaked,' N. of a son of the bird Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3594. - *tva*, n. warmth of temper, passionateness, Pratiṣṭhā; Sāh. ii, 150. - *diḍhiti*, m. = *-kara*, Kathās. iic, 45. - *dhāman*, m. id., Prasannar. iv, f. f. - *nāyikā*, f., N. of one of the 8 Nāyikās of Durgā, BrahmapP. ii, 61, 79; DeviP.; N. of Durgā, L. - *potaka*, m., N. of an elephant, Daś. vi, 55 & 59. - *pradyota*, m., N. of a prince, Jain. - *prabha*, m., N. of a man, Kathās. ci, 48. - *bala*, m., N. of one of Rāma's monkey followers, MBh. iii, 16414. - *bhānu*, m., N. of a man, Tōḍar. - *bhār-gava*, m., N. of a Brāhman of Cyavana's family, MBh. i, 2045. - *bhujanga*, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxxiv, 178. - *marīci*, m. = *-kara*, Prasannar. vii, f. f. - *mahā-roshana-tantra*, n., N. of a Buddhist work. - *mahā-sena*, m., N. of a king of Ujjayini, Viddh. ii, f. f.; Kathās. xi, 7 & 40. - *mā-ruta*, N. of a work. - *munda*, f. a form of Durgā, L.; (cf. *carma-m*°, *cāmuṇḍa*.) - *mṛiga*, m. a wild animal (applied to a passionate man), Buddh. L. - *rava*, m. 'crying harshly,' N. of a jackal, Pañcat. i, 10, f. - *raśmi*, m. = *-kara*, Hāsy. i, 49. - *rudrikā*, f. knowledge of mystical nature (acquired by worship of the Nāyikās), L. - *rūpā*, f. 'terribly formed,' N. of a goddess, BrahmapP. - *ro-cis*, m. = *-kara*, HYog. iii, 60. - *vat*, mfn. violent, warm, passionate, W.; (ī), f., N. of one of the 8 Nāyikās of Durgā, BrahmapP. ii, 61, 80; DeviP.; N. of Durgā, L. - *varman*, m., N. of a prince, Daś. vii, 437. - *vikrama*, mfn. of impetuous valour, R. v, 39, 24; N. of a prince, Kathās. xxvi, 177. - *vira*, m., N. of a Buddh. deity. - *vṛitti*, mfn. 'of an impetuous character,' obstinate, rebellious, Viddh. iv, f. f. - *vṛiṣṭi-prapāta*, m. (or ? *-pra-yāta*, o.) 'impetuous rainfall,' a metre of 4 lines of 27 syllables each (the first 6 being short and the rest forming 7 Amphimacers). - *vega*, mfn. having an impetuous course or current (said of the sea, of the battle, and of time), R. iv f.; BhP. iv, 29, 20; m., N. of a metre; of a Gandhāra chief, 27, 13; (ā), f., 'N. of a river,' °*gā-saṅgama-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. xviii. - *śakti*, m. 'of impetuous valour,' N. of a Daitya, Hariv. 12944. - *śila*, mfn. 'of an impetuous character,' passionate, Daś. vi, 34. - *siṅha*, m. N. of a prince, Kathās. *Caṇḍānā*, m. = *ṇḍa-kara*, Mahān.; BhP.; Kathās.; Rājāt. iv, 401. *Caṇḍāditya-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cxliii. *Caṇḍāntika*, n. for *cāṇḍātaka*, GobhŚrāddh. ii, 19. *Caṇḍāśoka*, m. 'impetuous Aśoka,' N. of a prince (also called Kāmāśoka, and as protector of Buddhism Dharmāśoka), Divyāv. xxvi; Hear. vii. *Caṇḍēsa*, N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgaP. *Caṇḍēśvara*, m. 'Caṇḍā's lord,' Śiva, Megh. 34; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, W.; N. of a writer on jurisprudence, Sūdradh.; Smṛiti; i; of an astronomer; of an ancestor of Jagaddhara (mentioned in his Comm. on Mālatim.); n., N. of a Tīrtha, KapSāph.; - *praina-vidyā*, f. 'knowledge of Caṇḍēśvara's questions,' N. of a work; - *rasa*, m., N. of a medical preparation (made of mercury, arsenic, &c.) *Caṇḍōgra-śūla-pāni*, m. 'holding a powerful and formidable trident,' a form of Śiva, Tantras. ii. *Caṇḍōgrā*, f., N. of one of the 8 Nāyikās or Saktis of Durgā, BrahmapP. ii, 61, 79.

Caṇḍī, f. = °*ḍī*, N. of Durgā, L., Sch. - *dāsa*, m. = °*ḍī-d*°.

Caṇḍika, mfn. (= °*ḍa*) circumcised, Gal. - *ghaṇṭa*, m., N. of Śiva (cf. *caṇḍa-ghaṇṭā*), MBh. xii, 10377.

Caṇḍikā, f., N. of Durgā, ĀtrAnukr., Sch.; Pañcat.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; a short N. of Devīm.; = *-griha*, Kād.; N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās.; Li-nu utastisimuni, L. - *griha*, n. a temple of Durgā, Kād.; Kathās. xxv, 86. - *mahā-navamī*, f. a particular 9th day on which Durgā is worshipped, BhavP. - *māhātmya*, n. 'glory of Caṇḍikā,' another N. of Devīm. *Caṇḍikāliya*, m. = °*kā-griha*, Siphās. *Caṇḍikā-śataka*, m. '100 stanzas in praise of Caṇḍikā,' N. of a poem (ascribed to Bāṇa).

Caṇḍiman, m. (g. *prithu-ādi*) passion, violence, cruelty, Bālar. iii, f. f. 'passion' and 'heat,' Rājāt. vi, 298; intensity, Śāh. iii, 246 f.

Caṇḍila, m., N. of Rudra, L.; a barber, L.; Chenopodium, L.; (ā), f., N. of a river, L.

1. **Caṇḍī**, ind. - *kṛita*, mfn. made angry, Mālav.

2. **Caṇḍī**, f. of °*ḍa*, q. v. - *kuṣa-pañcasāti*, f. '500 stanzas in praise of the breast of a passionate

woman,' N. of a poem. - *kusuma*, n. 'flower of passionate women,' red oleander, L. - *griha*, n. = *ḍikā-g*°, Kathās. xxv, 111. - *carita*, n., N. of a drama. - *dāmara*, m., N. of a work. - *dāsa*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on Kṛi., Sāh. iv, 148 (°*ṇḍī-d*°) & vii, 31 f. - *devī-sarman*, m., N. of a scholiast. - *pati*, m. 'Caṇḍī's lord,' Śiva, Mear. ii, 35. - *pāṭha*, m. another N. of Devīm. - *pu-rāṇa*, n. another N. of Kālp., Tantr. - *māhātmya*, n. = °*ḍikā-m*°. - *rahasya*, n., N. of a work. - *vidhāna*, n., °*dhi*, m. two names of works. - *vilāsa*, m., N. of a drama. - °*śa* (°*ḍīś*), m. = *-pāṭi*, BhP. iv, 5, 17; Bālar. iii, 79; Naish.; - *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, SkandaP.; - *paryākrama*, m., N. of a work; - *purāṇa*, n. another N. of ŚivaP. - *śvara* (°*ḍīś*), m. = °*śa*, Megh. 33; N. of an author. - *stotra*, n. 'praise of Caṇḍī,' N. of a poem.

चण्डात *caṇḍāta*, m. Nerium odorum (cf. *caṇḍī-kusuma*), L.

Caṇḍātaka, o. a short petticoat, ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 8; KātyŚr. xiv, 5, 3; cf. *caṇḍāntika*.

चण्डाल *caṇḍāla*, m. (= *cāṇḍālā*) an out-cast, man of the lowest and most despised of the mixed tribes (born from a Sūdra father and a Brāhman mother), ŚāṅkhGr. ii, vi; ChUp.; Mn. &c. (i. f. 'a very low representative of,' Kād.); (ā), f. a Caṇḍāla woman, Mn. xi, 176; (ī), f. (g. *śāṅkara-vadādi*) id. (one of the 8 kinds of women attending on Kaula worship), Kulārṇ. vii; N. of a plant, L. - *kanda*, m., N. of a bulbous plant, L. - *tā*, f. the condition of a Caṇḍāla, R. i, 58, 9. - *tva*, n. id., 8. - *vallakī*, f. the Caṇḍāla or common lute, L. *Caṇḍālikā*, f. = °*la-vallakī*, L.; N. of a plant, L.; of Durgā, L. - *bandham*, ind. so as to form a particular knot, Pāp. iii, 4, 42, Sch. (not in Kād.)

चण्डि *caṇḍī*, °*ḍika*, &c. See *cāṇḍa*.

चण्डु *caṇḍu*, m. a rat, L.; a small monkey (Simia erythraea), W.

चत् *cat*, cl. i. *cātati*, 'to hide one's self.' see *cātāt* & *cātā*; to go, Naigh. ii, 14; P. & A. to ask, beg (= √*cad*), Dhātup. xxi, 5; Caus. *cātā-yati*, °*te* (aor. *acācattam*, *acācate*, Tār. ii, 4, 5 f.), 'to cause to hide,' scare, frighten away, RV. iv, 17, 9; x, 155, 1; AV. iv, xix; (cf. *nī-*, *pra-*, *vi-*; cf. also *cātaka*, *cātana*, *cāttra*.)

Cātāt, mfn. (pr. p.) hiding one's self, RV. i, 65, 1; x, 46, 2.

Cātita, mfn. class. = *cātā*, Pāp. vii, 2, 34, Kās.

Cātīn, mfn. = *cātāt*, RV. vi, 19, 4.

Cattā, mfn. (Ved., Pāp. vii, 2, 34) hidden, RV. i, 132, 6; AV. ix, 5, 9; (quotation in) Pāp. vii, 2, 34, Kās.; disappeared, RV. x, 155, 2. - *rātra*, m.

'N. of a man,' see *cāttārātra*.

Cāttra, n. v. l. for *cāttā*.

Catya, mfn. to be hidden, Pāp. iii, 1, 97. Vārtt. 1, Pat.

चतस्र *cātasrī*, pl. f. of *catūr*, 4 (nom. & acc. *cātasras* [cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 99. Vārtt. 2]; instr. *cātasrībhis* [cf. vi, 1, 180 f.], RV. vii, 60, 9; gen. °*srīnām*, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 13; or °*srīnām* [Ved., Pāp. vi, 4, 5], R. i, 72, 12 & 73, 32; loc. °*srīṣhu*, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 1); [see *priya*; cf. Hib. *ceteora*.]

Cataśrīkā, f. pl. id., Hcat. i, 11, 672.

1. **Catn**, mfn. = °*turthā*, Tār. i, 8, 4.

2. **Catn**, in comp. for *tūr* (before *s* followed by a sord dental and *h* followed by a sord lingual). - *śtōmā*, m. a Stoma consisting of 4 parts (the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th having 4 verses more than the preceding), VS. xiv; TS. v; ŚBr. xiii; R. i, 13, 43; mfn. connected with a Catu-śtōma (an Ekāha), AitBr. iii, 43; TāṇḍyaBr. xxi; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty. - *stanā* or *cdā*, f. (a cow) having 4 nipples, MaitrS. iii, 1, 7; Kāth. xxx, 4; ŚBr. vi. - *stotra*, mfn. consisting of 4 Stotras, KātyŚr. xii, 6, 4. - *sthāna*, mfn. having a fourfold basis, Nār. i, 8.

Catuh, in comp. for °*tūr* & °*tis*. - *pañca*, °*cāsa*, &c., see *catuṣ-*°, cf. Pāp. viii, 3, 43. - *ēata* (°*ḍī*°), n. 104, RV. viii, 55, 3; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; 400, R. vii, 23, 19; BhP. x, 1, 31; mī(ā)n. 400, ChUp. iv, 4, 5; (ī), f. '400 stanzas,' N. of a Tāntrik poem, Ānand, Sch.; - *tama*, mfn. the 104th (ch. of R. ii & vi). - *śapha* (°*ḍī*°), mfn. four-hoofed, TBr. iii, 8, 2, 1. - *śamī*, f. 4 Śamis long, Kauś. 137. - *śārāva* (°*ḍī*°), mfn. measuring 4 Śārāvas, MaitrS. i; TS. iii &c. - *śākha*, n. 'having

4 extremities, the body, L. = *śāla*, mfn. having 4 halls, MBh. i, iii; Pañcat. ; MatsyaP. ; Rājat. ; m. a building with 4 halls, R. ii. f. ; Mṛicch. iii. 7 ; Rājat. iii. 13. — *śāla*, n. id., L. ; (*ikā*), f. id., Pañcat. ii. 74. — *śikha*, m. 'four-tufted', N. of an author. — *śikhanda* (*cd*), mfn. (ā)n. four-tufted, TBr. i, iii (*śikhā-kaparda*, RV.). — *śāla*, n. 4 stones, Kauś. 36. — *śrīṅga* (*cd*), mfn. four-horned, RV. iv, 58, 2 ; m. 'four-peaked', N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 15. — *śruti*, mfn. (in music) having 4 intervals. — *śrotra* (*cd*), mfn. (ā)n. four-eared, AV. v, 19, 7. — *śhaśhta*, mfn. the 64th (ch. of MBh.). (with *śuta*, 100) + 64, KātyŚr. ; Lāty. — *śhaśhti*, f. 64, AitBr. i, 5, 8 ; Mn. viii, 338 ; Hariv. ; R. ; the 64 Kālās, MBh. ii, 2068 ; N. of RV. (consisting of 64 Adhyāyas), L. ; — *kalāgama*, m. a treatise on the 64 Kālās, Dās. x, 147 ; — *kalū-śāstra*, n. id., Madhus. ; — *tama*, mfn. the 64th, AitBr. i, 5, 8 ; (also applied to chapters of R.) ; — *śthy-aṅga*, mfn. having 64 subdivisions (the Jyotiḥ-śāstra), Nudr. i, 8. — *śhṭoma*, see *śu-shṭ*. — *sametha*, mfn. consisting of 4 Saṁsthās or kinds of Soma oblation, Vait. — *sam-kara*, mfn. (a lawsuit) in which 4 matters are mingled, Yājñ. ii, 78, 49. — *sana*, mfn. containing the 4 sons of Brahmanā (whose names begin with *sana*, viz. Sanaka, Sananda, Sanātana, Sanat-kumāra), BhP. ii, 7, 5. — *samdhī*, mfn. composed of 4 parts, AitBr. i, 25, 4. — *saptata*, mfn. the 74th (ch. of MBh.). — *saptati*, f. 74, Caran. ; — *tama*, mfn. = *śhṭa* (ch. of R.). — *saptāśṭa*, mfn. having 4 × 7 (i.e. 28) shapes, NṛisUp. ii, 3. — *sama*, mfn. having 4 symmetric parts of the body (viz. arms, knees, legs, and cheeks, Sch.) ; but cf. *śākhā & catur-aṅga*, R. v, 32, 13 (cf. Hariv. 14779) ; n. an unguent of 4 ingredients (sandal, agallochum, saffron, and musk, Bhpr. vii). — *samudra* (*cd*), mfn. (ā)n. having 4 seas, RV. x, 47, 2 ; surrounded by 4 seas (the earth), Bālar. x, 66 ; Kathās. lxix, 181. — *sahasra* (*cd*), n. 4000, RV. v, 30, 15 ; 1004, W. — *sādhana*, mfn. yielding 4 ways of attaining an object, Nār. i, 8 & 12. — *śāhasrakā*, mfn. (ikā)n. consisting of 4000, Vāyup. — *sita* (*cd*), mfn. having 4 furrows, TS. v. — *stanā*, — *stotra*, — *sthāna*, see *catur-ś*. — *srakti* (*cd*), mfn. quadrangular, VS. xxxviii, 20 ; TS. i, vi ; ŚBr. i (said of the Vēdi), vi f. ; (scil. *vedī*) = *uttara-vedī*, Tār. iv f.

Catur. *tūras*, m. pl., *tūri*, n. pl., 4 (acc. m. *tūras*, instr. *tūrbhis* [for f., R. iv, 39, 33], gen. *tūrmām*, abl. *tūrbhyas* ; class. instr., dat., abl., and loc. also oxyt., Pān. vi, 1, 180 f. ; ifc., Kās. & Siddh. on Pān. vi, 1, 55 & 98 ff. ; for f. see *cātsari*) ; [cf. *reocapre*, *retrapes*, Aeol. *reupes* ; Goth. *fid-vor* ; Lat. *quatuor* ; Cambro-Brit. *peduor*, *pedair* ; Hib. *ceathair* ; Lith. *keturi* ; Slav. *cetyrje*.] — *an-śa-vat*, mfn. consisting of 4 parts, Jyot. — *akṣhā*, mfn. (ā)n. four-eyed, RV. i, 31, 13 ; x, 14, 10 f. ; AV. ; TS. v ; ŚBr. xiii ; ŚākhBr. iii, 5 ; KātyŚr. — *akṣha* (*cd*), mfn. consisting of 4 syllables, VS. ix, 31 ; ŚBr. iv, 1 & 3 ; n. a combination of 4 syllables, ŚākhŚr. ; Lāty. ; RPrāt. ; BhP. vi, 2, 8 ; — *śas*, ind. in numbers of 4 syllables, Lāty. — *agni-vat*, mfn. having 4 fires, Pān. viii, 2, 15, Pat. — *aṅga* (*cd*), mfn. having 4 limbs (or extremities), RV. x, 92, 11 ; ŚBr. xii ; (with *bala*, an army) comprising (4 parts, viz.) elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry, MBh. iii, 790 ; R. ii, 51, 7 ; m. Cucumis utilisimus (?), L. ; N. of a son of Roma- or Loma-pāda, Hariv. 1697 f. ; BhP. ix, 23, 10 ; n. (scil. *bala*) = *ṅga-bala*, AV. Parī. ; MBh. ix, 446 ; a kind of chess (played by 4 parties), Tithyād. ; (ā), f. (scil. *senā*) = *ṅga-bala*, AV. Parī. ; — *kriṣṭā*, f. playing at chess ; — *bala*, n. an entire army (comprising elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry), MBh. iii, 660 ; R. ; Kathās. iii, 76 ; — *balādhipatyā*, n. command of a complete army, Śringār. ; — *balādhyakṣhā*, m. the commander-in-chief of a complete army, L. ; — *vinoda*, m., N. of a work ; — *sainya*, n. = *bala*, W. — *aṅgin*, mfn. (= *ṅga* ; with *bala* or *vāhini*, an army) comprising elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry, MBh. i, iv f. ; R. i, iii ; (*ipū*), f. (scil. *vāhini*) = *ṅga-bala*, BhP. i, 10, 32. — *aṅgulā*, n. 4 fingers of the hand (without the thumb), ŚākhŚr. xvii, 10, 6 f. ; 4 fingers broad, 4 inches, ŚBr. x, 2, 2, 4 ; KātyŚr. ; Kauś. 26 ; m. Cathartocarpus fistula, Car. vii, 8 ; Suir. i, iv ; — *paryavanaddha*, mfn. overgrown with that plant, Divyāv. viii. — *apuka*, n. an aggregate of 4 atoms, Bādar. ii, 2, 11, Sch. — *adhyāyika*, n., *ṛyā*, f., *ṛyā*, f. 'consisting of 4 Adhyāyas', N. of Śaunaka's APrāt. — *anika* (*cd*), mfn. four-faced (Varuṇa), RV. v, 48, 5. — *anugāna*, n., N. of a

Sāman. — *anta*, mfn. (ā)n. bordered on all 4 sides (the earth), MBh. i, 2801 & 3100 ; R. ii, v ; Śak. iv, 20 ; (ā), f. 'the earth', in comp. *ośā*, m. 'earth-lord', a king, Ragh. x, 86 (or *catur-antēśa* = *dig-īśa*, q. v., Sch.). — *amla*, n. 4 sour substances (viz. *amla-vetasa*, *urikṣhāmāla*, *brihaj-jambūra*, & *nimbuka*), Bhpr. — *artha*, mfn. (ā)n. having 4 meanings, L. — *avattā*, n. (*ava* ✓) *do* '4 times cut off or taken up, consisting of 4 Avadānas, 4 Avadānas, TS. ii ; ŚBr. i ; KātyŚr. iii. — *avattin*, mfn. one who offers oblations consisting of 4 Avadānas, AitBr. ii, 14, 3 ; Gobh. ; KātyŚr., Sch. — *avarārdhya*, mfn. at least 4, Gobh. iv, 2, 6. — *asita*, mfn. the 84th (ch. of MBh.). — *asīti*, f. 84, VarBrŚ. lxxvii, 30 ; — *tama*, mfn. the 84th (ch. of R.) ; — *yogādhyāya*, m. 'containing 84 chapters on the Yoga', N. of a work ; — *sāhasra*, mfn. numbering 84000, MarkP. liv, 15. — *asra*, mfn. (ā)n. four-cornered, quadrangular, KātyŚr. ; Kauś. ; Pān. v, 4, 120 ; Hariv. 12378 &c. ; regular, Jain. ; Kum. i, 32 (Vām. v, 2, 60) ; m. a quadrangular figure ; a square, W. ; (in astron.) N. of the 4th and 8th lunar mansions, Laghuj. ; (in music) a kind of measure ; (scil. *hastā*) a particular position of the hands (in dancing) ; (pl.) N. of various Ketus, VarBrŚ. xi, 25 ; n. a particular posture (in dancing), Vikr. iv, 13, Sch. ; — *āṭa*, f. regularity, harmony, Kām. ; — *śrī-✓kri*, to make quadrangular, Hcat. ; AgP. ; KātyŚr., Sch. — *asraka*, mfn. (ā)n. four-cornered, forming a quadrangular figure, Hcat. ; AgP. xlii, 27 ; m. a particular posture (in dancing), Vikr. iv, 13. — *asri* (*cd*), mfn. quadrangular, RV. i, 152, 2 ; iv, 22, 2. — *ashtaka*, mfn. having 4 days called Ashtakās, Gobh. iii, 10, 4. — *asra*, — *asraka*, for *asr*. — *ahā*, m. a period of 4 days, ŚBr. iii, 4, 4, 27 ; KātyŚr. xiii ; a Soma sacrifice lasting 4 days, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 12 ; KātyŚr. xxiii f. ; Vait. xi f. ; (cf. *atir-c*). — *ātman*, mfn. representing 4 persons, having 4 faces or shapes, Hariv. 12884 (Vishnu) ; NṛisUp. ; Rājat. iv, 507 & v, 25 (Kṛṣṇa). — *ādhyāyika*, *ṛyā*, *ṛyā*, for *adh*. — *ānana*, m. 'four-faced', Brahmi, VarBrŚ. vii, 16 ; BhP. v, 1, 30 ; Kathās. xxiv. — *āramin*, mfn. passing the 4 stages of a Brahman's life, MBh. vii, 78, 27. — *āramya*, for *cd*. — *idāe-pada-stobha*, m. (cf. *idāe-pād*) N. of a Sāman. — *indriya*, mfn. having 4 senses (a class of animals), Jain. — *uttarā*, mfn. increasing by 4, AitBr. viii, 6 ; ŚBr. x, xii f. ; RPrāt. ; — *stoma*, m. with *Gotamasya*, N. of an Ekāha, ŚākhŚr. xiv. — *uṣṭra*, n. the 4 substances taken from a camel, Suir. vi. — *ūdhni*, f. (Aditi) having 4 udders, Kāth. xxx, 4. — *ūrdhva-pād*, m. (nom. *-pād*) 'having 4 feet more (than other animals)', the fabulous animal Śarabha (with 8 legs), Gal. — *ūṣha*, n. the 4 hot spices (black and long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper ; cf. *jāta & try-ūṣh*), Bhpr. v. — *ṛicā*, mfn. possessing 4 Ric varieties, i.e. obtaining the merit suggested by them, SamhUp. ; n. a hymn consisting of 4 verses, AV. xix, 23, 1. — *ridhī-pāda-carapa-tala-supratishthita*, mfn. well-established on the soles of the feet of the supernatural power (Buddha), Divyāv. viii f. — *oghottirpa*, mfn. one who has passed across the 4 floods (Buddha), ib. & xix, 51. — *gāṇa*, m. a series of 4. — *gati*, mfn. having 4 kinds of going, R. (B) v, 35, 19 ; 'going on 4 feet', a tortoise, L. — *gandha*, mfn. fragrant on 4 sides, R. v, 32, 12 (v.l. *vyāṅga*). — *gava*, n. a carriage drawn by 4 oxen, KātyŚr. xxii. — *guṇa* (*cd*), mfn. (ā)n. four-fold, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 9 ; Hit. ; tied with 4 strings (the upper garment), Divyāv. vi, 46. — *grīhītā*, n. taken up or ladled out (as a fluid) 4 times, taking up (any fluid) 4 times, ŚBr. iii f. ; KātyŚr. — *grīhītā*, mfn. one who has taken up (any fluid) 4 times, Lāty. iii, 2, 6, Sch. — *grāma*, 'containing 4 villages', N. of a country. — *jāta*, n. = *cd*, L. — *jāta*, n. id., Suir. ; KātyŚr. xix, Sch. — *navata*, mfn. (= *nav*) the 94th, W. ; (with *tata*, 100) + 94, KātyŚr. xvi. — *daṇṣṭra* (*cd*), mfn. having 4 tusks, AV. xi, 9, 17 ; MBh. ; R. v ; m. a beast of prey, Gal. ; Vishnu, L. ; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2564 ; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12935. — *dat*, m. (nom. *-dan*) four-toothed, Pān. v, 4, 141, Kās. — *dan-ta*, mfn. 'having 4 tusks', Indra's elephant Airāvata, L. ; N. of an elephant, Pañcat. iii, 1, 8 ; Kathās. lxii, 30. — *dala*, m. 'four-leaved', Marīcika quadrifolia, Npr. — *daśa*, mfn. (ā)n. the 14th, Yājñ. ii, 113 ; R. ii ; BhP. i, 3, 18 ; consisting of 14, VS. ix, 34 ; ŚākhŚr. ix, xiv ; RPrāt. xvii, 19 ; (ṛ), f. (scil. *rātri*) the 14th day in a lunar fortnight, ŚākhGr. ii, iv, 7 ; ĀsvGr. ii, 3 ; Mn. ; MBh. ; Kathās. ; — *śi-śānti*, f.,

N. of a work. — *daśaka*, mfn. the 14th, MBh. i, 4334. — *daśan* (*cd*), a, pl. (loc. *°daśu*, ŚBr. ix, 3, 2, 8) 14, RV. x, 114, 7 ; ŚBr. ; KātyŚr. ; [cf. Lat. *quadrodecim* ; Lith. *keturolika*] ; — *śa-guṇa*, mfn. having 14 merits, cf. Sch. on R. (B) iv, 54, 2 & MBh. ii, 5, 21 ; — *śa-guṇa-nāman*, n. pl. N. of a work ; — *śa-guṇa-śhāna*, n. N. of a work ; — *śa-dhā*, ind. fourteenfold, ŚBr. x, 4, 2, 11 ; BhP. v, 26, 38 ; — *śa-mata-viveka*, in. 'disquisition on the 14 philos. systems', N. of a work by Śaṅkara ; — *śa-rātra*, m. a Soma sacrifice lasting 14 days, ĀsvGr. xi, 2, 6 ; — *śa-rā*, o. a hymn consisting of 14 verses, AV. xix, 23, 11 ; — *śa-vidha*, mfn. fourteenfold, KapŚ. vi, 19, Sch. ; — *śa-sama-dvāṇva*, mfn. having the 14 paired parts of the body symmetric, R. (B) v, 35, 19 ; — *śa-svapaṇa-vicāra*, m. 'disquisition on the 14 kinds of sleep', N. of a work ; — *śākhara* (*cd*), mfn. having 14 syllables, VS. ix, 34. — *daśama*, mfn. = *śaka*, BhP. viii, 13, 34. — *daśika* (fr. *°f*), a feast on the 14th day of a lunar fortnight, Buddh. L. — *daśi*, see *śi*. — *dikṛikā*, f. N. of Kathās. xxiv-xxvi. — *dik-kam*, ind. towards the 4 quarters, on all sides, all around, cvii, 23 ; cviii, 86. — *di-kṣha*, (loc. pl.) ind. id., W. — *diśam*, ind. id., MBh. ii, 570 ; BhP. v. — *daiva*, mfn. for *cd*, Hariv. ii, 58, 17, Sch. — *dola*, m. n. a royal litter, Bhjo. — *dos*, mfn. four-armed, Naish. vii, 65. — *dvara*, mfn. (ā)n. having 4 doors or openings, MBh. xii, 269, 23 (said of the *puruṣa*) ; Pañcat. ; — *mukha*, mfn. (ā)n. having 4 doors as mouths, Ragh. xv, 60. — *dvipa-cakravartin*, m. the sovereign of the 4 Dvīpas, SaddhP. i. — *dharma*, m., N. of a family or race. — *dhā*, ind. in 4 parts, fourfold, RV. iv, 35, 2 f. ; AV. ; TS. ii ; ŚBr. ; MBh. ; BhP. ; [cf. *ṛēpaxē* ; Hib. *ceathardha*] ; — *harana*, n. dividing into 4 parts, Nyāyam, Sch. ; — *✓kri*, to divide into 4 parts, ib. ; — *✓bhū*, to be divided into 4 parts, AV. x, 10, 29 ; — *vihitā*, mfn. divided into 4 parts, ŚBr. i ; — *śānti*, f. a religious ceremony performed at the time of making the stated offerings to deceased ancestors, W. — *dhāta*, mfn. fourfold (a term in music). — *dhārin*, m. Cissus quadrangularis, Npr. — *navata*, mfn. (= *nav*) the 94th (a ch. of MBh.). — *navati*, f. 94, in comp. *-tana*, mfn. the 94th (a ch. of R.). — *nidhana* (*cd*), mfn. consisting of 4 concluding passages, ŚBr. xii, 8, 3, 26. — *netri*, mfn. bringing near the 4 objects desired for by men, Hariv. ii, 121, 16. — *bāhu*, mfn. four-armed, Pañcat. v, 8, 8 ; (Vishnu) BhP. vii, 17, 4 ; m., N. of Śiva. — *bila* (*cd*), mfn. having 4 openings, AV. xvii, 4, 30 ; (said of an udder) ŚākhGr. & ĀsvGr. ii, 10. — *bija*, n. the 4 kinds of seed (viz. of Kālājāli, Candra-śūra, Methikā, and Yavānika), Bhpr. — *bha-dra*, mfn. (4 times, i. e.) extremely auspicious, Hcat. ; n. 4 objects of human wishes (viz. *dharma*, *kāma*, *artha*, *bala*, L. ; or the first 3 with *moksha*, W. ; or *kirti*, *āyus*, *yajña*, *bala*, MBh. xiii, 5657 ; or *dharma*, *jñāna*, *vairāgya*, *aīśvarya*, vii, 2182, Sch. ; or *dāna*, *jñāna*, *śaurya*, *bhogy* or *vitta*, ib. ; Hit. i, 6, 58) ; — *tara*, mfn. (compar.) 4 times happier than (sūtr.), MBh. vii, 2182 ; 2194 ; 2207 ; 2449. — *bhadrikā*, f. a kind of medical preparation for curing fever, Bhpr. vii, 4, 12. — *bhāgā*, m. the 4th part, quarter, ŚBr. iii ; KātyŚr. xiv ; Mn. &c. ; mfn. (ā)n. forming the 4th part of (gen.), Hcat. — *bhāgiyā*, f. (scil. *īṣṭakā*) a brick of the 4th part of a man's length, Śulbas. — *bhūja*, (in comp.) 4 arms, BhP. iv, vi ; mfn. (ā)n. four-armed, MBh. iii, 16424 ; R. i ; BhP. iv ; quadrangular ; m. Vishnu or Kṛishna (cf. Bhag. xi, 46), R. vi ; Ragh. ; Pañcat. ; BhP. i ; N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal. ; a quadrangular figure ; N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934 ; of the instructor of (the author of a Comm. on Skandap.) Rāmānanda ; of the father of Śiva-datta ; — *bhaṭṭācārya*, m., N. of an author, Smṛitit. iv. — *mitra*, m., N. of the author of a Comm. on MBh. iii f. & vii. — *bhūmika*, mfn. having 4 floors (a house), Pañcat. iv, 9, f. — *bhūyas*, mfn. containing 4 (syllables) more, RPrāt. xvi, 2. — *bhṛiṣṭi* (*cd*), mfn. four-cornered, quadrangular, RV. x, 57, 9 ; four-pointed, AV. x, 5, 50. — *mahā-patha*, n. meeting of 4 great roads, Divyāv. xxxv, 11. — *mahā-rāja*, m. pl. the 4 great kings or guardians of the lowest of the 6 sensuous heavens, W. ; — *kāyika*, m. pl. (= *cāt*) 'belonging to the attendance of those 4 great kings', N. of a class of deities, Buddh. L. — *mahārājika*, m., N. of Vishnu, Vishn. ; m. pl. = *śu-kāyika*, Buddh. ; (cf. *cd*). — *māsa*, n. a period of 4 months, W. ; (ṛ), f. id., Kathās. cxvii, 154. — *māsa*, n. (= *cd*) a Cāturmāsya sacrifice, Kāth. xxv, 20. — *mukha*,

(in comp.) 4 faces, Kum. ii, 17; mfn. 'four-faced,' in comp.; four-pointed (an arrow), Hariv. 10630; m., N. of Brahmā, MBh. iii, 1; BhP. iii, 8, 16; Kathās. xx; of Vishṇu, Hariv. 12344; Ragh. x, 23; of Śiva (cf. *-tva*), MBh. xiii, 6393; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12934; (in music) a kind of measure; *-tva*, n. (Śiva's) state of having 4 faces, VarBrS. lxiv, 20; *-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. i; *-rasa*, n. a preparation of great curative power, Prayog. — **mush-** **ṭi**, m. 4 hands full, Gṛhyās. i, 43. — **mushṭika**, n. pl. id., KātyŚr. (7) — **muhūrtam**, ind. during 4 Muhūrtas, Gaut. xvi, 44. — **mūrti**, mfn. 'having 4 forms of appearance, four-faced,' in comp.; m., N. of Brahmā, MBh. iii, 13560; of Skanda, ix, 2486; of Vishṇu, Ragh. x, 74; BhP. v, 17, 16; *-tva*, n. the state of being four-faced, MBh. xiii, 6393. — **medha**, m. one who has offered 4 sacrifices (Āśva-, Puruṣa-, Sarva-, and Pitrī-medha) or one who knows the Mantras required for them, Āp. ii, 17, 22. — **yama**, n. the having 4 tones of utterance, TPṛāt. — **yukta**, mfn. drawn by 4 (horses or oxen), MBh. v, 86, 6. — **yuga**, n. (g. *pārāddi*) the 4 Yugas (or ages of the world) combined (= a Mahā-yuga, q.v.). Mn. i, 71; MBh. xii, 11227; Hariv. 516 &c.; mī(ā)n. (*cd*) = *-yukta*, RV. ii, 18, 1; comprising the 4 Yugas, Ragh. x, 23. — **yūj**, mfn. put to (as oxen) in a yoke of 4, RV. viii, 6, 48; = *-yukta*, ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; MBh. i, vii; R. i. — **lekha**, mfn. having 4 lines on the forehead, R. v, 32, 13. — **vak-** **tra**, mī(ā)n. four-faced, Vas.; m., N. of Brahmā, L.; of a Dānava, Hariv. iii, 47, 6; of an attendant of Durgā, Kathās. lii, 246. — **vaya** (*cd*), mfn. four-fold, RV. i, 110, 3; iv, 36, 4. — **varga**, m. a collection of 4 things (e.g. = *bhadra*), Ragh. x, 23; H.Yog. i, 15; Hit.; *-cintāmanī*, m., N. of a work by Hemādri. — **varṇa**, (in comp.) the 4 castes; 4 principal colours, W.; four letters, W.; *-maya*, mfn. consisting of the 4 castes, Ragh. x, 23; *-rṇādi*, a Gapa of Kāty. (Pān. v, 1, 124. Vārtt. 1; = *anav-* *ttādi* of Gaṇar. 178–180). — **varsha-satāyus**, mfn. reaching an age of 400 years, Mn. i, 83. — **varshikā**, f. (scil. *gō*) a cow 4 years old, L. — **vāhin**, m. (scil. *ratha*) a carriage drawn by 4 (horses or oxen), TāpdyBr. xvi, 13, 12. — **viṇśā**, mī(ā)n. the 24th, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Gobh.; Yājñ. i, 37; (with *śata*, 100) + 24, KātyŚr.; MBh. i, 3790; consisting of 24, VS. xiv, 25; TS. vii; ŚBr. vi, ix, xiii; AitBr. v, 29, 5; MBh. iii, 14271; m. (scil. *stoma*) N. of a Stoma having 24 parts, VS. xiv, 23; Lāty.; n. (with or without *ahan*) N. of an Ekāha (2nd day of the Gavām-ayana sacrifice), ŚBr. xii; TāpdyBr. iv, 2, 4; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; (*śika* with *ahan*, Śāy. on RV. iii, 35, 4; *caturviṇśaka*, on RV. i, 165, Introd.). — *-stoma*, mfn. connected with the Caturviṇśa Stoma, ŚāṅkhŚr. v; *śākshara*, mī(ā)n. having 24 syllables, Hariv. 12435. — **viṇśaka**, mfn. consisting of 24, MBh. iii, 13918. — **viṇśat**, f. 24, only in comp. *śac-chata*, n. 124, Jyot., Sch. — **viṇśati** (*cd*), f. sg. (once pl.; also once n. sg., BhP. xii, 13, 4 & 7) 24, VS. xviii, 25; ŚBr. &c. (*ā caturviṇśates*, 'to the 24th year,' Mn. ii, 38); *-kṛitvas*, ind. 24 times, ĀpŚr.; (*tiṃ kṛitvas*, ŚBr. iv); *-gavā*, n. sg. a set of 24 oxen, ŚBr. vii, 2, 2, 6; *-tama*, mfn. the 24th (ch. of R.); *-tīrtham-* *kara-pūjā*, f. 'worship of the 24 Tīrthamkaras (of the Jains), N. of a work; *-danḍaka-stava*, m., N. of a work; *-dhā*, ind. twenty-fourfold, Hcat.; *-purāṇa*, n. N. of a work; *-māta*, n. 'views of the 24 chief legislators,' N. of a work, Yājñ. iii, 333, 9; 33 & 48; *-māna*, n. a sum of 24 (paid in gold), TāpdyBr. xviii, 3, 2; *-vikrama*, mī(ā)n. (*cd*) measuring 24 paces, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 10; *-sāhasra*, mī(ā)n. consisting of 24000, MBh. i, 1, 102; R. (G) i, 4, 147; *-smṛiti*, f. = *-māta*; *-ty-akshara*, mī(ā)n. (*cd*) having 24 syllables, ŚBr.; RPrāt.; *-ty-avatāra-caritra*, n. 'history of the 24 incarnations,' N. of a work by Narahara-dāsa; *ty-ahā*, m. sg. 24 days, ŚBr. xi; Gaut.; PārGr. ii, 3. — **viṇ-** **śatika**, mfn. consisting of 24, BhP. iii, 26, 11. — **viṇśatima**, mfn. for *ti-tama*, Hcat. — **viṇ-** **śika**, mfn. measuring 24, Śulbas.; with *ahan*, see *śā*. — **vidya**, mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 124. Siddh.) familiar with the 4 Vedas, MBh. iii, 85, 85 (v.l. *cd*). (*ā*), f., g. *anustatikādi*. — **vidha** (*cd*), mfn. fourfold, of 4 sorts or kinds, ŚBr. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; (*am*), ind. in 4 ways, MBh. v, 1118 (ŚāṅgP.); *-samāyōdbheda*, m. 'removal of doubts of 4 kinds,' N. of a work; *-dhāhāra-maya*, mfn. made of 4 kinds of food (viz. *bhakshya*, *bhojya*, *tehya*, & *pya*), GarbhUp. — **vibhakta**, mfn. divided into 4

parts, Hariv. 12883. — **vira** (*cd*), mfn. (said of an unguent), AV. xix, 45, 3–5; m., N. of a Soma sacrifice lasting 4 days, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.; Maś. — **vrishā**, mfn. having 4 bulls, AV. v, 16, 4. — **veda**, mfn. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*) containing the 4 Vedas, MBh. iii, 13560 (Brahmā); Hariv. 12884 (Vishṇu); (Pān. v, 1, 124. Siddh.) = *-vidya*, Hariv. 7993; Subh.; m. pl. the 4 Vedas, Hariv. 14074; a class of manes, MBh. ii, 463. — **vedin**, mfn. = *-vidya*, Ratnāv. ii, 8 (in Prakṛit). — **vaiśāradya-** **visārada**, mfn. wise through fourfold knowledge (Buddha), Divyāv. viii, 91; xix, 52. — **vyaṅga**, mfn. = *-hrasva*, R. (B) v, 35, 18 (v.l. *-gandha*). — **vyāpin**, mfn. relating to 4 (persons), Nār. i, 8 & 13. — **vyūha**, mfn. having 4 kinds of appearance, MBh. xii, 13603 (Hārī); Vāyup. i, 1, 42 (Maheśvara); containing 4 chapters, Sarvad. xv, 390; *-vādin*, m. 'asserting the 4 forms (of Puruṣhottama, viz. Vāsudeva, Saṅkarshaṇa, Pradyumna, Anirudha),' a Vaiṣṇava, Bādar. ii, 2, 42, Gov. — **hanu** (*cd*), mfn. having 4 jaws, AV. v, 19, 7; m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12939 (v.l. *candra-h*). — **hanta**, mfn. four-handed, W. — **hāyana**, mī(ā)n. 4 years old (said of living beings), Pān. iv, 1, 27 (also Pat.). (*ī*), f. a cow of 4 years, L. — **hāyana**, mī(ā)n. (g. *kshubhādi*) = *-yana* (said of lifeless objects), Pān. iv, 1, 27, Pat. — **hita**, mfn. useful for 4 (persons), Nār. i, 8 & 12. — **hotṛi** (*cd*), m. sg. or pl., N. of a litany (recited at the new-moon and full-moon sacrifice), AV. xi, 7, 19; AitBr. v; TBr. ii; ŚBr. iv; ŚāṅkhŚr. x; Lāty.; m. (cf. *-hotra*) N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 10404 (v.l. for *-netri*); *-tvā*, n. the condition of the Caturhotṛi litany, MaitrS. i, 9, 7. — **hotra**, m. (cf. *ṛ*) Vishṇu, Hariv. 12884; v. l. for *anuha*, VP.; for *cā*, q.v. — **hotraka**, for *caturhotra*, q.v. — **hrasva**, mfn. having the 4 extremities too short, R. (B) v, 35, 18, Sch. 1. **Catura**, mfn. iic. = *ṭur* (cf. *upa-* & *tri-*, Pān. v, 4, 77. Vārtt. i, *ā*, *vi-*, *su-*, Vop. vi, 29); (*am*), iic. ind. (g. *śarad-ādi*), cf. *ā*, *upa*. 1. **Caturikā**, f. (= *tushka*) a quadrangular courtyard (used for guests), Pañcad. iv, 76; v, 45. **Caturthā**, mī(ā)n. (g. *yajākdādi*, Gaṇar. 100) the 4th, AV.; VS.; TS. &c.; m. the 4th letter in the first 5 classes of consonants (*gh, jh, dh, bh*), RPrāt.; VPṛāt.; Kās.; '4th caste,' a Śūdra, L.; n. 'constituting the 4th part,' a quarter, Gaut. x, 38; (for *tushṭaya*; iic.) a collection of 4, Divyāv. xxxiii; (*ī*), f. (scil. *rātri*) the 4th day in a lunar fortnight, KātyŚr.; (metrically *ṛ*) VarYogay. v, 8; 'the 4th day of a marriage,' see *ṛ* *thi-karman*; (scil. *vibhakti*) the termination of the 4th case, dative case, Pān.; = *tur-bhāgiyā*, Śulbas. iii, 26; (*am*), ind. the 4th time, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr. [cf. *terapros*; Lat. *quartus*; Lith. *ketvirtas*; Slav. *četvrti*; Germ. *vierter*]. — **kāla**, mfn. = *lika*, Āp. i, 25, 10; m. '4th meal,' (*am*), ind. at the 4th meal-time, i.e. at the evening of every 2nd day (of any one's fasting), Mn. xi, 110; (*ē*), loc. ind. id., Āp. i, 27, 11. — **kālika**, mfn. one who takes only every 4th meal, Mn. vi, 19. — **phala**, n. the 2nd inequality or equation of a planet, W. — **bhakta-kshapana**, n. fasting so as to take only every 4th meal, MBh. xiii, 5145. — **bhāḥ**, mfn. receiving the 4th part (as a tax from one's subjects), ii, 585; (cf. Mn. x, 118). — **mandarāśivārya**, mfn. 'to be lengthened in a particular way,' said of a kind of recitation of the SV., SamhUp. ii, 5. — **svara**, m. having the 4th tone or accent, ib.; n., N. of a Sāman. **Caturthāṅga**, m. a 4th part, Hariv. 9690; mfn. = *tin*, Mn. viii, 210. **Catur-** **thāṅsin**, mfn. receiving a quarter, Gaut. xxviii, 34. **Caturthāśrama**, m. the 4th stage of a Brāhman's life, W. **Caturthodāttatama**, mfn. 'reciting the 4th as the highest tone (or accent),' said of a particular way of reciting the SV., SamhUp. iii, 3. **Caturthaka**, mfn. the 4th, Śrut.; returning every 4th day (a fever), *terpāikos*, Pāp. v, 2, 81; Hariv. 10555; Car.; Suśr.; m. (in music) a kind of measure; (*ikā*), f. a weight of 4 Karshas, ŚāṅgS. i, 24; Aṣṭāṅg. v, 6, 27. **Caturthi**, for *thi*, q.v. **Caturthi**, f. of *thā*, q.v. — **karman**, n. the ceremonies performed on the 4th day of a marriage, Gobh. ii, 5, 1; ŚāṅkhGr. i, 18, 1. **Caturya**, Nom. P. *ṛyati* (1st fut. *ṛyitā*, inf. *ṛyitum*), to wish for 4, Pān. viii, 2, 78, Vārtt. 1. **Catnā**, in comp. for *ṭur*. — **caṅka**, m., N. of a sacrifice, Baudh. i, 13, 30; of a phenomenon in the sky, MBh. vii, 199, 19; n., N. of a mystical

diagram, Tantr. — **catvāriṇśā**, mī(ā)n. the 44th (ch. of MBh. or R.); (with *śatā*, 100) + 44, ŚBr. x, 4, 2, 7; containing 44, VS. & TS. v (said of a Stoma); ŚBr. viii, xiii; m. (scil. *stoma*) a Stoma consisting of 44 parts, Lāty. — **catvāriṇśat** (*cd*), f. 44, VS. xviii, 25; ŚBr. viii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; RPrāt. — **catvā-** **riṇśin**, mfn. containing 44 parts, MaitrS. ii, 8, 7. — **carana**, mfn. consisting of 4 parts, Sarvad. vii, 6; m. 'having 4 feet,' a quadruped, VarBr. xxi, 6. — **calita**, n. a kind of play or sport, Sigḥās. — **oit-** **tya**, mfn. supported by 4 struts, MBh. xiv, 88, 32. **Catush**, in comp. for *ṭur*. — **kaparda** (*cd*), mī(ā)n. having 4 tufts, RV. x, 114, 3. — **karna**, mfn. four-eared, W.; heard by 4 ears only, Pañcat. i, 1, 86; (*ī*), f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2643; *-tā*, f. instr. (*ayā*), ind. so that only 4 ears are present, Pañcat. i, 10, 13. — **kala**, mfn. having 4 marks (on the thumb denoting the proficiency in the 4 Vedas), R. (B) v, 35, 18 (v.l. *-krishṇa*). — **kārin**, mfn. causing or effecting 4 things, Nār. i, 8 & 14. — **kishku**, mfn. 4 Kishkus long, MBh. v, vii; R. (B) v, 35, 18. — **kri-** **shpa**, mfn. having 4 black parts of the body, R. ii, 32, 13 (v.l. for *-kala*). — **koṇa**, mfn. quadrangular, Sūryapr.; Hcat. i, 8, 498; m.n. a tetragon, 11, 617. — **krama**, m. a Krama (or method of reading and writing the Veda) consisting of 4 parts, RPrāt. xi, 10. — **khaṇḍa**, mī(ā)n. consisting of 4 parts, CūlUp., Sch. Intro. — **paksha** (*cd*), mī(ā)n. furnished with 4 posts, AV. ix, 3, 21. — **pañca**, mfn. pl. 4 or 5, Rājat. vi, 326; viii, 555; *can*, BhP. i, 15, 23 & x, 37, 39. — **pañcāśa**, mfn. the 54th (ch. of MBh. or R.). — **pañcāśat** (*cd*), f. (sg. or pl., Pān. viii, 3, 5, Sch.) 54, ŚBr. vi; *-tama*, mfn. the 54th (ch. of MBh. ed. Bomb.). — **śad-** **adhika-jata**, mfn. the 154th (ch. of MBh.). — **pat-** **tri**, f. = *tur-dala*, Bhpr. — **pathā**, m. n. a place where 4 roads meet, cross-way, TBr. i; ŚBr. ii; Kauś. &c.; m. 'walking the 4 paths (i.e. Āśramas, cf. *catur-āśramin*),' a Brāhman, L.; n. one of the 18 ceremonies performed with Kuṇḍas, Tantr.; *-kṛitśūya*, m. 'having made its abode on a cross-way,' a kind of ghost, Gal.; *-niketā*, f. 'abiding on a cross-way,' N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2643; *-ratā*, f. id., 2645; *-sad*, mfn. dwelling at cross-ways, MānGr. i, 13; PārGr. iii, 15, 8. — **pad** (*cd*), m(nom. sg. *-pad*; pl. *-padas*, irreg. *-padas*, BhP. v, 1, 14; vi, 4, 9; loc. *-pātsu*, AitBr. vi, 2, 7; abl. *-pādbhya*, Pān. iv, 1, 135) (cf. *-pad*) (nom. *-pad*, RV. 4 times, or *-pad*, RV. twice). (Pān. v, 4, 140) quadruped, (m.) a quadruped, (n.) quadrupeds (collectively), animals, RV.; AV. &c.; having made 4 steps, ĀśvGr. i, 7, 19; ŚāṅkhGr. i, 14, 6; divided into 4 parts, MānGr. 2; MBh. v; (in prosody) consisting of 4 Pādas, RV. i, 164, 24; x, 27, 10; having 4 staves (a ladder), MBh. xii, 8838; (a judicial procedure) consisting of 4 processes (viz. plea, defence, rejoinder, and sentence), Yājñ. ii, 8; (*-padi*). f. 'a female quadruped,' in comp., *ḍi-gamana*, n. intercourse with a female quadruped, Suśr. ii, 12, 3. — **pada**, (in comp.) 4 Pādas, Mālav. i, 13; n. sg. or pl., 4 partitions or divisions, AgP. xi, 16 & 18; mī(ā)n. (*cd*), quadruped, MBh.; VarBrS. xxi; consisting of 4 Pādas, TS. iii, 2, 9, 1; ŚBr. xi; AitBr. i, 7; ChUp.; RPrāt.; Mālav. ii; consisting of 4 words, VPṛāt.; comprising 4 partitions or divisions, VarBrS. liii, 55; (in alg.) tetranomial; m. a quadruped, W.; (= *pā-* *śava*?) a kind of coitus, L.; (pl.) certain zodiacal signs (viz. *mesha*, *vrishā*, *sinha*, *makara-pūr-* *vārdha*, *dhanuḥ-pārdha*), LaghuJ. i, 11 ff.; N. of a shrub, W.; n. N. of a particular Karaja, VarBrS. ic, 5 & 8; Sūryas. ii, 67; (*ā*), f. a metre of 30 + 4 + 4 syllabic instants. — **padikā**, f. = *ḍā*. — **padī**, f. of *-pad*, q.v. — **parṇi**, f. (cf. *-patrī*) 'four-leaved,' Oxalis pusilla, L. — **parvāya**, mfn. having 4 reiterations (a Stoma), Vait. xi. — **parva**, mī(ā)n. consisting of 4 parts, AitBr. i, 2, 20. — **pāṭi**, f. 'winding 4 ways (?)', a river, L. — **pāṭhi**, f. a school in which the 4 Vedas are studied, W. — **pāṇi**, m. 'four-handed,' Vishṇu, L. — **pād**, see *-pā*; once in comp., MBh. xii, 5697. — **pāda** (*cd*), mī(ā)n. quadruped, ŚBr. iii, vi; AitBr.; Suśr.; mī(ā)n. consisting of 4 parts, MBh. iii, 1459; Vāyup.; Sarvad. xv, 207; m. a quadruped, MBh. iii, 11246; Yājñ. ii, 298; R. v; (scil. *adhya*) the chapter treating of the 4 parts of medical science, Car. i, 9 f.; (*ī*), f. a number of 4 feet, Jyot. (YV) 31; *-samanwaya*, m. conjunction of the 4 parts of medical science, Bhpr.; *-siddhi*, f. complete knowledge of the 4 parts

of medical science, Car. iii, 8. — **pādaka**, m(f)(ikā)n. consisting of 4 Pādas, Kāraṇḍ. xii, 33 & 39. — **pār-śva**, n. the 4 sides of a square &c.; — **pnta**, mfn. having 4 folds, ĀpŚr. xii, 2, 14. — **pundrā**, f. Abelnoschus esculentus, L. — **prasthānika**, mfn. pl. divided into 4 sects, Sarvad. ii, 255. — **phalā**, f. 'four-fruited,' *Uria lagopodioides*, L.

Catushka, mfn. consisting of 4. Lāty; RPrāt.; Śulbas.; Sutr.; (with *śata*, 100) + 4 (i.e. 4 per cent.), Mn. viii, 142; Bijag.; m. any sign (as the Svastika) having 4 marks, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 2849; 2859; 2911; 2931; n. a set of 4, collection of 4. Mn. vii, 50; Yājñ. iii, 99; MBh. xii, 12706 (or = *anśayoḥ katyōś cātavarāla*, Sch.); Mṛicch. ix, 12; Srut.; = *veśman*, Kun. v, 68; vii, 9; a quadrangular courtyard (used for receiving guests), Pañcat. (ifc. f. ā); Prasannar. iii, 6; Pañcat.; a cross-way, L.; a necklace of 4 strings, L.; (f.) f. a (large) four-sided pond, L.; a bed- or mosquito-curtain, L.; a necklace of 4 strings, W. — **veśman**, n. a hall resting on 4 columns, Vear. xv, 15.

Catushkikā, f. a set of 4. Rājat. v, 369; = *shka-veśman*, Viddh. i, 12; Rājat. viii, 23; (in Prakṛit) Balar. v, 11 & 12.

Catushkin, mfn. ifc. having a set of 4 (of anything), MBh. xii, 13340 (cf. 12706).

Cātushtaya, m(nom. pl. °ye, Pāp. viii, 3, 101, Kāś. f)(i)n. fourfold, consisting of 4, AV. x, 2, 3; ŚBr. xiii; ĀitBr. iii, viii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; 4. BHP. iii, 15, 28; n. a set of 4, quaternion, KātyŚr. viii; Gṛhyās.; Mn. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Heat.); a square, W.; the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th signs of the zodiac, VarYogay. iv, 48; 'a collection of Sūtras consisting of 4 sections,' see *cāf*.

1. **Cātās**, ind. (Pāp. v, 4, 18; in comp. before hard gutturals and labials °tuh or °tush, viii, 3, 43) 4 times, AV. xi, 2, 9; TS. ii; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c.

2. **Catus**, in comp. for °tir. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **tripāśā**, m(f)(i)n. the 34th (Prājā-pati, so called with regard to the other 33 gods), ŚBr. iv f.; TBr. ii; (with *śatā*, 100) + 34, ŚBr. xii; containing 34, Lāty; n. (scil. *stoma*) a Stoma consisting of 34 parts, VS. xiv, 23; ĀitBr. iv, 18. — **tripāśat** (cāf), f. 34, RV. i, 162, 18; x, 55, 3; VS.; °*śaj-jātaka-jāla*, m. 'knowing 34 Jātakas', N. of a Buddha, L.; °*śat-sammitta*, n. with *Prājā-patē* (see s. v. °*śat*), N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.: °*śad-ākshara*, m(f)(ā)n. (cāf) containing 34 syllables, ŚBr. x; °*śad-rātram*, ind. during 34 days, KātyŚr. xxiv. — **tri-dvy-eka-bhāga**, mfn. pl. receiving 4, 3, 2 and 1 part respectively, Yājñ. ii, 125.

Catū, in comp. for °tir before r. — **rājī**, f. (rājān) 'the 4 kings,' N. of the luckiest termination of the Catur-āṅga game (by which one king gains the 4 thrones), Tithyād. — **rātrā**, m. n. 'lasting 4 days,' N. of a ceremony, AV. xi, 7, 11; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty; (am), ind. during 4 days, KātyŚr.

Catvara, n. rarely m. [Hariv. 6490 ff.; R. v, 49, 15] a quadrangular place, place in which many ways meet, cross-way, MBh. &c.; a levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice, L. — **taru**, m. a tree growing on a cross-way, Svapnac. — **vāsinī**, f. (cf. *catushpatha-niketā*) N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2630.

Catvāriṅśā, m(f)(i)n. (fr. °*śat*) the 40th, RV. ii, 12, 11; (with *śatā*, 100) + 40, ŚBr. xii; Pāp. v, 2, 46; m. 'consisting of 40 (parts),' N. of a Stoma, Lāty.

Catvāriṅśat, f. (Pāp. v, 1, 59; fr. *catvāri* [n. pl.] + *daśat*, a decad) 40, RV. i, 126, 4; ii, 18, 5; VS. &c.; [cf. *roopākovra*; Lat. *quadraginta*.] — **pada** (°*śat*), m(f)(ā)n. having 40 feet, ŚBr. vii, 3, 1, 27. **Catvāriṅśad-ākshara**, m(f)(ā)n. consisting of 40 syllables, xiii, 6, 1, 2. **Catvāriṅśad-rātrā**, m. a period of 40 days, ib.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **Catvāriṅśan-māna**, mfn. having the weight of 40, ĀpŚr.

Catvāriṅśati, f. = °*śat*. See *dva*.

चतुर 2. **catura**, m(f)(ā. cf. g. *arśa-ādi*) n. (✓*cat*, Up.) swift, quick, Kathās. x, 108; Rājat. iii, 176; dexterous, clever, ingenious, shrewd, Ragh.; Vikr.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; charming, agreeable, Ragh.; Bhartṛ.; visible, L.; m. a round pillow (cf. *cāf*), L.; the fish *Cyprinus Rohita*, Gal.; (scil. *hasṭa*) a particular position of the hand, PŚarv.; n. = *-ā*, g. *arśa-ādi*; an elephant's stable, L.; (am), ind. quickly, Kathās. ci, 96; Rājat. iii, 188. — **krama**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **ga**, mfn. going quickly, W. — **tā**, f. cleverness, skillfulness, Bhartṛ. i, 71. — **tva**, n. id., Daś. i, 223 (v. l. for *caṇa*). — **Caturaka**, m(f)(ikā)n. clever, skilful, Kathās.

ciii; m., N. of a jackal, Pañcat. i, 15, 35 & 16, 1 (cf. *maḥā*); 2. (ikā), f., N. of a woman, Śak. vi, 1 (in Prakṛit) & 11; Kathās. vi, 53; ciii, 20.

चतुर्थ **caturthā**, °*rthaka*, °*ya*, See p. 385.

चतुल **catula**, mfn. = *sthāpayitṛi*, L.

चतुष्क **catushka**, &c. See col. 1.

चत्त **cattā**, **cattrā**, **catya**. See ✓*cat*.

चत्वर **catvara**, °*tvarīṅśā*, &c. See col. 1.

चत्वाल **catvāla**, m. = *cātva*°, q. v., L.; = *gar-bha* or *darbhu*, L.

चद् **cad**, cl. 1. °*dati*, °*date*, to ask or beg (cf. ✓*cat*), Dhātup. xxi, 5.

चदिर **cadira**, m. (= *cand*°) the moon, L.; camphor, L.; an elephant, L.; a snake, L.

चन् 1. **can**, cl. 1. °*natī*, to sound, utter a sound, L.; to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xix, 41.

चन 2. **can** (cf. ✓*kan*), only aor. Subj. 2. du. *canishṭām*, 'to delight in, be satisfied with (loc.)', RV. vii, 70, 4; & 3. sg. *canishṭhat* [jan°, SV.], 'to satisfy, please', RV. viii, 74, 11.

Canas, n. 'delight, satisfaction,' only with ✓*dha*, P. & A. to delight in, be satisfied with (acc. or loc.), enjoy, RV.; VS. viii, 7; (cf. *sā*- & *sa-cānas*.)

Canasaya, Nom. °*yati*, to address with the word *canasita*, GopBr. i, 3, 19; ii, 2, 23.

Canasita, mfn. (Pass. p. fr. °*syat*) 'satisfied, gracious' (only the voc. is used in the address to a Brahman, added after his N.), ĀitBr. i, 6, 8, Say. (Āp.) — **vat**, mfn. (speech or address) containing the word *canasita*, Gop. ii, 2, 23; KātyŚr. vii, 5, 7. **Canasitōttara**, mfn. followed by *canasita* (a N.), Vait.

Canasya, Nom. (Impv. 2. du. °*syātām*) to delight in (acc.), enjoy, RV. i, 3, 1.

Canishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. *cānas*) very acceptable, RV.; very favourable, very gracious, vii, 57, 4; 70, 2 & 5.

Canō, in comp. for *cānas*. — **dhā**, mfn. satisfied, gracious, VS. vii, 7. — **hita**, mfn. made favourable, inclined or willing to do anything, RV. iii, 2, 2 & 7; 11, 2 (Pāp. i, 4, 60, Vānt. 2, Pat.); ix, 75, 1 & 4; VS.

चन **canā** (ca nā, SV.), ind. and not, also not, even not, not even (this particle is placed after the word to which it gives force; a preceding verb is accentuated [Pāp. viii, 1, 57]; in Vedic language it is generally, but not always, found without any other neg. particle, whereas in the later language another neg. is usually added, e. g. *āpas canā prā minanti vratām vām*, 'not even the waters violate your ordinance', RV. ii, 24, 12; *nāha vīryāca prithivī candīnam*, 'the earth even does not contain him', iii, 36, 4; in class. Sanskrit it is only used after the interrogatives *kā*, *katara*, *katamā*, *katham*, *kād*, *kadā*, *kim*, *kūtas*, *kva*, making them indefinite), RV.; AV. &c.; also, RV. i, 139, 2; vi, 26, 7; viii, 78, 10.

चनस् **cānas**, &c. See ✓*2. can*.

चन्द **cand** (fr. *scand*, q. v.), cl. 1. °*dati* (Nir. xi, 5), to shine, be bright, Dhātup. iii, 31; to gladden, ib.; [cf. Lat. *candeo*, *candela*.]

Canda, m. (for °*dri*) the moon, L.; N. of the author of the work *Prithivī-rāja-rāsaka*.

Candaka, mfn. pleasing, W.; m. the moon, W.; moonlight, W.; v. l. for °*draka*, q. v. — **pushpa**, for *candana-p*, W.

Candana, m.n. sandal (*Sirium myrtifolium*, either the tree, wood, or the unctuous preparation of the wood held in high estimation as perfumes; hence ifc. a term for which the word is the most excellent of its kind, g. *vyāghrādī*), Nir. xi, 5; MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Ragh. vi, 61); m., N. of a divine being, Lalit. i, 93; of a prince; = *naka*, Mṛicch. vi, 25; N. of an ape, R. iv, 41, 3; n. the grass *Bhadra-kālī*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of creeper, L.; N. of a river, VP. (v. l. for °*ndrā*); (f), f. N. of a river, R. iv, 40, 20; (cf. *ku*-, *pita*-, *rakta*-, *sveta*-, *hari*-) — **giri**, m. 'sandal-mountain,' the Malaya, L. — **gopā**, f. a kind of *Ichnocarpus*, L. — **dāsa**, m., N. of a man, Mudr. i, 11; of a merchant, Hit. i, 6, 1. — **paṅka**, m. sandal-unguent, Ritus. i, 6; Caupr. — **pāta**, m. laying on of sandal-unguent, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 104. — **pāla**, m., N. of a prince, Buddh. — **putrikā**, °*trī*, f., N. of a mythical doll, Virac. xi, xxiv. — **putra**, n., N. of a town, Kathās. lxxvii, 20. — **pushpa**, °*shpaka*, n. cloves, L. — **maya**, mfn. made or consisting of sandal-wood,

VarBṛS.; Kād. — **rasa**, m. sandal-water, Ratnāv. iii, 1; Ritus. iii, 20. — **vāri**, n. id., MBh. v, 1794; R. iii. — **sāra**, m. id., ii, 23, 39; a kind of alkali, L. — **sārivā**, f. = *gopā*, L. **Candanāgrya**, m., N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 160. **Candanācala**, m. = °*na-giri*, L. **Candanādri**, m. id., Rājat. iv, 156. **Candanāmbhas**, n. = °*na-rasa*, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 245. **Candanā-vatī**, f., N. of a river (?), JaimBhār. lxxi. **Candanōdaka**, n. = °*na-rasa*, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 40; — *dundubhi*, m., N. of Bhava, VP. iv, 14, 4; Vāyup. **Candanaka**, m., N. of a man, Mṛicch. vi.

Candanāya, Nom. °*yate*, to become a sandal-tree, Cān.; Subh.

Candanin, mfn. anointed with sandal (Śiva), MBh. xii, 1249.

Candanīyā, f. a kind of yellow pigment, L.

Candala-devī, f., N. of the princess Candralekhā, Vear. xi, 68.

Candalā, f., N. of a woman (cf. °*trālā*), Rājat. vii, 1122.

Candira, m. (fr. °*ndrā*) the moon, Bhām. ii, 126; an elephant, L.; = °*dra-ja*, Gal.

Candila, m. a barber, L.

Candrā, m(f)(ā)n. (fr. *scandrā*, q. v.) glittering, shining (as gold), having the brilliancy or hue of light (said of gods, of water [RV. x, 121, 9; TS. vi] & of Soma), RV.; VS.; TS. vi; TBr. i; m. the moon (also personified as a deity, Mn. &c.), VS.; ŚBr. &c. (ifc. f. ā, MBh. ix; R. &c.); ifc. 'the moon of,' i. e. the most excellent among (e. g. *pār-thiva* [g. *vyāghrādī*], Kāś. or *narādura* [Ratnāv. i, 4], 'a most excellent king'); the number 'one,' Sūryas.; a lovely or agreeable phenomenon of any kind, L.; a spot similar to the moon, BHP. iv, 15, 17; the eye in a peacock's tail, L.; the mark of the Visarga, Tantr.; a kind of reddish pearl, L.; camphor, AgP. xxxv, 15; water, L.; the Kāmpilla plant, L.; a metre of 4 x 19 syllables; N. of a Daitya (= *varman*, king of the Kāmbojas), MBh. i, 2667; of a son of Kṛishṇa, BHP. x, 61, 13; of a son of Viśva-gandhi and father of Yuvanāśva, ix, 6, 20; of a grammarian (= *gomin*), Rājat. i, 176; of a king, Pañcat. v, 9, 28 & 10, 1; of one of the ancestors of the Gauḍa Brāhmins; of several other men, Rājat. vi f.; one of the 18 minor Dvīpas, L.; = *parvata*, R. vi, 26, 6; n. (Naigh. i, 2; also m., L.) gold, RV. ii, 2, 4; AV. xii, 2, 53; VS. iv, xix; ŚBr.; TāndyaBr. vi, 6; KātyŚr.; n. a kind of sour rice-gruel, L.; N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr. xxvi; Lāty; (ā), f. a hall covered only at the top, awning, canopy, L.; cardamoms, L.; *Cocculus cordifolius* (gudūci) = °*drāspalā*, L.; N. of a river, VP. ii, 4, 28; (f), f. *Serratula anthelm-inthica*, L.; (cf. *ardha*-) — **kamalākara**, m., N. of a work. — **kālā**, f. a digit or 1/6 of the moon's disc (each digit is personified as a female divinity, Tantr.), the crescent on the day before or after the new moon, Kathās. i, 39; the mark of a finger-nail resembling the crescent before or after new moon; the fish *Pimelodus Vacha*, L.; a kind of drum, L.; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a drama, Sāh. iii, 11; — *lantra*, n., N. of a work. — **kavi**, m., N. of a poet, ŚārngP. — **kāṭuki**, m., N. of a man, Pravar. iii, 3. — **kānta**, mfn. lovely as the moon, Srut.; m. 'moon-loved,' the moon-stone (a gem supposed to be formed from the congelation of the moon's rays and to dissolve under the influence of its light), Suśr.; Megh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; m. n. the white eatable water-lily (blossoming during night), L.; n. sandal-wood, L.; (ā), f. the wife of the moon, W.; night, L.; N. of a Surāṅgana, Sighās.; (ā, am), f. n. N. of a town, R. vii, 102, 6 & 9; — *manī-maya*, mfn. made of the gem *Candra-kānta*, Sighās.; — *maya*, mfn. id., Kād. v, 796; vi, 271; — *ratna-maya*, mfn. id., Sighās. — **kānti**, f. the brilliancy or lustre of the moon, moonlight, W.; N. of the moon's disc on the ninth day, BrahmaP.; m., N. of a hero of Kālīkā, Virac. xxx. — **kāntiya**, Nom. °*yati*, to resemble the moon-stone (*candra-kānta*), ŚārngP. cvii, 8. — **kālānala**, n. a kind of diagram; — *cakra*, n. id. — **kirti**, m., N. of a prince of Ujjayini, Bhadrab.; of a Sūri of the Jainas. — **kuṇḍa**, m., N. of a pond in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — **kuṁāra-sikhara**, n., N. of a place, Rasik. xi, 23. — **kula**, n., N. of a town, Śukas. — **kulyā**, f., N. of a river in Kāsmīr, Rājat. i, 320. — **kūṭa**, m., N. of a mountain in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — **ketu**, m., N. of a son of Lakshmana, R. vii, 102, 2; Ragh. xv, 90; of several other men, MBh. vii, 1899; VP.; of a Vidyādharma, Kathās. cxv, 24; of a prince of Cakora (slain by an emissary of king Sūdraka), Hcar. vi; of a prince (emissary of king

Śūdrīka, Virac. xviii, 41 f.; of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **keśa**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **keśa-rin**, m. id., ib. — **kośa**, m., N. of a lexicon, Prañh. — **kṛiḍā**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **kṣaḥya**, m., 'waning of the moon', new moon, Mn. iii, 122. — **kṣhānta**, m., N. of a man. — **garbha**, m., N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. — **giri**, m. = *parvata*; N. of a prince, LiṅgaP. i, 66, 41; MatsyaP. xii, 53; KūrmaP. i, 21, 59. — **gupta**, m., 'moon-protected', N. of a renowned king (Ξανδορο-κυπτος or Ξανδορο-κωρτος, reigning at Pātali-putra about 315 B.C. as the founder of a new dynasty; installed by the Brāhmaṇa Cāṇakya after causing the death of Nanda), Inscr.; Pan. i, 1, 68, Vārtt. 7, Pat.; BhP. xii, 1, 12; Kathās.; Mudr.; N. of two kings of the Gupta dynasty; for *citra-g* q.v. — **guptaka**, m. the king Candra-gupta (of Pātali-putra), ŚārngP. lxxv, 72. — **gupti**, m., N. of a prince of Avanti, Bhadrā. ii, 7; iii, 96. — **gūtā-giri**, m., N. of a locality, Rasik. xi, 37. — **gomin**, m., N. of a grammarian (also called Candra), Gaṇar. 2. — **gola-stha**, m. pl. 'dwelling in the lunar sphere', the manes, L. — **golikā**, f. moonlight, L. — **graba**, m. an eclipse of the moon, Heat. — **grahana**, n. id.; *ṇōdāharaṇa*, n., N. of a work. — **caṇḍikā**, m., 'lā', f. the fish Candra, L. — **citra**, m. pl. N. of a people, R. (B) iv, 43, 6. — **oḍā**, m. = *mukula*, Bhartṛ. ; Bālar. ix, 44; Kathās.; a form of Bhairava, Brahmanv. ii, 61, 83; N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx; of an author (son of Śrī-bhaṭṭa-Purushōtama); of a prince, xv; *ḍāśhṭaka*, n., N. of a hymn. — **cūḍā-maṇi**, m., N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — **ja**, m., 'moon-born', the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; — **siṅha**, m., N. of a man. — **janaka**, m., 'moon-progenitor', the sea, Gal. — **jīḥṇa**, n., N. of a work, Anand. 31, Sch.; — **tantra**, n. id., ib. — **tāra**, ind. (compar.) more lovely, Kāth. xxx, 1. — **tāpāna**, m., N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12698 (v.l. *indra-t*) & 12939. — **tāra-kā**, n. sg. the moon and the stars, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 7, 13. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **tva**, n. the condition of the moon, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 91. — **da-kṣhiṇa** (*drā*), mfn. offering anything bright or gold in sacrifice, VS. vii, 45. — **ḍāta**, m., 'moon-given', N. of an author. — **ḍāra**, m. pl. 'moon-wives', the 27 lunar mansions, L. — **ḍipikā**, f., N. of an astrological work, VarBr. vi, 6, Sch. — **ḍūta**, m., 'moon-messenger', N. of a poem. — **deva**, m., N. of a warrior, MBh. viii, 1078 & 1086; of a Brāhman (of Kāyapa's family), Rājat. i, 182ff.; of a poet, ŚārngP. — **dyuti**, m., 'moon-bright', sandal-wood, Bhpr. — **dvīpa**, m., N. of a Dvīpa, Romakas. — **dhvajā-ketu**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L. — **nābha**, m., 'moon-navelled', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 16254. — **nibha**, mfn. 'moon-like', bright, handsome, W. — **nirṇij** (*drā*), having a brilliant garment, RV. x, 106, 8. — **pañcāṅga**, n. the luni-solar calendar. — **pati**, m., N. of a man. — **parvata**, m., 'moon-mountain', N. of a mountain, R. vi, 2, 37. — **pāda**, m. a moon-beam, Megh. 71. — **pāla**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **putra**, m. = *ja*, VarBrS. — **pura**, n., 'moon-town', N. of a town, Kathās. cxvii, cxviii; (cf. *candr*). — **pu-shpā**, f. a kind of Solanum, Bhpr. — **prishṭha**, m., N. of a man, Virac. — **prakāśa**, m., N. of a work. — **prajāñpti**, f., N. of the 6th Upāṅga of the Jains. — **prabha**, m., N. of an Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, Jain.; of a Yaksha, Divyāv.; of a king, ib.; of several other persons, Hariv.; Kathās. &c.; (ā), f. moonlight, W.; Serratula anthelminthica, L.; a compound of various drugs (used in jaundice, piles, &c.), Bhpr.; N. of several women, Divyāv. xxvii; Kathās. xvii, 65; *svāmī-caritra*, n. 'Candra-prabha's life', N. of a Jain work. — **prabhāva**, mfn. splendour as the moon, W. — **prabhāsa-tīrtha**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. — **prabhāsvara-rāja**, m., N. of several Buddhas. — **pramardana**, n., 'moon-enemy', N. of a brother of Rāhu, MBh. i, 2539. — **pramāṇa**, mfn. 'moon-measured', lunar, Lāty. x, 16, 13. — **prāṇāda**, m. an apartment on the housetop, Kathās. lxxv, cxiv. — **priya**, m., N. of a prince. — **bālā**, f. large cardanoms, L. — **bāhu**, m., N. of an Asura, Hariv. (v.l.); of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **bindu**, m., 'moon-like spot', the sign for the nasal *ṣ*; = *candrakṛitā*, Bhpr. — **bimbha**, n. the moon-disc, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 39 & 41; — *prabhā*, f., N. of a Gandharva virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 70; — *maya*, mfn. consisting of moon-discs, Kād. — **buddha** (*drā*), mfn. having a bright standing-ground, RV. i, 52, 3. — **bha**, m., N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2577; (ā),

f. = *pushpā*, Bhpr. v, 3, 40. — **bhāga**, m., 'N. of a man', see *candrābhāgi*, of a mountain, Kālikā; (ā), f. (g. *bahv-ādī*) the river Chenab (in the Pañjāb), MBh.; BhP. v, 19, 18; Rājat.; Hit.; (cf. *candr*); (ī), f. id., g. *bahv-ādī* (cf. Gaṇar. 52, Sch.); *ga-sarī*, f. id., VarBrS. xvi, 27. — **bhānu**, m., N. of a son of Kṛiṣṇa, BhP. x, 61, 10. — **bhāsa**, m. (= *hāsa*) 'moon-brilliant', a sword, L.; N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **bhūti**, n. silver, L. — **maṇi**, m. the moon-gem (Candra-kānta), L. — **maṇḍala**, n. = *binḍa*, R.; Suśr.; VarBrS.; a halo round the moon, W. — **meta**, n. the doctrine of the moon(-worshippers), Śaṅkar. xlv. — **manas**, m. one of the ten horses of the moon, L. — **maya**, m(f)n. representing the moon, Kād. v, 866; Hcar. iv. — **mas** (*drā*), m. (*mas* = *mās*; g. *dāsi-bhāradī*) the moon, deity of the moon (considered as a Dānava, MBh. i, 2534; Hariv. 190; named among the 8 Vasus, MBh. i, 2583), RV. i; viii, 82, 8; x; VS.; AV. &c.; N. of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **masa**, see *ava*; (ā), f., N. of a river, BhP. (B) iv, 28, 35; (cf. *vaśā*). — **maḥa**, m. a dog, L. — **mā**, f., N. of a river, MBh. vi, 337; (cf. *masā*). — **mārga**, m., 'moon-path', the atmosphere, Gal. — **mālā**, f. the metre also called Candra (q.v.); v. l. for *indu-m*. — **māsa**, m. a lunar month, Jyot. (YV) 31, Sch. — **mukuta**, m., 'moon-crested', Śiva, Prasannar. vii, 92. — **mukha**, m., 'moon-faced', N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 111; (ī), f. = *vadanā*, W.; a particular blood-vessel in the vulva, Bhpr.; a metre of 4 x 10 syllables; N. of a Surāṅganā, Siṅhās.; — *varman*, m., N. of a prince, Hcar. — **mauli**, mfn. moon-crested (a Daitya), R. vii; m. = *mukuta*, Ragh.; Kum.; BhP.; Kathās.; N. of a man, Siṅhās. ix, 3; f. a particular blood-vessel in the vulva, Bhpr. — **maulin**, m. = *mukuta*, Heat. — **yoga**, m. a conjunction of the moon with any asterism. — **ratna**, n. a pearl, Gal. — **ratha** (*drā*), mfn. having a brilliant carriage, RV. — **rāja**, m., N. of a minister of king Harsha, Rājat. vii, 1376; 1382; 1512ff.; of a man, Siṅhās. — **rekḥā**, f. a digit of the moon, R. v, 20, 3; Serratula anthelminthica, L.; N. of a Surāṅganā, Siṅhās. — **reṇu**, m., 'having only the dust of the moon', a plagiarist, L. — **rta** (*ritu*), m. a lunar season, Sūryapr. — **lalāṭa**, mfn. moon-crested (Śiva), Gaut. xvi, 12. — **lalāṃsa**, n. = *mukuta*, BhP. xii, 10, 25. — **lekha**, m., N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 84, 12; (ā), f. = *rekḥā*, a digit of the moon, Lal.; R.; BhP.; Serratula anthelminthica, L.; a metre of 4 x 13 syllables; another of 4 x 15 syllables; N. of a daughter of the Nāga Suśravas, Rājat. i, 218; of Kshema-gupta's wife, vi, 179; of a princess (whose teacher was Bīlhaṇa; also called Śaśī-kālā), Vear. vii, 4; Caurap., Sch.; of two other women, Kathās. cxviii, f. — **lokā**, m. pl. the worlds or spheres of the moon, ŚBr. xiv; (cf. *candrādi*). — **locana**, m., 'moon-eyed', N. of Dānava, Hariv. 14285. — **lohaka**, n. silver, L. — **lauha**, *haka*, n. id., L. — **vaṇṣa**, m. the lunar race of kings (2nd great line of royal dynasties, the progenitor of which was Soma the Moon, child of the Rishi Atri and father of Budha [Mercury, cf. *candra-ja*]; the latter married Ilā, daughter of the solar king Ikshvāku, and had by her a son, Aila or Purūravas; this last had a son by Urvaśī, named Ayus, from whom came Nahusha, father of Yayāti; the latter had two sons, Puru and Yadu, from whom proceeded the two branches of the lunar line; in that of Yadu was born Kṛiṣṇa and Bala-rāma; in that of Puru came Dushyanta, hero of the Śakuntalā and father of the great Bharata; ōth from Bharata came Kuru, and 14th from him Śāntanu, who had a son Vicitra-vīrya and a step-son Vyāsa; the latter married the two widows of his half-brother, and had by them Dhṛitaraṣṭra and Pāṇdu, the wars of whose sons form the subject of the MBh.); (cf. *sūrya-v*). — **vaṇṣin**, m. one of the lunar dynasty, W. — **vaktrā**, f., N. of a town. — **vat** (*drā*), mfn. illuminated by the moon, Ghaṭ. 2; Kathās.; abounding in gold, RV. iii, 30, 20; v, 57, 7; TBr. ii; (ī), f., N. of a daughter of Su-nābha and wife of Gada, Hariv. 8762 & 8779; of a princess, BhavP.; Pañcat. ii, 4, 4; of the wife of a potter, Rājat. i, 323; of several other women, Kathās.; of a town, Sukas. (cf. *drā-v*). — **vatsa**, m. pl., N. of a people, MBh. v, 2732. — **vadanā**, f. a moon-faced woman, Dhūrtan. — **vandya**, m., N. of a man. — **vapus**, mfn. 'moon-formed', handsome, Ratnāv. i, 4. — **vara-locana**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 12; xxiii, 145. — **varṇa** (*drā*), mfn. of brilliant colour, RV. i, 165, 12. — **vartman**, n.

'having a path resembling that of the moon (because of not having any caesura)', a metre of 4 x 12 syllables. — **varman**, m., N. of a Kāmboja king, MBh. i, 2668; vii, 1437; of a prince conquered by Samudra-gupta, Inscr. — **vallari**, f. Ruta graveolens or a kind of pot-herb, L. — **valli**, f. id., L.; *Pæderia foetida*, L.; *Gartuera racemosa* (?), *mādhavi*, L. — **vaśā**, f., N. of a river, BhP. v, 19, 18 (v.l. *vasā*). — **vasā**, f. id., iv, 28, 35; (cf. *masā*). — **vāhana**, m., N. of a prince of Pratiśhāna, Virac. ii. — **vikrama**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **vijñā**, m., N. of a prince, BhP. xii, 1, 25. — **vimala**, m., 'pure as the moon', N. of a Samādhi, Buddh.; — *sūrya-prabhāsa-śrī*, m., 'whose beauty is spotless like the moon and brilliant as the sun', N. of a Buddha. — **vihangama**, m., 'moon-bird', the crane Ardea nivea, L. — **vrata**, m. = *candrāyana-v*. — **śarman**, m., N. of a Brāhman. — **śālā**, f. = *prāsāda*, Ragh.; VarBrS. lvi (sic. f. ā), moon-light, L. — **śālikā**, f. = *prāsāda*, L. — **śilā**, f. the moon-stone (Candra-kānta), Bhaṭṭ. xi, 15; v. l. for *śilā*. — **śitā**, f., N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 46, 11 (*śilā*, C). — **śukla**, m. one of the 8 Upa-dvīpas (in Jambu-dvīpa), BhP. v, 19, 30. — **śubhara**, m(f)ān. illuminated by the moon, Kathās. lxx, 26. — **śūra**, n. Lepidium sativum, Bhpr.; n. the seed of that plant, ib. — **śekhara**, m. = *mukuta*, Hariv. 14838; Kum. v, 58; N. of a minister (father of the author of Śāh.). — of the author of a Comm. on Śak.; of the author of the play Madhurā-niruddha; of a prince, Kathās. cxxiii, 114; of a mountain (cf. *parvata*), W.; — *campū-prabandha*, m., N. of a work. — **śrī**, m., N. of a prince, VP.; f., N. of a woman, Kathās. lviii, 58. — **śaciva**, m., 'moon-friend', the god of love, Gal. — **samjñā**, m., 'having any N. of the moon', camphor, L. — **sambhava**, m. = *ja*, W.; (ā), f. small cardanoms, L. — **saras**, n., 'moon-lake', N. of a mythical lake, Pañcat. iii, 1, 4; Kathās. cxii, 29. — **sāman**, n., N. of a Sāman, Vishp. — **sāra**, m., N. of a man, Kathās. lxvii, 37. — **sālokya**, n. attainment of the lunar heaven, Mn. iv, 231. — **sāhi**, m., N. of a prince, Inscr. — **siṅha**, m., N. of a king (son of Darpa-nārāyaṇa); of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **suta**, m. = *ja*, VarBrS.; Laghuji.; VarYogay. — **surasas**, m. Vitex Negundo, L. — **sūkta**, n., N. of two Sāmans, Vishp. — **sūtra**, n. pl. the (grammatical) Sūtras of Candra. — **sūri**, m., N. of Sūri of the Jains. — **sūrya**, m. du. moon and sun, W.; — *jihmi-karaṇa-prabha*, m., 'whose splendour obscures moon and sun', N. of a Buddha, Lalit. xx, 34f.; — *pradīpa*, m., 'illuminating moon and sun', N. of a Buddha; *ṛyāḥsha*, mfn. having moon and sun as his eyes (Vishnu), Hariv. 14189. — **senā**, m., N. of a prince (son of Samudra-sena), MBh. i, f, vii; — *vāhana*, Virac. ii; N. of a hero of Kālikā, xxx. — **soma**, m., N. of a hero of Kālikā, ib. — **sthala-nagara**, n., N. of a town, Campak. — **svāmī**, m., N. of several men, Kathās. — **han**, m., 'moon-slayer', N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 2289 & 12939. — **hann**, m., N. of a Dānava, 12939. — **hantri**, m. (= *han*) N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2673; Hariv. — **hāsa**, m. (= *bhāsa*) 'moon-derider', a glittering scimitar, Śāh. vi, 44; Rāvaṇa's sword, R. vii, 16, 43; N. of a prince, JainiBhāṭ. lxx-lxxv; of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx; n. silver, L.; (ā), f. = *pushpā*, Bhpr.; *Cocculus cordifolius*, L.; N. of a Yoginī, Heat.; — *tīrtha*, n., N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. — **Candrāṇṣu**, m. = *drā-pāda*, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 40. — **Candrākara**, n., N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 5. — **Candrākṛitī**, mfn. moon-shaped, like the moon (in roundness &c.), W. — **Candrāgra**, m(f)ān. brilliant-peaked, RV. v, 41, 14; brilliant-surfaced (a liquid), vi, 49, 8. — **Candrāṅgada**, m., N. of a son of king Indra-sena, BrahmoṭtKh. xviii ff. (v.l. *citrāṅga*). — **Candrācārya**, m., N. of a Jain teacher. — **Candrāta-pa**, m. moon-light, Daś.; an open hall,awning, L. — **Candrātama**, m. = *drā-ja*, VarBrS.; VarYogay. — **Candrātreta**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 3. — **Candrāditya**, m., N. of a prince, Kathās. lxvii, 215. — **Candrādī-loka**, m. = *drā-lok*, Kapṣ. vi, 56. — **Candrānana**, m., 'moon-faced', Skanda, MBh. iii, 14632; N. of a Jina; of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **Candrāpīḍa**, m. = *drā-mukha*, Bālar. x, 28; N. of a son of Janamejaya, Hariv. 11065 f.; of a king of Kāśmīr (brother of Tārāpīḍa), Rājat. iv, 45; v, 277; of a prince of Kānyakubja, Kathās. lxi, 219; of a hero of Kālikā, Virac. xxx. — **Candrāpura**, n., N. of a town, L. — **Candrābhava-vaktra**, mfn. moon-faced, W. — **Candrābhāsa**,

m. an appearance in the sky like the moon, false moon, W. **Candrāmṛta-rasa**, m. 'essence of the moon's nectar,' a particular medicine. **Candrārāri**, m. 'moon-enemy,' Rāhu, Gal. **Candrārāka**, m. du. = *dra-sūrya*, W.; (f.), f., N. of an astron. work by Dina-kara; -*dīpa*, m. = *candra-sūrya-pradīpa*. **Candrārādha**, n. a half-moon, Hariv.; R.; Sutr.; -*kṛita-jekhara*, mfn. one who has adorned his forehead with a crescent mark, Vet. i, 25; -*cūḍāmaṇi*, m. = *candra-mukha*, Bhartṛ. iii, 65; Hit.; -*maulī*, m. id., Prab. i, 2; Cand. ii, 21. **Candrāloka**, m. N. of a work on rhetoric by Jaya-deva. **Candrāvatasaka**, m. N. of a man, HYog. iii, 82. **Candrāvati**, f. N. of a place of pilgrimage; of the wife of king Dharma-sena, Vet. xxv. **Candrāvartā**, f. a metre of 4 x 15 syllables. **Candrāvalī**, f., N. of a Yogini, Hcat. ii, 1, 725; of one of Kṛishṇa's female companions. **Candrāvaloka**, m., N. of a prince. **Candrāsma** [L.], āman [Dharmasārm. i, 8], m. the moon-stone (Candra-kānta). **Candrāsava**, m., N. of a son of Dhundhu-māra, Hariv. 706. **Candrāspadā**, f. oaks apples on Rhus, L. **Candrābhaya**, m. = *dra-sam-jā*, L. **Candrāśa-līṅga**, n. N. of a Līṅga, Skand. Pa. **Candrāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Rev. 14Kh. cxx. **Candrāśhī**, f. 'moon-loved,' a night lotus, L. **Candrōttara**, m., N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇ. xvii, 19. **Candrōdaya**, m. moon-rise, Sutr.; Kum. iii, 67; (= *dr̥tapa*) an open hall, L.; N. of a mercurial preparation; N. of a Pāṇḍava warrior, MBh. vii, 7012; (ā), f. a medicine for the eyes; -*makara-dhruva*, m. N. of a medicinal preparation; -*varṇana*, n. description of moon-rise, ŚārngP. **Candrōmilana**, n., N. of a work. **Candrōpārāga**, m. eclipse of the moon, MatsyaP. **Candrōpala**, m. the moon-stone (Candra-kānta), Prasannar. vii, 53; Sighā. 1.

Candrasaka, m. the moon, Mālav. v, 7 (ifc. f. *ikā*); a circle or ring shaped like the moon, Śiṣ. v, 40; a spot similar to the moon, R. v, 42, 3 & 5; Sutr. (ifc. f. *ikā*); Rāj. iii, 382 (?); the eye in a peacock's tail, Gīt. ii, 3; Rāj. i, 260; a finger-nail, L.; N. of a fish (v.l. *daka*, L.), Sutr. i, 46, 2, 62; N. of a poet, Kshem.; Rāj. ii, 16; of an owl, MBh. xii, 4944; n. black pepper, L.; (*ikā*), f. moonlight, Megh.; Ragh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; ifc. splendour, Vcar. v, 37; ifc. illumination, elucidation (of a work or subject, e.g. *alamkāra*, *kāntānta*, &c.); N. of a Comm. on Kāvya; 'moonshine', baldness, Gal.; the Chanda fish, L.; cardamoms, L.; = *candra-sūra*, Bhpr.; Gynandropsis pentaphylla, L.; Jasminum Zambac, L.; Trigonotis fenem græcum; a kind of white-blossoming Kanṭakāri, L.; the Utpalini metre; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of Dākṣha-yaṇi, MatsyaP. xiii; of a woman, Mālav. iv, 4; of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.; of the Candra-bhāgā river, L. -*vat*, m. 'having eyes in the tail,' a peacock, W. **Candrakṛita**, mfn. (g. *tārakādi*) furnished with brilliant moon-like spots, Kād. iii, 160 (ifc.).

Candrakin, m. = *ka-va*, Śiṣ. iii; Dhanamj. 55. **Candrasa**, m., N. of an ancient physician, Sutr. Iatrod. (not in ed.).

Candrā-mas. See s.v. *candrā*.

Candrālī, f., N. of a woman, Rāj. viii, 3421. **Candrāya**, Nom. *yati*, *yate*, to represent or resemble the moon, R. vii, 31, 28; Sāh. x, 266; (pf. Pass. p. *yita*, n. impers.) Prasannar. vii, 44.

Candrikā, f. of *draka*, q. v. -*tulya*, m. 'resembling moonlight,' the Chanda fish (*candraka*), Gal. -*drāva*, m. 'melting in moonlight,' the moon-stone (Candra-kānta), L. -*pāyina*, m. 'moonlight-drinker,' the Cakora bird, L. -*mūja* (*kām*), n. 'moonshine-lotus,' a lotus blossoming during night, L. -*śana* (*kāś*), m. = *kā-pāyina*, Gal.

Candrikāya, ā. to represent the moonlight.

Candrin, mfn. golden, VS. xxi, 31; possessing gold, xx, 37; m. = *dra-ja*, VarBṛ. ciii, 12 (v.l.) moonlight, L., Sch.

Candrila, m. a barber, L.; Śiva, L.; Chenopodium album, L.

चन्धन candhana. See *cāndhanāyana*.

चप cap, cl. i. *opatī*, to caress, soothe, console, Dhātup. xi, 5; cl. 10. *capayati*, 'to pound, knead,' or 'to cheat,' xxxii, 82.

चप capa, ? See *cāpa*.

चपट capaṭa, for *peṭa*, L., Sch.

चपल capala, mī(ā)n. (✓*kamp*; *gaṇas* *jaunpāddi*, *treny-ādi* & *vishpāddi*) moving to and fro, shaking, trembling, unsteady, wavering, MBh. &c.; wanton, fickle, inconstant, ib.; inconsiderate, thoughtless, ill-mannered, Mn. iv, 177; MBh. xiv, 1251; quick, swift, expeditious, Hariv. 4104; momentary, instantaneous, Subh.; m. a kind of mouse, Sutr. v, 6, 3; Aṣṭāṅg. vi, 38, 1; a fish, L.; the wind, Gal.; quicksilver, L.; black mustard, L.; a kind of perfume (*coraka*), L.; a kind of stone, L.; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9562; of a prince, MBh. i, 231; n. a kind of metal (mentioned with quicksilver); (*am*), ind. quickly, Daś. vii, 420 f.; (ā), f. lightning, Gīt. vii, 23; long pepper, L.; the tongue, L.; (g. *prīyādi*) a disloyal wife, whore, L.; spirituous liquor (esp. that made from hemp), L.; the goddess Lakṣmi or fortune (cf. MBh. xiii, 3861), L.; N. of two metres (cf. *maḥā*); (in music) the 5th note personified. -*gaṇa*, m. a troop of ill-mannered boys, Ratnā. i, 3. -*tā*, f. trembling, W.; fickleness, inconstancy, Sāh.; Hit.; rudeness, W.; *lāṭāya*, m. indigestion, flatulence, L. **Capalākṣha**, mī(ā)n. one whose eyes move to and fro, Vcar. ix, 128; (Caurap.) **Capalāṅga**, m. 'swift-bodied,' the gangetic Delphinus, L. **Capalā-jana**, m. 'a fickle or unsteady woman,' and 'the goddess of fortune,' Śiṣ. ix, 16. **Capalātmaka**, mfn. of a fickle nature, W.

Capalaka, mfn. fickle, inconsiderate, Hariv. 4546. **Capalaya**, Nom. *yati*, to cause any one to act inconsiderately, Kull. on Mn. iii, 191 & 250.

Capalāya, Nom. *yate* (g. *bhrīḍādi*), to move to and fro, jump to and fro (as apes), Hcar. ii, 470.

चपेट capeṭa, m. a slap with the open hand, Divyāv. xiii, 125; Kathās. lxvi, 139; Gīt. i, 43, Sch.; (ā), f. id., Pāṇ. i, 1, 1, Vārt. 13, Pat.; (ī), f. id., Bālar. ix, 20; the 6th day in the bright half of month Bhādrapada, Skandā.

Capetā, f. of *ta*. -*ghāta*, m. a slap with the open hand, L. -*pātana*, n. 'id.', in comp. *nāṭitī*, mfn. blown with the open hand, Kpr. vii, 4.

Capetika, f. = *ta*, L.

चपटक cappatṭaka, m., N. of a Rishi, g. *kurv-ādi* (Gaṇar.)

चप capya, n. a kind of sacrificial vessel, VS. xix, 88; ŚBr. xii, 7, 2, 13 & 9, 1, 3.

चपटक caphatṭaka (onomat.). Gaṇar. 173, Sch.), m., N. of a king, g. *kurv-ādi* (Gaṇar. & Hemac.); see *caphatṭaki*.

चम cam, cl. 1. *omati* (perf. *cacāma*; aor. *acamī*, Vop.; Pass. *acamī*, ib.), to sip, drink, Nir. x, 12; Bhartṛ.; Jaim. iii, 5, 22, Sch.; to eat, Bhartṛ. xiv, 53; Ved. cl. 5. *camnoti*, Dhātup. xxvii, 27; Caus. *cāmayati*, xix, 69; (cf. ā-, anv-ā-; *pari-ā-cānta*, *sam-ā-cāya*).

Camana, n. sipping, Jaim. iii, 5, 22, Sch.

चम cama, m. pl. = *camaka-sūkta*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 4, Vārt. 2, Pat. **Camī-kāra**, m. reciting the Camaka-sūkta, Kāth. xviii, 7. **Camī-✓kṛi**, to recite the Camaka-sūkta over anything, TS. v, 7, 3, 3.

Camaka-sūkta, n. 'the hymn containing *camie*,' N. of VS. xviii, 1-27, Say. on ŚBr. x, 1, 5, 3; cf. *nam*.

चमक camaka, m., N. of a man, Rāj. vii, 289. -*sūkta*, see *cama*.

चमत् camat, ind. 'an interjection of surprise,' only in comp. -*karapa*, n. astonishment, Sāh. iii, 46; producing wonder, causing surprise, W.; spectacle, festival, W.; high poetical composition, W. -*kāra*, m. astonishment, surprise, Kathās. xxii, 257; Prab. &c.; show, spectacle, W.; riot, festive turbulence, W.; high poetical composition, W.; Achyranthes aspera, L. -*candrikā*, f., N. of a grammar; -*cintāmaṇi*, m., N. of a work, Nirṇayas. i, 270 (= ii, 5, 24); -*magara*, n., N. of a town (= *vri-dha-n*), Gal.; -*nṛitya*, n. a kind of dance. -*kārita*, mfn. astonished, Kathās. xxv, 225. -*kārin*, mfn. astonishing, Bijag.; Sāh.; *ri-tā*, f. the producing of astonishment, iii, 252. -*✓kṛi*, to express astonishment, Naish. vi, 13; to produce astonishment, Prasannar. vii, 53. -*kṛita*, mfn. = *kārita*, Sighās. xiv, xix, 1; Śatr. ii, 476; become proud, Bālar. iii, 30. -*kṛiti*, f. astonishment, surprise.

चमर camara, m. a kind of ox called the Yak (Bos grunniens), MBh.; R. &c.; m. n. the bushy

tail of the Yak (employed as chowrie or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, &c.; one of the insignia of royalty; cf. *cām*), MBh. ii, xii; Bhartṛ.; Kathās. lix, 42; a particular high number, Buddh.; m., N. of a Daitya, L.; (f.), f. the Bos grunniens, MBh. &c.; a compound pedicle, L. -*puocha*, n. a Yak's tail, W.; m. 'having a bushy tail,' the Indian fox, L. -*vāla*, m. 'having hair as fine as that of a Camara tail,' N. of a prince, Kathās. liv, 144 ff. **Camarā-kṛiti**, m. 'resembling the Yak,' a kind of animal (= *spinara*), Gal.

Camaraka, m. a bee, Gal.

Camarika, m. 'growing in clusters resembling a chowrie,' Bauhinia variegata, Bhpr. v, 3, 102.

चमस camasā, m. (n., g. *ardharcādi*; i, f., L., Sch.; fr. ✓*kamp*) a vessel used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma, kind of flat dish or cup or ladle (generally of a square shape, made of wood and furnished with a handle), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; m. a cake (made of barley, rice, or lentils, ground to meal), sweetmeat, flour, L., Sch.; (g. *gargādi*) N. of a son of Rishabha, BhP. v, xi; = *camasādbheda*, MBh. iii, 5053; (f.), f. (*gaurārdi*, Gaṇar.; ifc. g. *cūṇḍādi*) a cake, Bhpr. **Camasaḍbhavya**, m. the priest who manages the drinking-vessels, AV. ix, 6, 51; TS. vi; Maitṛ. S. iii f. &c. **Camasādbheda**, m., *dana*, n., N. of a place of pilgrimage (spot of bursting forth of the river Sarasvatī), MBh. iii, ix.

Camasi, f. = *si*, a kind of cake, L.

Camasin, mfn. entitled to receive a Camasa (filled with Soma), Jaim. iii, 5, 29 f.; Nyāyam. iii, 5, 14; m., N. of a man, g. 1. *naḍādi*.

चमीकार camī-kāra, &c. See *cama*.

चमुपति camu-pati. See *omū-p*.

Camū, f. (Ved. cl. *omū*, RV. six times; once *omū*, x, 91, 15; nom. du. *omū*, iii, 55, 20; gen. loc. *omū*; nom. pl. *omū*, vii, 2, 8; loc. pl. *omū* -*shu*) a vessel or part (two or more in number) of the reservoir into which the Soma is poured, RV.; (*omū*), f. du. 'the two great receptacles of all living beings,' heaven and earth, Naigh. iii, 30 (cf. RV. iii, 55, 20); sg. a coffin (?), ŚBr. xiii, 8, 2, 14; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 22, 19; an army or division of an army (129 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot, MBh. i, 292), MBh.; R.; Megh.; BhP. -*cara*, m. a warrior, Prasannar. vii, 13. -*nātha*, m. leader of a division, general, VarBṛ. (ifc.) BhP. iv. -*nāyaka*, m. id., Vcar. x, 10. -*pa*, m. id., VarBṛ.; Kathās. ci. -*pati*, m. id., MBh. iii, vi; R. &c.; (*camu-p*), Up., Sch. -*pāla*, m. id., AV. Paris. -*shād*, mfn. lying on the Camū vessel, RV. i, 14, 4 & 54, 9; ix, 2, 43, 4. -*hara*, m. N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4360.

चमूर camūra, m. a kind of deer (cf. *sam*), Śiṣ. i, 8; Caurap. -*āṣṭi*, f. an antelope-eyed woman, Prasannar. i, 37 (Sāh. iv, 4). -*netrā*, f. id. Prasannar. v, 42.

चम्प camp (cf. ✓*kamp*, *capala*), cl. 10. *opayati*, v. l. for ✓*camp*, Dhātup. xxxii, 76.

Campana, n. a jump (?), Pañcad. i, 71.

चम्प campā, m. Bauhinia variegata, L.; N. of the founder of Campā (son of Pṛithulākṣha or of Harita), Hariv. 1699; BhP. ix, 8, 1; (ā), f. N. of a town in Aṅga (the modern Bhāgalpur or a place in its vicinity; residence of Karṇa, MBh. xii, 134 ff.; of Brahma-datta, Buddh.), MBh. &c. -*karambhā*, f. a kind of plantain, L. -*kunda*, m. a kind of fish, L. -*koṣa*, for *kōḷba*, W. **Campālu**, m. for *opākālu*, L. **Campaka**, m. Michelia Campaka (bearing a yellow fragrant flower), MBh.; R. &c.; a kind of perfume, VarBṛ. lxxvii, 7; a particular part of the bread-fruit, W.; N. of a man, Rāj. vii; of a relation of the Jaina Meru-tuṅga; of a country, Buddh.; n. the flower of the Campaka tree, MBh.; Sutr. &c.; the fruit of a variety of the plantain, L.; (ā), f. N. of a town, JaimBhār.; Hit. -*gandha*, m. 'Campaka-fragrance,' a kind of incense (v.l. *dhi* or *dhin*), VarBṛ. lxxvii, 6 (12). -*oatardasī*, f. 'the 14th day in the light half of Jyāishṭha,' N. of a festival. -*deśa*, m. the Campaka country. -*nātha*, m. N. of an author. -*pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathār. xiv. -*prabhu*, m. N. of Kalhapa's father. -*mālā*, f. a metre of 4 x 10 syllables; N. of a woman, Vāsant. -*latā*, f. N. of a woman, Vṛishabh. -*vatī*, f. N. of a wood in Magadha, Hit. i, 3, 4. (vv. ll. *kā-u* & *kāvatī*); of a town, 5, 4 (v.l.)

—**vyavahāri-kathā**, f. N. of a tale (about the merchant Campaka). **Campakāraṇya**, n. 'Campaka forest', N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. iii, 811; Romakas. **Campakālu**, m. the bread-fruit tree, L. **Campakā-vatī**, v. l. for 'ka-v'; (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 119). **Campakōlba**, m. = **kdū**, L.

Campā, f. of **pa**, q. v. — **dhīpa** (**ṣādh**), m. a prince of Campā; = **ṣṭā**, L. — **purī**, f. the town Campā, BhP. — **vatī**, f. id., Vāyup. ii, 37, 376; BrahmoṭkKh.xv; N. of Nidhi-pati's wife, Vet. — **sha-ahthī**, f. the 6th day in the bright half of Mārga-śrīṣa or Bhādrapada, Vratap. **Campēsa**, m. 'lord of Campā', Karna, L. **Campopalakshya**, mfn. 'marked by Campā', dwelling in Campā and its vicinity, L.

चम्पू campū, f. a kind of elaborate composition in which the same subject is continued through alternations in prose and verse (**gadya & padya**), Kāvyaḍ. i, 31; Sāh. vi, 336; Prātāpar. (cf. **gaṅgā-nala**); — **kathā-sūtra**, n. N. of a work. — **bhārata**, n. N. of a reproduction in prose and verse of the contents of MBh. (by Ananta-bhaṭṭa). — **rāmāyana**, n. N. of a reproduction in prose and verse of the contents of R. (by Lakshmanakavi).

चम्बु camb, cl. 1. **°bati**, to go, Dhātup. xi.

चमिष camriṣh, f. 'libations (contained) in sacrificial ladles' (Sāy., fr. **camasā**), RV. i, 56, 1.

Camriṣhā, mfn. 'contained in the **camū**' (Sāy.), i, 100, 12.

चय cay, cl. 1. **°yate**, to go, Dhātup. xiv, 5; [cf. **kiw**, **kiwē**; Lat. **cio**; Lith. **koja**, 'foot.']

चय 1. & 2. caya, &c. See **1. & 3. ci**.

चर car, cl. 1. **°carati**, rarely **°te** (Subj. **cd-rat**, 3 pl. **cd-ran**, RV.; perf. **cačāra** [AV. &c.], 2 sg. **cačārtha**, BhP. iv, 28, 52; pl. **cerur**, &c.; **°atur**, ŚBr. &c.; A. **cere**, BhP. iii, 1, 19; fut. **carishyati**, **°te**; aor. **acāri** [ŚBr. xiv &c.]; inf. **caritum** [ii; MBh. i, iii; R. iii; BhP. v]; Ved. **carādhyai** [RV. i, 61, 12], **caritave** [113, 5], **carāse** [92, 9 & v, 47, 4], **caritayā** [vii, 77, 1], **caritos** [AitAr. i, 11, 7]; ind. p. **caritvā**, ŚBr. xiv; BhP. x, 75, 19; **caritvā**, MBh. v, 3790; **caritvā**, xiii, 495; p. **cd-rat** to move one's self, go, walk, move, stir, roam about, wander (said of men, animals, water, ships, stars, &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; to spread, be diffused (as fire), VarBrS. xix, 7; to move or travel through, pervade, go along, follow, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to behave, conduct one's self, act, live, treat (with instr. or loc.), RV.; AV. &c.; to be engaged in, occupied or busy with (instr., e.g. **yajñēna** °, 'to be engaged in a sacrifice', ŚBr.), RV. x, 71, 5; AV. vi, 117, 1; AitBr. &c.; (with [ŚBr. iv; ChUp.; Kauś.; ŚāṅkhŚr.] or without [ŚBr. ii, xiv] **mithundm**) to have intercourse with, have to do with (instr.); (with a p. or adj. or ind. p. or adv.) to continue performing or being (e.g. **arcantāi cerur**, 'they continued worshipping', ŚBr. i; **svāmīnam avajñāya caret**, 'he may go on despising his master', Hit.), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; (in astron.) to be in any asterism or conjunction, VarBrS. to undertake, set about, undergo, observe, practise, do or act in general, effect, make (e.g. **vratāni** °, 'to observe vows', AV. &c.; **vi-ghnaṇi** °, 'to put a hindrance', MBh.; **bhaikṣhaṇi** °, 'to beg', Mn. ii; **vivādāni** °, 'to be engaged in a lawsuit', Mn. viii, 8; **mrigayāni** °, 'to hunt', MBh.; R.; **sambandhāni** °, 'to enter into connections', Mn. ii, 40; **mārgam cačāra bhānāi**, 'he made a way with arrows', R. iii, 34, 4; **tapasā indriyāni** °, to exercise one's organs with penance, MBh. xiv, 544), RV.; AV. &c.; to consume, eat (with acc.), graze, Yājñ. iii, 34, 4; Pañcat. ; BhP. v, x; Subh.; Hit.; to make or render (with double acc., e.g. **narēndram satya-stham carāma**, 'let us make the king keep his word', R. ii, 107, 19; **Caus. carayati**, to cause to move or walk about, AV. xii, 4, 28 (aor. **cd-carat**); ŚāṅkhBr. xxx, 8; Lāṭy.; to pasture, MBh. xiv; R.; BhP. iii, x; to send, direct, turn, move, MBh. &c.; to cause any one (acc.) to walk through (acc.), MBh. xii; R. v, 49, 14; to drive away from (abl.), MBh. xii, 12944; to cause any one (acc.) to practise or perform (with acc.), Mn. xi, 177 & 192; to cause (any animal, acc.) to eat, Bādar. ii, 2, 5, Sch.; to cause to copulate, Mn. viii, 362; to ascertain (as through a spy, instr.), MBh. iii, xv; R. i, vi; to doubt (cf. **vi-**), Dhātup. xxxiii, 71; Desid. **cicarishati**, to try to go, Śāṅkh-

Br. xxx, 8 (p. **cicarshat**); to wish to act or conduct one's self, ŚBr. xi; to try to have intercourse with (instr.), vi; Intens. **caravīti**, A. or rarely [MBh. iii, 12850] Pass. **cd-carīyate** (**°curiti** & **°cūti**, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 87 f.; ind. p. **°cūrya**, R. iv, 29, 22; p. once P. **°cūryat**, Hariv. 3602) to move quickly or repeatedly, walk about, roam about (in, loc.), AV. xx, 127, 4; MBh. &c.; to act wantonly or coquetishly, Bhaṭṭ. iv, 19 (cf. Pāṇ. iii, i, 24); [cf. **ṇēlopat**, **ḍupl-ṇolo-s**, **ḍva-toḷḷ** &c.]

Cara, mfn. (g. **pacādi**) moving, locomotive (as animals opposed to plants, or as the **Karāṇas** in astr.). VPāt.; SvetUp. iii, 18; Mn. vii, 15; MBh. &c.; (= **samcārin**) forming the retinue of any one, BhP. iv, 29, 23; movable, shaking, unsteady, W.; ifc. going, walking, wandering, being, living, practising (e.g. **adhast-anta-antariksha-ap-ādāya-udake**, &c.; cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 16); ifc. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 53 f.; vi, 3, 35; f. **ī**) having been formerly (e.g. **ādhyā- devadatta**, qq. vv.; **a-driṣhta- or na driṣhta**, 'not seen before', Kathāś. [once f. irr. **ā**, ix, 58]; Sarvad. iii, 16; vii, 19; **an-ālokita**, id., Balar. iv, 88); m. a spy, secret emissary or agent, Mn. vii, 122; Hariv. 10316; R. &c.; = **carāṭa**, L.; the small shell Cypraea moneta, L.; the wind, air, BhP. x, 14, 11; the planet Mars, L.; a game played with dice (similar to backgammon), L.; a cowrie, W.; 'passage', see **a- duṣ**; n. (in astron.) ascensional difference, Gol. vii; (**ā**), f. dat. **°rāyāi**, inf. **°car**, q. v.; (in music) N. of a Murchana; (**ī**), f. a young woman (cf. **carāṭi**), L.; = **diganibara-prasiddhā**, g. **gaurddi**; also ifc., see **anu- & saha-carī**. — **khaṇḍa**, n. (in astron.) the amount of the ascensional difference, Sūryas. iii, 43; Gol. vii, 1. — **griha**, n. a moving or varying sign of the zodiac, i. e. the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th, VarBrS. vci, 3 & 14; Laghuj. — **jā**, f. (scil. **jyā**) the sign of **-khaṇḍa**, Sūryas. ii, 61; iii, 33. — **jyā**, f. id., 34, Sch.; Gol. vii, 1, Sch. — **dala**, n. = **khaṇḍa**, VarBrS. ii, 2; Sūryas. iii, 10; — **jā**, f. = **carā-jā**, xiii, 15. — **dsava**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 1554. — **dravya**, n. pl. 'movables', goods and chattels, W. — **pushta**, m. 'spy-nourished', a mediator, W. — **bha**, n. = **griha**, Laghuj. — **hhavana**, n. id., ib. — **mūrti**, f. an idol which is carried about in procession, W. — **si-ḥṭi**, f. = **jā**, Gol. vii, 1. 1. **Carācāra**, mfn. movable and immovable, locomotive and stationary, moving and fixed (as animals and plants), Mn. i, iii; Bhag. xf.; R.; BhP.; n. the aggregate of all created things whether animate or inanimate, world, Mn.; Yājñ.; Bhag.; R.; BhP.; — **guru**, m. the lord of the world (Brahma), MBh. iii, 497; N. of Śiva, Kautuk.

Caraka, m. a wanderer, wandering religious student, ŚBr. xiv; Pāṇ. v, 1, 11; Lalit. i, 28; a spy, Naish. iv, 116; a kind of ascetic, VarBrS. xv, 1; a kind of medicinal plant, L.; N. of a Muni and physician (the Serpent-king Śeṣha, who was the recipient of the Ayur-veda; once on visiting the earth and finding it full of sickness he became moved with pity and determined to become incarnate as the son of a Muni for alleviating disease; he was called Caraka because he had visited the earth as a kind of spy or **cara**; he then composed a new book on medicine, based on older works of Agni-veśa and other pupils of Ātreya, Bhpr.); N. of a lexicographer; m. pl. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 107) N. of a branch of the black Yajur-veda (the practices and rites enjoined by which are different in some respects from those in ŚBr.), ŚBr. iv; Lāṭy. v, 4, 20; Sch. on VS. & ŚBr.; Vāyup. i, 61, 10; (f.), f. a kind of venomous fish, Suśr. v, 3, 8; N. of an evil spirit, VarBrS. liii, 83; AgP. xl, 18. — **grantha**, m. Caraka's book (on med.). — **tantra**, n. id.; — **vyākhyā**, f. N. of a Comm. on Car. by Harī-candra. — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of another Comm. on Car. by Kṛṣṇa. **Carākācārya**, m. a teacher of the Carakas, VS. xxx, 18. **Carākādih-varyu**, m. id. (generally pl.), ŚBr. iii f, viii; BhP. &c.

Carāṭa, m. (= **cara**) a wagtail, L.; (f.), f. (= **°raṇī**, **ciraṭi**, **ciraṇī**) a woman married or single who after maturity resides in her father's house, L., Sch. **Carāṇa**, m. n. (g. **ardharāddi**) a foot, Gobh.; Mn. ix, 277; Bādar.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. **ā**, Hariv. 3914; Mālav.); (ifc. pl.) 'the feet of, the venerable (N. N.), MBh. xii, 174, 24, Sch.; a pillar, support, Hariv. 4643; the root (of a tree), L.; a Pāda or line of a stanza, Śrūt.; a dactyl; a 4th part (pāda), VarBr.; Lll.; a section, subdivision, Bhpr.; Sarvad. (**caruṣ**, q. v.); a school or branch of the Veda, Nir. i, 17; Pāp.; MBh. xii, xiii; Pañcat. iv, 3; n. going round or about, motion, course, RV. iii,

5, 5; ix, 113, 9; x, 136, 6 & 139, 6; ŚBr. ii, x; Sāh.; acting, dealing, managing, (liturgical) performance, observance, AV. vii, 106, 1; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; VP. iii, 5, 13; behaviour, conduct of life, KātyŚr.; ChUp. v, 10; good or moral conduct, Kauś. 67; MBh. xiii, 3044; Lalit.; practising (generally ifc., cf. **ṭapaṣa** (**ṭapasa** °, Mn. vi, 75), **bhaikṣha**, **bhaikṣha**), Gobh. iii, 1, 12; Nal.; grazing, W.; consuming, eating, L.; a particular high number, Buddh. L.; (cf. **dvī**, **purāṣa**, **raha**). — **kamala**, n. 'foot-lotus', a beautiful foot, W. — **kisalaya**, n. id., W. — **gata**, mfn. fallen at one's feet, W. — **granthi**, m. 'foot-joint', the ankle, ApŚr. vii, 2, 6, Sch. — **tra**, 'foot-saver', a shoe, Kuṭṭanim. — **dāsa**, m. N. of the author of the Guru-śiṣya-saṃvāda and of the philos. poem Nācīketūpākhyāna. — **nyāsa**, m. footprint, Ratnāv. i, 11; foot-mark, Megh. 56. — **pa**, m. 'root-drinker', a tree, L. — **patana**, n. a foot-fall, Amar. — **patita**, mfn. = **ga**, W. — **padma**, m. n. = **kamala**, W. — **parvan**, n. = **granthi**, L. — **pāta**, m. = **patana**, Pañcat. iv, 9; tread, kick, Hariv. 13607; Pañcat. ii, 11. — **prishtha**, m. the back of the foot, Daś. viii, 192. — **prasāra**, m. stretching the legs, Mn. ii, 198, Kull. — **bhaṅga**, m. fracture of the foot, Pañcat. i, 11. — **yuga**, n. both feet, W.; two lines of a stanza, W. — **yodhin**, m. 'foot-fighter', a cock, R. (B) iv, 58, 31. — **lagna**, mfn. = **gata**, Dhūrtas. — **vat**, mfn. of good conduct, GopBr. i, 2, 5. — **vyūha**, m. N. of a treatise on the schools of the Veda. — **ānūrūpā**, f. = **patana**, R. iii, 14, 8. — **sevā**, f. 'service on one's feet', devotion, W. **Caranākṣha**, m. (= **akṣha-pāda**) Gautama, Sāmpkar. **Caranāṇṇi**, f. = **°na-patana**, Amar. (Kpr. iv, 11). **Caranāṇamita**, mfn. bent under the feet, trodden down, W. **Caranābharaṇa**, n. a foot-ornament, L. **Caranāṃrita**, n. 'foot-nectar', the water in which the feet of a Brāhman or spiritual guide have been washed, W. **Caranāyudha**, mfn. having the feet for weapons, MBh. ix, 2669; R. iii, 56, 35; m. a cock, Car. vi, 2 & 5; Sāh. iii, 11. **Caranāravinda**, n. = **°na-kamala**, W. **Caranārdha**, n. the half of the foot, W.; half of the fourth of a stanza, W. **Caranāskandana**, n. treading down with the feet, W. **Caranāpādaka**, n. = **°nāmrita**, W. **Caranāpaga**, mfn. in contact with the feet, at the feet, W. **Caranāpādhaṇa**, n. a foot-rest, MBh. i, 193, 10.

Caranasa, mfn. fr. **°na**, g. **trīṇādi**. **Carāpi** (only gen. pl. **°nīnam**) mfn. 'movable', active (Gmn.), RV. viii, 24, 23.

Carapila, mfn. fr. **°na**, g. **kāṣādi**. **Carapiyāmāna**, mfn. engaged in, carrying on (with acc.), RV. iii, 61, 3.

Carapī, f. = **°raṭi**, L., Sch.

1. **Caranya**, Nom. **°nyati**, to move, g. **kaṇṭh-ādi**; (cf. **ā**, **uc**).

2. **Caranya**, mfn. foot-like, g. **śākhādi**.

Caranyā, mfn. movable, RV. x, 95, 6; AV. xx, 48. **Carātha**, mfn. moving, living, RV. i, 58, 5; 68, 1; 70, 2 & 4 (**ca rātha**, MSS.); 72, 6; n. going, wandering, course, RV. (i, 66, 9 **carātha**); iii, 31, 15; viii, 33, 8; x, 92, 13; (**āya**), dat. inf. = **carāyāt**, RV. **Caranta**, m. N. of a man, Vāyup. ii, 30, 5.

2. **Carācarā**, mfn. (✓ **car** redupl., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Vartt. 6; vii, 4, 58, Pat.) moving, locomotive, running, RV. x, 85, 11; VS. xxii; ŚBr.; n. Cypraea moneta, L. **Carātha**, n. See **°rātha**.

Carī, m. an animal, L.; N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1.

Carita, mfn. gone, gone to, attained, W.; 'practised', in comp.; espied, ascertained (by a spy, **cara**), R. vi, 6, 16 & 7, 21; (**dm**), n. going, moving, course, AV. iii, 15, 4; ix, 1, 3; Gobh. iii; Suśr.; motion (of asterisms), Sūryas.; acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds, adventures, RV. i, 90, 2; MBh.; R.; VarBrS. &c. (ifc. f. **ā**, Gīt. ix, i); fixed institute, proper or peculiar observance, W.; (cf. **uttara-carāma**, **dūṣ**, **sac**, **saha**, **su**). — **gupa-tva**, n. attainment of peculiar property or use (**śātrhaka-tva**, Sch.), Kir. vii, 2. — **pūrvā**, mfn. performed formerly, Śāk. iv, 21. — **maya**, mfn. (f. **ī**) n. ifc. containing or relating to deeds or adventures of, Kathās. viii, 35. — **vra-ta**, mfn. one who has observed a vow, ĀśvGr. i, 8, 12; R. i, 3, i. **Caritārtha**, mfn. attaining one's object, successful in any undertaking, Śāk. vii, 11; Mālav. v, 11; Ragh.; Kum.; Pāṇ. Kāś. & Siddh.; **ī**, f. successfulness, Śāk. v, 8; **-tva**, n. id., Sāmkyak.; Bhāṣp.; (cf. **caritārthya**). **Caritārthaya**, Nom. **°yati**, to cause any one (acc.) to attain his aim, satisfy, Naish. ix, 40. **Caritārthita**, mfn. satisfied, Sarvad. Introd. 2. **Caritārthin**, mfn. desirous of success, W.

Caritavya, mfn. (= *carit*) to be practised or performed, Mn. xi, 54; MBh. i, 7259; Kathās. lxvii, 101; n. impers. with *upāṅgu vācā*, 'he is to continue speaking low', AitBr. i, 27, 4.

Caritra, n. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 184; rarely m., VS. vi, 12; MaitrS. i, 2, 16) a foot, leg, RV.; AV. x, 2, 14; Kauś. 44; n. going, VS. xiii, 19; acting, behaving, behaviour, habit, practice, acts, adventures, deeds, exploits, Mn. ii, 20; ix, 7; R. &c. (if. f. ā. Pañcat. iv, 7, 5); nature, disposition, W.; custom, law as based on custom, Nār. i, 10 f.; x, 24; (ā), f. the tamarind tree, L.; (cf. *cāṇḍ*). — **bandhaka**, m. n. a friendly pledge, Yājñ. ii, 61. — **vat**, mfn. one who has already performed (a sacrifice), ĀśvGr. iv, 8, 15.

Carishpū, mfn. (Nir. vii, 29; Pāṇ. iii, 2, 136) moving, locomotive, unsteady, wandering about, RV.; SāṅkhS.; SāṅkhGr. MBh. xii; BhP. ii; (with *bija*, the semen of [moving beings, i.e. of] animals) Mn. i, 56; n. N. of a son of Manu Sāvanya, Hariv. 465; of a son of Kirtimati by Dhenukā, Vāyup. i, 28, 16 (*varishṭa* ed.). — **dhūma** (= *śmū*), mfn. having moving smoke, RV. viii, 23, 1.

Caritra, n. = *ritra*, behaviour, conduct, L.

Carāca, mfn. (✓ *car* redupl.) = *carāṇa-tila* (Sāy.), RV. x, 106, 7; (f), f. a kind of song, Vikr. iv; Ratnāv. i, 3; musical symphony, Kathās. liv; the recitation of scholars, W.; festive cries or merriment, festive sport, W.; flattery, W.; a metre of 4 × 18 syllables; (for *barbari*) curled or woolly hair, L.

Carozikā, f. a kind of gesture, Vikr. iv.

Caracika, ifc. = *car*, musical symphony, Kathās. ciii, 200; m. a pot-herb, L.; (for *barbari*) decoration or curling of the hair, L.; a form of Siva, L.

Cartavya, mfn. to be practised, MBh. xiii.

Carya, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 100) to be practised or performed, Mn. iii, 1; m. (= *cara*) the small shell Cypraea moneta, L.; n. ifc. driving (in a carriage), MBh. viii, 4215; (ā), f. going about, wandering, walking or roaming about, visiting, driving (in a carriage, *ratha*), MBh. ix, xiii; R. i, 19, 19; MBh. x; BhP. ix, 16, 1; (often ifc.) proceeding, behaviour, conduct, ŚBr. xi, 5, 7, 1; Lāṭy. viii; ĀśvGr. xii, 4; Mn. vi, 32 &c.; due observance of all rites and customs, Sarvad. vi ff.; a religious mendicant's life, L.; practising, performing, occupation with, engaging in (instr. [Gant.] or generally in comp.), ŚBr. xiv; ĀśvGr. iii, 7; Mn. i, 111; MBh. &c.; deportment, usage, W.; (in music) a kind of composition; N. of Durgā, Gal.; (cf. *brahma*-, *bhikṣa*-, *bhaikṣya*-.).

Caryā, f. of *carya*, q. v. — **nātha**, m. N. of a sage, Sarvad. **Caryāvatāra**, m. N. of a Buddh. work.

चरम caramā, m(nom. pl. *ome* or *omas*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 33) (f)ān. (in comp., Pāṇ. ii, 1, 58) last, ultimate, final, RV. vii, 59, 3; viii, 20, 14; TS. i, v; BhP. &c. (*mā kriyā*, 'the [final i.e.] funeral ceremony', MBh. iv, 834); the outermost (first or last, opposed to the middle one), RV. viii, 61, 15; later, KapS. i, 72; (*mam kim*, 'what more?' Prasannar. v, 3); 'western', in comp.; lowest, least, L.; a particular high number, Buddh. L.; (*am*), ind. last, MBh. i, iii; at last, at the end, Rājāt. v, 7; after any one (gen.), Mn. ii, 194; Kir. — **kāla**, m. the last moments, hour of death, W. — **kṣhmā-bhṛit**, m. the western ('earth-supporter' or) mountain, L. — **giri**, m. id., Bhojapr. 319. — **tās**, ind. at the outermost end, AV. xix, 15, 3; MaitrS. iii, 10, 1. — **bhāvika**, mfn. being in the last earthly state, Buddh. — **vayao**, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 20, Pat.) being in the last stage of life, old, Mālatim. vi, 2; a-c, n. youth, Uttarar. v, 12. — **valyākarāṇa**, m. (the last, i.e.) an ignorant grammarian, W. — **śairāhika**, mf(n) n. having the points turned towards the west, MBh. xiii, 462. **Carāmācala**, m. = *ma-giri*, Prasannar. vii, 33; Hit. **Carāmājā**, f. the last or smallest she-goat, AV. v, 18, 11. **Carāmātri**, m. = *ma-giri*, L. **Carāmāvatāra**, f. the last state, W. **Carāmya**, Nom. *myati*, to be the last, g. *kanḍu-ādi*.

चरय caravya. See *carū*.

चराचर carācara & carāc. See ✓ *car*.

Carātha, carī, carita, ritra, &c., see ib.

चरु carū, m. (g. *bhīmādi*) a kind of vessel (in which a particular oblation is prepared), saucapan, pot, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Mn.; Yājñ. i; a cloud (cf. RV. i, 7, 6), Naigh. i, 10; an oblation (of rice, barley and pulse) boiled with butter and milk for presentation to the gods or manes, VS. xxix, 6; TS. i; ŚBr.; AitBr. i, 1 & 7;

KātyŚr. &c. (pl., Yājñ. i, 298). — **celin**, mfn. (for *cār*?) having portions of offerings on the clothes (Siva), MBh. xii, 10419. — **vrapa**, m. a kind of cake, L. — **ārāpapa**, n. sprinkling an oblation of milk and ghee, W. — **sthāli**, f. the vessel in which the Caru oblation is prepared (made either of clay or udumbara-wood, Karmapr.), Gobh. i; iv, 2, 28; Kauś. — **homa**, m. offering the Caru oblation, W. **Caravya**, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 2, Vārt. 3, Pat.) destined for the Caru oblation, ĀpŚr. viii, 2, 4, Sch.

चकरीत cakarita, n. a term for any Intens. formed without the syllable *ya* (like *cakariti*, ✓ 1. *kṛi*), Dhātup. xxiv, 72; Pāṇ. ii, 4, 74, Siddh.

चक्रेति carkriti, f. (✓ 2. *kṛi*) praising, mention, glory, RV. v, 74, 9; vi, 48, 21.

Carakṛitya, mfn. to be mentioned with praise, renowned, i, 64, 14 & 119, 21; iv, viii, x; AV. vi, 98, 1.

चर्ग cargh, cl. 1. *oḡhati*, to go, W.

चर्च carc, cl. 1. *oḡati*, to abuse, censure, menace, Dhātup. xvii, 67; to injure, xxviii, 17; cl. 10. *oḡyati*, to repeat a word (in reciting the Veda, esp. while adding *iti*), RPrāt. xv, 10 & 12; to talk over, discuss, Hcar. vii; (also *ā*, Vop.) to study, Dhātup. xxxiii, 38.

Caroa, m. 'repeating over in thought,' considering, deliberation, L., Sch.; (ā), f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 105; g. *ukthādi*) repetition of a word (in reciting the Veda, esp. while adding *iti*), VPrāt.; APrāt.; Hcar.; = *ra* (with gen. or ifc.), Naish. v, 38; Sighāḥ; Hit.; talking about (in comp.), Rājāt. v, 303; discussion, vii, 1476; viii, 3342; Bhojapr. 333; alternate recitation of a poem by two persons, W.; inquiry, W.; unguent laid on, Kāvyād. ii, 104; Gīt. ix, 10; Durgā, L.

Caroaka, m. repetition of a word (in reciting the Veda), Hcat. i, 7, 1064 (pl.); Caray.; (*ikā*), f. = *carcā*, L.; N. of Durgā, BrahmaP. ii, 18, 15; Hcat. i, 7, 153; Tantr.; (cf. *gharma*-, *vi*-.). — **mālā**, f. a rosary, Kuṭjanim. 66.

Caroana, n. = *roaka*; laying on (unguent), L. **Caroā**, f. of *roa*, q. v. — **pada**, n. pl. the words repeated (in reciting the Veda while *iti* is added), RANukr.; Pat. introd. on Vārt. 11 & 14. — **pāra**, m. = *caraka*, g. *vedādhyāyādi*.

Caroāya, Nom. *yate*, to be repeated (in reciting the Veda while *iti* is added), RANukr.

Caroi, m. N. of a man, Pravav. vii, 10; cf. *haimac*.

Caroikā, f. of *roaka*, q. v.

Caroikya, n. = *caro*, L.

Caroita, mfn. repeated (in reciting the Veda while *iti* is added), RANukr.; ifc. smeared with, covered with, MBh. ii, 2371; Hariv. 15694, &c.; rubbed off, R. vii; 'thought over,' determined on, BhP. x, 44, 1; investigated, W.; n. unguent laid on, Śringār.

चर्चर carcara, *rikā*, &c. See ✓ *car*.

चर्चस carcās, m. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera, L.

चर्चा carcā, *rocāya*, *rci*, &c. See ✓ *carc*.

चरित्य cartavya. See ✓ *car*.

चर्य cartya, mfn. ✓ *crit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 110.

चर्यट carpaṭa, mfn. lying flat to the head (ears), VarBrS. lxviii, 58 (v. l. *apīṭa*); VarBr. xxv, 12, Sch.; m. the open palm of the hand, L.; = *ṛi*, L.; (ā), f. the 6th day in the light half of Bhādrapada, L.; (ī), f. a thin biscuit of flour (cf. *parp*), L.

Carpaṭin, m. N. of the author of the Rasacandrōdaya, Haṭhapr. i, 6; Tōḍar.

चर्च carb, cl. 1. *oḡati*, to go, Dhātup. xi, 31.

चर्भट carbhaṭa, m. = *cirbh*, L.; (ī), f. = *rcarī*, cries of joy, L.

चर्म carma, in comp. (and twice ifc. see *riṣabha- & sa-*) for *cārman*; n. a shield, L., Sch. — **karāṇa**, n. working in skins or leather, W. — **karta**, m. a piece of skin or leather, TBr. i, 2, 6, 7. — **kaśā** (or *-kaśā*), f. N. of a plant (Mimosa abstersgens, Bhpr.; a kind of perfume, ib.), Car. i, 1, 76, Sch. (= *saptalā*). — **kāra**, m. a worker in leather, shoemaker (offspring of a Caṇḍāla woman by a fisherman, Parāś.; or of a Vaiḍeha female by a Nishāda, Mn. x, 36; or of a Nishāda woman, MBh. xiii, 2588), VarBrS. lxxviii, 35; Rājāt. iv; (ī), f. a shoemaker's wife, Kulārj. vii; Mimosa abstersgens, L.; *rāluka*, m. a kind of bulbous plant, Bhpr. — **kā-**

raka, m. a shoemaker, W. — **kārin**, m. id., W.; (*ini*), f. a woman on the second day of her courses. — **kārya**, n. working in leather or skins, Mn. x, 49. — **kāṣṭha-maya**, mfn. made of leather and wood, Hcat. — **kāṣṭhikā**, f. 'made of leather and wood,' a whip, Mfich. i, 22, Sch. — **kila**, m. n. 'skin-excrecence,' a wart, Suśr. i f.; excrecences considered as a kind of hemorrhoids, ii, 2, 11 & 13. — **kūpa**, m. a leathern bottle, L. — **kṛit**, m. = *kā-raka*, Rājāt. iv, 55. — **khaṇḍa**, n. = *karta*, Bhartṛ. — **khaṇḍika**, n. pl. N. of a people, Vayñl. i, 45, 115. — **gonī**, f. = *kūpa*, Suśr. iv, 4, 15. — **griva**, m. N. of one of Siva's attendants, L., Sch. — **ghaṭikā**, f. 'sticking to the skin,' a leach, Npr. — **caṭaka**, m. a bat, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. id., L. — **caṭikā**, f. id., L. — **oa-ṭi**, f. id., L.; a cricket, Gal. — **oitra**, n. white leprosy, L. — **ośla**, a garment with the hide turned outwards, Buddh. L. — **ja**, mfn. made of leather, BhP. x, 64, 4; n. 'skin-born,' the hairs of the body, L.; blood, L. — **taramga**, m. a fold of skin, L. — **tila**, mfn. having the skin covered with pimples resembling the seeds of sesamum, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 8, Vārt. 1, Pat. — **daṇḍa**, n. 'leather-stick,' a whip, L. — **daṇa**, n. a slight form of leprosy, Car. vi, 7, 11 & 22; Sn̄s. — **dūṣhikā**, f. a kind of leprosy with red spots, L. — **druma**, m. 'parchment-tree,' N. of a tree (the bark of which is used for writing upon), L. — **nāṣikā**, f. 'leather-thong,' a whip, W. — **paṭ-ṭa**, m. a flat thong, MBh. xiii, 3456; N. of a place, MārKp. lviii, 25. — **paṭṭikā**, f. a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice, leather backgammon board, W. — **patrā**, f. = *caṭaka*, L. — **pādūkā**, f. a leather shoe. — **puṭa**, m. a leathern bag or pair of bellows, Hcar. — **putaka**, m. a leathern pipe, Car. i, 1, Sch. — **pūram**, ind. so as to cover the hide, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 31. — **prabhedikā**, f. a shoemaker's awl, L. — **prasevaka**, m. = *puṭa*, L., Sch. — **prasevikā**, f. id., HVYog. iii, 131. — **bandha**, m. a leather band or strap, Hit. iv, 12, 18. — **bandhana**, n. pepper, Npr. — **bhastrikā**, f. a leathern bag, Daś. vii, 213. — **maṇḍala**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 355. — **māya**, mf(n) n. made of skin, leathern, Mn. ii, 157; MBh. ii, xii; VarBrS.; ifc. encased in the skin of, MBh. vi, 1787. — **munḍā**, f. a form of Durgā, L. (cf. *caṇḍa*, *cāmunḍā*). — **mnā**, m. (for *mā*, ✓ *mā*) a tanner, RV. viii, 5, 38; VS. xxx, 15. — **yaṣṭi**, f. = *daṇḍa*, W. — **raṇiga**, m. pl. N. of a people in the north-west of Madhya-deśa, VarBrS. xiv, 23; (ā), f. the plant *Avartaki*, L. — **ratna**, n. a leathern lucky-bag, Daś. vii, 253 & 262; *bhastrikā*, f. id., 199. — **vaṇṣā**, m. a kind of flute.

— **vat**, mfn. covered with hides, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12, Kās.; ind. like a skin, SvetUp. vi, 20; (cf. *loha-c*); m. N. of a warrior, MBh. vi, 3997. — **vasana**, m. (= *krīṭti-vāsa*) Siva, L. — **vāḍya**, n. 'skin-instrument,' a drum, tabour, &c., W. — **vṛkṣa**, m. = *druma*, Hariv. 12681. — **vrapa**, m. 'skin-disease,' herpes, L. — **ālipin**, m. = *kāraka*, VarBrS. lxxvii, 8. — **samudbhava**, n. (= *ja*) blood, Gal. — **sambhāvā**, f. cardamoms, L. — **sāra**, m. 'skin-essence,' lymph, serum, L. — **sāhvā**, f. = *kaśā*, Car. vii, 11, 1. — **hantri**, f. 'skin-destroying,' Trigonella frœnum græcum or a similar plant, Bhpr. **Carmākhyā**, n. a form of leprosy, Car. vi, 7, 19. **Carmācōḥḍita**, mfn. covered with skin, W. **Carmānuraṇjana**, n. 'skin-colouring,' white cinnabar, Npr. **Carmānta**, m. = *ma-khaṇḍa*, Sn̄s. i, 7, 10; v, 5, 2. **Carmāmbhas**, n. = *ma-sāra*, L. **Carmāvakar-tana**, n. 'act of cutting leather,' = *ma-karaṇa*, W. **Carmāvakarṭin**, m. 'leather-cutter,' = *ma-kṛi*, Mn. iv, 218. **Carmāvakarṭṭi**, m. id., MBh. xii, 1321. **Carmāvanaddha**, mfn. covered with skin, Mn. vi, 76 (= MBh. xii, 12463); bound with leather, W. **Carmāvṛita**, mfn. covered with skin, ŚārngP. xix, 10 (Hit.); ifc. covered with the hide of, L. **Carmāśi-mat**, mfn. having shield and sword, W.

Carmanā, f. a kind of fly, L. (v. l. *rvanā*). **Carmanya**, n. leather-work, AitBr. v, 32; Lāṭy. **Carmanvat**, mfn. furnished with skin, TS. vii, 5, 12, 2; (ī), f. *Musa sapientum*, L.; (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 12) N. of a river (flowing through Bundelkhand into the Ganges, the modern Chambal), MBh. (On the origin of the N., vii, 2360; xii, 1016; xiii, 3351); BhP. v, 19. **Cārman**, n. hide, skin, RV.; AV. iv f, x ff.; TS. &c.; bark, W.; parchment, W.; a shield, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Kathās.; = *rmākhyā*, Car. vi, 7, 11; [cf. *gala-dus*; *pélmu*; Lat. *corium*; Hib. *croicionn*.] **Carmaru**, n. = *ma-kṛi*, L. **Carmāra**, m. id., L.; = *raka*, Bhpr. v, 7, 101. **Carmāraka**, m. = *rmānuraṇjana*, L.

Carmika, mfn. armed with a shield, shield-bearer, *ganas vrihy-ādi & purohitādi*.

Carmin, mfn. (g. *vrihy-ādi*) id., MBh.; Hariv. 1863; covered with a hide, Caran.; made of leather, W.; m. = *orma-druma*, L.; (= *orma-vati*) Musa sapientum, L.; N. of an attendant of Śiva, L.; of a man, Pāp. iv, 1, 158, Vārt. 2, Pat. **Carmi-vriksha**, m. = *ma-v*, Suśr. iv, 11, 7.

चर्मरी *carmarī*, f. N. of a plant, v. 2, 5.

चर्य *carya*, *caryā*. See *✓car*.

चर्व *carv* (cf. *✓cūrṇ*), cl. 10. *carvayati* (inf. *vitum*; Pass. *vyate*, cl. 1. *°vati*, Dhātup. xv, 70) to grind with the teeth, masticate, chew, Mjicch. ii, 12; Pañcat. v, 11, 8; Devīm.; Bhpr.; Sch. on KātyŚr. & PārGf.; to taste, Sāh. iii, 16.

Carvaṇa, n. 'chewing,' see *carvita*; tasting, Sāh. iii, 26; 'to be chewed,' solid food, BhP. iii, 13, 35; (ā), f. tasting, Sāh. iii, 26; a molar tooth, Gal.; v. l. for *°rmaṇā*, L.

Carvaṇiya, mfn. proper to be chewed, W.

Carvita, mfn. chewed, ŚārngP. lxiii, 9. — **carvaṇa**, n. 'chewing the chewed,' tedious reiteration, BhP. vii, 5, 30; Pāp. iii, 1, 15, Siddh. — **pātra**, n. a spitting-pot, W. — **pātraka**, n. id., Rāsal.

Carvya, mfn. chewable, BrahmapV.

चर्वन् *carvan*, m. = *capeṣa*, L.

चर्षण *carṣaṇa*. See *ratha*.

Carṣaṇī, mfn. (*✓kriṣh*) 'cultivating,' active, agile, swift, RV.; (AV. vii, 110, 2); MBh. i, 726; seeing (fr. *✓cakṣh*), Naigh. iii, 11; Nir. v, 24; f. pl. 'cultivators (opposed to nomads),' men, people, race, RV. (*pāṇca* = *°kriṣh*) *śrīṣṭhāy* [q. v.], v. 86, 2; vii, 15, 2; ix, 101, 9; AV. xiii, 1, 38; BhP. x, 29, 2; N. of Aryanian's children by Mātrikā (progenitors of the human race), BhP. vi, 6, 40; (cf. *prāḍ*, *ratha*, *ut-vit*). — **prāḍ**, mfn. satisfying men, RV.

Carṣaṇī, in comp. for *°al*; f. a disloyal wife, Rājat. vii, 102; N. of Varuṇa's wife (mother of Bhṛigu), BhP. vi, 18, 4. — **dhṛit**, mfn. supporting or protecting men, RV. — **dhṛitī**, f. support or protection of men, viii, 90, 5 (loc. *°tā*, = instr. of *dhṛit*, scil. *vājreṇa*, Gmn., but SV. has the nom. *°tāh*); SV. (see *-śdh*). — **śdh**, mfn. ruling over or overpowering men, RV. (ix, 24, 4 dat. *-śdhe*, SV. *-dhṛitīh*).

चल (cf. *✓cal* & also *✓caṭ*), cl. 1. *°lati* (metrically also *°te*; perf. *cacāla*, pl. *celur*; fut. *calishyati*; aor. *acālī*), to be moved, stir, tremble, shake, quiver, be agitated, palpitate, MBh. &c.; to move on or forward, proceed, go away, start off, depart, MBh. (*āsanebhyo* 'calan', 'they rose from their seat', v. 3114) &c.; to set (said of the day), Kathās. lxii, 406; to be moved from one's usual course, be disturbed, become confused or disordered, go astray, MBh. &c.; to turn away from, swerve, deviate from (abl., e.g. *dharmāt*, to swerve from virtue, Mn. vii, 15; MBh. ii, 2629), fall off (with abl.), MBh. &c.; to sport about, frolic, play (Dhātup. xxviii, 64), Kuval. 320: Caus. *calayati* (Pāp. i, 3, 87), to cause to move, move, shake, jog, push, agitate, disturb, Ragh. viii, 52; Ritus.; BhP.; Bhaṭṭ.; to cause to deviate, turn off from (abl.), Mjicch. ix, 21: Caus. *cālay* (Pass. *cālyate*) to cause to move, shake, jog, push, agitate, MBh. &c.; to drive, drive away, remove or expel from (abl.), MBh. i, 5743; xiii, 3336; Hariv. 2697; to disturb, make confused or disordered, MBh. xii; Vedāntas.; BhP. i, 1, 42; to cause to deviate from (abl.), MBh. iii, 1504; R. iii; to cherish, foster, Dhātup. xxii, 68 (v. l. for *✓bal*): Intens. *calicalyate* (cf. *calicala*) or *cāc* (cf. *ā-vicāla* f. l.), Vop. xx, 8 f.; [cf. *κῆλα*, *κῆλλω*, *κῆλλω*, *κῆλλω*; Lat. *celer*, *pro-cello*, *ex*.]

Calā, mf(ā)n. (g. *pacādi*) moving, trembling, shaking, loose, MBh. &c.; unsteady, fluctuating, perishable, ib.; disturbed, confused, ib.; m. 'agitation, shaking,' see *bhūmi*; wind, L.; wind (in med.), Aśtāṅg. i, 11, 1; quicksilver, L.; a sprout, shoot, Gal.; n. water, Gal.; (ā), f. lightning, L.; incense, L.; the goddess of fortune, Kathās. ix, 119; a metre of 4 x 18 syllables; (cf. *a-niś*, *puṇḥ-calī*, *cāla*). — **karṇa**, m. (in astron.) the changeable hypothesis ('the true distance of a planet from the earth', W.), Śūryas. ii, 41 & 51. — **kupāla**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (MatsyaP.). — **ketu**, m. (in astron.) N. of a moving Ketu, VarBṛS. xi, 33. — **ghṇī**, f. Trigonella corniculata, L. — **oṣṇī**, m. 'moving its beak,' the Greek partridge, L. — **citta**, mf(ā)n.

fickle-minded, MBh. xiii; R. iii, v; (ifc.) Bhartṛ. iii, 78; m. N. of a man, Tantr.; n. fickleness of mind, Mn. ix, 15; — *tā*, f. id., Hit. i, 4, 43; frivolity, R. vi, 111, 19. — *tā*, f. shaking, tremulous motion, Suśr. i, 32, 1. — *tva*, n. id., Hariv. 2893; Megh. 94. — *danta*, m. a loose tooth, W. — *dala*, m. 'tremulous-leaved,' Ficus religiosa, L. — *druma*, m. Tribulus lanuginosus, L. — *niketa*, mfn. having a perishable abode, Ap. i, 22, 4. — *pattra*, m. = *-dala*, L. — *puccha*, m. Coracia indica, Npr. — *prākṛiti*, mfn. of unsteady or wanton nature, Pañcat. ii, 47. — *samdhī*, m. loose articulation of the bones, diarthrosis, Suśr. — *svabhāva*, mf(ā)n. = *-prākṛiti*, MBh. xiii, 2225. 1. **Calāla**, mfn. movable and immovable, locomotive and stationary, W. **Calā-taṇka**, m. 'fluctuating disease,' rheumatism, L. **Calātman**, mfn. fickle-minded, R. iv, 55, 7. **Calēndriya**, mfn. having unsteady organs, W. **Calēshu**, for *calācal*, Pāp. vi, 2, 108, Sch. **Calōrmi**, mfn. having agitated waves, R. i, 14, 18; Megh. 25. **Calat**, pr. p. *✓cal*, q. v. — *padam*, ind. so as to move, W. — *pūrnimā*, f. the fish Candraka, L. **Calad**, in comp. for *°at*. — *aṅga*, *gaṅga*, m. 'of a palpitating body,' the fish Ophioccephalus aurantiacus, L. — *gu*, mfn. one under whom the earth trembles, BhP. i, 9, 37.

Calana, mf(ā)n. moving, movable, tremulous, shaking, Pāp. iii, 2, 148; Kapś. i, 129, Sch.; moving on feet, Gaut. viii, 2; wanton (a woman), xxii, 26; m. a foot, L.; an antelope, L.; n. shaking motion, shaking, trembling, Pāp. i, 3, 87; iii, 2, 148; R. v, 36, 21; Pañcat. &c.; 'motion,' action, function, Vedāntas.; Tarkas.; walking about, wandering, roaming, MBh. xii, 3708; turning off from (abl.), iii, 1319; (a-, neg.) Kathās. ic, 8 & Sāh. iii, 53; the being disturbed, Sarvad. iii, 174; (f), f. = *naka*, HPariś. viii, 267; the rope for tying an elephant, L. **Calanaka**, m. n. a short petticoat (worn by dancing girls, &c.), ŚBr. v, 2, 1, 8, Say.; KātyŚr. xiv, 5, 3, Sch.; (ikā), f. silken fringes, Buddh. L.

Calaniya, mfn. to be moved or shaken, W. 2. **Calāla**, mfn. (*✓cal* redup. Pāp. vi, 1, 12, Vārt. 6; vii, 4, 58, Pat.) ever-moving (the wheel of Samsāra), Divyāv. xiii, 267; xix; moving to and fro, movable, tremulous, unfixed, loose, RV. i, 164, 48; R. v, 42, 11; Nit.; unsteady, changeable, MBh. v, 2758; xii, 4169; m. a crow, L.; N. of a man, Tantr. **Calācalēshu**, mfn. one whose arrow wavers or flies unsteadily, Pāp. vi, 2, 108, Kāś.

Calita, mfn. shaking, tremulous, unfixed, MBh. &c.; one who has moved on, MBh.; Śūryas. iii, 11; gone, departed (e.g. *sa calitah*, 'he started off,' Pañcat.; Git. iii, 3; Hit.); walked, Vet. iii, 1 (v. l.); being on the march (an army), L.; moved from one's usual course, disturbed, disordered (the mind, senses, fortune, &c.), Hariv. 5669; R. &c.; caused to deviate, turned off from (abl.), Yājñ. i, 360; Bhag. vi, 37; n. unsteady motion (of eyes), Bhartṛ. i, 4. — **sthāna**, mfn. changing its place, R(B) iv, 1, 14.

Calitavya, n. impers. to be gone away, R. iii.

Calī = *✓kṛī*, to cause to move, Naish. i, 114.

चलस् *calas*, n. wood-sorrel, L.

चलित *cali*, m. a cover, W.; a surtout, W.

चलित *calita*, &c. See *✓cal*.

चलु *calu*, m. a mouthful of water, L.

Caluka, m. (= *cu*) id., Pañcat. i; a small pot, gallipot, L.; N. of a man, W.

चवन *cavana*, n. Piper Chaba, L.

Cavi, f. id., L.

Cavika, n. id. (ā), f. id., Suśr. vi, 39, 225; 42, 93.

Cavi, f. id., Kathās. vi, 151.

Cavya, n. id., Suśr. i, iv, vi; (ā), f. id., 41, 39; the cotton plant, L.; = *vaca*, L. — **jā**, f. Scindapsus officinalis, L. — **phala**, m. id., L.

चष *cash*, cl. 1. *°shatī*, to hurt, Vop. (Dhātup. xvii, 43); P. & Ā. to eat, Dhātup. xxi, 24.

Cashaka, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a cup, wine-glass, Ragh. vii, 46; Hcar. viii; Śis. x &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās. xxi, 10); spirituous liquor ('honey', W.), L.; m. a second, Sch. on VarBṛ. vii, 1 & 12 & xxiv.

चपाल *cashāla*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post, RV. i, 162, 6; TS. vi; Kāth. xxvi, 4 (*cashāla*); ŚBr. &c.; m. a hive, L.; n. the snout of a hog, MaitrS. i, 6, 3. — **mukha**, m. N. of an Ekāha, Śākhṣr. xiv, 73. — **yūpa**, m. a sacrificial post furnished with a

wooden ring at the top, BhP. iv, 19, 19. — **vat** (*°shāla*), mfn. furnished with a wooden ring at the top, RV. iii, 8, 10.

चष्ट *cashṭa*, mfn. (*✓cakṣh*) spoken, W.

चह *cah*, cl. 1. 10. *°hati*, *°hayati* (aor. *aca-hit*, Vop. viii, 80), to cheat, Dhātup. xvii, xxxv.

चाकचक *cākucakya*, n. = *ujjvala-tā*, Vedāntaparibh.

Cākacikya, n. illusion, Nyāyak.

Cākacicā, f. N. of a plant, L.

चाक्र *cākrā*, mfn. (fr. *cakrā*) carried on (a battle) with the discus, Hariv. 5648; belonging to a wheel, W.; circular, W.; m. N. of a man, ŚBr. xii.

Cākragartaka, mfn. fr. *cakra-gartā*, Pāp. iv, 2, 126, Kāś.

Cākrapāleya, fr. *cakra-pāla*, g. *sakhy-ādi*.

Cākra-varmaṇa, m. (patr. fr. *cakra-varman*, vi, 4, 170, Kāś.) N. of a grammarian, 1, 130; Up. Sch.

Cākra-vāka, mfn. proper for the Cakra(-vāka) bird, MānGr. i, 14.

Cākra-vākeya, fr. *cakra-vāka*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (*°vāleya* [fr. *cakra-vāla*], Kāś.)

Cākra-vāleya, see *°vākeya*.

Cākṛiṇya, m. (fr. *cakrā*, g. *asvādi*; Pravar. v, 1) patr. of Ushasta, ŚBr. xiv, 6; ChUp. i, 10, 1.

Cākṛika, mfn. circular, W.; belonging to a wheel or discus, W.; relating to a company or circle, W.; m. a coachman, driver, MBh. xii, 2646; a potter, VarBṛS. x, 9; 'an oil-maker' and 'a companion,' Rājat. vi, 272; a companion, v. 267; a proclaimer, Yājñ. i, 105; Hariv. 9047; a bard, W. — *tā*, f. companionship, Rājat. iv, 688.

Cākṛiṇa, m. patr. fr. *cakrīn*, Pāp. vi, 4, 166, Sch.

Cākṛeya, fr. *cakrā*, g. *sakhy-ādi* (not in Kāś.)

चाक्षुष *cākṣuṣhā*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *cākṣus*) consisting in sight, depending on or produced from sight, proper or belonging or relating to the sight, VS. xiii, 56; ŚBr. xiv; KāthUp.; Mālav. i, 4; (a-, neg.) Sarvad. x, 112; (with *vidyā*, a magical science) conferring the power of seeing anything, MBh. i, 6478; perceptible by the eye, KaushUp.; Suśr.; Pāp. iv, 2, 92, Kāś.; (a-, neg.) Kapś. i, 61; relating to Manu Cākṣuṣha, Hariv. 279; BhP. iv, 30, 49; m. patr., AV. xvi, 7, 7; N. of Agni (author of several Sāmans); of an author, Ragh. v, 50, Mall.; of the 6th Manu (with 5 others descending from Manu Svāyambhuva, Mn. i, 62; son of Viśvakarman by Ākṛiti, BhP. vi, 6, 15; son of Cākṣus, viii, 5, 17), MBh. xiii, 1315; Hariv.; BhP.; N. of a son of Ripu by Brihātī (father of a Manu), Hariv. 69; of a son of Kākṣeyu (or Anu, VP. iv, 18, 1) and brother of Sakhā-nara, Hariv. 1669; of a son of Khanitra, BhP. ix, 2, 24; m. pl. a class of deities in the 14th Manv.antara, viii, 13, 35; n. = *°jñāna*, W. — *jñāna*, n. knowledge which depends on vision, W. — *tva*, n. perceptibility of sight, Tarkas. 105.

चाक्ष *cākṣmā*, mfn. (*✓kṣham*) forbearing, gracious (Brahmanaspati), RV. ii, 24, 9.

चाखायितु *cākhāyitri*, mfn. (Intens. *✓khan*), Pāp. vi, 4, 22, Vārt. 11.

चाङ्ग *cāṅga*, m. = *°gerī*, L., Sch.; n. (fr. *caṅga*) whiteness or beauty of the teeth, W.

Cāṅgerī, f. wood-sorrel, Hariv. 4652; Suśr. vi.

चाचपुट *cāca-puṭa*, = *caccat-p*.

चाचरि *cācari*, m. (Intens. *✓car*) 'moving quickly,' N. of a wrestler, Rājat. vii, 1514.

चाचलि *cācali*, mfn. (Intens. *✓cal*) moving much or repeatedly, Vop. xxvi, 154; (cf. *ā-vi*).

Cāncalya, n. (fr. *calāla*) unsteadiness, transi-toriness, Rājat. vii, 162.

चाञ्चव *cāñcava*, n. (fr. *cañcu*) celebrity for (in comp.), Daś. i, 223 (v. l.).

चाट *cāṭa*, m. a cheat, rogue, Yājñ. i, 335 (Pañcat.); Mjicch. (Prākṛit); VarYogav.; Hcat.; BhavP. — *bhaṭa*, m. for *cāra-bh* (?), Inscr. (? 940 A. D.).

Cāṭaka-deśa, m. N. of a country, Kālakāc.

Cāṭakāyana, m. patr. fr. *caṭaka*, g. 1. *naḍḍi*.

Cāṭakaira, m. (fr. *caṭakā*, Pāp. iv, 1, 128) a young sparrow, Hcar. viii.

चाटलिका *cāṭalikā*, f. N. of a locality, Rā-jat. viii, 766.

चाट्टियम cāṭi-grāma, m. N. of a place.

चाट्टु cāṭu, m. n. sg. & pl. (cf. cāṭu) pleasing or graceful words or discourse, flattery, Hariv. 1144; Pañcat. i; Kād.; Hcar. &c.; = *picinda*, L.; mfn. pleasing (?), Rājat. i, 213; speaking distinctly, L. — *khāra*, mfn. speaking agreeably or kindly, flatterer, flatterer, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 23; Megh. 32; Rājat. v, 351; Sāh. iii, 82. — *khāra*, m. id., L. — *paṭu*, m. a jester (*bhāṇḍa*), L. — *īola*, mfn. (= *catul*-f) elegantly tremulous, L. — *vacana*, n. a pleasing word, flattery, Git. xi, 2. — *vaṭu*, m. = *paṭu*, L. — *āta*, n. a hundred entreaties, Bhartṛ. ii, 26. **Čāṭṭi**, f. = *tu-vacana*, Śuk.

Čāṭṭuka, m. pl. pleasing words, BhP. xi, 5. — *āta*, n. = *tu-f*, Sarasv. (Kpr. iv, 13, Sch.); Sāh. iii, 88.

चाणक cāṇaka, m. pl. of *oṅka*, g. *kaṇvādi*.

Čāṇakina, mfn. fit for (being sown) with the chick-pea (*canaka*), L., Sch.

Čāṇakya, mfn. made of chick-peas, Bhpr. v, 11, 37; composed by Čāṇakya, Čāṇ. m. (g. *gārgḍi*) patr. fr. Čāṇaka (son of Čaṇin, HPariṣ. viii, 200), N. of a minister of Candragupta (said to have destroyed the Nanda dynasty; reputed author of *-loka* [q. v.], 'the Machiavelli of India'), Pañcat.; Mudr.; Kathās. v, 109 ff. — *mūlaka*, n. a kind of radish (*kauṭilya*), L. — *śloka*, m. pl. Čāṇakya's Ślokas on morals and principles of government, W.

चाणारूप cāṇārūpya, mfn. fr. *caṇ*°, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 2 f., Pat.

चाणूर cāṇūra, m. N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 121; v, 4410; Hariv. 6726; of a wrestler in Kaṇva's service (slain by Kṛishṇa; identified with the Daitya Varāha), Hariv. (*cānūra*, 2361 & 10407); Vop. xxiii, 24. — *mardana*, m. 'Čāṇūra-conqueror', Kṛishṇa, Gal. — *mūdana*, m. id., L., Sch.

चाण्ड cāṇḍa, m. patr. fr. *cāṇḍa*, g. *śivādi*; n. violence &c., g. *prīthvādi*.

चाण्डाल cāṇḍāl, m. = *caṇḍ*° (Ved., Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Vārt. 1), VS. xxx, 21; ŚBr. xiv; Kauṣ. &c.; Mn. &c.; the worst among (in comp., Mn. ix, 87; MBh. xii f; gen., Čāṇ.); (f), f. a Čāṇḍāla woman, Mn. viii, 373; BhP. vi, 3, 12; (said of a woman on the first day of her courses) Vet. i, 10; the plant Liṅgiṇī, L.; (with *bhāṣā*) the language of the Čāṇḍāla, Sāh. vi, 163. — *veśa*, mfn. clothed like a Čāṇḍāla, Prab. iii, 13. **Čāṇḍālaka**, n. anything made by a Čāṇḍāla, g. *kuḷādi*; m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 1, 2; (*ikā*), f. = *caṇḍ*° (the Čāṇḍāla lute; a kind of plant; Durgā), L.

Čāṇḍālaka, patr. fr. *caṇḍāla*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 97, Pat.

Čāṇḍālī, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 1.

Čāṇḍālīkṣrama, m. the hermitage of Čāṇḍālī, MBh. xiii, 1738 (*cāṇḍālī*, B).

Čāṇḍālīnī, f. N. of a goddess, Trantras.

चातक cātaka, m. the bird Cucculus melanolucous (said to subsist on rain-drops), Śak. vii, 7; Ragh. xvii, 15; Megh. &c.; (f), f. the female of the Čātaka bird, Kathās. cxiii. **Čātakanandana**, m. 'Čātaka's delight', the rainy season, L. **Čātakaśhaka**, n. the 8 verses on the Čātaka bird.

Čātaki, m. N. of a man, MatsyaP. cxvii, 23.

चातन cātana, mfn. (✓*cat*, Caus.) ifc. 'driving away', see *abhiṣṭāsi*, *amiva*, *arāya*, *durnāma*, *piśāca*, *bhrātṛiya*, *yātu*, *sadānvā*, & *sapatna-cātana*; m. N. of the Rishi of the Čātana verses, AV. Anukr.; n. certain verses of the AV. (for exorcising demons), Kauṣ. 8; 25; 80; 136.

चातुर catura, mfn. (fr. *catūr*) drawn by 4 (a carriage), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 92, Kāś.

Čaturakṣha, (fr. *caṭ*°) a cast of dice with 4 dots, Hariv. 6746.

Čaturarthika, mfn. used in the 4 (*artha*) or senses (taught, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 67-70), iv, 2, 81 ff., Kāś.

Čaturāramika, mfn. being in one of the 4 periods (*āyama*) of life, MBh. xiv, 972.

Čaturāramin, (ed. Calc.) for *caṭ*°, q. v.

Čaturāramya, n. (g. *caturvārṇādi*) the 4 periods of a Brāhman's life, MBh. iii, 11244; xii f.

Čaturika, m. (fr. 1. *ra*) a charioteer, L.

Čaturjāta, n. an aggregate of 4 substances, Bhpr.

Čaturjāta, n. id., Suśr. v; Bhpr. v; (cf. *kaṭu*).

Čaturthā, mfn. (fr. *caṭ*°) treated of in the 4th (Adhyāya), Mn. ii, 56, Kull.

Čaturthaka, mfn. appearing every 4th day, quar-

tan (fever), Suśr.; Kathās.; AgP. **Čaturthakāri-rasa**, m. a medicine for keeping off quartan ague.

Čaturthāhnikā, mfn. (fr. *caturthāhan*) belonging to the 4th day, ŚāṅkhŚr. xv, 7, 1 & 8, 1.

Čaturthika, mfn. (fr. *caturthā*) id., Lāty. vii, 7, 29; TāṇḍyaBr. Sch.; m. a quartan ague, W.

Čaturdāśa, mfn. (g. *saṃdhiśvādi*) appearing on the *caturdāśī* (14th day), Pāṇ. iv, 2, 92, Kāś.

Čaturdāśika, mfn. reading sacred texts on the *caturdāśī*, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 71, Kāś.

Čaturdāśva, mfn. sacred to 4 deities (*deva*), Hariv. 6509.

Čaturdhākṛāṇika, mfn. (fr. *caturdhā-kṛāṇa*) connected with a division into 4 parts, ĀpŚr. ii.

Čaturbhīja, n. (fr. *caṭ*°) an aggregate of 4 kinds of aromatic seed, Npr.

Čaturbhadrā, n. (fr. *caṭ*°) a collection of 4 medicinal plants, L.

Čaturbhadraka, n. id., Bhpr. vii, 8, 146 & 206.

Čaturbhujā, a son of Čatur-bhujā, Śivak. 541.

Čaturbhantika, mfn. consisting of 4 elements (*catuṣ-bhūta*), KapS. iii, 18; Nyāyas. iii, 1, Sch.

Čaturmahārājaka, (pl.) = *caṭ*°, Buddh.

Čaturmahārājika, m. (= *caṭ*°) Viṣṇu, MBh. xii, 12864; m. pl. = *ṣakāyika*, Buddh.

Čaturmāsa, mfn. produced in 4 months, W.

Čaturmāsaka, mfn. one who performs the Čaturmāsya sacrifices, Pāṇ. v, 1, 94, Vārt. 5.

Čaturmāsika, mfn. occurring every 4 months (the fourth kind of *pratikramaṇa*), Jain. Sch.

Čaturmāsina, mfn. = *saka*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 94, Vārt. 5.

Čaturmāsī, f. (of *śyā*; scil. *paurnamāsī*) full-moon day at the Čaturmāsya sacrifices, Vārt. 5 & 7.

Čaturmāsya, n. beginning of a season of 4 months, MBh. xii, 1007; pl. N. of the 3 sacrifices performed at the beginning of the 3 seasons of 4 months (viz. *vaivādevam*, *varuṇa-praghāṣā*, *sākam-cdhā*), TS. i, 6, 10; TBr. ii; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; mfn. belonging to such sacrifices, ŚBr. xiii, 2, 5; KātyŚr. xxii; MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 3.

— *kārikā*, f. N. of a work. — *tvā*, n. the state of a C° sacrifice, Kāth. xxxvi, 2. — *devatā*, f. the deity of a C° sacrifice, ŚBr. xiii. — *yājñin*, mfn. = *saka*, ii, x.

Čaturvārṇya, n. (g. *caturvārṇādi*) the four castes, Mn. x; xii, 1 & 97; MBh.; R. i, 1, 92 & 27, 16.

Čaturvīṇaka, fr. *caturvīṇā*, q. v.

Čaturvīṇika, mfn. belonging to the 24th day, ŚāṅkhŚr. xii, 27, 4.

Čaturvidya, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 124, Siddh.) = *caṭ*°, MBh. iii, 8227; Rājat. v, 158; n. the 4 Vedas; four-fold knowledge (viz. of *dharma*, *artha*, *kāma*, *moksha*), Nilak., MBh. xii, 1574 & 1837; Hariv. 9769.

Čaturvidhya, n. (g. *caturvīdhā*) the being fourfold, Hariv. ii, 114, 16; Sarvad. ii, x; xiii, 78.

Čaturvedya, n. (fr. *catuṣ-vedā*) a number of men versed in the 4 Vedas, Vas. iii, 20.

Čaturvaidya, mfn. (fr. *catuṣ-vidyā*, g. *anuśat*°) fr. *-veda*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 124, Siddh.) versed in the 4 Vedas, MBh. v, 4741; m. = *ruvedya*, Baudh.; knowledge of the 4 Vedas, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

Čaturhotrika, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 72, Kāś.) relating to the Čatur-hotṛi service, MānGr. i, 23; MaitrS. i, 9, enlophon.

Čaturhotra, mfn. performed by the 4 chief priests (Hotṛi, Adhvaryu, Udgātṛi, and Brahman), ĀtrAnukr.; BhP. i, 4, 19; TĀr. iii, Śāy. Introd.; n. a sacrifice performed by 4 priests, MBh. xii, xiv; Hariv. 3772; 10404 (v. l. *caṭ*°); BhP. v, 7, 5; vii, 3, 30 (v. l. *catuṣ-hotra*); the duties of the 4 chief priests, MBh. xii; BhP. ii f.; the 4 chief priests (collectively), MBh. v, xiv; R. i; BhP. iv, 24, 37.

Čaturhotriyā, mfn. attended by 4 chief priests (Agni), TĀr. i, 22, 11.

Čaturhotriya-brāhmaṇa, n. N. of a particular chapter (called Brāhmaṇa), TĀr. iii, 8, 1, Śāy.

Čaturoarṇika, mfn. versed in a branch (*carāṇa*) of each of the 4 Vedas, Hcar. &c.; (f), f. the 4 Vedas, ib.

Čatuhśabda, n. 4 moods of expression (*śabda*), Pat. on Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69, Vārt. 2 & iii, 1, 43.

Čatuhśotika, mfn. divided into 4 parts (*koṣi*), Buddh. L.

Čatuhśṭaya, mfn. (fr. *caṭ*°) versed in the Sūtras consisting of 4 sections, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 65, Kāś.

Čatuhśapatha, mfn. being on a cross-way (*caṭ*°), ĀpŚr. viii, 18, 1.

Čatuhśprāśā, mfn. (fr. *catuṣ-prāśā*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Vārt. 4) enough for 4 persons to eat, ŚBr. ii, xi; m. (scil. *odana*) id., KātyŚr.; Lāty.; n. id., TS. vi.

Čatuhśprāharika, mfn. presented (as gifts) on 4 occasions, Sighā. 1, 59.

Čatuhśashṭika, mfn. relating to the 64 (*catuṣ-shashṭi*) Kālās, Vātsyāy. i, 3, 14.

Čatuhśāgarika, mfn. (f) n. relating to the 4 oceans (*sāgara*), R. iv, 16, 43.

Čatuhśvarya, n. the use of 4 (*svara*) accents, (viz. *traiśvarya* and *eka-śruti*), Bhāṣhik. ii, 36; Nyāyam. ix, 2, 15, Sch.; ĀpGr. iv, 17, Sch.

चातुर catura, mfn. (fr. 2. *caṭ*°) clever, shrewd, L.; speaking kindly, flattering, L.; visible, L.; governing, L.; m. a small round pillow, L. (cf. *galla-catur*); (f), f. (= *rya*, Siddh. napuṣ. 4; Vop. iv, 12) dexterity, cleverness, Prasannar. ii, 8; iii, 11; Vcar. vi, 12; amiableness, Sāh. x, 84.

Čaturaka, mfn. flattering, L.; visible, L.; governing, L.; m. a small round pillow, L.

Čaturya, n. (= *ri*, Siddh. napuṣ. 4; Vop. iv) dexterity, Sarvad. xiii, 134; Subh.; amiableness, MBh. i, 3905; R. i, 6, 3; Bhartṛ. i, 3; Sāh. iii, 88.

Čaturāpī, m. N. of Vop., Vop.

चातारा cātārātra, m. patr. fr. *catta-r*°, N. of Jamad-agni, Nidān. viii, 4.

Čātra, m. a spindle, PārGr. i, 15, 4; Gobh. ii, 7; the peg (used with the *araṇi*), KātyŚr. iv, Sch.

चातारि cātārīṇa, n. 'consisting of 40 (*catvārīṇā*) Adhyāyas', the ĀitBr., Pāṇ. v, 1, 62.

Čatvārīṇatka, mfn. bought for 40, 22, Kāś.

चातवाल cātvala, m. n. (= *catv*°) a hole in the ground for constructing the Uttara-vedi, TS. vi f.; TBr. i; ŚBr. iii; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Lāty.; Kusa grass (*darbha*), Up. i, 115, Sch. — *vat*, mfn. (a sacrifice) for which this hole is excavated, ĀśvŚr. i, 1, 6.

चाताराट cātārāṭa, N. of a place, Pāṇ. vi, 2.

चानूर cānūra, for *cāṇūra*, q. v.

चान्दन cādana, mf(i)n. consisting of sandal-wood (*cand*°), Bhartṛ. ii, 98; Prasannar. vi, 32.

Čādanagandhika, mfn. (fr. *cādana-gandha*) smelling of sandal, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 65 (not all MSS.)

चान्द्र cāndra, mf(i)n. (fr. *candṛ*) lunar, Jyot.; VarBṛS.; Sūryas.; Kathās. &c.; composed by Čandra, Praugh.; m. a lunar month (cf. *gaunā*, *mukhya*), L.; the light half of a month, W.; the moon-stone, L.; a pupil of the grammarian Čandra, Siddh. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 26 & vii, 2, 10; Praugh.; Vop., Sch.; n. (scil. *vratā*) the penance Čāndrāyana (q. v.), Prāyaśc. (scil. *ahar*) Monday, Viṣṇu. lxxviii, 2; (f), f. moonlight, L.; a kind of Solanum, L.; Seratula anthelmintica, L.; N. of a process, Rājat. vii, 1503. — *māsa*, m. a lunar month. — *vatsara*, m. the lunar year. **Čāndrākhya**, n. fresh ginger, L.

Čāndraka, mfn. lunar, Kālam.; n. dried ginger, L.

Čāndragupta, mfn. belonging to Čandra-gupta, HPariṣ. viii, 322.

Čāndrapura, m. pl. the inhabitants of Čandra-pura, VarBṛS. xiv, 5.

Čāndrabhāgā, f. = *candṛ*°, g. *śonādi*.

Čāndrabhāgi, m. (fr. *candra-bhāga*) a patr. of Agni-veśa, Car. i, 13, 98.

Čāndrabhāgi, f. = *vana-rāji*, Gaṇar. 52, Sch.

Čāndrabhāgeya, m. metron. fr. *candra-bhāga*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 113, Kāś.

Čāndrabhāgyā, f. = *gā*, ib.

Čāndrama, mfn. for *masā*, lunar, Nidānas. v.

Čāndramasā, mf(i)n. (fr. *candra-mas*) lunar, relating to the moon, AV. xix, 9, 10; ŚBr. xi, 1, 5, 3; ĀśvŚr. &c.; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 1 (3rd, MatsyaP.); n. the constellation Mṛiga-śiras, L.; (f), f. N. of Bṛihaspati's wife, MBh. iii, 14130.

Čāndramasāyana, m. = *candra-ya*, L.

Čāndramasāyāni, m. id., g. *tikādi*.

Čāndravratika, mfn. acting in the manner (*vratā*) of the moon, Mn. ix, 309.

Čāndrāyana, m. an observer of the moon's course (*candṛ*°), TāṇḍyaBr. xvii, 13, 17, Sch.; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 2 & ii, 4, 1; n. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 72; scil. *vratā*) a fast regulated by the moon, the food being diminished every day by one mouthful for the dark fortnight, and increased in like manner during the light fortnight (cf. *pīpīlikā-madhya*, *yava-madhya* or *dhya*), Ma. vi, 20; xi, 41 & 106-117; Yājñ. iii, 324 ff.; Pañcat. i, 11, 27; iii, 3, 2. — *bhaktā*, mfn. inhabited by Čāndrāyanas, g. *aishukāryādi*. — *vidhāna*, n. the Čāndrāyana fast, W. — *vratā*, n. id., Hit. i, 4, 8.

Čāndrāyāṇika, mfn. performing the Čāndrāyana fast, Pāṇ. v, 1, 72.

Cāndri, m. = *candra-ja*, VarYog. iv, 19.

चान्दनायन cāndanāyana, m. patr. of Ananda-ja, VB. i, 16; (cf. *aupacandhani*).

चाप cāpa, m. n. (fr. *capa*, g. *tālādi*) a bow, Mn. vii, 192; MBh. &c.; (in geom.) an arc, Sūrya. ii, f, vi, xi; Sagittarius, VarBṛ. s; a rainbow (cf. *indra-śakra*), BhP. i, 11, 28; a kind of astron. instrument, Gol. xi, 2 & 5; a particular constellation (= *dhanu*), VarBṛ. xii, 18; m. N. of a family. — **gupa**, m. a bow-string, R. iii, 33, 16 &c. — **dāśi**, f. N. of a river, Hariv. 9515. — **dhara**, mfn. bow-armed, R. ii, 86, 22; m. Sagittarius, VarBṛ., Sch. — **paṭa**, m. Buchanania latifolia, L. — **yashti**, f. a bow, Kathās. lxxxv, 7. — **latā**, f. id., cviii, 134. — **lekhi**, f. N. of a woman, lii, 248. — **vaṭa**, m. = *paṭa*, L.; (cf. *upa-v*). — **veda**, m. = *dhanur-v*, L. **Cāpāśārya**, m. an instructor in archery, Bālar. ii, 37. **Cāpādhropā**, m. stringing and bending a bow, Prasannar. i, 45. **Cāpāropāṇa**, n. id., 33. **Cāpōtkāpa**, m. N. of a family, Ratnak. **Cāpaya**, Nom. *yati*, (in geom.) to reduce to a bow-form, Āryabh. iv, 25, Sch. **Cāpin**, mfn. bow-armed, MBh. xii, 10406; m. Sagittarius, Horās.

चापड cāpaḍa, N. of a village, Kshitī. iv.

चापल cāpala, n. (fr. *cap*, g. *yuvādi*) mobility, swiftness, Ragh. iii, 41; BhP. vii, 12, 20; agitation, unsteadiness, fickleness, inconsiderateness, insolence, Gaut. ix, 50; Pāṇ. viii, 1, 12, Vārtt. 5; MBh. &c. **Cāpālāśārya**, m. unsteadiness, W.

Cāpālāyana, m. patr. fr. *capala*, g. *aiyādi*. **Cāpālyā**, n. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*) mobility, Cāp.; agitation, unsteadiness, fickleness, flurry, Yājñ. i, 112; iii, 279; R. iii, v; Pañcat. i, 1, 2; Sāh. iii, 170.

चापाल cāpāla, N. of a Caitya, Divyāv.

चापटक्य cāpattakya, m. patr. fr. *capattaka*, g. *kurvādi* (Gaṇar. 209).

Cāphaṭṭaki, m. patr. fr. *caphattaka*, g. *taulyādi*.

Cāphaṭṭakya, m. id., g. *kurvādi* (Gaṇar.).

चायुका cāyuka, f. a small pillow, W.

चामर cāmara, mfn. coming from the Yak (*cam*), BhP. viii, 10, 13; belonging to a chowrie, L.; m. = *cam* (q. v.), a chowrie, Bhoj.; n. id. (a kind of plume on the heads of horses &c., Śāk.; Vikr.; Kād.), MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kum. vii, 42); a metre of 4 x 15 syllables; = *daṇḍa* (a stick), L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ā, f), f. a chowrie, L., Sch. — **grāha**, m. a chowrie-bearer, g. *revatyādi*. — **grāhika**, m. patr. fr. *ha*, ib. — **grāhīni**, f. a female chowrie-bearer, Kād.; Bhartṛ. iii, 67; Hcat. — **dhārī**, f. id., Śāk. ii, 2, 12, Sch. — **dhārīni**, f. id., Bālar. iv, 3. — **puṣhpa**, m. 'chowrie-blossomed,' Mangiferia indica, L.; the betel-nut tree, L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L.; = *śhpa*, L. — **puṣhpaka**, m. Saccharum spontaneum, L. — **vyaṇa**, n. a chowrie, MBh. i, vi; Hariv. 1290; R. iii, 9, 7. — **sāhaya**, m. = *pushpaka*, Suṣr. iv, 17, 36.

Cāmārika, m. = *ra-grāha*, Buddh. L.

Cāmārikā, f. a cluster, Hcar. v, 416 (v. l.).

Cāmārin, m. 'plume-adorned,' a horse, L.

चामसायन cāmasāyana, m. patr. fr. *cama-sin*, g. *ī. naḍādi*.

Cāmasāya, m. patr. fr. *camasā*, g. *gargādi*.

चामीकर cāmikara, n. gold, MBh.; R.; Kum.; Vikr.; VarBṛ. s; BhP.; m. the thorn-apple, W. — **prakhya**, mfn. gold-like, Nal. xxi, 11. — **maya**, mf(ā)n. = *riya*, Hcat. i, 5, 1235 & 7, 520. **Cāmikarāśala**, m. 'gold-mountain,' Meru, Kād. **Cāmikarādri**, m. id., Kalyāṇam. 23.

Cāmikārya, mfn. golden, Kum. xii, 22 & 28.

चामुण्ड cāmuṇḍa, m. N. of an author, L., Sch.; (ā), f. a form of Duṣṭā (cf. *carma-muṇḍā*), Mālatīm.; Kathās.; Rājat.; MārkaP. lxxxvii, 25 (fr. *caṇḍa* & *muṇḍa*); one of the 7 mothers, L., Sch.; one of the 8 Nāyikās of Durgā, BrahmvP. ii, 61, 80; (f), f. N. of a town, Hcar. vi.

Cāmuṇḍā, f. of *ga*, q. v. — **tantra**, n. N. of a work, Ānand. 31, Sch. — **mantra**, m. pl. prayers addressed to Cāmuṇḍā, Tantras. ii.

चाम्पिला cāmpilā, f. a river, L.

चाम्पेय cāmpēya, m. (fr. *campā*) Michelia Campaka, ŚārngP.; Mesua ferrea, L.; = *yaka*, L.;

a prince of Campā, Rājat. viii, 540; N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh. xiii, 257; m. n. gold, L.

Cāmpēyaka, n. a filament (esp. of a lotus), L.

चाम्य cāmya, n. (✓ *cam*; cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 126) food, W.

चाय cāy (cf. ✓ 2. & 3. ci), cl. 1. *cāyati* (impf. *acāyāt*, TS. &c.; aor. *acāyī* or *acāsi*, Vop. viii, 128; 1. sg. *acāyisham*, AV. vii, 89, 1; ind. p. *cāyitrā*), to observe, perceive, notice (cf. Nir. xi, 5), MaitrS. i, 9, 3; f. Kath.; TāndyaBr. v, xv; to fear, be afraid of (acc.), AV. vii; ix, 1, 1; TS. ii, vi: A. (pr. p. 1. *cāyamāna*) to behave respectfully, RV. vii, 18, 8; x, 94, 14; Intens. *cekiyate*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 21; [cf. *cāru*, *tiw*, *tiwā*].

Cāyaka, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 78, Kās.

Cāyaniya, mfn. 'perceptible,' Nir. xii, 6 & 16.

2. **Cāyamānā**, m. patr. of Abhyārtin, RV. vi, 27, 5 & 8; (for 1. *cāy* see s. v. ✓ *cāy*).

Cāyitrī, mfn. one who observes, Nir. v, 25.

Cāyū, mfn. showing respect, RV. iii, 24, 4.

चार cāra, m. (✓ *car*) = *cara*, a spy, Mn. vii, ix; MBh. i, 5604; R.; Mṛicch.; Kathās.; going, motion, progression, course (of asterisms, VarBṛ. s; BhP. v, 22, 12), ChUp. vii, 1, 5; R. &c.; wandering about, travelling, W.; 'proceeding,' see *kāma*; practising, MBh. v, 1410; a bond, fetter, L.; a prison, L.; Buchanania latifolia, Bhpr.; n. a factitious poison, L. (v. l. for *vāra*); (f), f. a particular step (in dancing) — a trap, snare, HPārś. i, 353. — **oaksha**, mfn. = *dris*, Mn. ix, 256; R. iii, 37, 9; n. a spy employed like an eye, Yājñ. ii, 2. — **caṇa**, mfn. graceful in gait, W. — **cuṇu**, mfn. id., W. — **jayā**, for *cara*. — **tūla**, n. (= *cāmara*) a chowrie, Gal. — **dris**, mfn. 'spy-eyed,' employing spies like eyes, Naish. i, 13. — **patha**, m. a cross-way, L. — **pāla**, m. a secret agent, Divyāv. xxxvii. — **purusha**, m. a spy, Hariv. 10102; Kād. — **bhaṭa**, m. a (valorous) soldier, Bhartṛ.; Hcar. vii; (f), f. heroism, L. — **vāyu**, m. summer-air, L. **Cārādhikāra**, m. a spy's office or duty, Bālar. iv, 14. **Cārādhikārin**, m. = *ra-pāla*, Kathās. ciii, 79. **Cārāntarika**, m. id., W. **Cārēkshapa**, mfn. = *ra-dris*, Śis. ii, 82.

Cāraka, mfn. ifc. proceeding, R. iii, 66, 18; (✓ *car*, Caus.) setting in motion, MBh. xiv, 42, 29; composed by Caraka, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 107, Kās.; m. a spy, MBh. ii, 172 (Pañcat. ii) & iv, 911; (✓ *car*, Caus., Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Kās.) a driver, herdsman (cf. *go*), L.; = *bhojaka*, L.; an associate, companion (*saṇicāraka*), L.; a fetter, L.; a prison, Lalit. xv; Daś. vii; Buchanania latifolia, L.; (ikā), f. a female attendant, 'see *antahpura*,' journey (of Buddha), Lalit.; Divyāv.; a cock-roach, Npr. — **tri-rātra**, m. a particular ceremony lasting three days (prescribed by Caraka or by the Carakas?), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 97, Kās.

Cārakīna, mfn. fit for a wandering religious student (*cāraka*), Pāṇ. v, 1, 11.

Cārāṭikā, f. the indigo plant, L.

Cārāṭi, f. Flacourtia cataphracta, Car. vi, 14, 36; Bhpr. vii, 64, 6; Hibiscus mutabilis, L. (*riṭi*, Gal.)

Cārāṇa, mfn. depending on a Vedic school (*carāṇa*), Āp.; belonging to the same Vedic school ('reading the scripture', W.), Gaut.; m. a wandering actor or singer, Mn. xii, 44; MBh. v, 1039 & 1442; VarBṛ. s; Pañcat. &c.; a celestial singer, MBh.; R.; Śāk.; BhP.; Gīt. i, 2; a spy, BhP. iv, 16, 12; Bālar.; n. (✓ *car*, Caus.) 'pasturing, tending,' see *go*; a kind of process applied to mercury; (f), f. a female celestial singer, Bālar. ix, 33 ff.; Hibiscus mutabilis, Npr. — **tva**, n. a wandering actor's profession, dancing, Rājat. v, 418. — **dāra**, m. pl. wandering actors' wives, female dancers, Mn. viii, 362.

Cārāṇāka-maya, mf(ā)n. inhabited only by wandering actors, Kathās. xxiii, 85.

Cārānavidya or **vaidya**, m. pl. (fr. *carana-vidyā*) N. of a school of AV., Caran.

Cārātha, mfn. wandering, RV. viii, 46, 31.

Cārāyana, m. patr. (fr. *cara*, g. 1. *naḍādi*) N. of an author, Vātsyāy. Introd. & i, 4, 25; 5, 22 & 37; (f), f., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 63, Kās.

Cārāyāṇaka, mfn. derived from the Cārāyāṇas, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 80, Kās.

Cārāyāṇīya, mfn. composed by Cārāyāṇa (a Śikṣhā); m. pl. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 89, Sch., not in Kās.) Cārāyāṇa's school (of the black Yajur-veda), Caran.

Cārīka, see *brahma-māsa*; (ā), f., see *raka*.

Cārīṭi, f. See *rai*.

Cārīta, mfn. set in motion, Rājat. iv, 653; caused to be done by (instr.), MBh. xii, 11584.

Cārītārtha, n. (fr. *caritārtha*) attainment of an object, KapS. iii, 69; fitness, R. (B) i, 2, 38, Sch.

Cāritra, m. (✓ *car*, cf. *śamītra*) 'moving,' N. of a Marut, Hariv. 11547; n. (= *car*) proceeding, manner of acting, conduct, R. iii, iv; Pañcat. (ifc. f. ā); good conduct, good character, reputation, Hariv. 10204; Nal.; R. &c. ('life in accordance with the 5 great vows,' Jain.); peculiar observance, peculiarity of customs or conditions, W.; a ceremony, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. the tamarind tree, L. — **kavaca**, mfn. cased in the armour of good conduct, W. — **vati**, f. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L. — **siṅha-gaṇi**, m. N. of an author.

Cārītrin, mfn. of good conduct, Subh.

Cārītrya, n. good conduct, MBh.; R. &c.

Cārīn, mfn. moving, MBh. vii, 372; ifc. moving, walking or wandering about, living, being (e.g. *ambu-, eka-, kha-, giri-*, &c., qq. vv.; *nime-shāntara*, 'going in an instant,' MBh.; Hariv. 9139); acting, proceeding, doing, practising (e.g. *dharmā-, bahu-, brahma-*, &c., qq. vv.), MBh. xiv, 759; R. &c.; living on, Suṣr.; 'coming near,' resembling, see *padma-cārīṇi*; m. a foot-soldier, MBh. vi, 3545; a spy, Āp.; (*iṇi*), f. the plant Karupī, L. **Cārī-vāc**, f. Karkāṭa-sprīṅgī, W.

Cārya, n. espionage, Kathārn.

चारमिक cāramika, mfn. = *caramam adhite veda vā*, g. *vasantīdi*.

चारयण cārāyana, *rita*, &c. See *cāra*.

चारु cāru, mf(us)n. (✓ 2. *can*) agreeable, approved, esteemed, beloved, endeared, (Lat.) *carus*, dear (with dat. or loc. of the person), RV.; VS. xxv, 17; TS. iii; TBr. iii, 1, 9; ŚāṅkSr. i, 5, 9; pleasing, lovely, beautiful, pretty, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; ind. so as to please, agreeably (with dat.), RV. ix, 72, 7 & 86, 21; AV. vii, xii, xiv; beautifully, Hariv.; Caurap.; m. (in music) a particular *vāsaka*; N. of Brīhaspati, L.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6699; BhP. x, 61, 9; of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh.; n. (v. l. for *vara*) saffron, L., Sch.; (*vi*), f. a beautiful woman, L.; splendour, L.; moonlight, L.; intelligence, L.; N. of Kubera's wife, L. — **karna**, mfn. beautiful-eared, W. — **kesarā**, f. 'beautiful-filamented,' a kind of Cyperus, L.; another plant (*tarunī*), L. — **garbha**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6698 & 9182. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain. — **gīti**, f. 'pretty Giti,' a kind of metre. — **guochā**, f. 'beautiful-graped,' a vine, Gal. — **gupta**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6698 & 9182. — **ghona**, mfn. handsome-nosed, W. — **candra**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. x, 61, 9. — **caryā**, f. N. of a work; *-sataka*, n. N. of a work. — **oitra**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i, 4543; vii, 5594; *trāṅgada*, m. id., i, 2730. — **tama**, mfn. most beloved (with dat.), RV. v, 1, 9; most beautiful, i, 62, 6. — **tā**, f. = *tvā*, AitBr. iv, 17; loveliness, beauty, Kum.; Mālav. ii, 22; Śānti.; VP. — **tvā**, n. endearedness, RV. x, 70, 9. — **datta**, m. N. of a Brahman, Mṛicch.; of a merchant's son, Hit. i, 9, 2 (v. l. *-danta*). — **darśanā**, f. a good-looking woman, Nal. xvii, 13; R. i, 2, 12. — **dāru**, m. Hibiscus populneoides, Npr. — **deva**, m. N. of the father of the author of Hcat. — **deshpa**, m. N. of a son of Gaṇḍūsha, Hariv. 1940; of a son of Kṛishṇa, MBh. i, iii, xiii; Hariv.; LiṅgaP. i, 69, 68; BhP. i, 11, 18. — **dēsha**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, x, 61, 8. — **dharman**, v. l. for *varman*. — **dhāman**, m. N. of a plant (?), W. — **dhāmā** or **dhārā**, f. N. of Indra's wife Sati, L. — **dhishṇya**, m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis in the 11th Manv-antara, Hariv. (v. l. for *uru*). — **nālaka**, n. red lotus. — **netra**, mf(ā)n. beautiful-eyed, Hariv. 11789; R. v, 22, 29; m. a kind of antelope, Gal.; (ā), f. N. of an Ap-saras, MBh. ii, 392. — **pattra-maya**, mfn. made of beautiful leaves, Hcat. — **pada**, m. N. of a son of Namasya, BhP. ix, 20, 2. — **parṇi**, f. 'handsome-leaved,' *Pæderia foetida*, L. — **puṭa**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **pratika** (*cāru*-), mfn. lovely appearance, RV. ii, 8, 2. — **phalā**, f. = *gucchā*. — **bāhu**, m. 'handsome-armed,' N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6698 & 9183. — **bhadra**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib. — **mat**, mfn. lovely, W.; m. N. of a Cakra-vartin, Buddh.; (*ti*), f. N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6699 & 9183; of a female attendant, Caṇḍ. — **mati**, m. N. of a parrot, Kathās. lxxii, 238. — **mukha**, mfn. handsome-faced, W.; (f), f. a metre of 4 x 10 syllables. — **yaśas**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii; LiṅgaP. i, 69, 69.

—**ratha**, N. of a forest, BrahmaP. ii, 11. —**rava**, mfn. having an agreeable voice (the Krauca bird), R. i, 2, 32. —**rāvā**, f. = *-dhāmā*, L. —**rūpa**, mfn. —**pratikā**, MBh. i, 197, 39; m. N. of an adopted son of Asamaujas, Hariv. i, 38, 8. —**locana**, mf. (ā)n. —**netra**, Hariv. i, R.; m. an antelope, L.; (ā), f. a fine-eyed woman, W. —**vaktra**, mfn. = *-mukha*, R. v, 22, 29; m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2575. —**vadana**, see *cāru-ad*. —**var-dhanā**, f. a woman, L. —**varman**, m. N. of a man, VP. v, 37, 42. —**vaha**, mfn., Pān. vi, 3, 121, Pat. —**vāo**, see *cāru-vāo*. —**vādin**, mfn. sounding beautifully. —**vinda**, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 6698; 9182. —**vriksha**, m. = *-dāru*, Npr. —**ve-ni**, f. 'a handsome braid'; N. of a river, —**veṣa**, m. 'well-dressed', MBh. xiii, 621. —**veṣha**, m. id., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, LīṅgaP. i, 69, 68. —**vrātā**, f. a female who fasts for a whole month, L. —**śilā**, f. 'beautiful stone', a jewel, L. —**śirsha**, m. N. of a man, MBh. aii, 1300. —**śravas**, m. (= *-yajas*) N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii, 621; LīṅgaP. i, 69, 69. —**samkṣin**, mfn. = *-pratika*, AV. Paipp. xx, 5, 5. —**sarvāṅga**, mfn. n. one whose limbs are all beautiful, R. i; —**darśana**, mfn. id., Nal. xii, 18. —**sāra**, n. 'essence of what is lovely', gold, Gal. —**hāsin**, mfn. smiling sweetly, Nal. iii, x; R. iii; VP.; (inī), f. a metre of 4 × 14 syllabic instants.

Čaruka, m. the seed of Saccharum Śara, Bhpr. v, 8, 82; N. of a man, VP. v, 37, 42.

Čārv, in comp. for *ru*. —**adana**, mfn. having beautiful teeth, AV. Paipp. xx, 5, 5 (? or for *ru-vad* = *-mukha*). —**āghāta**, —**āghāta**, mfn. playing well on an instrument (?), Pān. iii, 2, 49, Vārt. 2. —**āṣa**, mfn. (said of a Muhiṛta), Tantr. —**āḍi**, a Gaṇa of Pān. (vi, 2, 160).

Čārvāo, mfn. (for *ru-v*) speaking nicely, AV. Paipp. xx, 5, 5.

चारिच cāreika, mfn. conversant with the repetition of words (*carcā*), g. *ukthādi*.

Čarolika, am, n. (= *carc*) smearing the body with unguents, L.

चारि cārma, mfn. made of hide or leather (*cārman*), Pān. vi, 4, 144, Vārt. 2; covered with leather (a car), L., Sch.; defended by a hide, W.

Čarmāna, mfn. covered with leather (a car), Pān. vi, 4, 170, Kāś. n. a multitude of hides or shields, g. *bhikṣhādi*. **Čarmika**, mfn. leathern, Ma. viii, 289. **Čarmikāyapi**, m. patr. fr. *carmin*, Pān. iv, 1, 158, Vārt. 2. **Čarmika**, n. the duty of a shield-bearer (*carminika*), g. *purohitādi*. **Čarmi-na**, n. a number of men armed with shields, g. *bhikṣhādi*. **Čarmiya**, mfn. fr. *cārman*, g. *utkarādi*.

चार्य cārya. See *cāra*.

चारिच cārvaṅka, m. (for *ru-v*) = *cārvāc*, v. *cāru* N. of a Rākṣha (friend of Duryodhana, who took the shape of a mendicant Brāhman, when Yudishthira entered Hāstina-pura in triumph, and reviled him, but was soon detected and killed by the real Brāhman), MBh. i, 349; ix, 3619; xii, 1414; N. of a materialistic philosopher (whose doctrines are embodied in the Bārhaspatya-sūtras), Vedāntas; Śil.; Rājat. iv, 345; Prab.; Madhus.; a follower of Čārvāka, Sarvad.; mfn. composed by Čārvāka, Prab. ii, 38, Sch. —**darśana**, n. the doctrine of Čārvāka, W. —**mata**, n. id.; —**nibārhaṇa**, n. 'refutation of Čārvāka's doctrine', N. of Śaṅkar. xxv.

चाल cāla, m. (= *cal*, g. *jvalādi*) 'moving,' see *danta*; looseness of the teeth, VarBṛS. lxvi, 5, Sch.; a thatch, roof, L.; (for *cāsha*) the blue jay, L. **Čālaka**, m. a restive elephant (said of a person, Rājat. viii, 1644), L.; 'id.' and '—*cārika*', Śis. v. **Čālana**, n. causing to move, shaking, wagging (the tail), making loose, MBh. v, 2651; xvi, 267; R. vii, 16, 26; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Bhartṛ.; moving action (of the wind), BhP. iii, 26, 37; throwing off (*nih-sāraṇa*; 'muscular action', W.), x, 44, 5; a term in astr.; causing to pass through a strainer, W.; a strainer, L., Sch.; (ī), f. id., Čāp. (Subh.); VS. xix, 16, Sch. **Čālanihā**, f. = *nī*, KātyŚr. xix, 2, 8, Sch. **Čālaniya**, mfn. to be moved or shaken, W. **Čālya**, mfn. id., Gol. xi, 4, Sch.; (a-, neg.) MBh. xiii, 2161; to be loosened, Suśr. vi, 15, 15; to be caused to deviate, BhP. ii, 7, 17.

चालिक cālīka, = *lukya*, Inscr. (489 A.D.)

Čāluki, m. N. of a prince.

Čāluka, m. N. of a dynasty, Inscr.

चात्य cātya. See *cāla*.

चाप cāsha, m. the blue jay, RV. x, 97, 13; RPāt.; Mn. xi, 132; Yājñ. i, 175; MBh. &c.; sugar-cane, L.; mfn. relating to a blue jay, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 4, Pat. —**maya**, mfn. consisting of blue jays, Hcar. —**vaktra**, m. 'jay-faced', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2578; m. pl. a class of spirits, x, 268.

Čāsa, wrong spelling for *cāsha*.

चाह्य cāhaya, N. of a dynasty, Ratnak.

Čāhuvāṅga, hāhā, N. of a prince of Hammira's family, ŚārṅgP. Introd.; of a dynasty, Ratnak.

चि 1. ci, cl. 5. *cinōti*, °nute (1. pl. *cinumas* & °nmas, Pān. vi, 4, 107; perf. *cikāya* & *cicāya*, vii, 3, 58; 2. *cicetha*, 2, 61, Kāś.; 3. pl. *cikyūr*, AV. x, 2, 4; p. *cikivas*, Kāth. xxii, 6; 4. *cikye* & *cicye*, Vop. xii, 2; p. *cikyānd*, TS. v; 2nd fut. p. *ceshyat*, Lāty.; 1st fut. *celā*, Pān. vii, 2, 61, Kāś.; aor. *acaishit*, Kāś. on iii, 1, 42 & vii, 2, 61; Ved. *cikayām akar*, iii, 1, 42, Kāś.; 1. sg. *acaisham*, 2. sg. *acaish*, Kāth. xxii, 6; 3. pl. *acaishur*, Bhartṛ.; A. *aceshta*, Pān. i, 2, 11, Kāś.; Prec. *ceshishat*, ib., or *ciyāt*, vii, 4, 25, Kāś.; ind. p. *ciyā*, AV. &c.; Pass. *ciyate*, MuñḍUp. &c.; fut. *cāyishyate* & *ceshy*, Cond. *acāyishyate* & *aceshy*, Pān. vi, 4, 62, Kāś.) to arrange in order, heap up, pile up, construct (a sacrificial altar; P., if the priests construct the altar for another; A., if the sacrificer builds it for himself), AV.; VS.; TS. v; Kāth.; ŚBr.; to collect, gather together, accumulate, acquire for one's self, MuñḍUp.; MBh. i, v; to search through (for collecting; cf. √2. ci), MBh. v, 1255; Kām. (Pañcat.); to cover, inlay, set with, MBh.; Pass. *ciyate*, to become covered with, Suśr. v, 8, 31; to increase, thrive, Muḍr. i, 3; Kpr. x, 528 (Sāh.); Caus. *cayayati* & *capay*, to heap up, gather, Dhātup. xxxii, 85; *cāyayati* & *cāpay*, Pān. vi, 1, 54; Desid. *cikishate* (also °ti, vii, 3, 58, Kāś.) to wish to pile up, ŚBr. ix; KātyŚr. xvi; *cicishati* (Pān. vii, 3, 58, Kāś.; vi, 4, 16, [ed. *vivish*]) Kāś.) to wish to accumulate or collect, Kir. ii, 19; iii, 11; Desid. Caus. (p. *cī-cīshayat*) to cause any one to wish to arrange in order, Bhartṛ. iii, 33; Intens. *cecīyate*, Kāś. on Pān. vii, 3, 58; 4, 25 & 82.

1. **Caya**, mfn. 'collecting,' see *vṛitām*; m. (iii, 3, 56, Kāś.; g. *vṛishādi*) a mound of earth (raised to form the foundation of a building or raised as a rampart), MBh. iii, 11699; Hariv.; R.; Pañcat.; a cover, covering, W.; a heap, pile, collection, multitude, assemblage, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (in med.) accumulation of the humors (cf. *saṁ-*), Suśr.; the amount by which each term increases, common increase or difference of the terms, Bijag.; (cf. *agni-*). **Cayaka**, mfn. = *caye kūṭala*, g. *ākārshādi*.

Čāyana, n. piling up (wood &c.), AV. xviii, 4, 37; ŚBr. ix f.; KātyŚr. xvi; Hariv. 2161, Sch.; stacked wood, MBh. iii, vii, xiv; collecting, W.

Cayanīya, mfn. to be heaped or collected (*gunya*), Vop. xxvi, 3.

1. **Cit**, mfn. ic. 'piling up,' see *agni-*, *ūrdhva-*, & *pūrvā-clit*; (Pān. iii, 2, 92) forming a layer or stratum, piled up, TS. i, xii; TS. i; (cf. *kaṅka-*, *karma-*, *caṅkshu-*, *drōṇa-*, *prāṇa-*, *mana-*, *ratha-*, *cakra-*, *vāk-*, *iyena-*, & *śrotra-clit*).

Citā, mfn. piled up, heaped, RV. i, 112, 17; 158, 4; AV. &c.; placed in a line, RV. vii, 18, 10; collected, gained, MuñḍUp.; forming a mass (hair), Buddh. L.; covered, inlaid, set with, MBh.; R. &c.; n. 'a building,' see *pakṣhika*; (ā), f. a layer, pile of wood, funeral pile, Lāty. viii; MBh. &c.; a heap, multitude, L. —**vistara**, m. a kind of orna-ment, Buddh. L. **Citāgni**, see *lāgni*. **Citādha**, mfn. relating to a pile of wood, AitBr. iv, 10, 15.

Citā, f. of °tā. —**gni** (°tāḡ), m. a funeral pile, MBh. iii, xii; Kathās. iic, 1; Vet. —**cūdaka**, n. 'funeral pile mark,' a sepulchre, L. —**oaitya-** *cinna*, n. id., Hcar. vi. —**dhīrohaṇa** (°tāḡ), n. ascending the funeral pile, Ragh. viii, 56. —**dhūma**, m. smoke rising from a funeral pile, Kathās. —**hala** (°tāḡ), m. = *lāgni*, xviii, 147. —**praveśa**, m. = *lādhīrohaṇa*, Sighās. —**bhūmi**, f. 'pile place', N. of a locality, ŚivaP. i, 38, 19.

1. **Citi**, f. a layer (of wood or bricks &c.), pile, stack, funeral pile, TS. v; ŚBr. vi, viii; Pān. iii, 3, 41; Mn. iv, 46; MBh. &c. (metrically °ti, Hariv. 2227 & 12360); N. of ŚBr. xiii; collecting, gathering, W.; a heap, multitude, Prab. ii, 17; an oblong with quadrangular sides, W.; (cf. *idhma-*;

amrita- & *rishi-citi*). —**klṛipti**, f. the arrangement of a sacrificial altar, Śulbas. ii, 80. —**ghana**, m. the total amount of all the members of an arithmetical progression, Āryabh. ii, 21. —**purishā**, n. pl. the layer (of wood &c.) and the rubble-stones, ŚBr. viii; n. du. id., KātyŚr. xvii. —**vat**, ind. like a pile, xxi. —**vyavahāra**, m. calculation of the cubic measure of a pile. **City-agni**, m. pl. the bricks used for the sacrificial fire, ApŚr. xiv, 8, 6.

Citikā, f. a pile, funeral pile, Pañcat. iii, 4, 12; ifc. 'a layer,' see *pāika-* & *sāpta-citika*; a small chain worn round the loins, L.

Citi, f. for °ti, q. v.

Citika (ifc. after numerals, Pān. vi, 3, 127), 'a layer,' see *eka-*, *tri-*, *pāika-*.

Citya, mfn. (iii, 1, 132) to be arranged in order, AV. x, 2, 8; to be piled up, ŚBr. vi; (with or without *agni*, the fire) constructed upon a foundation (of bricks &c.), TS. v; AitBr. v, 28; ŚBr. ii, vi, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; (fr. 1. *citi*) coming from the funeral pile or from the place of cremation, R. i, 58, 10; n. = *śā-cūdaka*, L. (cf. R. i, 58, 10); (ā), f. 'piling up,' building (an altar, &c.), see *agni-cityā*, *matha-*; 'a layer, stratum,' see *catus-citya*; a funeral pile, L. —**yūpa**, m. a post on the place of cremation, Gobh. iii, 3, 34.

Citi, f. collecting, AV. ii, 9, 4.

Cetavya, mfn. to be piled up, TS. v; ŚBr. vi; ix, 5, 1, 64; Bhartṛ. ix, 13; = *cayanīya*, Vop. xxvi, 3.

Caya, mfn. (Kāś. on Pān. iii, 1, 97 & 132; on vi, 1, 213) to be piled, MBh. xii, 10745; = *cayanīya*, Vop. xxvi, 3.

चि 2. ci, Ved. cl. 3. (*ciketi*, fr. √*ki*, Dhātup. xv, 19; Impv. *ciketu*, TS.; Subj. A. *cketa*; impf. *acket*, RV. x, 51, 3; aor. 2. pl. *acidhvam*, RV.; 3. sg. *acait* [fr. √4. *cit*, Gmū.], vi, 44, 7) to observe, perceive (with acc. or gen.), RV.; Kāth. viii, 10; to fix the gaze upon, be intent upon, RV. v, 55, 7; TS. iii; to seek for, RV. vi, 44, 7; Class. cl. 5. *cinoti* (p. *onut*, A. *onvāna*) to seek for, investigate, search through, make inquiries (cf. √1. *ci*), MBh. iii, 2659; Bhartṛ.; Kathās. xxvi, 136; Intens. *cekite*, see √4. *cit*; (cf. Lat. *scio*.)

2. **Cit**, mfn. ic. 'knowing,' see *ṛita-clit*; 'giving heed to' or 'revenging [guilt, *ṛina*],' see *ṛina-*.

1. **Cetrī**, m. an observer, SvetUp. vi, 11.

चि 3. ci, cl. 1. *cāyate* (p. *cāyamāna*) to de-test, hate (Nir. iv, 25), RV. i, 167, 8 & 190, 5; vii, 52, 2; to revenge, punish, take vengeance on (acc.), ii, 27, 4; ix, 47, 2; AitBr. ii, 7; [cf. *āpa-citi*, *kāti*; *tiroṇa* *tvā*, *rla*, *rlas*, *noṛh*.]

2. **Caya**, mfn. ic. 'revenging,' see *ṛina-*.

3. **Cit**, mfn. ic. 'id.,' see 2. *cit*.

2. **Cetrī**, m. a revenger, RV. vii, 60, 5.

चिकरिषु cikarishu, mfn. (√1. *kṛi*, Desid.) desirous to cast or throw or pour out, W.

चिकारिषा cikartishā, f. (√2. *kṛit*, Desid.) desirous to cut off, Daś. xii, 19.

Cikartishu, mfn. desirous to cut off, Śis. i, 49; desirous to disembowel, Sighās. xxix, 2.

चिकश cikāsha, = *cikkasa*?, Kauś. 21.

चिकारिषु cikarishu, mfn. (√1. *kṛi*, Caus. Desid.) intending to have made (or built), Sighās.

चिकित cikṛt, °kita, °kitāṇḍ, &c. See p. 395.

चिकिन cikina, mfn. flat-nosed, Pān. v, 2, 33; flat (the chin), Hcar.; n. flat-nosedness, RV. v, 2, 33; (cf. *cikka*, *ciṭṭa*).

चिकिल cikila, = °khalla, W.

चिकीरषा cikirashā. See °rshā.

Cikirash, mfn. (√*kṛi*, Desid.) wishing to do, Vop. **Cikirshaka**, mfn. id., Kāś. on Pān. i, 1, 58 & vi, 1, 193. **Cikirshā**, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 102, Kāś.) intention or desire to make or do or perform (generally ifc.), MBh. i; R. i; v; Pan. ii, 3, 66, Kāś. (with gen.) BhP. ii f.; (*crashā*) xi, 9, 26; desire for (gen. or in comp.), MBh. i, 1860 & 5172; Hariv. 4907.

Cikirshita, n. 'intended to be done, designed,' purpose, design, intention, Mn. iv, vii; MBh.; R. &c.

Cikirshu, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 168, Kāś.) intending to make or do or perform (with acc. or ifc.), MBh.; R.; Pān. ii, 3, 69, Kāś.; BhP.; Kathās.; wishing to exercise one's self in the use of (acc.), MBh. viii, 1965; cf. *upahāri-*. **Cikirshuka**, mfn. = °rsh (with

acc.), vi, 48, 83. **Cikirshya**, mfn. to be wished to be done, to be intended, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 185, Kās.

चिकुर cikura, mfn. inconsiderate, rash, L.; m. the hair of the head (also *cikura*, m. pl., L., Sch.), Git. vii, xii; Rājāt. viii, 367; Naish. vii, 108; hair (of a chowrie), Bālar. iv, 11; a mountain, L.; N. of a plant, L.; a snake, L.; N. of a Naga, MBh. v, 3640; a kind of bird, L.; a musk-rat (cf. *cikka*, *cikkira*), L. — **kalāpa**, m. a mass of hair, tuft of hair, L. — **nikara**, m. id. — **paksha**, m. id. — **pāsa**, m. id., L. — **bhāra**, m. id., L. — **raśanā**, f. id., L. — **hasta**, m. id., L. **Cikurōcaya**, m. id., L. **Cikurita**, mfn.?, Daś. viii, 146. **Cikūra**, for *chura*, the hair, L.

चिकेतस् ciketas. See *na*.

चिक्क cikka, cl. 10. P. = *cakk*, Dhātup.

चिक्क cikka, mfn. flat-nosed, Pāṇ. v, 2, 33, Vārt. 1; n. flat-nosedness, ib.; m. (= *cikura*) a musk-rat, L.; (ā), f. a mouse, L. (= *cikkana*) a betel-nut, L.; for *chikkā*?, Pāṇ.

चिक्कण cikkaṇa, m(fā)n. smooth, slippery, onctuous, MBh. xii, 6854; xiv, 1416; Suśr.; Śāk.; (ati-, 'very smooth') Kātyā. xxvi, 1, 4, Sch.; m. the betel-nut tree, L.; n. any smooth liquid, gum, VarBr. iii, 7, Sch.; the betel-nut, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ā), f. an excellent cow (°*kkinā*, W.), L. — **kantha**, n. N. of a town, g. *chikāṇḍi* (v. l. *cikā*). — **tā**, f. smoothness, Suśr. iv, 9, 20. — **tva**, n. id., W. **Cikkaṇa**, mfn. smooth, L.; (ā), f., see *cikāṇḍi*.

चिक्कस cikkasā, m. n. barley-meal, L.

चिक्किण cikkiṇa. See °*kkaṇa*.

चिकिर cikkira, m. a kind of mouse (cf. *cikura*, *chikkara*), Suśr. v, 6, 2; Aṣṭāṅg. vi, 38, 1.

चिक्रसा cikraṇṣā, f. (✓*kram*, Desid.) desire of attacking or springing upon, W.

चिक्रीडिषा cikrīḍiṣā, f. (✓*kriḍ*, Desid.) desire to play, BhP. iii, 7, 3. **Cikrīḍiṣu**, mfn. desiring to play, HParī. ii, 454.

चिक्रिद cikrida, m. (✓*krid*) = *kledan*, L.; n. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Kās.) moisture, W.

चिखल cikhalā, m. (g. *prishodarādi*, Gaṇar. 149, Sch.) mud mire, L. Sch.; (used in Prakṛit.)

चिखलि cikhalli, m. pl. N. of a people, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 41, Kās.

चिखलिषु cikhalishu, mfn. (✓*khād*, Desid.) desiring to eat, MBh. x, 483; Hariv. 16004.

चिख्यापयिषा cikhyāpayiṣā, f. (✓*kyā*, Caus. Desid.) the intention to communicate, Nyāyas. i, 1, 7, Sch.

चिङ्गट ciṅgaṭa, m., °*ṭi*, f. a shrimp, L.

Ciṅgaṭa, m. id., L.; (cf. *uc-ciṅgaṭa*.)

चिचरिषु cicarishu, mfn. (✓*car*, Desid.) trying to go, ŚāṅkhBr. xxv, 13.

चिचलिषु cicalishu, mfn. (✓*cal*, Desid.) being about to set out, Rājāt. viii, 812.

चिचिख cicinḍa, m., °*dā*, f. the gourd *Trichosanthes anguina*, Bhpr. v, 9, 63 f.

चिचिकुची cicikuci & °*kūci*. See *cic*°.

चिचिषा cicishat, p. Desid. ✓1. *ci*, q. v.

चिचिन्दिका cic-candrikā. See ✓4. *cit*.

चिचिक cicikā, m. a kind of bird, RV. x, 146, 2; TBr. ii, 5, 5, 6.

चिचिङ्ग cic-ciṅga, -*chakti*. See ✓4. *cit*.

चिचिन्नु cicchitsu, mfn. (✓*chid*, Desid.) intending to cut off, MBh. vii, 6001.

चिचिल cic-chila. See ✓4. *cit*.

Cic-chukka & °*ki*, for *cit-sukha* & °*khī*.

चिचिā cicā, f. the tamarind tree, Bhpr. v, 9, 27 & 26, 75; vii, 18, 95; (g. *haritakyādi*), its fruit, ib.; (cf. *kāka*). — **mla** (°*cām*), n. *Rumex vesicatorius* (or = *sāra*, Npr.), L. — **sāra**, m. id., L. **Ciṅḥṣṭaka**, v. l. for °*ṅhoṣ*, W. **Ciṅḥṣṭā**, f. = °*ṅhā*, Bhpr. v, 26, 167. **Ciṅḥṣṭi**, f. the tamarind tree, ŚāṅgP.; (onomat.) ind., HaṅgUp. (also *ciṅḥ*).

Ciṅḥṣṭi, f. 'rich in tamarind trees,' N. of a town, Kathās. iii, 9. **Ciṅḥṣṭi**, f. *Abrus precatorius*, W.

Ciṅḥṣṭaka, ni. the plant *Kraūṣṭādana*, L.

चिट् चिट् (derived from *ceṭa*), cl. 1. P. *ceṭati*, to send out, Dhātup. ix, 28.

चिटिङ्ग ciṭiṅga. See *uc-* & *cic-*.

चिटिचिटाय ciṭicīṭāya, (onomat.) °*yate*, to make a hissing noise, Divyāv. xxxviii.

चिणी cīṇi (onomat.) See *ciṅcīṇi*.

चित् 1. 2. 3. cit. See ✓1. 2. 3. *ci*.

चित् 4. cit, cl. 1. *ceṭati* (impf. *acetat*, RV. vii, 95, 2; p. *ceṭat*, RV.), cl. 2. (Ā. Pass. 3. sg. *ciṭe*, x, 143, 4; p. f. instr. *ciṭāntā*, i, 129, 7; Ā. *ciṭāna*, ix, 101, 11; VS. x, 1), cl. 3. irreg. *ceṭetati* (RV.); Subj. *ceṭetati*, RV.; Impv. 2. sg. *ciṭiddhi*, RV.; p. *ciṭitānā*, RV.; perf. *ciṭita*, RV. &c.; *ciṭeta*, Vop. viii, 37; 3. du. *ceṭatur*, AV. iii, 22, 2; Ā. & Pass. *ciṭit*, RV. &c.; 3. pl. *ceṭe*, RV.; for p. *ciṭitvās*, see s. v.; Ā. Pass. *ciṭite*, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 29; aor. *acetit*, Vop. viii, 35; Ā. Pass. *ceṭti* & *ceṭti*, RV.; for *acait* see ✓2. *ci*; fut. 1st *ciṭā*, i, 22, 5) to perceive, fix the mind upon, attend to, be attentive, observe, take notice of (acc. or gen.), RV.; SV.; AV.; Bhāṭṭ.; to aim at, intend, design (with dat.), RV. i, 131, 6; x, 38, 3; to be anxious about, care for (acc. or gen.), i, ix f.; to resolve, iii, 53, 24; x, 55, 6; to understand, comprehend, know (perf. often in the sense of pr.), RV.; AV. vii, 2, 1 & 5, 5; P. Ā. to become perceptible, appear, be regarded, be known, RV.; VS. x, xv; Caus. *ceṭayati*, °*te* (2. pl. *ceṭayadhvam*, Subj. *ceṭayat*, Impv. 2. du. *ceṭayethām*, impf. *ceṭayat*, RV.; 3. pl. *ciṭāntā*, RV.; p. *ciṭayāt*, RV. (eleven times); *ceṭayāt*, x, 110, 8, &c.; Ā. *ceṭayāna* see s. v.) to cause to attend, make attentive, remind of, i, 131, 2 & iv, 51, 3; to cause to comprehend, instruct, teach, RV.; to observe, perceive, be intent upon, RV.; MBh. xii, 9890; Kathās. xiii, 10; Ā. (once P., MBh. xviii, 74) to form an idea in the mind, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon, TS. vi; ŚBr.; ChUp. vii, 5, 1; MBh.; BhP. viii, 1, 9; Prab.; P. to have a right notion of, know, MBh. iii, 14877; P. 'to recover consciousness,' awake, Bhāṭṭ. viii, 123; Ā. to remember, have consciousness of (acc.), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 112, Kās.; Bādar. ii, 3, 18, Sch.; to appear, be conspicuous, shine, RV.; TS. iii: Desid. *ciṭitsati* (fr. ✓*bit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 5; Dhātup. xxiii, 24; exceptionally Ā., MBh. xii, 12544; Impv. °*tsatu*, Subj. °*tsāt*, aor. 2. sg. *ciṭikṣis*, AV.; Pass. p. *ciṭikṣyamāna*, Suśr.; Pañcat.) to have in view, aim at, be desirous, AV. v, 11, 1; ix, 2, 3; to care for, be anxious about, vi, x; (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 5, Siddh.) to treat medically, cure, Kātyā. xxv; MBh. i, xii; Suśr.; Pañcat.; Bhāṭṭ.; to wish to appear, RV. i, 123, 1; Caus. of Desid. (fut. *ciṭikṣisyatyati*) to cure, Mālav. iv, 3, 6 f.; Intens. *ceṭite* (fr. ✓2. *ci*?, or for °*te*, RV. i, 53, 3 & 119, 3; ii, 34, 10; p. *ceṭitāt*, ix, 111, 3; Ā. *ceṭitāna* RV. eight times) to appear, be conspicuous, shine, RV.

Cikṭi, mfn. knowing, experienced, RV. viii, 51, 3; 97, 14 & 102, 2; shining, x, 3, 1.

Cikṭa, m. (g. *gargādi*) N. of a man, ĀśvŚr. xii. **Cikṭanā**, mfn. pr. or perf. p. ✓*cit*, q. v.; m. N. of a man, BrĀrUp. i, 3, 24, Sch.

Cikṭāyana, m. (cf. *ciṭe*°) N. of a man, ChUp. i, 8, 1, Sch. **Cikṭiti**, mfn. shining, see *cikṭit*.

Cikṭitā, mfn. id., RV. viii, 55, 5 (*cikṭiti*, SV.); f. (instr. °*tvā*) understanding (?), AV. vii, 52, 2.

Cikṭivān, mfn. attentive, RV. viii, 60, 18. **Cikṭivās**, m(f°*tūshā*)n. having observed or noticed, i, 71, 5; 125, 1 & 169, 1; observing, attending to, attentive, RV.; TS. iii; knowing, understanding, experienced, RV.; 'shining' (?), Agni), RV.; cf. *d-*.

Cikṭivit, ind. with deliberation, iv, 52, 4. **Cikṭivān-manas**, mfn. attentive, v, 22, 3 ('knowing all hearts,' Śāy.); well-considered, vii, 95, 5.

Cikṭasa, mfn. (fr. Desid.) a physician, ŚBr. xi (ifc.); Mn. iii f., ix; Yājñ. i, 162; MBh.; Suśr. &c. **Cikṭsana**, n. ifc. curing of, MBh. iv, 63.

Cikṭsā, f. medical attendance, practice or science of medicine (esp. therapeutics, one of the six sections of med.), i, 67; ii, 224; R. vi, 71, 26; Mṛicch.; Suśr.; BhP. — **kalikā**, f. N. of two med. treatises (of about 400 verses each) by Tisāṭa; -*ṭikā*, f. a Comm. on one of the two treatises by Candrāja.

— **kaumudī**, f. N. of a med. work by Kāśī-rāja, Brah-mavP. i, 16, 15. — **jñāna**, n. a med. work. — **tattva-**

jñāna, n. a med. work by Dhanvantari, 13. — **dar-pāṇa**, n. a med. work by Divo-dāsa, 14. — **para-tantra**, n. a med. work, 15. — **śāstra**, n. a manual of med., Sarvad. xv, 390.

Cikṭisita, mfn. treated medically, cured, W.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (not in Kās.); n. = °*tsā*, Mn. x, 47; MBh. iii, 1460; iv, 318; Suśr. &c.; (pl.) the chapters of the therapeutical section (of med.), Suśr. (ifc. f. ā, i, 13, 6). **Cikṭisū**, mfn. wise, cunning, AV. x, 1, 1; treating medically, Naish. iii, 111.

Cikṭisya, mfn. to be treated medically, curable, Pāṇ. v, 2, 92; Yājñ. ii, 140; MBh. xii, 418.

Cio, in comp. for *cit*. — **oandrikā**, f. a Comm. on Prab. by Gaṇḍa. — **ciṭiṅga**, m. a kind of venomous insect, Snāy. v, 8, 3. — **chakti** (-*śakt*°), f. mental power, Sarvad. xv. — **chuka**, see *cit-sukha*.

5. Cit, mfn. ifc. 'thinking,' see *a-*, *duṣ-*, *manas-*, *vipas-*, & *huras-* *cit*; cf. also *apa-* *cit*; f. thought, intellect, spirit, soul, VS. iv, 19; KapS.; Bhāṭṭ.; BhP.; cf. *sa-* & *ā* *cit*; pure Thought (Brahmā, cf. RTL. p. 34), Vedāntas; Prab. — **pāti** [VS. iv, 4] or — **patī** [Maitr. S. i, 2, 1; iii, 6, 3; Pāṇ. vi, 2, 19, Kās.], m. the lord of thought. — **para**, n. the Supreme Spirit, LiṅgaP. i, 70, 26 (v. l.) — **prabhā**, f. N. of a work. — **pravṛtti**, f. thinking, reflection, L. — **sabhāśānanda-tīrtha**, m. N. of an author.

— **sukha**, m. N. of a scholiast on BhP. (pupil of Śaṅkarācārya, SŚaṅkar. iii); (f.) N. of Cit-sukha's Comm. on BhP. — **svārūpa**, n. pure thought, W.

2. Citi, f. (only dat. °*dye*, Ved. inf.) understanding, VS.; m. the thinking mind, Devīm. v, 36; Prab. — **mat**, mfn. having the faculty of thought, Bādar. ii, 3, 40, Sch. — **śakti**, f. = *cic-chakti*, Sarvad. xv. **City-upanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Cittā, mfn. 'noticed,' see *a-citta*; 'aimed at,' longed for, ChUp. vii, 5, 3; 'appeared,' visible, RV. ix, 65, 12; n. attending, observing (*tīrṣṭi* *cittāni*, 'so as to remain unnoticed'), vii, 59, 8; thinking, reflecting, imagining, thought, RV.; VS.; ŚBr. &c.; intention, aim, wish, RV.; VS.; AV.; TBr. &c.; (Naigh. iii, 9) the heart, mind, TS. i; SvetUp. vi, 5; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Pañcat.); memory, W.; intelligence, reason, KapS. i, 59; Yogas. i, 37; ii, 54; Vedāntas; (in astrol.) the 9th mansion, VarYogay.

iv, 1; cf. *ihā*, *cala*, *pūrva*, *prāyaś*, *laghu*, *su*, *sthira*. — **kalita**, mfn. 'calculated in one's mind,' anticipated, W. — **kheḍa**, m. grief, Ratnāv. i, 11; Mn. vii, 151, Sch. — **garbhā** (°*ttā*), f. visibly pregnant, RV. v, 44, 5. — **cārin**, mfn. acting according to aoy one's (gen.) wish, MBh. iii, 14668.

— **cetasika**, m. thought, Divyāv. xxvi, 81 ff. — **caura**, m. 'heart-thief,' a lover, Vāsav. 376.

— **ja**, m. 'heart-born,' love, god of love, Daś. iii, 50. — **janman**, m. id., viii, 136; Mālatim, i, 20.

— **jñā**, mfn. knowing the heart or the intentions of (gen.), knowing human nature, Ragh. x, 57; Sāh. iii, 130 (-*tā*, f., abstr.); Subh. — **tāpa**, m. = *kheda*, Sindh. — **dravi-bhāva**, m. (melting i. e.) emotion of the heart, °*maya*, mfn. consisting of emotion, Sāh. viii, 2. — **dhārā**, f. flow of thoughts, Vajr. — **nātha**, m. 'heart-lord,' a lover, Śiṣ. x, 28. — **nāsa**, m. loss of conscience, R. ii, 64, 68. — **nirvṛti**, f. contentment of mind, happiness, Pañcat. i, 6, 1 (v. l.)

— **pramāthin**, mfn. confusing the mind, exciting any one's (gen. or in comp.) passion or love, Nal. i, 14; R. i, 9, 4. — **prasāna**, mfn. satisfied in mind, composed, W. — **prasanna-tā**, f. happiness of mind, gaiety, L. — **prasāda**, m. id., KapS. vi, 31.

— **prasādana**, n. gladdening of mind, MBh. iii, 1786; Yogas. i, 33. — **bhava**, mfn. being in the thoughts, felt, W. — **bhū**, m. = *ja*, W. — **bheda**, m. contrariety of purpose or will, Mear. iii, 31.

— **bhrama**, m. = *bhrānti*, Sāh. x, 37 1/2; mfn. connected with mental derangement (fever), Bhpr. vii, 8, 71; -*cikṭisā*, f. 'treatment of mental derangement,' a ch. of the Vaidya-vallabha. — **bhrānti**, f. confusion of mind, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 51, Kās. — **moḥa**, m. id., R. ii, 64, 67. — **yoni**, m. = *ja*, Ragh. xix, 46. — **rakṣin**, mfn. = *cārin*, MBh. iii, 233, 20.

— **rāga**, m. affection, desire, W. — **rāja**, m. N. of a Roma-vivara, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii, 36. — **vat**, mfn. 'endowed with understanding,' in comp.; experienced, ChUp. vii, 5, 2; kind-hearted, W.; -*kaṭṭika*, mfn. (a. r.) employing an intelligent agent, Pāṇ. i, 3, 88.

— **vikāra**, m. disturbance of mind, MBh. xviii, 74. — **vikārin**, mfn. changing anyone's character or feeling, Hit. ii, 5, 13. — **vikāhepa**, m. absence of mind, Vajr. — **vināśana**, mfn. destroying consciousness, g. *nandyādi*. — **viplava**, m. disturbance of mind, insanity, HYog. i, 24. — **vibhāṇṣa**, m. id., MBh.

xiii, 54, 15. — **vibhrama**, m. id., xviii, 74; (scil. *jevara*, cf. *bhrama*) a fever connected with mental derangement. — **visleśha**, m. 'parting of hearts', breach of friendship, Pañcat. iv, 7, 44. — **vritti**, f. state of mind, feeling, emotion, Śāk.; Pañcat.; Ritus; Kathās.; continuous course of thoughts (opposed to concentration), thinking, imagining, Yogas. i, 2; Bhar.; Naish. viii, 47; Sarvad.; Hit.; disposition of soul, Vedāntas. — **vedanā**, f. = *kheda*, W. — **vaiśalya**, n. bewilderment of mind, perplexity, MBh. x, 112 (*°klavya*, ed. Bomb.). — **vaiśkalya**, see *kālya*. — **sānti**, m. composure of mind, Sighās. x, 4. — **samhati**, f. a multitude of thoughts or emotions, many minds, W. — **samkhyā**, mfn. knowing the thoughts, W. — **samunnati**, f. pride of heart, haughtiness, L. — **stha**, mfn. being in the heart, W. — **sthita**, mfn. id., W.; m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L. — **hārin**, mfn. captivating the heart, Daś. v, 183. — **hrit**, mfn. id., W. **Cittākaraśha**, n. captivating the heart. **Cittākaraśhin**, mfn. = *°ita-hārin*, Mālatīm. v, 20. **Cittākūtā**, n. sg. thought and intention, AV. xi, 9, 1. **Cittānubodha**, m. 'instruction of mind', N. of a work. **Cittānuvartin**, mfn. = *°ita-cārin*, R. (G) ii, 24, 17; Pañcat. (*°iti-tva*, n. abstr.); Vet. iv, 5 (ifc.). **Cittānuvritti**, mfn. id., Kām. v, 54 (*°iti-tva*, n. abstr.); f. gratification of wishes, Ratnāv. iv, 1. **Cittāpahāraka**, **hārin**, mfn. = *°ita-hārin*, W. **Cittābhijvalana**, n. illumination by intellect, Bādar. ii, 2, 18, Sch. **Cittābhoga**, m. full consciousness, L. **Cittārpita**, mfn. preserved in the heart, Naish. ix, 31. **Cittāsānga**, m. affection, W. **Cittāsukha**, n. uneasiness of mind, VarYogay. ix, 10. **Cittākāya**, n. unanimity, W. **Cittōttha**, n. = *°ita-ja*, the 7th mansion (in astrol.), VarBr. i, 20, Sch. **Cittōnnatti**, f. = *°ita-samunn*, L. i. **Citti**, f. thinking, thought, understanding, wisdom, RV. ii, 21, 6; x, 85, 7; VS.; TBr. ii; Śākhśr.; Kauś. 42; intention (along with *ākūti*), AV.; BhP. v, 18, 18; (pl.) thoughts, devotion, [hence = *karma*, 'an act of worship', Śāy.], RV.; a wise person, i, 67, 5; iv, 2, 11; 'Thought', N. of the wife of Atharvan and mother of Dadhyac, BhP. iv, 1, 42; cf. *ā. pūrvā. prāyāś*. **Cittin**, mfn. intelligent, AV. iii, 30, 5. **Citti-kṛta**, mfn. made an object of thought, BhP. iv, 1, 28.

Citrā, mf(ā)n. conspicuous, excellent, distinguished, RV.; bright, clear, bright-coloured, RV.; clear (a sound), RV.; variegated, spotted, speckled (with instr. or in comp.). Nal. iv, 8; R.; Mjich.; VarBrS.; agitated (as the sea, opposed to *sama*), R. iii, 39, 12; various, different, manifold, Mn. ix, 248; Yājñ. i, 287; MBh. &c.; (execution) having different varieties (of tortures), Mn. ix, 248; Daś. vii, 281; strange, wonderful, Rājat. vi, 227; containing the word *citrā*, ŚBr. vii, 4, 1, 24; Kāty-Śr. xvii; (*ām*), ind. so as to be bright, RV. i, 71, 1; vi, 65, 2; in different ways, R. i, 9, 14; (to execute) with different tortures, Daś. vii, 380; (*ds*), m. variety of colour, L., Sch.; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; Ricinus communis, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; a form of Yama, Tithyād.; N. of a king, RV. viii, 21, 18 (*citra*); of a Jābāla-grīhapati (with the patr. Gauṣṭrayaṇi), KaushBr. xxiii, 5; of a king (with the patr. Gaṅgāyāni), KaushUp. i; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i, vii; of a Draviḍa king, PadmaP. v, 20, 1 (v.l. *°trāksha*); of a Gandharva, Gal.; (*ā*), f. Spica virginis, the 14th (in later reckoning the 14th) lunar mansion, AV. xix, 7, 3; TS. ii, iv, vii; TBr. i; ŚBr. ii, &c.; a kind of snake, L.; N. of a plant (Salvinia cucullata, L.; Cucumis maderaspatanus, L.; a kind of cucumber, L.; Ricinus communis, L.; Croton polyandrum or Tigium, L.; the Myrobalan tree, L.; Rubia Munjista, L.; the grass Gaṇḍa-dūrvā, L.), Car. vii, 12 (= *dravanti*); Suśr.; a metre of 4 × 16 syllabic instants; another of 4 × 15 syllables; another of 4 × 16 syllables; a kind of stringed instrument; a kind of Murchanā (in music); illusion, unreality, L.; 'born under the asterism Citrā (Pāñ. iv, 3, 34; Vārtt. 1), N. of Arjuna's wife (sister of Kṛishṇa = *subhadrā*, L.), Hariv. 1952; of a daughter of Gada (or Kṛishṇa, v.l.), 9194; of an Asparas, L.; of a river, Divyāv. xxx; of a rock, BhP. xii, 8, 17; f. pl. the asterism Citrā, VarBrS. xi, 57; (*ām*), n. anything bright or coloured which strikes the eyes, RV.; VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Tāndyabr. xviii, 9; a brilliant ornament, ornament, RV. i, 92, 13; ŚBr. ii, xiii; a bright or extraordinary appearance, wonder, ii; Śāk.; Pañcat.; Bhartṛ. &c.; (with

yadi [Śāk. iii, 18] or *yad* [Hariv. 9062; Śāk.; Kathās. xviii, 359] or fut. [Pāñ. iii, 3, 150 f.]) strange, curious (e.g. *citraṃ badhīro vyākaraṇam adhyeshyate*, 'it would be strange if a deaf man should learn grammar', Kāś.). strange! Hariv. 15652; Kathās. v, vii; Rājat. i, iv; the ether, sky, L.; a spot, MBh. xiii, 2605; a sectarian mark on the forehead, L.; = *kushtha*, L.; a picture, sketch, delineation, MBh.; Hariv. 4532 (*sa*-, mfn. = *ga*); R.; Śāk. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Megh. 64); variety of colour, L.; a forest (*vana* for *dhana*?) of variegated appearance, Sch. on KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 23 & ShaḍvBr. ii, 10; various modes of writing or arranging verses in the shape of mathematical or other fanciful figures (syllables which occur repeatedly being left out or words being represented in a shortened form), Sarav. ii, 16; Kpr. ix, 8; Śāh.; punning in the form of question and answer, facetious conversation, riddle, iv, 1/2; Pratsarp.; Kuval.; cf. *ā. & sa-citra, dānu, vi*; *citra*. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'having variegated thorns', *Asteracantha longifolia* or *Tribulus lanuginosus*, Npr. — **kaṇṭha**, m. 'speckled-throat', a pigeon, L. — **kathāśha-sukha**, mfn. happy in telling charming stories, W. — **kambala**, m. a variegated carpet or cloth (used as an elephant's housing), L. — **kara**, m. (Pāñ. iii, 2, 21) a painter (son of an architect by a Śūdra woman, Brahmap. i; or by a *gāndhikī*, Parāś. Paddh.), VarBrS.; Kathās. v, 30. — **karna**, m. 'speckled-car', N. of a camel, W. — **karmān**, n. any extraordinary act, wonderful deed, W.; magic, W.; painting, Śāk. (in Prākṛit) vi, 1 (v.l.); Kathās. iv, 36; a painting, picture, R. vii, 28, 41; VarBrS.; Kathās. vi, 50; Mn. iii, 64, Sch.; mfn. devoted to various occupations, BhP. x, 5, 25, m. = *kara*, W.; 'working wonders', a magician, W.; Dalbergia oujeinensis, L.; *°ma-vid*, mfn. skilled in the art of painting, W.; skilled in magic, W. — **ka-vi-tva**, n. the art of composing verses called *citra* (q.v.), PSarv. — **kāṇḍālī**, f. Cissus quadrangularis, Npr. — **kāya**, m. 'striped-body', a tiger or panther, L. — **kāra**, m. = *kara*, MBh. v, 5025; R. (G) ii, 90, 18; Śāh.; 'wonder', astonishment, Lalit. xviii, 134. — **kundala**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i, 4545 ff. — **kushtha**, n. white or spotted leprosy. — **kūṭa**, m. 'wonderful peak', N. of a hill and district (the modern Citrakote or Catarkot near Kāmṭ, situated on the river Paisuni about 50 miles S.E. of the Bandah in Bundelkhand; first habitation of the exiled Rāma and Lakshmaṇa, crowded with temples as the holiest spot of Rāma's worshippers), MBh. iii, 8200; R. i-iii; Ragh. xii f.; VarBrS.; BhP. i; a pleasure-hill, Daś. viii, 90; n. N. of a town, Kathās.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, VP.; — **māhātmya**, n. 'glory of Citrakote', N. of a work. — **kūṭā**, f. a kind of Croton, Npr. — **kṛit**, mfn. astonishing, Śatr.; m. = *kara*, VarBrS.; Kathās. v, 28; Subh.; Dalbergia oujeinensis, L. — **kṛitya**, n. painting, Kathās. lxxii, 82. — **ketu**, m. N. of a son (of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3597; of Vasishtha, BhP. iv, 1, 40f.; of Kṛishṇa, x, 61, 12; of Lakshmaṇa, ix, 11, 12; of Devabhāga, 24, 39); of a Śūra-sena king, vi, 14, 10 ff. — **kola**, m. 'spotted-breast', a kind of lizard, L. — **kṛitya**, f. = *kṛitya*, MBh. iv, 1360. — **kshatra**, mfn. whose dominion is brilliant (Agni), RV. vi, 6, 7 (voc.). — **ga**, mf(ā)n. represented in a picture, Kathās. v, 31. — **gata**, mfn. id., MBh. vi, 1662; Śāk. &c. — **gandha**, n. 'of various fragrances', yellow ornament, L. — **gu**, m. 'possessing brindled cows', N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. x, 61, 13. — **gruṭa**, m. N. of one of Yama's attendants (recorder of every man's good & evil deeds), MBh. xiii; SkandaP.; NārP.; VarP.; Bādar. iii, 1, 15, Sch.; Kathās. lxxii; (also *candra-g*, W.); a secretary of a man of rank (kind of mixed caste); a form of Yama, Tithyād.; N. of the 16th Arhat of the future Utsarpiṇī, Jain. L.; of an author (?). — **grīha**, n. a painted room or one ornamented with pictures, RV. — **grīvan**, mfn. stony, Daś. xi, 114. — **grīva**, m. (= *kaṇṭha*) N. of a pigeon-king, Pañcat. ii, 3; Kathās. lxi; Hit. — **ghaṇi**, f. 'removing spotted leprosy', N. of a river, Hariv. 9516 (v.l. *mitra-ghnā*). — **oṣṭa**, m. 'having a variegated bow', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i, 2733. — **ja**, mf(ā)n. prepared with various substances, Hcat. — **jāpa**, m. talking on various things. — **jña**, mfn. skilled in composing verses called *citra* (Sch.; or 'skilled in painting?'), R. vii, 94, 9. — **tanḍula**, m. Embelia Ribes, L.; (*ā*), f. id., Bhpr. v, 1, 112. — **tannu**, m. 'having a speckled body', the partridge, Npr. — **tala**, mfn. painted or variegated

on the surface, W. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **tūlīk**, f. a painter's brush, Kād. — **tvao**, m. 'having variegated bark', the birch, L. — **daṇḍaka**, m. the cotton plant, L. — **darśana**, m. 'variegated-eyed', N. of a Brāhman changed into a bird, Hariv. (v.l. *chidra-d*). — **dīpa**, m. N. of a chapter (*prakaraṇa*) of the Pañcadaśī. — **dṛiśka**, mfn. looking brilliant, RV. vi, 47, 5. — **dava**, m. N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2573; (*ī*), f. Mahendra-vāruṇī, L. — **dharma**, m. N. of an author. — **dharman**, m. N. of a prince (identified with the Asura Virūpāksha), i, 2659. — **dha**, ind. in a manifold way, BhP. iii, vi, x. — **dharajati** (*°trā-*), mfn. having a bright course (Agni), RV. vi, 3, 5. — **dhrva**, m. (= *ketu*) N. of a man, SaddhP. xxiv. — **nātha**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛiśha, MatsyaP. xii, 21. — **netrī**, f. 'variegated-eyed', the bird Śārikā, L. — **nyasta**, mfn. = *ga*, MBh. ix, 43; Kum. ii, 24; Vikr. (v.l.). — **paksha**, m. 'speckled-wing', = *tanu*, L.; a kind of pigeon (cf. *kaṇṭha*), Bhpr. v, 10, 69; N. of a demon causing head-ache, PārGr. iii, 6, 3. — **paṭa**, m. a painting, picture, Hariv. 16001; Daś.; Kathās. — **paṭṭa**, m. id., Hariv. 10069; *ga*, mfn. = *citra-ga*, 9987. — **paṭṭik**, f. = *ṭṭa*, W. — **pattra**, m. 'speckled-leaved', Betula Bhojpatra, Npr.; (*ī*), f. Commelina salicifolia, L. — **pattra**, m. 'having variegated feathers', a peacock, Npr.; (*ī*), f. the plant Kapitha-parṇi, L.; Droṇa-pushpi, L. — **pada**, mfn. full of various (or graceful) words and expressions, MBh. iii, 1160; BhP. i, 5, 10; n. a metre of 4 × 23 syllables; (*ā*), f. Cissus pedata, L.; a metre of 4 × 8 syllables; *krāmam*, ind. at a good or brisk pace, W. — **parṇik**, f. 'speckled-leaved', Hemionitis cordifolia, L. — **parṇi**, f. id., L.; Rubia Munjista, L.; Gynandropsis pentaphylla (v.l. *varṇi*), L.; — **patrī**, L.; the plant Droṇa-pushpi, L. — **pāṭala**, N. of a plant, Buddh. L. — **pādā**, f. 'speckled-footed', = *netrī*, L. — **piocha**, m. = *pattra*, Gal. — **piochaka**, m. id., L. — **puṅkha**, m. 'having variegated feathers', an arrow, L. — **putrikā**, f. a female portrait, Kathās. lxxii, cxxii; *°kāyita*, mfn. resembling a female portrait, Sighās. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Durgāv. xii. — **pushpi**, f. 'variegated-blossomed', Hibiscus cannabinus, L. — **prishtha**, mfn. having a speckled back, Car. i, 27; m. a sparrow, L. — **pratikṛiti**, f. 'representation in colours', a painting, Hariv. 7812. — **priya-katha**, mfn. speaking various kind words, W. — **phala**, m. the fish Mystus Citala, L.; Cucumis sativus, L.; (*ā*, f.), f. the fish Mystus Karpur, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of several plants (*cirbhīṭā*, *mṛigērvāru*, *citra-devī*, *vārtāki*, *kaṇṭakī*), L. — **phalaka**, n. a tablet for painting, Kathās. cxvii, 24; a painting, Śāk., Vikr. & Ratnāv. (in Prākṛit); Ratnāv. & Kathās. (ifc. f. ā); Śāh. — **barha**, m. = *piccha*, MBh. ii, 2103; N. of a son of Garuḍa, v, 3597; (cf. *°hin*). — **barhin**, mfn. having a variegated tail (a peacock, son of Garuḍa), xiii, 4206. — **barhis** (*°trā-*), mfn. having a brilliant bed (of stars; the moon), RV. i, 23, 13 f. — **baṭa-gaucha**, m. N. of a Jain Gaccha. — **bāṇa**, m. 'having variegated arrows', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i, 4545. — **bāṇu**, m. 'speckled-arm', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, 2732; of a Gandharva, Bālar. iv, 8; of a man, BhP. x, 90, 34. — **bija**, m. 'having variegated seeds', red Ricinus, L.; (*ā*), f. = *tanḍula*, L. — **bhāṇu** (*°trā-*), mfn. of variegated lustre, shining with light, RV.; AV. iv, 25, 3; xiii, 3, 10; TBr. ii f.; Kauś.; MBh. i, 722; N. of fire, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; Śāh.; = *°trārcis*, L.; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; Calotropis gigantea, L.; the 16th year in the 60 years' cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS. viii, 35; Romakas.; N. of Bhairava, L.; of a prince, VP. iv, 16, 2 (v.l.); of Bāṇa (bhāṭa)'s father. — **bhārata**, n. N. of a work. — **bhāshya**, n. eloquence, MBh. v, 1240. — **bhitti**, f. a painted wall, picture on a wall, MaitrUp.; Mjich.; Kathās. — **bhūta**, mfn. painted or decorated, MBh. xiv, 281. — **bheshaj**, f. 'yielding various remedies', Ficus oppositifolia, L. — **mauca**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **maṇḍala**, m. 'forming a variegated circle', a kind of snake, Suśr. v, 4, 33. — **manas**, m. N. of a horse of the moon, Vāyup. — **mahās** (*°trā-*), mfn. = *°trā-magha*, RV. x, 122, 1; m. N. of the author of x, 122, RAnukr. — **mīmāṇsā**, f. N. of a work on rhet.; = *āhaṇḍana*, n. 'refutation of the Citramīmāṇsā', N. of a work. — **mṛiga**, m. the spotted antelope, R. v, 20, 11; Mn. iii, 169, Sch. — **mekhala**, *laka*, m. = *piccha*, L. — **yajña**, m. N.

of a comedy by Vaidya-nātha. — **yāna**, m. N. of a prince, Dāthādhi. ii. — **yāma** (^{°trā-}), mfn. = *dhrājati*, RV. iii, 2, 13. — **yodhā**, mfn. fighting in various ways, MBh.; Hariv. 6867; m. Arjuna, L.; Terminalia Arjuna, L.; a quail, Npr. — **rañjaka**, n. tin, Npr. — **ratha** (^{°trā-}), mfn. having a bright chariot (Agni), RV. x, 1, 5; m. the sun, L.; the polar star (Dhruva), BhP. ix, 10, 22; N. of a man, RV. iv, 30, 18; the king of the Gandharvas, AV. viii, 10, 27; MBh.; Hariv.; Vikr.; Kād.; BhP.; N. of a king, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 12; Pañcat.; of a king of the Aṅgas, MBh. xiii, 2351; of a descendant of Aṅga and son of Dharmaratha, Hariv. 1695 ff.; BhP. ix, 23, 6; of a snake-demon, Kauṣ. 74; of a son of Gada or Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9193; of Ushadgu or Ruśeku, MBh. xiii, 6834; Hariv. 1971; BhP. ix, 23, 30; of Vṛishṇi, 24, 14 & 17; of Gajā, v, 15, 2; of Supāṛivaka, ix, 13, 23; of Ukta or Ushna, 22, 39; of a prince of Mṛitkāvati, MBh. iii, 1076 (cf. BhP. ix, 16, 3); of a Sūta, R. ii, 32, 17; of an officer, Rājat. viii, 1438; of a Vidyā-dhara, L.; (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 341; (f), f. a form of Durgā, Hariv. ii, 109, 48; cf. *cāitravata*; *bāhlika*, n. sg., g. *rājadamādi*. — **raśmi**, m. 'having variegated rays', N. of a Marut, 11546. — **rāti** (^{°trā-}), mfn. granting excellent gifts, RV. vi, 62, 5 & 11. — **rādhā** (^{°trā-}), mfn. id., RV. viii, 11, 9; x, 65, 3; AV. i, 26, 2. — **rekha**, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — **repha**, m. N. of a son of Medhatithi (king of Śāka-dvīpa), BhP. v, 20, 25. — **latā**, f. Rubia Munjistā, L.; N. of an Apsaras, Bālar. iv, 6. — **likhana**, n. painting, Mn. ii, 240, Sch. — **likhita**, mfn. painted, Kathās. cxxii, 44. — **lekha**, m. = *kara*, Pāp. iv, 2, 128, Sch. (not in Kā.). — **lekhanikā**, f. = *tūlikā*, Up. iv, 93, Sch. — **lekha**, f. a picture, portrait, Glt. x, 15; two metres of 4 x 17 syllables; another of 4 x 18 syllables; N. of an Apsaras (skilful in painting), MBh.; Hariv.; of a daughter of Kumbhāṇḍa, 9930; BhP. x, 62, 14. — **locanā**, f. = *netrā*, L. — **vat**, mfn. decorated with paintings, Ragh. xiv, 25; Hcar. v, 71; containing the word *citra*, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii, 6; ŚākhāBr. xv; (f), f. a metre of 4 x 13 syllables; N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa or Gada, Hariv. 9194. — **vaśā**, m. the fish Silurus pelotus, L. — **vana**, n. 'of variegated appearance (see s. v. *citrā*)', N. of a wood near the Gaṇḍaki, Hit. i, 2, 3; cf. *citraka*. — **varṇi**, see *parṇi*. — **varṇikā**, f. = *tūlikā*, Kād.; Mātām. i, 3; — **varṇinī**, f. a kind of medicament (*reṇukā*), Npr. — **varman**, m. 'having a variegated cuirass', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, v, vii; of a king (of the Kulitas), Mudr. i, 20; v, 1; of Campāvatī and Mathurā, BrahmoṭKh. xvi. — **varshin**, mfn. raining in an unusual manner, Hariv. 11145. — **valayā**, f. 'having a variegated bracelet', N. of a goddess, BrahmaP. ii, 18, 15. — **vallika**, m. the fish Silurus boalis, L. — **vallī**, f. = *devī*, L.; Cucumis colocynthis, L. — **vahā**, f. 'having a wonderful current', N. of a river, MBh. vi, 325; xiii, 7652. — **vāja** (^{°trā-}), mfn. having wonderful riches (the Maruts), RV. viii, 7, 33; decorated with variegated feathers (an arrow), BhP. iv; m. a cock, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'having decorated vehicles', N. of a king of Maṇi-pura, MBh. i, 7826; (cf. *cāitra-vāhani*). — **vicitra**, mfn. variously coloured, W.; multimform, W. — **vidyā**, f. the art of painting, W. — **vīrya**, m. = *biya* (v. l. ?), L. — **vṛitti**, f. any astonishing act or practice, W. — **vgika**, m. 'having a wonderful velocity', N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2159. — **vesha**, m. 'having a variegated dress', Śiva. — **vyāghra**, m. 'striped tiger', a leopard, L. — **śākapūpa-bhaskhya-vikāra-kriyā**, f. the art of preparing various kinds of pot-herbs, sweetmeats and other eatables (one of the 64 Kalās). — **śālā**, f. = *griha*, R. iii, v; Kād.; a metre of 4 x 18 syllables. — **śālikā**, f. = *griha*, Ratnāv. iii, 3 (in Prakṛit). — **śikhanda-dhara**, m. wearing various tufts of hair (Vishṇu), Vishṇ. iic, 65. — **śikhandīn**, m. pl. 'bright-crested', the 7 Rishis (Marici, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Vasishṭha [MBh. xii; Bālar. x, 98; Viśvā-mitra, i, 27]), Rājat. i, 55; — **śūdi-jā**, m. 'son of Aṅgiras', the planet Jupiter, L.; — **śūdi-prasūta**, m. id., L. — **śiras**, m. = *śirshaka*, Suśr. v, 3, 7; N. of a Gandharva, Hariv. 14156. — **śilā**, f. 'stony', N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 30. — **śirshaka**, m. 'speckled-head', a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 4. — **śoka**, m. Jonesia Atoka, Npr. — **śociā** (^{°trā-}), mfn. shining brilliantly, RV. v, 17, 2; vi, 10, 3; viii, 19, 2. — **śra-vas-tama** (^{°trā-}), mfn. (superl.) having most

wonderful fame, i, iii, viii. — **saṁstha**, mfn. = *ga*, W. — **saṅga**, n. a metre of 4 x 16 syllables. — **sarpa**, m. the large speckled snake (*mālu-dhāna*), L. — **seṇa** (^{°trā-}), mfn. having a bright spear, vi, 75, 9; m. N. of a snake-demon, Kauṣ. 74; of a leader of the Gandharvas (son of Viśvā-vasu), MBh.; Hariv. 7224; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, v, viii; of Parikshit, i, 3743; of Śambara, Hariv. 9251 & 9280; of Narishyanta, BhP. ix, 2, 19; of the 13th Manu, Hariv. 889; BhP. viii, 13, 31; of Gada or Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9194; of an adversary of Kṛishṇa, 5059; of Tarā-saudha's general (Pim-bhaka), MBh. ii, 885 f.; of a divine recorder of the deeds of men, Ācārānirṇ. (= *gupta*) the secretary of a man of rank, W.; N. of a scholiast on Piṅgala's work on metres; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh.; Hariv. 12631; of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2632; of a courtesan, Vātsyāy. ii, 7, 30; of a river, MBh. vi, 325; (cf. *cāitrāsenī*). — **stha**, mfn. = *ga*, Hariv. 7919; Kathās. — **stha-la**, n. N. of a garden, Kathās. lxxiii, 39. — **svana**, m. 'clear-voice', N. of a Rākshasa, BhP. xii, 11, 36. — **hanta**, m. pl. particular movements of the hands in fighting, MBh. ii, 902. — **Citrākrīti**, f. a painted resemblance, portrait, picture, W. — **Citrākha**, m. 'speckled-eye', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, i, vii; of a king, Vāyup. ii, 37, 268 (v. l.); of a Dravida king, v. l. *citra*, q. v.; of a Nāga-rāja, Buddh. L.; (f), f. = *netrā*, L. — **Citrā-kahupa**, m. (= *°tra-pattirika*) the plant Droṇa-pushp, L. — **Citrā-rāga**, mfn. having a variegated body, Buddh. L.; m. a kind of snake, L.; Plumbago rosea, L.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4545; PadmaP. iv, 55; of an antelope, Pañcat.; Hit.; of a dog, Pañcat.; n. vermilion, L.; yellow orpiment, L.; (f), f. an ear-wig (Julus cornifex), L.; Rubia munjistā, L.; N. of a courtesan, Kathās. cxxii, 68; — **sādāna**, m. 'Citrāṅga-killer', Arjuna, L. — **Citrāṅgada**, mfn. decorated with variegated bracelets, MBh. ii, 348; m. N. of a king of Daśārpa, MBh. xiv, 2471; of a son (of Śāntanu, i; Hariv. ix, 22, 20; of Indra-sena, v. l., see *candrāṅg*); of a Gandharva (person of the play Dūtāṅga), of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. xxii, 136; of a divine recorder of men's deeds, Ācārānirṇ. (= *gupta*) the secretary of a man of rank, W.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, MBh. xiii, 1424; of a wife of Arjuna (daughter of Citra-vāhana and mother of Babhru-vāhana), i, xiv; — **sū**, f. 'Citrāṅgada's mother', Satyavati (mother of Vyāsa), L. — **Citrā-tīra**, m. (= *°trāśa*) the moon, L.; the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered to the demon Ghaṇṭā-karṇa, L. — **Citrāṇḍaja**, m. a variegated bird, VarYogay. vi, 18. — **Citrāṇna**, n. rice dressed with coloured condiments, Yājñ. i, 303. — **Citrāpūpa**, m. speckled cake, L. — **Citrā-pūrṇa-māsa**, m. the full moon standing in the asterism Citrā, TS. vii, 4. — **Citrā-magha**, mfn. granting wonderful gifts, RV. (Naigh. i, 8). — **Citrāyasa**, n. steel, L. — **Citrāyudha**, m. 'having variegated weapons', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, f, vii. — **Citrāyus**, mfn. possessed of wonderful vitality, RV. vi, 49, 7. — **Citrārambha**, mfn. = *°tra-ga*, Vikr. i, 4. — **Citrārācis**, m. the sun, Gal. — **Citrārāpta**, mfn. = *°tra-ga*, Śāk.; Mālav.; Rājat. v, 359; (*citrārārp*), MBh. xiii, 2660; — **lārambha**, mfn. id., Ragh. ii, 31; Kum. iii, 42. — **Citrā-vaṇa**, mfn. rich in (brilliant ornaments i. e.) shining stars, VS. iil, 18 (TS. i; Kāth. vii, 6); ŚBr. ii; n. (scil. *yajar*) the verse VS. iil, 18, ApŚr. vi, 16, 10. — **Citrāśva**, m. 'having painted horses', Satyavat (asfond of painting horses), MBh. — **Citrāsaṅga**, mfn. having a variegated cloak, Baudh. — **Citrāstarapa-vat**, mfn. covered with various or variegated carpets, R. iv, 44, 99. — **Citrā-svātī**, g. *rājadamādi*. — **Citrāśa**, m. 'lord of Citrā', the moon, L. — **Citrōkti**, f. a marvellous or heavenly voice, L.; a surprising tale, W.; eloquent discourse, W. — **Citrōti**, mfn. = *°trā-magha*, RV. x, 140, 3. — **Citrōtpālā**, f. 'having various lotus-flowers', N. of a river, Puruṣhott. — **Citrōpālā**, f. 'stony', N. of a river, MBh. 341. — **Citrādāna**, m. n. *°trāna*, Grahay.

Citraka, m. a painter, L.; = *°tra-kāya*, MBh. vii, 1320 (*cillaka*, C); Pañcat.; a kind of snake, Suśr. v, 4, 33; (in alg.) the 8th unknown quantity; Plumbago zeylanica, i, 38; iv; Ricinus communis, L.; N. of a son (of Vṛishṇi or Piṇḍi), Hariv.; of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 2740; of a Nāga, L., Sch.; (pl.) of a people, ii, 1804; n. a mark (only if 'marked or characterised by', TBr. i, 1, 9, 5, Sch.); a sectarian mark on the forehead, L.; a painting, Hariv. 7074;

a particular manner of fighting (cf. *°tra-hasta*), 15979 (v. l. *cakraka*); N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka, 8952.

Citrāṇa, Nom. *°yati*, 'to make variegated,' de-

corate, MBh. xii, 988; 'to regard as a wonder, Dhātup. xxxv, 63 (Vop.); 'to throw a momentary glance, ib.; 'to look, ib.; 'to be a wonder, ib.

Citrāla, mfn. variegated, L.; m. = *°tra-mṛiga*, L.; (ā), f. the plant Go-rakshī, L.

Citrīka, m. (fr. *citrā*) the month Caitra, L.

Citrīta, mfn. made variegated, decorated, painted, MBh. ii, vi; Hariv. 8945; Suśr. &c.; cf. *vi-*.

Citrin, mfn. having variegated (black and grey) hair, VarBrS. lxxvii, 3, 6; (*ṇyas*), f. pl. (the dawns) wearing bright ornaments, RV. iv, 32, 2; (*ṇi*), f. a woman endowed with various talents (one of the four divisions into which women are classed), Sighās. vi, 3; (pl.) N. of certain bricks, Nyāyam.

Citriya, mfn. visible at a distance (a species of Aśvattha), TBr. i; m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 2181.

Citrī, ind. for *°tra*. — **karapa**, n. making variegated, decorating, painting, Dhātup. xxxv, 63; surprise, Pāp. iii, 3, 150. — **kāra**, m. id., Lalit. xix, 102. — **kṛita**, mfn. changed into a picture, Śāk. vi, 21.

Citriya, Nom. *°yate* (Pāp. iii, 1, 19) to be surprised, Hcar. vii; Mear.; Bālar.; Prasannar.; Kathās.; (Vop. xxi, 23) to cause surprise, Bhaṭṭi.; (cf. *ati-*).

Citriyā, f. surprise, Daś. xi, 32.

Citrya, mfn. brilliant, RV. v, 63, 7; vii, 20, 7.

1. **Cid**, in comp. for *cit*. — **acit**, 'thought and non-thought, mind and matter,' in comp.; *°cic-chakti-yukta*, mfn. having power (*śakti*) over mind and matter, W.; *°cin-maya*, mfn. consisting of mind and matter, BhP. xi, 24, 7. — **ambara**, m. N. of the author of a law-book; n. N. of a town, W.; — **para**, n. id.; — **rahasya**, n. N. of a work; — **sthalā**, n. = *para*, Śaṅkar. iv, 7. — **aasthi-mālā**, f. N. of a Comm. on a grammatical work. — **ātma**, mfn. consisting of pure thought, BhP. viii, 3, 2. — **ātman**, m. pure thought or intelligence, i, 3, 30; RāmātUp.; Prab. — **ānanda**, 'thought and joy,' in comp.; — **daśa-sloki**, f. ten verses in praise of thought and joy; — **maya**, mfn. consisting of thought and joy, RāmātUp.; — **stava-rāja**, m. = *daśa-sloki*; *°ndāśrama*, m. N. of a teacher (= *paramānanda*). — **ul-lāsa**, mfn. shining like thoughts, BhP. ix, 11, 33. — **gagana-candrikā**, f. N. of a work, Anand. i, Sch. — **ghana**, m. = *ātman*, Sarvad. viii, 78. — **ratna-cashaka**, N. of a work. — **ratha**, m. N. of a Sīman, ArshBr.; (f), f. N. of a Comm. — **rūpa**, mfn. (Vop. ii, 37) = *cin-maya*, KapS. vi, 50; NṛisUp. (-*tva*, n. abstr.); Sarvad.; wise, L.; n. the Universal Spirit as identified with pure thought, W. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of a pupil of Śaṅkarācārya, Śaṅkar. iv, 5. — **vṛitti**, f. spiritual action, Daśar. ii, 37.

Cin, in comp. for *cit*. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of pure thought, RāmātUp.; Sarvad. ix, 71 f.; Sāh. iii, 2. — **mātra**, mfn. id., KaivUp. v, 17; Vedāntas. 168.

Cékītina, mfn., see *°ci*, lit. Intense; intelligent (Śiva), MBh. vii, xiii; m. N. of a prince (ally of the Paṇḍus), i, f, 5; Bhag. i, 5; Hariv. 5013 & 5494.

Cet, Nom. (fr. *ci*) *°tati* (Vop. xxi, 8; aor. 3. pl. *acetishur*) to recover consciousness, Bhaṭṭi. xv, 109.

Cetaḥ, in comp. = *°tas*. — **piḍā**, f. grief, L.

Cetaka, mfn. causing to think, W.; sentient, W.; (f), f. = *tanikā*, L.; Jasmunum grandiflorum, L.

Cetana, mfn. visible, conspicuous, distinguished, excellent, RV.; AV. ix, 4, 21; perceptive, conscious, sentient, intelligent, KathUp. v, 13; SvetUp. vi, 13; Hariv. 3587; KapS.; Tattvas. &c.; m. an intelligent being, man, Sarvad. ii, 221; soul, mind, L.; n. consciousness, RV. i, 13, 11 & 170, 4; iii, 3, 8; iv, 7, 2; soul, mind, R. vii, 55, 17 & 20; (ā), f. consciousness, understanding, sense, intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 175; MBh. &c. (nif. ich. [f. ā], Mn. ix, 67; MBh. &c.); (cf. a-, *nist*, *para-clō*, *vi-*, *sa-*, *sū-*). — **tā**, f. the state of a sentient or conscious being, intelligence. — **tva**, n. id., Sarvad. vii, 8, Kum. iii, 39, Sch.; KapS. i, 100, Sch. — **bhāva**, m. id., Bādar. ii, 1, 6, Sch. — **Cetanācetana**, pl. sentient and unsentient beings, Megh. 5. — **Cetanāvat**, mfn. having consciousness, knowing, understanding, reasonable, Nir.; MBh. xii, xiv; Śaṅkhyak.; Suśr.

Cetanāśhṭaka, n. N. of a work.

Cetanākā, n. *°ka*, f. = *nikā*, L.

Cetanikā, f. Terminalia Chebula, L.

Cetani, ind. for *°na*. — *°kṛi*, to cause to perceive or become conscious, BhP. viii, 1, 9, Sch. — *°bhū*, to become conscious, ib.

Cetanīyā, f. the medicinal herb *ṛiddhi*, L.
Cetaya, mfn. sentient, Pān. iii, 1, 138.
Cetayāna, mfn. (irreg. pr. p.) having sense, reasonable, MBh. iii, v, viii; R. ii, 109, 7.
Cetayitavya, mfn. to be perceived, PānUp.
Cetayitri, mfn. = *ya*, MBh. xii; SvetUp., Sch.
Cetas, n. splendour, RV.; (Naigh. iii, 9) consciousness, thinking soul, heart, mind, VS. xxiv, 3; AV.; Mn. ix, xii; MBh. &c. (ifc. KathUp.; Mn. &c.); will, AV. vi, 116, 3; TB. iii, 1, 7; cf. *a-cetas*, *dabhrā*, *prā*, *laghu*, *vl*, *sā*, *su-cetas*.
Cetasaka, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vii, 2095.
Cetasam, ind. ifc. fr. *tas*, Vop. vi, 62.
Cetāya, Nom. (fr. *tas*), *yate*, xxi, 8.
Cētishtha, mfn. (fr. *cētri*) most attentive (with gen.), RV. i, 65, 9 & 128, 8; v, vii; x, 21, 7; (fr. *citrā*) most conspicuous, viii, 46, 20; VS. xvii, 15.
Ceti, ind. in comp. for *tas*. = *√kri*, Vop. vii, 84.
Ceti, m. heedfulness, RV. ix, 81, 3.
Ceto, in comp. for *tas*. = *bhava*, m. = *citta*-ja, L., Sch. = *bhū*, m. id., Mālatīm.; Bālar.; Vcar. xi, 94.
-mat, mfn. endowed with consciousness, living, MBh. iii, 8676. = *mukha*, mfn. one whose mouth is intelligence, MānUp. = *vikāra*, m. disturbance of mind, Suśr.; Mn. i, 25, Sch. = *vikārin*, mfn. disturbed in mind, Suśr. i, 46, 4. = *hara*, mf(ā)n. captivating the heart, Bhām. iii, 10.
Cētrī, mfn. attentive, guardian, RV. x, 128, 9 (see also s.v. *√cit*); AV. iv & vi (*cētrī*); TS. i, f.
Cētya, mfn. perceivable, RV. vi, 1, 5; (ā), f. = *tū* (?), x, 89, 14.
Cit, 6. cit, ind. only in comp. = *kāra*, for *cit-k*; -*vat*, for *cit-k*; -*śabda*, m. = *cikāra*, W. 2. **Citti**, f. crackling, i, 164, 29.
चित *citā*, 1. *citi*. See *√ci*. *ci*.
चिति 2. *citi*. See *√ci*. *ci*.
चितिका *citikā*, *ti*, *tika*. See *√ci*. *ci*.
चित्कणक्य *citkaṇa-kantha*. See *cikk*.
चित्कार *cit-kāra*. See 6. *cit*.
चित्त *cittā*. See *√ci*. *ci*.
चित्तल *cittala*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *citrāla*) moderate, Kṛish. ii, 1; vii, 10.
चित्ति 1. *citti*, 2. *cittā*. See *√ci* & 6. *cit*.
Cittin, *tti*. See *√ci*. *ci*.
चित्त *citya*. See *√ci*. *ci*.
चित् *citrā*, *traka*, *traṇa*, &c. See *√ci*. *ci*.
चिद 2. *cid*, ind. even, indeed, also (often merely laying stress on a preceding word; requiring a preceding simple verb to be accentuated [Pān. viii, 1, 57] as well as a verb following, if *cid* is preceded by an interrogative pron. [48]; in Class. only used after interrogative pronouns and adverbs to render them indefinite, and after *jātu*, q.v.), RV.; VS.; AV.; like (added to the stem of a subst., e.g. *agni-rāja*), Nir. i, 4; Pān. viii, 2, 101; *cid*—*cid* or *cid*—*ca* or *cid*—*u*, as well as, both—and, RV.
चिन् *cint* (cf. *√ci*), cl. 10. *ṭayati* (cl. 1. *ṭati*), Dhātup. xxxii, a; metrically also *ṭayate*, see also *ṭayāna* to think, have a thought or idea, reflect, consider, MBh.; R. &c.; to think about, reflect upon, direct the thoughts towards, care for (acc.), exceptionally dat. or loc. or *prati*), Mn. iv, vii f.; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; to find out, R. i, 63, 27; Hit.; to take into consideration, treat of, Sāṅkhyak. 69; to consider as or that, tax (with double acc. or acc. and *iti*), Hariv. 14675; R. v, 67, 7; Mālav.; Pān. ii, 3, 17, Kāś.
Cintaka, mfn. ifc. one who thinks or reflects upon, familiar with (e.g. *daiva*, *vaṇśa*, &c., qq. vv.), Gaut.; Mn. vii, 121; MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Pāṇcat.; m. an overseer, Divyāv.; N. of the 23rd Kalpa period, Vāyup. i, 21, 48 f.; cf. *kārya*, *graha*, *megha*.
Cintana, n. thinking, thinking of, reflecting upon; anxious thought, Mn. xii, 5; MBh.; Kathās.; Rājat. v, 205; Sāh.; consideration, Sarvad. x; xii, 6 f.
Cintaniya, mfn. to be thought of or investigated, VarBrS. xliii, 37; Pāṇcat. i, 3; iii; BhP. viii, 1, 38.
Cintayāna, mfn. (irr. pr. p.) reflecting, considering, MBh. ii, 1748; iii, 12929; Pāṇcat. iv, 13. **Cintayitavya**, mfn. to be thought of, Mālav. ii, 13. **Cintā**, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 105), thought, care, anxiety, anxious thought about (gen., loc., *upari*, or in comp.), Mn. xii, 31; Yājñ. i, 98; MBh. &c. (*ṭayā*, instr. 'by mere thinking of' VP. i, 13, 50); consideration,

Sarvad. xii f.; N. of a woman, Rājat. viii, 3453.
-karmān, n. troubled thoughts, L. = *kārin*, mfn. considering, regarding, L. = *ṭala* (*ṭāk*), mfn. disturbed in thought, W. = *kṛitya*, ind. p. g. *sākshād-ādi* (v.l. *cittā*), Gaṇar. 98, Sch.) = *para*, mfn. lost in thought, Nal. ii, 2; xii, 86. = *bhara*, m. a heap of cares, Sighās. = *maṇi*, m. 'thought-gen', a fabulous gem supposed to yield its possessor all desires, Hariv. 8702; Sānti.; Bhart. &c.; Brahṃā, L.; N. of various treatises (e.g. one on astrol. by Dāsa-bala) and commentaries (esp. also ifc.); of a Buddha, L.; of an author; f. N. of a courtesan, Kṛishṇakarm., Sch.; -*catuṣ-mukha*, m. N. of a medicine prepared with nectary, L.; -*tiritha*, n. N. of a Tiritha, W.; -*vara-locana*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 9. = *maya*, mfn. 'consisting of mere idea', imagined, BhP. ii, 2, 12; AgP. xxx, 28; ifc. produced by thinking of, R. ii, 85, 16. = *yaṇī*, m. a thought-sacrifice, MBh. xiv, 2863. = *ratna*, n. = *maṇi*, only in *ṭnāyita*, n. impers. represented as a gem yielding all desires, Sighās. = *vat*, mfn. = *para*, W. = *vesman*, n. a council room, L. **Cintōkti**, f. midnight cry, W.
Cintita, mfn. thought, considered, W.; thought of, imagined, Pāṇcat.; Vet.; found out, investigated, Nal. xix, 4; Hit. (*su*); treated of, Madhus.; reflecting, considering, W.; n. thought, reflection, care, trouble, VarBrS. li, 24; Dhūrtas.; intention, R. i; (ā), f., see *caintita*. **Cintitōpanata**, mfn. thought of and immediately present, Kathās. xviii, 329. **Cintitōpasthita**, mfn. id., 116 & 146.
Cintiti, f. = *cintā*, thought, care, L. **Cintin**, mfn. ifc. thinking of, Naish. viii, 17. **Cintiyā**, f. = *ṭiti*, L.
Cintya, mfn. to be thought about or imagined, SvetUp. vi, 2; Bhag. x, 17; = *ṭayitavya*, R. iv, 17, 56 & 23, 4; 'to be conceived', see *d*; to be considered or reflected or meditated upon, SvetUp. i, 2; Yājñ. i, 344; MBh. &c.; 'to be deliberated about', questionable, Siddh. on Pān. vii, 2, 19 & 3, 66; Sāh. i, 3, 17 & 50; n. the necessity of thinking about (gen.), BhP. vii, 5, 49. = *dyota*, m. pl. 'of brightness conceivable only by imagination', a class of deities, MBh. xiii, 1373. = *samgraha*, m. N. of a work.
चिन्ति *cinti*, m. pl. 'N. of a people,' in comp. = *surāshṭra*, m. pl. the Cintis and the inhabitants of Su-rāshṭra, g. *kārta-kaujapādi*.
चिन्तिडो *cintidī*, for *tintī*, L.
चिन्न *cinna*, m. for *cina*, q.v., L.
चिपट *cipaṭa*, mfn. flat-nosed, L.
Cipṭa, mf(ā)n. blunted, flattened, flat, VarBrS.; Naish. vii, 65; pressed close to the head (the ears), v.l. for *carpaṭa*, q.v.; = *paṭa*, Pān. v, 2, 33; m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. v f.; = *ṭaka*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L.; cf. *picita*. = *griva*, mfn. short-necked, VarBrS. lxviii, 31. = *ghrāṇa*, mfn. flat-nosed, Kathās. lxi, 15; xcxi; = *nāsa*, mfn. id., VarBrS. lxviii, 61. = *nāsika*, mf(ā)n. id., Kathās. xx, 108; m. pl. N. of a people (in the north of Madhyadeśa), VarBrS. xiv, 26. = *viśāṇa*, mfn. blunt-horned, lxi, 2. **Cipṭāśya**, mfn. flat-faced, VarBr. **Cipṭaka**, m. flattened rice, L.; (ikā), f. scurf (on a healed wound), Suśr. i, 23, 14, Sch. **Cipṭikāvat**, mfn. furnished with scurf (a healed wound), 14. **Cipṭi**, ind. for *ṭa*. = *kṛita*, mfn. flattened, Kād. v, 1059; Bālar. ix, 20.
Cipṭa, m. = *ṭitaka*, L., Sch.
चिप्य *cippa*. See *cippa*.
चिपट *cippaṭa*, n. = *citraṭa*, L. = *jayāpāda*, m. N. of a king of Kāśmīr, Rājat. iv, 675.
चिप्य *cippa*, m. a kind of worm (cf. *kippa*).
चिप्य, 54, 6; n. a disease of the finger-nail, whitlow (also *cippa*), ii, 13, 1 & 17; iii f.; cf. *chippikā*.
चिबि *cibi*, **चिबु** *cibu*, m. the chin, L.
Cibuka, n. (= *cub*), id., Yājñ. iii, 98; Suśr.; VarBrS.; Kathās.; Rājat.; Prabh. (m. or n.?) tongs (*samdaya*), Gṛhyās. i, 85; m. Pterospermum ruberifolium, L.; m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. i, 6685.
चिमि *cimi*, m. = 1. *ciri*, L.; N. of a plant (from the fibres of which cloth is made), L.
Cimika, m. = 1. *ciri*, L.
चिमिचिमा *cimicimā*, f. pricking, Aśhāṅg. i.
Cimicimāya, *yate*, to prick, Car. i, 18.
चिर *cira*, mfn. (√1. *ci*) long, lasting a long time, existing from ancient times, MBh. xii, 9538; Śāk.; Megh.; Kathās.; *raṇi kālam*, during a long

time, Hariv. 9942; *ṛāt kālāt*, after a long time, R. iii, 49, 50; (*dm*), n. (Pān. vi, 2, 6) delay (e.g. *gamanā*, 'delay in going', Kāś.; *kim cireṇa*, 'wherefore delay?' R. iv f.; MārkaP. xvi, 80; *parā cirāt*, 'to avoid delay', ŚBr. ix); (*dm*), acc. ind. (e.g. *svār-ādi*, not in Kāś.) for a long time, TS. v f.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; after a long time, slowly, RV. v, 56, 7 & 79, 9; AitBr. i, 16; Kathās. iv, 31; (*ena*), instr. ind. after a long time, late, not immediately, slowly, MBh.; R.; Pān. i, 1, 70, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; Ragh. v, 64; for a long time (see also *klyat*), MBh. xii, 9484; ever, at all times, Prabh. ii, 33; (*āya*), dat. ind. for a long time, MBh.; Śāk.; Knm. v, 47; Ragh. xiv, 59 &c.; after a long time, at last, finally, too late, MBh.; R.; Pāṇcat.; (*āt*), abl. ind. after a long time, late, at last, Sāṅksh. xiv; R.; Pāṇcat.; Ragh.; Kathās.; Amar.; for a long time (also *ṛāt-prabhriti*, Hariv. 9860; Mālav. iii, 19; iv, 13), BhP. v, 6, 3; Kathās.; Hit.; (*asya*), gen. ind. after a long time, late, at last, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Śāk. (v.l.); for a long time, Bhart. iii, 51; (*ē*), loc. ind. with some delay, not immediately, ŚBr. xiii, 8, 1, 2. = *kāra*, mfn. working slowly, MBh. xii, 9482. = *kāri*, mfn. id., 9539. = *kārika*, mfn. id., 9483; 9534 ff.; 9547. = *kārin*, mfn. id., xii (also *ṛi-tā* & *-vra*, abstr.); making slow progress, Car. vi. = *kāla*, mfn. belonging to a remote time, Pān. iv, 3, 105, Kāś. (a, neg.); (*am*), acc. ind. for a long time, Pāṇcat.; BrahṃP.; RV. i, 125, 1, Sāy.; (*āt*), abl. ind. on account of the long time passed since, Pāṇcat. ii, 33; (*āya*), dat. ind. for a long time to come, MBh. vii, 8113; = *pālita*, mfn. protected for a long time, W.; = *lōpārjita*, mfn. = *cira-samcita*, Hit. i, 4, 3 & 6, 3. = *kālita*, mfn. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic, W. = *kālina*, mfn. id., W. = *kirti*, m. N. of the founder of a religious sect, Śānikar. ii. = *kṛita*, mfn. long practised, Daś. vii, 322. = *kriya*, mfn. = *kāra*, L. = *gata*, mfn. long gone, long absent, MBh. iii, 17261; R. i, 42, 1. = *ceṣhita*, mfn. long sought for, of rare occurrence, W. = *ja*, mfn. born long ago, old. = *jāta*, mfn. 'id.' (with abl.) older than, MBh. iii, 13334; = *tara*, mfn. id., 13331. = *jivaka*, m. 'long-lived', the Jivaka tree, L.; (*ikā*), f. a long life, KathUp. i, 24. = *jīvin*, mfn. long-lived, MBh. iii, 11262 & 13231; R. ii; VarBrS.; (said of Mārkaṇḍeya, Aśvatthāman, Bali, Vyāsa, Hanumat, Vibhishaya, Kṛpa, Parāśara) Tithyād.; m. Vishnu, L.; a crow, L.; Salmalia malabarica, L.; = *ṭaka*, L.; N. of a crow, Kathās. lxii, 8; = *ṭikā*, Priy. i, 4; Daśar. Sch. = *m-jiva*, m. long-lived (said of several authors, e.g. of Rāma-deva); (*ā*), f. Trigonella corniculata, L. = *m-jivin*, m. (= *ra-j*) Vishnu, L.; a crow, L.; Salmalia malabarica, L.; = *ra-jivaka*, L.; N. of a kind of bird, Sighās. = *tama*, mfn. superl., (*ena*) instr. ind. extremely slowly, Pān. i, 1, 70, Vārtt. 4, Pat. = *tara*, mfn. compar., (*am*), ind. for a very long time, Bhart. iii, 13; Amar.; (*ena*), instr. ind. more slowly, Pān. i, 1, 70, Vārtt. 4, Pat. = *tā*, f. long duration, W. = *tikta*, m. (= *kīrāta*-f) Agathotes Chirayta, L.; (*ā*), f. a species of wild cucumber, Npr. = *dātri*, m. N. of a prince of *ṭura*, Kathās. lv, 12 f. = *divasam*, ind. for a long time, W. = *nirgata*, mfn. long appeared (a bud), Śāk. vi, 4. = *nivishita*, mfn. abiding long, having rested for a long time, W. = *pariṭa*, mfn. long accustomed or familiar, Megh. 93. = *parpa*, m. N. of a plant (having curative properties), L. = *pākin*, m. 'ripening late', Feronia elephantum, L. = *pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathās. lv, 13. = *pushpa*, m. 'blossoming late', Mimulus Elengi, L. = *pranashṭa*, mfn. long disappeared, R. v, 19, 20. = *pravāsin*, mfn. long absent, Hit. i, 6, 33. = *pravṛtita*, mfn. long or ever existent, Kād. = *prauṭā*, f. (a cow) which has calved a long time ago, L. = *bilva*, m. Pongamia glabra, MBh. ix, 3036; R. iii, 79, 34; Suśr.; VarBrS.; Sāṅkhyak., Sch. = *bhāvin*, mfn. remote (in future), Kathās. ci, 125. = *mitra*, n. an old friend, Hit. i, 3, 3. = *mehina*, m. 'arising for a long time', an ass, L. = *mocana*, for *cir*, q.v. = *m-bhapa*, m. 'crying long', a kind of falcon (*cilla*), L. = *yāta*, mfn. = *gata*, MBh. iii, 17256. = *rātra*, [m. l.] a long time, Mn. iii, 266; MBh. xiii, 4240; (*am*), ind. for a long time, Car. vi, 1; (*āya*), dat. ind., MBh. iii, 10568; after a long time, at last, MBh.; R. ii, 40, 18; *ṭrēṣita*, mfn. = *cirābhilashita*, MBh. v, 169; *ṭrōshita*, mfn. having lodged for a long time, i, 6412. = *roga*, m. a chronic disease, W. = *labdha*, mfn. obtained after a long time (a son in old age), W. = *loka-loka*, mfn. one whose world is a long-existing world (the manes), TUP. ii, 8. = *viprōshita*, mfn. long-banished, Nal.

xvii, 18. — **vritta**, mfn. happened long since, R. i, 4, 16. — **velā**, f. (*ayā*) instr. ijd. at so late a time, Pañcat. iv, 11. — **samvṛddha**, mfn. long grown or augmented, R. i, 55, 27. — **samoita**, mfn. acquired long ago, Hit. i, 6, 11 (v.l.). — **sambhṛta**, mfn. id., Kathās. — **supta-buddhi**, mfn. one whose mind has been long asleep, long senseless, W. — **sūtā**, f. = *pras*, L. — **sūtikā**, f. id., L. — **sevakā**, m. an old servant, W. — **sthā**, mfn. long continuing, W.; = *sthāyin*, W.; = *nāyaka*, L. — **sthāyin**, mfn. long left or preserved (food), Bhpr. v, 27, 3; *ṣṭi-tā*, f. long continuance, durability, W. — **sthita**, mfn. = *sthāyin*, Mn. v, 25; Suśr. — **sthitika**, mfn. long existing (ifc., *evam*, 'existing so long'), Lalit. xxii, 33. **Cirāṭikā**, f. a white-blossoming Boerhavia erecta, L. **Cirāṭikta**, m. = *ra-p*, L. **Cirād**, m. 'long-eating', Garuḍa, L. **Cirāntaka**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 359.8. **Cirābhilāshita**, mfn. long desired, iii, 1851. **Cirāyāt**, mfn. coming late, Pañcat. iv, 11. **Cirāyu**, m. 'long-lived', the vine-palm, L. **Cirāyuka**, m. id., Gal. **Cirāyusha**, mfn. bestowing long life, Pañcat. v, 5, 3 (3, 8c). **Cirāyusha**, mfn. favoured with long life, Daś. i, 178 (-ā, abstr.). **Cirāyus**, mfn. long-lived, Suśr.; m. a deity, L.; a crowd, Gal. **Cirārodha**, m. a long or protracted siege, W. **Cirāśrita**, mfn. long maintained or protected, an old dependant, W. **Cirāṣṭhita**, mfn. long since abandoned, W. **Cirāṣṭha**, mfn. existing a long time, Suśr. **Cirāṣṭuka**, mfn. desirous for a long time, Kathās. **Cirāṣṭhita**, mfn. one who has been long absent, MBh. xiii; Hariv. 1151; BhP. i; = *sthāyin*, MarkP. xxiv, 57. **Cirātana**, mfn. ancient, Pāp. iv, 3, 23, Pat.

Cirantana, mfn. (fr. *raṃp*), iv, 3, 23; vii, 1, 1 id., Pañcat.; VarBṛS.; Ptp. iv, 3, 105, Kās.; Sāh.; existing from ancient times, Mn. iv, 46, Sch.; m. Brahmā, Gal.; Śiva; m. pl. the ancients, Sāh. vii, 10. **Ciraya**, Nom. *yati*, to act slowly, delay, be absent a long while, Mṛicch. (once A.); Mālav. &c.

Cirāya, Noni. P. A. (p. *yamāṇā*) id., MBh. &c. **Cirāyita**, mfn. = *yamāṇā*, MBh. i; BhP. x, 82, 41.

चिराटी *ciraṭī*, f. = *car*, Pāp. iv, 1, 20, Pat. **चिराṭhī** [L.], *ṇḍhī* [Kathās. lviii, 56], f. id.

चिरि 1. *ciri*, in comp. — **kāka**, m. a kind of crow, MBh. xlii, 111, 123 (*cauri-k*, 'a thief of a crow', C). — **bilva**, m. = *ra-b*, Bhpr. vii, 59, 49.

चिरि 2. *ciri*, cl. 5. *ṛinoti*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxvii, 30; Pāp. viii, 2, 78, Kās.; cf. *jiri*.

चिरिक, f. a kind of weapon (*cilikā*), L., Sch.

चिरिटीक *ciriṭīka*, m. a kind of bird, Car. i, 27, 46 (v.l. *ṛiṭ*).

चिरिटी *ciriṭī*, f. = *raṇṭī*, L.

चिरिल *cirilla*, m. = *ciralli*, L.; (f.), f. a kind of bird, VarBṛS. lxxxvi, 44 (v.l.)

चिरिटीक *ciriṭīka*. See *ṛiṭ*.

चिरु *ciru*, m. the shoulder-joint, L.

चिर्भट *cirbhāṭa*, m. (cf. *carbh*) Cucumis utillissimus (also its fruit), Car. vi, 10; (f.) f. id., Pañcat. i, 3, 11; v, 7, 1; (cf. *gaja-cirbhāṭa*).

चिर्भटिका, f. id., i, 3, 11.

चिर्भटा, n., *ṭā*, f. another kind of gourd, Car. i, 27, 101 (v.l. *ḥbhaṭa*); Bhpr. v, 6, 36; (cf. *indra-cirbhṭi*; *kshudra*, *kshetra* & *gaja-cirbhṭi*).

चिर्भटिका, f. id., L.

चिल *cil*, cl. 6. *ṇati*, to put on clothes, Dhātup. xxviii, 63; (cf. *cela*).

चिलमोलिका *cilamilikā*, f. a kind of neck-lace (*ciliminikā*, Buddh. L.), L.; a firefly, L.; lightning (*cilicimī* & *mī*, Gal.), L.; (cf. *cilim*).

चिलति *cilāti*, = *kirāti*, in comp. — **putra**, m. 'son of a Kirāta woman', a metron, HYog. i, 13.

चिलि *cili*, N. of a man, Pravar. vii, 10.

चिलिका *cilikā*, = *cirikā*, L.

चिलिमि *cilicima*, m. a kind of fish, Car. i, 25; Suśr. i, 20, 3 & 8.

चिलिमिका *ciliminikā*. See *ib*.

चिलिमोनक *cili-minaka*, m. = *ṇicima*, L.

चिलिमोलिका *cilimilikā*, f. = *ṇam*, L.

चिल *cil*, cl. 1. to become loose, Dhātup.; to exhibit a *bhāva* or *hāva* (derived fr. *cilla*), ib.

Cilla, mfn. bleary-eyed (cf. *culla*, *pilla*), Pāp. v, 2, 33, Vārtt. 2; m. n. a bleared or sore eye, L.; m. the Bengal kite, L.; (f.) f. = *ṇlakā*, L.; for *bhilli* (Symlocos racemosa), L.; = *ṇli*, q. v. — **devi**, f. N. of a goddess. — **bhākshya**, f. a kind of vegetable perfume, L. **Cillābha**, m. 'resembling a kite', a petty thief, pickpocket, L.

Cillaka, m. = *ciraka*, q. v.; (ā), f. a cricket, L.; (ikā), f. a kind of pot-herb (*cilli*), Pañcar. (ifc.)

Cillata or *ṇlada*, m. an animal of the *bhūmi-jaya* class, Car. i, 27, 32.

Cilli, m. a kind of bird of prey (cf. *cilla* & *gaṅgā-cilli*), Suśr. i, 7, 4 & 46, 2, 21; f. a kind of pot-herb (*ṇli*, Car. i, 27, 88; Suśr. i, iv, vi, i, 20, 2).

Cillikā, f. of *ṇlaka*, q. v. — **ṇlāṭ**, f. 'Cillikā creeper', the eye-brow, Daś. xii, 29 f.

Cilvaṭi, m. probably = *ṇlata*, GopBr. i, 2, 7.

चिवट *civiṭa*, m. = *cipitaka*, L., Sch.

चिविलिका *civillikā*, f. N. of a shrub, L.

चिश्चा *ciścā*, ind. onomat. (for a rattling sound), RV. vi, 75, 5 (Nir. ix, 14).

चिश्चन-काम, = *cicuksh*, ĀpŚr. xiii, 17, 6.

चिहण *cihaṇa*, beginning a Gaṇa of Pāp. (vi, 2, 125). — **kantha**, m. N. of a town, ib.

चिहुर *cihura*. See *cikura*.

चिह *ciha*, n. a mark, spot, stamp, sign, characteristic, symptom, MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Ragh. ii, 7; Ratnāv. i, 7); a banner, insignia, L.; a zodiacal sign, VarBṛS. iii, 3; (in Gr.) aim, direction towards, Vop. v, 7. — **kārin**, mfn. marking, W.; wounding, L.; frightful, L. — **dhara**, mfn. bearing the signs or insignia (of office), Buddh. L. — **dhārīnī**, f. Hemidesmus indicus, L.; Ichnocarpus frutescens, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. become a mark, Nal. xvii.

Cihna, n. a small mark, Kād. vi, 1731.

Cihnana, n. a characteristic, Naish. i, 62.

Cihnaya, Nom. P. (ind. p. *yitva*) to stamp, Mn.

Cihnayitavya, mfn. to be marked, VarBṛS. lix.

Cihnita, mfn. marked, stamped, distinguished, Mn. ii, viii, x; Yājñ. i, 318; ii, 6 & 85; Pañcat. &c.

Cihni-kṛta, mfn. marked, MBh. xiii, 826.

चीष्मक *ciśma*, N. of a poet, Vallabh.

चीक *cik* (= *śik*), cl. 1. 10. to endure (*ṇmrish*, vv. ll. ā-*ṇmrish* & -*ṇmrīṣ*), Dhātup.

चीचीकुची *cicikūcī*, onomat. for the warbling of birds, MBh. xvi, 38; Hariv. 1146; 9297 (v.l. *cic*); (*cikikūcī*) R. vi, 11, 42 & MarkP. ii, 44.

चोरिका *cīhikā*, for *cīrikā*, q. v.

चीडा *ciḍā*, f. a kind of perfume, Jain. Sch.

चीय *ciya*, *ṇaka*, for *cīna* &c., q. v.

चीत् *cit*, ind. (cf. 6. *cit*) only in comp. — **kāra**, m. cries, noise, MBh. vii, 6666; Kathās. lxxiii, 240; Hit. — **vāt**, mfn. accompanied with cries, Mālatī. i, 1. — **kṛta**, n. = *kāra*, Kād.; Bālar.; HPariś. i, 45. — **kṛti**, f. rattling, Bālar. viii, 38.

चिति *cit*. See *ṇi. ci*.

चोन *cina*, m. pl. the Chinese, Mn. x, 44; MBh. ii f, v f.; R. iv, 44, 14; Lalit.; Jain.; Car.; VarBṛS. (also *ciya*); m. sg. a kind of deer, L.; Panicum miliaceum (also *cina*, L.); a thread, L.; n. a banner, L.; a bandage for the corners of the eyes, Suśr. i, 18, 11; lead, L. — **karkaṭikā**, f. a kind of gourd (also *ciya*, L.), Npr. — **karpūra**, m. a kind of camphor, L. — **ja**, n. steel, L. — **paṭṭa**, a sort of cloth, 10; n. lead, L. — **pati**, m. N. of a kingdom, Buddh. — **piśṭa**, n. minium or red lead, Vcar. xiv, 68; lead, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of minium, Kathās. xxiii, 85. — **rāja-putra**, m. a pear tree, Buddh. — **vaṅga**, n. lead (or tutenag?), L. — **śicaya**, m. a China or silken cloth, Pañcar.

Cināṇṇika, n. id., Hariv. 12745; Śak. i; Kum.; Daś.; Anar. **Cinā-karkaṭi**, f. = *na-karkaṭikā*, L. **Cinācāra-prayoga-viḍhi**, m. N. of a work.

Cinaka, m. pl. the Chinese, MBh. viii, 236; sg. Panicum miliaceum, Heat. i, 3; (*ciṇaka*) KātyŚr. Paddh.; fennel, L.; a kind of camphor, Bhpr.

Cinaka, m. fennel, v, 8, 79.

चोपुद्रु *cipū-dru*, m. N. of a tree, AV. vi, 127.

चीब *cib*. See *ṇci*.

चीभ *cibh*, v. l. for *ṇbibh*, q. v.

चीय *ciy*, v. l. for *ṇci*, q. v.

चोर *cira*, n. (√*ci*, Up.) a strip, long narrow piece of bark or of cloth, rag, tatter, clothes, TĀr. vii, 4, 12; Gaut.; Mn. vi, 6; MBh. &c. (ifc. parox., Pāp. vi, 2, 127 & 135); the dress of a Buddhist monk (cf. *civara*), W.; a necklace of 4 pearl strings, L.; a crest (*cūdā*, L.); a stripe, stroke, line, L.; = *ṇraka*, L.; lead, L.; m. for *ṇri* (a cricket), Kathās. lxxiii, 240; (ā), f. a piece of cloth, rag, VarBṛS. lxxxix, 1; Rājat. iv, 573; (f.), f. = *ṇri-vāka*, Yājñ. iii, 215; the hem of an under garment, L.; cf. *kula*; *mukha* &c. — **khaṇḍa**, m. a piece of cloth, Kathās. iv. — **nivāsana**, m. pl. = *bhṛit*, N. of a people, VarBṛS. xiv, 31. — **pattrikā**, f. a kind of vegetable, L. (v. l. *kshāra-p*). — **parṇa**, m. Shorea robusta, L. — **prāvāra**, m. pl. = *bhṛit*, N. of a people, MarkP. lviii, 52. — **bha-vanti**, f. the elder sister of a wife, L. — **bhṛit**, mfn. clothed in bark or rags, Ragh. iii, 22. — **mocana**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rājat. i, 149 & 152. — **vasana**, mfn. = *bhṛit*, R. ii, vi. — **vāsas**, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 102 & 106; MBh. xiii &c.; m. N. of Śiva, xlii f.; of a Yaksha, ii, 399; of a prince, i, 2697.

Ciraka, f. a public announcement on a slip of paper, L.; (ikā), f. id., Kathās. li, lv, lxxi; Lokapr.; (*cīhikā*, 'a small slip of paper') Bhojapr. 332; = *ṇri-vāka*, L. (v. l. for *ṇraka*).

Ciri, f. a veil for the eyes, L.

Cirita, mfn. 'ragged', only in comp. — **ochadā**, f. Beta bengalensis, L. — **pattrikā**, f. = *ra-p*, Npr.

Cirin, mfn. = *ra-bhṛit*, MBh. iii, xiii; Hariv. 10594; BhP. iii, 33, 14; (*inṛ*), f. N. of a river, MBh. iii, 12751 (v. l. *vir*; cf. *kula-cira*).

Ciri, f. of *ṇra*. — **vāka**, m. a cricket, Mn. xii, 63; (*cīvi-vāc*, Vishp. xlv, 24); cf. *cirukā*, *cilikā*.

चिरलि *ciralli*, a kind of large fish, Suśr. vi, 35, 4; cf. *cirilla*.

चिरी *cirī*. See *cira*.

चिरुक *ciruka*, n. a kind of fruit, L.; (ā), f. = *ṇri-vāka*, L.

चीय *cīya*, mfn. (√*car*) practised, observed (as a vow, austerity), MuṇḍUp. iii, 2, 10; MBh. xv, 91; Divyāv.; BhP. v, 6, 3; n. conduct, W. — **karkaṭi**, for *cīna-k*, = *ṇika*, Gal. — **parṇa**, m. N. Azadirachta indica, L.; m. Phoenix sylvestris, L. — **vrata**, mfn. = *carita-v*, Yājñ. iii, 299; MBh.

चिलिका *cilikā*, *ṇlakā*, f. = *cīri-vāka*, L.

चीव *civ* (or *cib*), cl. 1. *ṇvati*, *ṇvate*, to take, Dhātup. xxi, 15; to cover (derived fr. *civara*), ib. : cl. 10. *cīvayati*, lxxiii, 101.

चोवर *civara*, m. iron filings, Gobh. iv, 9, 7; n. the dress or rags of a religious (esp. Buddhist or Jain) monk, ŚāṅkhŚr. ii, 16, 2; Pāp. iii, 1, 20; MBh. i, 36, 38; Mṛicch. &c. — **karpika**, m. n. lappet of a monk's robe, Divyāv. — **karmān**, n. arranging a monk's dress (before a journey), viii, 40 f. (cf. xii, 92). — **gopaka**, m. the keeper of monks' dresses, Buddh. L. — **nivāsana**, v. l. for *cira-n*. — **bha-jaka**, m. distributor of monks' dresses, Buddh. L.

Civaraya, Nnm. *yate*, to put on rags, W.

Civarin, m. a Buddhist or Jain monk, L.

चिविलिका *civillikā*, v. l. for *civ*, L.

चोविवाच *cīvi-vāc*. See *cīri-vāka*.

चुकोपयिषु *cukopayishu*, mfn. (√*kup*, Caus. Desid.) wishing to make angry, MBh. viii, 1793.

चुक् *cukk*, cl. 10. to suffer pain, Dhātup.

चुकस *cukkasa*, m. = *bukk*, L., Sch.

चुक्र *cuk-kāra*, v. l. for *buk-k*, L.

चुक्रा *cukrat*, mfn., KātyŚr. xxv, 12, 3.

चुक्र *cukra*, [m. n., L.] vinegar made by acetous fermentation (of grain or of *phala*), Hariv. 8439 ff.; Suśr.; sorrel; n. = *vedhaka*, L.; (ā, f.), f. = *caṇḍikā*, L.; (ā), f. Oxalis pusilla, Bhpr. v, 9, 26; (f.), f. id., L. — **caṇḍikā**, f. the tamarind tree, Npr. — **phala**, n. the tamarind fruit, L. — **vāstūka**, n. sorrel, L. — **vedhaka**, n. a kind of sour rice-gruel, L. **Cukrāmla**, n. vinegar made of the

Garcinia fruit, L.; (ā), f. Oxalis corniculata, L.; = *°kra-candikā*, L.; = *°kra-vedhaka*, L.

Chukraka, n. (torrel, L.); (ikā), f. Oxalis corniculata, Car. vi, 9; Bhpr. v.; = *°kra-vedhaka*, L.

Chukriman, m. sourness, g. *drīdhādi*.

चुक्षा *cukshā*, f. = *śauca*, g. *chattrādi*.

चुक्षोभियु *cukshobhayishu*, mfn. (✓*kshubh*), Caus. Desid.) intending to shake or disturb, MBh. vii, 1142; viii, 697.

चुचि *cuci*, m. the female breast, W.

चुचु *cucu*, for *cuccu*, q. v., L.

चुचुक *cucuka*. See *cūc*.

चुचुदरी *cucundari*, = *chucchun*, L.

चुचुप *cucupa*. See *cūc*.

चुचूक *cucūka*. See *cūcuka*.

चुचु *cuccu*, a kind of vegetable, Car. i, 27; vi, 23. = *parpikā*, f. a kind of vegetable, i, 27. **चुचु**, m. f. = *°ccu*, Suśr. i, 46; iv, vi.

चुच्य *cucy*, v. l. for ✓*śucy*, q. v.

चुचु *cuccu*, mfn. ifc. = *cañcu*, renowned for (cf. *akshara*, *cāra*), Pāṇ. v, 2, 26; accustomed to, Śiś. ii, 14; m. the musk-rat (cf. *cucundari*), L.; a mixed caste whose business is hunting (born of a Brāhman father by a Vaideha female, Sch.), Mn. x, 48; N. of a man, VP. iv, 3, 15 (v. l. *cañcu*).

चुचुरी *cucurī*, f. a kind of game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice, L.

चुचुली, *ī*, f. id., L.

चुचुल *cūcūla*, m. N. of a man, (pl.) his descendants, Hariv. 1466; (ī), f., see *°curi*.

चुद *cud* (& *cunf*, *cund*), cl. 6. 10. *cūṭati* (*cunf*), *coṭayati* (*cunf*, *cund*), to split, cut off, Dhātup.: cl. 1. *coṭati* (*cunf*, *cund*), to become small, ib. (cf. ✓*cunf* & *but*).

चुद *cuff*, cl. 10. *°ṭṭayati*, to become small, xxxii, 24; cf. *°puff*.

चुड *cud*, cl. 6. *°ḍati*, to conceal, xxviii.

चुड *cudd*, cl. 1. *°ḍḍati*, = *°cull*, ix, 63.

चुण *cun*, cl. 6. to split, cut off, xxviii, 84.

चुणद *cunf*, = *°cuf*, q. v.

चुण्ड, f. a small well or reservoir near a well, L.

चुण्टी, f. id., Suśr. i, 45; cf. *caunṭya*, *cūḍaka*.

चुणद *cunṭh*, cl. 10. *°ṭṭayati*, to hurt, Dhātup.

चुणद *cund*, = *°cuf*, q. v.

चुण्ड्या, = *°ṇṇī*, Bhpr.

चुण्डी *cunḍhī*, v. l. for *°ṇṇī*, L.

चुत् *cut*, v. l. for *cyut*, Dhātup. iii, 3.

चुत *cuta*, m., *°ti*, f. = *cūta*, the anus, L.

चुद *cud*, cl. 1. *°cōḍati*, *°te* (Subj. *cōḍat*; Impv. *°cōḍa*, *°cōḍa*, (2. du.) *°cōḍhām*; aor. 2. sg. *cōḍis*; pr. p., see *°cōḍat*), to impel, incite, animate, RV.; to bring or offer quickly (as the Soma), RV.; A. to hasten, RV.: Caus. *cōḍayati*, rarely *°te* (Subj. 2. sg. *°yāsi*, *°yāse*; aor. *acūcudat*, MBh. xiii, 35; p. *cōḍayāt*; Pan. *cōḍyamāna*, to sharpen, whet, RV. vi, 47, 10 (cf. 3, 5); ix, 50, 1; x, 120, 5; to impel, incite, cause to move quickly, accelerate, RV.; AV. iii, 15, 1; MBh. &c.; (with *cakshu*) to direct (the eye) towards (loc.), Myrich. ix, 11; to inspire, excite, animate, RV.; AV. vii, 46, 3; to request, petition, ask, urge on, press or importune with a request, Lāṭy. ii, 9, 15; Mn.; MBh. &c.; help on, assist in the attainment of (dat.), RV.; to bring or offer quickly, vi, 48, 9; vii, 77, 4; to ask for, MBh. xiii; R. vii; BhP. x; to inquire after, MBh. i, 5445; to enjoin, fix, settle, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy.; to object, criticise, Bādar. Sch.; to be quick, RV. i, 117, 3; x, 101, 12 & 102, 12; [cf. *°cōḍas*, *°cōḍā*; Lat. *cudo*.]

Cōda, m. an implement for driving horses, goad or whip, v, 61, 3; (*°dā*), mfn. animating, inspiring, promoting, i, 143, 6; ii, 13, 9 & 30, 6; (cf. *radhra-cōḍa*). = *°pravṛiddha* (*°dā*), mfn. exalted by the inspiring (draught of Soma), i, 174, 6.

Cōḍaka, mfn. impelling, MBh. xiii, 71; m. direction, invitation, KāṭyŚr. i, 10, 1; Nyāyam. x;

(in Gr.) = *°pari-graha*, q. v., RPrāt. x, 10; xi, 14; asker, objectioner, pupil, Jain.

Cōḍana, mfn. impelling, AV. vii, 116, 1; (cf. *°rishi*, *eka*, *°kiri*, *°brāhma*, *°radhra-cōḍ*); (*ā*, *am*), f. n. impelling, invitation, direction, rule, precept, VS. xxi, 7; RPrāt.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KāṭyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Mn. ii, &c.; (*ā*), f. reproof (as in Pāli), Divyāv. i, 54; (ī), f. n. of a plant (v. l. for *rodanī*), L., Sch. **Cōḍanā-gūḍa**, m. a ball to play with, L.

Cōḍayan-mati, mfn. (fr. *°ḍḍyat*, p. ✓*cud*, Caus.) promoting devotion, RV. v, 8, 6; viii, 46, 19.

Cōḍayitavya, mfn. to be criticised, Bādar., Sch.

Cōḍayitṛi, mī(*tri*) n. one who impels or animates or promotes, RV. i, 3, 11; vii, 81, 6; Kum. iii, 21.

Cōḍas. See *°cōḍis*.

Cōḍṣyanti, n. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iv, 8.

Cōḍitā, nfn. caused to move quickly, RV. ix, 72, 5; driven, impelled, incited, MBh.; R.; carried on (a business), iv, 28, 21 (a-, neg.); invited, directed, ordered, MBh.; Ragh. xii, 59; informed, apprised, W.; inquired after, BP. vii, 15, 13; enjoined, fixed, appointed, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KāṭyŚr.; Mn. ii, f., viii; MBh. xiii, 2439; R. (B) iii, 56, 16. = *°tva*, n. the being enjoined, Jaim. vi, 1, 9; (a-, neg.) KāṭyŚr. i, 6.

Cōḍitṛi, mfn. = *°dayitṛi*, RV. (7 times).

Cōḍishṭha, mfn. most animating, viii, 100, 3.

Cōḍya, mfn. to be impelled or incited, MBh. v, 1404 & 4600; (a-, neg.) xiii, 4875; to be criticised, Sarvad. xiii, 111; to be thrown, W.; n. raising questions, consideration, MBh. v, 1653; 'to be urged or objected,' a difficult question raised to invite for controversy (*°pūrvā-pakṣa*, *°praśna*, L.), Sarvad. xiii, 2 & 22; astonishment, wonder, Śiś. ix, 16.

चुनन्द *cunanda*, m. N. of a Buddhist mendicant, Lalit. i, 10.

चुन्द *cund*, v. l. for ✓*bund*, q. v.

चुन्द *cunda*, m. N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, Buddh.; (cf. *°mahā*); (ī), f. a bawd, L.

चुप 1. *cup*, cl. 1. *copati*, to move, MBh. iii, 10648 f. & 17346 f.; cf. *gale-copaka*.

Copana, mfn. moving, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 148, Kāś.

चुप 2. *cup*, cl. 6. v. l. for ✓*chup*.

Cupa, m. N. of a man, g. 1. *avṛādi* (*cumpa*, Kāś.; -*dāsaka*, Hemac.) = *°dāsaka*, see *cupa*.

चुपुणोका *cupuṇikā*, f. N. of one of the 7 Kṛitikaś, TS. iv, 4, 5, 1; Kāth. xl, 4.

चुबुक *cubuka*, n. (= *cib*, *chūb*) the chin, BhP. x, 42, 7; the top of an altar, Śulbas. iii, 164 & 168. = *°daghnā*, mfn. reaching to the chin, MaitrS. iii, 3, 4; ApŚr. vii, 8, 3.

चुन्न *cubra*, n. (= *°cumb*) the face, Up. ii.

चुमुचुमायन *cumucumāyana*, n. itching (of a wound), Suśr. i, 42, 11.

चुमुरि *cūmuri*, m. N. of a demon (whom Indra sent to sleep to favour Dabhiṭi), RV. ii, vi f., x.

चुम् 1. *cumb*, cl. 10. to hurt, Dhātup.

चुम् 2. *cumb*, cl. 1. *°bati* (exceptionally *°byamāna*, Dhātup.), to kiss, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to touch with the mouth, MBh. viii, 5954; to touch closely or softly: Caus. *cumbayati*, to cause to kiss, Daś. vi, 6; to kiss, Dhātup. xxxii, 91 (v. l.)

Cumba, n. kissing, kiss, L.; (ā), f. id., VarBṛS.

Cumbaka, mfn. one who kisses much, L.; 'one who has read much,' superficial, L.; knavish, roguish, L.; m. = *°maṇi*, Prabh. vi, 16; AdhyR. i, 1, 18; the upper part of a balance, L., a parallel passage, Setub. xi, 99, Sch. = *°maṇi*, m. a loadstone, Mcar.

Cumbana, n. = *°ba*, VarBṛS.; Pañcat.; Amar.; Gīt. (ifc. f. ā, ii, 13) &c. = *°dāna*, n. giving a kiss, 16.

Cumbita, mfn. kissed, Śak. iii; Sāh. i; touched closely or softly, Mālatī.; Vcar. xiv, 7; Sarvad.

Cumbin, mfn. ifc. kissing, W.; touching closely, Caurap.; Vcar. viii, 42; affected with, Naish. vi, 66; relating to, viii, 87; busy with, iii, 95.

चुर *cur*, cl. 10. *corayati* (rarely *°te*, MBh. xiii, 5508; MärKp. xv, 23; aor. *acūcūrat*, Śiś. i, 16; cl. 1. *corati*, Vop. xvii, 1), to steal, Mn. viii, 333; MBh. &c.; to rob any one (acc.), Hariv. 11146; to cause to disappear, Sighāś. Introd. 2 (1. sg. *cūrayāmi*). = *°lā*, the class of rts. beginning with ✓*cur*, Kāś. on Pāṇ. i, 4, 36 & ii, 3, 56.

चुराण्य, Nom. *°yati*, to steal, g. *kaṇḍu* ādi.

चुरा, f. theft, g. *chattrādi*.

Corā, m. (ganas *pacādi*, *brāhmaṇādi*, *mano-jādi*, *pāraskarādi*) = *°caura*, a thief, Tār. x, 64; MBh. v, 7834; a plagiarist; the plant *Krishna-lāṭī*, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; N. of a poet, Prasanna. i, 22; (ā), f. = *°pushpī*, L.; (ī), f. a female thief, g. *pacādi* (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 46); theft, Gal.

— *kaṇṭaka*, m. a kind of grass (the seeds of which stick in the clothes), W. = *°karaṇa*, n. calling anyone a thief, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 25, Kāś. = *°m-kāram*, ind. with *ā-√krut*, to call anyone a thief, ib. = *°pushpikā*, *°shpī*, f. *Chrysopogon aciculatus*, L. = *°snā-yu*, m. *Leuca hirta*, W.

Coraka, m. a thief, VarBṛS. xvi, 25; *Trigonella corniculata*, L.; a kind of perfume, L.; (*ikā*), f. theft, L., Sch. = *bandham*, ind. so as to tie in a particular way, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 41, Kāś.

Corāyita, mfn. representing a thief, BhP. x, 37.

Corita, mfn. stolen, Pañcat.; Daś.; n. theft, W.

Coritaka, n. anything stolen, vii; petty theft, W.

चुरी *curi*, f. = *cunṭī*, L.

चुरु *curu*, m. a particular worm in the bowels, Car. i, 19, 1, 40; iii, 7; Bhpr. vii, 19, 9.

चुरु, m. a kind of worm, Suśr. vi, 54, 6.

चुरुचुरा *curucurā*, f. (onomat.) See *karṇe*.

चुरचुरा, ind., in comp. = *°dhvani*, m. gnashing (the teeth), Śiś. v, 58, Sch. = *śabda*, m. id., 58.

चुल *cul*, cl. 10. *colayati*, to raise, Dhātup. xxii, 62; (for ✓*bul*) to dive into, ib.

चुला, g. 1. *balādi* (*vula*, Kāś.)

चुला, for *°luka*, q. v.; (ā), see *°lukhā*.

चुल्या, mfn. fr. *°la*, g. 1. *balādi*.

चुलु *culu*, m. a handful of water, Gal.

चुलु, m. n. (= *cal*) the hand hollowed to hold water, handful or mouthful of water, draught, Bālar.; Naish. (v. l. *°laka*, xxii, 41); Viddh. i, 15; Kuval. 462 & Pañcat. *culu* &c.; m. deep mud or mire, L.; a small vessel (gallipot, &c.), L.; N. of a man, g. *kaṇḍōdi* (*°laka*, Gaṇaratnāv.); (ā), f. N. of a river, MBh. vi, 9, 20 (*°laka*, C).

चुलु, m. a porpoise, sea-hog (also *ulupin*, *culumpin*, *cullaki*), L. **चुलुकि** = *°xpi*, to swallow in one draught, cause to disappear, Bhām. i, 120.

चुलु, m. N. of a race.

चुलुम् *culump*, cl. 1. *°pati*, (pf. *°pām ca-kāra*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 35, Vārtt., Pat.) = ✓*lul* or *lup*, l.

चुलुम्पा, m. fondling children, L.; (ā), f. a she-goat, L. **चुलुम्पिन**, m. = *°lukin*, L.

चुल्य *culya*. See ✓*cul*.

चुल *cull* (= ✓*cud*), to exhibit any *hāva* or *bhāva* (derived fr. *culla*), Dhātup. xv, 24.

चुल्ला, mfn. = *cilla*, blear-eyed, Pāṇ. v, 2, 33, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; m. a blear eye, ib.; (ī), f. a fire-place, chimney, Mn. iii, 68; Lalit. xviii, 99; Pañcat.; Suśr.; Hcat.; (*cūlī*) Śil.; a funeral pile, L.; a large hall composed of 3 divisions (one looking north, another east, the third west), VarBṛS. lūi, 38; = *griha-cullī*, 42. **चुल्लका**, mfn. blear-eyed, L.

चुल्लकि, f. a kind of waterpot, L.; = *°lukin*, L.; N. of a race, L. **चुल्लि**, f. = *°lī*, a fire-place, L.

चुल्लि, f. = *°lī*, Pāpabuddhidham. 26.

चुल्ल्या *cūcushā*, f. (onomat.) a smacking sound (in eating), Nyāyam. x, 2, 3, Sch. = *°kṛa*, m. id., x, 2, 3; (am), ind. (= *citśelśa*) to eat so as to smack, MānŚr. ii, 5, 4; MaitrS. Paddh.

चुल्ल *custa*, m. n. v. l. for *busta*, L.

चुक *cūm-kṛita*, n. the call 'hallo!' Naish. i, 142.

चुकुक *cūcuka*, mfn. stammering, MBh. xiv, 1016; m. pl. N. of a people, xiii, 207, 42 (*cūc*), C; n. = *°kagra* (also *cūc*, m. n. & *cūcūka*, n., L.), R. vi, 23, 13; Suśr.; VarBṛS. lxviii, 27; Kathā. cxx.

— *ts*, f. the condition of a nipple, Kautuk. **°ṭṭukā-gra**, n. a nipple (of the breast), Vikr. v, 8; Caurap.

चुप *cūcupa*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. v, 140, 26 (*cūc*), C; vi, 75, 21 (*cūlika*, C).

चूड *cūḍa*, mfn. stupid (?), Divyāv. xxxv, 99 f.; m. (cf. *hūṭa*) a sort of protuberance on a sacrificial brick, ŚBr. viii & KāṭyŚr. (also ifc. f. ā), m. or n. = *°dā-karaṇa*, Yājñ. iii, 23; m. N. of a man (with the patr. *Bhāgavīti*), ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 17 f.; (ā), f. (beginning a Gaṇa of Gaṇar. 365; g. *bhidādi*) the hair

on the top of the head, single lock or tuft left on the crown of the head after tonsure, Ragh. xviii, 50 (ifc.); Parāś. = *°dā-karaṇa* (cf. *°dōpanayana*), Ragh. iii, 28; Smṛit. i; the crest of a cock or peacock, L.; any crest, plume, diadem, W.; the head, L.; the top (of a column), Hcat. i, 3; the summit, Hit. i, 1, 1; a top-room (of a house), L.; a kind of bracelet, L.; a small well, L.; N. of a metre; of a woman, g. *bāhuvādī* (*°dālā*, Kās.), cf. *cūla*, *coḍa*, *caula*; *uc-*, *candra-*, *tāmra-*, *svarna-*; *pañca-* & *mahā-cūḍā*.

Cūḍaka, ifc. = *°dā(-karaṇa)*, Mn. v, 67; a well, L.; (ā), f. N. of an Apsaras, Kāraṇḍ. i, 36; (*ikā*), f. = *cūlikā*, q.v.; ? Divyāv. xxxvii, 598.

Cūḍaya, Nom. *°yati*, to fasten like a crest on any one's (acc.) head, BHP. x, 30, 33.

Cūḍā, f. of *°dā*. — **karapa**, n. 'forming the crest', the ceremony of tonsure = *caula*, one of the 12 purificatory rites [RTL. p. 353 & 359] performed on a child in the 1st or 3rd year, Kauś. i; Gobh.; PārGr.; Gṛhyās.; BhavP.; PārGr.; Smṛit. iii. — **karapa**, m. N. of a mendicant, Hit. i, 5, 1. — **karman**, n. = *karapa*, Gobh.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. ii, 35. — **dan-**

ta, m. a piece of wood projecting from a wall, Gal. — **pakṣāvadāna**, n. N. of Divyāv. xxxv. — **pāsa**, n. a mass of hair on the top of the head, Megh. 65. — **pratigrahaṇa**, n. N. of a Caitya, Lalit. xv, 381. — **bhikṣuṇī**, f. N. of a Buddh. goddess, W. — **maṇi**, m. a jewel worn by men and women on the top of the head, MBh. i, 4628; vii, 826; R. &c.; ifc. the (gem, i. e. the) best or most excellent of, Kathās. cxiii, 235; Dhātus. i, 3; Vop.; the seed of Abru precatorius, L.; a metre of 4 x 7 syllables; an eclipse of the sun on a Sunday or an eclipse of the moon on a Monday, Hcat. i, 3; GarP.; a particular way of foretelling the future, cv; N. of a work on astron.; of another on music; of a Kṣatriya, Hit. iii, 9, 1; — *śā*, f. the being a jewel worn on the head, Hariv. 8789; Hcat. vii; — *dharma*, n. 'Cūḍamaṇi-wearer', N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L.; — *bha-*

śācārya, m. N. of a teacher. — **maha**, m. N. of a festival, Lalit. xv, 380. — **°mā** (*°dām*), n. = *cu-* *krāmla*, L. — **ratna**, n. = *maṇi*, a jewel worn on the head, Kathās. cxix. — **°rha** (*°dār*), m. Gomphrena globosa, Npr. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. tonsure, W. — **vat**, mfn. (g. *balādi*) = *cūḍāla*, being in boyhood, Bālar. iv, 51. — **vana**, m. 'wood-crested', N. of a mountain, Rājāt. viii, 597. — **°valambin** (*°dāo*), mfn. reclining on the crest or summit, W. **Cūḍōpanayana**, n. pl. tonsure and initiation, MBh. i, 8047.

Cūḍāra, mfn. = *°dāla* (?), g. *pragadyā-ādi*.

Cūḍāraka, m. N. of a man, (pl.) his descendants, g. *upakādi* (*paṇḍ*, Kās.).

Cūḍāla, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 96, Kās.) having a lock of hair on the crown of the head, MBh. x, 288; Rājāt. i, 233; n. the head, L.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, g. *bāhuvādī* (Kās.); white Abru, L.; (ā), f. a kind of Cyperus, L. — **veśa**, mfn. v. l. for *cāṇḍ*.

Cūḍika, mfn. = *°dāla* (?), g. *puṛohitādi* (*°dī-tika*, Kās.); (ā), f., see *°dāka*.

Cūḍitaka, see *cūḍi*. **Cūḍitika**, mfn., see *°dika*.

Cūḍin, mfn. = *°dāla*, g. *balādi*. **Cūḍi-kālā**, f. N. of a metre.

Cūḍiya, mfn. worn on the crest, Pañcat. ii, 69.

चूण *cūṇ*, cl. 10. *°ṇayati*, to contract, shrink, Dhātup. xxvii, 99.

चूत *cūta*, m. the mango tree, MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; (cf. *kapi-*); = *cūta*, L. — **maṣjari**, f. N. of a Vidyā-dhārī, Kathās. cxii, 9. — **latikā**, f. a kind of sport, Vātsyāy. i, 4; N. of a woman, Ratnāv. i, 11.

चूतका, m. the mango tree, L.; a small well (= *cūḍaka*), L. **चूति**, f. = *cūta*, W.

चूर *cūr*, cl. 4. *°ryate*, to hurn, Dhātup. xxvi, 49; for cl. 10. *°ṇayati*, see *°cur*.

चुरी *cūri*, v. l. for *cūri*, L.

चुरु *cūru*. See *curu*.

चूरी *cūrī*, cl. 10. (or more properly Nom. fr. *cūrṇa*) *°ṇayati* (Pass. *°ṇyate*) to reduce to powder or flour, pulverise, grind, pound, crush, bruise, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; BHP.; Kathās. &c.

चूर्णा, mfn. (*°caru*) minute, VarBṛS. lxxxi, 6; m. [MBh.; VarBṛS.] n. powder, flour, aromatic powder, pounded sandal, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c. (ifc., Pāp. vi, 2, 134); m. chalk, lime, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 36; Prabh. i, 17, Sch.; N. of a man, Vīrac. xv, xxviii; n. rice mixed with sesam, Yājñ. i, 303; a kind of easy prose, Vām. i, 3, 25; dividing a word by separating a double consonant for obtaining

a different sense (in a riddle, &c.), iv, 1, 7. — **kāra**, m. a lime-burner (kind of mixed caste), Parāś. Paddh.

— **kuntala**, m. a lock of hair, Vcar. iv, 2. — **kṛit**, m. (for *°ni-kṛ*?) N. of Śaṅkārācārya, Gal. — **kaśa**, m. = *kuntala*, L. — **khapaḍa**, m. n. a pebble, gravel, L. — **tā**, f. the state of dust or powder, Rājāt. v, 16. — **tva**, n. id. W. — **pada**, n. a peculiar movement (walking backwards and forwards), Daś. xi, 41; a kind of easy prose, Bālar. x, 78. — **pārada**, m. vernation, L. — **peṣam**, ind. (with *°pish*, to grind) so as to pulverise, Pāp. iii, 4, 35. — **muṣaṭi**, f. a handful of powder or perfume, W. — **yoga**, m. pl. a fragrant compound, perfumed powder, MBh. xii, 2163; (cf. *vasa-*). — **śas**, ind. (with *°kṛi*, to reduce to powder, i, 3225. — **śākāṅka**, m. a kind of vegetable, L. **Cūrṇādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 2, 134).

Cūrṇaka, m. a kind of Shashṭika grain, Suśr. i, 46, 1, 5; chalklike paleness, Car. v, 1 & 12; grain fried and pounded, L.; n. fragrant powder, Suśr. vi, 35, 5; a kind of easy prose (expounding the purport of a foregoing verse, W.), Chandom.; (*ikā*), f. id., W.; grain fried and pounded, L.; a kind of cake, Vet. i, 11. — **Cūrṇana**, n. pounding, Bālar. viii, 82.

Cūrṇī, 'ni', f. the shell Cypraea moneta (one Kaparda), L., Sch.; 100 Kapardas, Up. iv, 52, Sch.; 'noticing every minute point of difficulty', N. of Pat.'s Conim. (Maha-bhāṣya), L., Sch.; of the old Prākṛit commentaries on Jain texts; selection of an unanswerable argument, W.; cf. *eka-*. — **kāra**, m. the author of a Cūrṇī (or Prākṛit Comm. on a Jain text).

— **kṛit**, m. 'Cūrṇī-author', N. of Pat., L.; = *kāra*. **Cūrṇita**, mfn. = *°ni-kṛita*, MBh.; R. &c.

Cūrṇin, mfn. made or mixed up with anything powdered or pounded, Pāp. iv, 4, 23.

Cūrṇī, ind. in comp. for *°na*; f. = *ni*, q.v.; N. of a river, W. — **karapa**, n. = *cūrṇana*, Dhātup. xxxii, 46. — *°kṛi*, to reduce to powder or dust, pulverise, grind, bruise, smash, KātyŚr. xv, 9, 29; Suśr.

— **kṛita**, mfn. pulverised, smashed, MBh. vi, 5424; R.; VarBṛS. &c. — **olkiṛshu**, mfn. intending to pulverise, BHP. x, 12, 30. — *°bhū* (p. *-bhavat*), to become dust, become smashed, 72, 37; Vikr. i, 4.

चूर्ति *cūrti*, f. (*°car*) going, Pāp. vii, 4, 89.

चूल *cūla*, m. (= *cūḍā*), N. of a man, BrĀrUp. vi, 3, 9; (ā), f. the nucleus of a comet, VarBṛS. xi, 9, 21 (ifc.); the tonsure ceremony, Ragh. iii, 28 (ifc.; *caula*, S); a top-room of a house, L.; cf. *uc-*

Cūlaka, ifc. a crest (*cūḍā*), Matsyas.; (*ikā*), f. a cock's comb, VarBṛS. lxiii, 1 (ifc.); the root of an elephant's ear (*cūdikā*, Gal.); the top of a column, CūlUp. (*cūdikā*, Sch.); summit, Sighās.; N. of a metre (also *cūdikā*); of several additional parts of Jain texts; the hinting of a matter or event by those behind the curtain, Daras. i, 58 & 61; Sāh.; Pratāpar.

Cūlika, m. pl. see *cūcupa*, n. cake of flour fried with ghee, L.; (ā), f. see *°laka*.

Cūlikā, f. of *°laka*. — **paśācika**, n. °oi, f. N. of a dialect in dramas. **Cūlikōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Cūlitaka, m. N. of a poet, Vallabh.

Cūlin, mfn. = *cūḍin*, LingaP.; having an ornament on the crown, Hariv. 4440; having a crest (a bird), 2495; m. N. of a Rishi, R. i, 34, 38; cf. *vi-*

चूष *cūsh*, cl. 1. *°shati*, to suck, suck out, Dhātup. xvii, 22; Pass. *°shyate*, to be sucked up or dried up (by internal inflammation), Suśr. i, f. Caus. *°shayati*, to suck up, iv; cf. *sa-*.

Cūshana, n. sucking (of a leech), i, 13; cf. *ā-*.

Cūshaniya, mfn. what may be sucked, W.

Cūshā, f. an elephant's girdle, L. (*°shyā*, Gal.).

Cūshini, f. N. of a female attendant of Durgā.

Cūshita, mfn. sucked, sucked up, W.

Cūshya, mfn. see *cūshya*; (ā), f. see *°shā*.

Cośa, m(ā)n. ifc. sucking, Ilcat. i, 7, 466 (BrahmaP.); m. = *shana*, W.; drying up or burning (of the skin), heat, dryness (as a disease), Suśr.

Cośhana, n. sucking, Bādar. ii, 2, 3, Sch.

Cośhya, mfn. = *cūshaniya*, MBh. if. xii, 191, 16 (*cūsh*, C); Hariv. 8255; R. i, 52, 24; Pañcat. &c.

चूत *cūrit*, cl. 6. *°tati* (fut. *cartatsyā* & *cartishy*), Pāp. vii, 2, 57; to tie, Dhātup. xxviii, 35; to hurt, kill, Bhaṭṭ. xvi, 20; cl. 1. *cartati*, to shine, VS. xxii, 7, Sch.; to light, Dhātup. xxvii, 14 (v. l. for *°chrid*); Caus. (or cl. 10) *cartatayati*, id., ib.; Desid. *cicṛitsati* or *°cartishati*, Pāp. vii, 2, 57; see *ati-*, *ava-*, *ā-*, *upa-*, &c.; cf. *√2* & *3. kṛit*.

चूप *cūp*, cl. 1. 10, v. l. for *°chrid*, Dhātup.

चकितान *chkitāna*. See *°cit*.

चेक्रिय *cekriya*, mfn. (*√1. kṛi*, Intens.) active, industrious, W. **Cekriyita**, n. the characteristic of the Intens. verb, Kāt. iii, 2, 14 & 43; 3, 7.

चेचेद् *cec-ced*, ind. 'if—if!' be quiet! (address to a dog), PārGr. i, 16, 24.

चेट *ceṭa*, m. a servant, slave, Mṛicch.; Kathās. vi, 127 (ifc.); Sāh.; a kind of fish, Āp. i, 17, 38; (f), f. a female servant, R. ii, 91, 62; Śak. &c.

Cetaka, m. a servant, slave, Bhartṛ. i, 91; Kathās. vi & lxxi (ifc.); Hit.; a paramour, L.; (*ikā*), f. = *°fi*, Kathās. iv, xii, lii. **Ceḍa**, m. a servant, L., Sch.; (f), f. = *ceṭi*, ib. **Ceḍaka**, m. = *°dā*, ib.; (*ikā*), f. = *°dī*, L.

चेत् 1. *cet*, Nom. *°tati*. See *°cit*.

Cetaḥ, *°taka*, *°tana*, &c. See *ib*.

चेत् 2. *cet*. See *cēd*.

चेतव्य *cetavyā*. See *√1. ci*.

चेतस् *ceṭas* &c., *°tāya* &c. See *√cit*.

चेतुया *cetuyā*, N. of a place, Kṣhitṭis. vii.

चेत्त *cēttī*, *°tāya*. See *√cit*.

चेद् *cēd* (Padap. *ca id*), ind. (never found at the beginning of a sentence or verse) = *ca*, 'and', AV. ii, 30, 2 (*cēd* = *ca*, 'as well as'); xviii, 2, 37; 'when' (the verb being accented, cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 30), RV. vii, 74, 4; viii, 79, 5; x, 109, 3; AV. v, 17, 8; 'if' (the verb being accented, cf. Pāp. viii, 1, 30; with pr. [AV. xii, 4, 21; SBr. &c.; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 8 f. & 132, Kās.], Subj. [AV. vi, 122, 2], Pot. [xii, 4, 48; SBr. xiv; Mn. &c. (for Cond.), MBh. v, 960 & Rājāt. v, 478]; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 9 & 156 Kās.), perf. [AV. vi, 51, 3; MBh. xii, 986 ff.; perf. p., Pāp. iii, 3, 132, Kās.], aor. [AV. iv, 28, 4; xii, 4, 18; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 132, Kās.], fut. [SBr. i, xiv; MBh. R.; Śak.; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 8 f. & 156 Kās.], Cond. [MBh. vii, 3423; Śak.; cf. Pāp. iii, 3, 139, Kās.], perf. or fut. Pass. p. or with an auxiliary verb to be supplied, AV. ix, 5, 6; xii, 2, 36; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.); **atha oed**, 'but if', MBh. v, 2775; Bhag. ii, 33; xviii, 58; **api oed**, 'even', Hariv. 11308; **iti oed** (often placed at the end of an object's statement 'if it be argued that . . .', *na*, 'no', it is not so', Bādar. ii, 1, 35; Sarvad. ii, 158; **na oed** (g. *cādi*; also separated by the verb [MBh.] or the verb preceded by *na* placed at the end of the sentence [SBr. xiv, 6, 8, 1; Bhag. ii, 33; xviii, 58; Hit.], rarely *cen* na in reversed order beginning the apodosis, Sāmkyak. i; Sāh.; Śrut.; Hit.) 'if not' (= *no ced* forming a sentence by itself, SBr. xiv, 7, 2, 15), SBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 17, 1; Mn. &c.; **no ced** (g. *cādi*) id. (forming a sentence by itself, e.g. *dūram apasara no ced dhanatvayo 'si mayā*, 'depart to a distance, if not, i. e. if thou departest not, thou art to be killed by me'), MBh. xii, 7, 21 & 29, 145; Pañcat.; Kathās.; Vet.; Hit.; exceptionally = *na ced* (beginning a sentence), MBh. xiii, 5809; **na oed** or **no ced** (with Pot.) 'would that not!' (e.g. *no ced pradahet*, 'would that he did not burn down!'), v, 676 ff. & 966; (with pr. or Pot., the apodosis containing an Impv.) 'if not, i. e. 'in order that not', 2714; R. v, 80, 24; **yadi oed** (also separated by the verb) = *ced*, 'if' (with pr., Pot., fut.), MBh. i, 2403; Hariv. 11895; R. ii, 8, 34 & 48, 19; (cf. *nēd*).

चेदि *cedi*, m. pl. N. of a people (who lived in Bundelkhand; renowned for their attachment to ancient laws and institutions, MBh.; their capital was Śuktimati; some of their kings were Vasu Uparicāra, Subāhu, Dhṛiṣṭa-keṭu, Dama-ghosha, Śiśu-pāla &c.), RV. viii, 5, 39; MBh.; R. &c.; m. sg. N. of the supposed ancestor of the Cedis (son of Kaiśika or Uśika), BhP. ix, 24, 2. — **°nagarī**, f. = *tri-purī*, L. — **°pa**, m. = *°pati*, MBh. i, 2342; iii, 462; VarBṛS. xliii, 8; N. of a son of Vasu Uparicāra, BhP. ix, 22, 6. — **°pati**, m. a prince of the Cedis, MBh. iii (Nal. xvi, 31), xlii. — **°purī**, f. the city of the Cedis, ii, 1508; Nal. xvi, 6. — **°bhū-hnūj**, m. 'earth-enjoyer of the Cedis', = *°pati*, BhP. vii, 1, 13. — **°bhū-bhṛit**, m. 'protector of the country of the Cedis', Śiśu-pāla, W. — **°rāj**, m. 'king of the Cedis', id., L.; = *°pati*, MBh. iii, 898. — **°rāja**, m. = *°pati*, Nal. xii f.; Hariv. 4964; BhP. ix, 24, 38; Śiśu-pāla, W. — **°vishaya**, m. the country of the Cedis, MBh. i, 2335. — **°hūṇa**, m. pl. the Cedis and the Hūṇas, Mudr.

Cedika, m. pl. the Cedis, VarBṛS. xiv, 8.

चेय *ceya*. See *√1. ci*.

चेर *cera*, N. of a southern kingdom, Inscr.
-pāda, m. pl. N. of a people (? cf. *īra-p*), Ait. Ār.
Ceraka, m. (= *mīmāṃsaka* ?), Lalit. xxiv, 151.
Cerala, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 4.
चेरु *cēru*, mfn. (✓*cāy*) behaving respectfully, worshipping, RV. viii, 61, 7.

चेल *cel*, cl. 1. = ✓*cal*, Dhātup. xv, 29.

चेल *cela*, n. (✓*cil*) clothes, garment, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Hariv. 7946; Naish. xii, 42); ifc. 'the mere outward appearance of', a bad representative of (e.g. *bhāryā-cela*, n. 'a bad wife', Pat. & Kās.; also mfn. *brāhmanī-celi*, f. 'a bad wife of a Brahman', °*ṇa-cela*, m. 'a bad Brahman', Pāṇ. vi, 3, 43, Kās.; Gaṇar. 114), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 126; m. = *cela*, a servant, slave, MBh. ii, 70, 7, Sch.; cf. *ku-*, *āhara-cela*; *pāpa-celi* & °*likā*. — **kaṇṭhin**, mfn. for *śveta-k*, Hariv. 6046. — **knopam**, ind. so as to wet the clothes (rain), Pāṇ. iii, 4, 33. — **gaṅgā**, f. N. of a river, Hariv. 7736 & 8493. — **oṅkā**, f. a piece torn off from a garment, Rājat. iv, 573. — **nirpejaka**, m. a washerman, Mn. iv, 216. — **prakṣhāṭaka**, m. id., R. (G) ii, 32, 21. — **ruclikā**, f. a mourning band (?), Hcar. v, 23 (v.l.) **Celāpahra**, m. theft of garments, MBh. viii, 2045; (cf. Mn. x, 167.) **Celāsaka**, m. 'clothes-eater', a moth, Mn. xii, 72, Sch.

Celaka, m. for *chel*, Npr.; N. of a man, ŚBr. x, 4, 5, 3; (cf. *callaki*) (m. or n.) = *cela*, ifc. a bad representative of, Rājat. vii, 299; (*ikā*), f. a corset, bodice, PadmaP. iv.

चेलान *celāna*, m. a kind of cucumber, L.

Celila, m. *Cucumis sativus*, L.

चेलिचिम *celicīma*, m. = *cilic*°, L., Sch.

Celima, m. id., W.

चेलुक *celuka*, m. a Buddhist novice, L.

चेल्ल *cell*, v. l. for ✓*cel*.

चेवी *cevi*, f. N. of a Rāgini (in music), L.

चेष्ट *ceṣṭ*, cl. 1. *ceṣṭati*, °*te* (inf. °*ṣitum*) to move the limbs, move, stir, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Śak.; to make effort, exert one's self, struggle, strive, be active, AV. xi, 4, 23 f.; ŚBr. iii; Lāty.; Kauś.; Mn.; MBh.; to be busy or occupied with (acc.); to act, do, perform, care for, Gobh. i, 6, 19; MBh.; R.; Śak.; Rājat. iii, 493; to prepare, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 18 (ind. p. *ceṣṭitvā*) Caus. °*ṣayati*, °*te* (aor. *aciceṣṭat* [Bhāṭṭ. xv, 60] or *acac*°, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 96) to cause to move, set in motion, impel, drive, ŚāṅkhŚr. viii, 9, 3; Mn. xii, 15; MBh.; R.; Snr. iv, 32, 17.

Ceṣṭa, m. 'moving', a kind of fish (*tapasvin*), L.; n. moving the limbs, gesture, Mn. vii, 63; behaviour, manner of life, Hariv. 5939; (ā), f. (Pāṇ. ii, 3, 12) moving any limb, gesture, Mn. vii f.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (ifc., Ragh. ii, 43); action, activity, effort, endeavour, exertion, ĀśvŚr. i; SvetUp. ii, 9 (ifc.); Mn. iv, 63; Bhag. &c.; doing, performing, Mn. i, 65; behaving, manner of life, Mn. vii, 194; KapS. iii, 51; VarBrS. (ifc.) &c.; cf. *a-*, *nashṭa-*, *nī-*. **Ceṣṭaka**, mfn. making effort or exertion, W.; m. a kind of fish (= °*ṣa*), L.; a kind of coits.

Ceṣṭāna, n. making effort, W.; motion, Mn. xii, 120; MBh. xii, 6363; R.; BhP.; ifc. performing, KapS. i, 3; effort, exertion, W. **Ceṣṭayitri**, mfn. one who sets in motion, MBh. xii, 1181.

Ceṣṭā, f., see °*ṣa*. — **nāsa**, m. ceasing of every motion, L.; destruction of the world, L. — **nirūpana**, n. observing any one's actions, W. — °*rha* (°*ṣā*°), mfn. worthy of effort, W. — **vat**, mfn. moveable, Suśr. iii, 5, 23; full of activity, active, W.

Ceṣṭita, mfn. set in motion, W.; done with effort, exerted, W.; done, Śak. iii, 32 (v.l.); v, 9; frequented, Ragh. xi, 51; n. moving any limb, gesture, Mn.; Suśr.; VarBrS.; doing, action, behaviour, manner of life, Mn.; MBh.; R.; KapS. iii, 59 ff.; Śak. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Bhar. xxxiv, 118). **Ceṣṭitavya**, n. impers. to be done or managed, MBh. xii, 4919.

चैकयत *caikayata*, m. patr. f. °*tyā*, g. *kraudy-ādi* (Gaṇar. 36; *caitay*° [Pāṇ.], Sch.)

चैकित *caikita*, mfn. fr. °*tya*, g. *kaṇvādi*, m. patr., Pravar. iv, 1 (Kāty.; *vaikṛiti*, MatsyaP.)

Caikita, m. patr. fr. *cik*°, BrĀrUp. i, 3, Sch. **Caikitaneya**, m. patr. fr. °*ṇa*, BrĀrUp., Sch.)

celkitāna, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1, 26; ShadvBr. iv, 1; VBr. **Caikityāna**, m. patr. of Dalbhya (fr. *cik*°, Sch.; or fr. *cikita*), ChUp. i, 8, 1; MatsyaP. lxix, 19.

Caikitya, m. patr. fr. *cikita*, g. *gargādi*.

Caikitsita, nfn. fr. °*ṣitya*, g. *kaṇvādi*.

Caikitsitya, m. patr. fr. *cikitsita*, g. *gargādi*.

चैकीर्यत *caikīrshata*, mfn. = *cikīrshat* (p. ✓1. *kri*, Intens.), g. *prajñādi*.

Caikīrshita, nfn. (fr. *cik*°) for °*shata*, Gaṇar.

चैटयत *caitayata*, m. patr. — **vidha**, mfn. inhabited by the *Caitayatas*, g. *bhauriky-ādi*.

Caitayāṭṭyāni, m. patr. fr. °*ta*, g. *tikādi*.

Caitayatyā, f. of °*ta*, g. *kraudy-ādi*.

चैतकि *caitaki*, m. pl. (fr. *cetaku*) N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 2, 2.

Caitanya, n. (fr. *ctāna*) consciousness, MBh. xiv, 529; Suśr. i, 21, 24. &c.; intelligence, sensation, soul, spirit, KapS. iii, 20; Sāṃkhyak. &c.; the Universal Soul or Spirit; m. N. of a reformer of the Vaiṣṇava faith (born about 1485 A. D., RTL. 138). — **candrodāya**, m. 'moon-rise of the reformer Caitanya', N. of a drama. — **caṇanāṃṛita**, n. 'nectar of Caitanya's life', N. of a work by Kṛishṇa-dāsa (abridgement of the *Caitanya-caritra*, W.) — **caritāṃṛita**, n. = °*ṇanāṃṛita*. — **caritra**, m. N. of a work (see before). — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Kathāṅg. (colophon). — **bhadravi**, f. a form of Durgā, Tantras. ii. — **maṅḍala**, n. N. of a work. — **yukta**, mfn. endowed with consciousness, Yājñ. iii, 81 (ifc.). **Caitanyāṃṛita**, n. N. of a grammar.

Caitanya (fr. *cetayati*), see *caikay*. **Caitasika**, mfn. relating to the mind (*cetas*, as duties), Buddh. L. **Caitika**, m. pl. (fr. 2. *caitya*?, cf. *caitya-saila*) N. of a Buddhist school. **Caitta**, mfn. belonging to thought (*citta*), imagined, Vedāntas.; mental, Bādar. ii, 2, 18, Sch.; Prab., Sch. **Caittika**, mfn. belonging to thought, W.

1. **Caitya**, n. (fr. 5. *cit* or 2. *citi*) the individual soul, BhP. iii, 26; 28, 28; 31, 19; Sarvad. ii, 198 f.

2. **Caitya**, mfn. relating to a funeral pile or mound (*citā*), ĀśvGr. iii, 6; Gṛhyas. ii, 4; m. n. a funeral monument or Stūpa (q. v.) or pyramidal column containing the ashes of deceased persons, sacred tree (esp. a religious fig-tree) growing on a mound, hall or temple or place of worship (esp. with Buddh. & Jain. and generally containing a monument), a sanctuary near a village, ĀśvGr. i, 12; Parāś.; Yājñ. ii, 151 & 228; MBh. &c.; a Jain or Buddhist image, L.; m. = °*tyaka*, ii, 814. — **taru**, m. a tree (esp. religious fig-tree) standing on a sacred spot, VarBrS. — **aru**, m. a religious fig-tree, L.; a large tree in a village, W. — **druma**, m. = *taru*, Mn. x, 50. — **pāla**, m. the guardian of a *caitya*, R. v, 38, 29. — **mukha**, m. 'having an opening like that of a Buddhist sanctuary', a hermit's water-pot, L. — **yajña**, m. a sacrificial ceremony performed at a monument, ĀśvGr. i, 12. — **vriksha**, m. = *taru*, AV. Parāś. lxix; Mn. ix, 264; MBh.; R.; a religious fig-tree, L. — **saila**, m. pl. N. of a Buddhist school; cf. *caitika*. — **sthāna**, n. a place made sacred by a monument or a sanctuary, MBh. xiii, 4729 & 7701.

Caityaka, m. one of the 5 mountains surrounding the town Giri-vraja, ii, 799; 811 ff.; 843.

चैत्र *chaitra*, m. N. of the 2nd spring month (its full moon standing in the constellation Citra, cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23), ŚāṅkhBr. xix, 3; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Mn. vii, 182; MBh. &c.; the 6th year in the cycle of Jupiter, VarBrS. viii, 8; a Buddhist or Jain religious mendicant, L.; a common N. for any man (like Deva-datta), Gaṇap. on Sāṃkhyak. 5 & 7; Prab. iii, 7, Sch.; Pāṇ. ii, 3, 29, Sch. (not in Kās.); 'son of Citra', N. of a son of Budha and grandfather of Su-ratha, BrahmanvP.; = *caitriyāṇḍa*, Anukr. on Kāth. xxxix, 14; N. of two Rishis, VP. iii, 1, 12 & 18; one of the seven ranges of mountains (dividing the continent into Varshas), L.; n. = *caitya*, a sepulchre, L.; a sanctuary, L.; mfn. for *citra* (B) or *jaitra* (Sch.), MBh. vii, 76; (Ṛ), f. (with or without *paurnamāsī*) the day of full moon in month Citra, sacrifice offered on that day, ŚāṅkhŚr. iii, 1, 3, 2; KātyŚr. xiii; Lāty. x; Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23; MBh. xii, xiv. — **vati**, for *vetr*. — **sakha**, m. 'friend of month Citra', the god of love, L., Sch. **Caitrāvali**, f. the day of full moon in month Citra, L.

Caitraka, m. = *trika*, L.; m. pl. N. of a warrior tribe, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 34, Kās. **Caitrakūṭi**, f. (fr. *citra-kūṭa*) N. of a Comm. on a grammatical work. **Caitraga**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 7.

Caitrabhānava, mfn. belonging to Agni (*citra-bhānu*), Balar. vii, 44; viii, 44, 1.

Caitraratha, mfn. treating of the Gandharva Citra-ratha, MBh. i, 313; m. patr. fr. Citra-ratha, i, 3740; (N. of Śaśa-bindu) xii, 998; of a Dvya-aha ceremony, KātyŚr. xxiii, 2, 3; Mās.; n. (with or without *vana*) the grove of Kuberā cultivated by the Gandharva Citra-ratha, MBh. iii, v; Hariv.; R.; Divyāv. xiv; BhP.; Ragh. v, 60; Kād.; (Ṛ), f. patr. of a daughter of Śaśa-bindu, Hariv. 712.

Caitrarathi, m. patr. fr. Citra-ratha, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 12; (Śaśa-bindu) Hariv. 1974.

Caitrarathya, n. = °*tha*, Kuberā's grove, BhP. lii.

Caitravāhani, f. patr. of Citrāṅgadā (fr. *citra-vāhana*), MBh. i, 7827; xiv, 2358 & 2405. **Caitraseni**, m. patr. fr. *citra-sena*, vii, 916 & 1091.

Caitriyāna, m. (g. 1. *naḍḍi*) patr. fr. Citra, Pravar. iii, 1; cf. *jaiṇ*°, N. of a place, g. *pakṣhādi*.

Caitri, v. l. for °*trin*, W. **Caitrika**, m. the month Citra, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 23. **Caitrin**, m. id., L.

Caitriyāṇḍa, m. (for °*tryāṇḍ*, see *caitra*) patr. of Yājñā-sena, TS. v, 3, 8, 1. **Caitri**, f., see °*tra*.

— **pakṣha**, m. the dark half in Citra, Lāty. x, 5 & 20.

Caitreyā, mfn. coming from a speckled cow (*citrā*), MaitrS. ii, 5, 9; m. metron. fr. Citra, Pravar.

चैदिक *caidika*, mfn. (ā, ī) n. g. *kāśy-ādi*.

Caidyā, m. patr. fr. *cedl*, VP. iv, 12, 15 (pl.); a prince of the Cedis (esp. Śiṣu-pāla, MBh. i, 129; ii, 1523; Hariv. 1804 f.; BhP. vii, 1, 15 & 30; ix, 24, 2), RV. viii, 5, 37 f.; (pl.) the Cedi people, L.; (ā), f. a princess of the Cedis, MBh. i, 3831.

चैनिता *caintita*, m. metron. fr. Cintitā, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 113, Kās.

चैल *caila*, mfn. made of cloth (*cela*), W.; bred in clothes (as insects; m. = *celāṭaka*), Mn. xii, 72, Kull.; m. N. of a man (cf. *celaka*), VāyuP. i, 61, 40; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 2, 1 (v. l. *cela*, °*ṭaka*); n. = *cela*, clothes, garment, Kauś.; Yājñ. ii, 97 (ifc.), MBh. (ifc. f. ā, iii, 12725); Pañcat.; BhP. x, 42, 33; Kuval.; a piece of cloth, Car. — **dhāva**, m. = *cela-nirneja*, Yājñ. i, 164. **Cailāsaka**, n. a kind of goblin feeding on moths, Mn. xii, 72.

Cailaka, m. 'clothed with a *cela* (?)', a Buddhist mendicant, Buddh.; (cf. *celuka*). **Cailaki**, m. patr. fr. *celaka*, N. of Jivala, ŚBr. ii, 3, 1, 34.

Cailika, a piece of cloth, Suśr. vi, 18, 41 (v. l.)

Calleya, mfn. made of cloth, BhP. x, 41, 40.

चोक *caka*, n. the root of *Cleome felina*, Bhpr. v, 1, 177.

चोक्ष *coksha*, mfn. (n. cf. *cukṣhā*), pure, clean (persons), Mn. iii, 207; MBh. xii f.; (often in Prakṛit *cokṣha*, Jain.); dexterous, L.; agreeable, pleasant, L.; sung, L.; *abhikṣhna* (*tikṣhna*, W.), L.

चोच *coca*, n. the bark of cinnamon, Suśr.; Pañcar. iii, 13, 11; bark, L.; skin, L.; the cocconut, VarBrS. xli, 4; the fruit of the fan-palm, L., Sch.; the uneatable part of a fruit, L.; a banana, L., Sch. **Cocaka**, n. the bark of cinnamon, Suśr.; bark, L.

चोटिका *coṭikā*, °*ṭi*, f. a petticoat, L.

चोड *coḍa*, m. = *chḍa*, a sort of protuberance on a brick, TS. v, 3, 7, 1 (ifc.); = °*ḍaka*, SaddhP.; pl. N. of a people, L.; sg. a prince of that people, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 175, Vartt. (v. l. *cola*); (ā), f. N. of a plant, L. — **karpa**, m. 'projecting-ear', N. of a man, Kathās. lxix, 164.

Coḍaka, = *colaka*, a jacket, Divyāv. xxvii, 541.

चोद *coda*, °*daka*, °*dana*, &c. See ✓*cod*.

चोपक *copaka*. See *gale*.

चोपड *copaḍa*, m. cream, L.

चोपन *copana*. See ✓1. *cup*.

चोर *corā*, °*raka*, °*rāyita*, &c. See ✓*cur*.

चोल *cola*, m. (= *coḍa*) a jacket, bodice, Naish. xxii, 42 (ifc. f. ā; v. l.); pl. N. of a people in southern India on the Coromandel (= *cola-maṇḍala*) coast, MBh. iii, vi ff.; Hariv. 782 & 9600; R. iv, 41, 18; VarBrS. &c.; sg. the ancestor of the Colas, Hariv. 1836; a prince of the Colas, MBh. ii, 1893; PadmaP. v, 153 f.; Rājat. i, 300; n. (= *cela*) garment, L.; (Ṛ), f. a jacket, L., Sch.; a Cola woman, Vcar. v, 89. — **paṭṭaka**, m. a piece of cloth worn (by Jains) round the middle of the

body, Śil. — **maṇḍala**, n. 'Cola territory,' the Coromandel coast. **Colāṇḍuka**, m. a turban, L. **Colaka**, m. (= *coṣaka*) a jacket, HParīś. ii, 38; a cuirass, L.; pl. the Colas, Kathās. xix; n. bark, L. **Colakin**, m. a cuirassier, W.; 'sheathed,' a bamboo shoot, L.; the orange tree, L.; the wrist, L.

चोष *coṣa*, °*shaṇa*, °*shya*. See *✓cūsh*.

चोस्क *coṣka*, m. an Indian horse, L.

चौक्य *caukrya*, n. (fr. *cukra*) sourness, acidity, g. *dṛiḡhādi*.

चौक्ष *cauksha*, mfn. (fr. *cukshā*, g. *chattrādi*) = *coksha*, pure, clean (persons), MBh. xii, 4315; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, (1 &) 7.

चौकश्या, mfn. clean, MBh. xii; ŚaṅkBr. ii, 12, 3.

चौड *cauḍa*, mfn. fr. *coḍa*, see *-deśa*; relating to a crest (*cūḍā*), W.; relating to tonsure, W.; n. = *caula*, Mn. ii, 27; MBh. iii, 12240; Pāṇ. v, 1, 110, Kāś. — **karman**, n. = *caula-kṛ*, W. — **deśa**, m. the Coḍa (Cola) country, Ratnak. **Caṇḍārya**, mfn. fr. *cūḍāra*, g. *pragadyādi*. **Caṇḍāli**, m. metron. fr. *cūḍāli*, g. *bāhu-ādi*. **Caṇḍi**, m. metron. fr. *cūḍā*, g. *bāhu-ādi*; cf. *cauli*. **Caṇḍikya**, n. the state of being *cūḍika*, g. *purohitādi*. **Caṇḍitika**, n. id., ib. (Kāś.).

चौख्य *caukhya*, mfn. coming from a well (*cunī*), Suśr. i, 45, 1, 1 & 24; 46, 2, 64. **चाण्डा**, mfn. (fr. *cunḍa* for °*gya*) id., L. — **pa**, m. 'well-water-drinker,' N. of the author of Prayoga-ratna-mālā. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king, Insr. **Caṇḍya**, mfn. = °*ḍa*, Bhpr. v, 10, 129 f. & 12, 48 f.

चौतपल्लव *cautapallava*, m(f)n. relating to a Cūta shoot (*pallava*), Śis. ii, 19.

चौदायनि *caudāyani*, m. patr., see *cod°*.

चौद्रायण *caudrāyaṇa*, m. N. of a prince of Daśa-pura, HParīś. xiii, 1.

चौपयत *caupayata*, m. patr. fr. *copayāt* (✓*cup*, Caus. p.) — **vidha**, mfn. inhabited by Caupayatas, g. *bhaurikyādi*.

Caupayatyāni, m. patr. fr. °*ta*, g. *tikādi*. **Caupayatyā**, f. of °*ta*, g. *kraudhyādi*.

Caupāyana, m. patr. fr. *cupa*, g. 1. *āsvādi*.

चौर *caura*, mfn. (✓*eur*) thievish, HParīś. ii, 170; (= *cōrd*, g. *prajñādi*; g. *chattrādi*) a thief, robber, Mn. iv, viii, xi (ifc.); Hariv. &c.; a dishonest or unfair dealer, usurper, Pañcat. i, 8, 113 & 114 (also in comp. translatable as adj.); (ifc. e. g. *kavi-* 'a plagiarist') Gaṇar. 114; a (heart-)captivator, Hariv. 7125; 9981 & 9994; the perfume Coraka, L.; 'plagiarist,' N. of a poet (cf. *cora*), Śāṅgip. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 7 (Kāty. & Viśvan.); (f.) a female thief, (heart-)captivator, Kathās. vc, 54; civ. 168; = °*ra-karman*, L. — **karman**, n. thievish, theft, Pañcat. i, 19, 113; v, 7, 113; = *gata*, mfn. stolen, W. — **m-kāram**, ind. for *cor°*. — **tara**, m. (compar.) a great thief, Naish. viii, 59. — **tas**, ind. from theft, W.; from robbers, W. — **dhvaja-baddhaka**, m. a notorious thief, Buddh. L. — **pañcāśikā**, f. irr. abbreviation for *cauri-surata-p°* (for *cauḍi*), Prākṛit fr. *caṇḍikaṭi* '50 stanzas on secret love (or on the love of the Cāpotkaṭa princess),' a famous poem by Bilhana. — **pushpaṇḍhādi**, f. = *cora-pushpī*, L. — **bhavāni**, f. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 33.

— **rūpa**, m. a clever thief, W. — **rūpin**, mfn. thief-natured, W. — **hṛita**, mfn. taken by robbery, W. **Caūrāṇḍā**, f. a metre of 4 x 6 syllables. **Caūrāṇḍāvi**, f. a forest inhabited by robbers, Kathās. iic, 12. **Caūrāṇḍārita**, mfn. = °*ra-k°*. **Caūrōd-dharana**, n. extirpation of robbers. **Caūrōd-dharika**, m. 'thief-extirpator,' a thief-catcher. **Caūrōd-dhartī**, m. id., Yājñ. ii, 271.

Cauraka, m. the perfume Coraka, L.; (*ikā*), f. 'a female thief,' see *taila*; (g. *manojñādi*) = °*ra-karman*, Mn. i, 82; Pañcat. v, 7, 113; [instr. *ayā*, ind. clandestinely, in the back of (gen.)] iii, 16, 4.

Caurasya-kula, n. a gang of thieves, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 21, Kāś. **Caurāḍika**, mfn. belonging to the *cur-ādi* roots. **Cauri-kāka** (fr. °*rin*?), see *ciri-k°*.

Cauri, ind. and f. (see °*ra*) in comp. — **bhūta**, mfn. set on by thieves, BhP. iv, 18, 7. — **surata**, n. = °*rya-surata*, -*pañcāśikā*, see *caura-p°*.

Caurya, n. (g. *brāhmaṇādi*) = °*ra-karman*, Mn. ix, xi; Yājñ. ii, 72; Mīchē. &c.; trickery, Hariv. 15163 f.; (ifc. with *śulka*) defraudation, Pañcat. iv, 5, 1. — **rata**, n. secret sexual enjoy-

ment, i, 4, 12. — **vidyā**, f. 'thieving science,' a treatise ascribed to Yogācārya (imparted to him by Kārttikeya), Mīchē. iii, 11, Sch. — **vṛitti**, mfn. living on thievery, Daś. ix, 11 (v. l. °*ra-v°*); f. practice of theft or robbery, W. — **surata**, n. = °*rata*, Alamkāras. **Cauryārjita**, mfn. acquired by robbery, W. **Caurya**, n. = °*ra-karman*, MBh. xii, 8501.

चौरङ्ग *cauraṅgin*, m. N. of a teacher, Hathapr. i, 5.

चौरोल *caurola*, N. of a metre, W.

चौर्य *caurya*, °*yaka*. See *caura*.

चौल *caula*, n. (fr. *cūlā* = *cūḍā*) the tonsure ceremony (see *cūḍā-karaṇa*), ĀśvGr. i, 17, 1; NārS. i, 13; xii; Sūtradh.; ifc. (g. *cūrñādi*), see *cūlā*. — **karman**, n. id., ĀśvGr. i, 4, 1. — **śripati-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cclxxv.

Caṇḍakāyana, patr. fr. *cūlaka*, Pravar. iv, 1 (B). **Caṇḍi**, m. = *cauḍi*, vi, 1 (°*lakāyana* B, °*lika* V).

चौलुक्य *caulukya*, m. (g. *kaṇvādi*) patr. fr. Culuka, N. of king Kumāra-pāla, Hemac.

चौहाण *cauhāṇa*, or °*hāna*, N. of king Vajana's dynasty (16th century).

चौहार *cauhāra*, m. a kind of dill, L.

चौहित्य *cauhittha*, N. of a man, Bhojapr.

च्य *cyava*, °*va-tāna*. See *✓2. cyu*.

Cyavana, **cyāvāna**, **cyāva**, &c. See ib.

च्य 1. *cyu* (& *cyus*), cl. 10. *cyāvayati* (*cyosay°*) = ✓*sah* or *has*, Dhātup. xxxiii, 72.

च्यु 2. *cyu*, cl. 1. *cyāvate* (ep. also °*ti*; Subj. 1. sg. *cyāvam*, RV. i, 165, 10; 3. pl. *cyavanta*, 48, 2; fut. *cyoshyate*, AitBr. ii, 22; aor. 2. pl. *acyodhvam* [Subj. *cy°*, MahānārUp.] & Prec. *cyoshidhvam*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 78, Kāś.) to move to and fro, shake about, RV. i, 167, 8; to stir, move from one's place, go away, retire from (abl.), turn off, vi, 62, 7; x; BhP. ix, 14, 20; to deviate from (abl.), abandon (duty &c., abl.; exceptionally gen., MBh. xv, 463 [C] inf. *cyavīṭum*), Mn. vii, 98; MBh. iii; to come forth from, come out of, drop from, trickle, stream forth from (abl.; cf. ✓2. *cyut*), 14598; R. ii, 39, 15; to fall down, fall, slide from (abl.), v, 13, 31; to fall from any divine existence (so as to be re-born as a man), Jain.; to die, Buddh.; 'to fall from,' be deprived of, lose (with abl.), Mn. iii, 140; viii, 103; Bhāṭṭ. iii, 20 (aor. *acyoshita*); to fall away, fade away, disappear, vanish, perish, Mn. xii, 96; MBh.; BhP. iii, 28, 18; to fail, MBh. v, 1089; to sink down, sink (lit. and fig.), MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 9; (in the series of re-births) Bhag. ix, 24; to decrease (with instr.), MBh. iii, 1414; to bring about, create, make, RV. i, 48, 2; iv, 30, 22 (pf. 2. sg. *cyiyushē*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 36); viii, 45, 25 (pf. *cyuyuvē*); to cause to go away, make forget, MahānārUp.; Caus. *cyāvāyati* (once *cyav°*, ŚāṅkhBr. xii, 5; Paṇḍa-p. always *cyav°*; p. *cyāvāyati*; RV. iii, 30, 4; impf. *acyuyaur*, i, 166, 5 & 168, 4; pf. *cyāvāyām āsa*, MBh. iii, 15920) P. to cause to move, shake, agitate, RV. i, iii, 30; AV. x, xii; A. to be moved or shaken, RV. vi, 31, 2; P. to loosen, i, 168, 6; to remove from a place, drive away from (abl.), TS. ii, 2, 7, 5; ŚBr. i, x; MBh.; R.; to cause (rain, *vṛiṣṭim*) to fall, TS. iii, 3, 4, 1; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 5, 13; ŚāṅkhBr. xii, 5; to deprive any one (acc. of (acc.), R. ii, 53, 7; Intens. (impf. 2. pl. *acyuyavīṭana*) to shake, RV. i, 37, 12; Caus. Desid. *cyiyavīṣhāti* or *cuyuv°*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 81.

Cyava, mfn. see *bhuvana-cyavā* — **tāna** (*cyav°*), m. N. of a man, RV. v, 33, 9.

Cyavana, mfn. moving, moved, ii, 12, 4; causing to move, shaking, 21, 3; vi, viii, x; AV. vii, 116, 1; promoting delivery (a *mantra*), Suśr. iv, 15, 2; m. one who causes to move, shaker, RV. iii, 96, 4; N. of a demon causing diseases, PārGr. i, 16, 23; (later form for *cyāvāna*) N. of a Rishi (son of Bhṛigu, author of RV. x, 19), AitBr. viii, 21; ŚBr. iv, 1, 5, 1; Nir.; MBh. (father of Rikela, xii, 207) &c.; of an astronomer, NārS. i, 3; Nirṇayas. i, 563; of a physician, Brahmap. i, 16, 17; of the author of a law-book (see *-smṛiti*), PārGr. Sch. Introd.; of a Saptarshi in the 2nd Manv-antara, Hariv. (v. l. for *nīś-cy°*) of a son of Su-hotra, 1803; BhP. ix, 22, 5; of Mitrāyū, 1; n. motion, Suśr. i, 15, 1; the being deprived of (in comp.), BhP. viii, 20, 5; falling from any divine existence for being re-born

as a man, Jain.; dying, Buddh.; trickling, flowing, W.; cf. *duś-cyavāna*. — **dhārana**, mfn. destined to sink down in the series of re-births, MBh. xii, 13163. — **dharmān**, °*min*, mfn. destined to fall from any divine existence (so as to be re-born as a man), Divyāv. iii, 33 f.; xiv, 1 f. — **nahusha-samvāda**, m. 'discussion between Cyavana and Nahusha,' N. of MBh. xiii, chs. 50-52. — **prāsa**, m. N. of an electuary (cf. *cyāvāna*), Mallapr. — **samā-gama**, m. N. of PadmaP. iv, 44. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of a work, v, 43; Parāś. iv, Sch. **Cyavanopākhyāna**, n. 'tale of Cyavana,' N. of MBh. xiii, chs. 50-52 (2641-2754) & of PadmaP. ii, 80 & iv, 42.

Cyavas, n. 'motion,' See *trishu-cyav°*.

Cyāvāna, mfn. (pr. p. ✓*cyu*) 'moving,' active, RV. vi, 62, 7; x, 59, 1; (61, 2); 115, 6 (with *trishu*); m. (= *cyāvāna*) N. of a Rishi (restored to youth by the Aśvins), RV. i, v, vii, x; Brahmap. ii, 18, 8; m. du. 'active,' the arms, Naigh. ii, 4.

Cyāva. See *duś*.

1. **Cyāvāna**, mfn. (✓*cyu*, Caus.) causing to fall (ifc.), MBh. viii, 1506; n. expulsion, Hariv. 1512.

2. **Cyāvāna**, mfn. relating to *Cyavana* (with *prāsa* = *cyavāna-pr°*, Car. vi, 1 & 31); m. patr. fr. *Cyavana*, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, xix; Pravar. i; ŚāṅkhBr. iii, 2, Sch.; n. N. of several Sāmans, ArshBr.

Cyāvayitṛi, m. a causer of motion, Nir. iv, 19. **Cyāvita**, mfn. expelled from (abl.), BhP. viii, 17, 12; caused to fall, Hariv. 1326.

1. **Cyut**, mfn. ifc. 'moving,' see *trishu-cyut*; 'shaking, causing to fall, removing, destroying,' see *acyuta*, *dhruva*, *parvata*, *bāhu*, *mada-cyut*.

1. **Cyutā**, mfn. moved, shaken, AV. ix, 2, 15; gone away from (abl.), R. ii, 52, 27 & 72, 5; (with abl. or ifc.) deviated from (lit. [Pañcat. v, 3, 11] and fig. [Mn. viii, 418; xii, 70 ff.; Hariv. 11105 & 11188]); (said of arrows) falling an aim (abl.), L.; flying away from (abl. or in comp.; said of missile weapons), MBh. xiii, 4610; Hariv. 8088; R. iii; BhP. iii, 18, 5; expelled from, deprived of (abl.), MBh. iii; Bhāṭṭ. viii, 92; destitute of, free of (in comp.), Pañcat. i, 10, 26; Kathās. lx, 178; abandoned by (in comp.), VarBṛS. li, 4; disappeared, vanished, Hariv. 11173; Raghu. iii, 45; viii, 65; Bhāṭṭ. iii; come forth from, dropped from, streaming forth from (lit. and fig., as speech from the month), Mn. vi, 132; MBh. xii, 2183; R. i-iii; BhP.; Bhāṭṭ. ix, 71; fallen from, fallen, MBh. &c.; fallen from any divine existence for being re-born as a man, Buddh.; Jain.; (in astrol.) standing in the *ārokaḥpāra*, Laghu. x, 5; sunk (morally), Kum. v, 81; (in math.) divided, Bijag.; cf. *d-*, *hāsta*.

— **dattākshara**, m(f)n. where a syllable has been dropped or added, Sāh. x, 14. — **pathaka**, m. 'deviated from the path,' N. of a pupil of Śākya-muni, Buddh. L. — **samskāra**, mfn. offending against grammar, Prātāpar. — **samskṛiti**, mfn. id., ib.; Kpr. vii, 2. **Cyutākshara**, m(f)n. where a syllable has been dropped, Sāh. x, 14. **Cyutācāra**, mfn. deviated from duty, PadmaP. v, 20, 9. **Cyutādhikāra**, mfn. dismissed from an office, W. **Cyutōtsāha**, mfn. having spent one's energies, exhausted.

Cyutaka. See *akshara-mātrā*.

Cyuti, f. 'banishment,' see *deśa*, 'coming forth,' see *garbha*; 'oozing,' see *jaghāna*; falling, falling down, gliding, Gant.; Suśr.; (with *garbhāsa*, 'abortion') VarBṛ. iv, 9, Sch.; fall, degeneration, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 32; fall from any divine existence (so as to be re-born as a man), Lalit. iv, 4 & 31; HParīś.; deviation from (abl.), MBh. i, 4169; Bhāṭṭ.; vanishment, loss (ifc.), Suśr.; Kum. iii, 10; Śāntiś.; BhP. x, 22, 20; perishing, dying, W.; the vulva, L.; (= *cuti*) the anus, L.; cf. *sā*, *hāsta*.

Cyautnā, mfn. animating, promoting (with acc.), RV. x, 50, 4; n. shaking, concussion, vi, 18, 8; enterprise, contrivance, strength (Naigh. ii, 9), RV.

च्यु 2. *cyut* (= ✓*scut*, *scyut*), cl. 1. *cyotati* (aor. *acyutat* & *acyotit*; *acyutit*, Vop. viii, 38) to flow, trickle, ooze, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 28; to fall down, 29; to cause to stream forth, Uttar. iii, 35; Bhāṭṭ. xv, 114; Caus. *cyotayati*, to lixivate, Car. vi, 24.

3. **Cyut**, mfn. 'distilling,' See *mada*, *madhu*.

2. **Cyuta**, mfn. ifc. id. See *ghṛita*, *madhu*.

Cyota, m. = ✓*cy°*, L., Sch.

चुप *cyupa*, m. the mouth, Up. iii, 24.

चुस *cyus*, see ✓1. *cyu*; cl. 10. *cyosayati*, to leave, Dhātup. xxxiii, 72.

चूत *cyūta*, v.1. for *cūta*, the anus, W.

चौत *cyautnā*. See $\sqrt{2}$. *cyn*.

छ CHA.

छ 1. *cha*, the 7th consonant (aspirate of the preceding). — *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *cha*.

छ 2. *cha*, m. (\sqrt{cho}) dividing, L.; a fragment, L. — *mapāśala*, n. = *pradeśa-viśeṣa*, L.

छ 3. *cha*, mfn. pure, clean, L.; tremulous, unsteady, L.; (\tilde{a}), f. covering, concealing (cf. \sqrt{chad}), L.; a mark, sign, L.; cf. *chā*.

छग *chaga*, m. = *chāga*, a he-goat, L.

Chagalā, m. id., TS. v, 6, 22, 1; Suśr.; (Pān. iv, 1, 117) N. of a muni, Yāyup. i, 23, 198; of a locality, g. *takṣaśilādi*; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 1; n. blue cloth, L.; (\tilde{a}), f. N. of a woman, g. *bāhuvādī*; = *lāntrikā*, L.; (\tilde{r}), f. id., L.; a she-goat, Car. i, 3, 21 (-*payas*, n.) **Chagalāṅghrī**, v.1. for *lāntrī*, L., Sch. **Chagalāṅda**, n. 'goat-testicle', N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. xiii (v.1. *chāg*); (\tilde{r}), v.1. for *lāntrī*, L., Sch. **Chagalāntrikā**, f. *Argyrea speciosa* or *argentea* (*ajāntrī*), L. **Chagalāntrin**, m. 'having goats in the bowels', a wolf, L. **Chagalāntri**, f. = *trikā*, Suśr. i, 38, 26 & 39, 2; 46, 4, 39.

Chagalaka, m. a he-goat, L.; (*ikā*), f. a she-goat, Divyāv. xviii, 136. **Chagalin**, m. N. of a teacher (pupil of Kalāpin, Pān. iv, 3, 104, Kāś.), 109.

छगण *chagana* (fr. *śakn* - of *śakrī*), m. [n., L.] dried cow-dung, Pañcat. iv, 9; cf. *chāg*.

छगल *chagala*, &c. See *chaga*.

छक्का *chacchikā*, butter-milk, Bhpr. v.

छज्जु *chajju*, m. N. of a man, Kathārn. xxx.

छटा *chafā*, f. a mass, lump, assemblage, number, Śis. i, 47; Kathās.; Rājat. v, 332; Prasannar.; Sāh.; a collection of rays, lustre, Pañcat.; Dhūrtas.; Rājat. iv, 127; Prab.; Sāh.; = *chādī*, L.; N. of a Comm. on Vop. (also *chāfā*). — *phala*, m. the betel-nut tree, L. **Chafābhā**, f. lightning, L. **Chādī**, f. a kind of palm, L.

छडालका *chaddalikā*, N. of a metre, Sāh.

छट्ट *chattrā*, &c. See $\sqrt{1}$. *chad*.

छट्ट 1. *chad*, cl. 1. °*dati*, to cover, Dhātup. xxxiii, 41 (v.1.): Caus. (or cl. 10) *chādāyati* (once *chād*, AitBr. i, 30; *chād*° [fr. $\sqrt{1}$. *chand*], Dhātup. xxxiii, 41; ep. also *ā*, pf. *chādāyam* *cakre*, R. iv, 58, 7; p. °*yāna*, MBh. vi, 2430), to cover, cover over, clothe, RV. vi, 75, 18; AV. ix, 3, 14; TS. ii, v; ŚBr. &c.; to spread as a cover, AitBr. i, 30; to cover one's self, ChUp. i, 4, 2; to hide, conceal, keep secret, MBh.; R. v, 90, 16; to protect, ŚākhGr. iii, 11; PārGr. iii, 9, 6 (KāthGr. 47); Caus. Desid. *cicchādayishati*, Pān. vii, 4, 83, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; [cf. Goth. *scadus*].

Chattrā, m. (Pān. vi, 4, 97; often spelt *chatra*) a mushroom, L.; Andropogon Schoenanthus, L.; a parasol-shaped bee-hive, W.; n. a parasol, Chattrar (ensign of royal or delegated power, Jain.; Rājat. v, 18; PSarv.), KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 6; Gobh.; ĀśvGr. iii, 8; AdhBr.; Mn. &c. (ifc. f. \tilde{a} , MBh. xii, 933); an umbrella, Cāp.; a particular constellation, VarBr. xii, 8; Laghu. x, 8; 'shelter (of pupils), a teacher (a meaning derived fr. *chattrā*), Pān. iv, 4, 62, Pat.; (\tilde{a}), f. N. of a plant growing in Kāsmīr, Suśr. i, 19, 27; iv, 30; Anethum Sowa, L.; *Asteracantha longifolia*, L.; *Rubia Munjista*, L.; a mushroom, L.; cf. *ati*-, *ahi*-, *eka*-, *gomaya*-, *sita*-, *ākṛiti*-*chattrā*. — *guccha*, m. 'umbrella-clustered', Scirpus Kysor. L. — *grīha*, n. the room in which the parasol (or badge of royalty) is kept, MBh. v, 3544. — *grāhīnī*, f. a female parasol-bearer, Kād. — *oakra*, n. (in astrol.) a kind of diagram. — *dhānya*, n. coriander, L. — *dhāra*, m. (Pān. vi, 2, 75, Kāś.) a parasol-bearer, R. iii, 58, 3; Pañcat. (-*tva*, n. abstr., i, 10, §). — *dhārāṇa*, n. carrying or using a parasol, Mn. ii, 178 (ifc.); Pān. iv, 4, 62, Pat. — *dhārīn*, mfn. bearing a parasol, Mjicch. v, 13; m. N. of a son of Horila-sigha. — *pa*, m. = *-pati*, W. — *pati*, m. the officer watching over the royal parasol, Siphās. xxiii, §. — *pattra*, m. 'parasol-leaved', *Hibiscus mutabilis*, L.; *Betula*

Bhojpatra, Npr. — *parpa*, m. 'parasol-leaved', *Alstonia scholaris*, L. — *pushpaka*, m. 'parasol-flowered', the Tilaka tree, Bhpr. — *bhaṅga*, m. destruction of the royal parasol, loss of dominion, L.; anarchy (*svātantrya*), L.; widowhood, L. — *mukhā*, f. 'parasol-faced', N. of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 48. — *yukti*, f. 'use of the parasol', N. of a chapter of Bhoja's *Yukti-kalpa-taru*. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with a parasol, Suśr. i, 10, 1; (\tilde{r}), f. N. of a town (*Ahi-chattrā*, Sch.), MBh. i, 6348. — *viksha*, m. *Pterospermum suberifolium*, Bhpr. — *śāla*, m. N. of prince Sabhā-sigha's father. — *siṅha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 38. — *haya*, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 6; v, 1. **Chattrākāra**, mfn. having a parasol-shaped head, Divyāv. **Chattrāloohattra**, m. a fragrant grass, L.; (\tilde{a}), f. id., L. **Chattrādī**, a Gaṇa of Pāp. (iv, 4, 62). **Chattrōpānaha**, n. sg. (Pān. v, 4, 106, Kāś.) the parasol and the shoes, Mn. ii, 246; MBh. xiii, 4641.

Chattraka, m. a parasol-shaped temple in honour of Śiva, L.; a parasol-shaped bee-hive (cf. *chattr*), W.; *Asteracantha longifolia*, L.; a mushroom, L.; a kingfisher, L.; n. a parasol, Hcat. i, 7, 268; (*ikā*), f. a parasol, 323 & 1446; a small parasol, Kād. vi, 177; a mushroom, L.; candied sugar, Npr.

Chattrika, m. a plant akin to *Acacia arabica*, L., n. a mushroom, ShadyB. v, 6; Mn. v, 19; Yājñ. i, 176; BhP. x, 25, 19; (\tilde{r}), f. the ichneumon plant, L.

Chattrika, m. = *uttra-dhara*, g. *purohitādi*.

Chattripa, m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 3, 5.

Chattrin, mfn. furnished with a parasol, MBh. xiii, 739; Hariv. 14205; R. i, iii; m. a barber, L. **Chattrī-nyāya**, m. 'the manner of applying the term *chattrin* to a king,' permitted synonym, MBh. iii, 19, Sch.; TāndyaBr. xiv, 11, 3, Sch.

Chattrī, ind. in comp. for *uttra* - $\sqrt{krī}$, to use as a parasol, Kād. iii, 983; Kathās. lxix, 150.

Chattvara, m. a house, Up. iii, 1; a bower, ib.

2. **Chād**, mfn. ifc. (Pān. vi, 4, 97) 'covering,' see *dhāma*- & (?) *bhūte-cchād*, *mallikā*; cf. \tilde{a} .

Chāda, mfn. ifc. covering, BhP. x, 83, 36; m. a cover, covering (ifc.), R. vii, 23, 4, 32; cf. *alpa*-, *uttara*-, *ura*-, *ghana*-, *tanu*-, *danta*-, *daśana*-, *vadana*-, (ifc. f. \tilde{a}) a wing, Nal. ix, 12; a leaf, MBh.; R.; Pañcat.; BhP.; Prab. iv, §§; cf. *a-yuk*-, *kara*-, *karkaṣa*-, &c.; *asra-bindu*- & *āyata-cchādā*; the lip, L.; *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L. the plant *granthi-parṇa*, L.; n. feathers, Bālar. v, 13. — *pattra*, m. a kind of birch, L.

Chādana, n. a cover, covering, Hariv. 12671; R. ii, 56, 32 (ifc. f. \tilde{a}); cf. *mallikā*- & a sheath, W.; a wing, MBh. iii, 11595; a leaf, Suśr.; the leaf of *Laurus Cassia*, L. **Chādī**, mfn. ifc. covering, BhP. vii, 14, 13; 'a roof,' see *nāva*-. **Chādin**, mfn. ifc. covering, xii, 8, 44; 'having leaves,' see *daśa*-, having wheels (*pattra* = *dhāra*, Sch.), iii, 21, 18.

Chādis, n. (Pān. vi, 4, 97) a cover, roof of a carriage, roof (*grīha*, Naigh. iii, 4), RV. x, 85, 10; AV. iii, 7, 3; VS. v, 28; TS. vi; AitBr. i, 29; ŚBr. iii; Lāty. i, 2, 22; iii; Kathās. ii, 49; cf. *chādīshaya*. **Chādīr-darśā**, m. appearance of roofs, MaitrS. ii, 2, 3; ĀpŚr. vi, 25, 6; (*a-cch*°, neg.) xv, 20, 2 & 8; 21, 3 & 10; cf. ĀśvGr. iv, 8, 12. **Chādīsh-mat**, mfn. having a cover or roof (a carriage), ĀpŚr. x, 24, 2. **Chādīh-sammita**, mfn. corresponding to a cover, ŚBr. iii, 5, 3, 9.

Chādma, ind. comp. for *dman* - *gati*, f. approaching clandestinely, Nyāyam. ix, 1, 9, Sch. — *ghātin*, mfn. killing deceitfully, Kathās. lxix, 87. — *tāpasa*, m. a pretended ascetic, L. — *dyūta*, n. deceitful playing at dice, MBh. i, 146. — *rūpin*, mfn. disguised as (in comp.), 1792; R. vi, 11, 32. — *rūpeṇa*, instr. ind. in disguise, W. — *vallabha*, m. the perfume *coraka*, Npr. — *vesha*, m. a deceptive dress, disguise, W. — *veshin*, mfn. of a pretended appearance, BhP. vii, 5, 27; a cheat, W. — *stha*, m. (Prākṛit *chauma*-*thā*) 'remaining in error,' a common man or ascetic (not possessing the knowledge of a *kevalin*), Jain. — *sthita*, mfn. ifc. pretending to practise (austerity, *tapas*), Pañcat. iii.

Chādman, n. (Pān. vi, 4, 97) a roof, ĀśvGr. iii, 8; Lāty. i, 7, 15; external covering, deceptive dress, disguise, pretext, pretence, deceit, fraud, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Pañcat. iii, 15, §; Ragh. xii, 2; (in dram.) deceitful intelligence or tidings, Daśar. i, 38; cf. *kūṭa*-. **Chādmikā**, f. *Cocculus cordifolius*, L.

Chādmīn, mfn. ifc. disguised as, MBh. iii.

Chādmara, m. a tooth, W.; a bower, W.

1. **Chāda**, mfn. = *nna*, L., Sch.

1. **Chādas**, n. 'roof,' see *bṛīhāc*; deceit, Up.

Channa, mfn. covered, covered over, MBh. iii, 800; R. i, f.; Megh.; BhP. &c. (ifc., cf. Pān. vi, 2, 170); obscured (the moon), MBh. i, 2699; Sūryas. iv, 10 & 22; hidden, unnoticed by (dat.), secret, clandestine, disguised, MBh. iii, f.; R. ii, v; BhP.; Kathās.; Rājat.; (*am*), ind. secretly, Mn. ix, 98 & 100; Mjicch.; Daś.; (in comp. *nna*-) Rājat. v, 467; (with \sqrt{gai} , to sing) privately, in a low voice, Lāty. iii, 1, 12 f.; (\tilde{e}), loc. ind. secretly, Hariv. 8686.

Chātra, m. (fr. *chattrā* [q.v.], Pān. iv, 4, 62) 'sheltered,' a pupil, scholar, Pañcat.; Rājat. vi, 87; Vop.; n. a kind of honey, Suśr. i, 45, 8, 2 & 6; Bhpr. v, 21, 14. — *gaṇḍa*, m. a bad scholar (knowing only the beginnings of verses), L. — *gomīn*, mfn. any one attendant on pupils, W. — *tā*, f. pupilage, Pañcat. i, 4, §. — *darśana*, n. 'looked at by pupils,' fresh butter, L. — *nīlaya*, m. 'pupils' abode,' a college, Gal. — *priya*, mfn. dear to pupils, Pān. vi, 2, 16, Kāś. — *mitra*, m. 'pupils' friend,' N. of a grammarian, Up. iii, 70, Sch. — *vyāyasa*, m. a knavish pupil, g. *mayūra-vyāyasa*.

Chātraka, n. = *ra-tā*, g. *manojñādī*; = *ra*, a kind of honey, L.

Chātrī, Pān. vi, 2, 86. — *śāla*, n., ib. (Kāś.).

(\tilde{a}), f., ib. **Chātrī-ādī**, a Gaṇa of Pāp., ib.

Chātrīkya, n. the office of a parasol-bearer (*chattrika*), g. *purohitādi*.

Chāda, n. (irr., Pān. vi, 4, 96) a roof, L.

Chādaka, mfn. covering, Priy. i, 7; any obscuring object (as a cloud), Sūryas. iv, 9, f.

Chādāna, m. 'coverer,' *Barleria cærulea*, L.; the skin, L.; covering, cover, MBh. i, 3685; Hariv. 3537; VarBrS. civ, 8; Pañcat.; Bhātr. i concealing, W.; darkening, VarBrS. xxiv, 34; (in dram.) ignoring or tolerating offences if useful for one's aims, Sāh. vi, 107; a leaf, L., Sch.

Chādita, mfn. covered, covered over, VarBrS. lxxiii, 1; Ghaṭ.; Rājat. i, 116; obscured (the moon), Mjicch. i, 53; concealed, disguised, Kathās. xvii, 44.

Chādin, mfn. ifc. hiding, obscuring, VarBrS. xxx, 18; (*ini*), f. the skin, Gal.

Chādīshaya, mfn. suitable for the roof of a carriage or house (*chādī*), Pān. v, 1, 13; 2, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

Chādmika, mfn. (fr. *chadman*) fraudulent, Mn.

Chādya, mfn. to be sheltered, Pān. iv, 4, 62, Pat.; m. the object obscured, Sūryas. iv, 10.

छट्ट 3. *chad* or 2. *chand*, cl. 10. *chādāyati* (also °*te* = \sqrt{arc} , Naigh. iii, 14 [v.1. °*ti*]; Subj. °*yāt*, RV.; 2. pl. °*yātha*, i, 165, 12), *chandāyati* (twice cl. 1. *chāndati* [= *arcati*], Naigh. iii, 14), MBh. xii; A. [Subj. °*yāte*], RV.; aor. *acacchadāt*, Nir. ix, 8; *acchām*, RV.; 2. pl. °*nta*, i, 165, 12; 3. pl. °*ntsur*, x, 119, 3; Subj. *chāntsat* [Naigh. ii, 6], RV.; 2. sg. °*tsi*, i, 163, 4; perf. *cacchanda*, vii, 73, 3; Pot. *cacchadyāt*, x, 73, 9) to seem, appear, be considered as, RV.; TāndyaBr. xiv, 5; to seem good, please (with dat.), RV.; ŚBr. viii; (with acc.) MBh. xii, 7379 (cf. 7376); A. to be pleased with, delight in (acc. or loc.), RV. viii, 50, 5; x, 27, 8; *chandāyati*, to gratify any one (acc.); exceptionally gen., MBh. xii, 7275; R. iii, 3, 15) with anything (instr., esp. *varaṇa*, 'with a boon,' MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP.); to try to seduce any one (acc.), BhP. x, 45, 36.

4. **Chād**, mfn. ifc. 'appearing as,' see *prathamā-cchād*; 'pleased with,' see *havi*- & (?) *bhūte-cchād*. 2. **Chānda**, mfn. pleasing, alluring, inviting, RV. i, 92, 6; viii, 7, 36; °*ndā*, praising (*chānda*, Naigh. iii, 16), RV. vi, 11, 3; cf. *madhu-cch*°; m. appearance, look, shape, Hariv. 8359 ff.; cf. *prati*- & *vi-cch*°; pleasure, delight, appetite, liking, predilection, desire, will, Yājñ. ii, 195; MBh. &c.; (*ena*), instr. ind. [also with *svena*, viii, 1249; R. ii, 83, 25; or ifc. with *sua*- (Hariv. 7017) or *ātma*-, MBh. v, xiii; R. v, 26, 18] according to one's own wish, Mn. viii, 176; Nal. xxiii, 15; R. v; according to the wish of (gen.), MBh. iii, 7096; Hariv. 7097; (*a-cch*°, neg. 'against the wish of') 7098 & 8557; (*āt*), abl. ind. according to the wish of (in comp.), MBh. viii, 3542; (*a-cch*°, neg. 'involuntarily'), R. iii, 5, 2; poison, L.; N. of Śākya-muni's charioteer (*chanda*), Lalit. xv; Divyāv. xxvii, 159; of a prince, W.; cf. *sua*-, *indra*-, *kālāpa*-, *deva*- & *vijaya*-, various kinds of pearl-ornaments. — *gati*, f. interpretation of the Veda ('*nda* for '*ndas*'), R. vii, 36, 45. — *cārīn*, mfn. complying with the wishes of (gen.), MBh. xiii, 2789. — *ja*, mfn. 'originating from one's own wish,' self-produced (gods), Hariv. 12296. — *tas*, ind. at will, at pleasure, KāthUp. i, 25; Yājñ. iii, 203; MBh.; Hariv.;

according to the wish of (gen), Suśr. — **pātana**, m. = *ndaka-p*, W. — **prasaṣti**, f. N. of a work by Harsha. — **mrityu**, mfn. having death in one's power, MBh. xii, 1820; BHP. i, 9, 29. — **hānīs**, mfn. giving up one's desires (?), Divyāv. xxxv, 173. **Chandānngamin**, mfn. complying with the wishes (of others), submissive, Cāp. **Chandānnavartin**, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 196; R. ii, 53, 10; Pañcat.; Kām.; following one's own will, Rājāt. iii, 141. **Chandānvrīta**, v. l. for *do-nuv*.

Chandaka, mfn. ifc. 'charming', see *sarva*; m. N. of Śākya-muni's charioteer, Divyāv. xxvii, 158; Lalit. — **nivartana**, n. 'Candaka's return', N. of a Caitya, xv, 378. — **pātana**, m. a hypocrite, L.

Candah, in comp. for *das*. — **kalpa**, m. collection of ritualistic rules, Āp. ii, 8, 11; *lata*, f. N. of a work. — **purusha**, m. metre personified, AitBr. iii, 2, 3 & 4. — **prakaraṇa**, n. a ch. on metre, PŚarv. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of a work. — **prasaṣti**, f. = *nda-p*. — **śāstra**, n. metrical science, Vām. i, 3, 7; = *sāra*. — **samgraha**, m. 'summary of metres', N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — **sāra**, m. Piṅgala's work on metre, AgP. cccxvii ff. — **siddhi**, f. a ch. of the Kāvya-kalpa-lāṭī-vṛttiparimala. — **sudhākara**, m. N. of a work. — **sūtra**, n. = *sāra*. — **stut**, mfn. praising in hymns, BHP. v, 20, 8. — **stūbh**, mfn. id., RV. v, 52, 12.

Chandana, mfn. charming, VarBṛS. civ, 61.

Chandas, = *das*. — **cit**, mfn. piled with metres, Śulbas. ii, 81. — **cūḍamaṇi**, m. a work by Hemac.

2. **Chandas**, n. desire, longing for, will, MBh. xii, 7376; Pāp. iv, 4, 93, Kās.; intention, purport, W.; a sacred hymn (of ĀV.); as distinguished from those of RV., SV. and YajurV., incantation-hymn, RV. x; AV.; ŚBr. viii; MBh. v, 1224; Ragh. i, 11; the sacred text of the Vedic hymns, ŚBr. xi, 5, 7, 3; ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; Gobh.; VPrāt.; Pāp.; Mn. &c.; metre (in general, supposed to consist of 3 or 7 typical forms [AV.; VS. &c.] to which Virāj is added as the 8th [ŚBr. viii, 3, 3, 6]; *chandas* opposed to *gāyatrī* & *tristubh*, RV. x, 14, 16); metrical science, MuṇḍUp. i, 1, 5; MBh. i, 2887; Pañcat.; Śrut.; = *do-grantha*, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 6, Sch.; [cf. Lat. *scando*, 'to step, scan']. — **kṛita**, mfn. composed in metre, Mn. iv, 100; (*a-cc*), neg.) ŚākhBr. iii, 2. — **tva**, n. the state of a sacred hymn or of its metre, ChUp. i, 4, 2. — **pakṣha** (*chānd*), mfn. borne aloft on the wings of desire, AV. viii, 9, 12. — **vat** (*chānd*), mfn. desiring, TS. iv, 3, 11, 1 (*pakṣha*, AV.).

Chandasikā, f. = *ndo-grantha*. **Chandasika**, ifc. (f. ā) = *das*, metre, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 5 & 8, Sch. **Chandasya**, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 3, 7 & 4, 93; 149, Vārt. 1) taking the form of hymns, metrical, relating to or fit for hymns, RV. ix, 113, 6; TS. i, 6, 11, 4; made or done according to one's wish, Pāp. iv, 4, 93, Kās.; (ā), f. (with *tshtakā*) N. of a sacrificial brick, ŚBr. vii, 5, 2, 42; viii, 2 f.

Chandita, mfn. gratified, MBh. xiii; Hariv.

Chāndu, mfn. pleasing, RV. i, 55, 4.

Chando, in comp. for *das*. — **grā**, m. (✓*gai*) 'singer in metre', chanter of the SV., Udgātṛi priest, AitBr. iii, 32; ŚBr. x; ŚākhBr. &c.; — **paddhati**, f. N. of the work Yajña-pāriya (YajurV. Pāri. xv, Caran.); — **pariśikṣā**, n. Kāty.'s supplement on Gobh., Mn. ii, 44, Kull.; — **brāhmaṇa**, n. = *chāndogya-br*, AitBr. iv, 18, Śay.; — **māhakti**, m. N. of a teacher, VBr.; — **vṛishōtsarga-tattva**, n. N. of a work; — **śākhā**, f. a branch of the SV. (quoted in a work on Śrāddhas); — **śrāddha-tattva-pramāṇa**, n. N. of a work by Raghunandana; — **fruti**, f. 'irradiation of the Chandogas', the SV., Parāś. ii, 3, 6; — **sopāna**, n. N. of a work; — **gādhika-paddhati**, f. N. of a work by Rāma-kṛishṇa; — **govinda**, n. Gaṅgā-dāsa's work on metre. — **grantha**, m. 'metre-book', SV. i, Nyāyam. ix, 2, 6, Sch. — **dīpikā**, f. N. of a work. — **deva**, m. N. of Mataṅga, MBh. xiii, 1937; (f), f. 'metre-goddess', Gāyatrī, Heat. — **nāmā**, mfn. 'named metre', metrical, VS. iv, 24. — **nāman**, mfn. id., ib., Sch. — **nuvṛita**, n. compliance with any one's wishes, Cāp. (Hit.; v. l. *dnuvṛ*). — **nuśāsana-vṛitti**, f. N. of a work. — **pahārāvali**, f. N. of a work. — **baddha**, mfn. = *das-kṛita*, Sarvad. xv, 246. — **bhaṅga-vat**, mfn. offending against metre, Sarasv. — **bhāga**, mfn. (ā)n. one whose share is a metre, AitBr. ii, 18. — **bhāṣā**, f. (g. *rig-ayanādi*) the language of the Veda, TPrāt.; Caran. (DevIP.). — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of a work. — **mañjari**, f. Gaṅgā-dāsa's work on metre. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of or containing

or representing sacred hymns, ŚBr. vi, x; AitBr. vi, 27; BHP. — **māna**, n. (g. *rig-ayanādi*) 'measure of a metre', a syllable regarded as the metrical unit, ŚākhBr. i, xiii; (ifc.) Pāp. vi, 2, 176, Kās. — **mārtanda**, m. N. of a work on metre. — **mālā**, f. a similar work. — **ratnākara**, m. a similar work by Sarvajña-ratnākara-śānti. — **ruṭ-stoma**, m. (fr. *ruh-st*) N. of a Śhaḍ-aha rite, ŚākhBr. x, 8, 33. — **rūpa**, n. a form of metre, ŚākhBr. xx. — **vatī**, f. (in music) a kind of Śruti. — **vicitī**, f. (g. *rig-ayanādi*) 'examination of metres', metrical science, Vām. i, 3, 7; N. of a work (called Vedāṅga), Āp. ii, 8, 11; VarBṛS. civ, 64; Bhar.; Kāvyaḍ, i, 12. — **vivṛiti**, f. explanation of metres, W.; = *daḥ-sāra*, Madhus. — **vṛita**, n. any metre, MBh. i, 28.

Chandomā, m. (fr. *do-ma*, 'hymn' or 'metre's home') the 8th, 9th, & 10th day in the Dvādasāha rite (but cf. ĀsvGr. viii, 7, 18), TS. vii; ŚBr. xii; KātyBr.; ŚākhBr.; Lāty.; N. of the 3 Stomas sung in that rite, TāndyaBr. x, xix. — **tri-kakud**, m. N. of a Try-aha rite, ŚākhBr. xvi, 29, 16. — **daśa-rātra**, m. N. of a Daśa-rātra rite, Maś. — **daśāha**, m. id., KātyBr. xxiii f.; ŚākhBr. xiii; Vait. — **pavamāna-trirātra**, m. = *tri-kakud*, Maś. — **vat**, mfn. accompanied by a Chandomā, Maś.; — *parāba*, m. = *tri-kakud*, Vait. xli, 2.

Chāndya, mfn. = *ndu*, RV. viii, 101, 5.

चद 5. chad, cl. 1. to nourish, Dhātup. xix.

चमद chadmaṭ. See *chambat-kara*.

चमन् chadman, &c. See ✓1. *chad*.

चनचनिति chanacchan-iti, ind. (fr. *nat-ghanad-iti*, Pāp. vi, 1, 99) onomat. (imitative of the noise of drops falling on anything hot), Amar. 89 (v. l. *chamacham-iti*, ŚārhgP. cvi, 11, whence the author of the verse is called *chamikhā-ratna*).

चन्द 1. & 2. chand. See ✓1. & 3. *chad*.

चन्द 3. chand, v. l. for ✓*chrid*, q. v.

चन्द 1. & 2. chanda. See ✓1. & 3. *chad*. **Chandaka**, *dana*, 1. & 2. *das*, &c. See ib. **Channa**. See ✓1. *chad*.

चम् cham, cl. 1. *mati*, to eat, Dhātup. xiii.

चमचमिकारत्न chamacchamikā-ratna, m. See *chanacchan-iti* at end.

Chamacchamita, n. crackling, MārKp. viii, 112.

चमण चामाण्डा, m. = *chem*, L.; a single man (who has no kinsmen), L.

चमण्डल cha-maṇḍala. See 2. *cha*.

चम्प champ, cl. 10. to go, Dhātup. xxxii.

चम्पण champāṇa, v. l. for *saṅkhana*.

चम्पकारम् chambap-kāram, ind. (= *bat-k*) so as to fail, Kathās. xii, 4; xxiii, 1.

Chambāt, ind. (g. *ēditi*) in comp. — ✓*kṛi*, to make a failure, TS. ii, 5, 3; TāndyaBr. iv, 10; v, 9. — **kāra**, mfn. ruining, BHP. iii, 18, 26 (v. l. *chadmaṭ-k*). — **kāra**, m. only neg. dat. *chamabāt-kāra*, ind. for not making a failure, ŚBr. xi, xiii. — **kāram**, ind. only neg. *d-cc*, so as not to make a failure, TS. ii; v, 4, 7, 4; TBr. i, 2, 1, 3.

चदे charda, *dana*, &c. See ✓*chrid*.

चदिस 1. chardis, n. (= *chadis*) a fence, secure place or residence (*grīha*, Naigh. iii, 4), RV. i, 48, 15 & 114, 5; vi-viii, x; VS. xiii f. **Char-dish-pā**, mfn. protecting a house, RV. viii, 9, 11.

छल chal, cl. 10. (or Nom. fr. *chala*) P. *chalayati* (inf. *litum*, R. vi, 86, 13) to deceive, cheat, delude, outwit, MBh. iii, ix; Bhag. x, 36; Ragh. vi, 61; Git. i, 9 & 16; to feign, W. **Chala**, (✓*skhal*) n. (exceptionally m., BHP. vii, 15, 12; g. *ardharādī*) fraud, deceit, sham, guise, pretence, delusion, semblance, fiction, feint, trick, fallacy (often ifc., e.g. *upadā-chalena*, 'under pretence of gifts of honour', i.e. with feigned gifts, Ragh. vii, 27; *rajas-chalena*, 'under the semblance of dust', xvi, 28; see *kanyakā*, *dharma*, *vāk*), Mn. viii, 49 & (*a-cc*), neg.) 187; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās. lxiii, 164); deceitful disputation, perverting the sense of words, Nyāyas. i, 51 ff.; Sarvad.; wickedness, W.; for *sthalā*, MBh. xiii, 7257; m. N. of a son of Dala, VP. iv, 4, 47; (ā), f. ifc. in names of several treatises or chapters belonging to SV. (c.g. *ūha*, *ūhya*, &c., qq. vv.) — **kāra**, mfn. practising fraud, W. — **kāria**, mfn. id., W. — **tā**, f. deception, W. — **dyūta**, n. = *chadma-dy*, Pañcad. i, 28. **Chalākshara-sūtra**, n. N. of a work. **Chalāṭṛi**, f. = *vāk-chala*, ĀsvGr. viii, 12, 13, Sch. **Chalaka**, mfn. delusive, Hariv. 11476. **Chalana**, n. deceiving, deluding, tricking, outwitting, MBh. vi, 28; (in dram.) contempt (*avamānana*), Prātāpar.; Daśar. i, 46; (ā), f. deceiving, iii, 17 (Sāh.). **Chalana-pāra**, mfn. deceitful, Śiś. i, 69. **Chalika**, n. a song consisting of 4 parts (recited with gesticulation; subdivision of *nāṭya*, Bhar.), Mālav. i, 2 (in Prakṛit) & 2 (v. l. *Chitaka*). **Chalita**, mfn. deceived, R. ii, 34, 36; Hcar.; Amar. 41; n. a kind of dance performed by men, Kāvyaḍ, i, 39. — **rāma**, n. 'the outwitted Rāma', N. of a drama, Sāh. vi, 261f. — **svāmīn**, m. N. of a sanctuary (called after Chalitaka), Rājāt. iv, 81. **Chalitaka**, m. N. of a man, ib.; n., see *lika*. — **yoga**, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q. v.), Vātsyāy. i, 3, 17; BHP. x, 45, 36, Sch. **Chalin**, m. a cheat, W.; a swindler, W.

छलि challi, f. (Prākṛit fr. 1. *chardis*) bark [?], Kalpabh. i, 165 f.; iv, 324; L.; a cloak, Hāl. **Challita**, see *asthi*. **Challī**, f. bark, L.; a creeper, L.; a kind of flower, L.; offspring (*saṃtāna*), L. **छवि chavi**, f. skin, cuticle, PārGr. iii, 12; Hariv. 15709; Suśr.; VarBṛS. lxix, 28 ff.; colour of the skin, colour, MBh. iii, 12387; Mrich.; Megh. &c.; beauty, splendour, Ragh. ix, 34; Śiś. ix, 3; Naish. xxii, 55; a ray of light, L.; cf. *krishṇa-cc*. **Chavi**, f. skin, hide, TBr. i f.; TāndyaBr. xvi, 6, 2; ŚākhBr. xxv, 15; KātyBr. xxii; Lāty. viii, 2, 1. **छविज्ञाकर chavijñākara**, m. N. of a historian of Kāśmir, Rājāt. i, 19. **छम् chash**, cl. 1. P. Ā. to hurt, Dhātup. **छा chā**, ās, m. a young animal, L. **छाग chāga**, m. = *chaga* ('limping'?), cf. *skā(w &c)*, a he-goat, RV. i, 162, 3; VS. xix, xxi; ŚBr. v; KātyBr.; Mn. &c.; the sign Aries, VarBṛ. v, 5; N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L., Sch.; mfn. coming from a goat or she-goat, Yājñ. i, 257; Car.; Suśr.; (ā), f. a she-goat, ŚBr. iii; ŚākhBr. vii, 10; (f), f. id., Kathās. lxix, 273. — **kāra**, m. 'goat-eat', Tectona grandis, Npr. — **nāsana**, m. 'goat-destroyer', a wolf, L. — **māya**, mfn. like a goat, W. — **mitra**, m. 'goat-friend', N. of a man, g. *kāy-ādī* (not in Kās.). — **mitrika**, mfn. (ā), n. fr. *tra*, ib. — **mukha**, m. 'goat-faced', N. of a Kimpū-usha, Gal. — **ratha**, m. 'whose vehicle is a goat', Agni, L. — **roma-māya**, mfn. consisting of goat-hair, L. — **lakshana**, n. N. of Śukla-Yajurveda-Pāri. ii. — **vāhana**, m. = *ratha*, L. — **śatru**, m. = *nāsana*, Npr. **Chāgi-kshira-nāsā**, m. 'goat-milk-destroyer', Trophias aspera, ib. **Chāgaka**, n. herd of goats, Gal.; (*ikā*), f. = *gṛ*, L. **Chāgala**, mfn. coming from a goat (*chagald*) or she-goat, Suśr.; Kathās. lxxxii; born in Chāgala, g. *takshasillādī* (not in Kās.); m. a goat, Hariv. 3275; R. vi; Pañcat.; Kathās. cxxi; = *laka*, W.; patr. fr. Chāgala (if of Atri's family), Pāp. iv, 1, 117; N. of a mountain, Vāyup. i, 23, 108. **Chāgalāṇḍa**, v. l. for *chag*. **Chāgalānta**, m. = *ga-nāsa*, L. **Chāgalāntrikā**, f. = *chag*, L. **Chāgalāntarin**, m. = *chag*, L. **Chāgalāntī**, f. = *chag*, L. **Chāgalaka**, m. a kind of fish, L. **Chāgali**, m. patr. fr. Chāgala (if not of Atri's family), Pāp. iv, 1, 117, Kās.; one of Atri's family, Pravar. iii, 1, v. l. *ga*, *gava*) or metron. fr. Chāgala (g. *bāhu-ādī*), N. of a prince, Hariv. 5017 & 5498. **Chāgaleya**, mfn. fr. *chagald*, g. *sakhy-ādī*; m. N. of the author of a law-book, PārGr. Sch. lntrod.; Nirṇayas. ii, 7; v; (pl.) = *geya*, Caran. **Chāgaleyin**, m. pl. (Pāp. iv, 3, 109) the pupils of Chāgalin, ŚākhBr. vi, 1, 7, Sch. **Chāgeya**, m. pl. N. of a school of the black Yajur-veda, DevIP.; Heat. i, 7, 1071. **Chāgyāyanī**, m. patr. fr. Chāga, Pāp. iv, 1, 155, Vārt.

छाग chāgaṇa, m. a fire of dried cowdung (*chag*), L.

छागल chāgala, &c. See *chāga*.

छाग्य chāgavya, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. v, 1 (v. l. *sthāg*); cf. *va s. v. gālī*.

छाचिका chāchikā, N. of a Tirtha, Rasik.

छाटा chāṭa. See *chāṭa* at end.

ज्ञात *chāta*. See $\sqrt{\text{cho}}$.

छात्र *chātra*, °*uttra*, &c. See $\sqrt{\text{t. chad}}$.
Chāda, °*āda*, °*dana*, &c. See *ib*.

छान्द *chānda*. See °*ndasa*.

छान्द *chānda*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Kshīṭṭ. i, 13.

छान्दस *chāndasa*. mf(i)n. having the sacred text of the Veda (*chāndas*) as (its) subject, peculiar or relating to belonging to the Veda, Vedic, Kauś.; Pān. iv, 3, 71; Pat.; Hariv. 12884; Bhp.; (once) °*nda*, BhavP. i; archaistic, Sarvad. vi, 11; (g. *manojñādi*, Pān. v, 2, 84, Kāś.) studying the holy text of the Vedic hymns, familiar with it, Kathās. lxii, cxviii; (ifc., g. *khasūcy-ādi*, Gaṇar. 114, Sch.); relating to metre, RAnukr., Sch. = *tā*, f. the being Vedic, Nyāyam. ix, 3, 9. = *tva*, n. id., *ib*; Pān. vii, 1, 39, Kāś.; Afrāt., Sch. &c.; the being archaistic, W.; the being metrical, W. = *baṭhara*, n. the deceitful Chāndasa, Gaṇar. 89, Sch.

Chāndasaka, n. the being familiar with the Vedic hymns, g. *manojñādi*. Chāndasiya, m. one familiar with metrical science, Śrutab. 19.

Chāndoga, mfn. 'relating to the Chando-gas,' in comp. = *brāhmaṇa*, n. = °*gya-br*°, Parāś. i, 11, 4, 28 (v.l. *chand*). = *sūtra*, n. N. of a work, Nirmayās. i, 111 (v.l. *chand*).

Chāndogi. See °*gya*.

Chāndogika, n. = °*gya*, Bṛih. vi, 22. Chāndogaya, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 1 (v.l. °*gi*).

Chāndogya, n. 'doctrine of the Chando-gas,' a Brāhmaṇa of the SV. (including the ChUp.), KātyŚr. xxii; Pān. iv, 3, 129; Vedāntas. = *brāhmaṇa*, n. id., W. = *bhāṣya*, n. = *mantra-bh*°. = *mantra-bhāṣya*, n. Guṇa-vishnu's Comm. on the prayers and texts in Gobh. = *veda*, m. = °*gya*, KātyŚr. xxii, 1, 1, Sch. Chāndogyopaniṣad, f. N. of an Up. (part of the *chāndogya*) = *bhāṣya*, n. Śaṅkara's Comm. on ChUp.

Chāndobhāṣa, mfn. fr. *chando-bhāṣā*, g. *ṛig-ayanādi*. Chāndoma, mfn. taken from the Chāndomas, ŚāṅkhŚr. xv, 6, 1. Chāndomāna, mfn. fr. *chando-m*°, g. *ṛig-ayanādi*. Chāndomika, mfn. belonging to the Chāndomas, x, 9, 13; KātyŚr. xxii; Nir. vii, 24. Chāndovicitā, mfn. fr. *chando-vicitā*, g. *ṛig-ayanādi*.

छाय *chāya*, m. granting shade (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10374; n. (Pān. ii, 4, 22 & 25; vi, 2, 14) ifc. (especially after a word to be taken in the gen.) shadow, Mu. iii, 274; Ragh. iv, 20; vii, 4; xii, 50; reflection, Naish. vi, 34; colour, complexion, beauty, Megh. 102; (ā), f. = *skidā*, shade, shadow, a shady place ('a covered place, house,' Naigh. iii, 4), RV. i, 73, 8; ii, 33, 6; vi, 16, 38; AV. i, 1, 2; VS. v, xv; AitBr. vii, 12; ŚBr. &c.; the shadow of a gnomon, Sūryas.; shelter, protection, Hit. iii, 8, 1; a reflected image, reflection, RV. v, 44, 6; x, 121, 2; VS. ii, 8; AV. v, 21, 8; PrānUp.; Mn. &c.; shading or blending of colours, play of light or colours, lustre, light, colour, colour of the face, complexion, features, Suśr.; VarBrŚ. lxviii, 89 ff.; Ragh. iv, 5; Megh. (ifc. f. ā) &c.; gracefulness, beauty, 77 & 101; VP. iv, 4, 31; Kathās. iic; a series, multitude (°*pankti*), Pañcat. i, 16, 8; a Sanskrit gloss on a Prakrit text; a copy (of a MS.); a little (ifc.), Venis. vi, 11, 1; nightmare, Buddh. L.; a bribe, L.; 'Shadow,' (like *Sanjñā*) wife of the sun and mother of the planet Saturn, Hariv. 545 ff.; VP. iii, 2; Bhp. vi, viii; MatsyaP.; Kathās. cv; (N. ufa Śakti) Heat. i, 5, 197; the sun, L.; a metre of 4 x 19 syllables; a kind of rhetorical figure, Sarasv. ii, 5; (in music) N. of a Rāga; N. of Kātyāyana (or Durgā, W.). L.

Chāyaka, mfn. (said of demons) causing nightmare (?), AV. viii, 6, 21.

Chāyā, see °*gya*. = *kara*, m. 'shading,' a parasol-bearer, L.; a kind of metre, W. = *graha*, m. 'receiving the image or the gnomon's shadow,' a mirror or = *yantra*, Rājāt. iii, 154. = *grāha*, mf(i)n. depriving of the shadow, R. iv, 41, 38. = °*āna* (°*ān*), m. 'marked by a (hare's) image,' the moon, L., Sch. = *tanaya*, m. 'son of Chāyā,' the planet Saturn, L. = *taru*, m. an unbragous tree, Megh. 1; Śak. iv, 11, Sch. = *toḍi*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga. = *tmaja* (°*yād*), m. = *tanaya*, L. = *tmaj* (°*yād*), m. 'shadow-self,' one's shadow or reflected image, Megh. 40. = *druma*, m. = *taru*, Śak. iv, 11. = *dvitiya*, mfn. accompanied by one's

shadow, casting a shadow, MBh. iii, 57, 25. = *naṭṭa*, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. = *nāṭaka*, n. a small drama or one imitative of another (as the Dhūṭāṅga-da). = *patha*, m. the milky way, L. = *piṅga*, m. = °*āna*, Gal. = *puruṣa*, m. Paruṣha in the form of a shadow, Tantr. = *bhārtṛi*, m. 'husband of Chāyā,' the sun, Gal. = *bhīna*, mfn. divided in radiance, reflecting light from various surfaces, Megh. 62. = *bhṛit*, m. 'bearing a (hare's) image,' the moon, L. = *māya*, mfn. shadow-like, ŚBr. xiv, 5, 1, 12 & 6, 9, 16; casting a shadow, W.; reflected, Naish. vi, 30. = *māna*, n. an instrument measuring a shadow, L., Sch. = *mitra*, n. 'shade-friend,' a parasol, L. = *mṛiga-dhara*, n. = *bhṛit*, L. = *yantra*, n. 'shadow-instrument,' a sun-dial, VarBrŚ.; Sūryas. xiii, 20; Sūryapr. = *vat*, mfn. umbrageous, R. ii, 94, 10; vii, 54, 11. = *vriksha*, m. = *taru*, Hibiscus populneoides, Npr. = *vyavahāra*, m. measuring the shadow cast by the sun on the dial. = *samjñā*, f. Chāyā as *Samjñā*, VP. iii, 2, 5. = *suta*, m. = *tanaya*, VarBr. ii, 3, Sch.

छाल *chāla*, m. (g. *ardharādi*, not in Kāś. & Gaṇar.) Cyprinus Rohita, Gal.

Chālīka, n. = *chālīka*, Hariv.

छि *chi*, m. abuse, L.

छिक्कन *chikkana*, n. sneezing, W.; (i), f. 'causing sneezing,' Artemisia sternutatoria, Bhpr.

Chikkā, f. sneezing, L.; see *cikkā*. = *kāra*, mfn. causing sneezing, Car. i, 4, Sch.

Chikkika, mfn. sneezing, W.; (ā), f. = °*kanai*, Bhpr. v, 3, 304.

छिक्कर *chikkara*, m. a kind of animal, VarBrŚ. lxxxvi, 20; 38 & 44.

Chikkāra, m. a kind of antelope, Dhānv. vi, 69.

छिक्कि *chikkika*. See °*kkana*.

छिटी *chīti*, only ifc. with *kāncika*, = *kāncika*, Divyāv. xxxv, 231.

छित *chita*. See $\sqrt{\text{cho}}$.

छित्ति *chitti*, °*ttvara*. See $\sqrt{\text{t. chid}}$.

छिद् 1. *chid*, cl. 7. *chinātti*, *chintte* (Impv. °*nditu*; 2. sg. °*ndhi* [cf. Pān. vi, 4, 101]; 2. du. °*ndam*; Subj. 1. sg. °*ndai*; Pot. °*ndel*, KshurUp.; cl. 9. 1. sg. *chināmi*, Divyāv. xxvii; impf. 2. sg. *acchinad* or °*nas*, Pān. viii, 2, 75; pf. *cecheda*, °*chedi*; p. °*chedivas*, vii, 2, 67, Kāś.; aor. *acchidat* or *acchātsit* [Subj. *ch*°, ŚBr. &c.], Pān. iii, 1, 57; 2. sg. *chitsi*, ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 5, 9; 1. pl. *chedma*, RV. i, 109, 3; A. *acchitta* & 2. sg. °*thās* [Subj. *ch*°, AV. viii, 1, 4], Kāś. on Pān. iii, 1, 57 & viii, 2, 26; fut. *chetsyati*, vii, 2, 10, Kār.; ind. p. *chittvā*, inf. *chettum*; Pass. *chidyate*; p. see *ā-chediyamāna*; aor. *dechedi* & *chedi*, RV. to cut off, amputate, cut through, hew, chop, split, pierce, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; to divide, separate from (abl.); exceptionally instr., ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 23; AV.; ŚBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhŚr.; to destroy, annihilate, efface, blot out, ŚBr. x, 5, 2, 5; MuṇḍUp.; MBh. &c.; (in math.) to divide, Sūryas. iv, 26; Pass. to be split or cut, break, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 15; Caus. *chedayati* (aor. *acchidat*) to cut off, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii; Gobh. iv, 2, 9; MBh. vii, 5954; Suśr.; to cause to cut off or through, Mn. viii, 277; 282 f. & 292; Cān.; Desid. see *cechitsi*; Intens. *cechiditi* (Pān. vii, 4, 65, Sch.), °*dyate* (83, Vārt. 2, Pat.); fut. 1st °*ditā*, 2, 10, Vārt. 2, Pat.; [cf. *oxi* (ω, *oxidō* &c., Lat. *scindō*; Goth. *skaida*].

Chitti, f. division, W.; Pongamia glabra, L.

Chittvara, mfn. (Up. iii, 1) fit for cutting off, L.; hostile, L.; (cf. *chatt*) rogish, L.

2. *Chid*, mfn. ifc. (Pān. iii, 2, 61) cutting, cutting off, cutting through, splitting, piercing, MBh. vii, 4656; (cf. *ukha-chedi*, *keśa-paksha-marma-vana-hridaya*); destroying, annihilating, removing, MBh. v, 1809; Hariv. 4774; Bhart.; Bhp.; (cf. *durpa*, *duḥkha*, *paṅka*, *bhava*); m. the divisor, denominator; f. the cutting off (with gen.), Bāl. viii, 75; 'annihilation (in comp.)' see *bhava*.

Chida, mfn. ifc. 'cutting off,' see *mātrika*; (ā), f. (g. *bhidādi*) the cutting off (ifc.), HYog. ii, 96.

Chidaka, m. 'thunderbolt' or 'diamond' (cf. Rājāt. iv, 51), L. Chidi, an axe, Up. iv, 120. Chidira, n. id., i, 52; a sword, ib.; fire, L.; a rope, cord, L.

Chidura, mf(ā), Pān. iii, 2, 162a. cutting, dividing, W.; easily breaking, Ragh. xvi, 62; Hcar. vi; extinguishing, Śis. vi, 8; decreasing, Vām. v, 2, 40; an-

ihilating (ifc.), *ib*; hostile, L.; rogish, L. Chidu-ratara, mfn. not breaking, strong, Naish. vii, 64.

Chidra, mf(ā)n. torn asunder, RV. i, 162, 20; containing holes, pierced, KātyŚr. xv ff.; R. i, 73, 20; Suśr. v, 1, 43; leaky, MBh. v, 1307; 1047 (= xii, 8782); n. a hole, slit, cleft, opening, VS.; TS. i, vi; KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; Kauś.; Mn. &c. (*daiva-kṛita*, 'opening or hole made by nature,' the cartilage of the ear, pupil of the eye, Suśr.; °*drām* °*āda*, 'to yield an opening or free access,' Bhp. v, 6, 4); defect, fault, blemish, imperfection, infirmity, weak point, foible, MBh. &c.; (in astrol.) the 8th lunar mansion, VarBr.; Laghu. i, 17; the number 'nine' (there being 9 openings in the body), Sūryas. ii, 18; the lower regions, Gal.; (cf. *d-*, *karya*, *kṛita*, *griha*, *ni-*, *maḥā*). = *karna*, mfn. having the ears bored, Pān. vi, 3, 115. = *tā*, f. 'perforatedness,' the (air's) *ākāśaya* being pervaded by everything, MBh. xii, 9137. = *darśana*, mfn. 'exhibiting deficiencies,' only *a-ech*°, faultless, MBh. vi, 384 & 402; m. = °*rtin*, N. of a (Brāhman changed into a) Cakra-vāka, Hariv. 1216; (°*rtin*, 1255). = *darśin*, mfn. observing deficiencies, 1265; m. = °*rtana*, (q. v. at end). = *dātri-tva*, n. the (air's) *ākāśaya* yielding openings or access to everything, Bhp. iii, 26, 34. = *pippali*, f. Scindapus officinalis, Gal. = *valdehi*, f. id., L. Chidraṇsa, m. 'having perforated parts,' reed, Gal. Chidrātman, mfn. one who exposes his weak points, MBh. xii, 11345. Chidrānūsandhāna, mfn. looking out for faults or flaws, W. Chidrānūsārin, mfn. id., W. Chidrāntar, m. 'internally hollow,' reed, L. Chidrānvita, mfn. having weak points, Pañcat. iii, 37. Chidrānveshana, n. searching for faults, W. Chidrānveshin, m. = *nusandhānin*, W. Chidrā-phala, n. a thorn-apple, L. Chidrōdara, n. N. of a disease of the abdomen, Car. vi, 18. Chidrōdarin, mfn. affected with °*ya*, *ib*. Chidraya, Nom. °*yati*, to perforate, Kād. vi, 550. Chidrāpaya, Nom. °*yati*, id., Vop.

Chidrita, mfn. perforated, Kād. v, 1071; Prab. v, 30, Sch. Chidrin, mfn. having holes (a tooth), Suśr. ii, 16, 27. Chidvara, mfn. = *chitto*°, W.

Chidaka, m. N. of a race, Ratnak.

Chindat-prāṇi, n. an animal cutting (i.e. living on) grass, ĀpŚr. ix, 13, 1 & 16, 8.

Chinnā, mfn. cut off, cut, divided, torn, cut through, perforated, AV. &c.; opened (a wound), Suśr.; interrupted, not contiguous, Bhag. vi, 36; R. iii, 50, 12; VarBrŚ.; disturbed (*kin naś chinna*, 'what is there in this to disturb us?' there is nothing to care about, Amar.), Hariv. 16258; Mpich.; ? (said of the belly of a leach), Suśr.; limited by (in comp.), Bhart. iii, 20; taken away or out of, R. ii, 56, 23; Ragh. xii, 80; disappeared, Kathās. lxi, 47; ifc. decaying or exhausted by, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. a harlot, L.; = *nnōdbhavā*, Bhpr. v, 3, 6; (cf. *d-*, *reshmā*). = *karna*, mfn. having the ears shortened (as animals), Pān. vi, 1, 115. = *keśa*, mfn. having the hair cut, W. = *granthikā*, f. a kind of bulbous plant, L. = *taraka*, mfn. (compar.) = *chinna-kara*, v, 4, Vārt. 1 & 2, Pat. = *druma*, m. a riven tree, W. = *dhanyan*, mfn. (a warrior) whose bow has been broken by his enemy's arrow, W. = *nāsa*, m. 'cut-nose,' N. of a man, Virac. xxi. = *nāsa*, mfn. having the nose-rein broken, Mn. viii, 291. = *paksha* (°*nd*), mfn. having the wings torn off, AV. xx, 135, 12. = *pat-tri*, f. 'having divided leaves,' Hibiscus cannabinus, L. = *bandhana*, mfn. having the bands broken, liberated, W. = *bhakta*, mfn. 'having one's meals interrupted,' starving, Divyāv. xxxi. = *bhīna*, mfn. pierced through and through, cut up, destroyed, W. = *bhūyishṭha-dhūma*, mfn. bursting through the thick smoke, W. = *masṭakā*, f. 'decapitated,' a headless form of Durgā, W.; °*kī-°kri*, to decapitate, Naish. iv, 68, Sch. = *masṭā*, f. = *stakā*, Tantras. iv; Mantrani. vi. = *mūla*, mfn. cut up by the root, W. = *ruha*, m. Clendrodium phlo-moides, L.; (ā), f. = *nnōdbhavā*, Suśr. i, iv; Bhpr. v, 3, 6; Boswellia thurifera, L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L. = *vat*, mfn. (pf. p. P.) having cut or cut off, W. = *vashikā*, f. Cylpea hemandifolia, L. = *svāsa*, mfn. breathing at irregular intervals, Suśr. i; m. interrupted or irregular breathing, vi. = *sam-saya*, mfn. one whose doubts are dispelled, confident, W. = *hasta*, mfn. 'cut-hand,' N. of a man, Virac. xvi, xxi. Chinnāntara, mfn. affected with a *koshtha-bheda* disease, ŚārngS. vii, 76. Chinnōdbhavā, f. Cocculus cordifolius, Bhpr. v, 3, 6.

Chinnaka, mfn. 'having a little cut off.' — *tara*, mfn. (compar.). Pān. v, 3, 72, Vārt. 5.

Chettavya, mfn. to be cut off, Mn. viii, 279; R. vi, 92, 41; to be cut, Nyāyam. ix, 3, 13; Sch.

Chettri, mfn. one who cuts off, cutter, wood-cutter, Mn. iv, 71, Sch. (ifc.); Hit. i, 4, 3; a remover (of doubts, *samīyānām*, 2, 21), MBh. xiii; Bhag.

Cheda, mfn. ifc. 'cutting off' see *sthānu-*; m. divisor, denominator, VarBr. viii, 4; Laghuj. vii, 6; a cut, section, piece, portion, R. ii, 61, 14; Ragh.; VarBrS. &c.; an incision, cleft, slit, liii, 122; lxxi, 4 f.; cutting off, tearing off, dividing (often ifc.), Mn. viii; Yājñ. &c.; separation (of syllables or words), Sarvad. v, 109; MBh. xii, 101, 5, Sch.; dissipating (doubt, &c.), W.; interruption, vanishing, cessation, deprivation, want, xiii, 1637; Śāk.; Vikr.; VarBrS. &c.; limit of (in comp.), Yājñ. i, 319; soothing (a conflict, by an ordeal, *divya-*), Kathās. lx, 222; (f.), g. *gaurdā* (not in Ganar.); cf. *riṇa-*. — *kara*, mfn. making incisions, Jain.; m. a wood-cutter, W. — *gama*, m. disappearance of the denominator. **Chedādi**, a Gana of Pān. (v, 1, 64; Ganar. 370). **Chedopasthāpaniya**, n. taking the (Jain) vows after having broken with doctrines or practices adhered to formerly, Jain.

Chedaka, mfn. ifc. cutting off, Kathās. lxi, 31; m. the denominator of a fraction; cf. *granthi-*.

Chedana, mfn. cutting asunder, splitting, MBh. i, 1498; ii, 1953; destroying, removing (ifc.), xiv, 423; n. an instrument for cutting, Hcat. i, 9, 204; section, part, L.; (chiefly ifc.) cutting, removal (of doubts, *samīyā-*), MBh. iii, xv; Hariv. 913; a medicine for removing the humors of the body, Bhpr.

Chedaniya, mfn. to be cut up or divided, Suśr. i; Nyāyam. i, 4, 56, Sch.; m. Strychnos potatorum, L.

Chedi, mfn. one who cuts or breaks, Up. iv, 118, Sch.; m. a carpenter, ib. **Chedita**, mfn. cut, divided, L. **Cheditavya**, mfn. to be cut, divisible, W.

Chedin, mfn. ifc. cutting off, tearing asunder, Mn. iv, 71; Ragh.; removing, Hariv. 15880; Śāk.

Chedyā, mfn. to be cut or divided or split or cut off or mutilated, Yājñ. ii, 215; MBh. i, 93; xii, &c.; n. cutting off, cutting, tearing (with teeth or nails), v, 5733 (C); Suśr. i, 5, 1; vi; Sāh. vi, 17; cf. *kudya-*, *dukhā-*, *pattra-*, *laghu-*, *samīyā-*.

Chedyaka, n. drawing, projection, Sūryas. vi, 1 & 12. **Chedyakādhyāya**, m. N. of Sūryas. vi.

चिन्नम chinnama, m. N. of a poet, Sarasv.; Ganar. 46 & 98, Sch. (vv. li. *nnapa*, *chittapa*); ŚārngP. iv, 12 (*chitrama* ed.).

चिपिका chipikā, f. a kind of bird, VarBrS. lxxxviii, 2 & 35; cf. *cipya*.

चिलिहिरा chilihirā, m. N. of a creeper, Bhpr. v, 3, 260 f.

चिम्मक chimmaka, m. N. of a prince, BrahmandāP. (v. l. for *śituka*).

चुचु चुचु, m. a kind of animal, VarBrS. lxxxvi, 37. **Chucchuca-bhaṭṭa**, m. N. of the author of a *laghu-vṛtti* on Kāt.

Chuoohundara, m. the musk-rat, Suśr. v, 6, 3 (*echūnda*) & 14; Aśhtāng. vi, 38, 2; (f.), f. id., VarBrS. lxxxviii, 5 & 47. **Chuchundari**, m. id., Mn. xii, 65; Yājñ. iii, 213; MBh. xiii, &c.

चुट चुट, cl. 6. °*ṭati*, to bind, Dhātup. : cl. 10, *chotayati*, to cut, split, ib. (v. l. for *cut*). **Chotana**, n. cutting off, Uttamac. 206.

Choti, v. l. for *ṭin*, L. **Chotikā**, f. snapping the thumb and forefinger, Ratnāv. iii, 17; Kathās. lxxv, 211; Bhpr. v, 28, 111; Tantras.

Chotita, mfn. cut off, Uttamac. 217; cf. *a-ech*°. **Chotin**, m. a fisherman, L. (v. l. °*ti*).

चुट चुट, cl. 6. v. l. for *cut*; cf. *pra-*.

चुट चुट, m. N. of several men, Rājat. viii; (ā), f. N. of 2 woman, 461; 1124; 1132.

चुट चुट, n. retaliation, L.; a ray, L.

चुप चुप, cl. 6. °*patt* (cf. Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār.) to touch, Dhātup. xxviii, 125; Intens. *cocchupate*, Pān. vii, 4, 83, Vārt. 2, Pat.; cf. *a-cchuplā*.

Chupa, m. touch, L.; a shrub, bush, L.; air, wind, L.; combat, L.

चुबुक chubuka, n. = *cuḍ*°, the chin, RV. x, 163, 1; ŚBr. x, 6, 1, 11; PārGr. iii, 6, 2.

चुर चुर, cl. 6. °*rati* (cf. Pān. viii, 2, 79)

to cut off, cut, incise, etch, Dhātup. xxviii, 79; Caus. *churayati*, to strew or sprinkle with (instr.), Kād. v, 221; Mālatim. ix, 30; Kathās. xxiv, 1; Caus. *chor*°, to abandon, throw away, Lalit. xv, 447; Divyāv.; Kāraṇḍ. xi, 100.

Churapa, n. ifc. strewing with, Viddh. i, 29; Kuval. 129. **Churā**, f. lime, L.

Churita, mfn. strewed, set, inlaid with (instr. or in comp.), blended, MBh. xii, 5487; VarBrS.; Daś.; BhP. &c.; n. flashing (of lightning), MBh. iii, 695. **Chorapa**, n. abandoning, L.

Chorita, mfn. abandoned, thrown away, Divyāv. i, 94; vii; drawn (a sigh), Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 110.

चुरिका churikā, f. (fr. *kshur*°) a knife, Kathās. xii, xxv; Vet. Introd. § 1; iv, § 4 f.; Beta bengalensis, Bhpr. v, 9, 16. — *phala*, n. = *kshur*°, L.

Churī, f. = *kshurī*, a knife, dagger, L.

Churikā, f. a knife, Hcat. i, 9, 97; a cow's nostril, Mn. viii, 325. — *pattī*, f. 'knife-leaved', Andropogon aciculatus, L.

Churī, f. = *churī*, L.; cf. BhP. v, 3, 3.

चुरि चुरि, cl. 7. (Impv. *churinattu*, 2. sg. *churindhi*; fut. *chardishyati* & *chardisy*°, Pān. vii, 2, 57; pf. *caccharda*, 3. pl. °*churidur*, 4, 83, Vārt. 3, Pat.) to vomit, BhP. x, 11, 49; to utter, leave, TĀR. iv, 3, 3; P. A. (*chrintle*) to shine, Dhātup. xxix, 8; to play, ib.: cl. 1. *chardati* (v. l. °*rpati*) to kindle, xxxiv, 14; Caus. *chardayati*, id., ib. (v. l. °*rpay*°); to cause to flow over, ŚBr. xii, 4, 2, 9; to vomit, eject (with nr without acc.), MBh. v, 3493; vi, 93; Suśr.; VarBrS.; to cause to spit or vomit, Car. i, 13, 88; Suśr.; A. to vomit, KātyŚr. xxv; Lāty; Kauś.; Desid. *cicchardishati* & °*chchritsati*, Pān. vii, 2, 57; Caus. Desid. *cicchardayishati*, 4, 83, Vārt. 2, Pat.; cf. ā, *pra-*.

Charda, v. l. for °*di*, vomiting, L.

Chardana, mfn. causing vomiting, Car. vi, 32; n. Vangueria spinosa, Bhpr. v, 1, 161; = °*di-ghna*, L.; = *alambushā*, L.; n. vomiting, Kauś.; Gaut.; Suśr.; retching, W. **Chardaniya**, mfn. to be caused to vomit, Car. vi, 32. **Chardayitavya**, mfn. id., ib.

Chardāpanikā, f. (fr. Prakṛit Caus. °*chrid*) 'emetic,' a kind of cucumber, L.

Chardi, f. vomiting, sickness, KātyŚr. xxv, 11; Gaut.; Suśr.; VarBrS. xxxii, 18; expulsion (of the breath), KapS. iii, 33. — *ghna*, m. 'anti-emetic', Azadirachta indica, L.

Chardikā, f. vomiting, W.; Clitoria ternatea, L. — *ripu*, m. 'anti-emetic,' cardamoms, L.

Chardita, mfn. got rid of (demerit), Divyāv. xix, 2. **Chardis**, n. (f., L.) vomiting, Car. i, vi, viii.

Chardīyānikā, °*nī*, f. = °*dīpan*°, Npr.

चुरि चुरि, cl. 1. 10, v. l. for °*chrid*, q. v.

चेक चेक, mf(ā)n. clever, shrewd, Jain. (HPariś. ii, 447); domesticated, L.; a bee, L.; = °*kānuprāsa*, Kpr. ix, 2; Sāh. x, 3. **Chekānuprāsa**, m. a kind of alliteration (with single repetitions of several consonants as in Ragh. vii, 22; opposed to *lāṭān*°), Prātaraṇ; Alampkāras. x, §.

Chektōkti, f. indirect speech, hint, double entendre, Viddh. ii, 5; Sighās. Introd. § 4; vi, 1/2; Kuval.

Chekala [Gal.], °*kila* [L.], mfn. clever.

Chekila, mfn. id., L.

चेत्तव्य chettavya, °*ttī*, &c. See °*i. chid*.

चेप्प चेप्प, (fr. *śēpa*) tail, Hāl. 62; 240.

चेमण्ड chemaṇḍa, m = *cham*°, an orphan, Up. k. **Chemuṇḍā**, f. id., Gal.; cf. *chā*.

चेलक chelaka, m. (fr. *chagal*°) a he-goat, Bhpr. v, 10, 75; (*ikā*), f. a she-goat, 76.

चेलु chelu, Vernonia anthelmintica, L.

चैदिक chaidika, mfn. deserving mutilation (*cheda*), Pān. v, 1, 64; = *chidāraṇṭa*, W.

चो चो, cl. 4. *chyati* (vii, 3, 71; perf. 3. pl. *cacchur*, cf. 4, 83, Vārt. 2, Pat.; aor. *acchāt* & *acchāsīt*, ii, 4, 78) to cut off, cut, Bhāṭṭ. xiv f.; Caus. *chāyayati*, Pān. vii, 3, 37; cf. *anu-*, *ava-*, *ā-*.

Chāta, mfn. = *chita*, L.; emaciated, L.

Chita, mfn. cut off, cut, divided, L.

चोज चोज, N. of a man, Rājat. v, 422.

चोटन choṭana, °*ṭi*, &c. See °*chuf*.

चोरण charaṇa, °*rita*. See °*chur*.

छोलन cholāṇa, m. the citron tree, L.; n. a citron, Alampkāras. xiv, 2; 35; 47.

चौतु chautu, m. N. of a man, Nid., Sch.

च्यु chyu, cl. 1. ā. to go, Dhātup. xxii, 60.

ज JA.

ज 1. ja, the 3rd palatal letter (having the sound of *j* in *jump*). — *kāra*, m. the letter *ja*.

ज 2. ja, mf(ā)n. (✓*jan*) ifc. born or descended from, produced or caused by, born or produced in or at or upon, growing in, living at, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (after an adv. or adverbial word) born or produced (e.g. *agra-*, *avara-*; *eka-*, *dvi-*, *ni-*, *pūrva-*, *prathama-*, *saha-* & *sākaṃ-jā*), Mn. x, 25; prepared from, made of or with, v, 25; Suśr.; Hcat.; 'belonging to, connected with, peculiar to,' see *anūpa-*, *anna-*, *śakra-*, *sārtha-*; m. a son of (in comp.), Mn. &c.; a father, L.; birth, L.; (ā), f. a race, tribe, AV. v, 11, 10; ifc. a daughter, MBh. &c.; cf. *jā*.

ज 3. ja, mfn. speedy, swift, L.; victorious, L.; eaten, W.; m. speed, L.; enjoyment, L.; light, lustre, L.; poison, L.; a Piśāca, L.; Vishnu, L.; Śiva, L.; a husband's brother's wife, L.

जस जस, cl. 1. 10. °*sati*, °*sayati*, to protect, Dhātup. xxiii, 127; to liberate, ib.

जह जह, Intens. 3. sg. *jāṅgahe*, to move quickly, sprawl, kick, RV. i, 126, 6; [cf. *abhi-vi-*, *jaghāna*, *jāṅghā*; Goth. *gag-an*; Lith. *xeng-ti*.]

Jāghas, n. m. moving, going, course, vi, 12, 2; cf. *kṛishṇa-*, *raghu-pātma-*.

जक जाक, N. of a Brāhman, Rājat. viii, 474.

नकुट jakuṭa, m. n. (= *juk*°) the flower of the egg-plant, L.; m. a dog, L.; the Malaya mountains, L.; n. a pair, L., Sch.

जकरी jakarī, f. a kind of dance.

जक्ष 1. jaksh (✓*has*, redupl.), p. *jākshat*, laughing, RV. i, 33, 7; ŚBr. xiv; ChUp. viii, 12, 3.

जक्ष 2. jaksh (✓*ghas*, redupl.), cl. 2. °*kshiti* (cf. Pān. vii, 2, 76; 3. pl. °*kshati*, vi, 1, 6 & 189; vii, 1, 4; Impv. 2. sg. *jagdhī*, BhP. iv, 17, 23; impf. (or aor.; cf. iii, 20, 21) *ajakshīt* & °*kshat*, cf. Pān. vii, 3, 98 f.; 3. pl. °*kshur*, Vop. ix, 28; pf. 3. pl. *jajakshur*, Bhāṭṭ. xiii, 28; ind. p. *jagdhvā* & °*dhvāya*, see s. v.; inf. °*gdhum* to wish to eat, BhP. ii, 10, 17; to eat, consume, BhP. (once ā. iii, 20, 20); Bhāṭṭ.; cf. *pra-*.

Jakehana, n. eating, consuming, L.

Jakshi, f. id., W.

Jakshivān, mf(ā)n. (✓*kshushī*) n. pf. p. ✓*ghas*, q. v.

Jagdhā, mfn. (Pān. ii, 4, 36) eaten, RV. i, 140, 2; AV. v, 29, 5; ŚBr. vi; Mn. v, 125; MBh. vii, 4346; exhausted by (instr.), Hcar. v, 140; n. a place where any one has eaten, Pān. i, 4, 52, Vārt. 5, Pat.; cf. *apa-*, *nri-*, *pari-*, *prdi-*, *vi-*, *sāraṅga-*.

— *pēpman* (°*gdh*), mfn. one whose sin is consumed or blotted out, AV. ix, 6, 25 (also ā-j°, neg.) — *śāramga*, mfn. = *sāraṅga-jagdhin*, Ganar. 91, Sch.

Jagdhī, f. eating, consuming, ŚBr. ix, 2, 3, 37 (dat. °*gdhyai*, Ved. inf.); Mn.; Hcar. v, 302 (v. l.); the being eaten by (instr.), Mn. iii, 115; cf. *kalya-*.

Jagdhvā, ind. p. having eaten, AV. v, 18, 10; TS. ii; TBr. ii; ŚBr. i; Mn.; Yājñ. i; MBh. i, 8476.

Jagdhvāya, Ved. ind. p. id., RV. x, 146, 5.

जक्ष jakshma, °*man*, for *yaksh*°, L., Sch.

जग जाग, n. = °*gat*, KaushUp. i, 3.

Jagao, in comp. for °*gat*. — *cakshu*, n. 'eye of the universe' (= °*gad-eka-*°), the sun, Kathās. lix, 51; KāśiKh. vii, 44; BrNārP. i, 8. — *candra*, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (founder of the Tapā-gaccha, 1229 A.D.) — *candrikā*, f. Bhāṭṭōtpala's Comm. on VarBr. (also called Cinti-maṇi). — *ōtra*, n. a wonder of the universe, R. vii, 34, 9; the universe taken as a picture, Sarvad. viii, 76. — *ohandas* (°*gdg*), mfn. one to whom the Jagati metre belongs, connected with it, VS. iv, 87; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv.

Jagaj, in comp. for °*gat*. — *jīva*, m. a living being of this world, Rājat. ii, 25. — *jīvana-dāsa*, m. N. of the author of three poems (Jīāna-prakāśa, Prathamā-grantha, and Mahā-pralaya).

Jāgāt, mfn. (√gam, redupl., Pān. iii, 2, 178; Vārt. 3) moving, movable, locomotive, living, RV.; AV. &c.; (=jagata) composed in the Jagati metre, RV. i, 164, 23; ŚaṅkBr. i, 4; Lāty. i, 8, 9; m. air, wind, L.; m. pl. people, mankind, Rājat. (C) iii, 494; n. that which moves or is alive, men and animals, animals as opposed to men, men (Naigh. ii, 3), RV.; AV. &c. (to madhye, 'within everybody's sight', R. vii, 97, 1; 5 & 10); the world, esp. this world, earth, ŚBr.; Mn. &c.; the Jagati metre, RV. i, 164, 25; 'N. of a Sāman', see *sāman*; n. du. heaven and the lower world, Kir. v, 20; n. pl. the worlds (=gat-traya), Prab. i, 10; people, mankind, Kpr. x, 44 (Sāh. & Kuval.); (jagati), f. a female animal, RV. i, 157, 5; vi, 72, 4; a cow, Naigh. ii, 11; the plants (or flour as coming from plants), VS. i, 21; ŚBr. i, 2, 2, 2; the earth, ĪUp.; PrāśUp.; Mn. i, 100; MBh. &c.; the site of a house, L. (Kir. i, 7, Sch.); people, mankind, L.; the world, universe, R. ii, 69, 11; a metre of 4 x 12 syllables, RV. x, 130, 5; AV. viii, xix; ŚBr.; ĀitBr. &c.; any metre of 4 x 12 syllables; the number 48, Lāty. ix; Kāty. xxii; a sacrificial brick named after the Jagati metre, ŚBr. viii; KātyŚr. xvii; a field planted with Jamḍū, L. — **kartṛi**, m. 'world-creator', Brahṁā, L. — **kāraṇa**, n. the cause of the universe, Vedāntas.; — **kāraṇa**, n. 'the (cause of the cause, i.e. the) final cause of the universe', Vishṇu, Vishṇ. i, 61. — **kṛtsna**, n. the whole world, W. — **kāhaya**, m. the destruction of the world, W. — **tuṅga**, m. N. of two princes (850 & 900 A.D.). — **traya**, n. the three worlds (heaven, earth, and the lower world), Kathās.; Sāh. — **trī-taya**, n. id., Dhūrtas. ii, 8. — **pati**, m. the lord of the world, Prab. i, 44; (tas *pāti*, AV. vii, 17, 1); Brahṁā, MBh. i, 36, 20; Śiva, xiii, 588; Kum. v, 59; Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, Bhag. x, 15; R. i, 14, 24; VarP. clxix, 1; Agni, MBh. i, 8418; the sun, VP. iii, 5, 20; a king, W. — **parāyana**, mfn. chief of the universe (Vishṇu), Vishṇ. iic, 100. — **pitṛi**, m. 'world-father', Śiva, W. — **prākṣa**, mfn. = *prāthita*, Ragh. iii, 48; m. the light of the world, Bhaktām. 16. — **pradhāna**, n. 'chief of the world', Śiva, MBh. vii, 202, 12. — **prabhu**, m. the lord of the world, Prab. i, 24; Brahṁā, MBh. iii, 15908; Śiva; Vishṇu, VarP. clxix, 2; N. of an Arhat of the Jainas, L. — **prāsiddha**, mfn. known throughout the world, Hemac., Sch. — **prāṇa**, m. 'world-breath', wind, L.; Rāma, RāmātUp. i, 3, 2. — **prākṣha**, mī(ā)n. consisting chiefly of Jagati verses, ĀitBr. vi, 12, 15. — **prīti**, f. 'world-joy', Śiva, MBh. vii, 202, 12. — **samagra**, n. = *kṛtsna*, W. — **sarva**, n. id., W. — **sākṣin**, m. 'world-witness', the sun, L. — **sāman**, mfn. having the Jagat (Sāman) in the Sāman, ApŚr. xii, 14, 1. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a prince, Inscr. — **seta**, m. N. of a man, Kshītṛ. vii. — **śraśṭṛi**, m. = *karṭṛi*, W.; Śiva, L. — **svāmin**, m. the lord of the world, Prab. vi, 2; Vishṇu, VāmP. xvi; N. of an image of the sun in Dvādaśīdityāśrama, ŚrīmMāh. xxxi; °mi-tva, n. sovereignty of the world, Ratnāv. iv, 20.

Jāgati, f. of °, q.v. — **cara**, m. 'earth-walker', man, MBh. xii, 6970. — **jāni**, m. 'whose wife is the earth', a king, ŚārngP. — **taṭa**, n. 'earth-surface', the ground, soil, Sarvad. iii, 217. — **dhara**, m. 'earth-supporter', a mountain, R. iii, 68, 45; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **pati**, m. 'earth-lord', a king, MBh. i, iii; R. i; BhP. v. — **kanyakā**, f. 'king's daughter', a princess, Kād. vi, 524 (v.l.). — **pāla**, m. 'earth-protector', a king, MBh. viii, 530; Hit. ii, 11, 8. — **bhartṛi**, m. = *pati*, R. ii, 103, 17. — **bhuṇj**, m. 'earth-enjoyer', a king, Rājat. — **madhya**, n. 'world-centre', the earth, Bhām. ii, 218. — **ruh**, m. 'earth-grower', a tree, Kir. vi, 2. — **ruha**, m. id., MBh. — **varāha**, n. N. of a Sāman.

1. **Jagatyā**, Nom. °yati, Pān. i, 4, 2, Vārt. 14. Pat. 2. **Jagatyā**, n. (fr. °f), iv, 4, 122. **Jagad**, in comp. for *gat* — **anda**, n. the mundane egg, universe. — **andaka**, n. id., Śiś. ix, 9. — **anta**, m. the end of the world, W. — **antaka**, m. 'world-destroyer', death, BhP. iv, 5, 6 (°kāntaka, mfn. destroying death). — **antar-ātman**, m. 'innermost soul of the universe', Vishṇu, Bhartṛ. iii, 84. — **ambā**, f. the mother of the world, Śatr. ii, 22; = *mbikā*, Udbh.; — **prādurbhāva**, m. 'appearance of Durgā', N. of Durgā. iv. — **ambikā**, f. 'world-mother', Durgā, Bhagavatg. — **ātma**, mfn. 'whose self is the world', identical with the world, W. — **ātman**, m. 'world-breath', wind, R. vi, 81, 153; 'world-soul', the Supreme Spirit, W.

— **ādī-ja**, m. 'first-born of the world', Śiva. — **ādihāra**, m. support of the universe, Sighās. xv, 4; Time (cf. Bhāṣāp. 44); Rāma, RāmātUp. i, 5, 8; N. of the Jina Vira, Śatr. i, 274; wind, L. — **ānanda**, mfn. rejoicing the world, W. — **āyu**, n. 'life-spring of the world', wind, MBh. iii, 11193. — **āyus**, n. id., xii, 13569. — **īsa**, m. 'world-lord', Brahṁā, BrahṁāvP. iii, 1, 6; Vishṇu, Glt. i, 5 ff.; Śiva; N. of a man, Kshītṛ. iv, 8; of a scholiast (author of Anumāna-didhiti-tippāni); — *toṣiṇī*, f. N. of a Comm.; — *ātaka*, n. N. of a poem (of 100 stanzas). — **īśitṛi**, m. 'world-lord', Śiva, Sighās. 2. Introd. 1. — **īśvara**, m. world-lord, MBh. i, 811; Prab. v, 9; Śiva, R. iii, 53, 60; Indra, MBh. i, 811; a king, Mn. vii, 23, Kull.; N. of the author of Hāsy. — **uddhāra**, m. salvation of the world, W. — **eka-cakṣus**, m. 'sole eye of the universe', the sun, Sighās. xviii. — **eka-nātha**, m. the sole monarch of the world (Raghu), Ragh. v, 23. — **eka-pūvana**, mfn. the sole purifier of the world, W. — **guru**, m. the father of the world, Ragh. x, 65; Brahṁā, BhP. ii, 5, 12; Vishṇu, Hariv. 15699; BhP. i, 8, 25; Śiva, Kum. vi, 15; Rāma (as Vishṇu's incarnation), R. iii, 6, 18. — **gaūrī**, f. N. of Manasā (devī), BrahṁāvP. ii, 42. — **ghātīn**, mfn. destroying the world or mankind, W. — **dala**, m. N. of a king of the Darads, Rājat. viii, 210. — **dīpa**, m. 'world-illuminator', the sun, Kathās. lxvi, lxix. — **deva**, m. N. of a prince (1100 A.D.), Inscr. — **drub**, -*dhruk* or -*dhruṭ*, m. 'people-injurer', a demon, W. — **dhara**, m. N. of a son of Ratna-dhara and grandson of Vidyā-dhara (author of comments on Mālatīm, Veṅṭs., and Kāt.). — **dhātṛi**, m. 'world-creator', Vishṇu, BrahṁāP. ii, 10, 18 & 18, 3; VarP. clxix, 2. — **dhātṛi**, f. 'world-nurse', Sarasvatī, MārKp. xxiii, 30; Durgā, W. — **bala**, m. 'world-strength', wind, L. — **bimba**, n. = *anda*, Bādar. ii, 1, 32 f., Sch. — **bija**, n. 'world-seed', Śiva, MBh. vii, 9506. — **bhūṣaṇa-koshthaka**, n. N. of a work. — **yoni**, m. 'world-womb', Brahṁā; Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 5880; VarP. clxix, 2; Śiva, MBh. vii, 9506; Prakṛiti, RāmātUp. i, 4, 8; the earth, W. — **vañcaka**, m. 'people-deceiver', N. of a cheat, Dhūrtan. — **van-dya**, mfn. 'to be adored by the world', Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 23. — **vahā**, f. 'bearer of all living beings', the earth, L. — **vidhi**, m. the arranger of the world, Pañcat. i, 10, 48. — **vināśa**, m. = *gat-kṣaya*, L. — **vaidyaka**, m. 'world-curer', N. of a physician, Nid., Sch. — **vyāpāra**, m. 'world-business', creation and support of the world, Bādar. iv, 4, 17.

Jagan, in comp. for *gat*. — **nātha**, m. 'world-lord', Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 779; iii, 15529; Rāma (as incarnation of Vishṇu), R. i, 19, 3; Dattātreyā (as incarnation of Vishṇu), MārKp. xviii, 29; du. Vishṇu and Śiva, Hariv. 14394; N. of a celebrated idol of Vishṇu and its shrine (at Puri in Orissa, R.T.L. p. 59), Tantr.; N. of the authors (of Rekha-ganita; of Bhām.; of Rasa-gāṅgādhara; of the Vivāda-bhāṇajānya compiled at the end of the last century); (ā), f. Durgā, Hariv. 10276. — **kṣetra**, n. the district surrounding the Jagan-nātha shrine, W.; — *vallabha-nāthaka*, n. N. of a drama; — *vijaya*, m. 'Jagan-nātha's victory', N. of a poem. — **nidhi**, m. 'world-receptacle', Vishṇu, Hcat. i, 9. — **nivāsa**, m. 'world-abode', Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa, Bhag. xi, 25 & 37; MBh. vi, 2604; BhP. viii; BrahṁāṇḍaP.; Śiva, MBh. xiii, 899; worldly existence, W. — **netra**, n. 'world-eye', the moon, Kathās. lxxix, 5; du. the sun and the moon, Kāvya. ii, 172 (ŚārngP.); Nom. °trati, to represent the world's eye (as the moon), Prasannar. vii, 61. — **manī**, m. N. of a copyist. — **maya**, mfn. containing the whole world, Hariv.; BhP. viii, 22, 21. — **mātrī**, f. 'world-mother', Durgā, Hariv. 10276; Saṁskāarak.; Lakṣmī, MārKp. xviii, 32. — **mukha** (jag°), mfn. (faced by, i.e.) beginning with the Jagati metre, TS. vii, 2, 8. — **mohana**, n. 'perplexing living beings', N. of a work. — **mohini**, f. 'infatuating living beings', N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās.

Jaganu, m. a living being, L.; fire, L. **Jagannu**, m. a living being, L.; fire, L. **Jaganvās**, mī(ā)n. n. pf. p. √gam, q.v. **Jagmānā**, mfn. pf. p. √gam, q.v. **Jāgmī**, mfn. (Pān. ii, 2, 171) going, being in constant motion, hastening towards (acc. or loc.), RV. **Jāgmīvas**, mī(ā)n. n. pf. p. √gam, q.v. **Jaṅgama**, mī(ā)n. (Nir. v, 3; ix, 13; √gam, Intens.) moving, locomotive (opposed to stationary, *sthāvara* or *sthira*), living, ĀitUp. v, 3; Mn.;

MBh. &c.; (ifc. f. ā) a living being, MBh.; BhP. i, 17, 34; (with *viṣa*, venom) coming from living beings (opposed to poison), MBh. i, 5019; Śuśr.; m. pl. N. of a Śaiva sect, Saṁkar. iv, 28. — **kuṭī**, f. = *bhramat-k*, L. — **tva**, n. movableness, MBh. xiv, 654. **Jaṅgamōtara**, mfn. immovable, L. **Jaṅgamana**, n. course, Nir. v, 19, Sch.

जगद् jagada, m. an attendant, PārGr. iii, 4, 4 & 8 (cf. AV. iii, 12, 7 & ĀśvGr. ii, 8, 16).

जगनु jaganu, °gannu, &c. See *jaga*.

जगर jagara, m. = *jag°*, armour, L.

जगल jagala, mfn. fraudulent, L.; m. a kind of spirituous liquor (or fluid suitable for distillation, L.), Car. i, 27; Śuśr. i, 45, 10, 10; Bhpr.; Vangueria spinosa, L.; = *gara*, W.; n. = *chagana*, L.

जगुरि jāguri, mfn. (√grī, Pān. vii, 1, 103, Kās.) leading, conducting, RV. x, 108, 1 (Nir. xi, 25).

जगिक jagtika, N. of a man, Rājat. viii.

जग्ग jagdhi, jagdhi, &c. See √2. *jaksh*.

जगिम jāgmi, °gmīvas. See *jaga*.

जघन jaghāna (√janh), m. [RV. i, 28, 2; v, 61, 3; vi, 75, 13], n. [AV. xiv, 1, 36; TS. ii; TBr. ii, &c.] the hinder part, buttock, hip and loins, pudenda, mons veneris (ifc. f. ā [Pān. iv, 1, 56, Kās.], MBh. xiii, 5324; R.; Megh.); the hinder part of an altar, Sulbas. iii, 52; rear-guard, MBh. iii, v, f, ix; (ena), instr. ind. behind (with gen. [ChUp. ii, 24, 3] or acc. [ŚBr. i f., vii, xi] following, once [vii, 2, 4] preceding); so as to turn the back towards, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 1; iv, 12. — **kūpaka**, m. du. = *kakundara*, L. — **gaurava**, n. the weight of the hips, Śak. iii, 5. — **capālā**, f. 'moving the hips', a libidinous woman, VarBṛS. civ, 3; Pañcat. i, 4, 11; a woman active in dancing, W.; a species of the Aryā metre. — **cyuti** (°ghāna), f. (a woman) whose pudendum oozes, TBr. ii, 4, 6, 4; ĀśvGr. ii, 10, 14. — **tas**, ind. behind, after, Kauś. 75. — **vipulā**, f. (a woman) having stout hips; N. of a metre. **Jaghanārdhā**, m. the hinder part, TS. ii, vi; ĀitBr. iii, 47; ŚBr. i, iii, viii, x; rear-guard, MBh. v, 5162. **Jaghane-phalā**, f. 'last-ripening', Ficus oppositifolia, L.

Jaghanin, mfn. having stout hips, Hariv. 9547. **Jaghanya**, mī(ā)n. (g. *dig-ādi*) in comp., Pān. ii, 1, 58; ifc. g. *vargyādi* hindmost, last, latest, AV. vii, 74, 2; VS.; TBr.; ĀitBr. &c.; lowest, worst, vilest, least important, MBh. &c.; of low origin or rank, (m.) man of the lowest class, Hariv. 5817; R. ii; Pañcat.; BhP. vii, 11, 17; m. N. of the attendant of the model man Mālayya, VarBṛS. lix, 31 ff.; n. the penis, L.; (am), ind. behind, after, last, MBh. iii, 905 f.; R. (G) ii, 112, 31; (e), loc. ind. id., MBh. iii, 1303 f.; v, 4506; with √kṛi, to leave behind, Hariv. 3087. — **kārin**, mfn. (in med.) attending extremely unskillfully, Śuśr. i, 25, 38. — **guna**, m. the lowest of the 3 Gunas (tamas), Bhag. xiv, 18; MBh. xiv, 999. — **ja**, mfn. last born, youngest, i, iii; Hariv. 594; m. a younger brother, W.; 'low-born', a Śūdra, L.; N. of a son of Pradyota. — **tara**, mfn. (compar.) lower, inferior, MBh. xiv, 1137. — **tas**, ind. from behind, R. vi, 7, 35 & 45, 22 & 29; behind, after, last, MBh. iv, 994; R. v, 40, 5. — **prabhava**, mfn. of lowest origin, Mn. viii, 270. — **bhāva**, m. inferiority, L. — **xātre**, loc. ind. at the end of the night, MBh. iii, 10795 & 14750. — **āśyīn**, mfn. going to bed last, xii, 8840. — **samvōsin**, mfn. id., Ap. i, 4, 28. **Jaghanyāyus**, mfn. shortest, Śuśr. i, 35, 6.

जघन्वस् jaghanvas, mī(ā)n. n. S. √han.

Jāghni, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 171) striking (with acc.), RV. ix, 61, 20; m. a weapon, L. — **vat**, mfn. containing an Intens. form of √han, ĀitBr. i, 25.

Jaghniśās, mī(ā)n. n. pf. p. √han, q.v.

Jaghnu, mfn. striking, killing, Up. i, 22.

जगि jāghri, mfn. (√ghri, redupl.) pouring out, sprinkling about, RV. i, 162, 15.

जङ्ग jaksh, cl. i. P. v.l. for √kshaj.

जङ्ग jaṅga, N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 863.

पङ्गा, m. wickedness, W. **Jaṅgāri**, see °ṅghāri.

जङ्गम jaṅgama, °mana. See *jaga*.

जङ्गल jaṅgala, mfn. arid, sterile, desert,

L.; m. = -patha, L.; meat, L.; n. id.; = *gūla*, L.; cf. *dirgha*, *jāṅg*. - *pātha*, m. 'any arid or sterile region, desert,' see *jaṅgalopathika*.

जङ्गल jaṅgala, m. a dyke, L.

जङ्गिद jaṅgīdā, m. N. of a plant (worn as an amulet), AV. ii, 4, 1 ff.; xix, 34 f.; Kauś. 8.

जङ्गुल jaṅgula, n. = *jāṅg*, venom, L.

जङ्गु jaṅgha, m. N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 69, 12; (*jāṅghā*), f. (*√jaṅgh*) the shank (from the ankle to the knee), RV. i, 116, 15 & 118, 8; AV. i, VS. &c. (ifc., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 144; f. ā, Śrut.; also f. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 55); a part of a bedstead, VarBṛS. lxxix, 30; of a carriage, see *ratha*.

जङ्गह jāṅghā, f. see s.v. *gha*. - *kara*, mfn. 'active with the shanks,' running quickly, m. a runner, courier, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 21. - *kārika*, mfn. id., Daś. vi, 49. - *kārika*, mfn. m. id., W. - *jaghanya*, mfn. the last with respect to the shanks, MBh. v, 1257 (xii, 4191). - *trūpa*, n. armour for the shanks, L. - *pīpī*, f. the calf, Gal. - *prahata*, n. g. *aksha-dyūddā* (not in Kāś.). - *prahita*, n. id. - *bandha*, m. N. of a man, MBh. ii, 111. - *baḥa*, n. 'strength of the shanks,' running off, flight, Mālav. iii, 38. - *mātra*, mf(n). 'measuring a shank,' 2½ feet long. - *ratha*, m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, g. *yaskādī* (v.l. *ghe-r*), Gaṇar., Sch.). - *ri* (*ghā-r*), m. N. of a man, MBh. xiii, 256 (*ghā-r*, B). - *vihāra*, m. a walk, Divyāv. xxiii, 28. **Jaṅgho-ratha**, see *gha*.

जङ्गह jāṅgha, m. 'running swiftly, runner,' a class of animals (antelopes &c.), Car. i, 27, 51; Suśr. i, 46; Bhpr. - *tva*, n. the being a good runner (for passing over, *laṅghana*), Sarvad. i, 44 (a, neg.).

जङ्गहिक jāṅghikā, f. = *ghā*. See *kapi*.

जङ्गहिला jāṅghila, mfn. running swiftly, quick, L., Sch.

जज्ज jaj, cl. 1. P. to fight, Dhātup. vii, 68.

जाजा, m. 'a warrior'; cf. *jājin*. **जाजुजा**, n. 'warrior's strength,' prowess, Śiś. xix, 3.

जज्ज jajja, mfn. (etymol.) quick, DaivBr. iii, 17 (*jalacara*, v.l. *cala*, Nir. vii, 13); m. N. of a man, Rājat. iv, 470; 471 ff.

जज्जाला, N. of a man, viii, 1085; 2173.

जाजाल, ind. (onomat.) with *√kri*, to make in an instant, DaivBr. iii, 17 (*jalgalayamāna*, Nir. vii, 13).

जजान जाज्जānā, mfn. pf. p. ā. *√jān*, q. v.; m. N. of a man, ĀrshBr.

जजि जाज्जī, mfn. (*√jan*, redupl., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171 & Vartt. 3) germinating, shooting, TS. vii, 5, 20, 1; f. seed (? Pāṇ. iii, 2, 171, Kāś.). Siddh. **जाज्जिवास**, mf(*jājushī*)n. pf. p. *√jan*, q. v.

जज्जुही जाज्जुही, f. pl. (scil. āpas) splashing or rushing waters (Nir. vi, 16), RV. v, 52, 6.

जज्ज जाज्ज, cl. 1. P. = *√jaj*, Dhātup. vii, 69; p. f. *jājajātī*, glittering, flashing (Gmn.; = *abhibhavanī*), Say., RV. i, 168, 7.

जाज्जा, m. g. *uñchādi*.

जाज्जप-भहवत, mfn. glittering, RV. viii, 43, 8.

जज्जपूक जाज्जपूका, mfn. (*√jap*, Intens.; Pāṇ. iii, 2, 166) muttering prayers repeatedly, Hcar.

जद जाद, cl. 1. P. = *√jahā*, Dhātup. ix, 18.

जद जादा, mfn. wearing twisted locks of hair, g. *arśā-ādi*; m. metrically for *ṛā*, Hariv. 9551; (*ā*), f. the hair twisted together (as worn by ascetics, by Śiva, and persons in mourning), ParGr. ii, 6; Mn. vi, 6; MBh. (ifc. f. ā, iii, 16137) &c.; a fibrous root, root (in general), Bhpr. v, 111; Śārng-S. i, 46 & 58; N. of several plants (= *ṛā-vatī*, L.; *Mucuna pruriens*, L.; *Flacourtia cataphracta*, L.; = *ṛā-mūlā*, L.; = *rudra-jatā*, L.), Suśr. v f.; N. of a Pāṭha or arrangement of the Vedic text (still more artificial than the Krama, each pair of words being repeated thrice and one repetition being in inverted order), Caran. (f); f. *Nardostachys jatā-māṅsi*, L.; (= *ṛā*) the waved-leaf fig-tree, L.; cf. *tri*, *mahā*, *vi*; *krishṇa-jatā* = *malla*, m. N. of the author of the *Jaṭamāla-vilāsa*.

जाद, f. see s.v. *ṛā*. - *kara*, mfn. matting the hair, W. - *kalāpa*, m. a knot of braided hair, Vikr. v, 19; BhP. iii. - *cira*, m. N. of Śiva, L. - *jāla*, m. = *kalāpa*, Daś. xii, 20 & 75. - *jālin* (*ṛā*), mfn. wearing braided hair and covered with a hide, MBh. i, 4917. - *jūṭa*, m. the long tresses of hair twisted on the top of the head, quantity of twisted

hair (also applied to that of Śiva, Kathās. i, 18), BhP. v, 17, 3; Mahān.; Kathās. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Hcat.) - *jvāla*, m. 'flame-tufted,' *alamp*, L. - *tanha*, m. N. of Śiva, L.; cf. *kaṭāṅkata*. - *tira* (*ṛā*), v.l. for *ṛā-cira*. - *dhara*, mfn. = *dhārin*, R.; Pañcat. i, 4, 5; m. an ascetic, Daś. vii, 203; Śiva, MBh. iii, 1625; BhP. vi, 17, 7; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2563; of a Buddha, L.; of a lexicographer; pl. N. of a people in the south of India, VarBṛS. xiv, 13; (f), f. = *rudra-jatā*, Bhpr. vii, 10, 38. - *dhārin*, mfn. wearing twisted hair, BhP. iv, 2, 29; Vet. i, 23; *ṛi-saiva-mata*, n. the doctrine of the Śaivas who wear twisted hair, Govind. on Bādar. ii, 2, 37. - *ntā* (*ṛān*), f. = *ṛā-vatī*, Npr.; *Flacourtia cataphracta*, ib. - *paṭala*, n. N. of a treatise on the *Jaṭā* (pāṭha). - *pāṭha*, m. the *Jaṭā* arrangement of a Vedic text, W. - *bandha*, m. = *kalāpa*, W. - *bhāra*, m. the mass of braided hair, R. ii. - *maṇḍala*, n. = *kalāpa*, Hariv. 4565; R. i, iii; Śak. vii, 11. - *māṅsi*, f. = *vatī*, L. - *mālin*, m. 'garlanded with matted hair,' N. of a Muni, Vāyup. i, 23, 176. - *mūlā*, f. *Asparagus racemosus*, L. - *vat*, mfn. = *dhārin*, W.; m. Śiva, Gal.; (f), f. *Nardostachys jatā-māṅsi*, L. - *valka-lin*, mfn. wearing twisted hair and a garment made of bark, Kathās. xciv, 36. - *valli*, f. a kind of *Valeriana*, L.; = *rudra-jatā*, L. - *śamkara*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xii, 2. - *surā* (*ṛā*), m. N. of a Rakshas (killed by Bhīma-sena), MBh. iii, vii, xiv; pl. N. of a people in the north-east of Madhya-deśa, VarBṛS. xiv, 30. **Jaṭeśvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. vii. **Jaṭeśha**, m. N. of a hill, W.

Jaṭāyu & yua, m. N. of the king of vultures (son of Aruṇa and Syenī, MBh.; son of Garuḍa, R.; younger brother of Sampatī; promising his aid to Rāma, out of regard for his father Daśa-ratha, but defeated and mortally wounded by Rāvaṇa on attempting to rescue Sītā), MBh. i, 2634; iii, 16043 ff. & 16242 ff.; R. i, iii f.; N. of a mountain, Vāyup. i, 23, 176; bdellium, L.

Jaṭāla, mfn. (g. *siddhādi*) = *ṛā-dhārin*, Hariv. 10594; Candak. ii, 19; Kathās. liii, 2; cxi; ifc. crested by (flames), liii, 160; m. bdellium, L.; curcuma, L.; Schrebera Swietenoides, L.; the Indian fig-tree, L.; = *ṛā-vatī*, L.

Jaṭāla, mfn. = *ṛā-dhārin*, Mārkaṇḍ. viii, 176; (*ikā*), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 46, 23 (*jāṭ*, C).

Jaṭī, f. twisted hair, L.; a mass, multitude, L.; *Ficus infectoria*, L. **Jaṭika**, 'N.' see *jāṭikāyana*.

Jaṭin, mfn. = *ṛā-dhārin*, Mn. xi, 93 & 129; Yājñ. MBh.; Hariv. m. an ascetic, Bharat.; Śiva, MBh. vii, 2046 & 2858; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, ix, 2563; a Pratuḍa bird, Car. i, 27, 56; an elephant 60 years old, L.; *Ficus infectoria*, L.

Jaṭila, mf(ā)n. (g. *picchādi*) = *ṛā-dhārin*, Mn. ii f.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; hairy (the face), MBh. vii, 93, 47; twisted together (the hair), BhP. iii, 33, 14; ifc. crested by, VarBṛS. viii, 53; Pañcat.; Śānti. i, 8; Kathās.; Vcar.; m. an ascetic, Kām. vii, 46; Śiva, MBh. xii f.; a goat with certain marks, VarBṛS. lxiv, 9; a lion, L.; N. of a man, Śatr. x, 137; (*ā*), f. = *ṛā-vatī*, Suśr. i, vi; long pepper, L.; a kind of *Artemisia*, L.; *Acorus Calamus*, L.; = *succatā*, L.; N. of a woman (with the patr. *Gautamī*; mother-in-law of Rādhikā, Gauragan.; said to have had 7 husbands), MBh. i, 7265. - *sthala*, n. N. of a locality, R. iv, 43, 8.

Jaṭilaka, m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi*; (*ikā*), f. (g. *śivādi*) N. of a woman, Lalit.

Jaṭilaya, Nom. *ṛyati*, to twist together, form into a clotted mass, Prasāṅg. viii, 4; to crest or fill with (instr.), Bhām. iv, 5.

Jaṭill, ind. for *ṛā*. - *√kṛi*, to twist together, form into a clotted mass, W.; to crest or fill with, Pañcat.; Hcar. viii, 15. - *bhāva*, m. the being twisted together, Suśr. ii, 6, 1.

जदुल जादुला, m. = *jad*, L. (cf. *jatu-maṇi*).

जदर 1. jathara, mf(ā)n. (v.l. for *baṭh*, q.v.) hard, firm, Śānti. iv, 13 & 58b. (v.l. *jaratha*); for *jaratha*, old, Bhartṛ. iii, 92; = *baddha*, L.; for *javana*, R. ii, 98, 24; *ati*, 'very hard' and 'very old,' Śiś. iv, 29; m. N. of a man, Pravar. iv (Mādh.). of a mountain, BhP. v, 16, 28; pl. N. of a people (in the south-east of Madhya-deśa, VarBṛS. xiv, 8), MBh. vi, 350. - *tva*, n. 'hardness,' only a neg., tenderness, Vām. iii, 1, 19.

जदर 2. jathara, n. [m.] the stomach,

belly, abdomen, bowels, womb, interior of anything, cavity, RV.; AV. &c.; certain morbid affections of the bowels, Car. vi, 1; Suśr. i, vi; (*ena*), instr. ind. (opposed to *prishṭha-tas*) so as to turn the face towards, Hit. ii, 3, 3; [cf. *yaarhp*?; Goth. *kilthai* or *quithrs*?]. - *gada*, m. a morbid affection of the abdomen or bowels (= *Arīd-raga*, Sch.), VarBṛS. civ, 6 & 13. - *jvalana*, n. 'stomach-heat,' hunger, Bhām. i, 49. - *jvāla*, f. belly-ache, colic, W. - *nud*, m. 'removing the *Jathara* disease,' Cathartocarpus fistula, L. - *yantraṇā*, f. pain endured (by the embryo) in the womb, W. - *roga*, m. = *gada*, VarBṛS. civ, 16. - *vyathā*, f. = *jvāla*, W. - *stha*, mfn. being in the belly or in the womb, W. - *sthyāin*, mfn. id., W. - *sthitā*, mfn. id., W. **Jaṭharāgni**, m. digestive stomach-fire, gastric juice, Gṛhyas. i, 11; Kathās. lxxiii, 58; Hcat.; cf. *jāṭhara*. **Jaṭharāma**, m. 'stomach-disease,' dropsy, L.

Jaṭharin, mfn. affected with the *Jathara* disease, Car. v, 6; vi, 18; Suśr. iv, 18, 32.

Jaṭharī-kṛita, mfn. 'contained in the belly,' concealed in the bosom, BhP. iii, 9, 20.

जदर 3. jathara (= 2.°), Say., RV. i, 12, 17.

Jaṭhala (= 2. *jathara*, 'cavity [of waters], ocean,' Say.), i, 182, 6.

जद जादा, mf(ā)n. (cf. *jālha*) cold, frigid, Pañcat. i, 12, 4; Kāvyaḍ. ii, 34; Rājat. iv, 41; stiff, torpid, motionless, apathetic, senseless, stunned, paralysed, Ragh. iii, 68; Śak. &c.; stupid, dull, Mn. viii, 394 (also a neg., 148); Yājñ. ii; MBh. (ifc. 'too stupid for,' iii, 437) &c.; void of life, inanimate, unintelligent, KapS. i, 146; vi, 50; NṛisUp.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; dumb, Mn. ii, 110; Suśr.; ifc. stunning, stupefying, Śak. iv, 6; m. (g. *avādi*) N. of Sumati (who simulated stupidity), cf. Mārkaṇḍ. x, 9; cold, frost, W.; idiocy, W.; dullness, apathy, W.; 'inanimate,' lifeless matter (opposed to *ctana*); n. water (= *jala*), ŚārngP. (Subh.); lead, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a plant (= *jaṭā*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Flacourtia cataphracta*, L.), Car. vi, 2 (ifc. f. ā). - *kriya*, mfn. working slowly, L. - *tā*, f. = *bhāva*, W.; stiffness, senselessness, apathy, Suśr.; Ragh. ix, 46; Śāh.; stupidity, idiocy, Mārkaṇḍ. x, 13 & 33; inanimateness, Sarvad. iii, 40 & 42 f.; stupefaction, despair, W. - *tva*, n. stiffness, senselessness, Tattvas. 35; Rājat. vi, 26; idiocy, Tattvas. 37; Ratnāv. iii, 38. - *dhī*, mfn. stupid-minded, idiotic, Kathās. lxi; Prabh.; (a neg.) BhP. vii, 5, 46. - *prakṛti*, mfn. id., Ratnāv. ii, 38. - *buddhi*, mfn. id., Kathās. lxi, 187; (compar.) iv, 20. - *bharata*, m. 'the stupid Bharata,' N. of a man simulating stupidity, JābālUp.; BhP. v, 9 f. - *bhāva*, m. coolness, Kuval. 504. - *mati*, mfn. = *dhī*, BhP. v, 9, 8; Vajis. ii, 10. - *mūka*, in comp. idiot and dumb, Mn. vii, ix, xi; MBh. iii, 1389; v, 4599; (*mūka-jada*, BhP. i, 4, 6). - *vipra*, ni. 'the idiot Brāhmaṇa,' = *bharata*, VP. **Jaṭāṇa**, m. 'having cool rays,' the moon, Kuval. 375 (?). **Jaḍātma**, mfn. = *ṛman*, Pañcat.; inanimate, unintelligent. **Jaḍātman**, mfn. 'cold-natured,' and 'stupid,' iii, 12, 34; Vcar. **Jaḍāśya**, mfn. = *ṛā-dhī*, Kathās. vi, 58 & 132; cxxiv; Kalyāṇam. 5.

Jaḍaya, Nom. *ṛyati*, to make without feeling for (loc.), Mudr. iii, 4; to render weak, Ratnāv. i, 13.

Jaḍāya, Nom. *ṛyate*, to be stiff (the tongue), Subh.

Jaḍita, mfn. rendered lifeless, Balar. i, 42; Śāh.

Jaḍiman, m. (g. *driḥādi*) = *ṛā-bhāva*, Kād. v f.; stiffness, senselessness, apathy, Mālatīm.; Gīt. vi, 10; Rājat. iv, 170; stupidity, Kathās. lxi, 23.

Jaḍi, ind. for *ṛā*. - *√kṛi*, to stupefy, Śak. iv, 38 (v.l.). - *kṛita*, mfn. rendered torpid or motionless or senseless, stunned, R.; Ragh. ii, 42; Ratnāv.; confounded, rendered stupid, BhP. vi, 3, 25; viii, 12, 35. - *bhāva*, ni. stiffness, senselessness, L. - *bhūta*, mfn. become stupid, vi, 18, 28.

जदुल जादुला, m. = *jaṭula*, a freckle, L.

जु जतु, n. lac, gum, Kauś. 13; MBh. i, xii; Suśr.; (*ās*), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 71, Pat.) a bat, VS. xxv, 25 & 36; AV. ix, 2, 22; [cf. Lat. *bitumen*; Germ. *Kitt*]. - *kāri*, f. red lac, L.; = *kṛit*, L. - *kṛit*, f. 'lac-maker,' a kind of Oldenlandia (the lac insect forms its nest in this tree), Bhpr. v, 2, 127. - *krishṇā*, f. id., ib. - *griha*, n. a house plastered with lac and other combustible substances (such a house was built for the reception of the Pāṇḍava princes in Vārāṇasī by Purocana, at the instigation of Duryodhana, the object being to burn

them alive when they were asleep after a festival; warned by Vidura, they discovered the dangerous character of their abode, and dug an underground passage; next having invited an outcaste woman with her five sons, they first stupefied them with wine, and then having burnt Purocana in his own house, set fire to the house of lac, and, leaving the charred bodies of the woman and her sons inside, escaped by the underground passage), MBh. i, 313; 2250 & 5864; (v, 1987; *-geha*), (hence) a place of torture, Divyāv. xxvii (*jantu-g*); *-parvan*, n. N. of MBh. i, ch. 141-151. — *geha*, n. = *-griha*, q. v. — *dhāman*, n. id. L. — *putrakas*, m. 'lac-figure,' a man at chess or backgammon, L.; cf. *jaya-p*. — *maṇi*, m. 'lac-jewel,' a mole, Suśr. i, f, iv. — *ma-ya*, mfn. 'plastered with lac,' *-sāraṇa*, n. — *tu-geha*, Venis. v, 25. — *mukha*, m. 'lac-faced,' a kind of rice, Suśr. i, 46, 1, 9. — *rasa*, m. 'lac-juice,' lac, L. — *veśman*, n. = *-geha*, MBh. i, 361 & 379. *Jatv-samaka*, n. 'lac-stone,' bitumen, L.

Jatuka, m. 'N. of a man,' see *janu*; n. lac, gum, L.; = *jūṣ*, Asa foetida, L.; (ā), f. lac, L.; = *tu-krit*, Bhpr. v, 2, 127; = *tu*, L.

Jatuni, f. = *tu*, L.

Jatū, f. see *tu*. — *karpa*, m. (g. *gargādi*, v. l. *jūṣ*) 'bat-eared,' N. of a physician (pupil of Bharadvāja Kāpiśthala), Car. i, 1, 29 (v. l. *jātukanya*).

Jatukā, f. = *tu*, vi, 9; = *tu-krit*, L.

जतुरक jaturaka. See *jantuka*.

जतुष jatuṣa, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 3, 5.

जतु jatu, m. pl. the continuations of the vertebrae, collar-bones & cartilages of the breast-bone (16 are named, ŚBr. xii, 2, 4, 11), RV. viii, 1, 12; AV. xi, 3, 10; VS. xxv, 8; Tāṇḍyabr. ix, 10, 1; n. sg. the collar-bone, Yājñ. iii, 88; MBh.; Hariv. R.; Suśr.; VarBṛS. (pl.) *Jatruka*, n. the collar-bone, L.

जन् *jan*, cl. i. [RV.; AV.] & 10. *jānati*, 'te (Subj. *janat*, RV.; *nāt*, AV. vi, 81, 3; *Ānata*, RV. x, 123; 7; impf. *djanat*, RV.; p. *jānat*, *janīyati*, 'te (in later language only P., Pāṇ. i, 3, 86; Subj. *nāyat*; impf. *djanayāt*; aor. *djī-janat*; p. *janīyāt*; inf. *jānīyāt*, ŚBr. xiv, twice cl. 3 (Subj. *jānat*, MaitrS. i, 3, 20 & 9, 1 [Kāth. ix, 8]; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 192 & vii, 4, 78, Kāś.; pr. *janānti*, Dhātup. xxv, 24; aor. *Ā. jānīshā*; *Ā. djanī*, RV. ii, 34, 2; perf. *jānā*, 3. pl. *jānū*, RV. &c.; 3. *jānāt*, vii, 97, 10; p. *jānīyas*; Ved. inf. *jānīyas*, iv, 6, 7; AitBr.; ŚBr. iii; [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 16]; Ved. ind. p. *nīvī*, RV. x, 65, 7) to generate, beget, produce, create, cause, RV. &c.; to produce (a song of praise, &c.), RV.; (cl. to or Caus.) to cause to be born, AV. vii, 19, 1; xiii, 1, 19; VarBṛ. xiv, 1; xix, 2; to assign, procure, RV.; VS. xix, 94; cl. 4. *jāyate* (ep. also *ti*; impf. *djāyate*; pr. p. *jāyāmāna*; fut. *janīshyate*; aor. *djanīshā*; 1. [RV. viii, 6, 10] & 3. sg. *djāni*; 3. sg. *jāni*, i, 141, 1; *jāni*, viii, 7, 36; perf. *jānī*, 2. sg. *jānīshē*, 3. pl. *jānīre*, 2. pl. *jānānti* and [RV.] cl. 2. (?) *Ā. (2. sg. *jānīshē*, 2. pl. *nīdīshē*, Impv. *nīdīshā* [vi, 15, 18], *nīdīshā*, cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 78; impf. 3. p. *ajānā* [aor., Pāṇ. ii, 4, 80], AitBr., twice cl. 1. *Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *ajānāt*, RV. iv, 5; p. *jānamāna*, viii, 99, 3) to be born or produced, come into existence, RV.; AV. &c.; to grow (as plants, teeth), AV. iv f.; AitBr. vii, 15; ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; Mn. ix, 38; VarBṛS.; to be born as by birth or nature (with double nom.), MBh. i, 11, 15; Pañcat. iv, 1, 5; to be born or destined for (acc.), RV. iv, 5, 5; MuṇḍUp. iii, 1, 10 (v. l. *jāyate for jāy*); to be born again, Mn. iv, ix, xi f.; MBh. i, iii, xiii; Hit. Intro. 14; to become, be, RV.; AV. &c.; to be changed into (dat.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 13, Kāś.; to take place, happen, Vet. i, 11; iv, 25; to be possible or applicable or suitable, Suśr.; to generate, produce, R. iii, 20, 17; Caran.: Pass. *janīyate*, to be born or produced, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 43; Desid. *jījanīshāti*, 42, Kāś.; Intens. *jāijanyate* & *jāijāy*, 43 (cf. Vnp. xx, 17); [cf. *γίγνομαι*; Lat. *gigno*, (g)nasco; Hib. *genim*, 'I beget, generate.'] *Jāna*, m(f)n. 'generating,' see *puram*; m. (g. *vyīshādi*) creature, liviṅg being, nian, person, race (*pāñca jānās*, 'the five races,' = *p* *krīṣhṭīyas*, RV. iii, viii ff.; MBh. iii, 1, 6160), people, subjects (the sg. used collectively, e. g. *dalya* or *divyā* *j*, 'divine race,' the gods collectively, RV.; *mahat j*, many people, R. vi, 101, 2; often ifc. denoting one person or a number of persons collectively, e. g.**

preśhya, *bandhu*, *sakhī* &c., qq. vv.; with names of peoples, VarBṛS. iv, 22 & v, 74; *ayam janah*, 'this person, these persons,' I, we, MBh. viii, 709; Hariv. 7110; R. ii, 41, 2; Śāk. &c.; *esha j*, id., Kāvya. ii, 75), RV. &c.; the person nearest to the speaker (also with *ayam* or *asau*, 'this my lover,' Kāvya. ii, 271; Ratnā. i, 344), Nal. x, 10; Śāk.; Malav.; a common person, one of the people, Kir. ii, 42 & 47; the world beyond the Mahār-loka, BhP. iii, 11, 29; SkandaP.; (ṇā), m. (g. *āśvādi*) N. of a man (with the patr. Śārkarākshya), ŚBr. x; ChUp.; (ā), f. 'birth,' *a-jana*, 'the unborn,' Nārāyaṇa, BhP. x, 3, 1. — *m-saha*, mfn. subduing men (Indra), RV. ii, 21, 3. — *karī*, f. (= *janarī*) red lac, L. — *kalpa*, m(f)ā. n. similar to mankind, AitBr. vi, 32; ŚāṅkhŚr. ii, 21, 1; f. pl. (scil. *picās*) N. of AV. xx, 128, 6-11, ib. — *kārin*, m. = *karī*, L. — *gat*, mfn., Pāṇ. i, 4, 2, Vartt. 14, Pat. — *gatya*, Nom. (fr. *-gat*) *iyati*, ib. — *m-gama*, m. a Cāṇḍāla (cf. *jalam-g*), Hcar. vi; Kād. vii, 168 (v. l. *ja-ran-mātanga*); Rājat. vii, 965; (ā), f. a Cāṇḍāla woman, vii, 1957. — *oakahna*, n. = *jagac*, 'eye of all creatures,' the sun, Hariv. 8030. — *candra*, m. 'N. of a poet,' for *jala-c*. — *tā* (ṇā), f. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 43) a number of men, assemblage of people, community, subjects, mankind, AV. v, 18, 12; TS. ii; TBr. i f.; AitBr.; VarBṛS.; Śiś. &c.; 4, 46. — *trā*, for *jala*-, W. — *dāha-sthāna*, n. a place of cremation, Daś. xii, 2. — *dava*, m. 'man-god,' a king, MBh. xii, 7883; BhP. viii, 19, 2. — *dhā* (*jān*), mfn. (√ *dha*) nourishing creatures, TBr. i, 1, 1, 12 (√ *dha*), Tāṇḍyabr. i, 4; *dhāyas*, MaitrS. i, 3, 12 & 27). — *dhāya*, *yas* (*jān*), see *dhā*. — *nātha*, m. 'man-lord,' a king, Kir. ii, 13. — *m-tapa*, m. 'N. of a man,' see *jānamtapi*. — *pati*, m. = *nātha*, Daś. i, 151. — *padā*, m. sg. or pl. a community, nation, people (as opposed to the sovereign), TBr. ii; AitBr. viii, 14; ŚBr. xiii f. &c.; sg. an empire, inhabited country, MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, R. iii, 61, 27); mankind, W.; *-ghātaka*, m. a plunderer of a country, Buddh. L.; *-maṇḍala*, n. the district formed by a country, Car. iii, 3; *-mahattara*, m. the chief of a country, Daś. viii, 207; *-dādhipa*, m. 'country-ruler,' a king, R. ii, 63, 48; *-dāyuta*, mfn. crowded with people, W.; *-dāivara*, n. = *dādhipa*, W.; *-doddhvaṇsaniya*, mfn. treating on the epidemics of a country, Car. iii, 3. — *padin*, m. 'country-ruler,' a king, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 100. — *pāna*, mfn. being a beverage for men, RV. ix, 110, 5. — *pāna-ka*, m. guardian of mankind, Kalyāṇam. 30. — *pravāda*, m. 'talk of men,' rumour, report, MBh. ii, 2507 (pl.); Rājat.; Hit. — *priya*, m. 'dear to men,' Śiva; coriander-seed, L.; Moringa pterygosperma, L.; *-phalā*, f. the egg-plant, Gal. — *bāndhava*, m. friend of mankind, Kalyāṇam. 38. — *bhikṣi*, f. lightning, Gal. — *bhakhā*, mfn. devouring men ['loving men or to be loved by men,' Śāy.] RV. ii, 21, 3. — *bhṛit*, mfn. supporting men, VS. x, 4. — *maraka*, m. 'men-killer,' an epidemic, VarBṛS. — *māra*, m. id., AV. Paris. lxxii, 84; (f), f. id., 98. — *māraṇa*, n. killing of men. — *m-ējaya*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 28) 'causing men to tremble,' N. of a celebrated king in whom Vaiśampāyana recited the MBh. (great-grandson to Arjuna, as being son and successor to Parikshit who was the son of Arjuna's son Abhimanyu), ŚBr. xi, xiii; AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi; MBh. &c.; N. of a son (of Kuru, i, 3740; Hariv. 1608; of Pūru, MBh. i, 3764; Hariv. 1655; BhP. ix; of Puram-jaya, Hariv. 1671; of Soma-datta, VP. iv, 1, 19; of Su-mati, BhP. ix, 2, 36; of Śrīñjaya 23, 2; N. of a Nāga, Tāṇḍyabr. xxv; of Muṇḍ. ii, 362. — *mohini*, f. 'infatuating men,' N. of a Surāṅganā, Siphās. Concl. — *yopana*, mfn. perplexing or vexing men, RV. x, 86, 22; AV. xii, 2, 15. — *raśjanya*, mfn. gratifying men, Git. i, 19; n. gratification of people, W.; (f), f. N. of a prayer, Pañcat. iii, 15, 32. — *rava*, m. = *pravāda*. — *rāḥ*, m. = *nātha*, VS. v, 24. — *rājan*, m. id., RV. i, 53, 9. — *loka*, m. 'world of men,' the 5th Loka or next above Mahār-loka (residence of the sons of Brahmā and other godly men), ĀruṇUp.; NṛisUp. i, 5, 6; BhP.; MarkP.; SkandaP.; cf. *janas* = *vat*, mfn. 'crowded with people,' (f), cl. ind. on a spot filled with people, Car. i, 8, 1, 63. — *vallabha*, m. 'agreeable to men,' the plant Sveta-rohita, L. — *vāda*, m. (g. *kathādi*) = *pravāda*, Mn. ii, 179; MBh. ii, xii, xiv; VarBṛS. — *vādin*, m. a talker, newsmonger, VS. xxx, 17. — *vid*, mfn. possessing men (Agui), Kauś. 78. — *vyavahāra*, m. popular practice or

usage, W. — *āri*, mfn. coming to men (Pūshan), RV. vi, 55, 6 (Nir. vi, 4). — *āruta*, m. 'known among men,' N. of a man, ChUp. iv, 1, 1, Sch.; (ā), f. N. of a woman, AitBr. i, 25, 5; Say.; cf. *jāna-iruti*. — *āruti*, f. rumour, news, Rājat. vii, 133. — *samsad*, f. an assembly of men, MBh. iii, 2729 (pl.); R. — *samkaha*, m. destruction of men, VarBṛS. vii, 30. — *sambādha*, m. a crowd of people, MBh. i, 7125; Kām.; mfn. densely crowded with people, W. — *1. -stha*, mfn. abiding among men, BhP. vii, 15, 56; see also s.v. *janas*. — *sthāna*, n. 'resort of men,' N. of part of the Daṇḍaka forest in Deccan, MBh. iii, ix, xii; R.; Ragh. xii f. — *ruha*, mfn. growing in Jana-sthāna, W. *Janā-kirpa*, mfn. crowded with people, W. *Janāśūra*, m. popular usage, W. *Janādiga*, mfn. superhuman, superior, Kir. iii, 2. *Janādhinātha*, m. = *nanātha*, W.; Vishnu. W. *Janādhipa*, m. = *nanātha*, MBh.; R. (ifc. f. ā). *Janānta*, m. a number of men, Sāh. vi, 139; a region (*deśa*), Suśr. i, 46, 2, 38; 'man-destroyer,' Yania, BhP. vi, 8, 16. *Janāntika*, 'personal proximity,' (*ant*), ind. (as a stage-direction) whispering aside to another, Śāk.; Vikr. &c.; (e), loc. ind. in the proximity of men, Kathās. lxxv, 132. *Janāpavāda*, m. ill report, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69, Kāś. (pl.) *Janāyana*, mfn. leading to men (a path), AV. xii, 1, 47. *Janārava*, n. = *na-r*, Kathās. lxxv, 152. *Janārava*, m. 'man-ocean,' a caravan, Nal. xiii, 16. *Janārtha-śabda*, m. a family appellation, gentile noun, W. *Janār-dana*, m. (g. *nandyādi*) 'exciting or agitating men,' Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 8102; v, 2564; Hariv. 15397; Bhartṛ; BhP.; Git.; N. of several men, Hariv. &c.; of a locality, Tantr.; *-vibudha*, m. N. of a scholiast (author of Bhāva-lōka-dipikā). *Janālaya*, m. an inhabitant of the Jana-loka, BhP. iii, 11, 31. *Janāv*, nom. *aus*, m. protecting men, Vop. xxvi, 77. *Janāsana*, m. 'man-eater,' a wolf, L. *Janāśaya*, m. 'man-shelter,' inn, caravan-sary, Rājat. iii, 480. *Janā-śahā*, nom. *-shāḥ*, = *nam-sahā*, RV. i, 54, 11. *Janendra*, m. = *na-nātha*, R. ii, 100, 14. *Jane-vāda*, m. = *na v*, g. *kathādi*. *Janēma*, m. = *nēndra*, Hariv. 8403; Hcar. v, 405. *Janēsvara*, m. id., MBh. i f.; Hariv. 1828; R. i, iii. *Janēshṭa*, m. 'man-desired,' a kind of jasmine, L.; (ā), f. turmeric, L.; the Jatukā plant (Oldenlandia), L.; the medicinal plant *viridhi*, L.; the flower of *Jasminum grandiflorum*, L. *Janōdāharana*, n. 'man-landation,' fame, W. — *Janau*, see *ndau*. *Janānga*, m. a multitude of people, crowd, R. i, 77, 8; ii, 80, 4. *Janaka*, mfn. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 35, Kāś.) generative, generating, begetting, producing, causing (chiefly ifc.), MBh. iv, 1456; VarBṛS.; Bhāṣap.; Bhpr.; m. a progenitor, father, Hariv. 982; R. vi, 3, 45; Pañcat. &c.; (in music) a kind of measure; (oxyt.) N. of a king of Videha or Mithilā (son of Mithi and father of Udāvasu, R.), ŚBr. xi, xiv; MBh. iii, xii, xiv; Hariv. 9253; of another king of Mithilā (son of Hrasva-roman and father of Sitā), R.; of another king, Rājat. i, 98; of a disciple of Bhagavat, BhP. vi, 3, 20; of several official men, Rājat. vii f.; pl. the descendants of Janaka, MBh. iii, 10637; R. i; Uttara. i, 16; iv, 9; vi, 42; MarkP.; (*ikā*), f. (as in Pāli) a mother, Divyāv. xviii, 137; a daughter-in-law, W. — *kāna*, m. 'the one-eyed Janaka,' N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 881. — *candra*, m. N. of several men, vii f. — *tanayā*, f. 'Janaka's daughter,' Sitā, Megh. i. — *tā*, f. = *tva*, Sāh. i, 3, 8; pater-nity, Kathās. xvii, 57. — *tva*, n. generativeness, Sarvad. ii, 63; generation, i, 38; ii, 133. — *nandini*, f. = *tanayā*. — *bhadra*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 2485. — *rāja*, m. N. of a man, viii, 978 & 1002; Śrīkanth. xxv (grammarian and Vaidika). — *sapta-rāja*, m. N. of a Saptāha, KātyŚr. — *āsvR*; x; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mā. — *stha*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii. — *untā*, f. = *tanayā*. *Janakāmaja*, f. id. *Janakābhaya*, m. Mesua Roxburghii, Gal. *Janakāśvara-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. *Janakīya*, mfn. fr. *jāna*, g. *gahādī*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 60, Kār.

Jānat, mfn. pr. p. √ *jan*, q. v.; ind. an exclamation used in ceremonies (like *om*, &c.), Kauś.

Jānad-vat, mfn. containing a form of √ *jan*, MaitrS. i, 8, 9.

Jānana, m(f)n. ifc. generating, begetting, producing, causing, Mn. ix, 81; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; m. a progenitor, creator, RV. ii, 40, 1; n. birth, coming into existence, Tāṇḍyabr. xxi, 9; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; 'birth,' i. e. life (*pūva j* = *nāntara*),

Kum. i, 54; production, causation, R.; Kum. i, 43; Sāṃkhyak.; Sarvad. f. race, lineage, L.; (f.); a mother, SāṃkhŚr. xv; Mn. ix, 192; Yājñ. Nal. &c.; a queen-mother, W.; a bat, L.; = *jana-karī*, L.; Jāminum ariculatum, L.; Rubia Munjista, L.; the plant *janī*, L.; the plant *kaṭukā*, L.; compassion, L.; cf. *indra*, *medhā*. **Janānāntara**, n. (another, i.e.) a former life, Śak. v, 2.

Janani, metrically for *ni*, a mother, VarBṛS. vi, 10; f. birth, W.; the plant *janī*, L.

1. **Jananiya**, Nom. *yati*, to consider as one's mother, HYog. iii, 9.

2. **Jananiya**, mfn. to be produced, W.

Janamāna, mfn. pr. p. *jan*, q. v.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi* (Kās.; v.l. for *jaramāna*).

Janayati, f. generation, VS. i, 22.

Janayanta, mfn. generating, producing, Vop. **Janayitavya**, mfn. to be generated or produced, Prab. i, 4; Sarvad. ii, 57; Sāṃkhyak., Sch.

Janayitṛi, m. (Pāp. vi, 4, 53; Kās.) one who generates or begets or produces, progenitor, father, Mn. ix; MBh. &c.; (f.) a mother, Rājat. iii, 108. **Janayitṛi**, m. a progenitor, MBh. ix, 222.

Janar, in comp. for *nas*. - **loka**, m. = *jana-loka*.

Jānas, n. race, class of beings (Lat. *genus*), RV. ii, 2, 4; = *jana-loka*, Vedāntas.; BhP. iii, 13, 25 & 43. 2. **Jana-atha** (fr. *naḥ*), mfn. abiding in the Janas (or *jana-loka*), VP. i, 34.

Jāni, *ni*, f. a woman, wife (gen. *nyur*, RV. x, 10, 3), RV. (pl. also fig. 'the fingers'); VS.; birth, production, Sarvad.; KapS. i, 97, Sch.; a kind of fragrant plant, L.; *ni*, f. a mother, L.; birth, i.e. life, AgP. xxxviii, 1; birthplace, Hariv. 1979; the rt. jan, Bādar. iii, 1, 24, Sch.; cf. *gnā*. - **kartṛi**, mfn. coming into existence, Pāp. i, 4, 30; production, effecting, Naish. v, 63 (f. *trī*). - **kāma** (*jān*), mfn. wishing for a wife, AV. ii, 30, 5. - **tvā**, n. the state of a wife, RV. x, 18, 8. - **tvānā**, n. id., viii, 2, 42. - **dā**, mfn. giving a wife, iv, 17, 16. - **divasa**, m. birthday, Mear. vi, 28. - **dāḥ**, p. RV. x, 29, 5. - **nīlikā**, f. the plant *Mahā-nīli*, L.

- **paddhati**, f. N. of a work. - **mat**, mfn. having a wife or wives (Soma), SāṃkhGr. i, 9, 9; having an origin, produced, Bādar. iii f., Sch.; creature, man, Mear. vii, 32. - **vat** (*jān*), mfn. having a wife, RV.

Janika, mfn. generating, producing, W.

Janita, mfn. born, Hariv. 9238; engendered, begotten, W.; produced, occasioned, MBh. iv, 1236; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; occurring, W. - **svana**, mfn. making a noise, sounding, W. **Janitōdyama**, mfn. making exertion, energetic, W.

Janitavyā, mfn. to be born or produced, AV. iv, 23, 7. **Janitṛi** or (along with *janāna* 4 times) *jān*, m. (Pāp. vi, 4, 53) a progenitor, father, *yeve-ṛip*, (Lat.) *genitor*, RV.; VS.; AV.; ChUp.; SvetUp.; Pañcat.; (*janitṛi*), f. a mother, *yeve-ṛupa*, *genitrix*, RV.; AV.; TS. iv; Gobh.; MBh.; VarBṛS.

Janitra, n. a birthplace, place of origin, home, origin, RV.; AV.; VS.; TBr. ii; MBh. v, 2580; Hariv. 14730; pl. parents, relatives, AitBr. ii, 6; sg. generative or procreative matter, VS. xix, 84; xxi, 55; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; SāṃkhŚr.; Lāty.; (du. with *Varishthasya*) another Sāman (consisting of the *janitṛādyā* & *trōtāra*), ix, 12, 8; sg. with *uttara* = *trōtāra*, vii, 2, 1.

2. **Jānitva**, mfn. = *lavā*, RV. i, 66, 8 & 89, 10; iv, 18, 4; x, 45, 10; AV. ii, 28, 3; m. father, Up., Sch.; m. du. parents, ib.; (ā), f. mother, ib.

Janiman, n. generation, birth, origin, RV. ii, 35, 6; iii, 1, 4; iv, x, 142, 2; offspring, v, 3, 3; ix, 68, 5; x, 63, 1; a creature, being, RV.; AV. v, 11, 5; genus, kind, race, RV.; AV. i, 8, 4; ii, 31, 5; vi; [cf. Hib. *geineamhuin*, 'birth, conception.']

Janiya, Nom. (3. pl. *yānti*) to wish for a wife, AV. iv, 2, 72. **Jānistha**, mfn. (superl. of *janitṛi*) most generative, RV. v, 77, 4.

Janishya, mfn. = *niṭayā*, MBh. xii; R. iii, vii.

Jāni, f., see *ni*; a daughter-in-law (cf. *jāni*), L.

1. **Janīya**, Nom. (p. *yāt*) = *niya*, RV. iv, 17, 16; vii, 96, 4 (cf. Pāp. vii, 4, 35; Siddh.); AV. vi, 82, 3.

2. **Janīya**, mfn. See *niya*.

Janu, f. = *nū*, L.; the soul, Gal.; cf. *sa*.

Janus, m. n. (nom. [fr. *nū* ?] *nūs*, RV. vii, 58, 2; ŚBr. iii, 9, 3; acc. *nūsham*, RV. i, 139, 9; 141, 4; ii, 42, 1) birth, production, descent, RV.; AV. vii, 115, 3; 'nativity,' see *nūh-paddhati*; birthplace, ŚBr. iii, 9, 3; a creature, being, RV.; AV.; creation, RV. vii, 86, 1; genus, class, kind, RV. ii, 42, 1 (Nir. ix, 4); (*ūshā*), instr. ind. by birth, from birth, by nature, originally, essentially,

necessarily, RV.; AV. ix, 4, 24; TS. ii; cf. *anā*. **Januh-paddhati**, f. N. of a work on nativities. **Janushāndha**, mfn. born blind, Pāp. vi, 3, 3; Vārt. 2. **Janūr-vāsas**, n. the natural garment, ŚBr. v, 3. **Janū**, f. (L.) See *nūs*.

Janu, in comp. for *nas*. - **loka**, m. = *na-lo*, KāśiKh. xxii.

Janū, m. a child, offspring, RV.; Kathās. iic, 58; a creature, living being, man, person (the sg. also used collectively, e.g. *sarva j*, 'everybody,' Śak. v, 4; *ayam janū*, 'the man,' KāthUp. ii, 20; SvetUp. iii, 20; Mn. xii, 99), RV.; Mn. &c.; a kinsman, servant, RV. i, 81, 9 & 94, 5; x, 140, 4; any animal of the lowest organisation, worms, insects, Mn. vi, 68 f.; MBh. xiv, 1136; Susr.; (u.) HYog. iii, 53 & Subh.; a tree, Gal.; N. of a son of Somaka, MBh. iii, 10473 ff.; Hariv. 1793; BhP. ix, 22, 1; Kathās. xiii, 58 ff.; cf. *kshiti*, *kshudra*, *jala*. - **kambu**, n. a shell inhabited by an animal, L. - **kāri**, f. = *jatu-kṛit*, L. - **grīha**, see *jatu-g*.

- **ghna**, mfn. killing worms, Susr. i, 46, 4, 41; m. = *mārin*, L.; n. = *nāśana*, L.; Embelia Ribes, L.; (f.), f. id., L. - **jāta-maya**, mfn. = *mat*, HYog. iii, 35. - **nāśana**, n. 'destroying worms,' Asa foetida, L. - **pādapa**, m. *Mangifera sylvatica*, L. - **phala**, m. *Ficus glomerata*, L. - **mat**, mfn. containing worms or insects, MārKP. xxiii, 19.

- **mātri**, m. a kind of worm living in the bowels, Car. i, 19, 1, 39; iii, 7; = *rasa*, Npr. - **mārin**, m. 'worm-killer,' the citroo, L. - **raasa**, m. 'insect-essence,' red lac, L. - **hantri**, f. = *ghnī*, L.

Jantuka, m. N. of a man, pl. his descendants, g. *upakādi* (*jaḥ* & *jan*), Ganar. 28 & 30, *jatu-raka*, 30; (ā), f. = *utu-rasa*, L. = *jatu-kṛit*, L.

Jantulā, f. Saccharum spontaneum, L.

Jāntva, mfn. (= *janī*) = *lavā*, RV. vii, 89, 6.

Janma, in comp. for *man*; n. birth, L., Sch.

- **kara**, mfn. ifc. effecting the birth of, Laghuj. iii, 8. - **kāla**, m. time or hour of birth, VarBṛS. vci, 13. - **kila**, m. 'birth-pillar,' Vishnu, L. - **kṛit**, m. a progenitor, father, BhP. iii, 13, 7; ix, 22, 1. - **kṛita**, mfn. effected by or resulting from birth, Kād. vi, 1860 (v.l. for *ā-j*). - **kaṣetra**, n. birthplace, Kathās.

- **grīha**, n. = *bha*, VarYogay. iv, 44. - **citra**, *traka*, m. N. of a Nāga, Divyāv. xxx. - **cintā**-*mapi*, m. 'birth-jewel,' N. of a work on nativities.

- **janman**, n. loc. *ni*, ind. in every (birth or) life, Cāp.; *nmāntara*, n. every future life, Pañcat. i, 15, 29. - **jātaka**, n. N. of a work. - *yjeshtha*, mfn. the eldest by birth, Mn. ix, 126. - **tas**, ind. according to birth, Ap. i, 1, 4; according to the age of life, Mn. ii, 155; ix, 125 f.; MBh. - **tāra** (n.), L. = *bha*, Hcat. i, 11. - **tithi**, (m. f.) L. birthday, SāṃkhGr. i, 25. - **da**, mfn. ifc. = *kara*, Laghuj. iii, 10; a progenitor, father, Śak. vii, 18 (v.l.).

- **dina**, n. = *tithi*, Kum. i, 23. - **nakshatra**, n. = *bha*, Hcat. i, 8. - **nāman**, n. the name received at birth (i.e. on the 12th day after), W. - **pa**, m. the regent of a planet under which any one is born, VarBṛ. xv, 3. - **pattra**, n. 'nativity-paper,' horoscope (paper or scroll on which are recorded the year, lunar day, configuration, and relative position of the planets, of any one's birth, table of his fortunes throughout life), W. - **patrikā**, f. id., Jyot.

- **patha**, m. 'birth-path,' the vulva, Gal. - **pā**-*dapa*, m. the tree under which any one is born, family tree, Rājat. iv, 175. - **pratishtā**, f. 'birth-place,' a mother, Śak. vi, 16. - **prada**, mfn. = *kara*, VarBṛS. - **pradipa**, m. N. of a work on nativities (by Vibudha). - **prabhṛiti**, ind. ever since birth, Mn. viii, 90; MBh. v, 4153; R. i. - **bandha**, m. the fetters of transmigration, Bhag. ii, 51. - **bha**, n. the asterism under which any one is born, VarYogay. ix, 10. - **bhāj**, m. 'possessing birth,' a creature, living being, Mfēch. x, 56 (60); Kalyāṇam.

- **bhāṣā**, f. mother-tongue, W. - **bhū**, f. native country, Bhpr. ii, 317. - **bhūmi**, f. id., Hariv. 5747; Pañcat.; Prab.; Rājat.; Hit.; - **bhūta**, mfn. become a native country, Kād. iv, 324. - **bhṛit**, mfn. possessing birth, enjoying life, BhP. i, 18, 18; x, 84, 9.

- **yoga**, m. a horoscope, W. - **rāsi**, m. the zodiacal sign under which any one is born, VarBṛ. xxiv, 6; *śy-adhipa*, m. the regent of that zodiacal sign, VarYogay. iv, 45, Sch. - **rogin**, mfn. sickly from birth, W. - **riksha** (*riksha*), n. = *bha*, Susr. i, 32, 1; VarBṛS.; VarYogay. ix, 1. - **lagna**, n. = *rāsi*. - **vaṇsa**, m. relations by birth (opposed to *vidyā-v*), Pāp. ii, 1, 10, Sch. - **vat**, mfn. possessing birth, born, living, Kād. iii, 654 (*-tā*, f. abstr.).

- **vartman**, n. = *-patha*, L. - **vasudhā**, f. =

- *bhū*, Rājat. iv, 147. - **vailakshanya**, n. acting in a manner unbecoming one's birth, W. - **āśyā**, f. the bed on which any one is born, MBh. vi, 5820.

- **sodhana**, n. discharging the obligation derived from birth, W. - **samudra**, m. N. of a work on nativities. - **sāphalya**, n. attainment of the object or end of existence, Mn. xii, 93. - **sthāna**, n. = *kshetra*, W.; = *-bhū*, Pañcat. v, 6, 3; Vet.; the womb, W. **Jāmādhipa**, m. 'lord of birth,' Śiva; = *nma-pa*, VarBṛS. xxxiv, 11. **Janmāntara**, n. 'another birth or life,' a former life, MBh. iii, 2564; Kathās. xxiii, 49; a future life, Pañcat. ii, 6, 42; Caurap.; KapS. i, 7, Sch.; - *gata*, mfn. regenerated, Kathās. iic, 50. **Janmāntarita**, mfn. done in a former life, RāmUp. ii, 4, 26. **Janmāntarīna**, mfn. one's own from a former birth, Śah. x, 85.

Janmāntariya, mfn. = *rita*, Rājat. vi, 85.

Janmāndha, mfn. = *nushāndha*, Bhpr. v, 4 (*-tva*, n. abstr.). **Janmāntāmi**, f. Kṛishṇa's birthday (the 8th day in the dark half of month Śrāvaṇa or Bhādra), - *taiva*, n. N. of Smṛitit. viii; - *nirṇaya*, m. N. of a work; - *vṛata*, n. N. of a vow described in a tale (which is said to be taken from VP.).

Janmāspada, n. = *ma-kshetra*, Hariv. 14653.

Janmēsa, m. = *ma-pa*, VarBṛ. xv, 3; VarYogay. iv, 12. **Janmōdaya-rksha**, n. = *marksha*, 43.

Janmaka, = *man*, only in comp. - **nātha**, m. = *ma-pa*, 45, Sch.

Janman, n. birth, production (*kṛita*), mfn. 'planted,' Kum. v, 60; origin (ifc. 'born from,' e.g. *śūdra*, q. v.), RV. iii, 26, 7; vii, 33, 10; AV.; VS. &c.; existence, life, Mn.; Bhag. iv, 5; Yogas. ii, 12 (*dyishṭādyishṭa*), 'present and future life', &c. (*janma*, acc. ind. through the whole life, HParis. iv, 7); nativity, VarBṛS. i, 10; re-birth, Sarvad. xi; birthplace, home, RV. ii, 9, 3; viii, 69, 3; x, 5, 7; AV.; VS.; a progenitor, father, Śak. vii, 18; natal star, VarBṛS. iv, 28; (in astrol.) N. of the 1st lunar mansion, civ; a creature, being, RV.; TBr. ii; AitBr. iv, 10; people, RV. ii, 26, 3; iii, 15, 2; the people of a household, kind, race, RV. (*ubhāya*), sg., du. & pl., 'both races,' i.e. gods and men or [x, 37, 11] men and animals; nature, quality, i, 70, 2; custom, manner (*pratinidya janmanā*, 'according to ancient custom'), i, 87, 5; ix, 3; SV. (v.l. *manm*, RV.); Hariv. 15718 (*duṭṭa-janmanā*, 'like a messenger'); water, Naigh. i, 12. **Janmin**, m. a creature, man, Pañcat. i, 1, 93; ii, 3, 19.

1. **Janya**, mfn. (*jan*, Pāp. iii, 4, 68; iii, 1, 97, Pat.) born, produced, Bhāṣhāp. 44; BrahmapP.; ifc. born or arising or produced from, occasioned by, Śis.; Bhāṣhāp.; Tarkas. &c. (*tā*, f. abstr., Vedāntas.; - *tva*, n. id., KapS., Sch.); m. a father, L.; n. the body, BhP. i, 9, 31; a portent occurring at birth, L.

2. **Jānya**, mfn. (fr. *jāna*) belonging to a race or family or to the same country, national, RV. ii, 37, 6 & 39, 1; x, 91, 2; SāṃkhŚr. xv, 13, 3; belonging or relating to the people, RV. iv, 55, 5; ix, 49, 2; TBr. i; TādyapaBr.; ShadvBr.; m. the friend or companion of a bridegroom, RV. iv, 38, 6; AV. xi, 8, 1 f.; Gobh. ii, 1, 13; MBh. i, iii; Kathās.; a son-in-law, Gal.; a common man, TS. vi, 1, 6, 6; TBr. i, 7, 8, 7; N. of Siva, MBh. xiii, 1170; v.l. for *jānya*, q. v.; m. n. rumour, report, Pāp. iv, 4, 97; n. people, community, nation, RV. ii; x, 42, 6; AV. xiii, 4, 43 (oxyt.); pl. inimical races or men, AitBr. viii, 26; fighting, war, Gaut.; MBh. v, 3195; Ragh. iv, 77; Daś.; a market, L.; (ā), f. (g. *utkarādī*) a bridesmaid, Pāp. iv, 4, 82; Ragh. vi, 30; the female friend of a mother, L.; a newly-married wife, Campak. 163 f. & 211; pleasure, L.; affection, W.

- **yātrā**, f. bridal journey, Malatim. vi, 2; Campak.

Janīya, mfn. fr. *nyā*, g. *utkarādī*.

Janyu, m. birth (?), Hariv. 7092 (v.l.); a creature, Up.; fire, L.; Brahmā, L.; v.l. for *jānu*, q. v.

जन्दुरक janduraka, a kind of mat or stuff, Divyāv. i, 354.

जन्म janma, *onman*, &c. See *jan*.

Janmajaya, for *janam-ef*, BhP.; BrahmapP.

Janya, *nyiya*, *nyu*. See above.

जप jap, cl. 1. *jāpati* (rarely *ā*, SāṃkhŚr. iii, 6, 4; MBh. iii, xiii; pf. *jāpā*; 3. du. *jepatur*, R. i; inf. *japitum*, MBh. xii, 7336; ind. p. *ptvā*, Mn. xi; R. i; *ptvā*, Mn. xi; Vet.) to utter in a low voice, whisper, mutter (esp. prayers or incantations), AitBr. ii, 38; ŚBr.; Lāty.; KātyŚr.; Kaus.; Mn. &c.; to pray to any one (acc.) in a low voice, MBh. xiii, 750; to invoke or call upon in a low

voice, BHP. iv, 7, 29; BhavP. i: Intens. *jañjapya*, °piti (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 86; p. *pyāmāna*) to whisper repeatedly (implying blame, iii, 1, 24), ŚBr. xi, 5, 5, 10.

Jāpa, mfn. 'muttering, whispering, see *karmā*, &c.; m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 61; oxyt., cf. *uñchādi*) muttering prayers, repeating in a murmuring tone passages from scripture or charms or names of a deity, &c., muttered prayer or spell, AitBr. ii, 38; ŚBr. ii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nir. &c. — *tā*, f. the state of one who mutters prayers, MBh. xii, 1907 (*jaṭatām*, gen. pl. of *jaṭat*, Sch.) — *parjāpa*, mfn. devoted to muttering prayers, W. — *mālika*, f. a rosary used for counting muttered prayers. — *yajña*, m. muttering prayers as a religious sacrifice, Mn. ii, 85 f.; Yājñ. i, 107; Bhag.; SkandaP. — *homa*, m. sg. & pl. muttering prayers as a religious offering, Mn. x, 111; xi, 34; MBh. xii, 3756; VarBrS. vii, 51 & 58; (°*ma*) Rudray. ii, 8, 1; m. du. a muttered prayer and an offering, Śāktān. xii.

Jāpana, n. muttering prayers, MBh. xii, 7457. **Jāpaniya**, mfn. to be muttered, Mn. ii, 79, Sch. **Jāpita**, mfn. muttered, MBh. xii, 7248.

Jāpīn, mfn. muttering prayers, Yājñ. iii, 286. **Jāpta**, mfn. = °*pita*, MBh. v, 7047; Naish. xi, 26; whispered over, VarBrS. iii, 72.

Jāptavya, mfn. to be muttered, Rud. vii, 23, 4, 28; VarBrS. vii, 72; BHP. iv, 24, 31.

Jāpya, mfn. id., ŚBr. x; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. xi, 143; VarBrS. n. (once m. scil. *mantra*, BHP. iv, 8, 53) a muttered prayer, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — *karman*, n. = °*pana*, Āp. i, 15, 1. **Jāpyēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, VāsishthaP. iii.

Jāpyaka, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 495.

जपा *jopā*, f. (= *javā*) the China rose, VarBrS. xviii, 14; BrahmaP. ii, 1, 7. — *kusuma-samānibha*, m. 'resembling the Japa-flower,' the plant *hiungula*, Npr. **Japākhyā**, f. = °*pā*, L.

जपिल *japila*, N. of a locality, W.

जम *japta*, °*ptavya*, &c. See *√jap*.

जबाह *jābāru*, n. = *maṇḍala* (Nir. vi, 17, Sch.), RV. iv, 5, 7.

जबाला *jabālā* (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 4, 58, Pat.), N. of a woman, ChUp. iv, 4, 1.

जम् 1. *jabh* or *jambh* (cl. 1. *jabhate* or *jambh°*, Dhātup. x, 28; aor. Subj. *jambhishat* to snap at (gen.), RV. x, 86, 4; Caus. *jambhāyati* (p. °*yat*) to crush, destroy, RV.; AV.; VS. xvi, 5; Intens. *jañjabyāde* & °*bhiti*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 86; p. °*dhādmāna* [TS. ii, 5, 2; & Nyāyam.; Jaim., Sch.], °*bhāna* [Kaus. 114], °*bhat* [ŚāṅkhŚr. iv, 20, 1]) opening the jaws wide, snapping at (implying blame, Pāṇ. iii, i, 24); cf. *abhi-* & *√jrimbh*.

Jabdhri, mfn. snapping at, vii, i, 61, Sch.

Jabhya, m. 'snapper,' a kind of animal destructive to grain, AV. vi, 50, 2 (voc.); n. impers. the mouth is to be opened wide, Pāṇ. vii, i, 61, Kās.

Jambira, m. See °*bira*.

Jambira, m. (= °*mbhira*) = °*mbhin*, the citron tree, BHP. viii, 2, 13; SkandaP. &c.; = °*raka*, Suśr.; n. a citron, ib. — *nagara*, n. N. of a town, Singhās.

Jambiraka, m. a kind of Ocimum, Suśr. i, 46.

Jāmbha, m. a tooth, eye-tooth, tusk, (pl.) set of teeth, mouth, jaws, RV.; VS. xi, 79 (du.); xv, 15; AV. iii, 27, 1-6; swallowing, Rv. i, 37, 5; (°*bhā*) one who crushes or swallows (as a demon), AV. ii, 4, 2; viii, 1, 16; Kauś.; (g. *tivādī*) N. of several demons (conquered by Vishnu or Krishna, MBh. iii, v, vii; Hariv.; by Indra, MBh.), MBh. i, 2105; iii, 16365; Hariv. 13227; BHP. viii, 10, 21; a leader of the demons in the war against the gods under Indra, MärkP. xviii, 16; N. of a son (of Prāhrāda, Hariv. 12461; of Hiranya-kasipu, 12914); of the father-in-law of Hiranya-kasipu, BHP. vi, 18, 11; of Sunda's father, R. i, 27, 7; Indra's thunderbolt, Gal.; a charm (°), MBh. v, 64, 20; = °*bhin*, L.; a quiver, L.; a part, portion, L.; (ā), f. (= *√jrimbhā*) opening of the mouth, L.; (f), f. N. of a goddess, Kālac. iii, 132; cf. *ku-*, *tāpura*, *tiṇmā*, *trishā*, *vīṣā*; *su-jāmbha* & *antar-jāmbhā*; [cf. γαμψη-*lai*].] — *kunda*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, KapSaṁh. ix. — *ga*, m. pl. N. of a class of demons (for °*bhaka*?), PadmaP. — *m-jambham*, ind. so as to open the mouth wide (?), Pāṇ. vii, 1, 61, Kās. — *dvish*, m. 'Jambha-enemy,' Indra, L. — *bhedin*, m. 'Jambha-destroyer,' Indra, Dhātup. — *suta* (*jāmbh*), mfn. pressed with the jaws, chewed, RV. x, 80, 2. **Jambhāri**, m. = °*bha-dvish*, Naish.; Kathās. xciii f.;

thunderbolt, L.; fire, L.; — *bhujā-stambhana*, n. paralyzing Indra's arm (one of Śiva's heroic deeds), Balar.

Jāmbhaka, mfn. (Pāṇ. vii, i, 61, Kās.) ifc. crushing, devouring, R. i, 30, 9; yawning (cf. *jrimbh°*), W.; m. a charm (?), MBh. v, 64, 16; a demon or N. of a demon, VS. xxx, 16; N. of Gaṇēśa, Kathās. iv, 165; of a demon (conquered by Krishna, MBh. ii, 1111; causing diseases, Hariv. 9557; AgP. xi, 19; attendant of Śiva, L.); pl. N. of several evil spirits supposed to reside in various magical weapons, R. (G) i, 31, 4 & 10; (hence sg.) N. of a verse addressed to them, i, 31, 9; = °*bhin*, L.; (ā), f. = °*bhā*, L.; (ikā), f. = °*bhī*, Kālac. iii, 165.

Jāmbhan, ifc. (*trīṇa-*, *su-*, *soma-*, *harita-*) = °*bha*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 145.

1. **Jāmbhana**, mfn. crushing, destroying, crusher, AV. x, 4, 15; MBh. vi, 807; m. Calotropis gigantea, L.; cf. *kawā-*, *piśāca*, *maṭaka*, *yātu-*, & *vyāghra-jāmbh°*. **Jāmbhara**, m. = °*bhin*, L. **Jāmbhala**, m. id., L.; N. of a spirit, Buddh.; of a man, ib.; (ā), f. of a Rākshasi (by meditating on whom women become pregnant), ib. — *datte*, m. N. of the author of Vet.

Jāmbhalikā, f. a kind of song, Vikr. iv, 3.

Jāmbhin, m. the citron tree, L.

Jāmbhira, m. = °*mbira*, id., L. = °*mbiraka*, L., Sch. — *nagara*, v.l. for °*mbir°*.

Jāmbhira, m. an incisor (tooth), grinder, VS. xi, 78; ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 5; pl. a jaw, TPāt. ii, 17.

जम् 2. *jabh* or *jambh*, cl. 1. *jabhate* or *jambh°*, Ā. (Vop.) *jabhate* (aor. *ajambhishat*), v.l. for *√yabh* (Dhātup. xxiii, 11) to know carnally, BHP. iii, 20, 26 (inf. *jabhitum*, v.l. *yabh°*).

2. **Jāmbhana**, n. sexual intercourse, Vop. (v.l.)

जम्ब *jabhya*. See *√1. jabh*.

जम् (1. *jam*), *jmā*, *jmds*. See 2. *kshām*.

जम् 2. *jam* (derived fr. *jamād-agni*), cl. 1. *jdmati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Nir. iii, 6; to eat, Dhātup. xiii, 28; Intens. p. *jāmat*, consuming continually, MBh. xiii, 4495.

Jamāt, mfn. (derived fr. °*mād-agni*) = *jvalat*, Naigh. i, 17. **Jamana**, n. = *yam°*, L., Sch.

जमज *jama-ja*, mfn. = *yam°*, L.

जमदग्नि *jamād-agni*, m. (cf. *√2. jam*) N. of a Rishi (descendant of Bhṛigu, RAnukr.; son of Bhārgava Rietka and father of Paraśu-rāma, MBh. &c.; often named together with Viśvā-mitra as an adversary of Vasiṣṭha), RV.; VS.; AV. &c. — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. cccxv f. — *datte* (°*mād*), mfn. given by Jamadagni, RV. iii, 53, 15.

जमय *jama-śva*, m. = *yam°*, Kapishth. xxxii.

जमालिन् *jamālin*, m. N. of Mahā-vira's son-in-law (founder of schism 1. of the Jain church).

जम्पती *jam-patī*, m. du. = *dām-p°*, wife and husband, g. *rājadanādi*; Pāṇ. i, 1, 11, Kās.

जम्पान *jampāna*, n. a sedan-chair, Bharat. xxv; Jain., Sch.

जम्ब *jamba*, m. mud, clay, Up., Sch.

Jāmbhā, (m., n., L.), id., Pañcat. i, 13, 3; Kād.; Balar.; Rājāt.; Pāṇ.; Blyxa octandra, ŚārngP. xxiii, 10; m. Pandanus odoratissimus, L. **Jāmbhālinī**, f. 'muddy,' a river, L.

जम्बिर *jambira*, °*bira*, &c. See *√1. jabh*.

जम्बु *jambu*, °*bū*, f. the rose apple tree (Eugenia Jambolana or another species), Kauś. 8; MBh. &c.; the shrub *nāga-damanī*, L.; (°*bū*) n. the rose apple fruit, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 165; m. or f. (?; g. *varanādi*) = *dvipa*, BHP. v, 1, 32; N. of a fabulous river (flowing from the mountain Meru; formed by the juice of the fruits of the immense Jambu tree on that mountain, cf. MBh. vi, 277 f.), BHP. v, 20, 2; cf. *ādhaka*, *kāka*, *go-raksha*, *mahā*. — *dvīpa*, m. the central one of the 7 continents surrounding the mountain Meru (= India, Buddh.); named so either from the Jambu trees abounding in it, or from an enormous Jambu tree on Mount Meru visible like a standard to the whole continent), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; *-prajñapti*, f. '(mythical) geography of Jambudvīpa,' N. of Upāṇḍa vi of the Jaina canon; — *varaloca*, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xxiii, 148 f. — *dhvaja*, n. 'having the Jambu tree as its standard,' = *dvīpa*, Lalit. iii, 265; N. of a Nāga, Buddh. L. — *parvata*, m. = *dvīpa*, MBh. vi, 405.

— *prastha*, m. N. of a village, R. ii, 71, 11 (°*mbū-p°*, B). — *mat*, m. 'rich in Jambu trees,' a mountain, W.; a monkey, W.; (f), f. an Apasara, W. — *mālin*, m. N. of a Rakshas, v.f. — *rudra*, m. N. of a Nāga, ŚivaP. — *vana-ja*, n. 'growing in Jambu forests,' the white flower of the China rose, VāmP. — *sara*, the town Jumboosser (in Gurjara, between Cambay and Baroch). **Jambv-oshtha**, n. = *jāmbavoshtha*, Sukr. v, 8, 125.

Jambū, f. = °*bū*, the rose apple tree, MBh. &c.; m. = *svāmin*, Jain. — *khaṇḍa*, m. n. = °*bū-dvīpa*, MBh. i, 337; vi, 246 & 401; — *vinirmāna-parvan*, n. 'section on the extension of the Jambu-dvīpa,' N. of MBh. vi, chs. 1-6. — *dvīpa*, m. = °*bū-d°*; — *prajñapti*, f. = °*bū-d°*. — *nadī*, f. (= *jamb°*) N. of one of the 7 arms of the heavenly Gaṅgā, vi, 243. — *prastha*, see °*bū-p°*. — *mārga*, m. n. 'way leading to the sacred Jambu on Meru,' N. of a Tīrtha, iii, xiii; Hariv.; VP. ii, 13, 33. — *svāmin*, m. N. of the pupil of Mahā-vira's pupil Sudharman.

जम्बुक *jambuka*, m. a jackal, MBh. i, R.; Pañcat. &c.; a low man, Cāṇ.; Eugenia Jambol. L.; a kind of Bignonia, L.; N. of Varuṇa, L.; of an attendant in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2576; of a Śūdra, xii, 153, 67 (*samb°*, C); (ā), f. a female jackal, Pañcat. iv, 8, 1. **Jambukēśa**, n. N. of Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 3. **Jambukēśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, RevāKh. xxiv.

Jambūka, m. a jackal, Hit. i, 3, 3 (v.l.); a low man, L.; Varuṇa, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2578; (ā), f. a grape without stones, L.; (f), f. N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W.

जम्बुल *jambula*, m. a kind of disease of the outer ear, Suśr. i, 16, 25 & 35; = °*bū*, Eugenia Jambolana, L.; Pandanus odoratissimus, L.

Jambūla, m. Pandanus odoratissimus, Hariv. 5371; Eugenia Jambolana, L.; n. 'jests addressed to the bridegroom by his female relatives,' see *mālikā*. — *mālikā*, f. 'Jambūla garland,' jesting compliments addressed to the bridegroom by his female relatives (Sch.; 'brightness of countenance in a bride and bridegroom,' Udvāhat.), Hariv. 10889.

जम् 1. & 2. *jambh*. See *√1. & 2. jabh*.

Jambha, *jāmbhaka*, °*mbhan*. See *√1. jabh*.

Jāmbhana. See *√1. & 2. jabh*.

Jāmbhara &c., *jāmbhya*. See *√1. jabh*.

जय *jayā*, mfn. (°*ji*) ifc. conquering, winning, see *ritam*, *krītam*, *dhanam-jayā*, *param*, *śatrum*; m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 56, Kās.) conquest, victory, triumph, winning, being victorious (in battle or in playing with dice or in a lawsuit), AV. vii, 50, 8; ŚBr. vi; Mn. vii (*indriyāṇām*), victory over or restraint of the senses (& x); MBh. &c.; cf. *ātma*, *prāya*, *rug*; m. pl. (parox.) N. of particular verses causing victory (personified as deities, Vāyup. ii, 6, 4 ff.), MaitrS. i, 4, 14; TS. iii; PaGr. i, 5; Nyāyam. iii, 4, 24; m. sg. Premna spinosa or longifolia, L.; a yellow variety of Phaseolus Mungo, L.; N. of the 3rd year of the 6th lustrum of the Brihaspati cycle, VarBrS. viii, 38; a kind of flute; (in music) a kind of measure; the sun, MBh. iii, 154; Arjuna (son of Pāṇḍu), 266, 7 & iv, 5, 35; Indra, L.; N. of a Rishi (author of RV. x, 180; son of Angiras [RAnukr.] or of Indra; living under the 10th Manu, BHP. viii, 13, 22); of a spirit, VarBrS. liii, 48; Hcat. i, 9, 149 & 172; of an attendant of Vishnu, BHP. iii, 16, 2; of a Nāga, MBh. v, 3632; ix, 2554; of a Dānava, Hariv. 13093; of a son (of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i, vii; of Śrinjaya, Hariv. 1514; of Suśruta, VP. iv, 5, 12; of Śruta, BHP. ix, 13, 25; of Samjaya, 17, 16; of Samkṛiti, 18; of Mañju, 21, 1; of Yuyudhāna, 24, 13; of Kaṅka, 43; of Krishna, x, 61, 17; of Vatsara by Svar-vithi, iv, 13, 12; of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv. 1462; BHP. ix, 16, 36; of Purūravas by Urvaś, 15, 1 f.); of an ancient king (11th Cakra-varān in Bhārata, L.), MBh. ii, 326; of a Pāṇḍava hero, vii, 6911; of Yudhishtira at Virāṭa's court, iv, 176; of Āśoka in a former birth, Divyāḥ. xxvi, 336 f.; of a carpenter, Rājāt. iii, 35, 1; (ā), f. Sessbania ægyptiaca, L.; Premna spinosa or longifolia, L.; Terminalia Chebula, L.; *nīla-dūrva*, L.; for *japā*, Kathās. lxvii, 32; N. of a narcotic substance, W.; the 3rd or 8th or 13th day of either half-month, Sūryapr.; cf. Hcat. i, 3, 360 & Nirṇayas. i, 333; one of the 7 flag-sticks of Indra's banner, VarBrS. xliii, 40; N. of the *saurā dharmā*, BhavP. i; of Durgā, MBh. iv, vi; Hariv.; Kathās. liii, 170; of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Śiva, MatsyaP. xiii,

32; tutelary deity of the Ārtabhāgas, Brahmap. ii, 18, 19). R. i, 23, 14; of a Yogini, Hcat. ii, 1, 694 (v.l. *layā*); of a Śakti, i, 5, 200; of a handmaid of Durgā (wife of Puṣpa-danta, Kathās. i, 52; vii, 107; of Harīś-candra, Śivap.); (= *tārā*) N. of a Buddha, deity, L.; of the mother of the 12th Arhat of the present Avastaripit, L. — **karṇa**, m. N. of a prince, Pañcat. iii, 1. — **kāṣṭhahin**, mfn. desirous of victory, W. — **kārikā**, f. Mimosa pudica, Npr. — **kārin**, mfn. gaining a victory, W. — **kirtī**, m. N. of a man. — **kuñjara**, m. a victorious elephant (over rival elephants), Ratnāv. iv, 12. — **kṛit**, m. causing victory, VarBrS. — **kesi**, m. N. of a man. — **kolāhala**, m. = *ghoṣha*, W.; a kind of dice, L. — **kshetra**, n. N. of a locality, RevāKh. cclxxxiii. — **gata**, mfn. conquering, victorious, VarBrS. xvii, 10. — **garva**, m. pride of conquest, W. — **gupta**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. cxxxvii, 8; of a man, Rāj. vi, 287. — **govinda**, m. N. of the author of an Inscr. (A.D. 1668). — **ghaṭṭā**, f. a kind of cymbal. — **ghoṣha**, m. a shout of victory, Hcat.; (ā), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. Concl. — **ghoṣhaṇa**, n. or **ḡḡ**, f. = *sha*, Ragh. xii, 72. — **candra**, m. N. of the author of Goṣṭhāṅga-svayambhūḥ-caitya-bhātīrā-kōddesa; of a man, Rāj. viii; of a Gauda king, W.; of a king of Kānyakubja, W. — **caryā**, f. N. of a work on omens by Nara-hari. — **dhakkā**, f. a large drum of victory, W. — **tirtha**, m. N. of a commentator; — **bhikṣu**, m. id.; — **yati**, m. id. — **tuṅga**, m. N. of an author or work, Nirṇayas. iii; **ḡḡdaya**, m. N. of a work, ŚārngP. iiii, 8. — **da**, mfn. = *kṛit*, VarBrS.; (ā), f. N. of the tutelary deity of Vāmadeva's family, Brahmap. ii, 18, 12. — **datta**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. xxi, 54; of a minister of king Jayāpīda, Rāj. iv, 511; of the author of Aśva-vaidyaka, ŚārngP. lxxix, &c.; of a Bodhisattva, Buddh. L.; of a son of Indra, L. — **durgā**, f. a form of Durgā, Tantras. ii; Pheṭk. xiv. — **deva**, m. N. of the authors of Git., Prasannar., Candrālōka, and (the grammar) Īśhat-tantra. — **devaka**, m. = *va* (author of Git.), Git. iii, 10; n. N. of a Muḥurta. — **druma**, m. Vanda Roxburghii, Npr. — **dhara**, m. N. of Śaṅkara's great-grandfather. — **dharmān**, m. N. of a Kaurava hero, MBh. vii, 6852. — **dhvaja**, m. a flag of victory; N. of a son of Arjuna Kārtavya, Hariv. 1893; VP. iv, 11, 5; BhP. ix, 23, 26 f.; BrNārP. xxxvii; **ḡḡaya**, Nom. **ḡḡyate**, to represent a flag of victory, Daś. i, 16. — **dhvani**, m. = *ghoṣha*, W. — **nārāyaṇa**, m. N. of the author of the Bengali poem Kāśī-khaṇḍa. — **nīrājana**, n. N. of a military ceremony, Virac. viii, 52. — **nrī-sigha**, m. a form of Viṣṇu, Rasik. xi, 12. — **patākā**, f. a flag of victory, Bālar. vi, 52; a small banner presented to a victorious fighter, Lalit. xii, 103. — **pattra**, n. record of victory (in a lawsuit) given to the victorious party, Smṛitit. x, 12, 4 f.; a sign fastened on the forehead of a horse chosen for an Aśva-medha, W. — **parājaya**, m. du. = *yājaya*, Yājñ. ii, 6, Sch.; n. sg. id., Pañcat.; Dhṛtis. ii, 8. — **pāla**, m. 'victory-keeper', a king, L.; Brahmā, L.; Viṣṇu, L.; Croton Jamalgotā, BhPr. v, 3, 201; N. of several kings. — **putraka**, m. a kind of dice, L. — **pura**, n. 'victory-town', N. of a fortress in Kāśmīr, Rāj. iv, vii; of a town (and small state in Marwāt), HParī. ii, 166. — **prasthāna**, n. march to victory, W. — **priya**, m. 'fond of victory', N. of a Pāṇḍava hero, MBh. vii, 7011; (ā), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, ix, 2630. — **bāhu**, m. N. of a man conversant with the 1st Aṅga or Aṅgas, Vardhamānac. i, 50. — **bhaṭa**, m. N. of a man. — **bheri**, m. 'drum of victory', N. of a man, Virac. xv, xxvi. — **maṅgala**, m. a royal elephant, L.; a remedy for fever; (in music) a kind of measure; N. of a Dhruvaka; of an elephant, Kathās. li, 194; of a scholiast on Bhaṭṭ. (*lā*, f. N. of his Comm.). — **sabda**, Rāj. iv, 158. — **mati**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **matī**, f. (fr. *mat* = *vat*) N. of several women, vii f.; Sātr. — **malla**, m. 'victorious fighter', a subduer of (in comp.), Veniṣ. vi, 18. — **mādhava**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. — **yajña**, m. 'victory-sacrifice', the Aśva-medha, W. — **ratha**, m. N. of a commentator (author of Alamkāra-vimarsin). — **rāja**, m. N. of several men, Rāj. vii f. — **rāta**, m. N. of a Kaurava hero, MBh. vii, 6710. — **rāma**, m. N. of the author of Nyāya-siddhānta-māla; of several other men. — **lakṣmī**, f. goddess of victory, victory, Rāj. v, 245; N. of a woman, vii, 124; of a work. — **lekha**, m. victory-record, Git. viii, 4. — **vat**, mfn. victorious, HParī. i, 317; (ī), f. N.

of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. Concl. — **vana**, n. N. of a locality, Vcar. xviii, 70. — **vardhana**, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. iii, 1. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, Ratnāv. iv, 8; *ma-deva*, m. N. of a king. — **vaha**, mfn. conferring victory, W. — **vāḍya**, n. any instrument sounded to proclaim victory, W. — **vārāha-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cccviii. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 26. — **vāhinī**, f. 'conferring victory', N. of Indra's wife, L. — **vāṅkha**, m. a conch sounded to proclaim victory, Daś. i, 17. — **vābda**, m. a cheer of victory, exclamation 'jaya' repeated, Śak.; VarBrS.; BhP. viii. — **śarman**, m. N. of an author, Smṛitit. xxx. — **śila**, mfn. = *vat*, W. — **śrīṅga**, n. a horn blown to proclaim victory, W. — **śekhara**, m. N. of a prince, Sighās. xiv, 8; (ā), f. N. of a Murchanā, Gal. — **śrī**, f. goddess of victory, victory, Rāj. ii, 64; (in music) N. of a measure; of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 42; of a woman, HParī. ii, 83; m. a sword, Gal.; N. of a Buddha, scholar, Kāraṇḍ. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a Kāśmīr king, Rāj. viii; of a man, v, 225; of a son of Rāma-sigha (1600 A.D.); of several other men; — *deva*, m. king Jaya-sigha, Kṣhītis. vii, 330. — **seṇa**, m. (= *jaya-t*) N. of a Magadha king, MBh. ii, 121; of a son (of Adina or Ahina, BhP. ix, 17, 17; of Śarvabhauma, 22, 10; VP. iv, 20, 3; of Mahēndra-varman, Kathās. xi, 33 f.); of the father of the Āvantya, BhP. ix, 24, 38; of a Buddhist; (ā), f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. Concl.; of a female door-keeper, Malav.; of another woman, HParī. ii, 82. — **skandha**, m. N. of a minister of king Yudhiṣṭhira, Rāj. iii, 380. — **stambha**, m. column of victory, Ragh. iv, 59; Kathās. xix; Rāj. iii, 479; a trophy, W. — **sthala**, n. of a village, v, 121. — **svāmin**, m. 'victory-lord', Śiva (?), iii, 350; N. of a scholiast on Chandogya-sūtra and Aśvalāyana-brāhmaṇa, Kātyāy. x, 7, 2, Sch.; Smṛitit. i; *mi-pura*, n. N. of a town founded by Jushka, Rāj. i, 169; — *virocana*, N. of a sanctuary, v, 448. **Jayākara**, m. 'mine of victory', N. of a man, vii, 125. **Jayājaya**, m. du. victory and defeat, Bhag. ii, 38; n. sg. id., VarYogav. vi, 29. **Jayātmaja**, m. 'Jaya's (Arjuna's) son', Abhimanyu, MBh. iii, 10270. **Jayāditya**, m. N. of a king (Vāmana's fellow-author of Kās.), Mn. i, 8; iii, 118. **Jayānanda**, m. N. of a man, Rāj. vii; — *vāra*, m. id. viii, 3025. **Jayānika**, m. N. of a Pāṇḍava hero, MBh. vii, 6911 & 7011. **Jayāntarīya**, m. victory-hindrance, W. **Jayāpīda**, m. N. of a king, Rāj. iv, 402. **Jayārava**, m. = *ya-ghoṣha*, W. **Jayārava**, m. N. of a work, Nirṇayas. iii, 164 ff. **Jayāvaghoshā**, m. = *yārava*, W. **Jayārava**, xix, 18. **Jayāvaha**, mfn. = *ya-v*, R. i, 23, 13; m. a kind of pavilion, Vastuv.; (ā), f. a kind of Croton, L. **Jayāśis**, f. cheer of victory, MBh. iii, 1477; Hariv. 3784; R.; Kum. vii, 47; a prayer for victory, W. **Jayāśrayā**, f. a kind of grass, L. (v.l. *jalāś*). **Jayāśva**, m. N. of a Pāṇḍava hero, MBh. vii, 7012. **Jayādhrva**, f. = *yādhrva*, L. **Jayēndra**, m. N. of a Kāśmīr king, Rāj. ii, 63; of a man, iii, 115 f. & 355; — *vihāra*, m. N. of a Vihāra built by the latter, v, 427; vi, 171; — *senā*, f. N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvii, 23. **Jayēśvara**, m. a form of Śiva, KūrmaP. ii; N. of a sanctuary built by Jaya-devī, Rāj. iv, 680. **Jayōddhara**, mfn. exulting in victory, W. **Jayōllāsa-nidhi**, m. N. of a work. **Jayaka**, mfn. victorious, g. *ākārshādi*; m. N. of a man, viii, 685. **Jāyat**, mfn. pr. p. *ji*, q.v. — **seṇa**, m. (= *ya-t*) 'having victorious armies', N. of a Magadha king, MBh. i, v, ix; Hariv. 6725; of a son (of Sarvabhauma, MBh. i, 3769; of Nadina, Hariv. 1516; VP. iv, 9, 8; Vāyup.); a N. assumed by a Pāṇḍu prince at Virāṭa's court, MBh. iv, 176; (ā), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, ix, 2624. **Jayati**, m. the n. fr. Pāṇ. i, 4, 26, Kās. **Jayad**, in comp. for *yāt*. — **bala**, m. 'of victorious power', a N. assumed by a Pāṇḍu prince at Virāṭa's court, MBh. iv, 176. — **ratha**, m. 'having victorious chariots', N. of a Sindhu-Sauvira king fighting on the Kaurava's side, i, iii, v, vii; Bhag.; Hariv.; of a son (of Brihan-manas, Hariv. 1703 & 1707; BhP. ix, 23, 11; of Brihat-kāya, 21, 22; of Brihat-karman, VP.; of the 10th Manu, Hariv. 475). **Jayana**, m(f)ṇ. victorious, Cand. iv, 29; n. conquering, subduing, L.; armour for cavalry or elephants &c., L.; (ī), f. (= *yanti*) N. of a daughter of Indra, L. — **yuḡ**, mfn. caparisoned (a war horse), W. **Jayanta**, m(f)ṇ. victorious, Śiś. vi, 69; m. the moon, L.; N. of a Dhruvaka; Śiva, L.; Skanda, Gal;

N. of a son of Indra, Hariv.; Śak.; Ragh.; VarBrS.; BhP. vi, 18, 6; Vāyup. ii, 7, 24; of a Rudra, MBh. xii, 7586; of a son of Dharmā (= *upēndra*), BhP. vi, 6, 8; of A-kruṣa's father, MatsyaP. vi, 26; of a Gandharva (Vikramāditya's father), W.; of Bhima-sena at Virāṭa's court, MBh. iv, 176; of a minister of Daśaratha, R. i, 7, 3; ii, 68, 5; of a Gauda king, Rāj. iv, 420 & 455 ff.; of a Kāśmīr Brahmin, iii, 366 ff.; of a writer on grammar; of a mountain, Hariv. 9736; pl. a subdivision of the Anuttara deities, Jain.; n. N. of a town, Vāyup. ii, 27, 2; (ī), f. a flag, L.; Sesbania xyptiaca, L.; barley planted at the commencement of the Daśa-harā and gathered at its close, W.; Kṛishṇa's birthnight (the 8th of the dark half of Śrāvana, the asterism Rohini rising at midnight, Tithyād.), Hariv. 3320; the 9th night of the Karma-māsa, Śūtryp.; the 12th night of month Punarvasu, Nirṇayas. i, 118; Durgā, Dikṣhāyāni (in Hastinā-pura, MatsyaP. xiii, 28; tutelary deity of the Vasūdreka, Brahmap. ii, 18, 21); N. of a daughter of Indra, L.; of Rishabha's wife (received from Indra), BhP. v, 4, 8; MatsyaP. vi, 26; of a Yogini, Hcat. ii, 1, 741; of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. Concl.; of a river, MBh. iii, 5089; of a country, Rāj. viii, 655; of a town, Virac. ix. — **svāmin**, m. N. of the author of a treatise on Vedic accent. **Jayanti**, f. of *ta*, q.v. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Raghav. i, 25. — **saptamī**, f. the 7th day in the bright half of Māgha, W. **Jayā**, f. of *ya*, q.v. — **devī**, f. N. of a Buddha, deity (= *jayā*), Rāj. iv, 506; of a woman, 676 & 680. — **bhaṭṭārīkā**, f. N. of a locality, vi, 243. — **vati**, f. (*ya-t*) N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. Concl.; of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2622. — **sigha**, m. N. of a man, Rāj. vii, 58. **Jayāyā**, mfn. fr. *ji*, Vop. xxvi, 164. **Jayitṛi**, m(f)ṇ. victorious, MBh. xii, 3753. **Jayin**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 157) conquering, conqueror (chiefly ifc.), MBh. 3459; Hariv.; R.; BhP.; victorious (in battle, MBh.; Ragh.; VarBrS.; BhP.; in a lawsuit, Yājñ. ii; in planetary opposition, Śūtrās. vii, 21 ff.; in playing at dice, Kathās. cxxi; in sport, BhP. x); ifc. removing, Bālar.; = *ya-kṛit*, Pañcat. **Jayishpa**, mfn. victorious, MBh. vii, 1480. **Jayis**, mfn. id., RV. i, 117, 16; vi, 62, 7; x. **Jāyā**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 81) to be conquered or gained, ŚBr. i, 6, 2, 3; ii, 2, 7, 9; xiv, 4, 3, 24. **जरत् जारा**, mfn. (√ *j*, *jṛ*) 'becoming old,' see *a-jāra*, *ahar-jaram*; cf. *go-jara*; m. the act of wearing out, wasting, RV. i, 164, 11; ii, 34, 10; 1. (ā), f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 104) the act of becoming old, old age, RV. i, 140, 8; v, 41, 17; AV. &c. (personified as a daughter of Death, VP. i, 7, 31); digestion, Car. iii, 1 & 3; vi; Suśr. vi, 46, 10; decrepitude, W.; a kind of date-tree, L.; N. of a Rākshas (cf. *rā-samdhā*), MBh. ii, vii; Hariv. 1810; BhP. ix, 22, 8; cf. *vi-jarā*. — **dvish**, see *rad-vish*. **Jaraka**, n. (= *raṇa*) *Asa foetida*, Npr. **Jarātha**, mfn. old, Bhartṛ. (Śāntiā. iv, 17); BhP. vi, ix, xi; Rāj. ii, 170; bent, drooping, W.; for *jāthara*, hard, solid, Śāh. iv, 9 & 8; harsh, cruel, W.; strong, violent, Hcat. ii, 24; Vcar. x f.; yellowish (old leaves' colour), L.; m. old age, L. **Jarāthita**, mfn. become violent, Bālar. v, 25. **Jarāpā**, mfn. old, decayed, RV. i, 33, 3; x, 40, 3; solvent, promoting digestion, Suśr. i, 42 & 45; m. n. cumin-seed, L.; Nigella indica, L.; *Asa foetida*, L.; a kind of salt, L.; m. = *ṛṇu*, Gal.; Cassia Sophora, L.; n. the becoming old, W.; decomposition, Sarvad. iii, 225 (cf. 221); digestion, Car. iii, 4 & 17; one of the 10 ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end, VarBrS. v; Costus speciosus or arabicus, L.; 1. (ā), f. old age, RV. vii, 30, 4; x, 37 & 39; Nigella indica, L. — **druma**, m. *Vatica robusta*, L. 2. **Jarāṇā**, f. dry wood (?), RV. i, 141, 7; 121, 6. **Jarāṇḍā**, mfn. decayed, old, L. **Jarānyā**, f. decrepitude, 119, 7. **Jārat**, m(f)ṇ. (pr. p. √ *j*, *jṛ*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 104) old, ancient, infirm, decayed, dry (as herbs), no longer frequented (as temples) or in use, RV. i, AV. &c. (often in comp. [Pāṇ. ii, 1, 49], Kauś.; ĀśvGr. iv, 2; MBh. &c.); former, APṛāt. iv, 53; Śāh.; m. = *yāpav*, an old man, Śak. (v.l.); VarBrS. lxxv. — **kakṣhā**, m. old brambles, TB. iii, 3, 2, 4; TāṇḍyaBr. xvii, 7, 2. — **karna**, m. 'old ear', N. of Sarpa Airāvata (author of RV. x, 76). — **kāra**, m. N. of a man, Brahmap. ii, 12; 18, 19. — **kāru**, m. (g. *śiddhi*) N. of a Rishi of Yāyavara's family, MBh.; Brahmap. ii, 1 & 43; f. his wife (sister of the Nāga

Vāsuki), MBh.; Brahmap. ii, 42; -*prīyā*, f. Jarat-kāru's wife (exercising power over serpents), ib.; -*va-dra*, m. 'Jarat-kāru's hermitage', N. of a locality, Bhpr. v, 21, 16. -*pitta-sūla*, n. a form of colic, ŚārngS. vii, 43.

Jaratikā, f. an old woman, Daś. vii, 314.

Jaratīn, m. N. of a man, g. *tubhrādī*.

Jarad, in comp. for *rat*. -*aabhi* (*rad*), mfn. attaining great age, very old, RV. x, 85, 36; AV. VS. xxiv, 52; ĀśvGr.; PārGr.; f. longevity, RV. vii, 37, 7; AV. viii, 2, 1. -*gava*, n. (= *go-jara*) an old bull or ox, Ved. (Jam. i, 3, 31, Sch.); Bṛh. on RV. x, 102, 1; MBh. xiii, 4463; Pañcat.; N. of a vulture, Hit. i, 3, 1 & 4, 1; (i), f. an old cow, W.; -*va-vithi*, f. 'bull's course', the moon's path in the asterisms Viśākha, Anurādhā, and Jyeshthā, VarBṛ. ix, 1. -*dāsa*, m. an old servant, ĀśvGr. iv, 2, 18. -*yashā*, f. = *ratikā*, W. -*vish*, mfn. consuming dry wood (Agni), RV. v, 8, 2 [*ra-dv*], 'hating decrepitude', Gmn. -*vriksha*, m. an old tree, Pāp. iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 3, Pat.

Jaranta, m. an old man, L.; a buffalo, Up., Sch.

Jarantaka, m. a father-in-law, Gal.

Jarayitri, mfn. 'consumer', see *jāra*.

Jarayu, mfn. 'becoming old', see *a*.

Jarās, f. (only before vowel-terminations, Pāp. vii, 2, 101; other cases fr. *rad* s. v. *jāra*) the becoming old, decay, old age, RV.; ĀśvGr.; SBr. &c.; m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva by Turf, Hariv. 9203; of a hunter who wounded Kṛishna, MBh. xvi, 126ff.; VP. v, 37, 13 & 62; [cf. *ṛjpas*]. **Jarasa**, f. = *ras* (g. *jarad-ādi*), see *a-jarasam*, *sāya*, cf. *vitājanma*. -**Jarasāna**, m. (Ved. aor. p.) a man, Up.

1. **Jarā**, f. old age, see s. v. *jāra*. -**kāsa**, m. cough caused by old age, Bhpr. vii, 24, 15. -**tura** (*rad*), mfn. decrepit from age, L. -**dharma**, m. pl. the laws of old age or decay, Divyāv. xiii, 388. -**uvita** (*rad*), mfn. = *vat*, VarBṛ. lxxvi, 3. -**paripata**, mfn. bent down with age, W. -**pu-shya**, m. 'fostered by Jarā', Jarā-samdhā, L. -**bhī-bhūta** (*rad*), mfn. = *ratūra*, MBh. i, 3161. -**bhita**, m. 'afraid of old age', the god of love, Gal. -**bhīru**, m. id., L. -**mrityu** (*rad*), mfn. dying from age, AV. ii, xix; m. sg. old age and death, MundUp. i, 2, 7; du. id., g. *kārita-kauya-pādī*. -**lakshman**, n. 'age-sign', grey hair, Npr. -**vat**, mfn. aged, Hariv. 1621. -**vasthā** (*rad*), f. state of old age, decrepitude, W. -**samdhā**, m. 'born in halves, but united by the Rāk-shasī' Jarā, N. of a king of Magadha and Cedi (son of Brihad-ratha, father-in-law to Kapsa, and enemy of Kṛishna; slain in single combat by Bhīma; identified with the Dānava Vipracitti, MBh. i, 2640) i f.; vii; Hariv. 1810; BHP.; N. of a son of Dhritarāshtra, MBh. i, 4548; -*jit*, m. 'Jarāsamdhā-slayer', Bhīma, L.; -*pura*, n. 'Jarāsamdhā's town', Gayā, Gal.

Jarāyāni, m. metron. of *rad-samdhā*, L.

Jarāyū, mfn. withering, dying away (?), RV. x, 106, 6; n. the cast-off skin of a serpent, *ṛjpas*, AV. i, 27, 1; a perishable covering, VS. xvii, 5; (also m. f., L.) the outer skin of the embryo (opposed to *śilba*), after-birth, RV. v, 78, 8; AV.; VS. &c. (*Indrāyā ulba-jarāyūni*), 'amion and chorion of Indrāpi', N. of two Sāmāns; m. froth originating from submarine fire, L.; = *jaṭāyū*, L.: f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2637; cf. *jyōtir*, nfr. -**jā**, mfn. viviparous, AV. i, 12, 1; Mn. i, 43; MBh. xiv; Suśr.; BHP.

Jarāyuka, n. secundines, SāmavBr. ii, 6, 10.

Jarita, mfn. (p. p. Caus.) old, decayed, Hariv. 15988; R. iif.; (ā), f. N. of a Śārngikā bird (mother of 4 sons at once by the Rishi Manda-pālā in the form of a Śārngikā; cf. *jaritri* at pāla), MBh. i, 8346ff. & 8379ff. **Jaritāri**, m. Manda-pālā's eldest son by Jaritā, 8372 & 8403 ff.

Jarin, mfn. = *rad-vat*, L. **Jarimān**, m. old age, decrepitude, death from age, RV.; AV.; TS. i, 8, 10.

Jarishapu, mfn. decaying, RV. x, 151, kh.

Jarūtha, m. 'making old' (cf. *ra-dvish*), N. of a demon conquered by Agni, RV. vii, 1, 7 & 9, 6; x, 80, 3; Nir. vi, 17; n. flesh, Up., Sch.; skininess, W.

Jarara, mfn. infirm, decrepit, decayed, torn or broken in pieces, perforated, hurt, MBh.; R. &c.; divided (a realm), MBh. xii; Rājāt.; Prab.; dull, hollow (sound), VarBṛ. S.; VarYogay. viii, 12; Kād.; Kathās. xxv, 66; m. = *raka*, Car. vi, 25, 235; Kathās. lxi, 96; an old man, L.; n. Indra's banner, L.; Blyxa octandra ('benzoin', W.), L.; (ā), f. an old woman, Gal. -**tva**, n. the being decayed, Mṛicch.

iv, 33. **Jarjānanā**, f. 'old-faced', N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2637.

Jarjara, m. a broken bamboo, Kathās. lxi.

Jarjarita, mfn. become decrepit or decayed, torn in pieces, worn out, MBh. iii, 10353; Suśr. &c.

Jarjari, ind. for *ra*. = *krī*, to break into pieces, R. vi, 83, 54. -**krīta**, mfn. torn to pieces, split, worn, MBh. -**bhūta**, mfn. id., iii, 434; Vet.

Jarjarika, mfn. decayed, L.; ragged, L.

Jarja, mfn. decayed, L.; m. = *ṇu*, L.; a tree, L.

Jarpu, m. 'waning', the moon, L.

jarṭī jarāṭi, f. = *radī*, L.

Jaraṭi, f. a kind of grass, L.

jarani *jarāni-prā*, mfn. (√ *jri*) moving with noise (cf. 'increasing the praiser's wealth', Say.), RV. x, 100. **Jaranyū**, mfn. invoking aloud, 61, 23.

Jaramāna, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādī*.

2. **Jarā**, f. invocation, praise (*stuti*, Nir. x, 8), RV. i, 38, 13; x, 32, 5. -**bodha**, mfn. (Nir. x, 8) attending to invocation or praise, RV. i, 27, 10 (voc.). -**bodhiya**, n. N. of several Sāmāns, TāndyaBr.

Jaritrī, m. an invoker, praiser, RV.; AV. v, 11, 8; xx, 135, 1 ff.; ĀśvGr. viii, 3; N. of the author of RV. x, 142, 1 f. (with the patr. Śārngā; cf. *ta*).

jarāyū jarāyū, *yuka*. See col. 1.

Jarita &c., *jarūtha*. See ib.

jarē jarē (= *jarts*), cl. i. *o*cati, to speak, Dhātup. xxviii, 17; to abuse, ib.; to threaten, ib.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

jarē jarē, cl. i, v. l. for *jarē jarē*.

elephant, L. -**kākhshin**, m. id., L. -**kānta**, m. 'water-lover', wind, L.; = *uddiman*, Uttamac. 35; 181; 230; *uddiman*, m. a kind of precious stone, 40. -**kāntāra**, m. 'whose path is water', Varuṇa, L. -**kāmukh**, f. 'fond of water', the plant *kāntum-bini*, L. -**kirāṭa**, m. a shark, L. -**kukkuṭa**, m. a water-fowl, MBh. iii, 9936 & 11579; R. iv; Vet. i, 3; (i), f. the black-headed gull, L. -**kukku-bha**, m. the aquatic bird Parra jacana or goniis, L. -**kuntala**, m. 'water-hair', Blyxa octandra, L. -**kubjaka**, m. Trapa bispinosa, L. -**kumāraka**, m. N. of a disease of women. -**kumbha**, m. a water-jar, Pañcat. v, 2, 3. -**kumbhikā**, f. a jar filled with water, Kathās. vi, 41. -**kūpi**, f. a spring, well, L.; a pond, L.; a whirlpool, W. -**kūrma**, m. the Gangetic porpoise, L. -**kyit**, mfn. causing rain, VarBṛ. iii, xxxvii. -**ketu**, m. N. of a comet, xi, 46. -**keli**, m. f. frolicking in water, splashing one another, Kathās. xxvi, lxvii. -**varṇana**, n. N. of Hari-nātha's Rāma-villāsa-kāya iii. -**keśa**, m. -**kuntala**, L. -**kriyā**, f. presenting water to deceased relatives, R. i f.; BHP. vi, 16, 16. -**kridā**, f. = *keli*, MBh. i, iii; Hariv. 7120; Pañcat.; BHP. v. -**kāhāna-vidhī**, m. N. of a work. -**khaga**, m. an aquatic bird, VarBṛ. iil, 8. -**gaudhābha**, m. 'scented water-elephant', a kind of mythic animal, Rājāt. v, 107. -**gambu**, m. N. of a son of Sūrya, BhavP. i. -**garbha**, m. N. of a son of *vā-hana* (Ānanda in a former birth), Suvārāp. xvii f. -**gulma**, m. a turtle, L.; = *catvara*, L.; a whirlpool, L. -**grīha**, n. a house built in or near water, Up. iv, 107, Sch. -**ghaṭi**, f. = *kumbha*, Bhpr. vii, 16, 24. -**m-ga**, m. the colocyth, L. -**m-gama**, v. l. for *jama-g*, L. Sch. -**cakra**, n. N. of a mythic region, Virac. xxiv. -**oācala**, m. 'water-moving', N. of a fish, W. -**catvara**, n. a square tank, L. -**candra**, m. N. of a poet, Sadukt. iv, 273. -**oara**, m. 'water-goer', an aquatic animal, R. i, 44, 33; Pañcat.; VarBṛ. S.; Laghu; a fish, VarBṛ. iil, 12; -*jiva*, m. pl. v. l. for *lajjājiva*; *rdhiva*, m. 'living by fish', a fisherman, xv, 22. -**cārin**, mfn. living in or near water, m. an aquatic animal, fish, MBh.; R. iif.; VarBṛ. S.; Brahmap. -**ja**, mfn. produced or born or living or growing in water, coming from or peculiar to water, MBh. ii, 94; R. ii, 59, 11; Hariv.; Suśr.; m. an aquatic animal, fish, Gaut.; R.; Suśr. &c.; Barringtonia acutangula, L.; sea-salt, L.; N. of several signs of the zodiac connected with water, Dip.; (also n., L.) a conch-shell (used as a trumpet, Hariv. 10936; Ragh.; BHP.), MBh. vi, 4996; Hariv. 8056; BHP. viii, 20, 31; n. = *ja-dravya*, VarBṛ. S. xiii, xv; = *ruh*, MBh. ii f.; Hariv.; R. iv; BHP. iii; a kind of ebony, Bhpr. (v. l. *la-da*); = *la-kuntala*, L.; = *vetasa*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of Glycyrrhiza, L.; -*kusuma*, n. 'water-flower', lotus, in comp. *ma-yoni*, m. 'lotus-born', Brahmap. MBh. viii, 4647; *jala-jā-dravya*, n. any sea-product, pearl, shell, VarBṛ. S. lxxxvii, 17; -*sumanā*, f. Andropogon aciculatus, Npr.; *jākskī*, f. a lotus-eyed woman; *jājiva*, m. pl. 'living on fishes', the inhabitants of the east coast, VarBṛ. S. xi, 55; *jāsana*, m. 'lotus-seated', Brahmap. -*janta*, ii, 30; *jēkshana*, f. = *jākskī*, Hariv. 3626. -**kūnta**, m. an aquatic animal, Hit. i, 7, 32. -**jantukā**, f. a leech, L., Sch. -**janman**, n. 'water-born', a lotus, L. -**jambukā**, f. a kind of Jambu, Bhpr. v, 6, 69; -*latā*, f. N. of an aquatic plant, Vām. v, 2, 74. -**jāta**, m. = *vetasa*, Npr. -**jīni**, f. (fr. *ja*) 'lotus-group', -*bandhu*, m. 'lotus-friend', the sun, Ganit. i, 1, 4. -**jīhva**, m. 'cold-tongued (?)', a crocodile, L. -**jīvin**, mfn. living in or near water, m. a fisherman, MBh. xii, 7427; (*ini*), f. = *jantu-kā*, L. -**jāśana**, n. N. of a Vedāntic treatise. -**āmba**, m. a bivalve shell, L. -**tapdullīya**, n. N. of a pot-herb, Bhpr. v, 9, 14. -**taramga**, m. a wave, Sighās. xxii, 5; a metal cup filled with water producing musical notes, W. -**tā**, f. the state of water, Hariv. 2932. -**tādāna**, n. 'beating water', any fruitless action, W. -**tāpika**, m. = *pīn*, L.; the fish Cyprinus Carchius, L. -**tāpin**, m. the fish Clupea alosa, L. -**tāla**, m. id., L. -**tiktikā**, f. Boswellia thurifera, L. -**tumbukā-nyāya**, m. the method of the water and the bottle-crowd, -**tura-ga**, m. 'water-horse', a kind of animal, L., Sch. -**trā**, f. 'water-guard', an umbrella, L. -**trāsā**, m. hydrophobia, Suśr. v, 6, 45. -**trāsān**, mfn. hydrophobic, ib. -**da**, m. 'water-giver', a (rain-)cloud, MBh. iii, 1638; R. iii; Suśr. &c.; the ocean, Gal.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; N. of a prince, VP. ii, 4, 60; of a Varsha in Śāka-dvīpa, ib.; m. pl. N. of a school

of the AV., Caran.; n. v. l. for *-ja*, q. v.; -*kāla*, m. 'cloud-season', the rainy season, Śis. vi, 41; -*śhaya*, m. 'cloud-disappearance', autumn, Hariv. 3825; -*pankti*, f. a line of clouds, W.; -*saṃhati*, f. the gathering of clouds, W.; -*samaya*, m. = -*kāla*, Priy. ii, 3; *ḍāgama*, m. 'approach of clouds', id., Nal. xxi, 4; Kathās.; *ḍātyaya*, m. = *ḍa-śhaya*, Car. vii, 7, 55; *ḍābha*, mfn. cloud-like, dark, W.; *ḍāśana*, m. 'cloud-enjoyer', Shorea robusta, L. - *dardura*, m. a water-pipe (musical instrument), Hariv. 8427. - *dāna*, n. water-offering (festival in Ujjayini), Kathās. cxii, 61. - *deva*, n. 'having water as its deity', the constellation Aśadhā, VarBṣ; VarBr. - *devatā*, f. a water-goddess, naiad, Hariv. 13140. - *daivatya*, n. 'having water as its deity', the constellation Svātī, Gal. - *dravya*, n. = *ja-dr*, VarBṣ. v, 42. - *droṇi*, f. a water-bucket, L. - *dvīpa*, m. 'water-elephant', N. of an animal, Vcar. ix, 124. - *dvīpa*, m. N. of an island, R. iv, 40, 33 (*yava-dr*, B). - *dhara*, m. 'holding water', a (rain-)cloud, MBh.; R. &c.; the ocean, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; Dalbergia ujjeinensis, L.; a metre of 4 × 32 syllabic instants; -*garjita-ghoṣa-susvara-nakṣatra-rāja-saṃkusumitābhijñā*, m. 'having a voice musical as the sound of the thunder of the clouds and conversant with the appearance of the regents of the Nakṣatras', N. of a Buddha, Saddh. xxv; -*mālā*, f. = *jaladā-pankti*; two metres of 4 × 12 syllables each; *ṛābhīyudaya*, m. = *jaladāgama*, SārngP. lxvi, 3. - *dhāra*, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. vi, 417; Hariv. 12405; of a Varsha in Śaka-dvīpa, MBh. vi, 426; (ā), f. a stream of water, MBh. vi, ix; BhP. v, 17, 1. - *dhārāṇa*, n. 'holding water', a ditch, Gal. - *dhī*, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 93, Kāś.) 'water-receptacle', a lake, W.; the ocean, Pañcat.; Śāk.; VarBṣ. &c.; 100 billions; -*kanyakā*, f. = *jā*, Bhām. iv, 8; -*gā*, f. a river flowing into the ocean, L.; -*jā*, f. 'ocean-daughter', Lakṣmī, L.; -*lā*, f. the state of the ocean, SārngP. xxix, 12; -*nandinī*, f. = *jā*, Bhām. iv, 2; -*raśana*, mfn. ocean-girted (the earth), Rājat. i, 46; -*sambhava*, mfn. marine, W. - *dhenu*, f. a cow in the shape of water, MBh. xiii, 71, 41; MatsyaP. liii, 13. - *nakula*, m. an otter, L. - *nara*, m. 'water-man', id., L., Sch. - *nādi*, f. a water-course, W. - *nidhi*, m. 'water-treasure', the ocean, MBh. iii, 15817; Pañcat.; VarBṣ.; Bhāṭṭ.; Prab.; N. of a man, Sāṃskarak.; -*vacas*, n. pl. 'ocean-words' = *sāmudrika-śāstra*, Romakas. - *nirgama*, m. a water-course, drain, L. - *nivaha*, m. a quantity of water, W. - *nīlikā*, 'U, f. = *kuṇṭala*, L. - *m-dhama*, m. 'water-blower', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2559; of a Dānava, Hariv. 12935; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa, 9184. - *m-dhara*, m. (g. 1. *naḍḍi*) 'water-bearer', N. of a man, Pravar.; of an Asura (produced by the contact of a flash from Siva's eye with the ocean, and adopted by the god of the waters; called from having caught the water which flowed from Brahmā's eye), PadmaP. v, 141 ff.; LiṅgaP. i, 97; N. of a particular Mudrā; -*pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathārṇ. xvi. - *pakṣa-cara*, m. = *khaga*, Svapnac. - *pa-kṣhin*, m. id., Pañcat. iii, 1, 4. - *pati*, m. 'water-lord', Varuṇa, L. - *patana*, n. a water-town (forming an island), Śil. - *patha*, m. (g. *devapa-thādi*, Kāś.). = *yātrā*, Ragh. xvii, 81; N. of a Himalāya mountain, Divyāv. xxx, 306 & 397. - *padavi*, f. = *nirgama*, Gal. - *padhati*, f. id., L. - *parnikā*, f. N. of a plant, Gal. - *pariyā-ya*, m. a kind of Andropogon, Gal. - *pātra*, n. a vessel for water, W. - *pāda*, m. N. of a frog-king, Pañcat. iii, 15, 4. - *pāna*, n. the drinking of water, W. - *pārāvata*, m. = *kapota*, L. - *pitta*, m. u. 'water-bile', fire, L. - *pippali*, f. Commelina salsifolia and another species, Bhpr. v, 3, 294 ('*likā*, 295). - *pippikā*, f. a fish, L. - *pīna*, m. N. of a fish, Gal. - *pushpa*, n. an aquatic flower, L. - *pū-ra*, m. a full bed (of a river), Git. xi, 25; N. of a mythic hero, Virac. xv, xxx. - *pūrusha*, m. 'water-man', N. of a mythic being, Kathās. lxiii, 60. - *pūrṇa*, mfn. 'full to overflowing' with *yoga*, m. irresistible impulse, Hariv. 5196; 5425 & 5429. - *pūrvakam*, ind. after having poured out water, Heat. i, 5, 1282. - *prishṭha-jā*, f. 'water-surface-grower', = *kuṇṭala*, L. - *pradāna*, n. 'water-offering', *nika*, mfn. relating to a water-offering (a *par-van*), MBh. i, 348. - *prapāta*, m. a water-fall, R. ii, 94, 13. - *pralaya*, m. destruction by water, W. - *pravāha*, m. a current of water, Subh. - *prasa-rapa*, n. 'flowing off from water', oil, Gal. - *prānta*,

m. 'water's edge', shore, L. - *prāya*, mfn. abounding with water, L.; n. a country abounding with water, W. - *priya*, m. 'fond of water', a fish, L.; the Cātaka bird, L.; a hog, Gal.; (ā), f. N. of Dākṣhāyaṇi, MatsyaP. xiii, 33. - *plava*, m. = *plāvana*, Sūryas. i, 18; = *nakula*, L. - *plāvana*, n. 'water-immersion', a deluge, W. - *phala*, n. the out of Trapa bispinosa, Bhpr. v, 6, 91. - *phena*, m. 'water-froth', os Sepize, Npr. - *bandhaka*, m. 'water-barrier', a dike, L. - *bandhu*, m. 'friend of water', a fish, L. - *biḍāla*, m. 'water-cat', = *nakula*, L. - *bindu*, m. a drop of water; N. of a Tirtha, VarP. clix; f. N. of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 45; -*jā*, f. sugar prepared from Yava-nāla, L. - *bimba*, = *qī-mbikā*, L. - *bilva*, m. = *valkala*, L.; a turtle, L.; a crab, L.; = *caturā*, L. - *budbuda*, m. a water-bubble, Yājñ. iii, 8; Pañcat. iii, 16, 4; Kathās. &c. - *brahmī*, f. Hingeha repens, L. - *bhājana*, n. = *pātra*, R. iii, 4, 49. - *bhū*, mfn. aquatic, W.; m. a cloud, L.; = *pippali*, L. - *bhūṣhaṇa*, m. 'decorating water', wind, L. - *bhṛit*, m. 'water-bearer', a cloud, L., Sch. - *makṣhikā*, f. a water-insect, L. - *magna*, mfn. immersed in water, W. - *madgu*, m. a kingfisher, L. - *madhūka*, m. N. of a tree, L. - *mandira*, n. = *yantra*-m°, W. - *maya*, mfn. (ṛ)n. formed or consisting or full of water, Kum. ii, 60; Kathās. ii, 10; Sah.; Heat.; = *magna*, BhP. x, 80, 37. - *markaṭa*, m. = *kapi*, Gal. - *masi*, m. 'water-ink', a dark cloud, L. - *mātāṅga*, m. = *dvīpa*, L. - *mātrepa*, instr. ind. by mere water, W. - *mānusha*, m. = *pūru-sha*, Hear. vii; Kathās. lxxi, 5f.; (n., L.) = *nara*, Kad. iii, 1493; Bālar. vii, 3; (ṛ), f. the female of -*pūrusha*, Vāsav. 214. - *mārga*, m. = *nirgama*, L. - *mārjāra*, m. = *biḍāla*, L. - *mac*, mfn. shedding water, VarBṣ. xix, 2; m. a (rain-)cloud, Megh.; Dhūrtas; Udbh. - *mūrti*, m. Siva in the form of water, Tiṭhiyid. - *mūrtikā*, f. 'water-formed' hail, L. - *moda*, n. 'water-enjoyer', the root of Andropogon mucunatus, L. (v. l. *āmoda*). - *m-bala*, n. a stream, W.; collyrium, W. - *yantra*, n. = *traka*, Hariv. 8425; a clepsydra, VarBṣ.; -*griha*, n. a bath-room with douches, Bhpr. vii, 3, 35; -*cakra*, n. a wheel for raising water, Subh.; -*niketana*, n. = *griha*, L.; -*mandira*, n. id., Rit-us. i, 2. - *yantraka*, m. 'watering-engine', a douche, Hariv. 8432. - *yātrā*, f. a sea voyage, W. - *yāna*, n. 'water-vehicle', a boat, ship, BhP. iii, 14, 17; x, 68, 24. - *raṅka*, 'ku, m. a water-fowl, L. - *rañja*, m. id., L. - *raṇḍa*, m. a whirlpool, L.; a drizzle, thin sprinkling of water, L.; a snake, L. - *rasa*, m. sea-salt, L. - *rākṣhasī*, f. N. of a female demon (mother of the Nāgas who tried to prevent Hanumat's crossing the straits between the continent and Ceylon by attempting to swallow him; he escaped by reducing himself to the size of a thumb, darting through her huge body and coming out at her right ear), MBh. iii, 16255; (called Su-rasā) R. v, 6, 2ff. - *rāsi*, m. 'water-quantity', any running water, Vedāntas.; a lake, ocean, Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās. xviii, 2. - *ruṇḍa*, m. = *raṇḍa*, L. - *ruh*, m. 'water-growing', a day-lotus, Bālar. iii, 85. - *ruha*, m. an aquatic animal, VarBṣ. x, 7; n. = *ruh*, MBh. i, 5005 & 5059; -*kusuma*, n. an aquatic flower, VarYogay. vii, 7; *ḥḷkṣhaṇa*, mfn. lotus-eyed, MBh. i, 129, 27. - *rūpa*, m. = *makara*, L. - *rūpaka*, m. id., Gal. - *rekḥā*, f. = *lekḥā*, Cāp.; a stripe or streak of water, Bhāṭṭ. (Subh.). - *latā*, f. 'water-creeper', a wave, L. - *lekḥā*, f. a line drawn on water, Cāp. - *loḥita*, n. 'having water for blood', N. of a Rakṣas, L. - *vat*, mfn. abounding in water, MBh. xii, 3694. - *varanṭa*, m. a watery pustule, L. - *vatikā*, f. 'water-quail', a kind of bird, Gal. - *valkala*, n. 'water-bark', Pistia Stratiotes, L. - *valli*, f. = *kubjaka*, L. - *vādita*, n. 'water-music', a kind of music in which water is used, Hariv. 8426. - *vādyā*, n. a kind of musical instrument played by means of water, 8346; 8427 & 8436. - *vāyasa*, m. = *kāka*, Svapnac. - *vā-laka*, m. 'encircled by (water i. e.) clouds', N. of the Viṇḍhya range, L.; (ikā), f. lightning, L. - *vā-luka*, m. = *laka*, Gal. - *vāsa*, mfn. = *sin*, MBh. xii, 9280; m. abiding in water (kind of religious austerity), 9281; a kind of bulbous plant, L.; n. = *moda*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L. - *vāsin*, mfn. living in water, Kathās. lxiii, 52; m. N. of a bulbous plant, Gal. - *vāha*, mfn. carrying water, MBh. ii, 301; m. a cloud, L. - *vāhaka*, m. a water-carrier, Pañcat. iii, 84. - *vāhana*, m. 'water-carrier', N. of a physician (Gautama Buddha in a

former birth), Suvarṇapr. xviii; n. flowing of water, W.; (ṛ), f. a water-course, aqueduct, W. - *viśhu-va*, n. the autumnal equinox, L.; a kind of direction, Taur. - *vīhamgama*, m. a water-fowl, W. - *vīrya*, m. N. of a son of Bharata, Śatr. vi, 289. - *vīścikā*, m. 'water-scorpion', a prawn, L. - *vetasa*, m. Calamus Rotang, L. - *vyatha*, m. the fish Esoc Kankila, L. - *vyadha*, m. id., L. - *vyāla*, m. a water-snake, L.; a marine monster, L. - *śaya*, *yana*, m. 'reposing on water (i. e. on his serpent-couch above the waters, during the 4 months of the periodical rains and during the intervals of the submersion of the world)', Vishnu, L. - *śayyā*, f. lying in water (kind of religious austerity), R. vii, 76, 17. - *śarkarā*, f. 'water-gravel', hail, BhP. x, 25, 9. - *śāyini*, mfn. lying in water, R. i, 43, 14; m. = *śaya*; *ṣi-triṭha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cxlii. - *śukti*, f. a bivalve shell, L. - *śuci*, mfn. cleansed by water, W. - *śunaka*, m. = *nakula*, Gal. - *śūka*, m. N. of an animalcule living in mud, Suśr.; Bhpr. - *śoṣha*, m. drying up of water, drought, W. - *samsarga*, m. mixing with water, dilution, W. - *samḍha*, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, iii, y. - *samīvesa*, n. a receptacle of water. - *samudra*, m. the sea of fresh water, L. - *samparka*, m. mixture with water, W. - *sambhava*, m. 'water-born', = *vē-tasa*, L. - *sarasa*, n. N. of ? Pañcat. v, 4, 94; Kāś. - *sarpini*, f. 'water-glider', a leech, L. - *sāt*, ind. (with *sam-√paṭ*, to be turned) into water, Vop. vii, 85. - *sikta*, mfn. water-sprinkled, W. - *śū-kara*, m. 'water-hog', a crocodile, L.; a hog, Npr. - *śūci*, m. the Gangesic porpoise, L.; a crow, L.; = *vyatha*, L.; a leech, L. - *kubjaka*, L. - *śūrya*, *yaka*, m. the sun reflected in water, Bādar., Sch. - *seka*, m. sprinkling with water, W. - *stambha*, m. solidification of water (magical faculty). - *stambhana*, n. id., GarP. - *stha*, mfn. standing or situated in water, R. iv, 13, 10; BhP. iii, 27, 12; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L. - *sthāna*, n. a reservoir, pond, lake, MBh. - *sthāya*, m. id., xii, 4893 f. - *śāna*, n. a water-bath, Subh. - *śrāvā*, m. a kind of eye-disease, Suśr. vi, 1, 29; SārngP. vii, 157. - *ha*, n. a small *yantra-griha*, L. - *harana*, n. a metre of 4 × 32 syllabic instants. - *hastin*, m. = *dvīpa*, Hear. vii. - *hāra*, m. = *vāhaka*, (ṛ), f. a female water-carrier, Hariv. 3400. - *hārinī*, f. = *nirgama*, Suśr. iii, 7, 1. - *hāsa*, m. 'sea-foam (indurated)', cuttle-fish bone, L. - *hāsaka*, m. id., W. - *hrada*, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādi*. *Jalāṅgu*, m. = *jadāṅgu*, Kuval. 375, Sch. *Jalākara*, m. water-source, spring, W. *Jalākāṅksha*, m. = *la-k*, L. *Jalākṣhi*, f. = *la-pippali*, L. *Jalākhu*, m. 'water-rat', an otter, L. *Jalāgama*, m. 'water-approach', rain, Ratnāv. iii, 10. *Jalāṅcala*, n. a well, L.; = *la-kuntala*, L. *Jalāṅjali*, m. the hollowed palm filled with water offered to ancestors, Cāp.; Amar.; Kathās.; Rājat. iv, 284; Sarvad. (icc. *lika*). *Jalātana*, m. 'water-goat', a heron, L.; (ṛ), f. a leech, L. *Jalāḍhya*, mfn. 'rich in water, watery, marshy, W. *Jalāṅka*, n. = *ṇḍaka*, L. *Jalāṅtaka*, m. N. of a large aquatic animal, L. *Jalāṅdaka*, n. 'water-eggs', the fry of fish, L. *Jalātmikā*, f. a leech, L.; v. l. for *lāmbikā*, L. *Jalātyaya*, m. = *lāditya*, R. ii, 45, 22. *Jalādarśa*, m. 'watery mirror', water reflecting any object, W. *Jalādharma*, m. = *la-sthāna*, Yājñ. iii, 144; MBh. xii, 4891; N. of a mountain, VP. ii, 4, 62. *Jalādhidaivata*, n. = *la-deva*, VarBṣ. lxxii, 10; 'water-deity', Varuṇa, L. *Jalādhīpa*, m. = *pati*, Hariv. 13885; 'Varuṇa' and 'lord of the stupid (*jaḍa*)', Naish. ix, 23. *Jalādhīpati*, m. 'water-lord', Varuṇa, W. *Jalādhīyāksha*, m. id., W. *Jalādhanu*, m. = *la-yātrā*, Sighās. vii, 3. *Jalāntia*, m. a kind of crab, Gal. *Jalānusāra*, m. going like water, W. *Jalāntaka*, mfn. containing water, L.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9186. *Jalāntam*, ind. (to dig) till reaching water, AgP. xl, 30. *Jalāpasarpasana*, n. (touching i. e.) using water, W. *Jalābhishheka*, m. = *la-seka*, W. *Jalāmātra*, n. = *la-droṇi*, Uttamac. 47; 53; 97. *Jalāmōda*, see *la-mi*. *Jalāmbara*, m. N. of Rāhula-bhadra in a former birth, Suvarṇapr. xvii f. *Jalāmbikā*, f. a well, L. *Jalāmbu-garbhā*, f. N. of Gopā in a former birth, xviii. *Jalāyukā*, f. a leech, Suśr. i, 13, 6. *Jalārka*, m. = *la-sūrya*, BhP. iii, 27, 1. *Jalārpava*, m. the rainy season, L.; = *la-samudra*, W. *Jalārthin*, mfn. desirous of water, thirsty, Mālav. iii, 6. *Jalār-dra*, mfn. wet, Śāk. i, 31; Megh. 43; m. = *drā*, L.; (ā), f. a wet garment, Bālar. v, 23 & 24; x, 8; Vcar.

iv, 24; a wet cloth (used for cooling), Śiṣ. i, 65. **Jalārdrikā**, f. ifc. = *drā*, Kād. vi, 822. **Jaldā**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. **Jalākūka**, n. = *lūka*, L.; (ā), f. = *lūyukā*, L. **Jalākūka**, n. the esculent root of lotus, L. **Jalālōka**, f. = *lūkā*, L. **Jalāvalāra**, m. a landing-place at a river's side, L. **Jalāvarta**, m. a whirlpool, W. **Jalāvilā**, mfn. stained with water, W. **Jalāsaya**, mfn. lying in water, MBh. iii, 11123; stupid, Kathās. vi, 58 (& 1327); m. a reservoir, pond, lake, ocean, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a fish, L.; = *la-kubjaka*, L.; n. = *la-moda*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of grass, L.; = *pratiśṭhā*, f. N. of a work; *yānlāra*, n. another lake, W.; *yōtsarga-tatva*, n. N. of Smṛitī. xii; *yōtsarga-vidhi*, m. N. of a work by Kamalākara-bhaṭṭa. **Jalāsraya**, m. for *śaya*, a pond, Pañcat. i, 13, 2; a water-house, W.; a wolf, Gal.; (ā), f. a kind of crane, L.; a kind of crane, L. **Jalāśah** (nom. -*śah*, Kās. on Pān. [iii, 2, 63] vi, 3, 137 & viii, 3, 56; acc. -*śaham*, g. *sushāmdī*), Ved. mfn. subduing water, W. **Jalāśhīlī**, f. a pond, L. **Jalāśah**, Ved. mfn. = *śahā*, 56, Kās. **Jalāśāha**, mfn. = *śahā*, iii, 21, 63, Sch. **Jalāsukā**, f. = *lūyukā*, L., Sch. **Jalāṭhātī**, f. violent rain-fall, Kathās. xii, 61. **Jalābhaya**, n. 'water-named,' a lotus, L. **Jalāndra**, m. = *lādhipati*, L.; the ocean, L.; N. of a Jina, L. **Jalāndhana**, m. submarine fire, L. **Jalābha**, m. = *la-dvīpa*, VarBrS. xii, 4; (7), f. the female of that animal, L. **Jalāḍī**, f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2634. **Jalāśa**, m. = *lādhipati*, Hariv. 13899 f.; BhP. iii, 18, 1; the ocean, viii, 7, 26. **Jalāśvara**, m. = *lādhipati*, MBh. i-iii, ix; Ragh. ix, 24; (cf. R.T.L. p. 201); the ocean, W. N. of a sanctuary, MatsyaP. clxxx, 28; clxxxvi, 3; -*līrtha*, v.l. for *jval*. **Jalāśochvāsa**, m. = *la-nirgama*, L. **Jalāndara**, n. 'water-belly,' dropsy, MBh. iii, xii; VarBr. xxiii, 3; Bhaktām. 41. **Jalāddhata-gati**, f. 'exulting motion in water,' a metre of 4 x 12 syllables. **Jalāddhava**, mfn. produced in water, aquatic, marine, MBh.; Suśr.; m. an aquatic animal, Laghu. ix, 15; N. of a water-demon (slain by Kaśyapa), Rājāt. i, 27; 'water-origin,' N. of a place, MBh. ii, 1078; (ā), f. the plant *laghu-brāhmī*, L.; benzoin, L. **Jalābbhūta**, mfn. produced from water, W.; (ā), f. = *lāśayā*, L. **Jalānnada**, m. N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L., Sch. **Jalāpala**, m. = *la-iarkarā*, BhP. x, 25, 9, Sch. **Jalāragi**, 'water-snake,' a leech, L., Sch. **Jalāṅka**, m. = *kaśa*, Suśr. i, 29, 79; (ā), f. id., MBh. xii, 3306; Suśr. i, 13; ii, 3; SkandaP.; *śhāvācārāṇiya*, mfn. treating on the application of leeches, Suśr. i, 13, 1. **Jalāṅkas**, mfn. living in or near water, m. inhabitant of water, aquatic animal, MBh. xiii, 2650; Hariv. 1215; BhP. i f.; m. N. of a Kaśmir king, Rājāt. ii, 9; f. (said to be used in pl. only) = *kaśa*, Suśr. i, 8-13; ii, 19. **Jalāṅkasa**, m. n. 'water-homed,' a leech, L., Sch.; (ā), f. id., ib. **Jalāṅgha**, m. a quantity of water, W. 2. **Jala**, Nom. *lāti*, to become water, Śatr. xiv. **Jalaka**, n. a conch, W. **Jalāya**, Nom. *yate*, = a. *jala*, Bhartṛ. ii, 78. **Jalākā**, *lūkā*, f. = *lūkā*, L., Sch. **Jalākā**, f. id., L. = *trīṇa*, Bādā. iii, 1, 1, Sch.; (cf. *jālūka*). **Jale**, loc. of *la*, q.v. = *carā*, m(f)ṛn. living in water, MBh. i, 7852; iii, 17322; R. iv, 50, 18; m. an aquatic animal, MBh. i, iii; R. (ifc. f. ā); a fish, W.; any kind of water-fowl, W. = *oohayā*, f. a kind of Heliotropium, L. = *jāta*, n. 'water-born,' lotus, L. = *ruha*, m. N. of an Orissa king; (ā), f. 'water-grower,' a kind of shrub, L. = *vāha*, m. a diver, PadmaP. iv. = *śaya*, mfn. resting or abiding in water, MBh. i, 1365; Suśr.; m. a fish, L.; = *la-s*, Hariv. 14348; (*saptādrava*-) Ragh. x, 22. **Jaleya**, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh. i, 3700; Hariv. 1660; BhP. iv, 20, 4; VP. iv, 19, 1. **Jaloka**, m. N. of a Kaśmir king, Rājāt. i, 108; (ā), f. = *lūkā*, L., Sch. **Jalokikā**, f. = *lūkā*, W.

जलडा jalaḍā, f. g. *bāho-ādi* (Gaṇar. 203).

जलालदीनाहकबरसाह m. = *jālālū 'ddin akbar shāh*; (cf. *jallālādīna*.)

जलाप jālāsha, mfn. appeasing, healing, RV. ii, 33, 7 & vii, 35, 6; n. (*śhā*) water, Naigh. i, 12; happiness (*rukha*), iii, 6. = *bhesajā* (*jāp*), mfn. possessed of healing medicines (Rudra), RV. i, 43, 4 & viii, 29, 5; AV. ii, 27, 6.

जलिका jalikā, *lūkā*, &c. See above.

जल्प jalp (√*lap*, redupl.?), cl. 1. *jālpati* (ep. also *ā*; pf. *jajālpa*, R.) to speak inarticu-

lately, murmur, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 4; to chatter, prattle, W.; to say, speak, converse with (instr. or *śār-dham*), MBh.; R. &c.; to speak about (acc.), MBh. iv, 864; v, 4515; = *√arc*, to praise, Naigh. iii, 14; (said of the Koil) to sound (its song), Bhartṛ.: Caus. *jālpayati*, to cause to speak, Pān. i, 4, 52, Vārtt. 3.

Jalpa, m. (g. *uñchādi*) talk, speech, discourse (also pl.), MBh. xiii, 4322; Pān. iv, 4, 97; Daś.; BhP.; (pl.) chatter, gossip, x, 47, 13; a kind of disputation (overbearing reply and disputed rejoinder), Nyāyad.; Car. iii, 8; Sarvad.; Madhus.; ŚBr. xiv, Sch.; N. of a Rishi, MatsyaP. ix, 16; n. for *lpya*, MBh. i, 5066 (C); R. ii, 60, 14; cf. *citra-bahu*.

Jalpaka, mfn. talkative, Bhartṛ. ii, 48; m. a dis-putant, Car. iii. **Jalpana**, mfn. speaking, g. *nandy-ādi*; n. (Pān. iii, 3, 115, Kās.) saying, speaking, VarBrS. vi; Pañcat.; chattering, W. **Jalpāka**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 155) talkative, Hcar. vii; Bhartṛ. vii, 19.

Jālpī, f. inarticulate or low speech, muttering (prayers or formulas), RV. viii, 48, 14; x, 82, 7; discourse spoken in a low voice, AV. xix, 56, 4.

Jalpita, mfn. said, spoken, Pañcat.; addressed, spoken to, Śuk.; n. (Pān. iii, 3, 114, Kās.) talk, MBh.; R. v, 10, 3; VarBrS. iiii, 6; Pañcat. &c. **Jālpitrī**, mfn. ifc., see *bahu*. **Jālpin**, mfn. ifc. speaking, MBh. v. **Jālpya**, n. gossip, i, 129, 34.

जलकिन् जलकिन. See *acyuta*.

जलालदीन jallālādīna, m. *jallālū 'ddin*.

जळु jālhu, mfn. 'cool' (cf. *jaḍa*), dull, RV. viii, 61, 11 (Nir. vi, 25); [cf. Lat. *gelu*.]

जव jāva, mfn. (√*ju* or *jū*) swift, AV. xix, 7, 1; m. (parox. Pān. iii, 3, 56, Vārtt. 4 & 57) speed, velocity, swiftness, RV. i, 112, 21; x, 111, 9; VS.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; pl. impulse (of the mind), RV. x, 71, 8; (āḍ), abl. ind. speedily, at once, Kathās. lxiii, 188; Vcar. xii, 15. = *yukta*, mfn. possessed of fleetness, Nal. xix, 18. = *vat*, mfn. id., ĪśUp., Sch. **Javāgraja**, for *yav*, q.v. **Javādhika**, m(f)ṛn. swifter (in course), Kathās. lxvii, 7; extremely swift (a courier), L. **Javānila**, m. 'swift wind,' a hurricane, W.

Jāvana, m(f)ṛn. (g. *driḡhādi*; oxyt., Pān. iii, 2, 150) quick, swift, fleet, RV. i, 51, 2; ŚvetUp. iii, 19; MBh. &c.; m. a fleet horse, L.; a kind of deer, L.; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2577; pl. for *yav*, q.v., Kshītṣ.; n. speed, velocity, ParGr. i, 17; Śāṅkhya, L. MBh. iv, 1414; (ī), f. a curtain, screen, L.; N. of a plant, L.; cf. *dhi-jāva*.

Javanika, f. (for *yav*?) 'borrowed from the Greek' = *ni*, a curtain, screen, Hariv. 4648; Śiṣ. iv, 54; BhP.; the sail of a boat, W.; = *kāntara*, Sah. vi, 277. **Javanikāntara**, n. an act in a Sattaka.

Javaniman, m. quickness, g. *driḡhādi*.

Jāvas, n. id., RV.; cf. *makshū*, *manō*, a.

Javita, n. running, Lalit. xii, 279.

Javin, mfn. quick, fleet, RV. ii, 15, 6; Yājñ. ii, 109; Kathās. xxv, lxvii; m. a horse, L.; a camel, L.

Javina, mfn. quick, SādhpP. iv. m. the Indian fox, L.; for *jahina*, MatsyaP. xciv, 20.

Javiṣṭha, mfn. quickest, fleetest, RV. iv, 2, 3; vi, 9, 5; VS. xxxiv, 3; ŚBr. xi; AitBr. i, 5; BhP. xi.

Jāviyas, mfn. quicker, RV. i, viii ff.; ĪśUp.

जवनल javanāla, n. = *yav*, L.

जवस javasa, m. n. = *yav*, L., Sch.

जवा jāva, f. = *japā*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Megh. 36; saffron, L. = *pushpa*, m. = *japā*, L.

जवादि jāvādi, n. a kind of perfume, L.

जवाल jāvāla, m. = *sthāga*, L., Sch.

जवित jāvita, *oḥin*, *ovina*, &c. See *javad*.

जशस् jaśas, n. = *yaś*, Gal.

जश् jash, cl. 1. P. *Ā*. to hurt, Dhātup.

जप jashā, m. N. of an aquatic animal (cf. *jhashā*), AV. xi, 2, 25; TS. v, 5; GopBr. ii, 2, 5.

जस् jas, cl. 1. *Ā*. (p. *jāsamāna*) to be exhausted or starved, RV. i, 112, 6; vii, 68, 8; P. *jāsati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; cl. 4. P. to liberate, Dhātup. xxvi, 102; Caus. *jāsayati* (aor. *ājīyasata*, 2. du. *jajastām*) to exhaust, weaken, cause to expire, RV. iv, 50, 11; ŚBr. ii, 2, 2, 19; xii, 4, 3, 9; to hurt (cf. Pān. ii, 3, 56), Dhātup. xxxii; to strike, xxxiii; to contempt, ib.; cf. *uj-*, *ni-*; *prājāsana*.

Jāsu, f. exhaustion, weakness, RV. x, 33, 2; 'resting-place,' hiding-place (?), x, 68, 6.

Jāsuri, mfn. starved, RV. i, 116, 22; iv, 38, 5; v, 61, 7; vi, 13, 5; m. Indra's thunderbolt, Up., Sch.

Jasra. See *d-*.

Jāsvan, mfn. needy, hungry, RV. vi, 44, 11.

जसद jāsada, n. zinc, L.

जस्वान jassa-rāja, N. of a man, Rājāt. vii.

जह jaha, mfn. (√*3*, *hā*), see *śardham*; (ā), f. N. of a plant, L.; (ā), ind., see s. v.

Jahaka, mfn. one who abandons, Up., Sch.; m. time, ib.; a boy, L.; the slough of a snake, L.; (*jāhaka*), f. (= *jāhaka*) a hedgehog, VS. xxiv; TS.

Jāhat, mfn. pr. p. √*3*. *hā*, q. v. = *svārtha*, m(f)ṛn. 'losing its original meaning,' (ā), f. (scil. *vyriti*) = *hal-lakṣhaṇā*, Pān. ii, 1, 1, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; Śāh. ii, 2; cf. a-. **Jahal-lakṣhaṇā**, f. a particular figure of speech (the word used losing its original meaning), Pratyāp.; Vedāntas.

Jahana, see *sarva-sattva-jāpa*. **Jāhaka**, mfn. avoiding others, T. Ar. i, 3, 1; but cf. RV. viii, 45, 37.

Jahitā, mfn. (Jaina Prakṛit *jaḍha*) abandoned, poor, RV. i, 116, 10; iv, 30, 19; viii, 5, 22; cf. *pra-*.

जहानक jāhānaka, v.l. for *jih*.

जहि jahi, Impv. √*han*, q. v. = *joda*, mfn. in the habit of hitting one's chin, g. *mayūra-vyaysakādi*. = *stambha*, mfn. constantly striking against a post, ib. (not in Gaṇar. 121, Sch.)

जहिन jahina, m. N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (vv. 11. *hila*, *javina*).

जहु jahu, m. (= *yahū*) ifc. a young animal, BhP. v, 8, 8; N. of a son of Pushpavat, ix, 22, 7.

जहावी jāhnāvi, f. Jahnū's family, RV. i, 116, 19; iii, 58, 6.

Jahnū, m. N. of an ancient king and sage (son of Aja-miḍha, of Su-hotra, of Kuru, of Ho-traka; ancestor of the Kuśikas; the Gauges, when brought down from heaven by Bhagī-ratha's austerities, was forced to flow over the earth and to follow him to the ocean and thence to the lower regions in order to water the ashes of Sagara's sons; in its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of Jahnū, who drank up its waters but consented at Bhagī-ratha's prayer to discharge them from his ears; hence the river is regarded as his daughter), MBh. i, xii f.; Hariv.; R. i, 44, 35 ff.; BhP. ix; N. of Vishnu, L.; of a Rishi of the 4th Manv-antara, Hariv. 426 (v.l. *janyu*); of a Himālaya cavern (from which the Gaṅgā is bursting forth), Kād. ii, 473; Hcar. iii; pl. Jahnū's race, AitBr. vii, 18; Tāpdyabr. xxi, 12, 2; Pravar. iv, 12. = *kanyā*, f. 'Jahnū's daughter,' Gaṅga, MBh. xiii, 645; Ragh.; Kāvyaḍ.; Bhartṛ.; (*hnoh* & Megh.) = *tanayā*, f. id., L. = *prajā*, f. id., Gal. = *saptamī*, f. the 7th day in the light half of Vaisākha, W. = *sutā*, f. = *kanyā*, MBh. i, 3913; R. i, 44, 39.

जहन् jahman, n. water, Naigh. i, 12.

जह jahla, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 2430; Pravar. i, 1 (Jivad.)

जा jā, mfn. (Ved. for 2. *ja*, cf. Pān. iii, 2, 67) ifc. 'born, produced,' see *agra-*, *adri-*, *apsu-jā* &c.; (ās), m. f. offspring, pl. descendants, RV. **Jām-hitā**, mfn. (fr. *jāmī* f.) customary, ŚBr. ii, 6, 2, 7. **Jā-vat**, mfn. granting offspring, RV. viii, 94, 5. **Jā-van**, see *pūrva-jāvan*. **Jās-pati**, m. (*jās*, gen. sg.) the head of a family, i, 185, 8; (*jās-pati*) vii, 38, 6. **Jās-patyā**, n. (for *jāyās-p*), VP. i, 39; cf. AP. i, 64 & 83) RV. the state of the father of a family, v, 23, 3; x, 85, 23.

जाहंगिरि jāhā-giri, m. = *jahāngiri*.

Jāhāgīra, the town Dacca, Kshītṣ. iii, 24; vii, 18 f. & 267. = *nagara*, n. id., iii, 25; iv, 36; v.

जागत jāgata, mfn. (g. *utsādi*) composed in or consisting of or conforming to the Jagat metre; chiefly praised in that metre, VS.; TS. ii, vii; ŚBr. &c.; m. a deity, RV. vii, 92, 4, Śāy. (cf. VS. xxix, 60); n. (Pān. iv, 2, 55, Vārtt.) the Jagat metre, Vait. xix, 17. **Jāgatinēya**, see *jārā*.

जागुड jāgūḍa, m. pl. N. of a saffron-cultivating people, MBh. iii, 1991; Śiṣ.; n. saffron, L.

जागृ jāgri, cl. 2. °garti (cf. Pān. vi, 1, 192; cl. 1. °garati, MBh. xii, 7823; 1. sg. irr. °grimi, 6518; 3. pl. jāgrati, AV. &c. [Pān. vi, 1, 189, Kās.]; Impv. °grihi, °griāt, °grīam, °grīd; Subj. °garat; Pot. °grīyāt or °grīy; AitBr. viii, 28 &c.; impf. °jāgar [RV. x, 104, 9]; p. jāgrat; rarely 1. jāgramāna, MBh.; pf. Ved. jāgara [RV. AV.], 1. sg. °gāra [RV. x, 149, 5]; p. °grīvās [see s.v.]; pf. class. [Pān. iii, 1, 38; vii, 3, 85; but cf. vi, 1, 8, Vārt. 1] jājāgāra or jājāgām-cakāra; fut. and jājāgishyāti, TS. &c. [A., R. ii, 86, 4]; fut. 1st °ritā, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Vārt. 1, Pat.; aor. ajāgarit, vii, 2, 5; Pass. impers. ajāgarit, 3, 85; Prec. jājāyāt, iii, 4, 104, Kās.; to be awake or watchful, RV.; AV. &c.; to awake, Pañcat. iii, 9, 2; Hit. ii, 3, 2; to watch over, be attentive to or intent on, care for, provide, superintend (with loc. or loc. with dāt), RV.; AV. &c. (with acc., Caurap.); (said of fire) to go on burning, AV. Prāyāśc. i, 5; to be evident, W.; to look on, W.; Caus. (aor. 2. & 3. sg. °jāgar, Impv. jājāgām, °d) to awaken, RV.; jājāgarayati (Pān. vii, 3, 85; aor. Pass. impers. ajāgarit or °gārī, Vop. xviii, 22; xxiv, 6 & 13) id., Hit. ii, 3, 2; [cf. °jēyāp; Lat. vigilo.]

Jāgara, mfn. awake, Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.; m. waking, wakefulness, MBh. vii, 5026; Bṛh. iii, 26; Ragh. &c.; a vision in a waking state, Yājñ. iii, 172; = jag-, L.; (ā) f. waking, Pān. iii, 3, 101, Pat.; cf. ko-. **Jāgarōtsava**, m. a religious festival celebrated with vigils, Rājāt. ii, 141. **Jāgaraka**, m. (Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.) waking, VarBrS. lx, 15.

Jāgarāṇā, mfn. awake, VS. xxx, 17; n. waking, keeping watch, Kātyāy. iv; Nir.; MBh. &c. (said of fire) going on burning, Kātyāy. xxv; Vait. **Jāgarāṇam**, ind. so as to be awake, Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.

Jāgaritā, mfn. (2, 11 & 3, 85) = ta-vaṭ, Suśr. iii, 8, 1; n. waking, ŚBr. xii, xiv; Suśr. iii, 4, 37. -vaṭ, mfn. one who has long been awake or is exhausted with sleeplessness, 37. -sthāna, mfn. being awake, MāṇḍUp. 3 & 9. **Jāgaritānta**, m. = °grad-avasthā, KāthUp. iv, 4.

Jāgaritṛi, mfn. waking, wakeful, L.

Jāgarin, mfn. ifc. id., Pān. vii, 3, 85, Kās.

Jāgarishnu, mfn. often sleepless, Suśr. i, 33, 23.

Jāgarika, m(f)ān. (Nir. i, 14; Pān. iii, 2, 165) wakeful, watchful, RV. iii, 54, 7; Suśr.; Ragh. x, 25; Sāh.; Sarvad.; ifc. intent on, occupied with, Ragh. xiv, 85; Hcar. v, 104; ifc. looking on, Prasannar. vi, 2; evident, W. **Jāgartavya**, n. impers. to be awake or awaked, MBh. i, 5925; R. ii, 53, 3. **Jāgarti**, f. waking, vigilance, L., Sch. **Jāgaryā**, f. id., Pān. iii, 3, 101, Pat. **Jāgartavya**, n. impers. = °garī, MBh. v, 4610; xiii, 2746. **Jāgrivās**, mfn. (pf. p.) watchful, RV. vii, 5, 1; x, 91, 1; active, W.

Jāgrivi, mfn. (Pān. vii, 3, 85) watchful, attentive, RV.; AV.; PārGr. iii, 4; going on burning, not extinguishing, RV.; active, animating (Soma, dice), RV.; VS.; m. a king, Uṇ., Sch.; fire, L.; (ā), ind. so as to watch, VS. xxi, 36.

Jāgrat, mfn. pr. p. °jāgri, q.v.; m. waking, Vedāntas. 105; 108; 132; 305. -vāpnā, mfn. in a state of waking and sleep, RV. x, 164, 5; n. du, a state of waking and sleep, Mn. i, 57.

Jāgrad, for °rat. -avasthā, f. a state of wakefulness, W. -daśā, f. id., W. -dūshavapnyā, n. a disagreeable dream in a waking state, AV. xvi, 6, 9.

Jāgran, for °rat. -mīra, mfn. half awake and half asleep, Gobh. i, 6, 6.

Jāgriyā, f. = °garyā, L., Sch.

जाघनी jāghani, f. (fr. jāghāna) a tail, ŚBr. iii f. xii; AitBr. vii; Kātyāy. vii; Mn.; MBh.; cf. prithu-jāghana. -guda, n. sg. tail and anus, Kātyāy.

जाङ्गल jāṅgala, mfn. (fr. jāṅg-) arid, sparingly grown with trees and plants (though not unfertile; covered with jungle, W.), Ma. vii, 69; Yājñ. i, 320; Suśr. &c.; found or existing in a jungle district (water, wood, deer), Suśr.; made of arid wood, coming from wild deer, i, iii; Hcar. i, 5, 375; wild, not tame, W.; savage, W.; m. the francoline partridge, Sighās. xxvi, 2; N. of a man, Śatr. x, 138 ff.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. v, 2127; vi, 346 & 364; (cf. kurū-); n. venison, Suśr.; meat, Bālar. iii, 3; for °gula, q.v.; (f), f. Mucuna pruriens, L.; for °guli, q.v.; cf. rishi-jāṅgalikī.

जाङ्गलापथिका, mfn. going or brought through a jāṅgala-patha, Pān. v, 1, 77, Vārt. 1.

जाङ्गलि jāṅgali, m. = °guli, L. **Jāṅgalika**, m. = °guli, L., Sch. **Jāṅgalin**, m. id., Gal.

Jāṅgula, n. (= jāṅg-) venom, L.; the fruit of the Jālini, L.; (ā), f. knowledge of poisons, Kām. vii, 10; (f), f. id., L. (v.l. °gali); Durgā (Gauri, Gal.), L.; Luffa acutangula, W.

Jāṅguli, m. a snake-charmer, L.

Jāṅgulika, m. id., Hcar. i, 517; KāśKh. vii, 17.

जाङ्गलयन jāṅghalāyana, m. patr., Pravar. v, 4 (Kāty.; v.l. °ghrāyana).

Jāṅghāprahatika or °hritika, mfn. (fr. jāṅghā-prahata or °hrita) produced by a blow with the leg, g. akshadyūddā.

Jāṅghi, metron. fr. jāṅghā, g. bāhu-ādi.

Jāṅghika, mfn. relating or belonging to the leg, W.; swift of foot, m. a courier, Rājāt. vi, 1348; Sighās. Intro. 41; m. a camel, L.; a kind of antelope, L.

जाजनाग jāja-nāga, m. N. of a man, Śatr.

जाजमत jājamat, mfn. See °jam.

जाजल jājala, m. pl. (Pān. vi, 4, 144, Vārt. 1) Jālini's pupils (N. of a school of the AV.), Caraṇ.

Jājalāyāni, m. patr. fr. °la or °li, g. tikādi (not in Ganap. & Gaṇaratnāv.).

Jājali, m. N. of a teacher, Pravar. v, 4 (?); MBh. xii, 9277 ff.; Hariv. 7999; BhP. iv, 31, 2; VP. iii, 6, 11; Vāyup. i, 61, 52; Brahmap. i, 16, 12 & 19.

Jājalin, m. id., Pān. vi, 4, 144, Vārt. 1.

जाजल jājala, m. N. of several princes (A. n. 1114 &c.).

जाजिन jājin, m. = jāja, Śiś. xix, 3.

जाज्यमान jājyamaṇa. See °jval.

जाटलि jāṭali, m. f. = jhāt°, L.

जाटलिका jāṭalika, for jāṭ°, q.v.

जाटसुरि jāṭāsuri, m. patr. fr. jāṭāsura, MBh. vii, 7856. **Jāṭikāyana**, m. (fr. jāṭika) N. of the author of AV. vi, 116 (cf. Kauś. 9).

Jāṭilika, m. metron. fr. jāṭilikā, g. tivādi.

Jāṭya, mfn. = jāṭ-vaṭ (Sch.), Nir. i, 14.

जाठर jāṭhara, m(f)ān. being on or in or relating to the stomach or belly or womb (jāṭhāra), MBh. xii, 9661; MārKp. ii, 37; with agni, 'stomach-fire,' digestive faculty, MBh. iii, 149; Suśr.; hunger, Pañcat. ii, 6, 50 (iv, 8, 3); BhP. iv; m. 'womb-offspring,' a child, iii, 14, 38; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2564.

Jāṭharya, n. morbid affection of the belly, Suśr.

जाडायन jādāyana, m. patr. fr. jādā, g. āvādi (tād°, Kās.).

Jādāra, Pān. iv, 1, 130, Pat. (v.l. jādā°).

Jādya, n. (g. driḥhādī) coldness, W.; chilliness, KapS. i, 85; stiffness, inactivity, insensibility, Suśr.; Pratāpar; Sāh. iii, 156; absence of power of taste (in the tongue), Suśr. iv, 24, 12 & 38, 7; dullness, stupidity, MBh. xii, 6487; Hariv. 15815; Pañcat. &c.; absence of intellect or soul, Vedāntas. **Jādyāri**, m. 'enemy of coldness,' the citron tree, L.

जाडक jādaka, m. N. of an animal, Car. vi, 21, 115; cf. jāṇḍika. **Jāṇḍāra**, v.l. for jāṇḍ°.

जात jāta, mfn. (°jan; ifc., Pān. vi, 2, 171) born, brought into existence by (loc.), engendered by (instr. or abl.), RV. &c.; grown, produced, arisen, caused, appeared, ib.; ifc. (Pān. ii, 2, 5, Kās.; 36, Vārt. i; vi, 2, 170) see māsa-, saptdāha, &c.; appearing on or in, VarBrS. lii, 5 ff.; destined for (dat.), RV. iv, 20, 6; ix, 94, 4; turning to (dat.), Sāh. iii, 22; happened, become, present, apparent, manifest, TS.; VS. &c.; belonging to (gen.), RV. i, 83, 5; viii, 62, 10; ready at hand, Pañcat. ii, 16; possessed of (instr.), MBh. iv, 379; often ifc. instead of in comp. (Pān. ii, 2, 36, Vārt. i; vi, 2, 170 f.; g. āhitāgny-ādi, e.g. kina-, danta-, &c., qq. vv.; m. a son, RV. ii, 25, 1; AV. xi, 9, 6; ŚBr. xiv; Pañcat.; a living being (said of men, rarely of gods), RV. iv, 2, v, 15, 2; x, 12, 3; AV. xviii; VS. viii, 36; N. of a son of Brahmā, PadmaP. v; n. a living being, creature, RV.; birth, origin, i, 156, 2 & 163, 1; iii, 31, 3; race, kind, sort, class, species, viii, 39, 6; AV. &c.; a multitude or collection of things forming a class (chiefly ifc., e.g. karma-, 'the whole aggregate of actions,' Mn. vii, 22; sukha-, 'anything or everything included under the name pleasure,' Git. x, 3), Mn. ix; MBh. &c.; individuality, specific condition (vyakta), L.; = karman, NārS.; (impers. with double instr.) it turned

out or happened then, Rājāt. v, 364; (ā), f. a daughter, W.; [cf. °yeros; Germ. Kind; Lith. gentis.] -karman, n. a birth-ceremony (consisting in touching a newly-born child's tongue thrice with ghee after appropriate prayers), SāṅkhGr.; Gṛhyās.; Mn. ii, 27 & 29; Yājñ. i, 11; MBh. &c.; (cf. RTL. pp. 353 & 357). -kalāpa, mfn. having a tail (a peacock). -kāma, mfn. fallen in love. -kopa, mfn. enraged. -kantuka, mfn. delighted. -kautūhala, mfn. being eagerly desirous, R. i, 9, 23. -kroḍha, mfn. enraged. -kahnha, mfn. agitated. -tokā, f. (a woman) who has borne children, L. -danta, mfn. (g. āhitāgny-ādi) having teeth growing (a child), Mn. v, 70. -dosha, mfn. guilty, Mṛicch. viii, 32. -naśta, mfn. (no sooner) appeared (than) disappeared, Bhāṭṭi. -paksha, mfn. possessing wings, MBh. xii, 9305. -pāśa, mfn. fettered, Śak. i, 32 (v.l.). -putra, mfn. having a son, (f.) one who has brought forth a son, Mānḍr. i, 5, 1; Kathās. -pratyaya, mfn. inspired with confidence, Pañcat. i, 4, 17; iii, 9, 2. -prāya, mfn. almost happened, Sāh. iii, 195. -bala, mfn. become strong, Mn. xii, 101; Car. vi, 2. -brāhmaṇa-śabda, mfn. 'grown up with the word brāhmaṇa,' constantly devoted to the Brāhmins, Mn. x, 122. -buddhi, mfn. become wise, MārKp. lxvii, 49. -bhāva, mfn. 7 BhP. iii, 23, 37. -bhi, f. 'fearful,' N. of a woman, Hariv. (v.l.). -manmatha, mfn. = -kāma, MBh. -mātra, m(f)ān. just or merely born, Mn. ix, 106; MBh. i; just or merely arisen or appeared, Pañcat.; Daś.; Vāyup. -māsā, f. (a woman or cow) having borne a month ago (= māsa-jāta), Gaṇar. 91, Sch. -mṛita, mfn. dying immediately after birth, Vishn. xii, 26. -raja, f. a female who has the catamenia. -raaa, mfn. having taste or flavour, Suśr. i, 44 f. -rūpa, mfn. beautiful, brilliant, MBh. xiii, 4088; golden, Hcar. i, 11, 494; n. gold, ŚBr. xiv (oxyt.); Naigh. i, 2 (propar.); Kauś.; Lāty. &c.; the thorn-apple, W.; -tā, f. the state of gold; -parishkṛita, mfn. adorned with gold; -prabha, mfn. 'shining like gold,' ornament, Npr.; -maya, m(f)ān. golden, AitBr. viii, 13; MBh. &c.; -sila, m. N. of a golden mountain, R. iv, 40, 52. -roma, mfn. haired, MBh. iii, 10053 (a-, neg.). -rosha, mfn. = -kopa, R. i, 1, 4. -vat, mfn. born, Pañcat. i, 5, 6; containing a form of °jan, AitBr. i, 16. -vāsaka, n. a lying-in-chamber, Kathās. iv, 194. -vāsa-griha, n. id., xxi, 61. -vidyā, f. knowledge of what exists, RV. x, 71, 11 (Nir. i, 8). -vinaśta, mfn. = -naśta, Pañcat. v, 1, 6. -vibhrama, mfn. being in a flurry. -viśvāsa, mfn. = -pratyaya, veda, mfn. granting wages (Sch.), BhP. v, 7, 13. -vedas (tād-), mfn. (fr. °vid, cl. 6) 'having whatever is born or created as his property,' 'all-possessor' (or fr. °vid, cl. 2. 'knowing [or known by] all created beings,' cf. Nir. vii, 19; ŚBr. ix, 5, 1, 68; MBh. ii, 1146 &c.; N. of Agni), RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; m. fire, MBh. &c.; -tva, n. the state of being jāta-vedas, AitBr. iii, 36. -vedasa, mfn. belonging or relating to jāta-vedas (trica), Nir. vii, 20; (f), f. Durgā, MBh. vi, 802. -vedasiya, n. = °sa, (scil. sūkta) N. of a hymn, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 1, 12; SāṅkhSr. viii, x. -vedasya, mfn. = °sa, AitBr. ii, 39; iii, 36. -vepathu, mfn. affected with tremor. -vesman, n. = -vāsaka, Kathās. xvii, iv. -śila, f. a real or massive stone, Gobh. iii, 9, 6. -śṛiṅga, mfn. having horns, L. (a-, neg.). -śmaṣṭu, mfn. one whose beard has grown, g. āhitāgny-ādi. -ārama, mfn. wearied, exhausted. -samvatsara, f. (a woman or cow) having had offspring a year ago (= samvatsara-jāta), Gaṇar. 91, Sch. -samvāddha, mfn. born and grown up, R. i, 8, 8. -samkalpa, mfn. feeling a desire for, Nā. iii, 8. -sa-sneha, mfn. = -sneha, MBh. iii, 11081. -sādhvasa, mfn. afraid, -sena, m. N. of a man, Pān. iv, 1, 114, Vārt. 7. -°senya, m. patr. fr. -sena, ib. -sneha, mfn. feeling affection, Kathās. -sprīha, mfn. = -samkalpa. -harsha, mfn. rejoiced. -hāripi, f. N. of a female demon who carries off new-born children, MārKp. li. -hārda, mfn. = -sneha. Jātāgas, mfn. = ta-dosha. Jātāpatyā, f. a woman who has borne a child, L. Jātāparādha, mfn. = °ta-dosha. Jātābhishāṇa, mfn. defeated, Ragh. ii, 30. Jātāmarsha, mfn. = °ta-kopa. Jātāśru, mfn. being in tears, Anar. 97. Jātāstha, mfn. taking into consideration, Kathās. Jātāśpī, f. an oblation given at a child's birth, Vedāntas. 10. Jātākabhakti, mfn. devoted exclusively to, BhP. i, 13, 2. Jātōksha, m. a

young bullock, Pāṇ. v, 4, 77. **Jātōdaka**, mfn. 'become (full of) water', dropsy, BhPr. vii, 53, 28 ff.

Jātaka, mfn. ifc. engendered by, born under (an asterism), Mu. ix, 143; Cāṇ. m. a new-born child, Kauś. i, a mendicant, L.; n. = *ka-karma*, MBh. i, 949; BhP. v, 14, 33; nativity, astrological calculation of a nativity, VarBr. xxvi, 3; BhP. i; Kathās. lxvii, 192; Rājāt. vii, 1730; the story of a former birth of Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; Kathās. lxvii, 120; (ifc. after numerals) 'an aggregate of similar things', see *catu-*. — **dhanvāni**, m. a leech, W. — **paddhati**, f. N. of works on nativities by Ananta and Kelava. — **muktāvali**, f. N. of an astrological work by Śiva-dāsa. **Jātakambhonidhi**, m. 'ocean of nativities', N. of an astrol. work by Bhadrabāhu.

Jātāyana, m. patr. fr. *jāta*, g. *atvādi*.
Jāti, f. birth, production, AitBr. ii, 39; Mn.; MBh. (also *ti*, xiii f.) &c.; re-birth, R. i, 62, 17; Kāraṇḍ. xiii, 193; the form of existence (as man, animal, &c.) fixed by birth, Mu. iv, 148 f.; Yogas. ii, 13; (ifc.) Kathās. xviii, 98; position assigned by birth, rank, caste, family, race, lineage, KātyŚr. xv; Mn.; Yājñ. &c. (*ti*, MBh. xiv, 2549); kind, genus (opposed to species), species (opposed to individual), class, Lāty.; KātyŚr.; Pāṇ. &c. (once *ti*, ifc., MBh. vi, 456); the generic properties (opposed to the specific ones), Sarvad.; natural disposition to, Car. ii, 1; the character of a species, genuine or true state of anything, Yājñ. ii, 246; MBh. xii, 5334; reduction of fractions to a common denominator; a self-confuting reply (founded merely on similarity or dissimilarity), Nyāyad. v, 1 ff.; Sarvad. xi, 10 & 34; Prab., Sch.; (in rhet.) a particular figure of speech, Sarasv. ii, 1; a class of metres, R. i, 4, 6; Kāvyaḍ. i, 11; a manner of singing, Hariv.; a fire-place, L.; (= *ti*) mace, nutmeg, Suśr.; Jasminum grandiflorum, L.; = *ti-phala*, L.; = *kampilla*, L.; cf. *antya*, *eka-dvi*; [cf. Lat. *gens*; Lith. *pri-gentis*.] — **kośa**, m. [Dhanv.] n. [BhPr. v, 2, 54] a nutmeg; (f.) f. mace, L. — **jānapada**, mfn. relating to the (4) castes and to the country, Mn. viii, 41. — **tā**, f. distinction of caste, W.; generic property, W. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, W.; abstraction, Sarvad. xii, 162. — **dīpaka**, m. a kind of simile in which two statements are made with respect to a generic word, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 98, Sch. — **dharma**, m. caste, duty, W.; generic or specific property, W. — **dhyāna**, m. loss of caste, W. — **m-dharma**, m. N. of a physician (Suddhōdana in a former birth), Suvarṇapr. xvi ff. — **patrī**, f. = *kośi*, Dhanv.; BhPr. v, 2, 57. — **parivṛtti**, f. change or succession of births, Āp. ii, 11, 10 f. — **parī**, f. = *patrī*, Npr. — **phala**, n. = *kośa*, L. — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brahman by birth (not by knowledge), TāṇḍyaBr. vi, 5, 8, Sch. — **bhāj**, mfn. = *janma-bh*, ŚārngP. — **bhṛagāṇa**, m. = *dhyāna*, 'kara', mfn. causing loss of caste, Mn. xi, 68 & 125. — **bhṛaṅga**, mfn. fallen from caste, AdhyR. i, 1, 56. — **mat**, mfn. of high birth or rank, R. (G) ii, 75, 21; belonging to a genus, what may be subordinated to a generic idea, Sarvad. x, 9; Kan. i, 1, 18, Sch. (= *tva*, n. abstr.). — **maṇa**, m. birthday-festival, Buddh. L. — **mātra**, n. mere birth, position in life obtained by mere birth, Hit. i, 4, 2; caste only (but not the performance of special duties), W.; species, genus, W.; = *jīvin*, mfn. (a Brahman) who lives only by his caste (without sacerdotal acts), L.; = *trōpajīvin*, mfn. id., Mn. viii, 20; xii, 114. — **mālā**, f. 'caste-garland', N. of a work on the castes; (cf. RTL. p. 207). — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. generic or specific distinction, characteristic, W.; mark of tribe or caste, W. — **vācāna**, m. (scil. *śabda*) = *śabda*, VPrāt., Sch. — **vācaka**, mfn. expressing genus, generic (a name), W. — **viveka**, m. N. of a work. — **vaira**, n. natural enmity, W. — **vaiśaṅkṣhanya**, n. conduct or quality at variance with birth or tribe, W.; incompatibility, W. — **śabda**, m. a word expressing the idea of species or genus, L. — **śāya**, for *-saya*, q. v. — **sampaṇa**, mfn. belonging to a noble family, Nal.; MBh. xiii, R. iii; Jain. — **sāya**, n. = *kośa*, L. — **śāra**, n. id., L. — **smara**, mfn. (ān). recollecting a former existence, MBh. iii, 8180; Hariv. 1209; BhP.; VP.; Kathās.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8106; — *tā*, f. recollection of a former existence, iii, 160; Hcat. i, 7, 692; — *tva*, n. id., MBh. iii, 8107; xiii, 4836; Kathās.; — *hrada*, m. N. of a pond, MBh. iii, 8180. — **smaraṇa**, n. = *ra-tā*, xii, 6256; Hariv. 1211. — **svabhāva**, m. specific or generic character or nature. — **hina**, mfn. of low birth or rank, Mn. iv, 141; x, 35. — **Jāti**, f. = *ti*, q. v.; Jasminum grandiflorum, Ha-

riv. 7891; BhPr.; BhP. x; Amar.; mace, nutmeg, Suśr.; VarBrS. — **kośa**, m. (also n., L.) = *ti-k*, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 64. — **patrī**, f. = *ti-ph*, BhPr. v, 2, 56. — **phala**, n. = *ti-ph*, VarBrS. xvi, 30; laxvi, 27 & 33; Pañcat. ii, 66; (ā), f. Emblica officinalis, L. — **raṣa**, n. gummyrrh., L.; — **phala**, f. = *ti-ph*, Npr. **Jātiya**, mfn. ifc. (APrāt. iv, 28; Pāṇ. v, 3, 69 & 4, 9; vi, 3, 35; 42 & 46) belonging to any species or genus or tribe or order or race of, KātyŚr. (*anucara*) &c. (see *evam-guṇa*, *evam*, &c., *paṭu*, *saṁāna*, *sva*, &c.); ifc. aged (*ashta-varsha*, 8 years), Divyāv. xxiii, 135 f. (cf. 113 & 137); cf. vi. **Jātiyaka**, mfn. (ān). ifc. *evam*, of such a kind, Bādar. iv, 2, 13, Sch. **Jātrī**, f. *trī*, a mother, AV. **Jāty**, in comp. for *ti*. — **andha**, mfn. blind from birth, MBh. i, xiii; Cāṇ.; BhPr.; — *badhira*, mfn. blind or deaf from birth, Mn. ix, 201. — **apahārin**, mfn. implying loss of caste, Viśh. v, 99. — **sāva**, m. a horse of good breed, RV. i, 65, 3, Sāy. — **utkaraṣa**, m. a higher caste, Yājñ. i, 96. — **utpala**, n. a red and white lotus, Npr.

Jātya, mfn. ifc. = *tiya*, belonging to the family or caste of, MBh. xiii, R. ii, 50, 18; Pañcat.; of the same family, related, ŚBr. i, 8, 3, 6; of a noble family, noble, Ragh. xvii, 4; of good breed, R. ii, 45, 14; legitimate, genuine, *γῆνορος*, Mn. x, 5; MBh. v, R. ii, 9, 40 (said of gold); Suśr.; (in Gr.) = *nitya*, N. of the Svarita accent resulting in a fixed word (not by Sandhi, see *kṣaipra*) from an Udatta originally belonging to a preceding *i* or *u* (e.g. *kvā* fr. *kūa*; *kanyā* fr. *kanā*), Prāt.; MāṇḍŚikṣā vii, 5; pleasing, beautiful, L.; best, excellent, W.; (in math.) rectangular. — **ratna-maya**, mfn. consisting of genuine jewels, HPāṇ. ii, 47.

Jaṭu jātu, ind. (√jan?, cf. *janūshā*, s. v. *ṇals*) at all, ever, RV. x, 27, 11; ŚBr. ii, 2, 20 (*tu*); MBh. v, 7071; Pañcat. i, 1, 6 (*kim tena-jātena*, what is the use at all of him born?); [when *jātu* stands at the beginning of a sentence the verb which follows retains its accent, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 47; in connection with the Pot. and *nāvakalpayāmi* &c. (iii, 3, 147) or with the pr. (iii, 3, 142) *jātu* expresses censure, e.g. *jātu vṛishalaṁ yājāy na marṣayāmi*, 'I suffer not that he should cause an outcast to sacrifice', Kās.; *jātu yājāyati vṛishalam*, ought he to cause an outcast to sacrifice? ib.]; possibly, perhaps, MBh. xii, 6739 (with *api* preceding); Kathās. (also with *cid* following); some day, once, once upon a time, Kathās.; Rājāt. (also with *cid* following). *Na jātu*, not at all, by no means, never, ŚBr. xiv; Mn.; MBh. &c. (also with *cid* following).

Jātū, in comp. for *tu*; = *alāni*, RV. i, 103, 3, Sāy. — **bharman** (*tu*), mfn. ever nourishing or protecting, 3. — **śāhira** (*tu*), mfn. ever solid, never yielding, ii, 13, 11.

Jaṭuka jātika, m. the plant from which *Asa foetida* (*jaṭ*) is obtained, Car. i, 27, 92 (vv. ll. *yāṭ* & *dhāt*); Suśr. i, 46, 4, 65; n. *Asa foetida*, L.

Jātuki, m. pl. *Jaṭuka*'s descendants, Gaṇar. 28, Sch. (g. *upakādi*). **Jātusha**, mfn. (ān). (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 138) made of or covered with lac or gum (*jaṭu*), Gobh. iii, 8, 6; MBh. (with *griha* = *jaṭu-g*); Pañcat. i, 1, 94; adhesive, Suśr. i, 27, 5.

Jaṭuṇa jātu-dhāna, for *yāt*, Kād. ii, 250.

Jaṭurak jāturaki, m. pl. *Jaturaka*'s descendants, Gaṇar. 30, Sch.

Jaṭup jātusha. See *tu*.

Jaṭukar jātukarṇa, m. (fr. *jaṭ*? g. *garādi*, v. l.) N. of an ancient teacher (one of the 28 transmitters of the Pūrāṇas, VP. iii, 19, vi, 8, 47 [*nyā*]; Vāyup. i, 1, 8; 23, 201 [*nyā*]; DevībhP.; author of a law-book, Yājñ. Sch.; [*nyā*, ParGr.; Sch.]; N. of a physician), MBh. ii, 109; Hariv. 2364; BhP. vi, 15, 13; (= *Agni-vesya*) ix, 2, 21; N. of Śiva; (f.) f. N. of Bhava-bhūti's mother, Mālatim. i, 4; mfn. (ān) of *nyā*, g. *kanvādi*.

Jātukarṇa, m. (fr. *jāti-karṇa*, g. *garādi*) N. of several preceptors and grammarians (see also *nyā*), ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr. iv, xx, xiv; VPrāt.; Śāṅkh-Śr.; ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 10, 3; AitAr. v, 3; BrahmaP. ii, 12; pl. *Jātukarṇa*'s family, Pravara. vi, 1 & 6.

Jaṭubharman jātu-bharman, &c. See *jātu*.

Jaṭu jātrī, jātya. See *jātā*.

1. **Jāna**, n. birth, origin, birthplace, RV. i, 37, 9 & 95, 3; v, x; AV. vii, 76, 5; ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 40.

2. **Jāna**, m. (fr. *jāna*) patr. of Vṛiṣa (= *vaijāna*, 'son of Vijaṇā', Sch.), TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 3; ArshBr.

1. **Jānaka**, m. (fr. *janakā*) patr. of Krato-vid, AitBr. vii, 34; of Ayasthūna, BrātUp. (also *kr*); (f.) f. patr. of Sitā, MBh. iii, 15872; R. iii, 51, 6; Ragh. iii, 61; xv, 74; a metre of 4 × 24 syllables.

Jānaki, m. patr. of Krato-jit, TS. ii, 3, 8, 1; of Ayasthūna, ŚBr. xiv (once *kr*); of a king, MBh. i, 2675; v, 83; pl. N. of a subdivision of the Tri-garta people, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116, Kāś. (v. l. *jālaki*).

Jānaki, f. of *ka*, q. v. — **gītā**, f. 'Sita-song', N. of a work. — **deha-bhūṣha**, m. 'body-ornament of Sitā', Rāma, RāmātUp. i, 32. — **nātha**, m. 'Sitā's lord', Rāma, ii, 1, 5, Sch.; — *linga*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KapSārh.; — *śarman*, m. N. of the author of Siddhānta-mahājari. — **paripaya**, m. 'Sitā's marriage', N. of a drama. — **mantra**, m. a Mantra addressed to Sitā, RāmātUp. i, 29, Sch. — **rāghava**, n. N. of a drama, Sāh. vi, 98 f. — **rāma-candra-vilāsa**, m. N. of Mahān. ii. — **vallabha**, m. 'Sitā's lover', Rāma, Rāmāpūjār. — **śa** (*kīś*), m. = *nātha*, AdhyR. i, 1, 1. — **sahasra-nāma-stotra**, n. a hymn containing the 1000 names of Sitā, Tantr. — **svayampara**, n. 'Sitā's husband-choice', N. of Mahān. i. — **harapa**, n. 'carrying off of Sitā', N. of a poem, Up. iii, 73, Sch.

Jānakiya, m. a prince of the Jānakis, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116, Kāś. **Jānamtapi**, m. (fr. *janam-tapa*) patr. of Aty-arāti, AitBr. viii, 23, 9.

Jānapada, mfn. (g. *utsādi*) living in the country (*jana-pada*), m. inhabitant of the country, MBh. (Nal. xvi, 30); R.; Ragh.; BhP.; belonging to or suited for the inhabitants of the country, Mn. viii, 41; R. i, 12, 13; m. one who belongs to a country, subject, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ. ii, 36; MBh. xii; R.; (f.) f. = *vṛitti*, oxyt., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 42) a popular expression (scil. *ā-khyā*), Lāty. viii, 3, 9; N. of an Ap-saras, MBh. i, 5076. **Jānapadika**, mfn. relating to a country or to its subjects, xi, 71; xii, 7464 & 12496. **Jānarāja**, n. (fr. *jana-rājan*) sovereignty, VS. ix, 40; MaitrS. ii, 6, 6. **Jānavāḍika**, mfn. knowing popular report (*jana-vāḍa*), g. *kathādi*.

Jānasruti, m. patr. fr. *Jana-sruta*, ChUp. iv, 1, 1. **Jānasrutyā**, f. (fr. *jana-srutā* or *janasruti*) N. of Aupāri or Up^o, ŚBr. v, 1, 1, 5 ff.; AitBr. i, 25.

Jānkyaṇa, m. patr. fr. *jana*, g. *atvādi*. **Jānārāṇa**, m. patr. fr. *jan*, Pradyumna, MBh. **Jāni**, ifc. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 134) = *jāni*, a wife, Ragh. xv, 61 (*an-anya*, mfn. 'having no other wife'); Kathās. iic; Rājāt. i, 258; cf. *arundhati*, *bhādra*, *yulva*, *vl*, *vittā*, *sumā*, *sapā*, &c. *ā-jāni*.

1. **Jāni**, f. a mother, L. **Jānukā**, f. (a woman) bringing forth, MaitrS. i, 4, 8; ĀpŚr. i, 10, 11.

जानक 2. *jānaka*, m. (√jāñ) knower (a Buddha), Divyāv. xiii, 348; xii, 13; pl. the Buddhists, Sūtrakṛit. i, 1, 18 (Prākṛit).

Jānat, mfn. pr. p. P. √jāñ, q. v. **Jānanti**, m. (fr. *jānti*) N. of a teacher, ĀivGr. iii, 4, 4; BrNarP. xxxiii. **Jānānā**, mfn. pr. p. A. √jāñ, q. v.

जानी 2. *jāni*, (in colophons) corrupted fr. *yājñika*.

जातु jānu, n. (rarely m., MBh. iv, 1115; Rājāt. iii, 345) the knee, RV. x, 15, 6; AV. ix f.; VS. &c. (*ṇubhyām avaniṁ gam*, 'to fall to the ground on one's knees', MBh. xiii, 935); (as a measure of length) = 32 Angulas, Śulbas.; (cf. *yōnu*; Lat. *genu*; Goth. *knin*; Germ. *Knien*). — **calana**, n. balancing on the knees, Pañcat. v, 9, f. — **jaṅgha**, m. N. of a king, MBh. i, 230; xiii, 7684. — **daghaṇa**, mfn. reaching up or down to the knees, TS. v, 6, 8, 3; ŚBr. ix, xii; TAr. i, 25; Brahmap.; (e), loc. ind. as far up as the knee, ĀpŚr. xv, 1, 3; 3; *nāmbhāsa*, mfn. having water up to one's knee, Rājāt. viii, 3186.

— **pracalana**, n. v. l. for *-cal*. — **prahrita**, g. *akṣha-dyūṭādi* (not in Gaṇar.); *tika*, mfn. id. — **phalaka**, n. the knee-pan, W. — **maṇḍala**, n. id., Buddh. L. — **mātra**, mfn. reaching up to the knee, ĀivGr. ii, 8; iv, 4; n. the height of the knee, ŚBr. xii, 8, 3, 20. — **śiras**, n. = *phalaka*, ĀivŚr. i, 4, 8. — **samphā**, m. the knee-joint, W.

Jānuka, n. (g. *yāvādi*) the knee, VarBrS. lviii (in comp.); ifc. (f. ā), Heat. i, 7, 354; (cf. *ūrahva*, *viraṭa*); m. N. of a man, Sak. vi, 4.

Jānu, in comp. for *nu*. — **akna**, mfn. = *āk*, ĀpŚr. x, 9, 2. — **anāhi**, n. the shin-bone, i, 3, 17. — **āknā**, mfn. having the knees bent, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 5.

जानुका jānukā. See *jātrī*.

Jānevādika, °nov°, = jānav°, g. kathādi.

जाधित jā-m-dhit°. See jā.

जान्य jānya, v. l. for jānya, q. v.

जाप jāpa, m. (√jap) 'whispering,' see *karmā*; muttering prayers, L.; a muttered prayer, L. (R. i, 51, 27 for jāpa; see also jāpya).

जपका, mfn. muttering prayers or names of a deity (in comp.), m. a priest who mutters prayers, MBh. vii, 7153 f.; BhP. ix, 6, 10; Kathās. lxix; NrisUp.; Hcat.; relating to a muttered prayer, MBh. xii, 7249 & 7336; n., v. l. for jāyaka, L.

जपल, mfn. ifc. muttering, Yājñ. iii; Kathās.

जप्या, mfn. to be muttered, BhP. i, 19, 38; (fr. jāpa) relating to a muttered prayer, MBh. xii, 7260; n. a prayer to be muttered, muttering of prayers, MBh. xiii, 6232; R. i, 29, 32 (v. l. jāpa); BhP. viii, 3, 1.

जापन jāpana, n. for yāp°, rejection, L.; dismissing L.; completing, L.

जाबाल 1. jābāla, m. = ajā-pāla, L.

जाबाल 2. jābālā, m. (fr. jābālā) metron. of Mahā-śāla, SBr. x; of Satya-kāma, xiii f.; AitBr. viii, 7; ChUp.; N. of the author of a law-book, Kull. on Mn. ii, iv f.; Parāś. iii, Sch. (pl.); of the author of a medicinal work, Brahmap. i, 16, 12 & 18; pl. N. of a school of the Yajur-veda, Caran.; Pravar. iv, 1; cf. Mahā-
-**āruṭi**, f. tradition as handed down by the Jābālas, Parāś. ii, Sch.; Mn. vi, 33; Yājñ. iii, 33. **जबालोपनिषद्**, f. N. of an Up., MukUp. i, 7 & 16; ii.

जबाल्याना, N. of a teacher, BrArUp. iv, 6, 2.

जबाली, m. patr. fr. jābālā (Pān. ii, 4, 58, Vārt. 1, Pat.), N. of an ancient sage (author of a law-book, PadmaP.; Mn. iv, 33), MBh. iii, 8265; xiii, 254; VarBrS. viii; Kād.; N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇ (priest of Dasa-rathi, who ineffectually tried after his death to shake Rāma's resolution and induce him to take the throne), R. i, 11, 6 & 69, 4; ii, 67, 2. **जबालिवारा**, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśīKh. lxv.

जबालिन, m. pl. N. of Jābālā's school, MukUp. ii, 4.

जामदग्न jāmādagñā, m(f) (n). derived from or produced by Jamad-agni (or Jāmādagña, g. *karvōddi*), SBr. xiii, 2, 2, 14; ĀśvŚr. iii, 2; m. N. of a Catur-aha, KātyŚr. xxiii, 2; Lāty. ix; pl. (g. *karvōddi*) Jamad-agni's descendants, ĀśvŚr. xii, 10.

जामदग्न्या, patr. fr. Jamad-agni, TS. vii, 1.

जामदग्न्या, m. id., R. i, 74, 17.

जामदग्न्या, mfn. belonging or relating to Jamad-agni or to his son Jāmādagña, MBh. i, 332; Hariv. 2313; R. i, 75, 3; m. (g. *gargāddi*) = °gnīya, ĀśvGr. i, 7; KātyŚr. iii, 3, 33; Rāma (Parāśu-), RAnukr.; MBh. iii, vii; R. i f.; BhP. ix; N. of a Catur-aha, Maś. vii, 5; pl. Jamad-agni's descendants, Pravar. i. - **dvādaśi**, f. the 12th day in the light (?) half of Vaiśākha, VarP. xlv.

जामदग्न्याका, m. = °gnīya, AgP. xlii, 24.

जामदग्न्यायिता, n. the act of killing after the manner of Parāśu-Rāma, Rājat. vii, 1506.

जामयै jāmarya, mfn. (milk), RV. iv, 3, 9.

जामल jākala, n. for yām°.

जामा jāma, f. a daughter, MBh. xiii, 2474.

जामात्रि, m. (jā-m°) 'maker of [new] offspring,' Nir. vi, 9; cf. yām° & vl-jām° a son-in-law, RV. viii, 2, 20 & (Tvashtri's son-in-law = Vāyu) 26, 21 f.; Yājñ. i, 220; MBh. &c. (acc. sg. °tāram, R.; pl. °taras, Kathās.); a brother-in-law, R. vii, 24, 30 & 34; a husband, L.; Scindapusa officialia, L. - **tvā**, n. the relationship of a son-in-law, Pañcat. i.

जामात्रिका, m. = yām°, i, 5, (v. l. °lṛi).

Jāmi, mfn. related like brother and sister, (f. with [RV. i, iii, ix] or without *dvātri*) a sister, (rarely m.) a brother, RV. ('sisters' = fingers; '7 sisters' = 7 acts of devotion in Soma worship, ix, 66, 8; cf. *saptā*); AV.; related (in general), belonging or peculiar to, customary, usual, (m.) a relative, RV.; (cf. *jām-dhitā*, s. v. jā); f. a female relative of the head of a family, esp. the daughter-in-law, Mn. iii, 57 f.; MBh. xiii, xv; BhP. iv, 28, 16; a sister (?), Yājñ. i, 157; a virtuous woman, L.; N. of a goddess, TBr. i, 7, 2; (cf. °mṛ); n. the relation of brother and sister, consanguinity, RV. iii, 54, 9; x, 10, 4; (in Gr. and in liturgy) uniformity, repetition, tautology, TS.; TBr.; SBr.; AitBr.; Lāty.; Nir.; water, Naigh. i, 12 (v. l. °mi-vat); cf. ā-, vl-, *saptā*, *samāvaj-*, *su-*, *sōma-*; *deva-jāmi*; [cf. Lat. ge-

minu-] - **krīti**, mfn. creating relationship, AV. iv, 19, 1. - **tvā**, n. & consanguinity, RV. i, 105, 9 & 166, 13; x, 55, 4 & 64, 13. - **vāt**, ind. like a sister or brother, 23, 7; n. for *jāmi*, q. v. - **śaśa**, m. curse pronounced by a relative, AV. ii, 10, 1 f.; ix, 4, 15.

Jāmi, f. = °mi, a daughter-in-law, MBh. xii, 8868; N. of an Aparas, Hariv. iii, 69, 16; for yām°, q. v. **Jāmya**, m. a sister's son, L.

जामित्र jāmitra, n. (fr. *diuiperv*) the 7th lunar mansion, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Kum. vii, 1.

जामुन jāmuna, mfn. = yām°, Ratnak.

जाम्ब jāmba, fr. *jamba*, Up. iv, 33. - **vat**, m. N. of a monkey-chief (son of Pitā-maha; father of Jāmba-vat), MBh. iii, 16115; Hariv. 2065 ff. & 6701; R. iv, vi; BhP. viii; VP.; Satr. x, 934. - **°vata**, m. patr. fr. -vat, g. *arihaṇḍi*; (f), f. Jāmbavat's daughter (Kṛishna's wife, Śāmba's mother), MBh. iii, xiii; Hariv.; VP.; Satr. x, 934; = °havi, L. - **°vataka**, = jāmbavatā nirvṛita, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

1. **Jāmbava**, m. = °ba-vat, R. v; Bhaṭṭ. vii, 35.

Jāmbavatī, f. of °ta s. v. jāmba. - **pati**, m. 'husband of Jāmbavatī,' Kṛishna, Gal. - **°vijaya**, m. N. of a poem by Pāṇini, L., Sch. - **°harapa**, n. N. of a work, Gaṇar., Sch.

जाम्ब 2. jāmbava, mfn. coming from the Jambū tree, Suśr. i, 45, 10, 18; n. N. of a town, Pān. ii, 4, 7, Kāś.; (iv, 3, 165) a Jambū fruit, Suśr. i, iv; (= *°bunada*) gold, L.; (f), f. Artemisia vulgaris, Alpina nutans, L. **Jāmbavoshṭha**, °vāshṭha, n. 'lip (*oshṭha*) made of Jambū wood,' a cauterizing needle or probe, Suśr. (also °boshṭha & °baśṭha).

Jāmbavaka, N. of a place, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

जाम्बिल jāmbila, n. (corr. fr. jānu-bila) the knee-joint, MaitrS. iii, 15, 3; ('bila') VS. xxv, 3 ['knee-pan,' Sch.] & Kāth. v, 13, 1.

जाम्बीर jāmbira, n. = jam°, a citron, Sch.

जाम्बील jāmbila, n., s. °bila; s. liva (?), Vait.

जाम्बुक jāmbuka, mfn. coming from a jackal (*jam°*), MBh. xii, 5779.

जाम्बुद्वीप jāmbudvīpa, mfn. dwelling in

Jambū-dvīpa, Kāraṇḍ. iii, 15 f.; xiv, 17; xvii; xxiii.

जाम्बुवत् jāmbu-vat, °ti, for °ba-v°.

जाम्बूनद jāmbūnada, mfn. coming from the river (*nadi*) Jambū (kind of gold), n. gold from the Jambū river, any gold, MBh.; Hariv. 13099; R.; BhP. v, 16, 21; m(f) (n) = -maya, MBh. i, xii f.; Hariv. 8419; R. v, 7, 19; m. N. of a son of Janam-ejaya, MBh. i, 3745; = -parvata, Hariv. 12829; n. a golden ornament, Śiś. iv, 66; thorapple, L.; N. of a lake, MBh. v, 3843; (f), f. N. of a river, vi, 338. - **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, iii, 10835. - **prabha**, mfn. of golden splendour, R. i, 38, 19 (in comp.); m. N. of a Buddha, SaddhP. vi, 33. - **°maya**, m(f) (n). made of Jāmbūnada gold, golden, MBh.; Hariv. 6918; R.; Pañcat. iii, 6, 3. **Jāmbeya**, m. metron. fr. Jambū, Pān. iv, 1, 114, Vārt. 2, Pat.

जाम्बोष jāmboshṭha &c. See °mbava.

जाम्ब jāmbha, patr. fr. jāmbha, g. *śivādi*.

जायक jāyaka, n. a yellow kind of fragrant wood, L. (vv. ll. jāpaka & jāshaka).

जायद्रुष jāyadrutha, mfn. belonging to Jayad-ratha, JaimBhar. lxvii, 1.

Jāyanta, m. (fr. *jay°*) patr. of Bharata, BhP. x.

Jāyanti-putra, m. N. of a teacher, BrArUp. vi.

Jāyanteya, m. metron. fr. *jayanti*, BhP. v, xi.

जायमान jāyamāna, mfn. pr. p. √jan, q. v.

Jāyam-patī, m. du. (formed after *dām-p°*) = °yā-p°, Kāth. vi, 4; (cf. *yām-patika*).

Jāyā, f. 'bringing forth (cf. Mn. ix, 8), a wife, RV.; AV.; SBr. &c.; (in astron.) the 7th lunar mansion, VarBr.; Laghuj. i, 15. - **°ghna**, mfn. a wife-murderer, Pān. iii, 2, 52; m. a mole indicative of a wife's death, 53, Kāś. - **°jiva** (°yāj°), mfn. 'earning a living by his wife,' a dancer, L.; cf. Mn. viii, 362. - **°tva**, n. the character or attributes of a wife, ix, 8; MBh. i, 3024. - **°aujivīn** (°yān°), m. = °jiva, L.; the husband of a harlot, L.; a pauper, L.; the crane Ardea nivea, L.; = *°divina*, L. - **°patī**, m. du. (g. *rājadanīdā*) wife and husband, SBr. iv,

6, 7, 9; Kāpishth. iv, 3; Āp.; Divyāv. xviii, 583. - **m-patika**, n. sg. id., 585 & 592; cf. °yam-patī.

जायल jāyala, m. pl. = jājala, Caran.

जाया jāyā. See above.

जायान्य jāyānya, m. a kind of disease, AV. vii, 76, 3 ff.; xix, 44, 2; (jāyēnya, TS. ii, 3 & 5.)

जायिन् jāyin, mfn. (√ji) ifc. conquering, subduing, SBr. xiv; MBh. iii; m. N. of a Dhruvaka.

Jāyā, mfn. = °yuka, RV. i, 67, 1; 119, 3 & 135, 8; m. a medicine, Un. i, 1; a physician, ib.

Jāyuka, mfn. victorious, MaitrS. iii, 1, 9.

जायेत्य jāyēnya. See jāyānya.

जार 1. *jāra*, mfn. (√jri) becoming old, RV. x, 106, 7; (rd) m. (= *jarayitri*, 'a consumer,' Nir. v, x; Pān. iii, 3, 20, Vārt. 4) a paramour, lover, RV. (Agni is called 'paramour of the dawn'; 'also 'of the waters,' i, 46, 4; 'of his parents,' x, 11, 6; &c.); VS.; TBr. i; Lāty. i, 4, 4; a confidential friend, RV. x, 7, 5 & 42, 2; a paramour of a married woman, SBr. xiv; Lāty. i; Yājñ. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Rājat. vi, 321; Hit.); (f), f. N. of Durgā, L.; of a plant, L. - **garbha**, m. a child by a paramour, bastard, Nār. (Parāś. i, 33, 1, 31); (ā), f. (a woman) pregnant by a paramour, ib. (v. l.) - **°ghni**, f. (a woman) who has killed her paramour, ŚākhGr. i, 16, 4; PārGr. i, 11, 3. - **ja**, m. = -garbha, Pañcat. Introd. 6; Mn. iii, 333. - **janman**, n. id., Bhām. iv, 46. - **jāta**, m. id., VarYog. iv, 47; a plagiarist. - **°jātaka**, mfn. begotten by a paramour, Mu. ix, 143; m. a plagiarist. - **°tā**, f. a love-affair with (in comp.), Daś. vii, 64. - **°dvaya**, n. a couple of paramours. - **°bharā**, f. (g. *pacādi*) an adulteress, W.

2. **Jāra**, m. (fr. *jara*) patr. of Vṛjā, RAnukr. **Jāraka**, mfn. causing decay, W.; digestive, W. **Jārāna**, n. causing decay, W.; condiment, a digester, W.; oxidizing of metals; (ā), f. id., Sarvad. ix, 33; (f), f. a kind of cumin-seed, L.

Jāratineya, m. patr. fr. Jaratin, g. *tubhrādi*; metron. fr. Jarati, g. *kalyānyādi*. **Jāratkāravā**, m. (g. *śivādi*) patr. fr. Jaratkār, SBr. xiv, 6, 2.

Jāradgava, m(f) (n). with *vithi* = *jaraḍgava-v°*, VarBrS. ix, 3. **Jāradvīkha**, mfn. fr. *jar°*, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 3, Pat. **Jāramāpa**, n. a kind of dance. **Jāramāpya**, m. patr. fr. *jar°*, g. *gargādi*.

Jāraya, Nom. (aor. Pass. *°yāyi*) to cherish, RV. vi, 12, 4. **Jārayān-makha**, mfn. performing sacrifices (Sāy.; 'm. N. of a man,' Gmn.), x, 172, 2.

Jārāsamdhī, m. (fr. *jarā-samdhā*) patr. of Sa-ha-deva, MBh. ii, vff. **Jārīpi**, f. a woman who has a paramour, RV. x, 34, 5. **Jāru-ja**, mfn. = *jarāyu-jā*, AitUp. v, 3. **Jāryā**, n. (fr. *jārd*) intimacy, KV. v, 64, 2 ['mfn. to be praised,' fr. √jri, Sāy.]

जारुधि jārudhi, m. N. of a mountain, BhP.

Jārūthi, f. N. of a town, MBh. iii, 489 (= Hariv. 9136); R. vi, 109, 50.

Jārūthya, mfn. (said of the Āśva-medha) 'in which 3 kinds of Dakṣiṇā are given,' or 'rich in meat or in donations of meat (*jārūtha*),' MBh. iii, 16601; vii, 2232; xii, 952; Hariv. 2344; R. vi, 113, 10; m. N. of a prince of Ayodhya, Hcar. vi.

जार्तिक jārṭika, v. l. for jart°.

जार्थ jārṭya. See above.

जार्थक jārṭyaka, for jāhaka, Rājat. v, 321.

जाल 1. jāla, mfn. watery, MBh. iii, 11967.

जाल 2. jāla, n. a net (for catching birds, fish &c.), AV. viii, x; KātyŚr.; PārGr. &c.; a hair-net, Āp.; a net (fig.), snare, Yājñ. iii, 119; MBh. iii, 25; R. v; Bhartr. &c.; (in anat.) the omentum, Bhpr. ii, 310; a cob-web, W.; any reticulated or woven texture, wire-net, mail-coat, wire-helmet, MBh. vff.; Hariv.; Kum. vii, 59; a lattice, eyeclet, R. iii, 61, 13; VarBrS. lvi, 22; a lattice-window, Mn. viii, 132; Yājñ. i, 361; Vikr. &c.; 'the web or membrane on the feet of water-birds,' see -pāda; the finger- and toe-membrane of divine beings and godlike personages, Śāk. vii, 16; lion's mane, Kathās. lxxv; a bundle of buds, W.; (chiefly ifc.) collection, multitude, MBh. &c.; deception, illusion, magic, Daś. viii, 42; Kathās. xxiv, 199; pride, W.; for jāla, kind, species, SvetUp. v, 3; R. ii; m. (g. *juvalādi*) Nauclea Kadamba, L.; a small cucumber, L., Sch.; (f), f. a kind of cucumber, L.; cf. *dyo-*, *indra-*, *giri-*, *brihaj-*. - **karman**, n. 'net-occupa-

tion, 'fishing, MBh. xiii, 2653. — **kāra**, m. 'web-maker,' a spider, Kathās. lxx, c. — **kāraka**, m. id., lxx. — **kīta**, m. N. of an Udica-grāma, g. *pālādi-ādī*; mfn., ib. — **kāhīrya**, n. N. of a plant with a poisonous juice, Suśr. v, 2, 8. — **gardabha**, m. a kind of pimple, iv, 13, 12; iv, 20, 5. — **gavāksha**, m. a lattice-window, Kathās. — **gavākshaka**, m. id., VarBrS. lvi, 22; (ifc.) Kathās. lxxxvi. — **gopika**, f. a kind of churning-vessel, L. — **daṇḍa**, m. a net-pole, AV. viii, 8, 5 & 12. — **pad** (nm. *pād*), m. 'web-footed,' a goose, L. — **pada**, n. of a locality, g. *varanādi* (v.l. *di*); mfn., ib.; (f.) f. of *pāda*, g. *kumbhapady-ādī*. — **pāda**, m. (g. *hasly-ādī*) a web-footed bird (goose &c.), Gaut.; Mn. v, 13; Yājñ. i, 174; Hariv. 6610; Daś. VarP.; N. of a magician, Kathās. xxvi, 196; — **bhuja**, mfn. having toe- and finger-membranes, MBh. xii, 1339. — **pāsa**, m. pl. the single woven lines of a cob-web, Kathās. lxx. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, lvi. — **prāyā**, f. 'chiefly wire-net,' chain-armour, L. — **baddha**, mfn. caught in a net. — **bandha**, m. a snare, Caṇḍ. ii, 2. — **mālā**, f. a net. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a net, Suśr. i, 23, 7 (ifc.); Kathās. lx; covered with iron net-work, MBh. vi, 747; furnished with lattice-windows, Ragh. vii, 5; cunning, deceptive, SvetUp. iii, 1. — **varvurika**, *rvūraka*, m. a kind of Varvūrā plant, L. — **sarasa**, n. (*saras*)?, Vop. vi, 45 & 51. — **hāsinī**, f. N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. 9179 (v.l. *cāru-h*). — **Jālāksha**, a lattice-window, BhP. viii, 15, 19. — **Jālāṅgulika**, mfn. = *la-pāda-bhuja*, Lalit. vi, 445. — **Jālāmukha**, = *lāksha*, BhP. x, 41, 22. — **Jālāvanaddha**, mfn. = *lāṅgulika*, Divyāv. iii, 18.

Jālaka, n. a net, woven texture, web (also fig., 'a multitude,' e.g. of tears running down the cheeks &c.), SBr. xiv, 6, 11, 3; R.; Suśr.; Śak.; Ragh.; Ritus; (ifc.) Kathās.; a lattice, eyecut, Pañcat. iii, 7, 40; a lattice-window (m., L.), Śiṣ. ix, 39; a bundle of buds, Megh.; Mālav. v, 4; 'a kind of pearl-ornament,' see *mālin*; a nest, L.; a plantain, L.; illusion, L.; pride, L.; m. N. of a tree, BhP. viii, 2, 18; i. (*ikā*), f. a net (for catching birds &c.), Kathās. lxi; (cf. *mṛiga-jālaka*); a veil, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 14, 13; a kind of cloth or raiment, W.; chain-armour, R. iii, 28, 26; a spider, L.; plantain, L.; a multitude, Kād. iv, 145; a widow, L.; iron, W.; = *komāśikā*, L. — **gardabha**, m. = *la-g*, Car. vi, 17, 92. — **mālin**, mfn. adorned with a kind of pearl-ornament ('veiled,' W.), BhP. viii, 20, 17.

Jālakita, mfn. covered with (in comp.) as with a net, Hcar. viii. — **Jālakinī**, f. a ewe, L. — **Jālīya**, Nom. *yate*, to form a net-like enclosure, Glt. iv, 10.

Jālīka, m(f)n. deceptive, m. a cheat, g. *parpādi*; m. (g. *velanādi*) 'living on his net,' a bird-catcher, Caṇḍ. ii, 2; a spider, L.; = *grāma-jālīn*, L. — **Jālīn**, mfn. having a net, W.; retiform, W.; having a window, W.; deceptive, W.; (*ini*), f. (scil. *pidakā*) N. of certain boils appearing in the Prameha disease, Car. i, 17, 80 & 83; Suśr. ii, 6, 8 & 10; a species of melon (having a reticulated rind), ib.; a painted room or one ornamented with pictures, L. — **Jālīnī-mukha**, m. N. of a mountain, Kāraṇḍ. — **Jālīya**, mfn. liable to be caught in a net, MBh. xii.

जालिक जालिक, v.l. for *jānakī*, q.v.

जालंधर jālaṁdhara, m. = *jal*, N. of an Asura, PadmaP. v, 141 f.; = *ori*, Tōd.; a kind of Mudrā, Haṭhapr. iii, 6; pl. N. of the 12 Ādityas when born as nien, Virac. xviii; N. of a people (= *tri-garta*, L.), Romakas; Rājat. iv, 177: viii, 1653; Ratnak.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. xiii, 46.

Jālāndharāyana, patr. fr. *jālān-dhara*, g. *naḍādi*. — **rāyana**, mfn. inhabited by the Jālāndharāyana, g. *rājanyādi*. — **ri**, m. N. of a physician.

Jālāhrada, m. patr. fr. *jāla-h*, g. *śivādi*.

जालमानि jālamāni, m. pl. N. of a sub-division of the Tri-garta people, Pān. v, 3, 116, Kāś. — **Jālāmāniya**, m. a prince of that people, ib.

जालाय jālāśā, n. (fr. *jāl*) a particular drug with soothing qualities, AV. vi, 57, 2.

जालिका 2. *jālīkā*, f. = *jal*, W.

जालीदेश jāli-dēśa, m. N. of a country, Ratnak.

जालूक jālūka, mfn. composed by Jālūka (?) or relating to leeches (*jālūka*), Pān. iv, 3, 101, Pat.

जालोर jālora, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat. i, 98.

जाल्म jālma, m(f)n. contemptible, vile (livelihood), MBh. v, 4518; xii, 3897; cruel (*krūra*), L.; inconsiderate, L.; (*ds*, i), m. f. a despised or contemptible man or woman, wretch, AV. iv, 16, 7; xii, 4, 51; ŚāṅkhBr. xxx, 5; Lāly.; Vikr. &c. (ifc.), Gaṇar. on Pān. ii, 1, 53).

Jālmaka, mfn. despised (a man), MBh. vii, 9023.

जाल्य jālya. See col. 1.

जावड jāvaḍa, m. N. of a man, Śatr. xiv.

जावत् jā-vaṭ, -van. See *jā*.

जावतिका jāvanikā, f. = *jav*, a curtain, screen, HParīś. ix, 45.

Jāvanya, n. (fr. *jāvana*) swiftness, g. *drīdhādi*.

Jāvāyanti, fr. *jāva*, g. *karṇādi*.

जापक jāshaka, v.l. for *jāyaka*, q.v.

जाष्कमद jāshkamadā, m. a kind of animal, AV. xi, 9, 9.

जासट jāsaṭa, m. N. of two men, Rājat. vii, 1525; viii, 540 ff.

जास्पति jāś-pati, *tyā*. See *jā*.

जाह jāha, n. ifc. (g. 2. *karṇādi*) the root or point of issue of certain parts of the body, cf. *akshi*-, (*āya*), *oshtha*-, *karna*-, *keśa*-, *gūlpha*-, *danta*-, *nakha*-, *pāda*-, *prishṭha*-, *bhrū*-, *mukha*-.

जाहक jāhaka, m. (= *jāhakā*) a hedge-hog, VarBrS. lxxxvi, 42; Hcar. vii; a chameleon, L.; a leech, L.; a bed, L.

जाहुष jāhushḍ, m. N. of a man protected by the Āsvins, RV. i, 116, 20; vii, 71, 5.

जाहव jāhnava, m. (fr. *jahnū*) patr. of Viśvā-mitra, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi, 12; of Śu-ratha, BhP. ix, 22, 9; N. of a Catur-aha, Māś. vii, 7; (f.) f. 'daughter of Jahnū (q.v.)', the Gaṅgā, MBh. iii, v, xiii (metrically *vi*, 7680); Bhag.; Hariv. &c.

Jāhnaviya, mfn. belonging or relating to the Ganges, MBh. xiii, 1857; Ragh. x, 27.

जि 1. ji, cl. 1. *jāyati*, *te* (impf. *djayat*; aor. *ajaiśhit*, Ved. *djayi*, 1. pl. *djayishma*, *jēshma*, 2. sg. *jes* & *ā. jēshi*, Subj. *jēshat*, *śhas*, *śhama*, RV.; aor. *ā. ajeshṭa*; fut. 1st. *jēta*, RV. &c.; fut. 2nd. *jeshyāti*, x, 34, 6 &c.; pf. *jigya* [Pān. vii, 3, 57], *jigetha*, *jigyur*; p. *jigvās* [gīvās, TS. i, 7, 8, 4; acc. pl. *gyishas*, RV. &c.; Inf. *jishē*, i, 111, 4 & 112, 12; *jēlave*, TBr. ii; Class. *jelum*: Pass. *jīyate*, *ajīyate* [Ragh. xi, 65], *ajāyī*, *jāyishyate*; for *jīyate* & cl. 9. *jīnāti*, see *jīyā* to win or acquire (by conquest or in gambling), conquer (in battle), vanquish (in a game or lawsuit), defeat, excel, surpass, RV. &c. (with *pūnar*, 'to reconquer', TS. vi, 3, 1, 1); to conquer (the passions), overcome or remove (any desire or difficulties or diseases), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to expel from (abl.), SBr. iii, 6, 1, 17; to win anything (acc.) from (acc.), vanquish any one (acc.) in a game (acc.), SBr. iii, 6, 1, 28; xiv, 6, 8, 1 & 12; MBh. iii; Daś.; Pān. i, 4, 51, Siddh.; to be victorious, gain the upper hand, RV.; AV.; SBr. iii; MuṇḍUp.; Mn. vii, 201; MBh.; often pr. in the sense of an Impv. 'long live!' 'glory to,' Śak.; VarBrS.; Laghuj.; Bhartf. &c.: Caus. *jāpayati* (Pān. vi, 1, 48 & vii, 3, 36) to cause to win, VS. ix, 11 f.; (aor. 2. pl. *djīripata* & *djīyap*) TS. i, 7, 8, 4 & SBr. v, 1, 5, 11 f.; ĀsvSr. ix, 9; to conquer, MBh. vii, 66, 6 (aor. *ajīyati*): Pass. *jāpyate*, to be made to conquer, W.: Desid. *jigīshati*, *te* (Pān. vii, 3, 57; p. *śhat*, *śhamāna*) to wish to win or obtain or conquer or excel, AV. xi, 5, 18; TS. ii; SBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; (Ā.) to seek for prey, RV. x, 4, 3; Intens. *jejīyate*, Pān. vii, 3, 57, Kāś. 2. **Jī**, mfn. conquering, L.; m. a Pīśāca, L.

Jīgīshā, f. desire of obtaining, (*śhā*, Ved. instr.) RV. i, 171, 3 & 186, 4; MBh. iii, 13360; desire of conquering or being victorious, military ambition, i, v; Ragh. xv, 45; BhP. iii, 18; = *śhu-tā*, Kathās. xv, 7 & xxi, 81 (ifc.); Rājat.; eminence, W.; profession or habit of life, W. — **Jīgīshānta-vat**, mfn. connected with ambition and earnest will, L. — **Jīgīshita**, mfn. wished to be obtained, ŚāṅkhBr. — **Jīgīshā**, mfn. wishing to obtain or gain, seeking for, RV. ii, 38, 6; MBh. i, 6845; BhP. iv, 8, 37; striving to conquer or excel, ambitious, R. i, 13, 21; BhP. &c.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargādi*. — **ts**, f. desire of excelling, ambition, Kathās. xviii, 85.

Jigyū, mfn. victorious, RV. i, 101, 6.

Jit, mfn. ifc. (Pān. iii, 2, 61) winning, acquiring, cf. *go- & svar-jit*, *svarga*-, &c.; conquering, cf. *abhimati-jit*, *taṭru*-, &c.; (in med.) removing, cf. *kāsa*- &c. — 1. — **tama**, mfn. ifc., see *svarga*- &c.

Jitā, mfn. won, acquired, conquered, subdued, RV. viii, 76, 4; AV. &c.; overcome or enslaved by (in comp., e.g. *kāma*-, 'under the dominion of lust'), Mn. &c.; given up, discontinued, Mn. iv, 181. — **kāśi**, mfn. the doubled fist, MBh. i, 2, 309, Sch. — **kāśin**, mfn., see s.v. *kāśin*. — **kopa**, mfn. one who has subdued anger. — **xrodha**, mfn. id., Mn. viii, 173; R. i, iii. — **klama**, mfn. one who has overcome the sense of fatigue, MBh. — **tara**, mfn. more vanquished, x, 555. — **neṃi**, m. a staff made of the wood of the sacred fig-tree (carried during the performance of certain vows), L. — **manas** (*śat*-), mfn. one who has subdued his heart, MaitrS. i, 10, 16 (Kāth. x, 10). — **manyu**, mfn. = *kopa*; m. Vishnu, L. — **loka** (*śat*-), mfn. pl. those who have conquered heaven (a class of manes), SBr. xiv, 7, 1, 33 f. — **vatī**, f. 'Victrix,' N. of a daughter of Uśinara, MBh. i, 3940. — **vxata**, m. 'having overcome his vow,' N. of a son of Havir-dhāna, BhP. iv, 24, 8. — **śatru**, m. = *śatmitra*, N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 77; of a king, Jain. (e.g. HParīś. iii, 45; xiii, 181); of the father of the Arhat A-jita, L. — **śisnōdara**, mfn. one who has overcome lust (lit. the membrum virile) and his appetite (lit. belly), MBh. xiii, 5341. — **śrama**, mfn. one who has trained himself to bear toil, accustomed to fatigues, Hariv. 4544; Cān. — **āśvāsa**, mfn. one who has gained power over the act of breathing, BhP. ii, 1, 23. — **saṅga**, mfn. one who has overcome worldly attachments, ib. — **svarga**, mfn. = *loka*. — **hasta**, mfn. one who has exercised his hand, Car. iii, 8.

Jitāksha, mfn. one who has subdued his senses, calm, Cāp. — **Jitākshara**, mfn. 'one who has mastered his letters,' writing well, Cāp. — **Jitātman**, mfn. self-subdued, MBh.; Pañcat. ii, 4, 18; (a, neg.) Mn. vii, 34; m. N. of one of the Viśve-devās, MBh. xiii, 4356. — **Jitāmītra**, mfn. one who has conquered his enemies, triumphant, MārkaP. xxxiv, 113; m. Vishnu, L. — **Jitāri**, m. (= *śa-satru*) N. of a Buddha, L.; of a son of Avikshit, MBh. i, 3741; of the father of the Arhat Śam-bhava, L. — **Jitāśva**, m. 'one who can subdue horses,' N. of a prince, VP. iv, 5, 12 (v.l.). — **Jitāśhamā**, f. = *jīmūśsh*, W.

Jitāsana, mfn. one who has given up using seats, BhP. ii, 1, 23. — **Jitāhava**, mfn. one who has won a battle, L. — **Jitāhara**, mfn. one who has overcome the desire for food, TejobUp. 3. — **Jitēndriya**, mfn. = *śtāksha*, Mn. ii, vi f.; R. i; m. an ascetic, W.; N. of a man (author of a Nibandha); — *tsa*, n. subjugation of the senses, Kpr. vii, 11 (and x, 34, Sch.); *śdriydhva*, m. N. of a shrub, L.

Jiti, f. gaining, obtaining, victory, RV. x, 53, 11; AV. x, 6, 16; SBr.; AitBr. i, 24; KātyŚr. xix, 5, 4; Lāty. v, 4, 19; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KaushUp.; *a-jita-sya* f., N. of a Sāman, ArśhBr.; cf. *purb*.

Jitya, mfn. conquerable, W.; m. = *hali*, Pān. iii, 1, 117; (ā), f. ifc. 'victory,' see *ajī*; *vāja-jityā*.

Jitvan, mfn. victorious (cf. *sa-jitvan*), Up. iv, 11; m. (g. *karṇādi*) N. of a man, Śatr. vi, 10, 5.

Jitvara, m(f)n. Pān. iii, 2, 163; cf. *sa-jitvarīn*. ifc. overcoming, Car. vi, 5, 95; (f.) f. 'Victrix,' the city of Benares, Pān. iv, 3, 84, Pat.

जिकन jikana, m. N. of a lawyer, Prāyaśc.; Smṛtit. i, iv.

जिगतु jīgatnū, mfn. (√*gam*, redupl.) going quickly, fleet, RV. vii, ix f.; m. breath, Up. iii, 11; **Jigamishā**, f. intention to go, W.

Jigamishu, mfn. intending to go, MBh.; R. &c.

जिगरिषु jigarishu, mfn. (√*grī*, Desid.) desirous of swallowing, W.

Jigarti, m. a swallower, RV. v, 29, 4.

जिगीया jīgīshā, *śhū*, *jigyū*. See cols. 2, 3.

जिघतु jīghatnū, mfn. (√*han*, redupl.) endeavouring to hurt, ii, 30, 9.

जिघत्सा jīghatsā, f. (√*ghas*, Desid.) desire of eating or consuming, Kathās. lxi; cf. *vi-jighatsā*.

Jighatsū, mfn. hungry, L.; desirous of consuming, cviii, 106; Bhaktām. 36; f. N. of an evil demon, AV. ii, 14, 1; (pl.) viii, 2, 20.

जिघांसक jighānsaka, mfn. (√*han*, Desid.) intending to kill, W.

Jiḡhāṣa, f. wish or intention to strike or slay or destroy, Mn. xi, 207; MBh. &c.; nalice, revenge, W. **Jiḡhāṣin**, mfn. ifc. intending to kill, R. vi, 77. **Jiḡhāṣiṣya**, mfn. compar. of *ḡṣu*, W. **Jiḡhāṣe**, mfn. = *ḡṣin* (with acc.), MBh. i, iii; R.; BHP.; Daś.; Kathās.; desirous of destroying or ruining (ifc. or with acc.), Lāty. i, 10, 3; Suśr. i, 19, 21; revengeful, W.; m. an enemy, W.

जिघृक्ष *jighrikṣā*, f. (✓*grah*, Desid.) wish or intention to take or seize, MBh. vii, 794; Grihyas. ii, 27 (v.l.); Ragh. ix, 46; BHP. x, 62, 34. **जिघृक्षु**, mfn. (ifc. or with acc.) intending to take or seize, MBh. iv, viii; Hariv. 6463; Śak. i, 37 (v.l.); BHP. x; wishing to rob, MBh. ii, 1952; wishing to take up (water, *jala-*), Pañcat. iii, 12, 2; wishing to gather, MBh. i, 3373; wishing to learn, 5240. — **tā**, f. intention of robbing, Uttamac. 102.

जिघ्र *jighra*, mfn. (✓*ghrā*) smelling, Pān. iii, 1, 137; ifc. observing, conjecturing, Sāh. iii, 48.

जिह्वा *jihva*, f. (✓*ghrā*) smelling, Pān. iii, 1, 137; ifc. observing, conjecturing, Sāh. iii, 48. **जिह्वा** *jihva*, f. (✓*ghrā*) smelling, Pān. iii, 1, 137; ifc. observing, conjecturing, Sāh. iii, 48. **जिह्वा** *jihva*, f. (✓*ghrā*) smelling, Pān. iii, 1, 137; ifc. observing, conjecturing, Sāh. iii, 48.

जिजीविषा *jijivishā*, f. (✓*jin*, Desid.) desire to live, MBh. viii, 1790.

जिजीविषु *jijivishu*, mfn. desirous of life, Mn.; MBh. &c. **जिजीविषु** *jijivishu*, mfn. (irr.) id., iii, 14905. **जिजीविषु** *jijivishu*, mfn. (irr.) id., iii, 14905. **जिजीविषु** *jijivishu*, mfn. (irr.) id., iii, 14905.

जिज्ञासु *jijñāsu*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Caus.) Desid. wishing to make known, Bhatt. ix, 37.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

जिज्ञासा *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W. **जिज्ञासा** *jijñāsa*, mfn. (✓*jñā*, Desid.) = *ḡsu*, W.

tra, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **prabodha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1209–85; author of Pañjika-durga-pada-prabodha). — **prabha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (author of several works). — **bimbapratishṭhā**, f. 'erection of Jina figures', N. of a work by Pādālīpta-sūri. — **bhakti**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1714–48). — **bhadra**, m. N. of a famous Jain author (also called 'dra-gaṇi-kṣhamāstramaṇa'); of the author of a tale (composed A. D. 1148); of a Jain Sūri (died A. D. 1458). — **mandana**, m. N. of the author of Kumārāpala-prabandha. — **mānikya**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1493–1556; author of Subāhu-purāṇa). — **mitra**, m. N. of one of the translators of Lalit. — **yajña-kalpa**, m. N. of a work by Āśa-dhara. — **yoni**, m. for *ajin*, W. — **rakṣita**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. lxvii, 76. — **ratna**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (died A. D. 1655). — **rāja**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1591–1643; author of a Comm. on Naish.). — **rishi** (*rishi*), m. a Jain ascetic, Sarvad. iii, 279. — **labdhi**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (died A. D. 1350). — **lābha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1728–78; author of Ātma-prabodha). — **vaktra**, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. i, 71. — **vardhana**, m. N. of the founder of the 5th subdivision of the Kharatara-gaccha of the Jain community (died A. D. 1458; author of Candraprabhacaritra and 4 other Caritras). — **vallabha**, m. N. of a famous Jain author (died A. D. 1111). — **vimala**, m. N. of the author of Śābda-prabhedha-tikā (composed A. D. 1598 or 1638?). — **vṛtta**, n. a circle drawn with a radius of 24 degrees and having a pole of the ecliptic for its centre, Gol. — **śatka**, n. N. of a work by Jambuvak. — **śaṭa-pañjikā**, f. N. of a work by Śāmba-sādhu. — **śāsana**, n. the doctrine of Buddha, Rājāt. i, 102. — **śekhara**, m. N. of the founder of the 2nd subdivision of the Kharatara-gaccha of the Jain community. — **śrī**, m. N. of a king, Kāraṇḍ. — **śadman**, m. a Jain monastery, L. — **samudra**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1450–99). — **śaṅkara-nāma-stotra**, n. N. of a work. — **śāgara**, m. N. of a scholiast on an anthology called Karpūra. — **siṅha**, m. N. of the founder of the 3rd subdivision of the Kharatara-gaccha of the Jain community; of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1559–1618). — **śena**, m. N. of the author of Trivṛṇācārasaṃhitā, Harivaṅṣa- & Trishashṭilakṣhaṇa-Purāṇa (completed by Guṇa-bhadra). — **śaṅkha**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1683–1724). — **stuti**, f. N. of a poem. — **haṅsa**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1468–1526; author of a gloss on the 1st Āṅga). — **haraha**, m. N. of the author of Vicārāṃṭha-saṃgraha; of a Jain Sūri (consecrated A. D. 1800). **Jināṅga-jyā**, f. = *na-f*, Gol. **Jināṅgura**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. **Jināṅdi-vijaya**, m. N. of the author of a gloss on the 3rd Upāṅga (of the Jainas). **Jinādhāra**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. **Jinēndra**, m. a Buddha, L.; a Jain saint, Pārśvan; N. of a grammarian (also called 'dra-buddhi'), author of a treatise called Nyāsa; cf. Śis. ii, 112; Up. iv, 112; -*caritra*, n. N. of a work by Amara-candra (also called Padmānanda-mahākāvya); -*buddhi*, see before. **Jinēsa**, m. an Arhat (of the Jainas), Kalyāṇam. 15; Pañcat. ii, 6. **Jinēśvara**, m. id., Kalyāṇam. 1; N. of an Arhat (of the Jainas), L.; of two Jain Sūris (1. founding the Kharatara-gaccha A. D. 1024; 2. A. D. 1189–1275). **Jinōttama**, m. = *nāśa*, HYog. iv, 91. **Jinōdaya**, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (A. D. 1319–76). **Jinōrasa**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.

Jinana, n. (✓*ji*, cl. 9) conquering, Pañcat. i, 38.

जिन 2. *jina*, mfn. (for *jina* or *jirṇa*) very old, Up. iii, 3.

जिन्दुराज *jindura-rāja*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 265 (✓*jya*); 271 f.; 370 & 564.

जिन्व *jinv*, cl. 1. P. *jinvati* (rarely *ā*, RV. iii, 2, 11 & [1. sg. *nōv*] iv, 21, 8; Impv. *nvatāi*, AV. x, 6, 34; p. *nvat*; pf. 3. du. *jinvāthur*) to move one's self, be active or lively (Naigh. ii, 14), RV.; AV.; to urge on, cause to move quickly, impel, incite, RV.; AV.; ŚāṅkhŚr. viii; to refresh, animate, RV.; VS.; AV.; AitBr. vii, 9; ŚāṅkhŚr. vii; to promote, help, favour, RV.; AV.; to help any one (acc.) to anything (dat.), RV.; KātyŚr. xvii; to receive favourably (prayers or acts of devotion), RV. i, 157; vii f.; x: Caus. (*jinvayati*) v.l. for *✓jūti*, q.v.; cf. *ā*, *prā*, & *upa-prā*.

Jinva, mfn. See *dhiyaṃ-jinvā*, *viśva*.

जिम *jim*, cl. 1. *jematī*, to cat, Dhātup.

जिमा, n. eating, Jain. Sch. (Prākṛit *miya*).

Jemana, n. id., BHP. x, 14, 60 (ifc.).

Jemana, n. id., Jain.

जिम जिम्हा, for *jimbha* (?), in comp.

-jihva-tā, f. swelling of the tongue, Suśr. v, 2.

जिरा *jira*, m. = *jar*, cumin, L.

जिरि *jiri*, cl. 5. P. *irinoti* (Pān. viii, 2, 78, Kās.) to hurt, Dhātup. xxvii, 31; (cf. *ciri*).

जिर्वि *jirvi*. See *jivri*.

जिन्निक *jillika*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 367 (v.l. *jhill*).

जिवाजीव *jivajiva*, for *jivamj*, L.

जिजि *jivri*, mfn. (Pān. viii, 2, 78, Vārtt. 1; ✓*jiv*) old, worn out, decrepit, (du. *✓vri* RV. i; iv, 19, 2 & 36, 3; viii, x; (Nir. iii, 21); AV. viii, 1, 6 & (*jivri*) xiv, 1, 21; m. time, Up. v, 48; a bird, ib.

जिष *jish*, cl. 1. *jeshati*, to sprinkle, Dhātup.

जिषे *jishé*, Ved. Inf. ✓*ji*, q.v.

जिष्णु *jishnu*, mfn. (✓*ji*, Pān. iii, 2, 139) victorious, triumphant, winning, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; (with acc.) vanquishing, conquering, excelling, Bhatt. i, 5; Vop. v, 26; (ifc.) winning, conquering, MBh. vi, xiii; m. the sun, L.; Vishnu, L.; Indra, L.; Arjuna (son of Pāṇdu), MBh.; BHP. i; N. of a man, Rājāt. vi, 155; of a son of Manu Bhautya, Hariv. 495; of Brahma-gupta's father, see *ja*; of a Vasu, W.; cf. *parā*. — **gupta**, m. N. of a man. — **ja**, m. 'Jishnu's son', Brahma-gupta, Gaṇit. iv, 3, 20.

जिहान *jihāna*, mfn. pr. p. ✓2. *hā*, q.v.

Jihānaka, m. the destruction of the world, L.

जिहासा *jihāsā*, f. (✓3. *hā*, Desid.) desire of abandoning or giving up, BHP.; Sarvad. iii, 255.

Jihāsu, mfn. desirous of giving up, BHP.; Rājāt.

जिहोति *jihiti*, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 1 (vv. ll. *jak*, *chiti*).

जिहोरा *jihirashā*, *ṛishu*. See *ṛsh*.

Jihirāḥ, f. (✓*hri*, Desid., Pān. iii, 3, 102, Kās.) ifc. desire of carrying. BHP. i, 7, 25; desire of seizing, x, 90, 10 (*rashā*); desire of robbing, iv, 19, 23; wish to remove, iii, 1, 43; desire to carry off or ravish, Kām. iii, 22.

Jihirāṣu, mfn. (with acc.) intending to bring, R. ii, 63, 36; wishing to carry off or rob or appropriate, Suparṇ. xx, 2 (*ṛishu*); MBh.; Hariv. 14248; Rājāt. vi, 106; desirous of removing, v, 401.

Jihirāṣya, fut. p. p., Pān. vi, 1, 185, Kās.

जिहू *jihnu*, m. pl. N. of a country, iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 28, Pat.

जिघ्र जिघ्र, m(f)(ā)n. (Nir. viii, 15) oblique, transverse, athwart, RV. if.; TS. ii; ŚBr. v; squinting (as the eye), i, 5; Suśr.; VarBṛS. &c.; with ✓i [SBr. iii, v; AitBr. v, 9], *gam*, *nir-riḥ* [AV. xii, 4, 53], 1. *as* [SBr. xi], to go irregularly, turn off from the right way, miss the aim (abl.); crooked, tortuous, curved, W.; morally crooked, deceitful, false, dishonest, Yājñ. ii, 165; MBh. &c.; slow, lazy, Naish. ii, 102; dim, dulled, Kir.; n. falsehood, dishonesty, PrāñUp. i, 16; MBh.; BHP. i, 14, 4; Tabernazmontana coronaria, L.; (*am*), ind. with ✓*car*, to miss one's aim, MBh. v, 7361; cf. *ā*, *vi*.

-ga, mfn. = *-gati*, i, 982; moving slowly, L.; a snake, ŚārṅgP. xxii, 9; cf. *a*. — *-gati*, mfn. going tortuously (a snake), Ritus. i, 13. — *-tā*, f. = *-tva*, W.; falsehood, dishonesty, Hariv. 7335; R. ii, 43, 2. — *-tva*, n. crookedness, curvature, W. — **prēkshin**, mfn. squinting, MBh. xii, 6177. — **bāra** (*mid*), mfn. having an aperture on one side, RV. i, 116, 9; viii, 40, 5. — **mīna**, mfn. appearing in the illory shape of a fish, BHP. viii, 24, 61. — **mohana**, m. a frog, L. — **yodhin**, mfn. fighting unfairly, MBh. ix, 3366; m. Bhīma (who struck an unfair blow at Dur-yodhana), W. — **śālya**, m. 'crooked-thorn', Acacia Catechu, Dhanv. — **śiras**, mfn. oblique-headed, AitAr. iii, 2, 4, 10. — **āl**, mfn. lying (athwart i. e.) on the ground, RV. i, 113, 5. **Jihmāksha**, mfn. 'crooked-eyed', squinting, Suśr. vi, 60, 7. **Jihmāsin**, m. N. of a man, cf. *śubhārdī* (*śina*, Kās.). **Jihmētara**, mfn. 'other than lazy', not dull, Naish. iii, 63.

Jihmāya, Nom. *yati*, to turn off from the right way, Nir. i, 11; *yate*, to be oblique, Vait. x, 17; to be dull, hesitate (with inf.), Hcat. i, 1, 1.

Jihmī, mfn. made crooked, bent, curved, Mṛicch. ix, 12; dulled, obscured, Kād. ii, 157 (v.l. °ma).

Jihmī, ind. in comp. — **kara**, mfn. making crooked or oblique, W.; obscuring, W. — **karapa**, mfn. 'obscuring', see *candra-sūrya-jihmīkarapa-grabha*. — **kṛita**, mfn. made crooked, bent, bowed down (with fear &c.), W.; obscured, Lalit. ix, 17; xxi, 12. — **√bhū**, to be obscured, ix, 21.

जिह्व *jihlu*, v.l. for °hnu.

जिह्व *jihvā*, mfn. (said of Agni) MaitrS. i, 3, 35 (for *yahvā* of Padap. & RV. iii, 2, 9); m. the tongue, Hariv. 6325 f.; (ā), f. (= *juhvī*) id., RV.; AV. &c. (līc. f. ā, MBh. iii, 16137; Hcat.; the tongue or tongues of Agni, i. e. various forms of flame (3 are named, RV. iii, 20, 2; generally 7, VS. viii, 79; MuṇḍUp. i, 2, 4 [kāli, karālī, mano-javā, su-lohitā, su-dhūma-varṇā, sphulinginī, vītra-rūpī]); Hemac.; cf. *saptā-jihva*; also identified with the 7 winds *pra-*, *ā-*, *ud-*, *sa-*, *vi-*, *pari-*, & *nī-vaha*); the tongue of a balance, Hcat. i, 5, 163; speech (Naigh. i, 11), RV. iii, 57, 5; the root of Tabernemontana coronaria, L.; cf. *dul-*, *mādhū-*, *su-*; *agni-jihvā* &c.; [cf. Lat. *lingua*; Goth. *tuggō*.]

Jihvaka, ifc. (f. *ikā*) the tongue, MBh. iii, 16137 (a-, 'tongueless', f. N. of a Rākshasi); Hcat. i, 7, 279; m. a kind of fever, Śārng. Vaidyav.; (ikā), f. dimin. fr. °hva, see *adho-*, *ali-*, *prati-*; *upa-jihvā*.

Jihvala, mfn. voracious, Śrāddhat.

Jihvā, f., see °hva. — **kātya**, m. 'voracious Kātya', N. of a man, Pān. i, 7, 3, Vārtt. 8. — **gra** (°vāg°), n. the tip of the tongue, VPrāt.; Suir.; Hit. — **ohedana**, n. cutting off of the tongue, Āp. ii, 27, 14. — **ṭala**, n. the surface of the tongue, Suir. ii, 16, 36. — **nirlekhaṇa**, a tongue-scraper, Aṣṭāṅg. i, 2, 4. — **nirlekhanika**, id., Buddh. L. — **pa**, m. 'drinking with the tongue', a dog, L.; a cat, L.; a tiger, L.; a panther or leopard, L.; a bear, L. — **prathana**, n. expansion or too great flattening of the tongue (defect in pronunciation), RPrāt. xiv, 7. — **māya** (°vām°), m. a disease of the tongue, ŚārngS. vii, 133. — **mala**, n. the fur of the tongue, L. — **mūlā**, n. the root of the tongue, AV. i, 34, 2; Prāt.; Śiksha; Pān. iv, 3, 62. — **mūliya**, mfn. (iv, 3, 62) belonging to or uttered from the root of the tongue (viz. *ri*, *ṛi*, the guttural class of consonants, but esp. the Visarga before *k* and *kh*), Prāt.; Pān. viii, 3, 37, Vārtt. 1. — **raḍa**, m. 'having a tongue-like beak', a bird, L. — **latā**, f. a long tongue, Hcar. v, 478; viii. — **līh**, m. 'licking with the tongue', a dog, L. — **lanilya**, n. greediness, Pañcat. if. — **vat** (°hva°), m. 'having a (greedy) tongue', N. of a man, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 33. — **halya**, for °hama-s°. — **śodhana**, n. 'tongue-cleaning', recitation of particular mystical syllables, Tantr. — **stambha**, m. stiffness of the tongue, ŚārngS. vii, 105. — **svāda** (°vā°), m. 'tasting with the tongue', licking, L. **Jihvābhava**, m. = °hva-mala, Gal. **Jihvōlekhaṇa**, n. scraping the tongue, W.; (ṛ), f. = °hva-nirlekhaṇa, W. **Jihvōlekhanika**, f. = °nī, W.

जो *jō*, m. 'sir, mister, Mr.' (attached to names as a mark of respect), W.

Jika, m. id. (in colophons); N. of a plant, Gal.

जीगर्त *jīgarta*. See *a-*.

जीत *jīd*, °ti, *jīna*. See *√i. jyā*.

जीमूत *jīmūta*, m. (g. *prishōdarādi*) a cloud, RV. vi, 75, 1; AV. xi, 5, 14; VS.; Kāth. &c.; a mountain, L.; the sun, MBh. iii, 152; Indra, L.; a nourisher, sustainer, L.; = °taka, Śūtr. iv, 37, 25; Luffa foetida or a similar plant, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; N. of a metre; of an ancient sage, MBh. v, 3843; of a wrestler, iv, 347; of a son of Vyoman or °ma, Hariv. 1991 f.; BhP. ix, 24, 4. — **ketu**, m. Śiva, VāmP. i; N. of a Vidyā-dhara prince, Kathās. xxii, 17; of the ancestor of a dynasty, Inscr. (A. D. 1095). — **mūla**, n. Curcuma Amhaldi or Zerumbet, L. — **varashin**, mfn. sending down rain from a (passing) cloud, AitBr. ii, 19. — **vāha**, m. N. of a man, ŚSāmkar. xi, 21. — **vāhana**, m. (= *megha-v*) Indra, W.; N. of a son of Śālī-vāhana, W.; of Jīmūta-ketu, Inscr. (A. D. 1095); Kathās. xxii, 23; of a Vidyā-dhara, Bālar. iv, 7; of the author of Dāya-bhāga. — **vāhin**, m. smoke, L. — **svana**, m. 'cloud-sound', thunder, Nal. xii. **Jīmūtāśhtami**, f. the 8th day in the dark half of Āshvina (festival in honour of Śālī-vāhana's son Jīmūta-vāhana), W.

Jīmūtaka, m. Lepidocercis serrata, Suir. i, iv, 18.

जोर 1. *jīrā*, mf(ā)n. (√*jiv*, Up.), quick, speedy, active, RV. (Naigh. ii, 15); driving (with gen.), RV. i, 48, 3; (cf. *gō-*); m. quick movement (of the Soma stones), v, 31, 12; a sword, L. — **dānu** (°rā°), mfn. (Pat. on Pān. i, 1, 4, Vārtt. 1 & vi, 1, 66) dropping or sprinkling abundantly, RV.; AV.; ŚākhSr. i, 14, 3; cf. *jiva-*. **Jīrādhara**, mfn. having animated rites, RV. x, 30, 3. **Jīrādhara**, mfn. having lively or fleet horses, i, 119; 141; 157; ii, 4, 2. 1. **Jīrī**, m. f. quick or flowing water, 17, 3; iii, ix.

जोर 2. *jīra*, m. (√*jri*) = °raṇa, L.; Panicum miliaceum, L. **Jiraka**, m. n. = °raṇa, Suir. i; iv, 5, 35; vi; VarBrS. ii, 15; (ikā), f. = *jirā-patrickā*, L. **Jirapa**, m. = °jirā, cumin-seed, L.

2. **Jīri**, f. old age, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 17, 3.

Jīrā, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 104) old, worn out, withered, wasted, decayed, AV. x, 8, 27; TS. i; ŚBr. &c.; ancient (tradition), KātyŚr., Sch.; digested, MBh. iii, 8623; R.; Hariv. &c.; m. an old man, W.; (= *jarna*) a tree, L.; = °raṇa, L.; n. old age, decrepitude, Rājāt. iii, 316; 'digestion', see -*sakti*; benjamin, L.; (ā), f. large cumin-seed, L. — **jvara**, m. a lingering fever with diminishing intensity, Suir. i, 45 f.; -*hara*, m. 'removing that fever', N. of a plant, Gal. — **jvarin**, mfn. affected with the above fever, W. — **tikā**, f. 'ancient Comm.', N. of a work on astron. — **tā**, f. old age, R. vii, 40, 24. — **tājika**, n. N. of a work. — **tva**, n. = *tā*, Mṛicch. iii, 11; infirmity, decay, W. — **dāru**, n. Argyreia speciosa, L.

— **patra**, m. 'withered-leaved', a kind of Lodhra tree, Bhpr. v, 1, 216. — **patrickā**, f. = °*itra*, a kind of grass, L. — **parpa**, m. n. = -*patra*, Nuclea Cadamba, L.; -*ja*, n. Cyperus rotundus, Dhānv. iii.

— **pūshpaka**, n. = -*parpa-ja*, ib. — **phāṣṭī**, f. = -*dāru*, L. — **budhna**, m. = -*patra*, L. — **budhna-**

ka, n. = -*parpa-ja*, L. — **mata**, n. an old (antiquated) opinion. — **vajra**, m. a gem resembling a diamond, L. — **vat**, mfn. old, decayed, W. — **vastra**, n. worn or tattered raiment, W.; mfn. wearing old clothes, W. — **vāṭikā**, f. a ruined house, Mā. ix, 11.

— **vīha**, n. N. of a snake-catcher, Mudr. ii, 1. — **sakti**, f. the faculty of digesting anything (loc.).

Jīrādhara-jvara, m. = °*pa-jv*, Kathās. xvii, 36. **Jīrādhāra**, m. repairing what is ruined (in a building), Hcat. i, 3, 893; DevIP.; Siphās. Intro.

— **Jīrādhāra**, mfn. repaired, W. **Jīrādhāra**, n. a neglected garden, Mn. ix, 265.

Jiraka, mfn. somewhat old, g. *sthūldī*.

Jīrī, mfn. decrepit with age, ŚBr. iv; TBr. iii; ŚākhSr. ii, 9; f. infirmity, decay, L.; digestion, W.

Jīrti, see *a-*. **Jīrvī**, m. = *patu* or *pariu* (axe or animal), Up. iv, 11; a cart, Up. v; the body, ib.

जील *jīla*, m. = *jīna*, s.v. *√i. jyā*.

जीव *jiv*, cl. i. *jīvati* (ep. also *ā*); Subj. °*vāti*, RV. x, 85, 39; AV.; °*vāt*, RV. i, 84, 16; p. *jīvati*; aor. *ajīvāt*; *jīvāt*, AV.; pf. *jijiva*; fut. *jivishyati*; Prec. °*vyāsam*, °*vyāsmā*, AV.; ŚBr.; inf. *jivitum*, vi; MBh. &c.; Ved. °*vade*, RV.; vs. MBh. i, 732; *jivitaval*, AV. vi, 109, 1) to live, be or remain alive, RV. &c.; to revive, Pañcat. iv, 5, 1; BhP. iv, 6, 51; (with *punar*) MBh.; to live by (instr.); exceptionally loc., v, 1059 f.; Mn.; Pān. iv, 4, 12; MBh. &c.; Caus. *jivdyati* (ep. also *ā*); aor. *ajivāt* or *ajivī*, Pān. vii, 4, 3) to make alive, restore to life, vivify, RV. x, 137, 1; ĀśvŚr. vi, 9; MBh. &c.; to support life, keep alive, MBh. &c.; to nourish, bring up, i, xiii; Kathās. iii, 17 f.; Rājāt. v, 72; to shout *jīva* (i. e. long live!), Kathās. cxvii, 113; *jivāpāyati* (cf. °*pita*) to restore to life, Vet. ii, 18; Desid. *jivishati* (Ā., BhP. xi, 7, 70) to wish to live, KātyŚr. xxii; Lāty. viii; IsUp.; MBh. &c.; to seek a livelihood, wish to live by (instr.), Mn. x, 121; MBh. v, 702; *jijyūshati*, id., ŚBr. iii, 2, 4, 16 & 5, 3, 11; cf. *jijyūshita*; [cf. Lat. *vivo*; Lith. *gyvenū*.]

Jīvā, mf(ā)n. living, existing, alive, RV. &c.; healthy (blood), Car. vii, 6, 74; ifc. living by (see *jala-cara*, *rūpa-*); causing to live, vivifying (see *putra-*, *jala*); m. n. any living being, anything living, RV. &c.; life, existence, MBh. iv, vi; Hariv. &c. (līc. f. ā, Kathās.); m. the principle of life, vital breath, the living or personal soul (as distinguished from the universal soul, see *jivātman*), RV. i, 164, 30; ChUp.; SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Mn. &c.; N. of a plant, L.; Bṛihaspati (regent of Jupiter), VarBrS.; LaghuJ.; Śrīyās.; KāśīKh.; the 3rd lustrum in the 60 years' Bṛihaspati cycle, VarBrS. viii, 26; N. of one of the 8 Maruts, Yājñ. ii, 11; 33; Kārta, L.;

n. N. of a metre, RPrāt. xvii, 4; (ā), f. life, L.; the earth, L.; a bow-string, L.; (in geom. = *jyā*) the chord of an arc; the sine of an arc, Śūryas. ii, 57; (cf. *tri-*, *tri-bha-*, *dyig-gati-*, *lamba-* & *śakhu-jīvā*); N. of a plant (*jivanti* or *vacā*, L.), VarBrS. iii, 39; the tinkling of ornaments, L.; pl. N. of a particular formula, Kauś.; Vait.; cf. *ali-*, *upa-* & *saṃ-jīvā*; a-, *kumāra-*, *ciraṃ-*, *jagaj-*, *dur-*, *nir-*, *pāpa-*, *bandhu-*, *sa-*, *su-*; *kshudra-jīvā*, *yāva-jīvā*; [cf. Blos; Lat. *vivus*; Lith. *gyvas*; Goth. *gōvis*; Engl. *quick*; Hib. *beo*.] — **kōsa**, m. a case (or sheath) enveloping the personal soul, BhP. iv, 21 f.; x. — **kōshapī**, f. Kauś. 26. — **grābh**, m. 'capturing alive', a bailiff, RV. x, 97, 11. — **grāha**, m. filling (a cup) with living (or unpressed Soma), TS. vi, 6, 9, 2. — **grāham**, ind. with *√grah*, (Pān. iii, 4, 36) to capture alive, MaitrS. ii, 2, 12; MBh.; Daś. ix, 181; Kathās. — **ghana**, m. receptacle of everything living, PrānUp. v, 5; Jain. — **ghātin**, mfn. destroying life (a beast of prey), Subh. — **ghātyā**, f. destruction of life, Kauś. 18. — **ghosha-svāmin**, m. N. of a grammarian. — **ja**, mfn. born-alive, ChUp. vi, 3, 1. — **jīva**, m. a kind of pheasant, L. — **jīvaka**, m. id., Mn. xii, 66; MBh. iii, xii f.; Hariv. 12685; VarBrS.; BrahmaP.; a Buddha or Jain ascetic, Gal. — **m-jīva**, m. = °*j*, L.; the Greek partridge, L.; a mythical bird with two heads, Buddh.; N. of a tree, L. — **m-jīvaka**, m. = *jīva*, MBh. iii; Hariv. 6957; Lalit.; Suir.; Kād.; MārkaP. — **m-jīvika**, m., id., MBh. v, 4850. — **tanḍula** (°vā°), mfn. germinating rice, MaitrS. i; MānŚr.; m. or n. scil. *odana*, food made of that rice, ĀpŚr. i, 7, 12. — **tokā**, f. a woman whose child or children are living, L. — **tyāga**, m. giving up one's life, voluntary death, Prab. v, 11; Sāh. iii, 156. — **tva**, n. the state of life, RāmUp. i, 14; the state of the individual soul, KapS. vi, 63. — **i**. — **da**, m. 'life-giver', a physician, L.; (ā), f. = °*vanti*, L. — **2**. — **da**, m. 'life-cutter', an enemy, L. — **datta**, °*taka*, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **dayā-prakarapa**, n. N. of a Jain treatise. — **daśā**, f. mortal existence, W. — **dētri**, f. 'life-giving', = *bhadrā*, L.; Coelogyne ovalis or Hoya viridiflora, L. — **dāna**, n. 'life-giving', N. of a manual of med. by Cyavana, BrahmiP. i, 16, 17. — **dānu** (°vā°), mfn. for *jīrā-d*, VS. i, 28; ŚBr. i, 9, 1, 5. — **dēman**, m. N. of a prince. — **dāyaka**, mfn. life-giving, Vet. ii, 10. — **deva**, m. N. of a man. — **dhana**, n. live stock, wealth in flocks and herds, L. — **dhanya** (°vā°), mf(ā)n. rich in vital powers, RV.; AV. xii, 3, 4 & 25; TBr. ii. — **dhāni**, f. 'receptacle of living beings', the earth, BhP. iii, 13, 30. — **nāś**, mfn. (nom. -*ndt*; also -*nak* [= *jivasya nāś*], Pān. viii, 2, 63, Kās.) [a sacrifice] in which living beings are killed, MaitrS. i, 4, 13. — **nātha**, m. N. of a writer on astron.; of a physician. — **nāya**, °*yaka*, m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP. lvi, cxxxv. — **nāśam**, ind. with *√naś*, to lose one's life, Pān. iii, 4, 43. — **nīkāya**, m. a being endowed with life, BhP. iii, v. — **netrī**, f. a kind of pepper, L. — **m-dharapa-carita**, n. N. of a tale by Bhāskara-kavi. — **pati**, m. a living husband, vi, 19, 24. — **patra**, n. a fresh leaf, W.; -*prācāyikā*, for -*putra-pr*. — **patnī**, f. a woman whose husband is alive, ĀśvGr. i, 7 & 14; Gobh. ii, 7, 12. — **pitrī**, mfn. (a son or daughter) whose father is alive, ŚākhSr. iv. — **pīṭika**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. iv. — **pīta-sarga** (°vā°), mfn. whose rays are drunk by living beings, RV. i, 149, 2. — **putra** (°vā°), mf(ā), Hariv. 7848; R. [B] iv, 19, 31; i, MBh. v, 144, 2; R. [G] iv, 18, 10) n. one whose sons or children are living, RV. x, 30, 9; AV. xii, 3, 35; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a Rishi and of the hymn composed by him, ĀśvGr. i, 13, 6; N. of a plant, -*prācāyikā*, f. 'gathering of the Jīva-putra plant', a kind of game, Pān. vi, 2, 74. Kās. & Siddh. — **putraka**, m. Terminalia Catappa, L.; Putrajiva-roxburghii, L. — **purā**, f. the abode of living beings or men, AV. ii, 9, 3; v, 30, 6. — **pūshṭā**, for °*shpā*. — **pūshpa**, m. 'life-flower', N. of a plant (*damana* or *phani-jhaka*, L.), fig. applied to the head, R. v, 83, 13; (ā), f. the plant *bṛiḥaj-jivanti*, L. — **prīṣṭhā**, f. N. of a plant, L. — **praja**, mf(ā)n. having living children, ĀśvGr. i, 7, 21. — **priyā**, f. Terminalia Chebula, L. — **barhi** (°vā°), mfn. having a fresh bed of sacrificial grass, AV. xi, 7, 7. — **bhadrā**, f. the plant °*vanti* or *viridhī*, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. become alive, endowed with life, W.; forming the life of (gen.), R. i, 4, 23; BhP. v, 24, 19. — **bhōjana**, mfn. giving enjoyment to the soul of (gen.), VS. xxiii, 37; n. the pleasure of living beings, AV. iv, 9, 3. — **māndira**, n. = *kōśa*, L. — **māya**, mfn. endowed with life, BhP.

n. waste or sacrifice of life, W. — **samsāya**, m. risk or danger of life, W. — **sama**, mfn. = *-priya*, Bhartṛ. iii, 10. — **hārin**, mfn. destroying life, W. **Jivita-kāṅkshin**, mfn. desirous of living, MBh. xii, 4295. **Jivitatāya**, m. = *ta-samāya*, Mn. x, 104. **Jivitānta**, m. end of life, death, R. ii, 64, 72; *-kara*, mfn. menacing life, MBh. xii, 5173; *-ga*, mfn. id., R. (B) iv, 7, 9. **Jivitāntaka**, mfn. putting an end to life, iii, 25, 5; iv, 6, 10; m. Śiva. **Jivitāva-bhāṣita**, n. 'life-purification,' end of life, Gobh. i, 3, 13. **Jivitāśa**, f. hope of life, wish for life, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 139; Bhaktām.; Hit. **Jivitāpsu**, mfn. seeking to save one's life, W. **Jivitāśa**, m. = *ta-nātha*, Ragh. xi, 20; Yama, ib.; the sun, L.; the moon, L.; a vivifying drug, L.; (ā), f. a loved woman, Rātāḍv. iii, 17. **Jivitāśvara**, m. 'life-lord,' Śiva. **Jivitaviva**, n. impers. to be lived, Hit.; possibility of living, Pañcat.; Hit.; the life to be expected (till death), duration or (pl.) enjoyments of life, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxxviii, 79; possible return to life, Pañcat. v, 4, 3; *-vishaya*, m. duration of life, Introd. 3; *-samdeha*, m. danger of life, i, 4, 14. **Jivita-kāma**, mfn. = *lāṅkāṅkshin*, GārUp. i. **Jivin**, mfn. life. living (a particular period or at a certain time or in a certain way), Mn.; MBh. &c.; living on or by (loc. Hariv. 4555; R. i, 9, 61) or in comp.), ĀśvGr. iii; Mn. &c.; m. a living being, Pañcat. i, 11, 3; BrahmvP. **Jivi-tva**, n. life, W. **Jivya**, n. impers. to be lived, Cāṇ.; 'life,' see *vyōpāya*; (ā), f. = *va-priyā*, L.; = *goraksha-dugdhā*, L.; the plant Jivanti, L. **Jivyōpāya**, m. means of subsistence, Hariv. 14376 f. (v. l. *vyōp*).

जु ju. See √I. jū.

जुकुट *jukuṭa*, (= *jak*) m. a dog, W.; the Malaya mountain, W.; n. the egg-plant, W.

जुगुपिषु *jugupishu*, mfn. (√*gup*, Desid.) intending to protect, MBh. viii, 1737.

जुगुप्सना, mfn. = *psu*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 149, Kāś.; n. dislike, L.; censure, W.

जुगुप्सनीया, mfn. disgusting, HPariś. i, 378.

जुगुप्सा, f. dislike, abhorrence, disgust, MBh.; Pāṇ. i, 4, 24, Vārt. 1; Mṛicch. i, 14; Yogas. &c.

जुगुप्सा, mfn. abhorring anything (abl.), Vop. v, 21; disliked, detested, disgusting, MBh.; R. &c.; censured, W.; n. a disgusting or horrible deed, BhP. i, 5, 15; (also *karma*-.id., i, 7, 42); = *psā*, Sarvad. iii, 270. — **tama**, mfn. most disgusting, Śāntiś. i, 20. — **tva**, n. = *psā*, Divyāv. xxvii, 13.

जुगुप्सा, mfn. having a dislike or abhorrence, ŚāṅkhSr. ii, 20, 5; Pāṇ. ii, 1, 37, Pat. **जुगुप्सा**, mfn. more disgusting than (abl.), HPariś. i, 381.

जुगुर्वणि *jugurvani*. See √2. jīrī.

जुहका *juhaka*, m. = *juṅga*, L.

जुह् जुṅ, cl. i. °*gati*, to exclude, Dhātup. v, 51; cf. √*yuṅ*.

जूंगा, m. Argyreia speciosa, L.; (ā), f. id., L.

जूङगा, m. (= *juhaka*) id., L.

जूङ्गिता, mfn. of degraded caste, Vas. xxi, 10.

जुञ् जुñ, cl. i. 10. P. to speak, Dhātup.

जुट जुṭ, cl. 6. °*lati*, v. l. for √*juṭ*, q. v.

जूटा, n. = *juṭ*, L.; (*ikā*), f. id., Hcar. viii.

जुड जुḍ, cl. 6. °*dati*, to bind, Dhātup. xxviii, 85 (v. l. √*juḍ*); to go, 37 (v. l. √*jun*); cl. 10. *joḍayati*, to send, xxxii, 104.

जुडी जुḍī, f. N. of a place, Kshitiś. vii, 4.

जुट जुṭ (fr. √*dyuṭ*), cl. i. *jotate*, to shine, Dhātup. ii, 30.

जुन *jun*, cl. 6. °*nati*, v. l. for √*juṇ*, q. v.

जुमर *jumara*, m. N. of a scholiast on the Samkshipta-sāra; cf. *jaum*°. — **nandin**, m. id.

जुम्बक *jumbakā*, m. N. of a Varuṇa (ŚBr. xiii, 3, 6, 5), VS. xxv, 9.

जुर 1. *jur* (= √*jīrī*), cl. 4. 6. P. *jūryati* (√*jūr*, Ā. °*te*, Dhātup. xxvi, 47; p. *jūryat* & *jurd*; pf. p. *jūjurvās*) to become old or decrepit, decay, perish, RV. i-iii, v, vii; to cause to grow old or perish, i, 182, 3; cf. a-*juryā*. 2. **जूर**, *ūr*, m. an old man (Say.), ii, 14, 3 (2, see 2. *jū*); mfn. 'growing old,' see a-, *amā*-, *rita*-, *dhiyā*- & *sanā*-*jūr*.

1. **जूर**, mfn. decayed, old, RV.; (ī), f. N. of a snake, AV. ii, 24, 5. **जूरनक्षत्रा**, n. Saccharum

cylindricum, L. **Jūrābhva**, m. N. of a plant, Car. i, 21, 22. **Jūrābhaya**, m. Andropogon bicolor, L. **Jūrya**, mfn. old, RV. vi, 2, 7; cf. *a-juryā*.

जुल *jul*, cl. 10. *jolayati*, to grind, Vop.

जुवस् *jūvas*. See *√jū*.

जुष 1. *jush*, cl. 6. *śhāte* (also P., RV. [śhāte, *djushat*]; MBh. &c.; Subj. *śhāte*; Pot. *śhāta*; 3. pl. *śherata*, RV.; Impv. *śhādām*; impf. *ajushata*, ii, 37, 4; 1. sg. *djusha*, AV. vi, 61, 3; p. *śhāmāna*, cl. 3. P. irr. *jūjoshati* (Subj. & p. *jūjoshat*; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 87, Vārt. 2; Impv. 2. pl. *jūjoshāna*, RV.), rarely cl. t. P. *joshati* (Subj. *jōshat*; — aor. p. *jushāna*; 3. pl. *ajushran*, i, 71, 1; 2. sg. *jōshī*, ii, 14; 3. sg. *jōshishat*, ii, 35; 1 [cf. Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 34 & 4, 7; 94 & 97]; pf. *jūjōsha*, *jūjōshē*; p. *jushvās*, generally *śhāna*; ind. p. *jushvā*, RV.; to be pleased or satisfied or favourable, RV.; AV. &c.; to like, be fond of, delight in (acc. or gen.), enjoy, RV. (with *tanvām* or *vās*, 'to be delighted', iii, 1, 1; x, 8, 3); AV. &c.; to have pleasure in granting anything (acc.) to (loc.), RV. vi, 14, 1; to have pleasure in (dat.), resolve to (Ved. Inf.), i, 167, 5; iv, 24, 5; ŚBr. iii, 6, 4, 7; to give pleasure to (loc.), RV. x, 105, 8; to choose for (dat.), VS. v, 42; TS. vi; ŚBr. iii, 6, 4, 8; to devote one's self to (acc.), practise, undergo, suffer, BhP. ii, 2, 7; viii, 7, 20; Bhāṭṭ. xvii, 112; to delight in visiting, frequent, visit, inhabit, enter (a carriage &c.), MBh. iii, v, xiv; Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 95; to afflict, MBh. iii: Caus. *Ā*. (Subj. 2. sg. *jōshāyāse*) to like, love, behave kindly towards (acc.), cherish, RV.; to delight in, approve of (acc.), choose, ŚBr. iii; MBh. xiv, 1289; (P., cf. Dhātup. xxxv, 28) Bhag. iii, 26; [cf. *γέωμαι*; *Zd. saosha*; Hb. *gus*; Goth. *kūsiu*; Lat. *gus-tus*.] 2. **Jush**, mfn. ifc. liking, fond of, devoted to (once with acc., BhP. vii, 6, 25; cf. *nikṛītim*), BhP.; Bhāṭṭ.; Śāntiś.; Kathās.; dwelling in, Hariv. vii; visiting, approaching, BhP. ii, 7, 25; Madhus.; having, showing, Bālār. iv, 17; ix, 25; Sighās. Introd. 5; xv, 4; Kuval. 169; similar, Hcar. i, 44; cf. *sa-*.

Jusha, mfn. See *aldm*; *pṛiti-jushā*.

Jushānā, m. N. of a sacrificial formula containing the word *jushānā* (aor. p.), ŚBr. i; AitBr. i, 17; ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 8, 9. — **vat**, mfn. id., ĀpŚr. vi, 31, Sch.

Jūshṭa, mfn. (*śhāta*, RV. ix, 42, 2; AV. and in later language, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 209 f.) pleased, propitious, RV. ix, 42, 2; liked, wished, loved, welcome, agreeable, usual (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 188, Kār.; with dat. or gen., rarely instr.), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; frequented, visited, inhabited, MBh.; R.; BhP.; swept over (by the wind), Hariv. 6984; afflicted by (instr. or in comp.), Suśr.; served, obliged, worshipped, W.; practised, W.; furnished with, possessed of (instr. or in comp.), R. iii; BhP.; n. the remnants of a meal, L.; cf. *ā-* — **tama** (*jūsh*), mfn. (superl.) most welcome, RV. — **taṛa** (*jūsh*), mfn. (compar.) id., viii, 96, 11.

Jūshṭi, f. love, service, favour, satisfaction, i, 10, 12; vii, 33, 4; x, 114, 1; AV.; TS. i; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy.

Jushya, mfn. fut. p. p., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 109.

जुष्क *jushka*, m. N. of one of the 3 Kāmīnīan Turushka kings, Rājāt. i, 168 f. — **pura**, n. N. of a town founded by Jushka, ib.

जुष्कक *jushkaka*, m. = *jusha*, L.

जुहुराण *juhurāṇā*, mfn. pf. p. *√hvar*, q. v.; m. the moon, Up. ii, 88, Sch. **हुव** *huvā*, m. see *vāna*; 'invoker, a sacrificing priest, L. **हुव** *huvā*, m. (pf. p. *√hve*) 'invoked, fire, L. (also *vāna*); 'cryer, a hard-hearted man, L.; a tree, L.

जुह्वर *jūhvā*, m. for *huv*, L.; for *huvāna*, fire, L.; a sacrificing priest, L.

जुहू *juhū*, f. (= *jihvā*, *√hve*) a tongue (esp. of Agni; 7 are named, RV. i, 58, 7), flame, RV.; personified as wife of Brahman and goddess of speech (author of x, 109), RAnukr.; (fr. *√hu*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 173, Vārt. 3; Up. &c.) a curved wooden ladle (for pouring sacrificial butter into fire), RV.; AV. &c.; that part of the frame enshrining the universal spirit which faces the east, ChUp. iii, 15, 2. — **tvā**, n. the condition of a sacrificial ladle, MaitrS. iii, 1, 1. — **m-agriya**, m. N. of MaitrS. iii, 1. — **vat**, m. 'tongued, Agni, L. **जुह्व-āya**, mfn. tongue-mouthed (Agni), RV. i, 12, 6.

जुह्वशु, mfn. (*√hu*, Desid.) intending to sacrifice (with acc.), Hcar. i, 3, 939; Sighās. ii, 1.

जुहोति, m. a technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which *√hu* (not *√yaj*) is applied,

KāṭyŚr.; Mn. ii, 84; xi, 223, Kull. **जुहोत्य-ādi**, the (3rd) class of roots beginning with *√hu*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 75.

जुह्वत, *huvāna*, mfn. pr. p. P. *√hu*, q. v.

जू 1. *jū* (cf. *√jino*), cl. 1. *Ā*, 9. P. *jāvatē*, *jundāt* (*√ju*, cl. 1. P. *jāvatī*, Dhātup. xxii, 60, v. l.; a Sautra rt., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 177; 3, 97 & 4, 80, Kāś.; Subj. 2. sg. *jundās*; aor. Subj. *jūjūvat*; pf. 3. pl. *jūjūvur*) to press forward, hurry on, be quick, RV. iii, 33, 1; ŚBr. x; to impel quickly, urge or drive on, incite, RV.; TS. vi; to scare, RV. i, 169, 3; to excite, promote, animate, inspire, RV.; Caus. aor. *ajijavat*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 80, Sch.; Caus. Desid. *jī-jāvayishati*, ib., Kāś.; cf. *pra-*.

जुवास, n. quickness, RV. i, 65, 18.

2. **जू**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 177 & 178, Vārt. 2) quick, speedy, (m.) courser, RV. i, 134, 1 & 140, 4; (ii, 14, 3), acc. pl.; see 2. *jūr*; inciting, driving, VS. ii, 17; ŚBr. x, 3, 5, 2 & 5; f. speed, L.; the atmosphere, L.; a female goblin, L.; Sarasvatī, L.; a spot on the forehead (?) of horses and oxen, Up., Sch.; cf. *api-*, *kaśo-*, *dhi-*, *nabho-*, *mano-*, *yātu-*, *vayo-*, *vasū-*, *viśva-*, *sadyo-*, *sanā-*, & *senā-jū*.

जुजुवस्, mfn. (pf. p. P.) speedy, RV. i, 11, 4; v.

जुजुवन्, mfn. (pf. p. *Ā*) id., 29, 9; x, 93, 8.

जूता, mfn. impelled, driven, iv, 17, 12; ix; cf. *ādri-*, *indra-*, *dasyu-*, *devā-*, *brāhma-*, *vāta-*, *vīpra-*.

जूति, f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 97) going or driving on, quickness, velocity, speed, RV.; AV.; VS. xxi; ŚBr. ii, xii; flowing without interruption, AV. xix, 58, 1; impulse, incitement, instigation, inclination, energy, RV.; VS. ii, 13; ŚBr. xii; = *pra-jānā*, AitUp. v, 2; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 136, 1; cf. *rātha-*.

— **māt**, mfn. impetuous, AV. xii, 1, 58.

जूक *jūka*, fr. *ζυγόν*, the sign Libra, VarBr.

जूत *jūta*, m. (fr. *cuḍa*?) twisted hair (of ascetics & Śiva), Mālatim.; Rājāt. iv, 1 & (ifc. f. *ā*) 151.

जूतका, n. id., L.; (*ikā*), f. (= *juc*) id., Gobh., Sch.

जूतिका *jūtikā*, f. a kind of camphor, L.

जूमनन्दिन् *jūmara-nandin*, m. = *jum*.

जू 1. *jūr*, cl. 4. *Ā*. See *√jūr*.

जू 2. *jūr* (cf. *√jvar*), cl. 4. *Ā*. *oryate*, to hurt, Dhātup.; to beangry with (dat.), Bhāṭṭ. xi, 8.

3. **जू**, mfn. fr. *√jvar*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20.

जूरा, m. = *hirsana*, Śiś. xix, 102; (f), f. saliva, ŚāṅkhBr. xix, 3, Sch.

2. **जूरा**, mfn. fr. *√jvar*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20, Sch.

1. **जूरा**, f. glowing fire, blaze, RV. vii, 39, 1; viii, 72, 9; a fiery weapon, i, 129, 8 (Nir. vi, 4); anger, Naigh. ii, 13; = *riti*, L.; (fr. *√jūr*, 'decaying') the body, L.; (for *jūt*) speed, L.; m. the sun, L.; Brahman, L. **नू**, mfn. glowing, RV. vi, 63, 4.

जूति, f. = *jvara*, fever, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20, Kāś.

जूति 1. & 2. *jūrdā*. See 2. *jūr* & p. 423, col. 3.

जूति 2. *jūrdi*. See *√jūr*.

जूये *jūrya*. See col. 1.

जूर्व *jūrv* (cf. *√jūr*), cl. 1. P. (p. *jūrvat*) to consume by heat, singe, RV. i, 191, 9 (Naigh. ii); to hurt, Vop. (Dhātup. xv); cf. *ni-*, *sa-*.

जूष *jūsh*, cl. 1. P., v. l. for *√yush*.

जुशना, n. *Grislea tomentosa*, L.

जूष *jūsha*, n. (cf. *jushkaka*) = *yūsha*, L.

जू 1. *jri*, cl. 1. P. See *√jri*.

जू 2. *jri*, cl. 1. *Ā*. (2. du. *jarethe* & Impv. *thām*; *jarante*, *rava*; p. *jāramāna*) to come near, approach, RV. i–iv, vii f.; x, 40, 3.

जूज *jūja*, or *gi*, m. pl. N. of a people, VarBrS. iv, 22 (v. l. *bhṛinge*); xiv, 21.

जृम्भ *jṛmbh* (cf. *√jabh*), cl. 1. *Ā*. *jṛmbhate* (ep. also P. *bhati*; p. *bhamāna*; pf. *jajṛmbhe*; ind. p. *jṛmbhitvā*) to open the mouth, yawn, ĀśvGr. iii, 6; Mn. &c.; to gape open, open (as a flower), Ritus.; Kathās. xxv; to fly back or recoil (as a bow when unstrung), MBh. v, 1909; to unstring a bow, R. iii, 30, 28; to unfold, spread (as a flood &c.), expand, occupy a larger circuit, MBh.; Hariv.; Bhāṭṭ. iii, 41; Rājāt. v, 269; to spread (as sound), v, 363; to feel at ease, Hariv. 12073; Kum. iii, 24; Kathās. vii, 102; Rājāt. v, 283; Caus. (pf. *jṛmbhayām āsa*) to cause to yawn, Hariv. 10632; Intens. *jarī-jṛmbhate*, to spread everywhere, Dhīrtan. Introd. **Jṛimbha**, m. (n., g. *ardharāddi*) yawning, Suśr.

iii, 4, 49; Mn. iv, 43; Kull.; blossoming, Ratnāv. ii, 4 (ifc. f. *ā*); appearance of (in comp.), Subh.; expansion, stretching, W.; m. swelling, L.; N. of a bird, R. ii, 35, 18; (*ā*), f. blossoming, Mālatim. ix, 16.

जृम्भका, m. 'yawner,' a sort of spirit or demon, MBh. iii, 14548; Hcar. i, 9, 183; (= *jambhā*) N. of certain magical formularies for exorcising the evil spirits supposed to possess weapons, R. i, 30, 7; (*ikā*), f. yawning, MBh. v, 282 f.; Kād.; Kathās.

जृम्भभा, mfn. causing to yawn, Hariv.; R. i, 56, 7; BhP. iii, x; n. yawning, Suśr.; VarBrS.; BhP. v; Vedāntas.; stretching the limbs, slackness, Ritus.; Vet.; bursting open, blossoming, Bhāṭṭ. i, 24.

जृम्भह, f., see *śha*. — **vat**, mfn. yawning, W.

जृम्भिता, mfn. opened, expanded, enlarged, increased, MBh. vii, 8198; Kathās. lxiv, lxxi; opened (a flower), L.; unstrung (a bow), R. i, 75, 17 ff.; (fr. Caus.) caused to yawn, Hariv. 10633; exerted, W.; n. yawning, Suśr.; bursting, opening, unfolding, Kathās. xxvi, 89; developing, swelling, W.; exertion, L.; wish, L.; a kind of coitus, L. **भिन**, mfn. yawning, W.; blossoming, W.; (*igri*), f. Mimosa octandra, L.

जू 1. *jri* (cf. *√jūr*), cl. 1. P. (3. pl. *jārantī*; Impv. 2. du. *jāratam*; p. *jārat*, see v. v.) to make old or decrepit, RV. vi, 24, 7; to cause to grow old, vii, 67, 10; (*√jri*) to humiliate, L.: cl. 4. P. *jiryati* (AV. &c.; also *Ā*. *te*; p. *jiryat*, rarely *yamāna*; once cl. 1. *Ā*. Subj. 3. pl. *jārantā*, RV. x, 31, 7; cl. 9. *jṛnāti*, Dhātup. xxxi, 24; cl. 10. *jārayati*, xxxiv, 9; pf. *jājāra*, AV. x, 8, 26 &c.; once *jāgāra*, v, 19, 10; 3. pl. *jajāru* & *jerur*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 124; aor. *ajarat* & *ajārit*, iii, 1, 38; Subj. 3. pl. *jārishur*, RV.; fut. 1st *jaritā* & *ritā*, Vop. xi, 2; ind. p. *ritvā* & *ritvā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 55) to grow old, become decrepit, decay, wear out, wither, be consumed, break up, perish, RV.; AV. &c.; to be dissolved or digested, Yājñ. ii, 111; MBh. i, 133; Suśr.; VarBrS.; Bhāṭṭ.; Caus. *jara-yati* (ep. also *Ā*. *te*; p. *rdyat*, RV. [once *jār*, i, 124, 10] &c.) to make old, wear out, consume, RV.; TS. iv; KathUp.; MBh. &c.; to digest, MBh.; R.; Car. i, 21; to cause to be digested, MBh. xii; R.; BhP.

जू 2. *jri* (= *gri*), cl. 1. *Ā*. *jārate* (p. *jāramāna*) to crackle (as fire), RV.; (Naigh. iii, 14) to call out to, address, invoke, praise, RV.; cf. *√jṛps*.

जुगुरवन्, mfn. fond of praising, i, 142, 8.

2. **जूर्ग**, mfn. invoking, 127, 10.

जेजत *jejjata*. See *jaij*.

जेत *jeta*, in comp. irr. for *ōtri*. — **vana**, n. 'Jetri's wood, N. of a grove near Śrāvastī (where Buddha promulgated his doctrines), Buddh. (= *vānīya*, m. pl. N. of a Buddh. school. — *sāhvaya*, mfn. 'called after Jetri' with *vana*, n. = *ōta-vana*, Lalit.

जेतव्या, mfn. (*√ji*) to be conquered, conquerable, MBh. ii, 769; Prab. iv, 11; m. impers. to be conquered, R. vi, 91, 7. **जेतु-ākma**, mfn. (fr. inf. *ōtum*) desirous of victory, MBh. iii, 133, 22.

जेतृ, mfn. victorious, triumphant, gaining, (m.) conqueror, RV.; AV. &c.; m. N. of a son of Madhuchandas (author of RV. i, 11), RAnukr.; of a prince who had a grove near Śrāvastī (cf. *ōta-vana*), Buddh.

जेतवा, mfn. to be gained, RV. vi, 47, 20; (*jait*)

TāṇḍyaBr. 1. **Jēman**, mfn. victorious, RV. x, 106.

2. **Jēman**, m. victoriousness, VS. xviii, 4; TS. i, 6, 2, 4; vii, 4, 3, 2; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 12, 8; xv, 5, 30.

Jeya, mfn. (Kāś. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 97 & vi, 1, 213) to be conquered, MBh. xv, 220; MārKP. xxvii; xxxix.

Jeshā, m. gaining, RV. i, 100, 11; vi, 44, 18; cf. *uj-*, *kshetra-* & *sva-jeshā*, vi.

जेताक *jentāka*, m. a dry hot bath, Car.

जेय *jēnya*, mfn. (*√jan*) of noble origin (cf. *γενναίος*), RV.; genuine, true (wealth, *vāsu*), ii, 5, 1; viii, 101, 6. **Jēnyā-vasu**, mfn. having genuine [or 'acquired, Sāy. fr. *√ji*] wealth, vii, 74, 3; viii.

जेमन *jemana*. See *√jim*.

जेय *jeya*. See above.

जेलक *jelaka*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii.

जेष् *jesh*, cl. 1. *Ā*. to move, Dhātup. xvi.

जेष् *jeshā*. See above.

जेह *jeh* (cf. *√jabh*, *jṛmbh*), cl. 1. *Ā*. (p. *jēhamāna*) to open the mouth, breathe heavily, be excessively thirsty, RV. i, 163, 6; x; to gape, i, 110, 5; to move ('to strive after, Vop. & Sāy.), Naigh. ii.

जेहिल *jehila*, m. N. of a Jain Sūri (successor of Naga), Kalpas. athavir. xii f.

जे *ja*, cl. i. *jāyati*, to wane, perish, Dhātup. xxii, 17; cf. *akshai*.

जेकञ्ज *jaikaśūnya*, m. N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (vv. ll. *jeḥ* & *jikvāḥ*).

जैगीष्य *jaigishya*, m. patr. fr. *jigishū* (g. *garḥḍā*), N. of an ancient Rishi (named along with Asita Devala), MBh. ii, xii f.; Hariv. 952; VarBrS. ii, 62; Bhp. i, 21, 26. **जैगिष्यव्यवारा**, n. N. of a Liṅga in Bārāṇasī, KāśīKh. lxiii.

जैगिष्यव्यपि, f. of *vya*, g. *lohitādi*.

जेजट *jaijāṭa*, m. (= *jaiyāṭa*) N. of an author on medicine, Toḍar.; Bhp.; (jeḥ) Nid., Sch.

जेज *jaṭra*, m(f)n. (fr. *√ji*) victorious, triumphant, superior, RV. i, 102, 3; x, 103, 5; MBh.; Ragh. &c.; leading to victory, RV.; ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvŚr. iv, 13; MBh. &c.; m. a conqueror, W.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ix, 1404; n. victory, triumph, superiority, RV.; AV. xx; TBr. ii; (f), f. Seshania *egyptiaca*, L. — **रथा**, m. a triumphant car, Dak. **जैत्रय्या**, patr., Pravar. iii, 1 (v. l. *caitr*?).

जैत्रय्यापि, fr. *trā*, g. *karṇādi*.

जैत्रिया, n. victory, ĀśvŚr. vi, 20. **जैत्र्या**, mfn., see *jīva*.

जैत्र्यापि, fr. *jīvan*, g. *karṇādi*.

जैना, m(f)n. relating to the Jinas, Sarvad. iii f.; Pārśvan. ii, 36; m. a worshipper of the Jinas, Jaina, Sarvad. iii, vii, xi; = *जिन*, N. of a prince of Kāśmīr; (f), f. the Jaina doctrine, Har. viii. — **तरामगि**, f. a history of Kāśmīr by Śrī-vara. — **नगरा**, n. N. of a town built by prince Jaina. — **पला**, m. N. of a man. **जैनगयाताना**, n. a Jaina monastery, Dak. vii. **जैनगया**, m. id., L. **जैनगया**, m. N. of a grammarian; cf. *jīn*; n. Jaina's grammar; *vyākaraṇa*, n. N. of a grammar by Abhaya-nandi (commented on by Deva-nandi, Abhaya- & Soma-deva).

जैना, mfn. relating to the Jinas.

जैपला, *laka*, irr. for *jaya-p*, Croton, Bhp.

जैमानि, m. patr. fr. *jēman*, Pravar. iv, 1 & vi, 3 (v. l.).

जैमिनि, m. (= *mani*) N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher (he was a pupil of Vyāsa [who made over to him the SV., Bhp. i, 4, 21; Vāyup.], Sāmav-Br.; MBh. i f, xii; and was Udgāṭri priest at Janamejaya's snake-sacrifice, i, 2046; and was founder of the Pūrva- or Karma-Mīmāṃsā, Pañcat.; Madhus.; ĀśvGr. iii, 4; ŚāṅkhGr.; Pravar. i, 4; iv, 1; Hariv.; Bādar. &c. — **कादारा**, m. = *kaḍāra-jaimini*, the red Jaimini, Pañ. ii, 2, 38, Kāś. — **कोसा-सूत्रा**, n. N. of a work. — **भृगवता**, o. N. of a modern revision of Bhp. — **भृगवता**, n. N. of a modern revision of MBh. — **सूत्रा**, n. N. of a work, Praugh.

जैमिनीया, mfn. relating to or composed by Jaimini (a Dharma-śāstra), Sarvad. xii, 19; m. an adherent of Jaimini, Śāṅkarp. xvi, 79; pl. N. of a school of the SV., Carāṇ. n. Jaimini's work, Sarvad. iv, 195. — **न्याय-मैत्र-विस्तारा**, m. N. of a compendium of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy by Mādhyava.

जैमूत *jaimūta*, mfn. relating to the sage Jīmūta, MBh. v, 3845.

जैयट *jaiyāṭa*, N. of Kaiyāṭa's father.

जैय्या, v. l. for *jaijāṭa*.

जैव *jaiva*, m(f)n. belonging to the living personal soul (*jīva*), Bādar. ii, 3, 47, Sch.; relating to Jupiter (Thursday, Viṣṇu. lxxviii, 5); VarBr.; Sūryas.

जैवन्त्या, m. (Pañ. iv, 1, 103) = *ōti*, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 3, 26; Pravar. i, 4 (v. l.).

जैवन्त्यापि, fr. *jīvan*, g. *karṇādi*.

जैवन्त्यापि, m. patr. fr. *jīvan*, Pañ. iv, 1, 103.

जैवन्त्यापि, v. l. for *jaijāṭa*.

जैवा, m. patr. fr. *jīva*, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 1, 1.

जैवा, m. id., ChUp. i, 8, 1; v, 3, 1.

जैवतिका, mfn. (cf. *jīva*) long-lived, one for whom long life is desired, Dak. viii, 4 (voc.); thin, lean, L.; m. the moon, Bhām. ii, 76; camphor, L.; a peasant, Up., Sch.; a medicament, L.; a son, L.

जैवि, fr. *jīva*, g. *sutāmgaṇādi*.

जैव्या, m. patr. fr. *jīva*, g. *śubhrādi*.

जैष्य *jaiṣya*, mfn. fr. *jīshu*, W.

जैष्यक *jaiṣyaka*, as, m. a prince of the Jihva, Pañ. iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 28, Pat.

जैमति *jaimati*, m. patr., Pravar. i, 1.

जैमन्त्या, m. patr., ib. (vv. ll. *ōmāśmani*

[for *ōmāmani*] & *jihmaka*). **जैमन्त्या**, m. patr. fr. *jihmān*, Pañ. vi, 4, 174; g. *śubhrādi*.

जैमि, m. patr. fr. *jihmā*, Pravar. vi, 3 (v. l.).

जैम्या, n. (fr. *jihmā*) 'crookedness, deceit, falsehood, Mn. xi, 68; Yājñ. iii, 229; Vyavahārat.

जैह *jaiha*, mfn. lying on or relating to the tongue (*jihvā*), Supar. xvii, 1; Bālar. i, 14.

जैहव्या, patr. fr. *jihvā*, Pravar. ii, 2, 1.

जैहव्या, mfn. fr. *jihvā-kāya*, Pañ. i, 1, 73.

जैहव्या, n. the sense of taste in the tongue, Bhp. iv, 29, 54; vii, 6, 13 & 15, 18.

जोगू *jōgū*, mfn. (√*gu*) praising, RV. x, 53.

जोगा *jōga*, n. (cf. *juṅga*) aloe wood, L.

जोगका, n. id., Bhp. v, 2, 21; cf. *gala*.

जोगटा *jōgaṭa*, m. = *dohada*, L.

जोगला *jōgala*, m. = *gaka*, Npr.

जोटिङ्ग *jōṭiṅga*, m. an ascetic who subjects himself to severe penances, L.; Śiva, L.

जोत, *jōta*, m. Śiva, L.

जोड *jōḍa*, ifc. the chin (e. g. *a-aṣva*, *eka-khara*, *go-marḥṭa*, *sūkara*, *hasti*; *jahi*), L.

जोतिका *jōtika*, m. N. of a family, Ratnak.

जोनराज *jōna-rāja*, m. N. of the author of Rājat. (commenced A. D. 1148).

जोनाला *jōnālā*, f. = *yavanālā*, L.

जोमा *jōmā*, f. a kind of broth, Divyāv.

जोल *jōla*, N. of a mixed caste, Brahmap. i, 9, 121 (also *ōlā jāti*).

जोष *jōsha*, m. (√*jush*) satisfaction, approval, pleasure, RV. i, 120, 1; *jōsham ā* or *anu j*, 'according to one's pleasure, to one's satisfaction', RV.; silence, Naish. v, 78; (*am*), ind. (*g. svar-ād*) according to one's wish or liking, RV.; with *√as* [MBh. ii, vii f., xii, xv; Śak. v, 1, 1], *√i* as [Naish. vi, 107; Pārśvan. iii, 168], *√stha* [KāśīKh.], to remain quiet or silent; cf. *ā-sa-jōsha*, *yathā-jōsham*. — **वक्ता**, m. chattering nonsense, RV. vi, 59, 4.

जोशका. See *kāla*, s. v. *kāla*.

जोशना, n. ifc. liking, Bhp. iii, 25, 25; 'choosing', see *bhūmi-jōshana*; approval, W.; (*ā*), f. expression of satisfaction by the word *jush*, KātyŚr. v.

जोशयिता, mfn. to be approved without reflection, Nir. v, 21. **जोशयित्री**, mfn. = *jōshytrī*, ŚBr. ix, 2, 3, 10 (superl. *-tama*); Nir. ix, 41 f. (f. *ōtrī*).

जोशा. See *ōf*, s. v. *sa-jōsha*.

जोश्री & **जोश्री**, m(f)nom. do. *ōshtrī* N. loving, cherishing, fostering, RV. iv, 41, 9; ŚBr. ii, 16; ŚāṅkhŚr. viii, 18, 6; MānGr.; Nir.

जोश्या, mfn. delightful, RV. i, 173, 8; Bhp.; cf. *ā*.

जोषा *jōṣā*, f. = *yōṣā*, a woman, L.

जोषिका *jōṣikā*, f. a cluster of buds, L.

जोषित *jōṣit*, *ōshitā*, f. = *yōshit*, L.

जोहू *jōhū*, mfn. (√*hve*) making noise, RV. ii, 10, 1; challenging, 20, 3; neighing, i, 118, 9.

जोमर *jōmara*, n. Jumara's grammar; m. pl. the followers of Jumara, Durgād. on Vop.

जोलायनभक्त *jōlāyana-bhakta*, mfn. inhabited by the Jaulāyanas, g. *aishukāryādi*.

जोहव *jōhava*, mfn. relating to the sacrificial ladle (*juhā*), KātyŚr. vi, 7, 6.

जोहोवादि *jōhotyādika*, mfn. belonging to *juhotyādi*, Pañ. iii, 1, 56, Siddh.

ज्ञ 1. *jñā*, for 1. *jñu*. See *ūrdhva*.

1. *jñā*, in comp. & ifc. (see *abhi* & *asita-jñā*, *ūrdhva*, *pra*, *mild*, *sam*) for *jānu*. — **बद्ध**, mfn. bending the knees, RV. vi, 1, 6.

2. *jñā*, *jñaka*, *jñāpāta*, &c. See below.

ज्ञा 1. *jñā*, cl. 9. P. *ā-jānāti*, *ōnūtē* (cf. Pañ. i, 3, 76; Subj. *nāt*; Impv. *nītāt*, 2. sg. *ōnīhī*, once irr. *jñā*, Bhp. x, 89, 46; [fr. cl. 3.] *jñāhī*, MBh. xiii, 4493; 2. pl. irr. *ōnātā*, ii, 2397; 2. sg. *ā-jānase*, Divyāv. xviii; v. *nāt*, *nānā*, irr. *ōnāmāna* [MBh.]; pl. *jñānu*, *jñe* [Pass., Rājat. v, 481]; 3. pl. *jñānu*, RV. vii, 79, 4; ŚBr. xi; p. *jñānā*, RV. x, 14, 2; fut. *jñāsyati*, *te*; aor. *jñāsit*, *sta*, Pass. *jñāsyāt*, vi, 65, 1 &c.; Pot. *jñāsyāt* or *jñeyō*,

Pañ. vi, 4, 68; 2. sg. *jñeyas* = *yoṣṇas*, RV. ii, 10, 6; inf. *jñātum* to know, have knowledge, become acquainted with (acc.; rarely gen., MBh. iii, 2154; Hariv. 7095), perceive, apprehend, understand (also with inf. [Pañ. iii, 4, 65], MBh. ii, v; Daś.), experience, recognise, ascertain, investigate, RV. &c.; to know as, know or perceive that, regard or consider as (with double acc., e. g. *tasya mām tanayām jānīta*, 'know me to be his daughter', MBh. iii, 2476; with *mṛishā*, 'to consider as untrue', Ratnāv. ii, 18), Mn. &c.; to acknowledge, approve, allow, VS. xviii, 59 f.; AV. ix, 5, 19; ŚBr. i, xi, xv; to recognise as one's own, take possession of, SaddhP.; to visit as a friend, AV. x, 1, 25; to remember (with gen.), MBh. ii, 5169; A. to engage in (gen., e. g. *sarpisho*, 'to make an oblation with clarified butter'), Pañ. i, 3, 45; ii, 3, 51; Caus. *jñāpayati*, to teach anyone (acc.), ŚāṅkhŚr. xv; *jñāp* (Pass. *jñāpyate*) to make known, announce, teach anything, MBh. ii, xii; Kāty. & Pat.; to inform any one (gen.) that (double acc.), MBh. i, 5864; A. to request, ask, ChUp. ii, 13, 1 (*jñāp*); MBh. iii, 8762 (*jñāp*); Desid. *jñāsyate* (Pañ. i, 3, 57; ep. also P.) to wish to know or become acquainted with or learn, investigate, examine, Mn. ii, 13; MBh. &c.; to wish for information about (acc.), Kathās. xxii, 84; to conjecture, AV. xiv, 1, 56; Caus. Desid. *jñāpayishati* (also *jñāp*, Siddh.) & *jñāpsati* (cf. *ōpyamāna*), to wish to make known or inform, Pañ. vii, 2, 49 & 4, 55; [cf. *yoṣṇ-ō* &c.]

2. *jñā*, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञा, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned man, SvetUp.; PrānUp.; Bādar.; VarBr.; Bhp. vii; having *jñā* as deity, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; m. the thinking soul (= *puruṣa*), Sāṅkhyak; Nyāyad. iii, 2, 20, Sch.; the planet Mercury, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Sūryas; the planet Mars, L.; Brahmā, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, Pañ. vi, 4, 163, Pat.; [cf. Lat. *malis* & *beni-gnu-s*] — **त**, f. intelligence, Yājñ. iii, 142; Nyāyad., Sch.; ifc. knowledge of, Nal. xix, 24. — **त्वा**, n. intelligence, Nyāyad., Sch. — **मन्या**, mfn. thinking one's self wise, Rājat. iii, 491. — **शक्ति**, f. the intellectual faculty, Bādar. ii, 2, 9.

ज्ञाप, m(f)ān. (iii, 1, 135) knowing, familiar with (chiefly in comp.; rarely gen. or loc., MBh. xii, 12028; R. vii, 91, 25), ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; Mn. &c.; intelligent, having a soul, with, (m.) a wise and learned

the appearance of a relative, AV. xviii, 2, 28. — **vid**, mfn. having or making near relations, Kauś. 78.

Jñātri, mfn. one who knows or understands, a knower, ChUp. viii, 5, 1; KathUp. &c.; an acquaintance, (hence) a surety (cf. *ṛṣāṁśp*), AV. vi, 32, 3; viii, 8, 21; a witness, Mn. viii, 57 (v.l. *sākṣin*). — **tva**, n. knowledge, Sarvad. ix, 49; xv, 127.

Jñāteya, n. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 127) affinity, kindred sentiments, Hcar. i, 534.

Jñātra, n. the intellectual faculty, VS. xviii, 7; TS. vii, 2, 4, 2; MaitrS. iv, 2, 8; TāṇḍyaBr. v, 7.

Jñāna, n. knowing, becoming acquainted with, knowledge, (esp.) the higher knowledge (derived from meditation on the one Universal Spirit), Śāṅkh-Sr. xiii; Gobh.; Mn. &c.; 'knowledge about anything, cognizance', see *-tas* & *-a* (*jñānād a-jñānād vā*, knowingly or ignorantly, xi, 233); conscience, MBh.; = *ñāndriya*, KathUp. vi, 10; engaging in (gen., e.g. *sarpishas*, 'in sacrifice with clarified butter'), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 10, Vārtt., Pat.; N. of a Śakti, Rasik. xiv, 36; RāmātUp. i, 90, Sch.; (ā), f. id., Pañcat. iii, 2, 30; Rāmāpūjās. — **kanda**, m. N. of a pupil of Saṃkarācārya, Saṃkar. iv. — **kāṇḍa**, n. (opposed to *karma-k*) that portion of the Veda which relates to knowledge of the one Spirit, Tār. x, 1, 19, Sāy. (v.l. *kṣila-k*). — **kirti**, m. N. of a Buddh. teacher.

— **ketu**, m. 'having marks of intelligence', N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 150; — **dhvaja**, m. N. of a Devaputra, iii, 160. — **khaṇḍa**, N. of part of ŚivaP.

— **gamyā**, mfn. attainable by the understanding (Śiva). — **garbha**, m. 'filled with knowledge', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.; of a scholar, ib. — **gūha**, m(f.) n. concealing the understanding, BhP. iii, 26, 5.

— **ghana**, m. pure or mere knowledge or intellect, viii, 3, 12; ix, 8, 23; *ñācārya*, m. N. of a teacher, W. — **oakshus**, n. the eye of intelligence, inner eye, intellectual vision, Ma. ii, 8; iv, 24; MBh. xiii, 2284; (cf. *-dirgha*); mfn. seeing with the inner eye, CūUp. 16. — **candra**, m. N. of a man.

— **tattva**, n. true knowledge, W. — **tapas**, n. penance consisting in striving to attain knowledge, W. — **tas**, ind. knowingly, Mn. viii, 288.

— **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, W. — **tva**, n. the being knowledge, Sarvad. iii f. — **da**, m. an impartor of knowledge, W. — **da**, m. 'given by knowledge', N. of scholar, Buddh. L. — **darpana**, m. 'mirror of knowledge', Mahājūrti, L. — **darśana**, n. supreme knowledge, Buddh.; Jain.; m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Kāraṇḍ. i, 3.

— **dīpa**, m. the lamp of knowledge, W. — **dirgha**, mfn. far-knowing, far-seeing (the eye, *caṣhus*), MBh. xii, 6742. — **durbala**, nfn. deficient in knowledge, W.

— **deva**, m. N. of a man, W. — **niścaya**, m. certainty, ascertainment, W. — **niśtha**, mfn. engaged in cultivating true knowledge, Mn. iii, 134. — **ṇata**, m(f.) n. fr. *-pati*, g. *avapatyādi*. — **pati**, m. the lord of knowledge, ib.; N. of a man, W. — **para**, mfn. wholly devoted to knowledge of Spirit. — **pātra**, n. 'knowledge-vessel', a man famous through knowledge, Siplās. iii, 8. — **pāvana**, n. 'purifying knowledge', N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7081. — **pīrva**, mfn. preceded by knowledge, well considered, Mn. xii, 89; Car. i, 18; — **prīta**, mfn. done designedly, R. ii, 64, 22. — **prākāśa**, ni. 'knowledge-illumination', N. of a work by Jagajivana-dāsa. — **prādīpa**, m. N. of Yoga-sāra-saṃgraha ii. — **prabha**, m. 'brilliant with knowledge', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.; of a man, Buddh. — **pravāda**, m. 'lecture on knowledge', N. of one of the 14 Pūrvas (or lost Jaina canon). — **prasthāna**, n. 'method of knowledge', N. of a Buddh. work. — **bodhinī**, f. 'awakening knowledge', N. of a Vedāntic treatise. — **bhāskara**, m. 'sun of knowledge', N. of a medical compilation. — **maṇḍapa**, 'knowledge-temple', N. of a temple, KāśiKh. lxxix. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of knowledge, MuṇḍUp. &c. (*sarva*, Mn. ii, 7); (f), f. with *mudrā* = 'na-mudrā', RāmātUp. i, 49. — **mālikā**, f. N. of a work, Smṛitit.; Vratapr. — **mudra**, mfn. having the impress of wisdom, W.; (ā), f. a kind of Mudrā, Hcar. ii, 1, 765; Vratar. (AgSāph.). — **mūrti**, f. knowledge personified, VP. vi, 4, 42. — **meru**, m. 'knowledge-Meru', N. of a man, Lalit. xiii, 159. — **yajña**, m. 'sacrifice of knowledge', N. of Bhāskara-niśā's Comm. on TS. & Tār. — **yoga**, m. the Yoga as based on the acquisition of true knowledge (opposed to *karma-y* or the Yoga as based on performance of ceremonial rites), Bhag. iii, 3; VP. vi, 4, 42; NārP. — **ratnāvalī**, f. 'knowledge-necklace', N. of a treatise, Sarvad. vii, 130. — **rāja**, m. 'king of knowledge', N. of the author of Siddhānta-sūdra. — **śādhā**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravara. v,

1. — **lakṣaṇā**, f. 'knowledge-marked', (in logic) intuitive knowledge of anything actually not perceivable by the senses, Bhāṣap. — **vajra**, m. 'knowledge-thunderbolt', N. of a Buddh. author. — **vat**, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 9, Sch.) knowing (that, *iti*), Vedāntas.; Tattvas.; endowed with knowledge or science, intelligent, wise, having spiritual knowledge, MBh.; R. vi, 102, 7; Laghuj. &c.; possessing knowledge (*loka*), ChUp. vii, 7, 2; m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **varman**, m. N. of a poet, SārngP. lviii, 1. — **vāpi**, f. 'knowledge-pool', N. of a Tirtha, KāśiKh. xxxiii f. — **vijñāna**, in comp., sacred and miscellaneous knowledge, Mn. ix, 41 &c. — **vibhūti-garbha**, ni. 'filled with superhuman knowledge', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — **vīlāsa-kāvyā**, n. N. of a poem. — **vīddha**, mfn. advanced in knowledge, R. ii, 45, 8. — **śakti**, f. 'intellectual faculty', *-mat*, mfn. possessing intellectual faculty, Vedāntas. — **śāstra**, n. the science of fortune-telling, Vet. v, 8. — **ārī**, m. N. of a Buddh. author, Sarvad. ii, 84. — **āśaṣṭha**, mfn. pre-eminent in wisdom, W. — **samtati**, f. continuity of knowledge, MaṇḍUp. 10. — **samtāna**, m. id., Sarvad. xi, 81. — **saṃbhāra**, m. a great amount of knowledge, Lalit. iv, 123. — **śāgara**, m. 'knowledge-ocean', N. of a Jain Sūri (author of a Comm. on Ogha-niryukti, A.D. 1383). — **siddhi**, m. N. of a man, Kāśh. liv, 18. — **baṣṭi**, m. N. of a man, Pravara. v, 1. — **Jñānākara**, m. 'knowledge-mine', N. of a son of a Buddha; of a Buddha. — **Jñānāgni**, m. 'knowledge-fire', distinction between good and bad, GarbhUp. — **Jñānā-jñāna-kṛita**, mfn. done knowingly or ignorantly, Mn. viii, 145. — **Jñānātman**, m. the intellectual soul, VP. vi, 4, 42; RāmātUp. i, 89; ii, 5; mfn. all-wise, W. — **Jñānānanda**, m. 'joy of knowledge', N. of an author. — **Jñānānupāda**, m. non-production of knowledge, ignorance, W. — **Jñānāmṛita**, n. 'knowledge-nectar', N. of a grammar. — **Jñānārava**, m. 'knowledge-ocean', a wise man, BṛNārP. i, 23; N. of a Tantra; of a work (by Śubha-candra), Nirṇayas. i, 515; of a manual on med. by Yama-rāja, BrahmapP. i, 16, 17. — **Jñānāvaraṇa**, n. 'knowledge-cover', error, Sarvad. iii (Jain.). — **Jñānāvaraṇya**, mfn. resulting from error (*ṇa*); one of the 8 kinds of *karman*, Jain. — **Jñānāvalokīlāṃkāra**, m. N. of a Buddh. work. — **Jñānāvasthita**, nfn. engaged in cultivating wisdom, W. — **Jñānendra-sarasvatī**, m. N. of a scholiast on Siddh. — **Jñānendriya**, n. 'knowledge-organ', an organ of sensation, BhP.; Sāy. on ŚBr. ix. — **Jñānottama**, m. N. of an author, W. — **Jñānoda-tirtha**, n. 'Tirtha of the waters of knowledge', N. of a Tirtha, KāśiKh. xxxiii. — **Jñānolāka**, f. 'knowledge-meteor', N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. — **Jñānin**, mfn. knowing, endowed with knowledge or intelligence, wise, (opposed to *vi-*) knowing the higher knowledge or knowledge of spirit (Kāthās. lxxix), Mn. xii, 103; Hariv. &c.; m. a fortune-teller, astrologer, R. vi, 23, 4; Kāthās. xviii, 160; xix, 77; Vet.; 'possessing religious wisdom', a sage, W. — **Jñāni-tva**, n. fortune-telling, Kāthās. xix, 75. — **Jñāniya**, Nom. P. to wish for knowledge, Vop.

Jñāpaka, m(f) n. causing to know, teaching, designing, informing, suggesting, Hariv. 6518; Kāty. & Kāś.; BhP. ix, 6, 10; Sāh. &c.; m. a master of requests (particular officer at a Hindū court), Pañcat. iii, 88; n. an expression or rule giving particular information (as a rule of Pāṇ. implying some other grammatical law than that resulting from the mere words of the rule itself), precept, MBh. i, 5846; Pat., Kāś. & Siddh. — **samuoṇaya**, m. 'Jñāpaka rules (of Pāṇ.)', N. of a work by Puruṣhottama-deva.

Jñāpana, n. making known, suggesting, Pat. & Kāś.; Rājāt. iv, 180. — **Jñāpaniya**, mfn. to be made known as (nom.), Kād. vi, 891.

Jñāpita, mfn. informed, ĀśvGr. iv, 7, 2; made known, known by (in comp.), Sarvad.; taught, Jain. i, 2, Sch.; instructed in (acc.), MBh. xiv, 415; Hariv. 10038. — **Jñāpti**, f. for *jñāpti*, Buddh. L.

Jñāpya, mfn. to be made known, Sāh. iii, 20. — **Jñāṣa**, m. a near relative, RV. i, 109, 1; cf. *d-*.

Jñāpsā, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus.) asking for information, Dhātup. xxviii, 120. — **Jñāpsyamāna**, mfn. (Pass. p.) being desired to be informed, Pāṇ. i, 4, 34. — **Jñā**, ifc. (in Prākṛit *savva-ṇṇu*) for *a. jñā*.

Jñāya, nfn. to be known (e.g. *jñāyo mahārṇava-vātra*, it should be known that there is here a great sea, VarBṛS. xiv, 19; *katham na jñāyem asmābhī nivaritū*, how should we not know how to leave off, Bhag. i, 39), Mn.; Yājñ.; R. &c.; to be learnt or understood or ascertained or investigated or per-

ceived or inquired about, ŚvetUp. i, 12; MBh. iii, 2737; Nal. &c. — **jñā**, m. 'understanding what is to be understood', the mind, Yājñ. iii, 154. — **tā**, f. intelligence, KapS. i, 96, Sch. — *tva*, n. id., Bhāshap. — **mallaka**, m. pl. N. of a people, MārKp. lvii.

Jñāndāniya, Nom. P. (Desid. *jñāṇi* 'jñāṇi') to wish for the rice of jñā, Pāṇ. i, 4, 2, Vārtt. 9, Pat.

ज्मन् ज्मन् (only loc. *jman*) = *kshāman* (cf. *jma*, *jmas*, s.v. 2. *kshām*), RV. vii, 21, 6 & 60, 2; VS. xvii, 6; cf. *upa*, *uru*, *dvi-bārha*, *prithu*, *pāri*. — **Jma-yā**, mfn. (Nir. xii, 43) going on the earth, RV. vii, 39, 3 (opposed to *urāu antarikṣhe*).

Jmāyāt, nfn. reaching the earth, viii, 68, 3.

ज्य *jya*, *jiyā*. See *√1. jyā* & 3. *jyā*.

ज्या *jyā* (cf. *√ji*), cl. 9. P. finiti (Pot. *niyāt*; p. *nāt*; pf. *jijyāt*; fut. *jyāsyati*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 16 f.; ind. p. *jyāya*, 42) Ved. to overpower, oppress, deprive any one (acc.) of property (acc.), RV.; AV. &c.; (derived fr. *jyāyas*, 'senior') to become old, Dhātup. xxxi, 29; cl. 4. *ā. jyāte* or Pass. *yāte*, Ved. to be oppressed or treated badly, be deprived of property (or everything, *sarva-jyānīm*, TS. vii), RV. &c.; Caus. *jyāpayati*, to call any one old, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 1, Siddh. 46; Desid. (p. *jijyāsat*) to wish to overpower, RV. x, 152, 5; Intens. *jijyāte*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 16, Kāś.; cf. *pari*; *śūda*.

Jīta, mfn. oppressed, AV. i, 22, customary of old, Jain. (Prākṛit *jīya*); cf. *d-*. — **kalpa-sūtra**, n. 'old Kalpa-sūtra', N. of a work by Jina-bhadra. — **dhara**, m. Sāṅgīlyā. — **vyaṣāhara-sūtra**, n. N. of a Jain text.

Jīna, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 44; vi. 4, 2, Kāś.) old, aged, L.; n. a leather bag 'woollen cover', Jain. Sch.; Mn. xi, 139 (*jīla*, Gaut. xxi; *jāla*, Sch.).

Jya, mfn. ifc. 'oppressing', see *brahma-jyā*.

2. **Jyā**, f. = *śīa*, see *parama-jyā*; excessive demand, ŚBr. v, 4, 5, 4. — **Jyāna**, n. oppression, iv, 1, 2, 4.

Jyāni, f. (Pāṇ. iii, 3, 95, Vārtt. 4) id., MaitrS. ii, 2, 10; (cf. *d-*), 'loss', see *sarva-jyāni*; disappearance, Mālatim. ix, 33; infirmity, old age, Vop. xi, 2; a river, L. — **Jyāya**, see *nṛi-jyāyā*.

Jyāyas, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 61 f.; vi. 4, 160) superior, more excellent, greater, larger, stronger, RV. &c. (ifc. [e.g. *vacana*], 'superior in speech', Kāś.), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 25; elder, RV. &c.; most excellent, Ragh. xviii, 33; (in law) being of age and answerable for one's conduct, W. — *tva*, n. superiority, Bādar. iii, 3, 57, Sch. — *vat* (*jyāy*), mfn. having a superior, AV. iii.

Jyāyasa, mfn. greater in number, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 1. — **Jyāyishṭha**, mfn. (irr. superl.) most excellent, first, best, MBh. vii, 3701; Hariv. 7265.

Jyāya, mfn. to be oppressed or deprived of property, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 2; AitBr. vii, 29; (cf. *a-jyēd-tā*, *brahma-jyēya*); most excellent, best, KenUp.

Jyēshṭha, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 61) most excellent, pre-eminent, first, chief, best, greatest, (m.) the chief, RV. &c. (ifc. [e.g. *vacana*], 'best in speech', Kāś.), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 25; more excellent than (abl.), MBh. xiii, 7205; (in math. with *padā* or *mūla*) greatest (root [square root] extracted from the quantity operated upon); (Pāṇ. v, 3, 62; *śhīhā*) eldest, (m.) the eldest brother, RV. iv, 33, 5; x, 11, 2; AV. &c.; m. (scil. *ghaṭa*) the ascending bucket (in a machine for raising water), Kuval. 46; for *jyāishṭha*, VarBṛS.; Rājāt.; N. of a man, MBh. xii, 13593; n. what is most excellent, RV. x, 120, 1; AV. (also oxyt.); tin, L.; N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 3; with *pushkara*, see *śhīhā-ṣ*; (ā), f. (g. *ajādi*) the 16th (or accord. to modern reckoning 18th) lunar mansion (sacred to Indra), AV. xix, 7, 3 (parox.); TBr. iii, 1, 2; PārGr.; MBh. &c. (also pl.); the eldest wife, Mn. ix, 122 & 124; a preferred wife, L.; the 8th year in the Jupiter cycle of 12 years, VarBṛS. viii, 10; the middle finger, L.; a kind of stringed instrument; misfortune (personified as the elder sister of Lakṣmī, PadmaP. v); cf. *śhīhā-lakṣmī*, BhP. i, 17, 32; N. of a Śakti, Hcar. i, 8, 404; Gaṅgā, L.; (ā), L., f. a small house-lizard (also *jyāishṭhi*, W.), Tithyād.; (am), ind. most, extremely, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 4. — **kalāsa**, m. N. of Bilhaṇa's father, Vcar. xviii, 79. — **grīhyā**, m. the eldest member of a family, ŚBr. xii, 4, 1, 4. — **ghnā**, f. = *śhīhā*, the 16th lunar mansion, AV. vi, 110, 2; TBr. i, 5, 2, 8. — **jaghanya**, mfn. pl. the elders last, ĀśvGr. iv, 4, 12. — **tama** (*jyēśh*), mfn. best or first of all, RV. ii, 16, 1; vi, 67, 1; oldest of all, W. — **tara**, mfn. an elder one, Pañcat. v, 4, 2; (ā), f. a woman guarding a young girl, Kāthās. lxxv. — **tarikā**, f. = *rā*, ib. — **tāṣ**, ind. (reckoning) from the eldest, according to seniority, AV. xi, 3, 32;

ĀpŚr. vi, 7, 8. — *tā*, f. precedence, seniority, primogeniture, Mo.; MBh. iii, 14461; Hariv. 7164. — *tāta*, m. a father's elder brother, L. = *tāti* (*śhāhā*), f. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 61) superiority, AV. vi, 39, 1; = *rāj*, RV. v, 44, 1. — *tva*, n. = *tā*, MBh. i, 8372; ŚārngP.; Subh. — *pāla*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii. — *pu-shkara*, n. N. of a renowned place of pilgrimage, MBh. iii, xiii; (*śhāha pushk*) R. i, 62, 2. — *prathama*, mfn. pl. the elders first, MānGr. ii, 7. — *bandhu* (*śhāhā*), m. the chief of a family, MaitrS. ii, 2, 10. — *balā*, f. Sida rhomboidea, L. — *brāhmaṇa*, mfn. having the oldest Brāhmaṇa, TāṇḍyaBr. vii, 6, 7. — *bhaviṣā*, f. an elder brother's wife, Divyāv. ii, 83 & 113. — *bhāryā*, f. id., W.; a senior or chief wife, W. — *yajñā*, m. sacrifice of the eldest, TS. vii; AitBr. iv, 25; the most excellent sacrifice, TāṇḍyaBr. vi, 3, 8. — *rāj*, m. a sovereign, RV. ii, 23, 1; viii, 16, 3; MaitrS. i, 3, 11. — *lakshmi*, f. a chief mark, congenital mark (cf. AV. vii, 115, 3), MaitrS. i, 8, 1; TBr. ii, 1, 2 ('indigence personified as the elder sister of Lakshmi', Sch.). — *lalitā*, f. a particular vow to be observed in month Jyāishtha, ŚivaP. — *vayas*, mfn. older than (in comp.), Kathās. iic, 28. — *varā*, m. a chief wooer, AV. xi, 8, 1 f. — *varṇa*, m. 'first cast man', a Brāhmaṇ, L.; cf. MBh. xiii, 6571. — *varṇin*, m. id., Kām. ii, 19. — *vr̥tti*, mfn. behaving like an eldest brother, Mn. ix, 110; f. the duties of seniority, W. — *ivāsā*, f. a wife's elder sister, L. — *sāman*, n. the most excellent Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xxi, 2, 3; N. of a Sāman. Gobh. iii, 2, 54; MBh. xii f.; mfn. a chanter of that Sāman, Yājñ. i, 219; *ma-ga*, mfn. id., Āp.; Mn. iii, 185. — *stoma*, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. — *sthāna*, n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. iii, 8204. **Jyeshthāṅga**, m. the eldest brother's share, W.; the best share, W. **Jyeshthānuyjyeshthā**, f. regular succession according to seniority, MBh. i, 2727 & 2742. **Jyeshthāmalaka**, m. Azadirachta indica, L. **Jyeshthāmbu**, n. the scum of boiled rice or water in which grain has been washed, L. **Jyeshthāśrama**, mfn. being in the most excellent order of life (viz. in that of a householder), Mo. iii, 78. **Jyeshthāśramin**, mfn. id., W. **Jyeshthāśvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśīKh. lxiii. **Jyeshthā**, f. of *śhāha*, q.v. — *pūjā-vilāsa*, m. N. of a work. — *mūla*, m. the month Jyāishtha, MBh. xiii, 4609 & 5156; VP. vi, 8, 33 ff. — *mūliya*, m. id., L. — *vrata*, n. a kind of observance in honour of Jyeshthā, TBr. ii, 1, 2, 2, Sch. **Jyeshthini**, f. a woman who has an elder brother, KātyŚr. xiii, 1, 15, Sch.; cf. *jyāishthineyā*. **Jyeshthilā**, f. N. of a river, MBh. ii, 373. **Jyāishtha**, m. N. of a month (May–June, the full moon standing in the constellation Jyeshthā), Lāty. x, 5, 18; Mo. viii, 245; Hariv. 7288; KātyŚr., Sch.; (f.) f. the full moon in month Jyāishtha, VarBṛS. xxiii, 1 (cf. *mahā-jyāishthī*); see *jyeshthī*. **Jyāishthāśmika**, mfn. fr. *jyeshthā-sāman*, Gobh. iii, 1, 28. **Jyāishthineyā**, m. (g. *kalyāṇyādī*) a son of the father's first wife (*jyeshthā*), TBr. ii, 1, 8, 1; TāṇḍyaBr. ii, xx; KātyŚr. (fr. *jyeshthini*, Sch.); Gaut. xxviii; Mn. ix, 103; MBh. ii, 1934. **Jyāishthya**, n. = *jyeshthā-tā*, RV.; VS. &c.

ज्या 3. *jyā*, f. a bow-string, *buōs*, RV.; AV.; VS. &c.; (in geom.) the chord of an arc; = *jyārḍha*, Sūryas.; cf. *adhī*, *uj*, *parama*, *vi* & *sa-jya*; *eka*, *krama*, *krānti*. — *kārā*, m. a bow-string-maker, VS. xxx, 7. — *krishṭi* (*jyā*), f. straining a bow-string, Amar. (Vcar.) — *ghoṣhā*, m. the twang of a bow, AV. v, 21, 9; MBh. xiii, 7471. — *pūṣā*, m. a bow-string, AV. xi, 10, 22; Kaus.; MBh. iv, 164. — *pinda*, *daka*, a sine expressed in figures, Sūryas. ii, 31 f. — *bhūya*, m. pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, & (sg.) a prince of that tribe, *g. yaudheyādī*. — *magha*, m. N. of Vidarbha's father, Hariv. 1980 ff.; BhP. ix, 23, 33 ff. — *rdha* (*jyā*), m. the sine of an arc, Sūryas. ii, 15; *pinda*, = *jyā*, p. 16. — *vāja* (*jyā*), mfn. having the elasticity of a bow-string, RV. iii, 53, 24. — *hroḍa*, m. a kind of bow (not used for shooting), TāṇḍyaBr. xvii, 1, 14; KātyŚr. xxii; Lāty. viii; du. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. **Jyōtpati**, f. the calculation of sines, Gol. **Jyākā**, f. (in geom.) the chord of an arc. **Jyākā**, f. a bow-string, RV. x, 133; AV. i, 2, 2. **Jyāyamāna**, mfn. like a bow-string, Daś. i, 18. **ज्या** 4. *jyā*, f. the earth, L.; a mother, L. **ज्यु** *jyu*, cl. 2. Ā. to go (= *cyu*), Dhātup. **ज्युत** *jyut* (fr. *dyut*), cl. 1. Ā. *jyōtate* (Naigh.

i, 16; also P., Dhātup. iii, 4, v. l.) to shine, MaitrS. ii, 12, 4, 4; MBh. (v. l.): Caus. *jyōtadyati*, to shine upon, illuminate, AV. (iv, 37, 10 & 10 & 10 & 10) vii, 16, 1; MBh. (v. l.); cf. *ava*. **Jyoti**, mfn. v. l. for *dyō*. **Jyotaya-māmakā**, m. night-fire (?), AV. iv, 37, 10 (*gandharvā*, AV. Paipp.). **Jyotā**, f. 'the brilliant one', mystical N. of a cow, VS. viii, 43. **Jyoti** (only loc. *°tau*). = *°tis*, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 10, 2; cf. *dāsa*, *śata*. — *darśana*, ? GārgiS. — *rata*, m. N. of a Nāga (cf. *°ti-ratha*), Buddh. L. — *rathā*, *°thya*, see *°ti-rathā*. — *śtoma*, m. (fr. *°tis-stoma*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 83) N. of a Soma ceremony (typical form of a whole class of ceremonies consisting originally of 3, and later of 4, 5, or 7 subdivisions, viz. Agni-śtoma (q. v.), Ukthya, & Ati-rātra, or in addition to these Shodāsin, Aty-agni-śtoma, Vāja-peya, & Aptor-yama), TS. vii; ŚBr. x, xiii; AitBr. iii &c. — *śtōmika*, mfn. fr. *°ma*, KātyŚr. xxiv, 5, 16. **Jyotiḥ**, in comp. for *°tis*. — *parāśara*, m. the astronomer Parāśara, Smṛit. i. — *pitāmaha*, m. Brahmā considered as the grandfather of astron. — *prākāśa*, m. N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. — *śāstra*, n. = *°tir-vidyā*, VarBṛS. i, 8 f.; cvi, 4; ŚārngP. — *śtōma*, see *°ti-shf*. — *sāgara*, m. 'luminary-ocean', N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. i, 527 ff.; iii, 645 ff. — *sāman*, n. N. of a Sāman. — *sāra*, m. N. of a work on astron., 720. — *śiddhānta*, m. another work on astron. **Jyotika**, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 1558. **Jyotita**, mfn. = *°ish-mat*, AgP. cccxxx. **Jyotir**, in comp. for *°tis*. — *agra* (*jyōt*), mī(ā)n. preceded by light or life, RV. vii; AV. xiv, 2, 31. — *anika* (*jyōt*), mfn. having a shining face, RV. vii, 35, 4. — *inga*, *gapa*, m. 'moving light', a firefly, L. — *īśa*, *śvara*, m. N. of the author of Dhūr-tas. — *udgamana*, n. the rising of the stars, Pāṇ. i, 3, 40, Pat. — *gapa*, m. the heavenly bodies collectively, W. — *garga*, m. the astronomer Garga, Nirṇayas. i, 56 & 58; iii. — *jarīya* (*jyōt*), mfn. surrounded by a brilliant covering, RV. x, 123, 1. — *jña*, m. 'star-knower', an astronomer, VarBṛ. xvii, 2. — *jvalanāroṣi-śrī-garha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L. — *dhāman*, m. N. of one of the 7 sages in Tāmāsa's Manv-antara, BhP. viii, 1, 28. — *nirbandha*, m. N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. i, 41 & 563; ii, 8, 73 f.; iii. — *bija*, n. 'light-seed', = *inga*, L. — *bhāga*, mfn. one possessing light, Nir. xii, 1. — *bhāsa-maṇi*, m. a kind of gem, Buddh. L. — *bhāsin*, mfn. brilliant with light, Hariv. 985. — *mandala*, n. the stellar sphere, W. — *mantra*, m. N. of a Mantra, Sarvad. xv, 260 f. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of light, brilliant, MundUp.; Ragh. x, 24 (Vishṇu) &c.; (also said of Śiva); abounding with stars, starry, xv, 59. — *milin*, m. = *inga* (cf. *nīla-milika*), L. — *mukha*, m. N. of one of Rāma's monkey-followers, R. vi. — *medhātithi*, m. the astronomer Medhātithi, Nirṇayas. iii, 706. — *latā*, f. 'light-creeper', Cardiopernum Halicacabum, L. — *lāga*, m. N. of several Liṅga temples. — *lekha*, f. N. of the daughter of a Yaksha, Kathās. lxiii, 422; *-valayin*, mfn. studded with rows of stars, W. — *loka*, m. the world of light, AV. Paris. xiv, 1; BhP. v, 23, 8. — *vid*, mfn. = *°ish-krīt*, TS. i, 4, 34, 1; knowing the stars, (m.) an astronomer, Yājñ. i, 332; Romakas.; Kathās. liv; *ābharāṇa*, n. N. of a work on astron. — *vidyā*, f. astronomy, Buddh. L. — *varāṇa*, n. N. of a work on astron., Nirṇayas. iii, 758 f. — *hastā*, f. 'fire-handed', Durgā, DevīP. **Jyotiś**, in comp. for *°tis*. — *caakra*, n. 'luminary-circle', the zodiac, BhP.; GarP.; LiṅgaP.; Tithyād. — *candrārka*, m. 'stars, moon and sun', N. of a work. **Jyotiḥ**, in comp. for *°tis*. — *kapa*, m. a spark of fire, Ragh. xv, 52. — *kara*, m. 'light-causer', a kind of flower, Buddh. L. — *karandaka*, n. N. of a work on astron. (written in Prakṛit by Pāda-līpta-śrī), Sūryapr., Sch. — *kalpa*, mfn. like fire, blazing, W.; *-latā*, f. N. of a work on astron. — *krī*, (ind. p. *jyōtish-krītā*) to illumine, TBr. ii, 1, 3, 9. — *krīt*, mfn. creating light, RV. i, 50, 4; x, 66, 1; TS. i, 4, 34, 1. — *kaumudī*, f. N. of a work on astron., Smṛit. i. — *taṃsa*, mī(ā)n. (superl.) diffusing the most brilliant light, Bhātt. ix, 85. — *tva*, n. luminousness, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 1, 1; APāt. iv, 102; the state of light, BhP. xi, 3, 13. — *pakeha* (*jyōt*), mī(ā)n. light-whiting, Kath.; TS. vii; ŚBr. xi; TāṇḍyaBr. — *prabha*, m. 'brilliant with light', N. of a flower, Buddh. L.; N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; of a Bodhi-sattva, ib.; of a prince, Kathās. lix, 59. — *prabha*, mfn. deprived of light, blind, MBh. i, 178, 27. — *mat* (*jyōt*), mfn. luminous, brilliant, shining, belonging

to the world of light, celestial, RV.; AV. &c. (*°ti trishṭubh*, 'the heavenly Trishṭubh' of 3 × 12 & 1 × 8 syllables, RPrāt.); spiritual, pure, Yogas. i, 36; m. the sun, Daś. viii, 114; = *°śhī-mat*, q. v.; the 3rd foot of Brahmā, ChUp. iv, 7, 3 f.; N. of a son (of Manu Svāyambhuva, Hariv. 415; of Manu Śā-varṇa, 467; of Priya-vrata [king of Kuśa-dvīpa], VP.); of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 4; (*ti*), f. 'star-illuminated', night, L.; a kind of sacrificial brick, VS.; TS. i; a kind of Trishṭubh; = *śhā*, Sutr.; VarBṛS. **Jyotisha**, m. an astronomer, Buddh. L.; the sun, Gal.; a particular magical formula for exorcising the evil spirits supposed to possess weapons, R. i, 30, 6; n. (g. *ukthādi*) the science of the movements of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time dependant thereon, short tract for fixing the days and hours of the Vedic sacrifices (one of the 6 kinds of Vedāṅga texts), Āp.; MundUp. i, 1, 5; MBh. xii f. &c.; (*ā*), f. N. of a river, Vishṇ. lxxv, 33. — *tattva*, n. N. of a work on astron. — *ratna-mīlā*, f. another work on astron. — *vidyā*, f. astronomy, W. — *samgraha*, m. the whole science of astron., VarBṛ. **Jyotiśāraṇa**, m. N. of a work on astron., Smṛit. vii. **Jyotiśhika**, m. (= *jyau*), Gaṇar. 306, Sch.) an astronomer, VarBṛ. xiii, 3, Sch.; Sighās. xxv, 2 (v. l.) **Jyotiśhika**, m. id., Gal. **Jyotiśhī-mat**, mfn. (fr. du. of *°tis*) possessing the two luminaries (moon and sun), AV. xviii, 4, 14 (cf. RV. x, 53, 6); m. N. of one of the 7 suns, Tār. i, 7, 1 & 16, 1; (*śh-mat*, VP. vi, 3, 20, Sch.). **Jyotiśhika**, m. Premna spinosa, Sutr. iv; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; the seed of Trigonella foenum graecum, L.; N. of a Nāga (cf. *°tika*), MBh. v, 3631; of a man, Buddh. (Divyāv. xix); pl. 'the luminaries' regarded as a class of deities (arranged under 5 heads, viz. sun, moon, the planets, fixed stars, and lunar mansions), Jain.; n. N. of a luminous weapon (with which Arjuna destroyed Tamas), MBh. vii, 1325 (*jyautisha*, B); N. of a bright peak of Meru, xii, 10212; (*ā*), f. Cardiopernum Halicacabum, L. **Jyotiśhya**, mfn. illumined, TS. vi, 4, 2, 2. **Jyotiś**, n. light (of the sun, dawn, fire, lightning, &c.; also pl.), brightness (of the sky), RV. &c. (*tri-ṇi jyōtishī*, light appearing in the 3 worlds, viz. on earth, in the intermediate region, and in the sky or heaven [the last being called *uttamā*, VS. xx; AV. xviii; or *uttara*, i, 9, 1; or *tritiya*, RV. x, 56, 1], VS. viii, 36; AV. ix, 5, 8; MBh. iii; also personified as 'fire' on earth, 'ether or air' in the intermediate region, and 'sun' in the sky, ŚBr. xi, 5, 8, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 21, 2, &c.; 'fire, sun and moon', Bhag. xv, 12; fire, flash of lightning, Megh.; Śāk.; moonlight, RV. iii, 34, 4; AV. iv, 18, 1; (pl.) ŚBr. x & R. i, 35, 16; eye-light, RV. i, 117, 17; the eye, MBh. i, 6853; Ragh. BPh. ix; du. sun and moon, Gobh. iii, 3, 18; Śatr. i, 28; pl. the heavenly bodies, planets and stars, Mn.; Bhag. &c. (*°tishām ayana*, n. course or movements of the heavenly bodies, science of those movements [= *°tisha*], Lāty. iv, 8, 1; Śiksh.; sg. the light of heaven, celestial world, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; light as the divine principle of life or source of intelligence, intelligence, RV. vi, 9, 6; VS. xxiv, 3; AV. xvi; Bhag.; (*paurosha*), 'human intelligence') Sarvad.; (*para*), 'highest light or truth') RāmātUp. & Sarvad.; light as the type of freedom or bliss or victory (cf. *phōs*, *phōs* & Lat. *lux*), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. xiv; Sutr.; N. of several Ekāhas, TS. vii; ŚBr. xii f. &c.; of certain formularies containing the word *jyōtis*, Lāty. i, 8, 13; a metre of 32 short and 16 long syllables; = *°tisha*, science of the movements of the heavenly bodies, L.; a mystical N. for the letter *r*, RāmātUp.; m. fire, L.; the sun, L.; Trigonella foenum graecum, L.; N. of a Marut, Hariv. 11545; of a son of Manu Svārocisha, 429; of a Praja-pati, VP.; cf. *dakṣhiṇā*, *śukrā*, *sa*, *hiraṇya*, &c. — *tattva*, n. = *°tisha*, Nirṇayas. iii. — *sāt* = *krī*, = *°tish* = *krī*, Bhātt. ix, 85. **Jyoti**, in comp. for *°tis*. — *ratha* (*°ti*), mfn. one whose chariot is light, RV. i, 140, 1; ix f.; the pole-star, L.; a kind of serpent, Sutr. v, 4; (*ā*), f. N. of a river (joining the Soṇa), MBh. iii, 8150 (*°ti-rathā*); vi, 334; Hariv. 9511 (*°ti-r*); Ragh. vii, 33. — *rata*, m. a kind of gem, R. ii, 94, 6; VarBṛS.; Kathās.; mfn. made of that gem, MBh. iv, 24. — *rūpa-svayambhū*, m. Brahmā in the form of light, Buddh. — *rūpāśvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśīKh. xciv. **Jyōtānā**, f. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 114) a moonlight night, TBr. ii, 2, 9, 7; moonlight, MBh.; R. &c. (if. f. *ā*, Kathās. cvii); pl. light, splendour, BhP. iii, 28, 21; one of Brahmā's bodies, 20, 39; one of the

moon's 16 Kalās, BrahmaP. ii, 15; Durgā, DevīP.; Devīm; the plant *jyotsnī*, L., Sch.; the plant *ghoshātaki*, L. = **काली**, f. N. of a daughter of the moon (wife of Varuṇa's son Pushkara), MBh. v, 3534. — **di** ([°]nād), a Gaṇa of Kāty. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 103, Vārt. 2). — **pakṣa-tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31. Sch. — **priya**, m. 'fond of moonlight', the bird Cakora, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of moonlight, Kād.; Hcar. — **vat**, mfn. illuminated by the moon, Ragh. vi, 34; shining, BhP. iv, 21, 26. — **vāpi**, f. 'moonlight-receptacle', the moon, Alampikārav. — **vriksha**, m. a lamp-stand, L. **Jyotsnā**, m. 'moonlight lord', the moon, L., Sch.

Jyotnikā, f. the plant *kośātaki* (or *kṛita-vedhana*, Car., Sch.), L.; N. of a female singer, Mālav. **Jyotsnī**, f. (for *jyaut*) a moonlight night, Naish.; Trichosanthes dioca, L.; N. of a medical substance, L. **Jyautisha**, n. = *jyot*, science of the movements of the heavenly bodies, Vātsyāy. i, 3; Brahmas; Madhus.; for *jyotishka*, q. v.; N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. **Jyautishika**, m. = *jyot*, g. *ukhādā*. **Jyautsna**, m. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 103, Vārt. 2) the light half of a month, Śāṅkhśr. xiii, 19; Gobh. ii, 8; (i), f. a full moon night, L.; Trichosanthes dioca, L. **Jyautsnikā**, f. a moonlight night, L.

ज्ये *jyēya*, *jyēshtha*, &c. See *✓jyā*.

ज्यो *jyo*, cl. 1. *✓jyavate*, to order, cause any one to observe a vow, Vop. (Dhātup. xxii, 69).

ज्योक *jyók*, ind. (g. *svar-ādi*) long, for a long time or while, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; ChUp. — *✓kṛi*, to be long about anything, delay, RV. i, 33, 15; vii, 22, 6; to say 'farewell' (Sch.), Hcar. v (*jyot* for *jyok*; also Caus.). — **tamām**, ind. (superl.) for the longest time, longest, AitBr. ii, 8; ŚBr. x, 2, 6, 5. **Jyokti**, f. long life (?), Āpśr. xiii, 3, 1.

Jyog, in comp. for *jyók*. — **aparuddha** (*jyóg-*), mfn. expelled a long time, TS. ii, 1, 4, 7. — **āmāyāvin** (*jyóg-*), mfn. sick a long time, i, 1, 3. — **jīvāta**, f. long life, ŚBr. xii, 8, 1, 20; xiii, 8, 3, t & 4.

ज्योडि *jyodī*. See *kara-*, *hastā-*.

ज्योता *jyātā*, °ti, °tika, °tita, &c. See *✓jyut*.

ज्यौ *jyau*, m. (Zeus) planet Jupiter, VarBr.

ज्यौतिष *jyautisha*, °shika, &c. See above.

जि 1. *jri*, cl. 1. P. *jrāyati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; to overpower, Dhātup. xxii, 49; cf. *upa-*. **Jraya**, see *prithu-jraya*. **Jrayas**, n. expanse, space, flat surface (Zd. *arayo*), RV. i, iv-vi, viii ff. **Jrayasāna**, mfn. spreading, expanding, occupying space, v, 66; x, 115. 2. **Jri**, see *uru-* & *pari-jri*.

जि 3. *jri* or *jri* (= *✓jri*), cl. 1. 9. 10. *jrāyati*, *jrināti*, *jrāyati*, to grow old, Dhātup. (v. l.)

ज्वर *jvar* (cf. *✓jval*), cl. 1. °rati (cf. 3. *jūr* &c.) to be feverish, xix, 14; Caus. *jvarayati* (Pāṇ. ii, 3, 54) to make feverish (Pass. °ryate, 'to become feverish'), Car. vi; Suśr.; cf. *anu-sam-*, *sa-*.

Jvara, m. (g. *vrishādā*) fever (differing according to the different Doshas or humors of the body supposed to be affected by it: 'leader and king of all diseases', Suśr.), MBh. &c.; fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, grief, ib. — **kshaya**, m. 'anti-febrile', *Costus speciosus*, VarBrS. lxviii, 1, Sch. — **ghna**, mfn. febrifuge, Car. vi, 3; Suśr. vi; m. = °*drī*, L.; *Chenopodium album*, L. — **ōkitaś**, f. medical treatment of fever. — **dhūma-ketu**, m. N. of a febrifuge, Bhpr. vii, 1, 219. — **nāśaka**, mfn. = *-hara*. — **nāśini**, f. = *-hantṛī*, Npr.; = °*drī*, ib. — **nirpā**, m. N. of a medical work. — **prākṣa**, m. delirious words, Kād. iv, 268. — **brahmāstra**, n. N. of a febrifuge. — **hantṛī**, f. 'febrifuge', Rubia Munjista, L. — **hara**, mfn. febrifuge, Car. vi, 3. **Jvarāgni**, m. feverish heat, W. **Jvarāṅkusa**, m. a febrifuge; *Andropogon Jvarāṅkusa*, W.; N. of a work on med., Tōdar. **Jvarāṅgi**, f. a kind of Croton, L. (v. l. *var*). **Jvarāṅsāra**, m. diarrhoea with fever, Bhpr. vii, 15, 1ff. **Jvarānta**, m. 'febrifuge', a kind of Nimba, Gal. **Jvarāntaka**, m. id., L.; *Cathartocarpus fistula*, L. **Jvarāpaha**, mfn. = *-ra-hara*, Car. vi, 3; Suśr. vi, 39; (ā), f. *Medicago esculenta*, L. **Jvarāri**, m. 'febrifuge', *Cocculus cordifolius*, L. **Jvarāśani**, m. N. of a febrifuge. **Jvarita**, mfn. (g. *tārakādrī*) feverish, affected with fever, Car. vi, 3; Suśr. i, 11 & 29; vi, 39; Carup. **Jvarin**, mfn. id., Suśr. i, 11; vi, 39; Heat. i, 7, 315; ŚārngP. xxi, 10. **Jvāra**, see *navas-jvārā*, *pra-*.

ज्वल *jval*, cl. 1. P. *jvālati* (ep. also *✓jval*; p. °*lat*; aor. *ajvālīt*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 2; 3. pl. *ajvālīshur*, Bhāṭṭ. xv, 106) to burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine, TS. i; ŚBr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; to burn (as a wound), Suśr.; Caus. *jvalayati* or *jvāl*, to set on fire, light, kindle, make radiant, illuminate, GobBr. ii, 5, 5 (A.); MBh. &c.; Intens. *jāvalati* (MBh.) or °*lyate* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 22, Kāś.; p. °*lyamāna*) to flame violently, shine strongly, be brilliant, MBh.; R.; VP. iii, 2, 10; Rājāt. i, 154. **Jvala**, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 140) flame, W. — **mukhī**, f. 'flame-faced', N. of a tutelary deity in Lomaśa's family (cf. *jvālām*), BrahmaP. ii, 18, 28. **Jvalānana**, mfn. flame-faced, MBh. i, 5933 (v. l.).

Jvalakā, f. a large flame (v. l. *jhalakkā*), L. **Jvalat**, mfn. pr. p. *✓jval*, q. v.; m. blazing fire, flame, Kām.; (anti), f. black mustard, Npr. — **tva**, n. radiance, NṛisUp. ii. — **prabhā**, f. = °*lati*, Npr. **Jvalan**, in comp. for °*lat*. — **maṇi**, mfn. blazing with jewels, W.; m. a brilliant gem, W.

Jvalanā, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 150) inflammable, combustible, flaming, ŚBr. xiii, 4, 4, 7; MBh. iii, 1239; shining, 769; m. fire, MaitrS. ii, 9, 1 (*jvāl* or [Padap.] °*lāna*); Mn. x, 103; Yājñ. i, 154. &c.; the number 3, Sūryas. ii, 20 f.; corrosive alkali, Suśr.; Plumbago zeylanica (or its root, Npr.), L.; n. blazing, VarBrS.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Takshaka (wife of Riceyu or Riksha), Hariv. (*jvālā*, MBh. i, 3778). — **kapa**, m. a spark of fire, Mudr. i, 2. — **bhū**, m. 'fire-born', Kārtikeya, ŚSampk. i, 98; Kunārila (incarnation of Kārtikeya), ib. **Jvalanāśman**, m. the sun-stone, L.

Jvalanīya, mfn. fit to be burnt, combustible, W. **Jvalanta-śikharā**, f. 'flame-tufted', N. of a Gandharva virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 67.

Jvalita, mfn. lighted, blazing, flaming, shining, MBh. (*trīṇeshu jvalitām tvaṇā*, 'you have lighted flames in the grass', i. e. you have had an easy work, v, 7089) &c.; (fr. Caus.) set on fire, Mn. vii, 90; n. radiance, Ragh. viii, 53; blazing, MBh. v, 133, 15. — **cakshus**, mfn. fiery-eyed, looking angrily or fiercely, W. — **nayana**, °*netra*, mfn. id., W. **Jvalitānana**, mfn. flame-faced, W.

Jvalitṛi, mfn. shining, NṛisUp. i, 2, 4, 4. **Jvalinī**, f. *Sansevieria zeylanica*, L.

Jvāla, (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 140) mfn. burning, blazing, W.; m. light, torch, Kaut.; flame, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. id., ib.; illumination, KātyŚr. iv, Paddh.; causing a flame to blaze, Nyāyam. x, 1, 22; burnt rice, L.; = *jvalanā*, q. v. — **mālikūla**, mfn. 'light-garlanded', shining brilliantly, Tār. x, 11, 2.

Jvālā, f. of °*la*, q. v. — **khara-gada**, m. = *-gardabhaka*, L. — **gardabhaka**, m. = *jāla-gardabha*, L. — **jilva**, m. flame-tongued, R. vii; fire, L.; N. of an attendant (of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2563; of Śiva, L., Sch.); N. of a Dānava, Hariv. 12935; of a demon causing diseases, 9559. — **dhvaja**, m. 'flame-marked', fire, Rājāt. iv, 41. — **nalā** (*°lān*), mfn. with *rasa*, m. N. of a mixture, Bhpr. vii, 18, 83. — **mālin**, mfn. flame-garlanded, R. vii. — **mukha**, m. 'flame-mouthed', a kind of demon (= *ulka-m*), Mn. xii, 71, Kull.; N. of a Brahma-rākshasa, Kathās. xciv, 71; (f), f. fire or inflammable gas issuing forth from the earth, Bhpr. v, 26, 15; any place from which issues subterranean fire or inflammable gas (a celebrated Jvālā-mukhī, worshipped like others as a form of Durgā, exists in the hills north-east to the Panjab); N. of a Mantra, GarP. cciv; (°*khi-mālinī*) Tantras. ii. — **rāsabharāmāya**, m. = *-gardabhaka*, L. — **līnga**, n. N. of a sanctuary of Śiva, Kathās. i, 28. — **vātra**, m. 'flame-mouthed', N. of an attendant of Śiva, BrahmaP. ii, 17. **Jvālāśvara**, n. N. of a Tirtha, MatsyaP. (v. l.); RevāKh.

Jvālīn, mfn. flaming (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 1171; (in), f. a mystical N. of the letter *ṣ*, RāmātUp. i.

हृ JHA.

हृ 1. *jha*, the 9th consonant (aspirate of the preceding). — **kāra**, m. the sound *jha*, W.

हृ 2. *jha*, mfn. asleep, L.; m. playing a tune, beating time, L.; a sound like the splashing of water or clashing of symbols, jingling, clanking, L.; wind accompanied by rain, L.; anything lost or mislaid, L.; Brihaspati, L.; N. of a chief of the Daityas, L.; = *jhanṭita*, L.; (ā), f. a water-fall, L.

हृगगाय *jhagajhagāya*, Nom. *✓jha* (p. °*ya-māna*) to sparkle, flash, DevīP.

हृगिति *jhaḡ-iti*, = *jhaṭ*-, Prasannar.

हृज् *jhañ*, ind. (onomat.) in comp.; (cf. 2. *jha*). — **kāra**, m. a low murmuring (buzzing of bees &c.), jingling, clanking, Pañcat.; Vikr.; Kād.; Bhāṭṭ. &c. — **kṛita**, n. id., i, 97 (v. l. *jam-k*). — **kārin**, mfn. murmuring, humming, &c., Kād. i, 251; Mālatim. — **kṛita**, n. pl. = *-kāra*, Caitany. **Jhañjhaṇa**, n. jingling, clanking, W.

Jhañjha, f. the noise of the wind or of falling rain, L.; wind and rain, hurricane, L.; raining in large drops, W.; a stray, W. — **nila** (*°jhañ*), m. wind with rain, high wind in the rainy season, KāśKh. lxxxviii, 98. — **marut**, m. id., Amar. — **māruta**, m. id., Pārsvan. vi, 52. — **vāta**, m. id., L.

हृ *jhaṭ*, cl. 1. °*ṭati*, to become entangled or intermixed, Dhātup. ix, 19; cf. *uj-jhaṭita*.

हृ *jhaṭi*, m. a shrub, Up. iv, 117, Sch.

हृटिति *jhaṭ-iti*, ind. onomat. (g. *svar-ādi*, not in Kāś.) instantly, at once, Bhāṭṭ. i, 69 & 95; Ratnāv. i, 6; Spīngār.; Kathās. vi, 118; ix; Rājāt. &c.

हृण *jhaṇ*, cl. 1. °*ṇati*, to sound, Hcar. iv. **Jhaṇaj-jhaṇita**, mfn. tinkling, Viddh.; HPariś. **Jhaṇaj-jhaṇāya**, Nom. *✓jha* (p. °*yamāna*) to tinkle, jingle, rattle, Mālatim. i, 388; Kād.; Hcar. **Jhaṇaj-jhaṇīyita**, mfn. tinkling, Uttarar. v, 5. **Jhaṇaj-jhaṇā-rava**, m. pl. tinkling, Kathās. xxv. **Jhaṇaj-jhaṇī-bhūta**, mfn. rattling, MBh. vi. **Jhaṇat-kāra**, m. jingling, Prab. ii, 34. **Jhaṇ-iti**, v. l. for *jhaṭ*-, Kād. viii, 15.

हृ *jhaṇṭi*, see *hima-*. **Jhaṇṭis**, m. = 2. *jha*, q. v., L. **Jhaṇṭi**, °*ṇṭi*, f. a kind of grass, L.

हृ *jhaṇṭuka*, m. = °*ṇṭi*, L.

Jhaṇṭi, f. °*ṇṭi*, m. *Gomphrena globosa*, L.

हृ *jhaṇat-kāra*, = *jhaṇat*-, W.

हृ *jham*, cl. 1. P. = *✓cham*, *jam*, Dhātup.

हृ *jhampa*, m., °*pā*, f. a jump (*°pam* [Hit.] or °*pām* [HPariś.; Rājāt. vii; Singhās. xv, 1; xxi, 1] ✓*dā*, to make a jump, ifc. Kathās. lxi, 91), Vcar. xvi. **Jhampāda**, n. (in music) a kind of measure. **Jhampā**, f. of °*pā*, q. v. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure; a kind of cymbal. — **nṛitya**, n. a kind of dance. **Jhampāsini**, m. a kingfisher, L. **Jhampāka**, °*pāru*, m. 'leaper', an ape, L. **Jhampin**, m. id., L.

हृ *jhara*, m. a water-fall, L.; (ā, ī), f. id., Prab. iv, 12; (f), f. a river, W.; cf. *mir-* = *vāhālā*, f. N. of a river.

Jharapōdaka, n. water from a cascade, Npr. **Jharat**, mfn. flowing or falling down (cf. ✓*kshar*), Śatr. i, 41 & (?) 44.

हृ *jharasi*, f. N. of a pot-herb, Npr.

हृ *jharc*, *jharh*, *jharjh*, cl. 1. °*cati*, °*chati*, °*jhati*, to blame (fr. ✓*bharti*?), Dhātup. xvii, 66 & xxviii, 17 (v. l.); to injure, ib.

हृ *jharjharā*, m. a kind of drum, MBh. viii, 4, 56; Hariv. i, 99, 23; a strainer, Bhpr. v, 11, 125; = *raka*, L.; N. of a Daitya (son of Hiranyāksha), Hariv. 194; of a river, L.; a sound as of splashing or dropping, W.; (ā), f. a harlot (cf. *riccharā*), L.; (f), f. a kind of drum, Hariv. 13212 & 15885; = *rikā*, Bhpr. v, 11, 37. **Jharjharaka**, m. the Kali-yuga, L.; (ikā), f. bean-cake, Bhpr. v, 11, 36. **Jharjharin**, mfn. furnished with a drum (Śiva), MBh. xii, 10406.

हृ *jharjharita*, mfn. (✓*jhrī*) worn, wasted, withered, R. iii, 16, 26; Sarvad.; Priy. i, 10.

हृ *jharjharika*, m. n. the body, Up. iv, 20, Sch.; m. a region, Up. vi.; a picture, ib.

हृ *jhalakkā*. See *jvalakā*.

हृ *jhalajhalā*, f. (onomat.) the sound of falling drops, Amar. (v. l.); the flapping of an elephant's ears (of flaccid breasts &c.), Kām.

हृ *jhalari*, f. = °*lakī*, L.; a curl, L.

हृ *jhalā*, f. a girl, L.; sun-heat, L.; (= *jhilli*) a cricket (also *jhalā*, W.), L.

हृ *jhali*, f. the areca-nut, W.

हृ *jhalla*, m. a prize-fighter, cudgel-

player (offspring of an outcast Kshatriya), Mn. x, 22; xii, 45; MBh. ii, 102; (f), f. = °lakṣī, L. = **kanṭha**, m. = **jhilli-k°**, L. **Jhallaka**, n. cymbals, Tithyād.; (f), f. a kind of drum, L.

हल्लना jhallanā, f. N. of a Prākṛit metre.

हल्लरी jhallarī, f. a kind of musical instrument, sort of drum or cymbal (cf. **jhallarī**, **jharjharī**), Hariv. iii, 52, 2; Jain.; Kād.; (ifc. °rika) Hcar.; a curl, L.; moisture, L.; a ball &c. of perfumed substances used for cleaning the hair, L., Sch.; = **juddha**, L.

हल्लिका jhallikā, f. a cloth used for applying colour or perfumes, L. (also **jhill**, W.; **jhillī**, L.); dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes (also **jhill** & **jhillikā**), L.; light, sunshine (also **jhill**, **jhillī** & **jhillikā**; cf. **jhalā**), L.

हल्लिका jhallikā, f. = **jhillika**, Svapnac.

हल्लोपक jhallishaka, a kind of musical instrument, Hariv. 8450.

हल्लोल jhallola, m. a ball at the lower end of a spindle, L.

हृष jhash, cl. 1. °shati, to hurt, Dhātup. xvii, 38; (also Ā.) to take, xxi, 26; to cover, ib.

हृष jhashd, m. a large fish, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 4; a fish, MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; BhP.; the sign Pisces, VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; a forest, forest overgrown with grass, L.; sun-heat, L.; n. a desert, L.; (ā), f. **Uraia lagopodioides**, L. = **ketana**, m. = **dhvaja**, Bharṭṛ.; Ratnāv.; 'the god of love' and 'the sea', Kuval. 33. = **dhvaja**, m. 'fish-symbolized', the god of love, love, Bhāṭṭ. viii, 48. = **pitta**, n. fish-bile, VarBṛS. i, 24. = **rāja**, m. a large fish, BhP. viii, 18, 2. = **āreshtha**, m. 'most excellent fish', the fish Rohita, Bhpr. **Jhashāna**, m. 'fish-eater', the Gangetic porpoise, L. **Jhashōdārī**, f. N. of Vyāsa's mother Satyawati, L.

ह्रं jhām, ind. (onomat.) in comp. = **kāra**, m. a low murmuring (of kettle-drums), Alamkārat. = **kārin**, mfn. = **jham-k°**, Mcar. iii, 48. = **kṛita**, n. (cf. **jham-k°**) a tinkling ornament worn round the toes or feet, L.

ह्राट jhāṭa, m. an arbour, L.; a forest (also n., W.), L.; cleaning sores, L.; (ā), f. = °tikā, L.; a kind of jasmine, L. **Jhāṭamālā**, f. = °tikā, L. **Jhāṭastṛaka**, m. the water-melon, W.

Jhāṭala, °li, m. Bignonia suaveolens, L. **Jhāṭikā**, °tikā, f. Flacourtia cataphracta, L.

ह्रादरिण jhāt-kārin, mfn. whistling (the wind), Venīś. ii, 18; cf. **jhañ-k°** & **jhām-k°**.

ह्रावुक jhāvuka, m. = **jhāvuka**, L.

हामक jhāmaka, n. (fr. **kshāmā**) a burnt or vitrified brick, L.

हामर jhāmara, m. a small whetstone (used for sharpening spindles, needles, &c.), L.

हार्हर jhārjhara & °rika, m. (fr. **jharjharā**) a drummer, tabor-player, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 56.

हल्लरी jhallarī, for **jhaṭ**, a kind of drum, W.

हल्ला jhālā, f. = **jhalā**, a cricket, W.

हल्लि jhālī, f. sour or unripe mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa foetida, Bhpr. v, 11, 155.

ह्रावु jhāvu, m. Tamarix indica, L.

Jhāvuka, m., °vū, f. id., L.

हृङ्गाक jhīgāka, m. Luffa acutang., L.

हृङ्गिनी jhīnginī, = °gī, Bhpr.; a torch, L. **Jhīngī**, f. = **jīnginī**, Bhpr. v, 5, 42.

हृज्जी jhijjī, f. = **jijjī**, W.

हृज्जिम jhijjima, m. a forest on fire, L.

हृज्जिरा jhijjirā, f. N. of a shrub, L. **Jhijjirī**, °rī, f. id., L. **Jhijjī**, f. id., L.

हृज्जी jhijjī, f. = **jhillī**, a cricket, W.

हृज्जि jhijjī, f. = °jī, Pañcar. i, 7, 19.

Jhijjīk, °kī, f. Barleria cristata, L.

हृज्जिका jhijjīkā, °rī, f. a cricket, L.

Jhijjīk, °rakṣ, f. id., W. **Jhijjārī**, f. id. (? or = **jhall**), L. **Jhijjī**, f. id., Hariv. 3497; a kind of musical instrument, L.; parchment, W. **Jhijjika**, m. pl. v.l. for **jill**, q.v.; (ā), f. a

cricket, Nal. xii, 1; R.; a cricket's chirp, L.; a kind of vehicle, Hariv. ii, 88, 63; = **jhall**, q.v., L.; = **jhillikā**, L.; membrane, parchment, W.

Jhillī, f. a cricket, BhP. v; the wick of a lamp, L.; = **jhallikā**, q.v., L.; rice burnt by cooking in a saucepan, L.; cymbals, W.; parchment, W. = **kanṭha**, m. a domestic pigeon, L. **Jhillika**, m. a cricket, MBh. i, 2849; (ā), f. id., L.; = **jhallikā**, q.v., L.

हृज्जिन jhillin, N. of a Vṛishṇī, MBh. i, vii.

हृज्जिका jhijjīkā, °rukā, f. = **jhir**, L.

हु jhu, cl. 1. Ā., v.l. for °jyū.

हुण्ट jhuṇṭa, m. a shrub, L.

हुमरि jhumari, f. N. of a Rāgiṇī.

Jhumbarī, f. a kind of lute, HParīś. viii, 359 ff.

हुणि jhūṇī, f. a kind of betel-nut, L.; a voice boding ill-luck, evil omen, L.; = **kahina**, L.

हुष jhūsh, cl. 1. P., v.l. for °jyūsh.

हृ ज्जि (°jiri), cl. 4. 9. **jhīryati**, **jhīryāti**, to become old, Dhātup. xxvi, xxxi; cf. **jharjharita**.

होड jhoḍa, m. the betel-nut tree, L.

होम्बक jhombaka, mfn. making grimaces when singing.

हौलिक jhaulika, a small bag, Dhūrtas. ii.

ह्यु jhyu, cl. 1. Ā., v.l. for °jyū.

ज णा.

ज 1. **ṇa**, the palatal nasal (found before palatal consonants). = **kāra**, m. the letter ण.

ज 2. **ṇa**, m. a singer, L.; a jingling sound, L.; a heretic, L.; an ox, L.; the planet Śukra, L.

ट टा.

ट 1. **ṭa**, the 1st cerebral consonant (pronounced like *t* in *true*, but properly by keeping back the tip of the tongue and slightly turning it upwards). = **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *f*. = **varga**, m. the cerebral consonants collectively, TPāt.; Pāṇ.; Kāś. = **vargiya**, mfn. belonging to the cerebral consonants, (m.) a cerebral, TPāt. xiii, 14, Sch.

ट 2. **ṭa**, m. sound, L.; a dwarf, L.; a quarter, 4th, L.; n. = **karāṇka**, L.; (ā), f. the earth, L.; an oath, confirming an assertion by ordeal &c., L.

टक्का takka, m. a niggard (?), Kathās. lxxv; (cf. **tāka**, **ṭhakka**); m. pl. a Bāhika people, L. (°kva). = **deśa**, m. a Bāhika country, Rājāt. v, 150. = **deśiya**, m. 'coming from °ṭa', Chenopodium album, L.

टक्करा ṭakkarā, f. a blow on the head, v. f.

टक्किबुद्ध ṭakki-buddha, m. N. of a man, vii.

टक्क takva, m. pl. See °kka.

टक्कर takvara, m. N. of Śiva, L.

टगर tagara, mfn. squint-eyed, L.; m. borax, VarBṛS. xvi, 25; = **helā-vibhrama-gocara**, L.

टङ्क ṭaṅk (derived from °ka, 'seal'), cl. 10. °kayati, to (seal up, i.e. to) shut, cover, KātyŚr. iv, x.

ṭaṅka, (m. n., L.) a spade, hoe, hatchet, stone-cutter's chisel, Hariv. 5009 ff.; R. ii, 80, 7; Mṛicch. &c.; a peak or crag shaped like the edge of a hatchet, edge or declivity of a hill, MBh. xii, 8291; R. vii, 5, 24; BhP. viii, x; Bhāṭṭ. i, 8; a leg, L.; borax, L.; pride, L.; m. a sword, L.; a scabbard, L.; a weight of 4 Māshas, ŚārngS. i, 19; Vet. iv, 3; a stamped coin, Hit.; Feronia elephantum, L.; wrath, L.; (in music) a kind of measure; a man of a particular caste or tribe, Rājāt. vii, 1003; n. the fruit of Feronia elephantum, Śūtr.; (ā), f. a leg, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. = **ṭika**, m. N. of Śiva, L.; cf. **jālā-ṭaṅka**. = **pati**, m. the master of the mint, L., Sch. = **vat**, mfn. having hatchet-like crags (a mountain), R. iii, 55, 44. = **śālā**, f. a mint, W.

ṭaṅkaka, m. a stamped coin (esp. of silver), L., Sch.; a particular coin, Dhūrtas. i, 2; a spade, chisel, Dharmasām.; (ikā), f. a chisel, Vcar. x, 32. = **pati**, m. = **ṅka-p°**, L., Sch. = **śālā**, f. = °ṅka-p°, ib. **ṭaṅkana**, m. borax, Kād.; pl. N. of a people (cf.

taṅg°), R. iv, 44, 20; VarBṛS. xiv. = **kāhāra**, m. borax, Śūtr. i, 40, 7, 10; KātyŚr. ii, 1, Paddh.; Bhpr. **ṭaṅkana**, m. (= **tagara**) borax, L.

टङ्कानक ṭaṅkānaka, m. the mulberry, L.

टंकार ṭam-kāra, m. (onomat.; cf. **ṭam-k°**) howling, howl, cry, sound, clang, twang, Kād.; BhP. iii, 17, 9; Uttarar.; Rājāt. v, 417; Sāh.; notoriety, L.; surprise, L.; (ṛ), f. N. of a shrub, Bhpr. = **rava**, m. cry, sound, Kād. = **vat**, mfn. accompanied by a great noise, Bālar. **ṭam-kārita**, n., see **jham-k°**. **ṭam-kṛita**, n. a clang, Kād. iii, 1291.

टङ्ग ṭaṅga, m. n. (= °ṅka) a spade, L.; a sword, kind of sword, L.; a leg, L.; m. borax, L.; a weight of 4 Māshas, L. **ṭaṅgana**, m. n. = °ṅka-*ṇa*, borax, L. **ṭaṅgini**, f. Clypea bernandifolia, L.

टटरीसूर्य ṭatari-sūrya, m. a form of the sun (?), Rasik. xi, 44.

टट्टनी ṭaṭṭanī, f. a small house-lizard, L.

टट्टरी ṭaṭṭarī, f. N. of a musical instrument, L.; a lie, L.; a jest, W.

ṭaṭṭura, m. the sound of a drum, L. (v.l.)

टणकार ṭaṇat-kāra, m. pl. = **jhaṇ°**, Alamkārat.; HParīś. i, 44.

टण्डन ṭaṇḍana, m. N. of a prince, Tōḍar.

टल् ṭal (= °ṭval, °ḍval), cl. 1. P. °lati (pf. **ṭaḍāla**, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 54, Sch.) to be disturbed, Dhātup. xx, 4; Caus. **ṭālayati**, to disturb, frustrate, Campak. **ṭala**, = **ṭāla**, g. **jvalāddī**. **ṭana**, n. perturbation, W.

टसत् ṭasat, ind. (onomat.) an interjection imitating the sound of bursting, Kathās. vc, 7; (°sad-iti) cvi, 181. **ṭas-iti**, ind. id., Bālar. ii, 31.

टाक ṭaka, m. = **ṭakka**, a niggard, Rājāt. vii, 415; N. of a family, Romakas; Madanap.; Smṛitik.

टाङ्क ṭāṅka, n. a spirituous liquor prepared from the **ṭaṅka** fruit, Mn. xi, 96, Sch.; RTL. p. 193.

टाङ्कर ṭāṅkara, m. a match-maker, L.

टांकार ṭām-kāra, m. = **ṭam-k°**, Bālar. i, 46 & 49; Rājāt. v, 422. **ṭām-kṛita**, n. pl. id., ii, 99.

टात् ṭāt, ind. (onomat.) with °kṛi, to cause to jingle or rattle, Prasaonar. i, 32.

टापर ṭāpara, N. of a village, Muhūrtam.

टार ṭāra, m. a horse, L.; a catamite, L.

टाल ṭāla, mfn. (= **ṭala**, g. **jvalāddī**) tender (a fruit), Śīl. on Ācār. ii.

टिक ṭik (cf. °ṭik), cl. 1. Ā. to go, Dhātup.

टिक्का ṭikka, N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 670 ff.; cf. **brihaṭ**, **sūkshma**. **ṭikkikā**, f. the white mark (on the forehead of a horse &c.), VarBṛS. lxxv.

टिम्भक ṭiṃbhaka, m. = **ṭiṃbh°**, L., Sch.

टिटिल ṭiṭila, n. a large number (= 100 Nāga-balas), Buddh. L.

टिट्ठि ṭiṭṭha, m. = °bhaka (also **ṭiṭṭha**, q.v.), Gaut.; Mn. v, 11; Yājñ. i, 172; MBh. xii &c.; N. of a Daitya, ii, 367; of a Dānava (enemy of Indra in the 13th Manv-antara), GarP.; of a bug, Kathās. lx, 128; n. a kind of leprosy, Gal.; (ṛ), f. the female of the ṭiṭṭha bird, R. (G) ii, 8, 43.

ṭiṭṭhaka, m. the bird Parra jacana, L.

टिण्णि ṭiṇṇi, m. N. of a man, Haṭhapr.

ṭiṇṇikā, °ṇikā. See **ṭiṇṇi**.

टिण्हा ṭiṇṭhā. See **ṭiṇṭhā**.

टिण्णि ṭiṇṇi, v.l. for °ṇṇi.

टिण्डिका ṭiṇḍikā, f. N. of a plant, Bhpr. (vv. ll. **ṭiṇṇi**, **ḍhiṇḍhiṇ**); (**ṭiṇṇikā**) Npr.

टिण्डिश ṭiṇḍiśa, m. = **ḍiṇḍ°**, Bhpr.

टिप ṭip, cl. 10. P. **ṭepayati**. See °ḍip.

टिप्पण ṭippaṇa, °ṇaka, a gloss, comment.

ṭippaṇī, °ppaṇī, f. id.

टिरिटिर ṭiririrā, f. See **karṇe**.

टिल्ल ṭilla, f. N. of a deity, Rasik. xi, 66.

टोक fik (cf. °ṭik), cl. 1. Ā. °kate, to move (? said of a tree), Kāś. on Pāṇ. viii, 3, 34 & 4, 41;

flown, flying, W.; n. a bird's flight, MBh. viii, 1899f.; cf. *ati-*, *abhi-*, *ava-*, *ni-*, *nir-*, *parā-*, *pari-*, *punar-*, &c. — *dīnaka*, n. flying reiteratedly, ib.

दुडुभ *duḍubha*, m. = *duḍḍ*, L., Sch.
पुण्ड्र *puṇḍra*, f. id., L.
पुण्ड्रु *puṇḍru*, m. a kind of lizard, i, 984 ff.; vii, 6905 (B); ifc. f. ā; Kathās. xiv, 74 & 83 f.
दुण्डुल *duṇḍula*, m. a small owl, L.
दुन्दुका *duṇḍuka*, m. = *dāhaka*, a gallinule, L.
दुम्ब *dumba*, m. v. l. for *damba*, q. v.; cf. go-
दुम्बर *dumbara*, v. l. for *damb*, q. v.
दुल *dula*, g. *balādi*.
दुलि *duli*, f. = *dult*, a turtle, L., Sch.
दुलिका *dulikā*, f. a kind of wagtail, L.
दुली *dulī*, f. a kind of pot-herb (*cillī*), L.
दुल्य *dulya*, g. *balādi*.
दुल्वैयानर *dulū-vaiśvānara*, n. N. of a
 Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 79.

डेरिका *derikā*, f. a musk rat, Āp. i, 25, 13.
डोड *doda*, m. N. of a royal family, Ratnak.;
 (i), f. = *kishupa-doda-mushī*, Pañcad. ii, 71.
डोड्या *ḍoḍyā*, f. N. of a royal family, Ratnak.

डोडही *ḍoḍahī*, f. a kind of flute.
डोम *ḍoma*, m. a man of low caste (living
 by singing and music), Tantr.

डोम्बा, n. id., VarBṛS. lxxxvii, 33 (v. l. *dumba*);
 Kathās. xiii, 96 ff.; Rājāt. v; N. of a man, vii, 1070
 & 1136; (f), f. a kind of drama, Daśar. i, 8, Sch.
डोम्बुल *ḍombul*, f. (in music) a kind of measure.

डोर *ḍora*, m. n. a string, BhavP.
डोरका, n. (= *ḍor*) id., ib

डोराडी *ḍoraḍī*, f. a kind of Solanum, L.

डोला *ḍolā*, f. = *dalā*, a swing, Bālar. vii.

डोडुभ *ḍaṇḍubha*, mfn. belonging to a
duṇḍubha, MBh. i, 1006.

डल *ḍal* (= *ḍval*). See ā-.

द DHA.

द 1. *dha*, the aspirate of the preceding
 letter. - *kāra*, m. the letter *dh*.

द 2. *dha*, mfn. = *nir-guṇa*, L.; m. an imi-
 tative sound, L.; a large drum, L.; a dog, L.; a
 dog's tail, L.; a serpent, W.

दहका *dhaḥka*, m. a large sacred building,
 Rājāt. iii, v; N. of a locality (cf. *takka*), Mṛicch.,
 Sch. Intro.; (ā), f. a large drum (cf. *gaja*, *jaya*),
 Rājāt. vi, 133; covering, disappearance, W: - *de-*
siya, mfn. spoken in the district of Dhakka, Mṛicch.,
 Sch. Intro.

दहकन *dhaḥkana*, n. shutting (of a door),
 Śil.; m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vi, 230 f. (v. l. *ḥkama*).

दहकरी *dhaḥkāri*, f. N. of the goddess Tārā
 or Tārīṇī, Kulasadbb.

दहका *dhaṅka*, m. N. of a mountain, Śatr. i.

दहुर *dhaḍḍhara*, N. of a man, HParīś. xiii.

दहरी *dhaṇṇī*, f. = *vākya-viśeṣa*, Rudraj.

दामरा *dāmarā*, f. a goose, Dhanamj.

दारिका *dārikā*, f. the julus, ĀpGr.

दाल *dālā*, n. 'a shield.' See *ḥin*.

धाल *dhal*, mfn. armed with a shield, Rudraj.

दिशिधिका *dhiṇḍhiṇikā*. See *ḥinḍiṇ*.

दुधि *dhuḍhi*, v. l. for *dhuḍḍhi*.

दुध *dhuḍḍ* (a Sauntra rt.), to search.

धुण्डहान, n. searching, investigating, W.

धुण्डि, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, Kāśikā. - *rāja*, m.
 N. of the author of a work on nativities; of Bala-
 krishna's father; of Vināyaka-bhaṭṭa's father (about
 1800 A. D.); *jākyāna*, n. N. of GaṇP. ii, 43.

धुण्डिका, f. a gloss (?).

धुण्डिता, mfn. sought, inquired, W.

दहका *dheṅka*, m. N. of a bird, Vasantar. viii,
 12; (f), f. a kind of dance. **धेनिका**, f. (in
 music) a kind of measure; - *tālā*, m. id.

देवुका *dhevukā*, f. a coin, Kathārn.

दोरमुद्र *dhora-samudra*, N. of a locality,
 Romakas. **धोल-समुद्र**, = *dhora-s*, W.

धोला, m. a large drum, Rudraj. - *samudri-*
kā, f. 'coming from or growing in Dhola-samudra
 (= *Dhora-s*), Leea macrophylla, L.

दोलरी *dholārī*, f. a kind of composition.

ढौक *dhauk*, cl. 1. *ā*. *ḥate* (pf. *dhauke*
 [Pān. vii, 4, 59, Kāś.], Hcar. [Bhaṭṭ.], to ap-
 proach (with acc.), Kāś.; Hcar.; Bhaṭṭ.: Caus. *dhau-*
kayati (aor. *adhaukat*, Pān. vii, 4, 2 & 59, Kāś.),
 to bring near (to, gen.), cause to come near, offer to
 any one (dat.), Kathās.; Rājāt.; Bhaṭṭ.; Kāśyāp.,
 Sch.: Desid. *dhaukishate*, Pān. vii, 4, 59 & viii,
 4, 54, Kāś.: Intens. *dhaukayate*, vii, 4, 82, Vārtt.
 1, Pat.; cf. *upa-*. **धौकाना**, n. offering, present,
 Rājāt. vi, 166; Śatr. xiv; Kāśyāp., Sch.; cf. *upa-*.
धौकित, mfn. brought near, MBh. xii, 4138.

ण NA.

ण 1. *ṇa*, the cerebral nasal, TPrāt. xxi,
 14. - *kāra*, m. the letter or sound *ṇ*, vii, 1; xiii, 6.

ण 2. *ṇa*, m. knowledge, L.; certainty, as-
 certainment, L.; ornament, L.; a water-house, L.;
 = *nirvīrya* (invented for the etymology of *krishna*),
 MBh. v, 70, 5, Sch.; a bad man, L.; N. of Śiva or of
 a Buddh. deity, L.; the sound of negation, L.; gift, L.

ण *ṇya*, m. (etymological) N. of an ocean
 in the Brahma-loka, ChUp. viii, 5, 3.

त TA.

त 1. *ta*, the 1st dental consonant. - *kāra*,
 m. the letter *t*; - *vipulā*, f. N. of a metre. - *para*,
 mfn. followed by *t*, Pān. i, 1, 70; - *karaṇa*, n. caus-
 ing *t* to follow, vi, 1, 91, Kāś. - *varga*, m. the
 dental consonants collectively, TPrāt. - *vargiya*,
 mfn. belonging to the dental consonants, xiii, 15.

त 2. *tā*, pronom. base, see *tād*. - *tama*,
 mfn. (superl.) that one (of many), Pān. v, 3, 93;
 such a one, BhP. x, 36, 28; just that, AitUp. iii, 12,
 13 (= *vṛyāpā-t*, Sch.). - *tara*, mfn. (compar.) that
 one (of two), Pān. v, 3, 92. - *tas* (*tā-*), see s. v.

त 3. *ta*, m. a tail (esp. of a jackal), any
 tail except that of Bos gaurus, L.; the breast, L.;
 the womb, L.; the hip, W.; a warrior, L.; a thief,
 L.; a wicked man, L.; a Mleccha, L.; a Buddha,
 L.; a jewel, L.; nectar, L.; n. crossing, L.; virtue,
 L.; (ā), f. Lakshmi, L.

तंस *taṇs* (cl. 1. P. *ṣati*, to decorate, Dhā-
 tūp. xvii, 31; *ā*. *ṣate* [aor. *atāṇṣiṣṭā*] to decorate
 one's self, Vop. xxiv, 12; pf. *tataṣe* 'to move',
 pour out (fig. a wish), RV. iv, 23, 5; Caus. *taṇsa-*
yati (cl. 10. 'to decorate', Dhātūp. xxxiii, 56; impf.
atāṇsayati, to draw to and fro, VS. xxiii, 24; In-
 tens. irr. *atāṇsayati*, 'to afflict' or 'to be distressed'
 (cf. *vi-* *atāṇs*), g. *kaṇḍv-ādi*; [fr. *atāṇs*; cf. *tāsa-*
ra; Goth. *at-pinsan*; Old Germ. *dinsan*, 'to draw.')

तंसु *taṇsu*, m. N. of a prince of the lunar
 race (son of Mātī- or Ranti-nāra), MBh. i, 3704 ff.;
 3779 f.; Hariv. 1716 ff.; VP. iv, 19, 1 f.; (*trasu*) Vā-
 yuP. ii, 37, 125 & 128. - *rodha*, m. id., BrahmaP.

तक *tak*, cl. 2. *ḥkti* (cl. 1. *ḥkati* ['to laugh'
 or 'to bear', Dhātūp. v, 2], Naigh. ii, 14; inf. *ḥkitu-*
 Nir. ix, 3) to rush along, RV. ix, 16, 1; [cf.
nish-tak, *pari-takana*, *pra-takta*; Lith. *tekū*.]

तकवान, mfn. (fr. &) = *taku*, i, 120, 6.

तकु, mfn. rushing along, ix, 97, 52.

तक्त, mfn. id., vi, 32, 5; ix, 32, 4 & 67, 15.

तक्य, mfn. fut. Pass. p., Pān. iii, 1, 97, Vārtt.

1, Pat. **तक्य**, mfn. quick, RV. viii, 69, 13.

तक्यन, m. 'rushing', a bird, bird of prey [a
 fleet horse], Śay. i, 60, 2; a thief, Naigh. iii, 24.

तक्य-वि, m. (nom. sg. & pl. - *vīs*) a bird, bird of
 prey, RV. i, x. **तक्यवि**, rapid flight (?), i, 134, 5.

तक *tak*, m (nom. pl. *ās*) fn (ad). (dimin. of
 2. *tā*) that, 133, 4 & 191, 15; Kāśyāp. xiii; Bhadrab.

तकरी *takrī*, f. = *ṛī*, Kāth. xiii, 9 f.

तकरि, f. a particular part of a woman's pendenda,
 TS. iii, 3, 10, 1; (*tagarī*) AV. Paipp.

तकवान *takavāna*. See *ḥtak*.

तकिल *takila*, mfn. fraudulent, L.; (ā), f.
 'a drug (*aushadha*)' or 'N. of a herb (*oshadhi*)', L.

तकु *taku*. See *ḥtak*.

तकौल *takkola*, m. *Pimenta acris*, R. iii, 35.

तकन 1. *takman*, n. = *tok*, offspring, Naigh.

तकन 2. *takmān*, m. (*ḥtañe*) 'shrinking',

N. of a disease or of a class of diseases (accompanied
 by skin-eruptions), AV. i, iv-vi, ix, xi f. xix. **Ta-**
kma-nāna, mfn. removing the *takmān*, v, 4, 1 f.

Takra, n. (g. *nyāṅkv-ādi*) buttermilk mixed
 with (a third part of) water, Mn. vii, 326; Yājñ.
 iii, 37 & 322; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. = *ḥkrāhvā*, L.
 - *kāroka*, f. inspissated buttermilk, Susr. - *pi-*
pā, m. curd, Bhpr. v, 13, 30. - *bhaktā*, f. = *ḥkrā-*
hvā, L. - *bhid*, the fruit of *Feronia elephantum*,
 Npr. - *māpā*, n. meat fried with ghee and eaten
 with buttermilk, Bhpr. - *āra*, n. fresh butter, L.
Takrāta, m. a churning-stick (cf. *dadhi-cāra*),
 Vāsav. 157. **Takrāhvā**, f. N. of a shrub, L.

तक *takod*, *tākvān*, *ḥkva-vī*, &c. See *ḥtak*.

तक्ष 1. *taksh*, cl. 1. P. *ḥkshati* (ep. also
ḥksh; impf. *takshat*, *ḥtakshat*, RV.; rarely
 cl. 2, 3. pl. *takshati* [Pān. vii, 1, 39, Pat.], RV. i,
 162, 6; impf. [aor. ?] *atākshma*, 2. pl. *atākshā*,
 RV.; once cl. 5. [*takshnoti*, Pān. iii, 1, 76], Pot.
ḥkshnuyur, Lāly. viii; see also *apa*; aor. *atākshī*,
 Pān. vii, 2, 7, Kāś.; 3. pl. *ḥkshishur*, RV. i, 130,
 6; Subj. *takshishat* [Pān. iii, 4, 7, Kāś.], ŚāṅkhŚr.
 vii; pf. *tatāksha*, once *ḥkshē*, RV. v, 33, 4; 3.
 pl. *ḥkshūr*, RV. (8 times) &c., once *takshur*, ii, 19,
 8; 2. du. *takshathur*, x, 39, 4; pr. p. f. *tākshatī*,
 i, 164, 41; pf. Pass. p. *tākshatī*, see s. v.) to form
 by cutting, plane, chisel, chop, RV. &c.; to cut,
 split, MBh.; Hariv.; Hcar.; to fashion, form (out of
 wood &c.), make, create, RV.; AV.; to form in the
 mind, invent, RV.; to make (any one young; double
 acc.), make able or prepare for (dat.), RV.; (in
 math.) to reduce by dividing, Gol. xiii, 14 ff.; Lil.
 &c.; = *ḥtvac*, Dhātūp. xvii, 13; to 'skin, ib.:
 Caus. *takshayati* (aor. *atatakshat*), Pān. vii, 4, 93;
 Kāś.; cf. *tvaksh*. 2. **Taksh**, 'paring'; see *kāshtha*.

1. **Taksha**, mfn. 'cutting through', see *tapas*;
 m. lfc. = *kshan*, VarBṛS. lxxxvii, 20 & 24; (cf.
kauṣa, *grāma*); N. of a Nāga (cf. *ḥkshaka*), Kaus.;
 of a son [of Bharata, R. vii, 100 f.; Ragh. xv, 89;
 BhP. ix, 11, 12; (also *ḥkshaka*); of Vrika, 24, 42].
 2. **Taksha**, in comp. for *kshan*. - *karmān*, n.
 carpenter's work, ĀśvŚr. ii, 1, 13, Sch. - *rathakārā*
 (*tāk*), m. du. a carpenter and a cartwright, MaitrS.
 iv, 3, 8. - *vāt*, mfn. ? (for *kshata-v* ?), MBh. ii,
 23, 18. - *āila*, m. pl. the inhabitants of *lā*, VarBṛS.
 x, 8 & (in comp.) xvi, 26; (ā), f. (Pān. iv, 3, 93;
 g. *varaṇḍādi*) *Tāḍila*, city of the Gandhāras (resi-
 dence of Taksha, R. vii, 101, 11), MBh.; R.; Buddh.;
 VarBṛS.; Kathās. lxix; *ḥksh-vatī*, f. N. of a locality,
 g. *madhv-ādi*. **Takshāyaskāra**, n. sg. a car-
 penter and a blacksmith, Pān. ii, 4, 10, Kāś.

Takshakā, m. (Pān. viii, 2, 29, Kāś.) 'a cutter',
 see *kāshtha*, *vriksha*; a carpenter, L.; Viśva-
 karmān, L.; the Sūtra-dhāra or speaker in the pre-
 lude of a drama, L., Sch.; N. of a tree, L.; of a
 Nāga prince (cf. *ḥksha*), AV. viii, 10, 29; Tāṇḍya Br.
 xxv, 15; ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 18, 1; Kaus.; MBh. &c.; of
 a son of Prasena-jit, BhP. ix, 12, 8; see also *ḥksha*.

Takshakiyā, f. N. of a place, g. 2. *naḍādi*.

Takshapa, m. a cutter, abrader, W.; (in math.)
 the divisor employed to reduce a quantity, W.; n.
 cutting, paring, peeling, abrading, Kāśyāp. xxii, 6;
 Gaut. i, 29; Mn. v, 125 &c.; (N. of a Kālā) Vātsyāy.
 i, 3, 17; dividing in order to reduce a quantity, Lil.
 (f), f. an instrument for cutting or paring, L.

Takshan, m. (Ved. acc. *ḥkshanam*, class. *ḥkshā-*
nam, Pān. vi, 4, 9, Kāś.) a wood-cutter, carpenter,
takṣar, RV. ix, 112, 1; AV. x, 6, 3; VS. &c.; N.
 of a teacher, ŚBr. ii, 3, 1, 31; (*ḥkshā*), f. g. *gau-*
rādi (not in Ganar.) **Takshipī**, f. = *ḥkshānī*, L.
Takshitṛi, m. a cutter, Pān. viii, 2, 29, Kāś.

Takshya, mfn. to be formed, RV. viii, 102, 8.

तगडवली *tagaḍa-vallī*, for *tagara*-, q. v.

Tagara, n. (m., L.) = *raka*, Kaus. 16; MBh.
 xiii, 5042; Buddh.; Susr.; VarBṛS. lxxxvii, 5 ff.; n.
 = *pura*, Romakas.; (f), f. = *takarī*, q. v. - *pā-*
dika, n. = *raka*, L.; (ā), f. id., L. - *pādi*, f. id.,
 L. - *pura*, n. N. of a town. - **valli**, f. Cassia auri-
 culata, Npr. - *sikhin*, m. N. of a man, Lalit. xiii.

Tagaraka, Tabernemontana coronaria and a fragrant powder prepared from it, VarBrS. li. **rika**, m., **rikī**, f. a seller of Tagara powder, g. **kisardī**.

तङ्क tank, cl. 1. P. to live in distress, Dhātup.

Taṅka, grief produced by separation from a beloved object, L., Sch.; fear, ib.; v. l. for **tan̄ka** (a chisel), L.; cf. **ā-**, **tapas-**; **pra-taṅkam**.

तङ्ग taṅga, cl. 1. P. **ṛgati**, to go, Dhātup. v, 4; 1; to stumble, ib.; to tremble, ib.

तङ्गाṇa taṅgaṇa, m. pl. N. of a people (in the upper part of the valley of the Sarayū), MBh. ii. f., vi. f., xiv; Hariv.; VarBrS. x, xvi f.; cf. **tan̄k**.

तङ्गाल taṅgālā, m. N. of an evil spirit, AV. viii, 6, 21.

तच्छब्द tac-chabda-tva &c. See **taṭ**.

Taj-ja, -**jaghaṇyā**, &c. See **ib**.

तज्जी tajjī, f. for **tanjī**, q. v.

तच् 1. tañc (= **√tañc**), cl. 1. **ṛcati**, to go.

तच् 2. tañc, cl. 7. **tanakti**, to contract, Bhartṛ. vi, 38; cf. **ā-**, **abhy-**; **upātāṅkyā**; **tak-mān** & **ṛka**. **Tañj**, v. l. for **√2. tañc**, Dhātup.

तञ्जल tañjala, m. the Cātaka bird, Gal.

तट taṭ, cl. 1. P. **ṛtati**, to rumble, ShaṅvBr. v, 7; (derived fr. **taṭa**) to be raised, Dhātup. ix, 21; Caus. **tāṭayati**, v. l. for **tāṭay**, to strike, xxxii, 43.

तट taṭa, m. (exceptionally n. N., Daśar. ii, 11) a slope, declivity, any part of the body which has (as it were) sloping sides (cf. **ironi-**, **stana-**, &c.), a shore, MBh. (said of Śiva, xii, 10381); Hariv. &c. (if. f. **ī**, Bhartṛ.); (f), f. (g. **gaurāḍī**, Gaṇar. 49) id., Gīt.; Prab.; Sāh.; cf. **ā-**, **ut-**; **pura-taṭi** - **druma**, m. a tree standing on the shore. - **bhū**, f. the shore, Śiṣ. viii, 19. - **stha**, mfn. standing on a declivity or bank, Naish. iii, 55; - **sthita**, Mālatim. Naish. iii, 55; m. an indifferent person (neither friend nor foe), W.; n. a property distinct from the nature of the body and yet that by which it is known, spiritual essence, Vedāntak. - **sthita**, mfn. 'standing aloof', indifferent, Uttarar. (said of speech). **Taṭaghāta**, m. the butting (of elephants) against banks &c. (**vapra-kriḍā**), Kum. ii, 50.

Taṭaka, n. a shore, Inscr.

Taṭaka, n. (m., L.) a pool, ShaṅvBr. v, 12; R. &c.

Taṭakīnī, f. a large pond, MBh. iii, 279, 44.

Taṭāya, Nom. **ṛyate**, to appear like a declivity, Alamkārav.

Taṭinī, f. (g. **pushkarāḍī**) 'having a bank', a river, Rājat. iii, 339; iv, 548; Śatr. - **pati**, m. 'lord of rivers', the ocean, i, 50.

Taṭya, mfn. living on slopes (Śiva), MBh. xii.

तटतट taṭataṭa, (onomat.) in comp. - **svana**, mfn. rumbling, thundering, VarBrS. xxxiii, 5.

तड taḍ, cl. 10. **tāḍayati** (perf. **ṛḍayāmasa**, Kathās., twice **tāḍā**, BhP. vi f.; Pass. **tāḍyate**) to beat, strike, knock, strike (with arrows), wound, punish, Nir. iii, 10; Mn. iv, xi; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; to strike a musical instrument, MBh.; Hariv. 15092; Mfich. v; Kum. &c.; (in astron.) to obscure or eclipse partially, VarBrS. xxiv, 34; 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 126.

1. **Taḍākā**, f. a stroke, L.; splendour, Up., Sch.

Taḍi, ? in 117, Sch.

Taḍit, ind. = **ḍitas**, RV. i, 94, 7 (**taḍit**); f. 'stroke' (**vadha-karman**, Naigh. ii, 19), 'lightning', Nir. iii, 10 f.; Śusr. &c. (if. **ḍita**, Vet. Intro. 20). - **kumāra**, m. pl. = **vidyut-k**, L. - **prabhā**, f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2635. - **vat**, mfn. having or emitting lightning, R. v, 40, 4; Vikr. i, 14; VarBrS.; Kir. v, 4; m. a cloud, Vām. v, 1, 10, Sch.; a kind of Cyperus, W.

Taḍitas (**taḍit**), ind. closely, near (as if striking against), RV. ii, 23, 9.

Taḍid, in comp. for **ḍit** - **garbha**, m. 'containing lightning', a cloud, SvetUp. iv, 4. - **vāsa**, mfn. having lightning-like garments, BhP. i, 12, 8.

Taḍin, in comp. for **ḍit** - **māya**, mfn. flashing like lightning, Kum. v, 25; Hariv. viii - **māli**, f. a garland of lightning, Śānti.; **ṛḍalambin**, mfa. having garlands of lightning hanging down, W.

Taḍil = **ḍit** - **latā**, f. forked lightning, Ritus. ii, 20. - **lekha**, f. a streak of lightning, Bhartṛ. iii.

तडग taḍaga, m. = **ḍāga**, a pond, L.

तडतडित taḍataḍ-iti, ind. (onomat.) crack! Balar. viii, 77; cf. **taḍataḍa**.

Taḍat-kārin, mfn. cracking, iv, 74; v, 11.

तडाक taḍāka, m. n. (= **taḍāka**), a tank, pool, L.; 2. (ā), f. a shore, L. **ṛni**, for **taḍāka** (C).

Taḍāga, n. (m., g. **ardharāḍī**) = **ḍāga**, ŚākhGr. v, 2; Mn. iv, vii ff.; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c.; a trap, L. - **da**, mfn. making a tank, xii, 2987. - **bha-vanōtsarga**, m. N. of Smṛitit. xii, Smṛitit. Intro.

3. - **bhedaka**, mfn. a tank-breaker, Mn. ix, 279. - **vat**, mfn. = **-da**, MBh. xiii, 2973.

तडि taḍi, **ḍit**, **ḍitas**. See **√taḍ**.

तडित taḍ-iti, ind. (onomat.) = **taḍataḍ-iti**, Balar. iv, 59; vi, 69; viii, 67; ix; Vcar. xiii, 40.

तड taḍ (= **√taḍ**), cl. 1. **ṛḍate**, to beat, Dhātup. viii, 28.

Taḍa, m. N. of a man, g. **gargāḍi**. - **vataḍa**, m. pl. the descendants of Taḍa and Vataḍa, g. **kārtakaujapādi**.

Taḍaka, n. n. (g. **ardharāḍi**) a complete preparation, L., Sch.; composition abounding in compound words, L.; the upright post of a house, L.; m. a juggler, L.; the trunk of a tree, L.; foam, L.; a wagtail, L.; cf. **tāḍā**.

Taḍā, f. in comp.; cf. **tāḍa**. - **pracaṛa**, or **-prataṛa**, m. ? (a term relating to the SV.), Caran. - **lakshapa**, n. N. of a Sūtra of the SV.

Taḍi, m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 4, 1; vii, 2; of a Rishi (who saw and praised Śiva), MBh. xiii, 607 & 1037 ff.; ŚivaP. ii, 2; cf. **sudhīḍi**; **tāḍi**. - **pu-tra**, m. N. of a teacher, Vāyup. i, 61, 37. - **vāha**, m. a barber, Gal.

Taḍu, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva (Bharata's teacher in the art of dancing, cf. **tāḍava**).

तडुरीय taḍurīya, m. one not a citizen, a barbarian, L.; a worm, insect, L.; = **ṇḍulāmbu**, L.

तडुल taḍulā, m. (g. **ardharāḍi**) grain (after threshing and winnowing), esp. rice, AV. xff.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; rice used as a weight, Car. vii, 12; VarBrS.; = **ṛlika**, L.; m. = **ṛlu**, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ī), f. a kind of gourd, L.; = **ṛlika**, L.; the plant **yava-tikā**, L. - **kapa**, m. a rice-grain, Hit. - **ka-ḍana**, n. bran, Śusr. - **kīpa**, n. g. **rāja-danīdī**. - **kusuma-hall-prakāra**, or **ṛli-vik**, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q. v.). - **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Bhojap. 111. - **phal**, f. long pepper, L. - **vaitālika**, n. N. of the 5th Prakṛipaka of the Jainas canon. **Taḍulāmbu**, n. rice-water or gruel. **Taḍulōthta**, **ṛḍaka**, n. id., L. **Taḍulūgha**, m. a heap of grain, W.; **Bambus spinosa**, L.

Taḍulika, mfn. fr. **ṛla**, Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat. **Taḍulikāśrama**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Vishp. lxxv, 24 (v. l.); MBh. iii, 4084 (vv. ll. **ḍul** & **tandul**).

Taḍulin, mfn. for **ṛla**, Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat.

Taḍulika, m. **Amaranthus polygonoides**, L.

Taḍulīya, m. (g. **apūḍāḍi**) id., Śusr.; = **ṛlu**, L.; iron pyrites, L. **ṛliya**, m. = **ṛlika**, Śusr.; = **ṛlu**, L.; (ikā), f. id., L. **ḍulin**, m. **Embelia Ribes**, L.

Taḍulera, m. = **ṛlika**, L.

Taḍulikāśrama. See **ḍul**.

त 1. tat, for **tād**. See col. 3.

त 2. tat, i. **tād**. See **√tan**.

तत 1. tāt, m. (cf. **tāta**) chiefly Ved. a father (familiar expression corresponding to **nand**, mother), RV. viii, 91, 5 f.; ix, 112, 3; AV.; TS. iii; TBr. &c. (voc. [like **tāta**] also term of affection addressed to a son, AitBr. v, 14, 3; vii, 14, 8). - **ta**, m. father of fathers, W. - **drūh**, mfn. having hurt one's father, BhP. i, 18, 37. **Tatā-mahā**, m. (formed after &) = **pitā-mahā**, AV. v, 24, 17; xviii, 4, 76; Kauś.; PārGr. i, 5; BhP. vi; cf. **pra-**.

ततनुष्टित tatanuṣṭiti. See **√tan**.

ततम ta-tama, -**tara**. See 2. **tā**.

Tātas, ind. (**tā-tas**, correlative of **yā-tas**) used for the abl. (sg., du. & pl.) of **tād** (q. v., Pān. v, 3, 7 f.; vi, 35), RV.; AV.; ĪśUp.; Mn. &c.; from that place, thence, RV.; AV. &c.; in that place, there, MBh. &c.; thither, Mn. vii, 188; R. i, 44, 34; Kathās.; thereupon, then, after that, afterwards (sometimes corresponding to preceding particles like **agre**, **puras**, **pūrvam**, **prathamam**, **prāk**, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. ii, 60; Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; corresponding to **prathamā**, RV. i, 83, 5; also correlative of **yād** [x, 85, 5 & 121, 7; AV. xii, 4, 7 ff.], **yātra** [ŚBr. i], **yādā** [Nal. xx; R.], **yādī** [ChUp.; Nal. &c.], **cād** [TUP. ii, 6; Śak. v, 11, v. l.]; often superfluous after an ind. p. or after **tād** or **atha**, Mn. &c.); from that, in consequence of that, for that reason, consequently, AV.; MBh. xii, 13626; R. vi; Hit.; **ṛtaḥ katham**, but how is it then that? Śāh. iii, 111; **ṛtaḥ katham** or **ṛpāt**, immediately afterwards, Kathās.; **ṛtaḥ para**, mfn. beyond that, AV. xviii, 2, 32; **ṛram**, ind. besides that, further, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār.; thereupon, afterwards, MBh. &c. - **bhedaka**, mfn. a tank-breaker, Mn. ix, 279. - **vat**, mfn. = **-da**, MBh. xiii, 2973.

तडि taḍi, **ḍit**, **ḍitas**. See **√taḍ**.

तडित taḍ-iti, ind. (onomat.) = **taḍataḍ-iti**, Balar. iv, 59; vi, 69; viii, 67; ix; Vcar. xiii, 40.

तड taḍ (= **√taḍ**), cl. 1. **ṛḍate**, to beat, Dhātup. viii, 28.

Taḍa, m. N. of a man, g. **gargāḍi**. - **vataḍa**, m. pl. the descendants of Taḍa and Vataḍa, g. **kārtakaujapādi**.

Taḍaka, n. n. (g. **ardharāḍi**) a complete preparation, L., Sch.; composition abounding in compound words, L.; the upright post of a house, L.; m. a juggler, L.; the trunk of a tree, L.; foam, L.; a wagtail, L.; cf. **tāḍā**.

Taḍā, f. in comp.; cf. **tāḍa**. - **pracaṛa**, or **-prataṛa**, m. ? (a term relating to the SV.), Caran. - **lakshapa**, n. N. of a Sūtra of the SV.

Taḍi, m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 4, 1; vii, 2; of a Rishi (who saw and praised Śiva), MBh. xiii, 607 & 1037 ff.; ŚivaP. ii, 2; cf. **sudhīḍi**; **tāḍi**. - **pu-tra**, m. N. of a teacher, Vāyup. i, 61, 37. - **vāha**, m. a barber, Gal.

Taḍu, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva (Bharata's teacher in the art of dancing, cf. **tāḍava**).

तडुरीय taḍurīya, m. one not a citizen, a barbarian, L.; a worm, insect, L.; = **ṇḍulāmbu**, L.

तडुल taḍulā, m. (g. **ardharāḍi**) grain (after threshing and winnowing), esp. rice, AV. xff.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; rice used as a weight, Car. vii, 12; VarBrS.; = **ṛlika**, L.; m. = **ṛlu**, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ī), f. a kind of gourd, L.; = **ṛlika**, L.; the plant **yava-tikā**, L. - **kapa**, m. a rice-grain, Hit. - **ka-ḍana**, n. bran, Śusr. - **kīpa**, n. g. **rāja-danīdī**. - **kusuma-hall-prakāra**, or **ṛli-vik**, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q. v.). - **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Bhojap. 111. - **phal**, f. long pepper, L. - **vaitālika**, n. N. of the 5th Prakṛipaka of the Jainas canon. **Taḍulāmbu**, n. rice-water or gruel. **Taḍulōthta**, **ṛḍaka**, n. id., L. **Taḍulūgha**, m. a heap of grain, W.; **Bambus spinosa**, L.

Taḍulika, mfn. fr. **ṛla**, Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat. **Taḍulikāśrama**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Vishp. lxxv, 24 (v. l.); MBh. iii, 4084 (vv. ll. **ḍul** & **tandul**).

Taḍulin, mfn. for **ṛla**, Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat.

Taḍulika, m. **Amaranthus polygonoides**, L.

Taḍulīya, m. (g. **apūḍāḍi**) id., Śusr.; = **ṛlu**, L.; iron pyrites, L. **ṛliya**, m. = **ṛlika**, Śusr.; = **ṛlu**, L.; (ikā), f. id., L. **ḍulin**, m. **Embelia Ribes**, L.

Taḍulera, m. = **ṛlika**, L.

Taḍulikāśrama. See **ḍul**.

त 1. tat, for **tād**. See col. 3.

त 2. tat, i. **tād**. See **√tan**.

तत 1. tāt, m. (cf. **tāta**) chiefly Ved. a father (familiar expression corresponding to **nand**, mother), RV. viii, 91, 5 f.; ix, 112, 3; AV.; TS. iii; TBr. &c. (voc. [like **tāta**] also term of affection addressed to a son, AitBr. v, 14, 3; vii, 14, 8). - **ta**, m. father of fathers, W. - **drūh**, mfn. having hurt one's father, BhP. i, 18, 37. **Tatā-mahā**, m. (formed after &) = **pitā-mahā**, AV. v, 24, 17; xviii, 4, 76; Kauś.; PārGr. i, 5; BhP. vi; cf. **pra-**.

ततनुष्टित tatanuṣṭiti. See **√tan**.

ततम ta-tama, -**tara**. See 2. **tā**.

Tātas, ind. (**tā-tas**, correlative of **yā-tas**) used for the abl. (sg., du. & pl.) of **tād** (q. v., Pān. v, 3, 7 f.; vi, 35), RV.; AV.; ĪśUp.; Mn. &c.; from that place, thence, RV.; AV. &c.; in that place, there, MBh. &c.; thither, Mn. vii, 188; R. i, 44, 34; Kathās.; thereupon, then, after that, afterwards (sometimes corresponding to preceding particles like **agre**, **puras**, **pūrvam**, **prathamam**, **prāk**, ŚBr. xiv; Mn. ii, 60; Śāk.; Pañcat. &c.; corresponding to **prathamā**, RV. i, 83, 5; also correlative of **yād** [x, 85, 5 & 121, 7; AV. xii, 4, 7 ff.], **yātra** [ŚBr. i], **yādā** [Nal. xx; R.], **yādī** [ChUp.; Nal. &c.], **cād** [TUP. ii, 6; Śak. v, 11, v. l.]; often superfluous after an ind. p. or after **tād** or **atha**, Mn. &c.); from that, in consequence of that, for that reason, consequently, AV.; MBh. xii, 13626; R. vi; Hit.; **ṛtaḥ katham**, but how is it then that? Śāh. iii, 111; **ṛtaḥ katham** or **ṛpāt**, immediately afterwards, Kathās.; **ṛtaḥ para**, mfn. beyond that, AV. xviii, 2, 32; **ṛram**, ind. besides that, further, Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār.; thereupon, afterwards, MBh. &c. - **bhedaka**, mfn. a tank-breaker, Mn. ix, 279. - **vat**, mfn. = **-da**, MBh. xiii, 2973.

तडि taḍi, **ḍit**, **ḍitas**. See **√taḍ**.

तडित taḍ-iti, ind. (onomat.) = **taḍataḍ-iti**, Balar. iv, 59; vi, 69; viii, 67; ix; Vcar. xiii, 40.

तड taḍ (= **√taḍ**), cl. 1. **ṛḍate**, to beat, Dhātup. viii, 28.

Taḍa, m. N. of a man, g. **gargāḍi**. - **vataḍa**, m. pl. the descendants of Taḍa and Vataḍa, g. **kārtakaujapādi**.

Taḍaka, n. n. (g. **ardharāḍi**) a complete preparation, L., Sch.; composition abounding in compound words, L.; the upright post of a house, L.; m. a juggler, L.; the trunk of a tree, L.; foam, L.; a wagtail, L.; cf. **tāḍā**.

Taḍā, f. in comp.; cf. **tāḍa**. - **pracaṛa**, or **-prataṛa**, m. ? (a term relating to the SV.), Caran. - **lakshapa**, n. N. of a Sūtra of the SV.

Taḍi, m. N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 4, 1; vii, 2; of a Rishi (who saw and praised Śiva), MBh. xiii, 607 & 1037 ff.; ŚivaP. ii, 2; cf. **sudhīḍi**; **tāḍi**. - **pu-tra**, m. N. of a teacher, Vāyup. i, 61, 37. - **vāha**, m. a barber, Gal.

Taḍu, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva (Bharata's teacher in the art of dancing, cf. **tāḍava**).

तडुरीय taḍurīya, m. one not a citizen, a barbarian, L.; a worm, insect, L.; = **ṇḍulāmbu**, L.

तडुल taḍulā, m. (g. **ardharāḍi**) grain (after threshing and winnowing), esp. rice, AV. xff.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; rice used as a weight, Car. vii, 12; VarBrS.; = **ṛlika**, L.; m. = **ṛlu**, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ī), f. a kind of gourd, L.; = **ṛlika**, L.; the plant **yava-tikā**, L. - **kapa**, m. a rice-grain, Hit. - **ka-ḍana**, n. bran, Śusr. - **kīpa**, n. g. **rāja-danīdī**. - **kusuma-hall-prakāra**, or **ṛli-vik**, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q. v.). - **deva**, m. N. of a poet, Bhojap. 111. - **phal**, f. long pepper, L. - **vaitālika**, n. N. of the 5th Prakṛipaka of the Jainas canon. **Taḍulāmbu**, n. rice-water or gruel. **Taḍulōthta**, **ṛḍaka**, n. id., L. **Taḍulūgha**, m. a heap of grain, W.; **Bambus spinosa**, L.

Taḍulika, mfn. fr. **ṛla**, Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat. **Taḍulikāśrama**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Vishp. lxxv, 24 (v. l.); MBh. iii, 4084 (vv. ll. **ḍul** & **tandul**).

Taḍulin, mfn. for **ṛla**, Pān. v, 2, 115, Pat.

Taḍulika, m. **Amaranthus polygonoides**, L.

Taḍulīya, m. (g. **apūḍāḍi**) id., Śusr

the essence or substance of anything, W.; the being that, Jaim. i, 3, 24, Sch. = *tata-tva*, L.; N. of a musical instrument, L.; (*ena*), instr. ind. according to the true state or nature of anything, in truth, truly, really, accurately, Mn. vii, 68; MBh.; R.; -*kaumudī*, f. 'Tattva-moonlight', N. of a Comm. on Śāṅkhya, Sarvad. xiv, 20; -*candra*, m. 'truth-moon', N. of a Comm. on Prakriyā-kaumudī; 'Tattva-moon', N. of a Comm. on -*kaumudī*; -*cintāmaṇi*, m. N. of a philos. work by Gaṅgēśa; of another work, Nirpāyas. iii; -*jñā*, mfn. ifc. knowing the truth, knowing the true nature of, knowing thoroughly, Mo. xii, 102; MBh. (a, neg., xii, 6623); R. &c.; m. a Brāhman, Npr.; -*jñāna*, n. knowledge of truth, thorough knowledge, insight into the true principles of phil., Sarvad.; -*jñānin*, mfn. = *jñā*, W.; -*taranginī*, f. 'truth-river', N. of a work by Dharmasāgara; -*tas*, ind. = 'tvena', MupDUp. i, 2, 13; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*tā*, f. truth, reality, W.; -*tyaj*, mfn. mistaking the true state, Viddh. iii, 19; -*traya-maya*, mfn. consisting of the 3 realities, Hcat. i, 11, 893; -*darsa*, m. (= *-driś*) N. of a Rishi under Maṇu Deva-sāvāri, BhP. vii, 13, 32; -*darsin*, mfn. = *-driś*, MBh. iii, 1149; Rāmāg. m. N. of one of Maṇu Raivata's sons, Hariv. 433; of a Brāhman, 1265; -*dīpana*, n. 'Tattva-light', N. of a work; -*driś*, mfn. perceiving truth, Vedāntas; -*nikāṣa-grāvaṇ*, m. the touchstone of truth, Hit. i, 9, 12; -*niścaya*, m. 'ascertainment of truth', right knowledge, Sarvad. vi, 91 & 94; -*nishtha-tā*, f. veracity, Hemac.; -*nyāsa*, m. 'application of true principles', N. of a ceremony in honour of Viṣṇu (application of mystical letters &c. to parts of the body while prayers are recited), Tantr.; -*prākāśa*, m. 'light of true principles', N. of a Comm., Sarvad. vii; -*prabodha-prakarana*, n. N. of a work by Hariḥadra II (A.D. 1200); -*bindu*, m. 'truth-drop', N. of a philos. treatise; -*bodha*, m. knowledge or understanding of truth, xii, 46; N. of a work, Tantras. ii; -*bodhinī*, f. 'teaching true principles', N. of a Comm. on Saṃkṣhepa-śāstraka; of a Comm. on Siddh. by Jñānendra-sarasvatī; truth-teaching, cf. RTL. p. 492 & 509; -*bhāva*, m. true being or nature, KathUp. vi; SvetUp. i; -*bhūta*, mfn. true, MBh. xii, 5290; -*mukhāvali*, f. 'necklace of truth', N. of a work, Sarvad. iv, 110; cf. RTL. p. 123; -*vat*, mfn. possessing the truth or reality of things, MBh. xii, 11480; -*vāda-rakṣaya*, n. N. of a work, Sarvad. v, 110; -*vid*, mfn. knowing the true nature of (gen.), Bhag. iii, 28; -*vivitā*, f. desire of knowing the truth, W.; -*viveka*, m. the sifting of established truth; N. of a work on astron. (also *siddhānta*); of another work, Sarvad. v, 6; -*ka-dīpana*, n. 'light of truth-investigation', N. of a philos. work; -*īambara*, n. N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31, Sch.; (*ra*ka, Āryav.); -*buddhi*, f. ascertainment or right knowledge of truth, Kathās. lxxv, 194; -*saṃgraha*, m. N. of a work, Sarvad. vii, 88; -*satya-īāstra*, n. N. of a Buddh. work by Guṇa-prabha; -*śamāsa*, m. 'Tattva-compendium', N. of Kapila's Saṃkhyā-sūtras, Tattvas.; -*sāgara*, m. 'truth-ocean', N. of a work, Smṛitit. xi; Nirpāyas. i, 318; -*sāra*, m. 'truth-essence', N. of a work, Śāktān. ii; -*śākhyaṇḍipamā*, f. a simile expressing or stating any truth, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 36; -*śākhigata*, mfn. learnt thoroughly, Suṛ.; -*śāpānava-rūpaka*, n. a metaphor denying a truth (as that two eyes are not eyes but bees), Kāvyaḍ. ii, 95; -*śābhīyoga*, m. a positive charge or declaration, Yājñ. ii, 4 ff.; -*śātrītha*, m. the truth, Sarvad. iii; -*śākaumudī*, f. 'truth-light', N. of a Comm. on Prāyaśc. by Govindānanda; -*śāka-vid*, mfn. knowing the exact truth or meaning of (in comp.), Mn. i, 3; (see *veda*); -*śā-sūtra*, n. N. of a Jaina work by Uṃśa-vatī, Sarvad. iii, 103; -*śāvaśodha*, m. perception of truth, W.; -*padā*, n. the place of that, Daś. vii, 435; the word *tat*, Vedāntas.; m. Ficus religiosa, Npr. = *para*, mfn. following that or thereupon, Megh.; having that as one's highest object or aim, totally devoted or addicted to, attending closely to, eagerly engaged in (loc. [Pāp. vi, 2, 66, Kāś.; Pārāvan.] or generally in comp.), SvetUp. i, 7; Mn.; Yājñ. MBh. &c.; m. $\frac{1}{2}$ of an eye's twinkle, W.; (*ā*), f. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second of a circle, Āryabh. iii, 2, Sch.; -*tā*, f. scope, design, intention, W.; entire devotion or addition to (loc.), Hit.; -*tva*, n. id., W.; aiming at, tending to, Daśar. iv, 38 (a, neg.); 'the state of following behind', inferiority, KātyŚr. i, 4, 16 & 5; 5. -*parīyāga*, mfn. addicted to, W. -*pāpini*, ind. = *iti-p*, Pāp. ii, 1, 6, Kāś. -*puruṣa*, m. the

original or supreme spirit (one of the 5 forms of Īvara [also *śā-vaktṛa*], Sarvad. vii), Kāth. xvii, 1; TAr. x, 1, 5 f.; LiṅgaP. i, 13; the servant of him, KātyŚr. vii, 1, 8; N. of a Kalpa period, MatsyaP. iii, 41; a class of compounds (formed like the word *tat-puruṣa*, 'his servant') in which the last member is qualified by the first without losing (as the last member of Bahu-vrīhi compounds) its grammatical independence (whether as noun or adj. or p.); two subdivisions of these compounds are called Karma-dhāraya and Dvi-gu (qq. vv.); -*vaktṛa*, m. see before. -*pūrvā*, mfn. (cf. Pāp. vi, 2, 162) happening for the first time, Mālav. iv, 8; Ragh. xiv; (am), ind. that for the first time, Kir. vii, 11; viii, 16; -*tā*, f. happening for the first time, ix, 75; -*sa-nga*, mfn. then first restrained, Ragh. ii, 42. -*prī-śhtha*, mfn. combined with that arrangement of Sāmāsa, ŚāṅkhŚr. iv, 21, 6. -*prakāra*, mfn. of that kind, W. -*prathama*, mfn. doing that for the first time, Pāp. vi, 2, 162, Kāś.; (am), ind. = *pūrvam*, Kir. viii, 30; xvi, 27; -*tas*, ind. id., Divyāv.; -*taram*, ind. that first of all, xxii, 4; xxx, 434. -*prabhāte*, loc. ind. early on the next morning, Vet. i, 11 & 12. -*prabhṛiti*, mfn. beginning with that, Lāty. i, vii, ix; -*pravara-vat*, mfn. having (his or) their line of ancestors, KātyŚr. i, 6, 13, Sch. -*prā-pan*, m. a particular form of a Desid. Nir. vi, 28; Aprāt. iv, 29. -*phala*, mfn. having that as a fruit or reward, W.; having that as a result, W.; the blue water-lily, L.; the plant *kushtha*, L.; a kind of perfume, L. -*saṃskārārtha-tva*, n. the state of helping to promote that, Jaim. vi, 4, 45 (a, neg.). -*saṃkhyāka*, mfn. of that number, Yājñ. ii, 4. -*sādṛśa*, mfn. 'fitting or corresponding to that', see *-sthāna*. -*sama*, mfn. = *-tulya*; ifc. synonymous with, Up. i, 3, Sch. -*samanantaram*, ind. immediately upon that, Kathās. iv, 24; cf. *tad-anant*. -*sādhū-kārin*, mfn. accomplishing that, Pāp. iii, 2, 134. -*sina* (*tā*), mfn. wishing to acquire or ordering that, RV. i, 61, 4. -*stha*, mfn. being on or in that, Pāp. iv, 2, 134; i, 2, 8, Vārtt. 2; m. a particular mode of multiplication, W.; -*tad-āṅjana-tā*, f. assuming the colour of any near object, Yogas. i, 41. -*sthāna*, mfn. (= *sādṛśa*, Say.) for *tasthānā* (q. v.), ĀitBr. vi, 5, 2. -*spṛ-śhṭin*, mfn. touching them, Gaut. xiv, 30. **Tac**, in comp. for *tad*. -*ohabada-tva* (*śab*), n. = *tāchabdyā*, TāṇḍyaBr. iv, 8, 15, Sch. -*ohila* (*śila*), mfn. accustomed to that, Pāp. iii, 2, 134; = *sadṛśa*, similar, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 64; cf. *tāchhika*. **Taj**, in comp. for *tad*. -*ja*, mfn. sprung from (that, i. e. from) Sanskrit (as Prakrit or other words), Vāgbh. ii, 2; -*lān*, mfn. produced, absorbed and breathing in that, ChUp. iii, 14, 1. -*jaghanya*, mfn. the worst among them, TS. vii, 1, 6, 4. -*jaya*, m. the conquest of that, W. -*ja-lān*, see *-ja*. -*jātiya*, *yaka*, mfn. of the same kind, (a, neg.) Pāp. i, 1, 7, Vārtt. 8 & Pat. -*jā*, mfn. knowing that, (n.) a knowing man, BhP. iii, v (a, q. v.); Rājat. v, 481; ifc. familiar with, Hariv. 8427. **Tātra** (also *trā*, RV.), ind. (*tā*-*trā*, correlative of *yā*-*trā*; g. *ddī*, not in Kāś.) used for the loc. (sg., du. & pl.) of *tad* (q. v.); Pāp. v, 3, 10; vi, 3, 35; RV.; AV.; Mn. &c.; in that place, there (in comp., Pāp. ii, 1, 6), RV. &c.; thither, to that place, ib.; in that, therein, in that case, on that occasion, under those circumstances, then, therefore, (also correlative of *yad* [vi, 57, 4; AV. xii, 1, 34; Nal. &c.], *yadā* [Pañcat. i, 19, 8], *yadī* [Mn. viii f.; Cāṇ.; Hit.], or *ced* [Mn. viii, 295; ix, 205]; *tātra māsa*, 'that month', i. e. the month that has been spoken of, Kathās. xviii, 208; *trā ta*, used for double loc. of *tad*, Nal. v, 8; in that and that place, here and there, everywhere, Mn. vii, 87; MBh.; BhP.; to every place, MBh.; *ya*-*tra tātra*, used for the loc. *yasmīns tasmin*, in whatever, Mn. iii, 50; vi, 66; xii, 102; in whatever place, anywhere, MBh. xiii, 3686; to any place whatever, v, 5997; at any rate, indiscriminately, xiii, 514; *ya*tra *tatrāpi*, to whatever place, v, 1084; Kathās. xxxvi, 101; [cf. Goth. *hathrō*] = *okahur-manas*, mfn. directing one's eyes and mind on him, Gaut. i, 47. -*tya*, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 104, Pat.) of that place, being there, BhP.; Kathās.; Rājat. xiv, 5, 1, Sch. -*bhavat*, n. $\frac{1}{2}$, f. (Pāp. iv, 1, 166 & v, 3, 14, Kāś.) 'Your Honour there,' (chiefly in dram.) respectful title given to absent persons (once to a present person, Mfich. i, 11), R. ii, &c.; cf. *atra-bh*. -*vāsin*, mfn. dwelling there, i, 25, 21.

- *skandha*, m. N. of a deity, Tantr. - *stha*, mfn. dwelling there, situated there, belonging to that place, MBh. iii, 2683; R. ii, iv; Kathās. vii, xxvi. **Tāthā**, ind. (*tā*-*thā*, correlative of *yā*-*thā*, Pāp. v, 3, 26; g. *ddī*, Kāś. & Gaṇar.) in that manner, sn, thus (the correlative standing in the preceding or in the subsequent clause, e. g. *yathā priyam tāthāstu*, 'as is agreeable, so let it be'; *tathā prayatnam ātishṭhed yathātmānam na piḍayet*, 'he should so make effort as that he may not injure himself', Mn. vii, 68; *tathā tāthā-yathā*, so much that, VP. iv; also correlative of *iva*, Mn. iii, 181; R. i, 4, 12; of *yena*, Kathās. iii, 18; of *yadrīsa*, Mn. i, 42; used in forms of adoration, e. g. *yathāham anyam na cintaye tathāham pātālān kshudrah parāsuḥ*, 'as surely as I do not think on any other man, so surely let this wretch fall dead', Nal. xi, 36), RV. &c.; yes, so be it, or 'yes', Nal. &c.; so also, in like manner (e. g. *sukham seved dukkham tathā*, 'let him make use of prosperity and also adversity'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *tathā hi*, Nal. xix, 25; *thā ca*, and likewise, accordingly (introducing quotations), Mo. ix, 19 & 45; Dhūrtas.; Hit.; *thāpi*, even thus, even so, nevertheless, yet, still, notwithstanding (correlative of *yadyapi* [R. iii, 3, 3; Dhūrtas. &c.], *api* [Amar.], *api yadī* [Pāp.], *kāmam* [Sak.], *varam*), MBh. &c.; *tathāpi tu*, id., Sak.; *thā hi* (g. *svar-ādi*) for so, for thus (it has been said), for instance, Ragh.; Sak. &c.; *thāva*, exactly so, in like manner, Mn. &c.; (with *ca* or *api* following) likewise, Mn. &c.; *atho* - *tathā*, id., ib.; *yathā-tathā*, in whatever way, in any way, by all means, iv, 17; MBh. i, 45, 17; vii, 6332; Nal.; Naish. ix, 29; *yathā-yathā* - *tathā-tathā*, in whatever manner or degree—in that manner or degree, the more—the more, Mn.; MBh. (Nal. viii, 14); VarBrS. xi; Vet.; cf. *yathā-tatham*, a- & vi-tatha. - *karāṇa*, n. proceeding thus, ĀpŚr. xi, 21, 8, Sch. (a, neg.). - *kāram*, ind. thus (correlative of *yathā*), Pāp. iii, 4, 28. - *kṛita*, mfn. thus done or made, W.; made true, VarBrS. xxxii, 4. - *kratu* (*tāth*), mfn. so intending, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 7. - *gata*, mfn. being in such a state or condition, of such a quality or nature, RPrāt. iii, 5; MBh.; Mālav. v, 12; 'he who comes and goes in the same way [as the Buddhas who preceded him]', Gautama Buddha, Buddh.; Sarvad.; a Buddhist, Śāṅkar. i, 70; x; -*koṣa-paripālita*, f. N. of a Kīṃnara virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 83; -*garbha*, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. L.; -*guṇa-jñānācintya-vishayāvatāra-nirdeśa*, m. 'direction how to attain to the inconceivable subject of the Tathā-gata's qualities and knowledge', N. of a Buddh. Sūtra; -*guhya*, n. 'Tathāgata-mystery', N. of a Buddh. work (highly revered in Nepal); -*bhādra*, m. N. of a pupil of Nāgārjuna. - *guṇa*, mfn. (ān), endowed with such qualities, R. ii, 22, 19. - *jātiya*, mfn. of that kind, 15, 13. - *jātiyaka*, mfn. id., Pat. on Śivas. 3 f., Vārtt. 5. - *tē*, f. true state of things, true nature, Vajracch. 17. - *tva*, n. the being so, such a state of things, such a condition, Bhāṣāp.; Sāh. vii, 8; Sarvad.; = *-tā*, Mo. x, 57, Sch.; Saṃkhyak., Sch. - *prabhāva*, mfn. having such power, R. ii, 22, 30. - *bhavi-tavya-tā*, f. the necessity of being so, Kād. iv, 139. - *bhāva*, m. the being so, TPrāt., Sch.; the being of such a nature, true nature, accomplishment, Jain; Singhās. - *bhāvin*, mfn. about to be of such a kind, Sak. vii, 11. - *bhūta*, mfn. of such qualities or kind or nature, R. i f.; Amar.; Kathās.; Sāh. - *mukha*, mfn. 'so-facing', turning the face in the same direction, Gobh. iv, 2, 5. - *yatam* (*thāy*), ind. in the same direction, 4. - *rāja*, m. a Buddha (cf. *-gata*) or Jina, W. - *rūpa*, mfn. (ān), so formed, thus shaped, looking thus, Lāty. ix, 12; MBh. &c. - *rūpin*, mfn. id., xii, 7344. - *rtha* (*thāp*), mfn. 'real', *-tva*, n. the being real, BrArUp., Sch. - *vādin*, mfn. telling the exact truth, Vishn. v, 27; Vajracch. 14; professing to be so, W. - *vidha* (*dāth*), mfn. (ān), of such a sort or kind, being in such a condition or state, of such qualities, TBr. ii, 1, 10, 1; Mn. i, viii f. (correlative of *yadrīsa*, ix, 9); MBh. &c.; (am), ind. in this manner, Nal. vii, 15; likewise, Bhāṣāp. 94. - *vidhāna*, mfn. following this practice, Hit. iii, 9 f. - *virya*, mfn. of such a strength, MBh. i. - *vṛata*, mfn. = *-vidhāna*, Mn. iv, 246. - *āila*, mfn. behaving thus, MBh. iv, 133; -*samācāra*, mfn. of such a character and behaviour, v, 73, 14. - *svara*, F f

mfn. uttered with the same accent, *Lāty*. vii, 10, 20. **Tathōtsāha**, mfn. making so great efforts, *W*. **Tathōtsāma**, mfn. similar to that, *MBh.* xii, 285 ff. **Tathya**, mfn. 'being really so', true, *MBh.*; *R*.; *Pañcat*.; n. truth, *Śak*.; *Bhāṭṭ*.; (*ena*), ind. according to truth, *Mn.* viii, 274. — **tas**, ind. id., *Rājāt*. i, 325. — **vacana**, n. a promise, *Pañcat*. *Introd.* § 1. — **vādin**, mfn. speaking the truth, *BhP.* viii, 11, 11. **Tād**, (nom. & acc. sg. n. of and base in comp. for 2. *tā* from which latter all the cases of this prop. are formed except nom. sg. m. *sās* or *sā* & f. *sā*; instr. pl. *tāt*, *AV.* &c.; *Ved. tībhis*, *RV.*; *AV.* &c.) m. he, f. she, n. it, that, this (often correlative of *yā* generally standing in the preceding clause, e.g. *yasya buddhiḥ sa balavān*, 'of whom there is intellect he is strong'; sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, connected with the 1st and 2nd personal pronouns, with other demonstratives and with relatives, e.g. *so 'ham*, 'I that very person, I myself' [*tasya* = *mama*, *Nal.* xv, 10]; *tāu imau*, 'those very two'; *tad etad ākhyānam*, 'that very tale', *AitBr.* vii, 18; *yat tat kāraṇam*, 'that very reason which', *Mn.* i, 11; *yā sā iri*, 'that very fortune which', *MBh.* vii, 427; *RV.* &c.; (*tad*), n. this world (cf. *idam*), *R.* vi, 102, 25; = *Brahma*, see *tat-tva*; (*tād*), ind. there, in that place, thither, to that spot (correlative of *yātra* or *yātas*), *AV.*; *AitBr.* ii, 11; *ŚBr.* i, x, xiv; *ChUp.*; then, at that time, in that case (correlative of *yadā*, *yā*, *AV.*; of *yātra*, *ŚBr.* xiv; of *yadi*, *Nal.*; *Bhag.* &c.; of *etad*, *Śak.* &c.), *RV.* iv, 28, 1; *AV.* &c.; thus, in this manner, with regard to that, ix, xiii; *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; (*tad etau ilokau bhavataḥ*, 'with reference to that there are these two verses') *PrāśnUp.*; on that account, for that reason, therefore, consequently (sometimes correlative of *yatas*, *yad*, *yena*, 'because', *Daś*.; *Pañcat*.; *Kāthās.* &c.), *Mn.* ix, 41; *MBh.* &c.; now (clause-connecting particle), *AV.* xv; *ŚBr.*; *AitBr.*; so also, equally, and *AV.* xi, xv; *tad tad*, this and that, various, different (e.g. *taṁ tam deśam jagāma*, 'he went to this and that place'; *tāsu tāsu yonishu*, 'in different or various birth-places', *Mn.* xii, 74); respective, *BṛNārP.* xiii, 88; *tenaiva tenaiva pādā*, on quite the same path, *R.* iii, 50, 28; *yad tad*, whosoever, whicheversoever, any, every (also with *vā*, *Mn.* xii, 68 [*yad vā tad vā*, 'this or that, any']; *Hariv.* 5940; *Dhūrtas*.; *Śak.*, *Sch.*; often both *enid* nouns repeated or the interrogative pron. with *etad* added after the relative, e.g. *yad-yat para-vadāṇaḥ kurma tat-tad varjaya*, 'whatever action depends on another, that he should avoid', *Mn.* iv, 159; *yat kim-id-tad*, 'whatever—that', *Mn.*); *tan na*, see s.v. *etad*; *tad* (ind.) *api*, 'even then', nevertheless, notwithstanding, *Śak.* (v. l.); *Bhāṭṭ*.; *Prab.*; *Sighās*.; *tad* (ind.) *yathā*, 'in such a manner as follows', namely, viz., *Buddh.* (cf. *Pāli seyyathā*; *sā yathā*, *ŚBr.*); *Jain.* (in *Prākṛit tam jahā*; cf. *sejjahā*); *Pat.*; *Śak.*; (cf. *ā*, *ṭ*, *tō*; *Goth.* *sa*, *sō*, *that-a*; *Lat.* (*is*)-*te*, (*is*)-*ta*, (*is*)-*tud*, *lam*, *tum*, *tuac*.); — *atipāta*, mfn. transgressing that, *W.* — *anantara*, m(f)ān. nearest to any one (gen.), *Nal.* xii, 16; (*am*), ind. immediately upon that, thereupon, then (corresponding to *prāh*, 'before', *Śak.* vii, 30; to *prathamam*, 'first', *Mn.* viii, 129; *MBh.* &c. — *anu*, ind. after that, afterwards, *Megh.*; *Ratnāv.*; *Amar.*; *Śrut.*; *Subh.* — *anukṛti*, ind. conformably to that, accordingly, *AitBr.* vi, 1, 2. — *anusaṅga*, n. going after that, *Sāh.* i, § 58; *kramaṇa*, instr. ind., see s.v. *krama*. — *anta* (*idā*), mfn. coming to an end by that, *TBr.* i, 5, 9, 3; *Hit.* — *anna* (*idā*), mfn. accustomed to that food, *RV.* viii, 47, 16; eating (that i. e.) the same food, *R.* ii, 103, 30 & 140, 13. — *anya*, mfn. other than that, *L.* — *anvaya*, mfn. descended from him, *VP.* iv, 2, 2. — *apatya*, mfn. having offspring from him, *Mn.* iii, 16 (*-tā*, f. abstr.). — *maya*, mfn. thinking of one's offspring only, *Subh.* — *apas* (*idā*), mfn. accustomed to that work or to do that, *RV.* ii, 13, 3 & 38, 1; viii, 47, 16; ind. in the usual way, 47, 2. — *apāksa*, mfn. having regard to that, *Gaut.* — *artha*, mfn. intended for that, *Ap.* ii, 14, 3; *Pān.* ii, 1, 36; i, 3, 72, *Kāś*.; serving for that, *Jaim.* i, 2, 1 (a, neg.); having that or the same meaning, *Pān.* ii, 3, 58; m. (its or their) meaning, *Vedāntas*. 200; (*am*), ind. on that account, with that object, for that end, therefore, *Pān.* v, 1, 12; *R.* i, 73, 4; *VarBrS.* lxxiv; *Kāś*.; *VP.* iv; *-tā*, f. = *tādā*; *RV.* i, 12, Sch. — *arthaka*, m(f)ān. denoting that, *Naish.* iv, 52. — *arthiya*, mfn. intended for that, undertaken for that end, *Bhag.* xvii,

27. — *ardhika*, mfn. half as much, *Mn.* iii, 1. — *arapa*, n. delivery of that, *W.* — *arha*, see *a*. — *avadhi*, ind. from that time, *Bhām.* ii, 56; up to that period, *W.* — *avastha*, mfn. so situated, thus circumstanced, in that condition, *MBh.* iii, 69, 31; *Ratnāv.*; being in the same condition (as before), undamaged, iv, 19. — *aho*, loc. ind. on that day, *Hemac.* — *ākāra*, mfn. having that appearance, *W.*; — *parijñāna*, n. N. of an art, *Gal.* — *ātma*, mfn. constituting its nature, *Car.* vi, 12; *Sarvad.* xv. — *ēdi*, ind. from that time forward, *Śis.* i, 45; *Dharmaśāstr.* — *āmukha*, n. beginning of that, *L.* — *id-artha*, mfn. intent on that particular object, *RV.* viii, 2, 16; (cf. ii, 39, 1; ix, 1, 5; x, 106, 1). — *id-āsiya*, n. the hymn *RV.* x, 120, *ŚākhShr.* xi. — *inhi* (*idā*), mfn. accompanied by such offerings, *AV.* xi, 7, 19. — *eka-citta*, mfn. having all the thoughts fixed on that (person or thing), *lit.* — *evopaniśad*, f. N. of an Up. (beginning with the words *tad eva*). — *okas* (*idā*), mfn. rejoicing in that, *RV.* i, 15, 1; iii, 35, 7; iv, 49, 6; vii, 29, 1. — *ojas* (*idā*), mfn. endowed with such strength, v, 1, 8. — *gata*, mfn. directed towards him or her or them, that, *R.* i, f.; *Kāthās.* iii, 68; ifc. intent on, *Vet.* iv, 22; m. (?) the continued multiplication of 4 or more like quantities, *W.* — *guna*, mfn. possessing these qualities, *KātyŚr.* xiv f.; m. the quality of that or those, xii f.; xvi; xxiii f.; the virtue of (that or) those (persons), *Ragh.* i, 9; (in rhet.) transferring the qualities of one thing to another (a figure of speech), *Sāh.* x, 90; *Kuval.*; *Kpr.* x, 51; also a, neg. 'a figure of speech in which a quality expected in any object is denied', 52; — *tva*, n. the having its qualities, *Jaim.* vi, 7, 16 (a, neg.); — *samvijñāna*, n. (a Bahuvrihi compound) in which the qualities implied are perceived along with the thing itself (e.g. *dirgha-karna*, 'long-ear'; opposed to a, e.g. *drishṭa-sāgara*, 'one who has seen the ocean'), *Bādar.* i, 1, 2, Sch.; *Sarvad.* — *dina*, n. that day, *W.*; (*am*), ind. on a certain day, *W.*; during the day, *W.*; every day, *W.* — *duḥkha*, n. grief for that or of that, *W.* — *devata*, mfn. having that deity, *KātyŚr.* xxiv, 6; *ĀpŚr.* vii; *ParGr.* iii, 11, 10. — *devatāka*, mfn. id., *RV.* x, 18, *Sāy.* — *devatya*, mfn. id., *Lāty.* iv, 4, 21. — *deśya*, mfn. coming from the same country, (m.) a fellow-countryman, *MBh.* xii, 168, 41; *Kām.* xiii, 77. — *daivata*, mfn. = *dev*, *Nir.* vii, 1; *ParGr.* iii, 11, 10. — *daivatyā*, m(f)ān. id., *VarBrS.* ic, 3. — *dvitīya*, mfn. doing that for the 2nd time, *Pān.* vi, 2, 162, *Kāś*. — *dhana*, mfn. niggardly, *L.* — *dharman*, mfn. practising that, iii, 2, 134; accomplishing his business, *KātyŚr.* i, 6, 12; *Jaim.* vi, 3, 26; (cf. *tādādharmya*); — *ma-tva*, n. the having his or its peculiarity, *KapS.* i, 52 (a, neg.). — *dharma*, mfn. obeying his laws, *BhP.* iii, 15, 32. — *dharmya*, mfn. of that kind, v, 14, 2. — *dhāra*, n. N. of an art, *Gal.* — *dhita* (*dhita*), n. sg. & pl. his welfare, *Ap.* ii; *BhP.* ii, 9, 7; m. (scil. *pratyaya*) an affix forming nouns from other nouns (opposed to 1. *krīti*), noun formed thus, derivative noun (*tad-dhita*, mfn. 'good for that or him,' is one of the meanings peculiar to derivative nouns, cf. *maudāhika* &c.), *Nir.* ii, 2; *Prāt.*; *Pān.*; *ŚākhGr.*; *ParGr.*; *Gobh.* ii, 8, 15 (also a, neg. mfn. 'having no Taddhita affix'); — *dhundhi*, f. N. of a gloss on the Taddhita chapter in *Hemac.*'s grammar by *Ānandagani*. — *bandhu* (*idā*), mfn. belonging to that family or race, *RV.* x, 61, 18. — *bala*, m. or *lā*, f. a kind of arrow, *L.* — *bahn*, mfn. doing that often, *Pān.* vi, 2, 162, *Kāś*. — *bahula-vihārīn*, mfn. id., *Divyāv.* xvii, 182; 463; 482. — *bhava*, mfn. = *tajja*, *Mn.* iv, 232, *Medhāt.* — *bhāva*, m. the becoming that, *KātyŚr.* iv, 3, 13; *Bādar.* iii, 4, 40 (a, neg., 'the becoming [not that i. e.] something else'); his intentions, *Kām.* xi, 29; xviii, 3; ifc. 'becoming', see *a*. — *bhūta* — *bhūna*, mfn. different from that. — *bhūta*, mfn. being in that, *Jaim.* i, 1, 25. — *rasa*, m. the spirit thereof, *W.* — *rāja*, m. (scil. *pratyaya*) an affix added to the N. of a race for forming the N. of its chief, *Pān.* ii, 4, 62; iv, 1, 174; v, 3, 119. — *rūpa*, m(f)ān. thus shaped, so formed, looking thus, *KapS.* v, 19 & *Jaim.* vi, 5, 3 (*-tva*, n. abstr.); *Pañcat.*; *Pān.* vii, 3, 86, *Sch.*; of the same quality, *Sarvad.* xv, 354; *Vām.* iv, 3, 9 (a, neg. 'of different quality'); a, 'reverse', *Bādar.* iii, 4, 40. — *vaśa* — *pratīta*, mfn. believing his words, — *vat*, mfn. having or containing that, *VPrāt.*; *Pān.* iv, 4, 125; *KapS.* i, v; *Tarkas.* &c.; ind. like that, thus, so (correlative of *yad-vat*, *Mn.* x, 13; *Bhag.*; *Pañcat.*; of *yathā*, 'as', *ŚvetUp.* ii, 14 [v. l. for *tad-vat*];

MBh. i, vii &c.), *ŚākhGr.* v, 9, 3 &c.; in like manner, likewise, also, *Śrut.*; *Kāthās.* vi, xxvi; — *tā*, f. conformity, *Vedāntas.*; *Bhāṣāp.* — *van*, m. pl. N. of a class of Rishis (cf. *yad-van*, *Varvan*, *Varv*), *Pat.* *Introd.* on *Vartt.* 9. — *vayas*, mfn. of the same age, *KātyŚr.* xxv, 9, 1. — *vasā*, mfn. longing for that, *RV.* ii, 14, 2 & 37, 1. — *vasati*, mfn. dwelling there. — *vā*, ind. = *vat*, q. v. — *vikāka*, mfn. signifying that. — *vikāra*, m. a, neg. no variety of that, *Jaim.* vi, 5, 47. — *vid*, mfn. knowing that, familiar with that, *AV.* ix, 1, 9; *ŚBr.* xiv; *Gobh.*; *Mn.* &c. (also a, neg., xii, 115; *MBh.* v; *BhP.* iv; *na*, neg., v, 4, 13); m. = *vidya*, *VarBrS.* ii, 20; *Sarvad.*; f. the knowledge of that, *KaushUp.* i, 2. — *vidya*, mfn. a connoisseur, expert, *Nyāyad.* iv, 2, 47; *Car.* i, 25; iii, 8. — *vidha*, m(f)ān. of that kind, conformable to that, *Mn.* ii, 112; his (or their) like, *Suśr.* i, 34; *Ragh.* ii, 22; *Kum.* v, 73; *Mālav.*; — *tva*, n. conformity with that, *Mn.* vii, 17, *Sch.* — *viśaya*, m(f)ān. belonging to that category, *Pān.* iv, 2, 66; having that for its object, *BṛĀUp.*, *Sch.* — *viśayaka*, mfn. attending to that business, *W.* — *virya-vidvas*, mfn. a, neg., not knowing his manliness, *BhP.* vi, 17, 10. — *vṛtti*, mfn. living conformably to that, *Gaut.* — *vṛta*, mfn. performing all duties towards (him or) her, *Mn.* iii, 45; performing the same religious observance, *Gaut.* **Tadam**, ind. ifc. for *tad*, *g.* *sarad-ādī*. **Tadā**, ind. (*Pān.* v, 3, 15 & 19 ff.) at that time, then, in that case (often used redundantly, esp. after *tatas* or *purā* or before *atha*, *MBh.* &c.; correlative of *yad* [*AV.* xi, 4, 4], *yatra* [*ChUp.* vi, 8, 1], *yadā* [*Mo.*; *MBh.* &c.], *yadi* [*Git.*; *Vet.*; *Hit.*], *yārhi* [*BhP.* i, 18, 6], *yatas*, 'since' [*MBh.* xiii, 2231], *etad* [*Śak.* v (v. l.); *Kāthās.* xi; *Śrut.*]); — *etad-tadā*, then and then, *Sāy.* on *RV.* i, 25, 8; — *etad-prābhṛti*, from that time forward (correlative of *yadā* — *R.* iii, 17, 21; of *yadā*, *Śak.* vi, §), *R.*; *Ragh.* ii, 38; *Kāthās.* ii, 62; *tārhi tadā*, (correlative of *yadā*) then, *Vet.* iv, § 1; *yadā-tadā* (both repeated or the verb being repeated), at any time when—then, *Hit.*; *yadā-tadā*, at any time whatsoever, always, *MBh.* i, 6373; *Naish.* viii, 39. — *tva*, n. (opposed to *ā-yati*) 'state of then', the present time, *Mn.* vii, 1; *MBh.* iif, v, vii; *R.* v, 76, 16 & 90, 1. **Tadānim**, in comp. for *nim*. — *tana*, mfn. then living, *Uttarā.* i, §. — *duḥdhā*, mfn. (then i. e.) just milked, *ŚBr.* xi, 1, 4, 3. **Tadānim**, ind. (*Pān.* v, 3, 19) at that time, then (cf. *idā*), *RV.* x, 129, 1; *AV.*; *MBh.* &c. (correlative of *yadā*, *VarBrS.* liv; of *yatra* or *yadā*, *Śrut.*). **Tadiya**, mfn. (*Pān.* i, 1, 74, *Kāś*.) belonging or relating to or coming from him or her or that or them, his, hers, its, theirs, *MBh.* viii, 675; *R.* iv, 21, 35; *Ragh.* &c.; such, *Daś*.; *BhP.* viii, 20, 33 (*na* 'yam anu *api*, 'not even as little as that, not a bit') &c. — *saṅga*, m. a meeting with her, *Pañcat.* **Tadriyaṇo**, m(nom. *yañ*)fn. extending thither, *TS.* v, 5, 1. **dryaṇo**, mfn. id., *Pān.* vi, 3, 92, *Kāś*. **Tan**, in comp. for *tad*. — *nēmika*, mfn. named thus, iv, 1, 114, *Vartt.* 6. — *nēmika*, n. destruction of that. — *nimitta*, m(f)ān. caused by that, *Gaut.*; *Daś*.; relating to that, *R.* ii, 64, 5; conformable to that, *MBh.* iii, 135, 48; — *tva*, n. the being its cause, *Jaim.* i, 1, 25; a, neg., 24. — *madhya*, n. 'the midst thereof', (*āt*), abl. ind. from among them; — *stha*, mfn. situated in the midst of that. — *manas*, mfn. absorbed in mind by that, *Car.* i, 1. — *maya*, mfn. made up of that, absorbed in or identical with that, *MuḍUp.*; *ŚvetUp.*; *ParGr.*; *MBh.* &c.; — *lā*, f. the being absorbed in or identical with that, *Kāś*.; *BhP.*; *Rājāt.* iii, 498; — *tva*, n. id., *MBh.* v, 1622 &c.; — *yi-bhāva*, m. id., *Sāh.* — *mātra*, mfn. = *traka*, *MBh.* ix, 1806; *Pañcat.*; = *trika*, *BhP.* iii, 10, 15; n. merely that, only a trifle, *Kāthās.* v, 15; *lxiii*, 60; *Rājāt.* vi, 1; a rudimentary or subtle element (5 in number, viz. *śabda*, *spṛśa*, *rūpa*, *rasa*, *gandha*), from which the 5 Mahā-bhūtas or grosser elements are produced, cf. *RTL.* p. 31 & 33; *Yājñ.* iii, 179; *MBh.* i, xiii; *Sāmkhya*.; *KapS.* &c.; — *tā*, f. the state of a Tan-mātra, *MārkP.* vi, 46; — *tva*, n. id., *BhP.* iii, 26, 33 ff.; — *sarga*, m. (in *Sāmkhya* phil.) creation of the subtle elements, rudimentary creation. — *mātraka*, mfn. merely that, only so little, *Mcar.* v, 25. — *mātrika*, mfn. consisting of Tan-mātras, *Sāmkhyak.*, *Sch.*; *BhP.* xi, 24, 8. — *mānīn*, mfn. implying that (which the base indicates, e.g. *Nom. P. aghūya*, 'to act wickedly', fr. *agha*), *APrāt.* iv, 29. — *mukhikayā*, instr. ind. for this reason, *Divyāv.* — *mūla*, mfn. rooted in (i. e.

caused by) that, Daś. ; -*tva*, n. the being based in that, Gaut. vi, 22; the being its root, Kām. xvi, 37.

Tal-lakṣhaṇa, n. his or her or its or their mark, W. ; a particular high number, Lalit. xii, 165.

तदुरी tadurī, f. = *tād*^o, AV. iv, 15, 15.

तन् 1. tan, cl. 1. 10. *ṇati*, *tānayatī*, to believe in, Dhātup. ; 'to assist' or 'to afflict with pain', ib.

तन् 2. tan (= *√stam*), cl. 4. *ṇyati* (aor. 2. sg. *tatanas*) to resound, roar, RV. i, 38, 14; vi, 38, 2; [cf. *tōvos* &c.] **Tanayitnū**, mfn. (= *stān*) roaring, thundering, iv, 3, 1; x, 66, 11.

Tanyatū, m. thunder, RV. (Ved. instr. *tā*, i, 80, 12; perhaps mfn. = *tanayitnū*, iv, 38, 8; vi, 6, 2; x, 65, 13 & 66, 10); AV. v, 13, 3; wind (a musical instrument, W.), Up. iv, 2, Sch.; night, ib. **Tanyā**, mfn. = *ṇayitnū*, RV. v, 63, 2 & 5.

तन् 3. tan, cl. 8. P. *ā. ṇoti*, *ṇutē* (3. pl. *ṇvāte* [*ā* & *vi-tanvāte*, RV.], AV. xii, 1, 13; Impv. *ṇu* [*dva* & *vi-tanvāte*, RV.]; cf. Pān. vi, 4, 106; Vartt. 1, Pat.], RV. i, 120, 11; *nushva*, RV.; Subj. 2. sg. *ṇuthās*, v, 79, 9; 1. du. *ṇatvāhai*, i, 170, 4; impf. 3. pl. *ṇatvāta*, x, 90, 6; AV. vii, 5, 4; pf. P. *tātāna*, once *tāt*, RV. i, 105, 12; 2. sg. *tātānta* [RV.], class. *te-nitha* [Pān. vii, 2, 64, Kāś.]; *ā. 1. 2. 3. sg.* [*ā*] *tātane*, [*abhi*-]*tātānisha*, [*vik*]-*tātane*, RV.; 3. sg. *lātē*, i, 83, 5; 3. pl. *lātine* [164, 5 *vi*]; AV. xiv, 1, 45] or *ten*^o [iv, 14, 4 (*vi*-) &c.; cf. Pān. vi, 4, 99]; aor. P. *ṇān*, RV. vi, 61, 9; [*ā*]-*ṇātān*, 67, 6; AV. ix, 4, 1; [*pāri*]-*ṇātānāt*, RV.; [*anv*-]*ṇātānī*, VS. xv, 53; *ātānī*, MaitrS.; *tātānāt*, [*abhi*]-*tātānā*, *tānāt*, RV.; 2. pl. *ātānīshā*, Pān. ii, 4, 79, Kāś.; 3. du. *ātānīshām*, Bhaṭṭ. xv, 91; *ā. ātāta* or *ātānīshā*, *ātāhās* or *ātānīshās*, Pān. ii, 4, 79; 3. pl. *ātānāt*, RV.; *tātānānta*, i, 52, 11; 1. sg. *ātāni*, pl. *ātānīmahī*, Br.; fut. 2nd *ātānyāte*, ŚBr.; fut. 1st [*vi*]-*tātāyātā*, BHP. viii, 13, 36; p. pr. *tanvāt*, *vānd*; pf. *tanvās*; ind. p. *tarvā*, *ṇvāya*, *-tātā*, Br.; [*vi*]-*tātā*, BHP. vii, 10, 2; inf. *tanum*, Br.; Pass. *tātāyātē*, RV. i, 110, 1 & [*p*]-*ṇāmāna* x, 17, 7; AV. &c.; *tanyate*, Pān. vi, 4, 44; aor. *ātāyī*, Br. to extend, spread, be diffused (as light) over, shine, extend towards, reach to, RV. &c.; to be protracted, continue, endure, RV.; to stretch (a cord), extend or bend (a bow), spread, spin out, weave, RV. &c.; to emboss, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2; to prepare (a way for), RV. i, 83, 5; to direct (one's way, *gatim*) towards, Nālōd. i, 20; to propagate (one's self or one's family, *tanus*, *tantum*), Hariv. 2386; BHP. ii, 3, 8; to (spread, i. e. to) speak (words), Daś. i, 87; to protract, RV. v, 79, 9; Kathās. li, 226; to put forth, show, manifest, display, augment, Ragh. iii, 25; Śak.; Bhaṭṭ. &c. (Pass. to be put forth or extended, increase, Bhaṭṭ.); to accomplish, perform (a ceremony), RV.; VS. ii, 13; AV. iv, 15, 16; ŚBr. &c.; to sacrifice, xiii, 2, 5; 2; Kauś. 127; to compose (a literary work), Hemac.; Caurap., Sch.; to render (any one thirsty, double acc.), Kuval. 455; Desid. *tānīshatī*, *ṇātāntī*, *ṇātāntī*, Pān. vi, 4, 17; vii, 2, 49, Kāś.; Intens. *tanānyate*, *tanāntī*, vi, 44, 44 & vii, 4, 85, Kāś.; [cf. *tōvōpai*, *teivō* &c.] -*ādi*, mfn. beginning with *tan* (the 8th cl. of roots).

2. Tat, mfn. ifc. See *pari*- & *purī*-*tāt*.

3. Tatā, mfn. (vi, 4, 37) extended, stretched, spread, diffused, expanded, RV. &c.; spreading over, extending to, W.; covered over by (instr. or in comp.), Laghuj. ii, 16; Kir. v, 11; Śiś. ix, 23; protracted, W.; bent (a bow), MBh. i, 49, 25; iv, 5, 1; spreading, wide, L.; composed (a tale), i, 2455; performed (a ceremony), RV. &c.; m. wind, L.; n. any stringed instrument, L.; a metre of 4 x 12 syllables. - *cīna*, mfn. having marks drawn along, distinctly marked, W. - *tva*, n. 'protractedness', slow time (in music), L., Sch. - *patrī*, f. 'having spreading leaves', Musasapientum, L. - *vat*, mfn. containing a derivative of *tan*, ŚāṅkhBr. xxvi, 8 & 10.

Tatanāshī, mfn. 'wishing to show one's self', fond of ornaments (Nir. vi, 19), RV. v, 34, 3.

2. Tati, f. (Pān. vi, 4, 37, Kāś. v. l.; cf. *tantī*) a mass, crowd, Śak. ii, 6; Śiś. iv, 54 &c. (cf. *ta-mas*); the whole mass (of observances, *dharma*); a sacrificial act, ceremony (cf. *punas*), ŚāṅkhBr. vi, 1, 4; a metre of 4 x 12 syllables, Vṛttaratn.

4. Tān, (only dat. *tāne* & instr. *tānā*) continuation, uninterrupted succession, RV.; propagation, offspring, posterity, RV. [*tanvā* *tānā* ca or *tānā* *tānā* or *tanvā* *tāne* (ca), 'for one's own person and

one's children']; (*tānā*, once *tanā*, x, 93, 12), instr. ind. in uninterrupted succession, one after another, continually, RV. i, 38; 7; ii, 2, 1; viii ff.

Tāna, n. offspring, posterity, i, 39, 7; viii, 18, 18 & 25, 2; AV. vii, 73, 5 (*ṇāyā* for *ṇāyā*); (*ā*), f. sg. nr Ved. n. pl. id., RV. iii, 25, 1 & 27, 9; ix, 62, 2. - *bāla*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 371.

Tānaya, mfn. propagating a family, belonging to one's own family (often said *otokā*); RV.; AitBr. ii, 7; m. a son, Mn. iii, 16; viii, 275; MBh. (du. 'son and daughter', iii, 2565); Śak.; Ragh. ii, 64; - *bhavana*, VarBr.; N. of a Vasiṣṭha, Hariv. 477 (v. l. *anagha*); pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 371; n. posterity, family, race, offspring, child ('grand-child', opposed to *lokā*, 'child', Nir. x, 7; xii, 6), RV.; VarBrS. (ifc. f. *ā*, ciii, 1 f.); (*ā*), f. (g. *prīyādī*) a daughter, Mn. xi, 172 (v. l.), Nal.; R. &c.; the plant *akra-tulyā*, L. - *bhavana*, n. the 5th lunar mansion, VarBrS. civ, 27 - *saras*, n. 'offspring-receptacle', a nother, Divyāv. xxviii, 18.

Tanayī-kṛta, mfn. made a son, Rājat. iv, 8. **Tānas**, n. offspring, RV. v, 70, 4.

Tanikā, f. a cord, Śiś. v, 61.

Tanitrī, m. an accomplisher, RV. x, 39, 14, Śāy.

Tāniman, m. (fr. *ṇi*, g. *prithu-ādi*; oxyt.) thinness, slenderness, Kād.; Bhaṭṭ.; shallowness, Vcar. xiii, 6; weakness Bālār. iv, 60; n. the liver, TS. i, 4, 36, 1; ŚBr. iii, 8, 3, 17 & 25.

Tānīshtha, mfn. superl. of *ṇi*, smallest, i, vii.

Tānīyas, mfn. compar. of *ṇi*, very thin or minute, ii, 2, 9; viii, 7; TāṇyaBr.; BHP.; Rājat.

Tanū, mif(uz, *is*, *vīj*), thin, slender, attenuated, emaciated, small, little, minute, delicate, fine (texture, Ritus. i, 7), ŚBr. iii, 5, 4, 21; KātyŚr. viii, 5; MBh. &c. (in comp., g. *kaṇḍārdī*; also - *dagāha*, Sarvad. xv, 189); (said of a speech or hymn) accomplished (in metre), RV. viii, 1, 18 & (acc. f. *ṇvām*) 76, 12; m. (g. 2. *lohitādi*, not in Kāś.) N. of a Rishi with a very emaciated body, MBh. xii, 4665; (uz), f. (once m., Bhām. ii, 79) = *nū* (see s. v.), the body, person, self (cf. *dush-tanu*, *prīyā*), AitBr. viii, 24, 4 (ifc.); Mn. (*svakā* f., 'one's own person, iv, 184); MBh.; Hariv. (acc. pl. *ṇavas*, 3813) &c. (*iyam tanur mama*, 'this my self, i. e. I myself here', Ratnāv. iv, 4; *ṇum* *ṇtyaj* or *hā*, 'to give up one's life', Mn. vi, 32; BHP. iii; Kathās.); form or manifestation, Śak. i, 1; the skin, L.; = *-griha*, VarBr.; Laghuj.; (*vī*), f. a slender or delicate woman, Śak.; Mālav. v; Bhaṭṭ. &c.; Desmodium gangeticum, L.; Balanites Roxburghii (vv. ll. *tanni*, 'Hemionitis cordifolia'; *tajvī*), L.; a metre of 4 + 24 syllables, N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa (?), Hariv. 6703; [cf. *trav*-; Lat. *tenuis* &c.] - *kūpa*, m. pore of the skin, W. - *kūsa*, m(f) n. delicate-haired, Laghuj. ii, 13; f. pl., see *kshema-vriddhi*. - *kshira*, m. 'thin-sapped', Spondias mangifera, L. - *griha*, n. the 1st lunar mansion, v, 12; VarBr. vi, 13. - *cohadā*, Vop. xxvi, 70. - *cohadā*, m. (cf. Pān. vi, 4, 96) = *-tra* (often ifc.), MBh. iii, vii, xii; Ragh. ix, xii; pl. feathers, R. iv, 63, 2. - *cohāya*, m. 'shading little', a kind of Aca-cia, Npr. - *ja*, m. = *-rukh*, Jāt. xxx; a son, Pañcat.; BHP. v, 9, 6; (*ā*), f. a daughter, L.; - *tva*, n. sonship, W. - *janman*, m. = *-ja*, HPariś. i f. - *tara*, mfn. = *-tānīyas*, Amar. - *tā*, f. thinness, tenacity, littleness, Hariv.; R. v; Megh.; Ragh. &c. - *tyaj*, mfn. giving up one's body, dying, i, 8; = *ṇū*-*f*, Āp.; MBh. iv, 2354; Ragh. vii; Mālav. v, 11; BHP. - *tyāga*, mfn. spending little, Hit.; m. risking one's life, R. ii, 40, 6. - *tra*, n. 'body-guard', armour, MBh. iv, 1009; Śuśr.; BHP.; Tantr.; - *vat*, mfn. having armour, R. vi - *trāna*, n. = *-tra*, MBh. iii, vi f.; R. ii. - *trin*, mfn. = *-tra*-*vat*, Śiś. xix, 99. - *tva*, n. = *-tā*, MBh. xiii, 541; VarBrS. iii, 16; Sarvad. - *tvak*-*ka*, mfn. thin-skinned, Śuśr. - *tvao*, m. id., (ifc.) Nal. xii, 78; the cinnamon tree, Bhpr. v, 2, 66; Cassia Senna, Npr. - *tvaca*, m. Premna spinosa, L. - *dagāha*, mfn. (said of a Kleia in Yoga phil.), Sarvad. xv, 192. - *dāna*, n. offering the body (for sexual intercourse); a scanty gift. - *dhī*, mfn. little-minded, Bhaktām. 8. - *pattra*, m. 'thin-leaved', Terminalia Catappa, Npr.; leafy ornament, Npr. - *pāda-kahapātana*, n. N. of one of 18 ceremonies performed with particular Kuṇḍas, Śārad. v. - *bala*, m(f) n. 'of small strength', a-, neg., strong, Mudr. vii, 19. - *bija*, m. 'small-seeded', the jujube, L. - *bhava*, m. = *-ja*, VarBrS. vii, 18. - *bhastrā*, f. 'body-bellows', the nose, L. - *bhāva*, m. = *-tā*, Śak. vii, 8. - *bhūmī*, f. 'stage of personality', N. of a period in a Śrīvaka's life,

Buddh. L. - *bhṛit*, m. any being possessing a body, esp. a human being, Pañcat.; VarBrS.; Bhaṭṭ.; BHP.; Prab. - *mat*, mfn. embodied, Kāvādī. iii, 59. - *madhya*, n. 'body-middle', the waist, ib.; m(f) n. = *dhyama*, Nal. iii, 13; (*ā*), f. a metre of 4 x 6 (- - - - -) syllables. - *madhyama*, m(f) n. slender-waisted, MBh. i, 959; Nal.; R. i. - *mūrti*, mfn. thin-shaped, VarBrS. iv, 20. - *rasa*, m. 'body-fluid', sweat, L. - *ruh*, n. 'growing on the body', a hair of the body, L. - *ruha*, n. id., L.; a feather, Śiś. vi, 45. - *latā*, f. a slender body, Prasannār. ii, 19. - *vāta*, m. a highly rarified atmosphere (constituting a kind of hell; opposed to *ghana*-*v*), Jain. - *vraṇa*, m. 'body-wound', elephantiasis, L. - *śarīra*, mfn. delicate-bodied. - *śiras*, f. 'small-headed', a kind of Uṣṇīḥ metre (of 2 x 11 and 1 x 6 syllables). - *satya*, n. a simple truth (?), Divyāv. xxv, 183. - *samcārinī*, f. 'moving the body coquettishly (?), a girl, L. - *sthāna*, n. = *-griha*, Romakas. - *braḍa*, m. the rectum, anus, L. **Tanūdāra**, m(f) n. thin-waisted, HPariś. ii, 421. **Tanūdbhava**, m. = *ṇu*-*ja*, xiii, 39. **Tanūda**, m. 'bodiless', the wind, W. **Tanūrja**, m. N. of a son of the 3rd Manu, Hariv.

Tanuka, mfn. (g. *yāvudā*) thin, Car. vi, 2 & (said of a liquid) viii, 6; small, Śuśr.; m. Griseola tomentosa, Npr.; Terminalia bellerica, ib.; the cinnamon tree, ib.; (*ā*), f. Diospyros embryopteris, ib.

Tanula, mfn. spread, expanded, Up. v.

Tanus, n. (Up. ii, 113) the body, R. v, 93, 23.

1. Tanū, in comp. for *ṇi*. - *karapa*, n. making thin, attenuation, Yogas. ii, 2; paring, Pān. iii, 1, 76. - *karṭṛi*, m. making thin or emaciated, a destroyer, RV. v, 34, 6, Śāy. = *ṇkṛ*, to make thin, Naish. vii, 82; (ind. p. - *krīya*) to diminish, discard (*lajjām*), Ragh. vi, 80. - *kṛita*, mfn. pared, L. - *bhūta*, mfn. become small, diminished, Kathās.

2. Tanū, f. (of *ṇi*, q. v.; acc. *ṇvām*, RV. &c.; BHP. iii; *ṇvām* [Pān. vi, 4, 77, Vartt.], BHP. vii, 9, 37; instr. *ṇvā*, iif.; gen. abl. *ṇvās*, RV. &c.; loc. *ṇvā* & *ṇvī*, RV.; *ṇvām*, AV. &c.; du. *ṇū* [RV. x, 183, 2; AV. iv, 25, 5], *ṇvā* [RV.], *ṇi*-*vau* [TB. i, 1, 7, 3], *ṇvau* [see *gharma* &c.]; pl. nom. & acc. *ṇvās*, RV. &c.; BHP. i.; nom. *ṇvās*, TB. i, 1, 7, 3) the body, person, self (often used like a reflexive pron.; cf. *ātman*), RV. &c.; form or manifestation, RV. &c. (*ṇ manyos*, 'a sign of wrath', PārGr. iii, 13, 5). - *kṛit*, mfn. 'forming the person', preserving life, RV. i, 31, 9; forming a manifestation (of gen.), ŚāṅkhBr. vii, 10, 14; caused by one's self, RV. viii, 79, 3. - *kṛithā*, preservation of the person, 86, 1. - *jā*, mfn. produced or born on or from the body, AV. i, 23, 4; belonging to the person, vi, 41, 3 (cf. AitBr. ii, 27); m. a son, MBh. v, viii; Hariv. &c.; N. of a Sādya, i, 1536; n. the plumage, wing, MBh. v, 113, 4; (*ā*), f. a daughter, Hariv. 15774; Kum. i, 59. - *janā*, m. a son, W. - *janman*, m. id., Anargh. i, 7. - *tala*, m. a measure of length equal to the arm extended, fathom, L. - *tyāg*, mfn. risking one's life, RV. x, 4, 6 & 154, 3 (Nir. iii, 14). - *dūṣhi*, mfn. destroying the person, AV. xiv, xvi; PārGr. ii, 6, 10. - *devatā*, f. a form (of fire) deified, ŚāṅkhBr. ii, 3, 14. - *deśa*, m. a part of the body, BHP. vi, 13, 12. - *napa*, n. (derived fr. *-ndpāt* taken as *-napād*, 'eating *tanū-napa*') ghee, L. - *nāpāt* (*tānū*), m. 'son of himself; self-generated (as in lightning or by the attrition of the Aranis, cf. Nir. viii, 5), a sacred N. of Fire (chiefly used in some verses of the Āpṛi hymns), RV. (acc. *ṇpātam*, x, 92, 2; AV. v, 27, 1; VS. v, 5 (dat. *ṇpṛe*; = TS. i, 2, 10, 2); AitBr. ii, 4; ŚBr. i, 5, 3; iii (gen. *ṇpṛu*, 4, 2, 5, irr. nom. *ṇpṛā* [only etymological, cf. 4, 2, 5, 2, 11]; Hit.; fire (in general), Hcar.; N. of Śiva; Plumbago zeylanica, W.; - *vat*, mfn. containing the word *tānū-nāpāt*, Nir. viii, 22. - *nāpṛi* (*tānū*), base for the weak cases of *ṇpāt*, q. v.; cf. *tānū-nāpṛd*. - *pā*, m. protecting the person, RV. iv, viif.; AV. vi; VS. iii f.; ŚāṅkhBr. i, 6, 11. - *pāna*, m(f) n. id., AV. ii f, xix; TS. v; n. protection of the person, AV. v, 8; viii. - *pāvan*, mfn. = *-pā*, AitBr. ii, 27. - *prishtha*, m. N. of a Soma sacrifice, ŚāṅkhBr. x, 8, 33. - *balā*, n. strength of body, one's own strength, AV. ix, 4, 20. - *bhava*, m. = *ṇu*-*ja*. - *rūo*, mfn. brilliant in person, RV. ii, 1, 9; vi, 25, 4; vii, 93, 5. - *ruha*, n. (m., L.) = *ṇu*-*ruh*, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, MärkP. xxix, 7); a feather, wing, VarBrS. lxiii, 1; m. a son, Śatr. - *vaśin*, mfn. having power over the person, ruling (Agni, Indra), RV. - *śubhara* (*ṇi*), mfn. decorating the person, v, 34, 3 (cf. *ṇi* *śubhā* *tubhrā*, i, 85, 3; Nir. vi, 19). - *havis*, n. an obla-

tion offered to *-devatā*, KāṭyŚr. iv, 5, 9 & 10, 7; iii, 8, 31, Sch. — *hrada*, m. = *nu-h*, W.

Tanti, f. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 39; Kāṭ. on iii, 3, 174 & vii, 2, 9) a cord, line, string (esp. a long line to which a series of calves are fastened by smaller cords), RV. vi, 24, 4; BHP.; Sch. on ŚBr. xiii & KāṭyŚr. xx (ifc.). (*nti*) Gobh. iii, 6, 7 & 9; extension, W.; m. a weaver, W.; cf. *tali*. — *oatā*, mfn. going with (i.e. led by) a cord, TBr. iii, 3, 2, 5. — *ja*, m. N. of a son of Kanavaka, Hariv. i, 34, 38. — *pāla*, m. 'guardian of (the calves kept together by) a *tanti*', a N. assumed by Saha-deva at Virāj's court, MBh. iv, 68 & 289; N. of a son of Kanavaka, Hariv. i, 34, 38. — *pālaka*, m. = *la*, Saha-deva, L.

Tanti, f. = *ti*, q. v.; see also *vatsa*. — *yaśā*, m. a sacrifice performed for a *tanti*, MānGr. ii, 10.

Tantu, m. a thread, cord, string, line, wire, warp (of a web), filament, fibre, RV. &c.; a cobweb, W.; a succession of sacrificial performances, BHP.; any one propagating his family in regular succession, KāṭyŚr. iii; Ap.; TUp.; MBh. (cf. *kula*-) &c.; a line of descendants, AitBr. vii, 17; any continuity (as of thirst or hope), MBh. xii, 7877; Mālatīm.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; = *nāga*, L.; (g. *gargādi*) N. of a man, Pravar. iv, 1; cf. *kāshṭha*, *vara*, *saptā*. — *karana*, n. spinning, Sud. on ĀpGr. viii, 12. — *kartirī*, m. 'propagating the succession of a family (*kula*-)', = *kula-tantu* (q. v.), MBh. viii, 3393. — *kārya*, n. 'thread-work', a web, SarvUp. — *kāshṭha*, n. 'piece of fibrous wood', a weaver's brush, L. — *kita*, m. a silk-worm, L. — *kṛintana*, n. cutting off the propagation of a family, BHP. vi, 5, 43. — *kriyā*, f. spinning work, Har. on ĀpGr. x, 10. — *jāla*, see *kṛimi*. — *tva*, n. the consisting of threads, Sarvad. xi, 118. — *nāga*, m. a shark, L. — *nābha*, m. 'emitting threads from its navel', a spider, Bādar. ii, 1, 25, Sch. — *niryāsa*, m. 'having stringy exudations', the palmyra tree, L. — *parvan*, n. 'thread-festival', the day of full moon in month Śrāvaṇa (anniversary of Kṛishṇa's investment with the Brāhmanical cord), Tithyād. — *bha*, m. 'thread-like', Sinapis dichotoma, L.; a calf, L. — *bhūta*, mfn. being the propagator of a family, MBh. iii, 258, 11. — *mat*, mfn. forming threads, 'roping' (as a liquid), Car. vi f.; (a, neg.) Susr. iii; 'uninterrupted like a thread' (said of an Agni), ĀpŚr. ix, 8, 5; ŚākhGr. v, 4, 2; AV. Prāvāc. ii, 1; (if), f. an oblation offered to that Agni, ĀpŚr. ix, 8, 5, Sch.; N. of Murāri's mother, Anargh. i. — *madhya*, mf. (ān.) n. having a thread-like waist, Priy. iv, 2. — *vardhana*, m. 'race-increaser', Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7033; Śiva. — *vādyā*, n. a stringed instrument, W. — *vāna*, n. weaving, Nyāyam. vii, 3, 21, Sch. — *vāpa*, for *vāya*, L. — *vāya*, m. (Kāṭ. on Pāṇ. iii, 2, 2 & vi, 2, 76) a weaver, Mn. viii, 397; VarBṣ.; VarBr.; (cf. *rajaka*-); a spider, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 77, Kāṭ.; weaving, L.; — *danḍa*, m. a loom, Up. iv, 149, Sch. (v. l.); — *śālū*, f. a weaver's workshop, Gal. — *vigraha*, f. = *lata-patṛī*, L. — *śālū*, f. = *vāya*-f., L. — *samtā*, mfn. woven, L.; sewn, L.; n. wove cloth, W. — *samtati*, f. sewing, Vop. xi, 1. — *samtāna*, m. weaving of threads, Dhātup. xxvi, 2; KaushUp. i, 3, Sch. — *sāra*, m. 'having a fibrous pith', the betelnut tree, L. — *sāra*, m. id., W.

Tantuka, ifc. a thread, rope, Bhartṛ. i, 95; m. a kind of serpent, Susr.; the plant *tu-bha*, L., Sch.; (ā), f. a vein, L. **Tantupa**, m. = *tu-nāga*, L.

Tantura, n. the fibrous root of a lotus, L.; m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vii, 2 (v. l. *nnara*).

Tantula, mfn. roping (as lime), BHP. vii, 1, 66; n. = *tura*, the fibrous root of a lotus, L.

Tānta, n. (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 9, Kāṭ.) a loom, v, 2, 70; the warp, RV. x, 71, 9; AV. x, 7, 42; TBr. ii; TāndyaBr. x, 5; ŚBr. xiv; Kauś.; MBh. i, 806 & 809; the leading or principal or essential part, main point, characteristic feature, model, type, system, framework, ŚBr. xii; TāndyaBr. xiii, 19, 1; Lāty.; KāṭyŚr. &c. (e.g. *kulaya* f., 'the principal action in keeping up a family, i.e. propagation', MBh. xiii, 48, 6; ifc. 'depending on', cf. *ātma*-, *sva*-, *para*-, &c.); doctrine, rule, theory, scientific work, chapter of such a work (esp. the 1st section of a treatise on astron., VarBṣ. i, 9; Parāśara's work on astron., ii, 3; vii, 8), MBh. &c. (cf. *shashṭi*- &c.); a class of works teaching magical and mystical formulae (mostly in the form of dialogues between Śiva and Durgā and said to treat of 5 subjects, 1. the creation, 2. the destruction of the world, 3. the worship of the gods, 4. the attainment of all objects, esp. of 6 superhuman faculties, 5. the 4 modes of union with the

supreme spirit by meditation; cf. RTL. p. 63, 85, 184, 189, 205 ff.), VarBṣ. xvi, 19; Pañcat.; Dās.; Kathās. xiii, 63; Sarvad.; a spell, HYog. i, 5; Vear.; oath or ordeal, L.; N. of a Sāman (also called 'that of Virūpa'), ĀrshBr.; an army (cf. *trin*), BHP. x, 54, 15; ifc. a row, number, series, troop, Bālar. ii f., v; = *vāya*-f., government, Dās. aiii; Śis. ii, 88; (*para* f., 'the highest authority') Subh.; a means which leads to two or more results, contrivance, Hariv. ii, 1, 31; a drug (esp. one of specific faculties), chief remedy, cf. *tridvāpa*; = *pariccha*-, L.; = *anta*, L.; wealth, L.; a house, L.; happiness, W.; (*ena*), instr. ind. so as to be typical or hold good, KāṭyŚr. xvi, xx; (*ā*), f. for *andra*, Susr.; (*ir*, cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 159, Kāṭ.; f., L.) f. = *nti*, Gobh. iii, 6, 7 & BHP. iii, 15, 8 (v. l. for *nti*; see also *vatsa*-*tanturi*); the wire or string of a lute, ŚākhŚr. xvii; Lāty. iv, 1, 2; Kauś. &c. (*tri*, R. vi, 28, 26); (fig.) the strings of the heart, Hariv. 3210 (v. l.); any tubular vessel of the body, sinew, vein, Pāṇ. v, 4, 159; the plant *trikā*, L.; a girl with peculiar qualities, L.; N. of a river, L.; cf. *ku-tantri*. — *kāra*, m. the author of any scientific treatise, Mālav. i, 8; Dās. xiii, 87. — *kāshṭha*, n. = *ntu-k*, L. — *kaumudi*, f. N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — *gaundharva*, n. N. of a work, Śikṭān. — *garbha*, m. N. of a work, vii. — *cūḍāmani*, m. N. of a work, Tantras. ii. — *tikā*, f. N. of *vārtika* i-iv, W. — *tā*, f. the state of anything that serves as a *tantra*, ĀvŚr. xi, 1; comprehending several rites in one, ceremony in lieu of a number, W. — *tva*, n. dependance on (in comp.), Sarvad. i, 41. — *prākāśa*, m. N. of a work, Vratapr. — *pradīpa*, m. N. of a Comm. on Dhātup. — *bheda*, m. N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31, Sch. — *mantra-prākāśa*, m. N. of a work, Śikṭān. iv. — *ratna*, n. N. of a work by Īrtha-sārathi. — *rāja*, m. N. of a work, Tantras. i; Ānand. 99, Sch. — *rājaka*, m. N. of a medical work by Jābāla, Brahmap. i, 16, 18. — *vāpa*, for *vāya*, L. — *vāya*, m. (= *ntu-v*) a weaver, R. (G) ii, 90, 15; a spider, L.; m. n. weaving, L. — *vārtika*, n. = *mimāṃsā*-f. — *śāstra*, n. N. of a work, Pratāpār., Sch. — *sāra*, m. 'Tantra-essence', N. of a compilation. — *hridaya*, n. N. of a work, Tantras. ii. **Tantrāntariya**, m. pl. the Śāṅkhya philosophers, Bādar. ii, 4, 9, Sch. **Tantrāvāpa**, n. sg. 'attention to the affairs of both one's own and an enemy's country' [Dās. xiii, 92]; and 'drugs and their preparation', Śis. ii, 88. **Tantrōttara**, n. N. of a work (v. l. *ma*-*lōt*), Ānand. 31, Sch.

Tantraka, mfn. recently from the loom, new and unbleached, Pāṇ. v, 2, 70; ifc. for *tra*, doctrine, see *pañca*; (*ikā*), f. Cocculus cordifolius, BHP. v, 3, 7; noise in the ears, ŚārngŚr. vii, 142; cf. *apa*-. **trapa**, n. the supporting of a family, MBh. v, 375.1.

Tantraya, Nom. (fr. *tra*) *tyati*, to follow as one's rule, xii, 215, 21; to provide for (acc.), Śak. v, 5 (ind. p. *yikā*, v. l.); *ā*. 'to support a family', Dhātup. xxxiii, 5; *ā*. to regulate, Car. iv, 1, vi, 26.

Tantrāyin, mfn. (said of the sun) drawing out threads or rays (of light), VS. xxxviii, 12.

Tantri, f. = *tri*, q. v.; v. l. for *ndri*. — *ja*, v. l. for *nti-ja*. — *tā*, v. l. for *ndri-tā*. — *pāla*, v. l. for *nti-p*. — *pālaka*, m. N. of Jayad-ratha, L.

Tantrita, mfn. spoken (a spell), Kathās. xiii, 63; (ifc.) depending on, BHP. xi, 18, 33; a, neg., 'independent', Gobh. i, 5, 26, Sch.; for *a-landrita*, MBh.

Tantrin, mfn. having threads, made of threads, spun, wove, W.; a soldier, Rājāt. v, 248-339; vi.

Tantrilla, mfn. occupied with the affairs of government, Mfich. vi, 44, Sch.

Tantrillaka, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 2209.

Tantri, f. of *tra*, q. v. — *bhāṇḍa*, n. 'chorded instrument', the Indian lute, Sāh. vi, 214. — *mukha*, m. a peculiar position of the hand, PŚarv.

Tantv, in comp. for *tu* — *agra*, n. the end of thread, g. *gahādī*. — *agriya*, mfn. fr. *gra*, ib.

Tandā, n. a row (ŚBr. viii, 5, 2, 6), VS. xv, 5. — *vāya*, m. for *ntu-v*, L., Sch.

Tanv, in comp. for *ntu*. — *ahga*, m. 'slender-limbed', N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 260 f.; 635 & 641; (ā), f. a delicate-limbed woman, MBh.; Śukas.

Tanvin, m. 'possessed of a body', N. of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, Hariv. 429.

तनक tanaka (for *vet*?), a reward, SaddhP.

तनयितु tanayitnu. See √2. *tan*.

तनस् tñas, *ñikā*, *ñitri*, &c. See √3. *tan*.

तनोनु tanonu, a kind of *shashṭika* rice, Npr.

तनस्य tantasya, Intens. √*tans*, q. v.

तन्ति tantī, *ti*, *tdntu*, &c. See col. 1.

Tānta, *traka*, *trapa*, &c. See cols. 1, 2.

तन्धि *tanthi*, ind. with √*as*, *kṛi*, *bhū*, g. *ūry-ādi* (Gaṇap.; v. l. *tasthi*).

तन्द tand, cl. 1. *ā*. *ōdate*, to become relaxed, RV. i, 138, 1; cf. *d-tandra*.

Tandr, cl. 1. P. *drati*, = √*sad*, VS. xv, 5, Mahidh.; (Subj. *drat*) to make languid, RV. ii, 30, 7; Caus. *dradyate*, to grow fatigued, AitBr. vii, 15, 5 (ŚākhŚr. xv, 19); Tār. iii, 14, 1 & 9 (with inf.). **Tandrayū**, mfn. fatigued, lazy, RV. viii, 92, 30.

Tandrā, f. lassitude, exhaustion, laziness, Yājñ. iii, 158; MBh. iii, 3008; xiv, 874; R.; Susr. &c.

Tandrālu, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 158) tired, wearied, sleepy, Susr. **Tandrāvin**, mfn. id., Tār. iv, 7, 18.

Tandri, = *drā*, (ifc.) MBh. xiii f. & R. ii, 1, 18; (instr. *drīṇā*) BHP. iii, 20, 40. — *ja*, v. l. for *nti-ja*. — *pāla*, v. l. for *nti-p*.

Tandrika, m. a kind of fever; (*ā*), f. = *drā*, W.

Tandrita, mfn. = *mūḍha*, L.; see *a*.

Tandrin, mfn., see *a*; m. = *drika*, BHP. *ri-tā*, f. lassitude, sleepiness, MBh. xii, 4997 & 7958.

Tandri, *is* [AV.; MBh. iii, xii], *i* [iii, xii], f. = *drā*, AV. viii, 8, 9; xi, 8, 19; MBh. (ifc. nom. *dris*, i, 4474; iii, v, 1358 C; xii); R. (ifc. nom. f. *drī*, v, 28, 18); BHP.; cf. *sambādha-tandri*.

तन्नि tanni, *nni*, v. l. for *nni*, q. v.

तन्निमित्त tan-nimitta. See p. 434, col. 3.

Tan-madhyā, *-manas*, &c. See ib.

तन्यु tanyatū, *nyū*. See √2. *tan*.

तन्व tanva, m. N. of the author of a Sāman (cf. *ā-tānva*); (n, ?) a part of the body, Śulbas. ii, 37.

तन्वि tanvi, v. l. for *vi*; *ōvin*; see col. 2.

तप 1. *tap* (cf. √1. *pat*), cl. 4. *ā*. *ōpyate*, to rule, Dhātup. xxvi, 50.

Tapa-tā, f. ifc. governing, BHP. iv, 22, 37.

तप 2. *tap*, cl. 1. *tāpati* (rarely *ā*); Subj. *ōpati*, RV. v, 79, 9; p. *tāpat*, RV. &c.; cl. 4. p. *tāpyat*, VS. xxxix, 12; pf. 1. sg. *tātpā*, RV. vii, 104, 15; 3. sg. *tāpā*, x, 34, 11; AV. vii, 18, 2 &c.; p. *tēpānd*, RV.; fut. *tāpyati*, Br. &c.: *ōte* & *tapishyati*, MBh.) to give out heat, be hot, shine (as the sun), RV. &c.; to make hot or warm, heat, shine upon, ib.; to consume or destroy by heat, ib.; to suffer pain, MBh. viii, 1794; Git. vii, 31; (with *paśād*) to repent of, MBh. viii, 39, 15; to torment one's self, undergo self-mortification, practise austerity (*tapas*), TUp. ii, 6; Mn. i f.; MBh. &c.; to cause pain to, injure, damage, spoil, RV.; AitBr. vii, 17; ŚBr. xiv &c.; Pass. or cl. 4. *ā*. *tāpyāte* (xiv; or *tāpy*, TBr. ii; p. *pyāmāna*, AV.; *tāpy*, xix, 56, 5; cf. *d*-. *āor. atāpi*, RV. vii, 70, 2; *atāpā*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 65, Kāṭ.; pf. *tepe*, MBh. &c.; p. *pānd*, ŚBr.; also P. *tāpyati*, *pyel*, *atāpyat*, &c., MBh.; R.; Kathās. x, 4) to be heated or burnt, become hot, RV. &c.; to be purified by austerities (as the soul), Sarvad.; to suffer or feel pain, RV. x, 34, 10 & 95, 17; AV. xix, 56, 5; ŚBr. xiv; MBh. &c.; to suffer pain voluntarily, undergo austerity (*tapas*), AV.; ŚBr.; TBr.; ŚadvBr.; ŚākhŚr. &c.; Caus. *tāpayati*, *te* (p. *tāpat*, AV.; Pass. *ōpyate*, MBh. &c.; *āor. atāpate* & [Subj.] *atāpate*, RV.) to make warm or hot, iv, 2, 6; viii, 72, 4; Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to consume by heat, R. &c.; to cause pain, trouble, distress, AV. xix, 28, 2; MBh. &c.; to torment one's self, undergo penance, iii, 8199; Intens. (p. *tāta-pyāmāna*) to feel violent pain, be in great anxiety, R. i, 11, 8; BHP. ii, 7, 24; [cf. Lat. *lepro* &c.]

3. **Tap**, mfn. 'warning one's self'. See *agni-tāp*. **Tapa**, mfn. ifc. 'consuming by heat', see *lālā-tam*; 'causing pain or trouble, distressing', see *janam* & *para*; 'tormented by', Hariv. i, 45, 37; m. heat, warmth (cf. *ā*-), Pañcat. ii, 3, 8; the hot season, Śis. i, 66; the sun, W.; = *pas*, religious austerity, Car.; Cāp.; (cf. *mahā*- & *su*-); a peculiar form of fire (which generated the seven mothers of Skanda), MBh. iii, 14392; Indra, Gal.; N. of an attendant of Śiva, L., Sch.; (*ā*), f. N. of one of the 8 deities of the Bodhi-vṛksha, Lalit. xxi, 404; cf. *a*-. — *ruj*, f. the pain of bodily austerity, W. — *rtu* (*ritu*), m. the hot season, Naish. i, 41. **Tapātyaya**,

m. 'end of the heat,' the rainy season, MBh. iii, 368. iii, 9. **Tapānta**, m. id., MBh. vi, viii; R. vi, 37, 68.

Tapā-tāṅka, m. = *pas-tāṅka*, Gal.

Tapah, in comp. for *pas.* - **kara**, m. the fish Polynemus risus or paradisus, L. - **kṛiṣa**, mfn. emaciated by austerities, W. - **kṛiṣa-bāha**, mfn. enduring the pain of austerities, Hemac. - **parārdha** (*tāp*), mfn. finishing by *t*, MaitrS. iii, 4. - **pātra**, n. a man whose austerities have made him a fit recipient of honour, Sighās. iii, 8. - **prabhāva**, m. supernatural power (acquired by) austerities, Śak. vii. - **śāla**, mfn. inclined to religious austerities, - **samādhi**, m. the practice of penance, W. - **sādhyā**, mfn. to be accomplished by austerities, - **siddha**, mfn. accomplished by penance, - **suta**, m. 'austerity-son,' Yudhiṣṭhira, MBh. iii, 313, 19; (*Ṣaṣaṣṭa*, Śiṣ. ii, 9.) - **sthala**, n. a place of austerity, Hās. i, 19; (f.) f. Bezares, L.

Tapat, mfn. pr. p. √ 2. *tap*, q. v.; (*t*), f. 'warming,' N. of a daughter of the Sun by Chāyā (married to Satpvarāṇa and mother of Kuru), MBh. i; BhP. vi, viii f.; VāmP.; = *panṭi*, Rasik.; Kathārṇ.; (*nū*), f. N. of a river, Divyāv. xxx; cf. *tāpatya*. **Tapatām-pati**, m. 'chief of burners,' the sun, W.

Tāpāna, mfn. warming, burning, shining (the sun), MBh. i, v; R. vi, 79, 57; causing pain or distress, RV. ii, 23, 4; x, 34, 6; AV. iv, xix; m. (g. *nandy-ād*) the sun, MBh. i, vi, xiii; R. i, 16, 11; Ragh. &c.; heat, L.; the hot season, L.; N. of a hell (cf. *mahā*), Mn. iv, 89; Buddh.; N. of an Agni, Hariv. 10465; Agastyā (cf. *āgneya*), L.; Seme-carpus Anacardium, Npr.; = *cchada* (or 'a white kind of it,' Npr.), L.; Premna spinosa, L.; Cassia Senna, Npr.; the civet cat, Gal.; = *manṭi*, L.; N. of a Yaksha, MBh. i, 32, 18; of a Rakshas, R. vi; n. (*ṇ*) the being hot, burning, heat, TB. ii, 2, 9, 1 f.; pining, grieving, mental distress, Kāth. xxviii, 4; Sāh. iii; (*t*), f. heat, RV. ii, 23, 14; the root of Bignonia suaveolens, Npr.; = *panṭi*, Divyāv. xxx, 317 & 409; a cooking vessel, Baudh. (TS. Sch.); cf. *gopāla*, *tripurā*, *rāma*. - **kara**, m. a sun-beam, W. - **cchada**, m. the sunflower, L. - **tana-ya**, m. 'Sun-son,' Karṇa, W.; (*ā*), f. = *sutā*, L.; = *panṭi*, W.; = *pasvishṭā*, L.; *yēshṭā*, f. id., L. - **dyuti**, mfn. brilliant like the sun, Śiṣ. i, 42; f. sunshine, L. - **maṇi**, n. the sun-stone, L. - **sutā**, f. 'sun-daughter,' the Yānuā river, Prasannar. v, 33. **Tapāntamajā**, f. id., L. **Tapāntāma**, m. the sun-stone (*sūrya-kānta*), Dharmasarm. xvi, 37. **Tapānēśhta**, n. 'loved by sunbeams,' copper, L. **Tapānōpala**, m. = *na-maṇi*, Rājāt. iii, 296.

Tapāniya, mfn. to be heated, W.; to be suffered (as self-mortification), W.; m. a sort of rice, Car. i, 27; n. gold purified with fire, MBh. iv, vi; R. vi; Ragh. &c. - **maya**, mfn. golden, MBh. vii; Hcat. **Tapāniyaka**, n. gold, L. **Tapantaka**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. xxiii. **Tapar-loka**, m. = *po-lo*, W. **Tapas**, in comp. for *pas.* - **oaraṇa**, m. the practice of austerities, MBh.; R. i; Sarvad.; (*pas-sat*), Mn. vi, 75. - **caryā**, f. id., MBh. vii, 1280; Hariv. 14907 f.; MārKP. - **cit**, m. pl. 'accumulating merit by austerities,' N. of a class of deities, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 5; *tāmayana*, n. = *tāpaścitā*, Maś.

Tāpas, n. warmth, heat (*pañca tāpāṇi*, the 5 fires to which a devotee exposes himself in the hot season, viz. 4 fires lighted in the four quarters and the sun burning from above, Mn. vi, 23; R.; BhP. iv; Brahmap. cf. Ragh. xiii, 41; RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; pain, suffering, RV. vii, 82, 7; religious austerity, bodily mortification, penance, severe meditation, special observance (e.g. 'sacred learning' by Brāhmins, 'protection of subjects' with Kṣatriyas, 'giving alms to Brāhmins' with Vaiśyas, 'service' with Śūdras, and 'feeding upon herbs and roots' with Rishis, Mn. xi, 236), RV. ix, 113, 2; x (personified), 83, 2 f. & 101, 1, 'father of Manyu,' RANukr.; AV. &c.; (m., l.) N. of a month intervening between winter and spring, VS.; TS. i; ŚBr. iv; Susr.; Pāp. iv, 4, 128, Vārt. 2, Pat.; Śiṣ. vi, 63; the hot season, L., Sch.; = *po-loke*, Vedāntas. 120; the 9th lunar mansion (*dharma*), VarBr. i, 19; ix, 1 & 4; N. of a Kalpa period, Vāyup. i, 21, 27. - **takṣha**, m. 'destroying the power of religious austerity,' Indra (as disturbing the austerities of ascetics lest they should acquire too great power), L. - **tāṅka**, m. 'afraid of austerities,' id., L. - **tanu**, mfn. = *paḥ-kṛiṣa*, AitAr. v, 3, 2, 1. - **tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, W. - **pati** (*tāp*), m. the lord of austerities, VS. v, 6 & 40; BhP. iv, 24, 14. - **vat** (*tāp*), mfn. burning, hot, RV. vi,

5, 4; AV. v, 2, 8; ŚāṅkhŚr. iii, 19, 15; = *po-v*, RV. x, 154, 4 f. - **vin**, mfn. (Pāp. v, 3, 102) distressed, wretched, poor, miserable, TS. v, 3, 3, 4 (compar. *-vī-tara*); R. ii f.; Śak.; Mālav.; BhP.; Sāh.; practising austerities, (m.) an ascetic, AV. xiii, 2, 25; Kāth. xx (compar.), xxiii (superl. *-vī-tama*); ŚBr. (compar. ii) &c.; m. a pauper, W.; = *paḥ-kara*, L.; a kind of Karañja tree, L.; Nārada, L.; N. of a son of Manu Cakshusha, Hariv. 71; of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, 482; BhP. viii, 13, 29; VP.; (*in*), f. a female devotee, poor wretched woman, Nal.; R. iii, 2, 7; Śak.; Daś.; Nardostachys Jaṭā-māṣṭi, L.; Helleborus niger, L.; = *mahā-brāvaṇikā*, Bhpr.; *svī-kanyakā* or *nyā*, f. the daughter of an ascetic, Śak. i, 18 & 24; - *tā*, f. devout austerity, MBh. xiii, 2896; Śatr.; - *patra*, m. Artemisia, L.; *śuśhā*, f. Prosopis spicigera, Gal.

Tapasa, m. = *po-rāja*, Uṇ. iii, Sch.; a bird, ib. **Tapasivan**, m (varj)ṇ. causing pain (?), Kāth.

Tapaso-mūrti, m. (= *po-m*) N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 482.

1. **Tapasya**, Nom. *syati* (Pāp. iii, 1, 15) to undergo religious austerities, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 8, 10 (*tāp*); MBh. i, iii, xiii (A., cf. 2. *tapasya*); R. &c.

2. **Tapasyā**, mfn. (*ān*, fr. *tāpas*) produced by heat, KātyŚr. xxv; belonging to austerity, Baudh. ii, 5, 1; m. (Pāp. iv, 4, 128) the second month of the season intervening between winter and spring (= *phālguna*), VS.; TS. i; ŚBr. iv; Car. viii, 6; Susr. i; Arjuna (= *phālguna*), L.; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv. 428; n. the flower of Jasminum multiflorum or pubescens, L.; devout austerity (?), *eye* taken as 1. sg. *ā*, of 1. *tapasya* by Nilak., MBh. xiii, 10, 13; (*ā*), f. (fr. 1. *tapasya*) id., Hcar.

Tapasyā-mataya, m. = *paḥ-kara*, W.

Tapā-gaccha, m. the 6th Gaccha of the Śvetāmbara Jains (founded by Jagac-candra, A. D. 1229).

Tapita, mfn. refined (gold), Hariv. 13035.

Tāpishṭha, mfn. (superl.) extremely hot, burning, RV.; AV. xi, 1, 16. **Tāpishṭu**, mfn. warming, burning (with *deva*, 'the sun'), MBh. xii, 11726.

Tapiyas, mfn. (compar.) most devoted to austerities among (gen.), BhP. ii, 9, 8.

Tāpu, mfn. burning hot, RV. ii, 4, 6; ix, 83, 2.

Tapur, in comp. for *pas.* - **agra** (*tāp*), mfn. (*ān*) burning-pointed (a spear), RV. x, 87, 23. - **jambha** (*tāp*), mfn. burning-jawed (Agni), i, 36, 16 & 58, 5; viii, 23, 4. - **mūrdhan** (*tāp*), mfn. burning-headed (Agni), vii, 3, 1; x, 183, 3; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 183 (son of Bṛihaspati), RANukr. - **vadha** (*tāp*), mfn. having burning weapons, RV. vii, 104, 5; AV. vi, 20, 1.

Tāpushi, mfn. burning (a weapon), RV. iii, 30, 17 (Nir. vi, 3); vi, 52, 3; (m. or f.) a burning weapon, i, 42, 4. **Tāpushi**, f. heat of anger, Naigh. ii, 13.

Tapush-pā, mfn. drinking warm (beverages), RV. iii, 35; 3 ['protecting from pain,' Sāy.]

Tāpus, mfn. burning, hot, RV. ii, 30, 4 & 34, 9; vi, 52, 2; m. fire, Uṇ. Sch.; the sun, ib.; 'pain-causer,' an enemy, ib.; n. heat, RV.; AV. i, 13, 3.

Tapo, in comp. for *pas.* - **gaccha**, m. = *pa-g*.

- **jā**, mfn. born from heat, VS. x, 6; xxxvii, 16; become (a god or saint) through religious austerity, RV. x, 154, 5; AV. vi, 61, 1; MaitrS. iv, 9, 6, 7; AitBr. ii, 27. - **da**, n. 'granting religious merit,' N. of a Tirtha, Hariv. 9524. - **dāna**, n. id., MBh. xiii, 7650. - **dyuti**, m. 'brilliant with religious merit,' N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, VP. iii, 2, 34. - **dhana**, mfn. (*ān*) rich in religious austerities, (m.) a great ascetic, Mn. xi, 242; MBh.; Hariv. ii, 69, 62 &c.; m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, i, 7, 23; of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, VP. iii, 2, 34; of a Muni, Kathās. cxvii, 125; = *pasvī-patra*, L.; (*ā*), f. Sphaeranthus niollis, L. - **dharma**, m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv. i, 7, 82 (v. l. *ṛma-bhṛitha*). - **dhāman**, n. 'place of austerities,' N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 37. - **dhṛiti**, m. N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 483; VP. iii, 2, 34. - **nitya**, mfn. devoting one's self incessantly to religious austerities, MBh. iii, xiv; m. N. of a man (with the patr. Pauruṣishṭi), TĀr. vii, 9, 1. - **nidhi**, m. 'austerity-treasure,' an eminently pious man, Ragh. i, 56; Śak. (v. l.); (*Ṣaṣām*), R. (G) i, 67, 3. - **nishṭha**, mfn. practising austerities, Mn. iii, 134; Yājñ. i, 221. - **nubhāva**, m. = *paḥ-prabh*, W. - **bala**, m. the power acquired by religious austerities, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 5; 15; Mn. xi, 241; R. i. - **bhaṅga**, m. interruption of religious austerities, Kāvyād. ii, 325. - **bhṛit**, mfn.

undergoing austerities, (m.) an ascetic, Hariv. 4849. - **maya**, m (f)ṇ. consisting in or composed of religious austerities, 3990; 14430; R. i, 31, 11; BhP. ii; practising religious austerities, Hcat. - **mūrti**, f. an incarnation of religious austerity, R. i, 31, 11; m. = *pasam*, BhP. viii, 13, 29; VP. iii, - **mūla**, mfn. founded on religious austerity, Mn. xi, 235; m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv. 428. - **ya-jña**, mfn. sacrificing by austerities, Bhag. iv, 28. - **yukta**, mfn. engaged in austerities, MBh.; VarBrS. lxxxv. - **rata**, mfn. rejoicing in religious austerity, pious, MBh. i, 36, 3. - **ratī**, mfn. id., i, 1838; m. N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv. 429; = *ravi*, VP. iii, 2, 34. - **ravi**, m. 'sun of ascetics,' N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 482. - **rāja**, m. the moon (as presiding over austerities), L. - **rāsi**, m. an accumulation of religious austerities (Puruṣhōtama), R. i, 31, 11. - **rthiya**, mfn. destined for austerities, MBh. xi, 760. - **loka**, m. one of the 7 worlds (also called *tapar-l*), situated above the *jana-l*, ArṇUp.; BhP. ii, 5, 39; Kāth. xxii; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 2. - **vaṣṭa**, m. Brahmvarta (in central India), L. - **vat**, mfn. engaged in austerities, MBh. xii, 8548. - **vana**, n. a grove in which religious austerities are performed, Nal. xii, 62; R. i; Śak.; Ragh.; (ifc. f. ā) Kathās. xxii. - **vāsa**, m. = *paḥ-shāla*, Hariv. 5168. - **vidhāna**, n., *dhī*, m. N. of two Jaina texts. - **viddhā**, mfn. rich in religious austerity, MBh. (Nal. xii, 48). - **vrāta**, m. a multitude of austerities, W. - **ānana**, m. 'whose food is austerity,' N. of a Rishi of the 12th Manv-antara, Hariv. 482; of a son of Manu Tāmasa, 428.

Taptā, mfn. heated, inflamed, hot, made red-hot, refined (gold &c.), fused, melted, molten, RV.; AV. &c.; distressed, afflicted, worn, R. iii, 55, 15; Megh.; Śak.; (in astrol.) opposed by, VarYog. ix, 16; practised (as austerities), MBh. v, 7147; R. i, 57, 8; one who has practised austerities, ŚBr.; ChUp.; inflamed with anger, incensed, W.; n. hot water, ŚBr. xiv, 1, 1, 29; (*dm*), id. io a hot manner, xi, 2, 7, 32. - **kumbha**, m. a heated or red-hot jar, MārKP. xii, 34 f.; xiv, 87; N. of a hell, ib.; (cf. RTL p. 232). - **kūpa**, m. well of heated liquid, N. of a hell, PadmaP. vi. - **kricchra**, m. n. a kind of religious austerity (drinking hot water, milk, and ghee for 3 days each, and inhaling hot air for 3 days), Mn. xi, 157 & 215; Yājñ. iii, 318. - **jāmbūnada-maya**, m (f)ṇ. made of refined gold, R. i, 15, 8. - **tapas**, mfn. practising austerities, (m.) an ascetic, W. - **tapta**, mfn. made hot repeatedly, Bhpr. v, 26, 3 & 45. - **tāmra**, n. red-hot or melted copper, VarBrS. vi, 13; BhP. vi, 9, 13. - **pāshāṇa-kunda**, n. 'pit filled with red-hot stones,' N. of a hell, Brahmap. - **mudrā**, f. (Vishṇu's) mark burnt (on the skin with red-hot iron), W. - **rahasa**, n. Pāp. v, 4, 81. - **rūpa**, n. 'of refined shape,' silver, Npr. - **rūpaka**, n. id., L. - **lomaśa**, green vitriol, Npr. - **loha**, n. 'glowing iron,' N. of a hell, VP. ii, 6, 11 (cf. RTL p. 232). - **vāluka**, mfn. having hot gravel, BhP. iii, 30, 23; m. N. of a hell, PadmaP. v, 159, 3; (*ās*), f. pl. hot gravel, Kathās. lxxii, 105. - **vrata** (*pa*), mfn. using hot milk for the initiatory rite, TS. vi, 2, 2, 7; ApŚr. xi, 2, 2. - **aurā-kunda**, m. 'jar or hole filled with burning spirituous liquor,' N. of a hell, Brahmap. - **sūrmī**, f. 'red-hot iron statue,' N. of a hell (in which the wicked are made to embrace red-hot images), BhP. v, 26, 7 (cf. 20 & Mn. xi, 104). - **kunda**, n. id., Brahmap. - **hema**, n. refined gold, MBh. iii, 1722; R. i, iii; VarBrS. cvi, 3; *maya*, mfn. consisting of refined gold, W. **Tapānna**, n. hot food, hot rice, W. **Taptābharaṇa**, n. an ornament made of refined gold, R. iii, 55, 19. **Taptāyana**, m (f)ṇ. dwelling-place of distressed people (the earth), VS. v, 9 (*tiktāy*, TS. i). **Taptōdaka-svāmin**, m. N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP.

Taptaka, n. a frying-pan, Bhpr.

Tapavya, mfn. to be practised (austerity), MBh.

Tapti, f. heat, Bādar. ii, 2, 10, Sch.

Taptī, m. a heater, MBh. i, 8414.

Tapya, mfn. to be refined, Sarvad.; Bādar. ii, 2, 10, Sch. (-*tva*, n. abstr.); performing austerity (= *sattva-maya*, Sch.; said of Siva), MBh. xii, 10381.

Tappati, f. heat, TS. i, 4, 35; 1 (v. l. *it*).

Tappatū, mfn. hot, RV. ii, 24, 9; f. see *it*.

तपलकृति tabalākṛiti, f. N. of a creeper.

तभ tabha, m. = *st*, a he-goat, L., Sch.

तम् tam, cl. 4. *tāmyati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 74; rarely *ā*, R. ii, 63, 46; Gīt. v, 16; pf. *talāma*, ŚBr. iv; aor. Pass. *atami*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 24, Kās.; Ved. inf. *tdmīto*, with *d* preceding, 'till exhaustion', TBr. i, 4, 2; TāṇḍyaBr. xii; Lāty; Ap.; pf. Pass. p. *-tāntā*, q. v.) to gasp for breath (as one suffocating), choke, be suffocated, faint away, be exhausted, perish, be distressed or disturbed or perplexed, RV. ii, 30, 7 (*nā mā tamat* [aor. subj.] 'may I not be exhausted'); Kāth.; TBr. &c.; to stop (as breath), become immovable or stiff, Suśr.; Mālatim.; Amar.; Rājāt. v, 344; to desire (cf. 2. *ma*, *maṭa*), Dhātup. xxvi, 93; Caus. *tamidyati* (aor. Pass. *atāmi*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 93, Kās.) to suffocate, deprive of breath, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 19 & 8, 1, 15; KātyŚr. vi, 5, 18; cf. *d-tameru*.

1. **Tama**, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Kās.) = *tamas* ('the ascending node', VarBr. [?], Jyot.), L., Sch.; (= *māla*) *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L.; (= *mākā*, L.; n. (= *mas*) darkness, L.; the point of the foot, L.; (ā), f. night, L.; *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L.; (f), f. (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 47) night, Śiṣ. ix, 23; BhP. x, 13, 45; Gol. vii, 10; Naish. vii, 45. — **prabha**, m. = *maḥ-pr*, Śiṣ. P.; (ā), f., v. l. for *maḥ-pr*, L. — **rāja**, m. = *tava-r*, L. **Tamāhvaya**, n. the plant *tālita-pattra*, Npr.

Tamab, in comp. for *mas*. — **prabha**, m. N. of a hell, L. (v. l.); (ā), f. id., L. — **pravāsa**, m. groping in the dark, W.; mental perplexity, W. — **sthita**, n. 'situated in darkness', N. of a hell, W. — **apriś**, mfn. connected with darkness, Kād.

Tamaka, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Kās.) oppression (of the chest), a kind of asthma, Suśr. i, 43 & 45; vi, 40 & 51; cf. *pra*; (ā), f. Phyllanthus emblica, Npr.

Tamata, mfn. desirous of, Uṇ. iii, 109, Sch.

Tamāna, n. the becoming breathless, SāṅkhŚr. ii, 7, 7; iv; KātyŚr. iv, 1, 13; cf. *nāga-tamāni*.

Tamam, ind. so as to faint away, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 93.

Tamas, n. darkness, gloom (also pl.) RV. (*maḥ prāṇita*, 'led into darkness', 'deprived of the eye's sight or sight', i, 117, 17) &c.; the darkness of hell, hell or a particular division of hell, Mn. iv, viii f.; VP. ii, 6, 4; MārKp. xii, 10; the obscuration of the sun or moon in eclipses, attributed to Rāhu (also m., L.), R.; VarBrS. v, 44; VarBr. ii; VarYog.; Sūryas; mental darkness, ignorance, illusion, error (in Sāṅkhya phil. one of the 5 forms of *a-vidyā*, MBh. xiv, 1019; Sāṅkhya. &c.; one of the 3 qualities or constituents of everything in creation [the cause of heaviness, ignorance, illusion, lust, anger, pride, sorrow, dullness, and stolidity; sin, L.; sorrow, Kir. iii; see *guṇa* & cf. RTL p. 45], Mn. xii, 24 f. & 38; Sāṅkhya. &c.), RV. v, 31, 9; R. ii; Sak.; Rājāt. v, 144; N. of a son (of Śrāvā, MBh. xiii, 2002; of Dakṣa, i, Sch.; of Prithu-śrāvā, VP. iv, 12, 2); [cf. *timira*; Lat. *temere* &c.] — **kalpa**, mfn. like darkness, gloomy, W. — **kāṇḍa**, m. (g. *kāṣḍādi*, not in Kās.) great or spreading darkness, Śiṣ. — **tati**, f. id., L. — **vat** (*tdm*), mfn. (ā)n. gloomy, AV. xix, 47, 2; Naigh. i, 7; (f), f. night, L., Sch.; turmeric, T. — **van** (*tdm*), mfn. (ā)n. = *vat*, TS. ii, 4, 7, 2; cf. *dm*. — **vinī**, f. = *vatī*, MBh. iv, 732; Kād.

Tamasā, mfn. dark-coloured, AV. xi, 9, 22; n. darkness, Uṇ., Sch.; a well, Uṇ. v, 1; n. ifc. for *mas*, 'darkness', see *andha*, *dhā*, *ava*, *vi*, *sa*; a city, Uṇ. v, 1; (ā), f. N. of a river (falling into the Ganges below Pratiśthāna), MBh. iii, 14231; vi, 338; Hariv. 12828; R. ii, 40, 24; Ragh. ix, 16.

Tamasā-kṛta, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 34, Kās.

Tamasā-vana, n. N. of a grove, Divyāv. xxvii.

Tamaska, ifc. = *mas*, darkness, ChUp. vii, 11, 2; SarpitUp.; mental darkness, BhP. vii, 1, 11; the quality *tamas* (q. v.), NṛisUp. (a); cf. *nī*, *vi*, *sa*.

Tamāla, m. 'dark-barked (but white-blossomed)'

Xanthochymus pictorius*, MBh.; Hariv. 12837; R.; Suśr.; Mṛicch. &c.; a sort of black Khadira tree, L.; Crataeva Roxburghii, L.; tobacco, Śikshāp.; sectarian mark on the forehead (made with the juice of the Tamāla fruit), L.; a sword, L.; m. n. (g. *andhāreḍḍi*) the bark of the bamboo, L.; n. = *paṭtra*, L.; (f), f. = *tamakā*, Npr.; Crataeva Roxburghii, L. = *tāmra-valli*, L. — **pattra, n. the leaf of *Xanthochymus pictorius*, Mṛicch.; Ragh. vi, 64; the leaf of *Laurus Cassia*, L.; *Xanthochymus pictorius*, L.; 'a sectarian mark on the forehead', see *trī-khaṇḍa*; — *canḍana-gandha*, m. 'smell ng like Tamāla leaves and sandal wood', N. of a Buddha.

Tamālaka, (m., n., L.) *Xanthochymus pictorius*, R. ii, 91, 48 (ifc.); the bark of a bamboo, L.; n.

the leaf of *Laurus Cassia*, L.; *Marsilea quadrifolia*, L.; (ā, i), f. = *tamakā*, Npr.; (ikā), f. id., L.; = *tāmra-valli*, L.; = *tāmra-līptā*, L.; N. of a woman, Kād. v, 427 & 432 (v. l. *tarāl*); Vāsav. 573.

Tamālīni, f. a place overgrown with Tamāla trees, g. *pushkarādī*; = *tāmra-līptā*, L.; = *tamakā*, L. **Tamā**, f. = *mī* (s. v. *ma*), L.; turmeric, W.

Tamin, mfn., Pāṇ. iii, 2, 141. **Tāmishīo**, f, irr. *ayas*, Ved. f. pl. (fr. *tamishy-ac*) oppressing, stunning, confusing, RV. viii, 48, 11; AV. ii, 2, 5.

Tāmīra, m. = *paksha*, W.; n. darkness, dark night (also pl.), MBh. iv, 710; BhP. v, 13, 9; Gīt. xi, 12; a dark hell, hell (in general), BhP. iv, 6, 45; anger, L.; (ā), f. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 114) a dark night, RV. ii, 27, 14; TBr. ii, 2, 9, 6; MBh. iii; Ragh. &c.; cf. *su*; *tāmīra* = *paksha*, m. the dark half of the month, vi, 34; VarBrS. ix, 36; xxiv.

Tamīvara, m. the moon, Dharmatām. x, 15.

Tamo, io comp. for *mas*. — **gā**, mfn. roaming in the darkness (Sushpa), RV. v, 32, 4. — **gūpa**, m. the quality of darkness or ignorance (see *tamas*), W. — **gūpā**, mfn. having the quality of *tamas* predominant, ignorant, proud, W. — **ghna**, m. 'destroying darkness', the sun, MBh. iii, 193; vii, 6296; the moon, L.; fire, L.; Vishnu, L.; Śiva; a Buddha ('*bodha*, knowledge', T.), L. — **jyotiḥ**, m. 'light in darkness', a fire-fly, L. — **nūḍ**, mfn. dispersing darkness, xiii, 7298; m. light, R. v, 32, 23; the sun (for acc. *dam*, see *da*), L.; the moon (for acc. *dam*, see *da*), L.; fire, L.; a lamp, L. — **nūḍa**, mfn. dispersing darkness, Mn. i, 6 & 77; MBh. (*śarva*), iii, 17114) &c.; m. the sun, 11892; (acc. *dam*) 17099 & vi, 5765; the moon, Ragh. iii, 33 (acc. *dam*). — **nta-kṛit**, m. 'darkness-finisher', N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2560. — **ntyā**, m. one of the 10 ways in which an eclipse may happen, VarBrS. v, 43 & 52. — **ndhakāra**, N. of a mythical place, Kārāṇḍ. xii; *bhūmī*, or *rā bhū*, f. id., ib. — **paha**, mfn. removing darkness, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 50; removing ignorance, Daś; Kir. v, 22; m. the sun, L.; the moon, Ragh. iii, 33 (v. l.); fire, L.; a Buddha ('*bodha*, knowledge', T.), L.

— **bhāga**, mfn. one whose portion is darkness, Nir. xii, 1. — **bhid**, m. 'dispersing darkness', a fire-fly, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. 'become darkness', covered with darkness, Mn. i, 5; Bhartṛ. i, 14; ignorant, Mn. xii, 115. — **maṇi**, m. 'darkness-jewel', a kind of gem, L.; a fire-fly, Vāsav. 442. — **maya**, mfn. consisting or composed of or covered with darkness, VarBrS. v, 3; BhP. iii; MārKp. &c.; m. the mind enveloped with darkness (one of the 5 forms of *a-vidyā* in Sāṅkhya phil.), viii, 15; *yi* - *krī*, to cover with darkness, Naish. viii, 65. — **xi**, m. 'darkness-enemy', the sun, Rājāt. ii, 4; *vi* - *vara*, 'sun-hole', a window, vii, 775. — **rūpa**, mfn. (ā)n. consisting of mental darkness or ignorance, NṛisUp. — **rūpin**, mfn. id., ib., Sch. — **līpti**, f. = *tāma-l*, L. — **vat**, mfn. = *mas-v*, R. iv, 44, 15. — **vāsa**, n. darkness as a cover, Kād. viii, 162. — **vikāra**, m. 'modification of the Guṇa *tamas*', sickness, L. — **vṛta**, mfn. obscured, W.; overcome with any effect of the Guṇa *tamas*, as rage, fear, &c., W. — **vṛdh**, mfn. rejoicing in darkness, RV. vii, 104, 1. — **val**, m. 'darkness-enemy', fire, Gal. — **hān**, mfn. striking down or dispersing darkness, i, 140, 1; iii, 39, 3; m. fire, Gal.; Vishnu, ib.; Śiva, ib. — **hara**, m. 'removing darkness', the moon, L.

Tamrā, mfn. (ā)n. oppressing, darkening, x, 73, 5.

तम् 2. tama, an affix forming the superl. degree of adjectives and rarely of substantives (*kāṇḍa*, &c.), Suśr. i, 20, 11; mfn. most desired, Kir. ii, 14; (*ām*), added (in older language) to adverbs and (in later language) to verbs, intensifying their meaning; ind. in a high degree, much, Naish. viii.

तमङ्ग tamāṅga, *ḡaka*, m. a platform, L.

तमर tamara, n. tin, L.

तमस tāmas, *ḡsā*, &c. See col. 1.

Tamāla &c., **tamī**, *ḡmīn* &c. See ib. & col. 2.

तमुहुहीय tamushūhiya, the hymn RV. vi, 18 (beginning with *tdmushūhi*), SāṅkhŚr. x, 11, 29.

तम्पा tampā, f. a cow (cf. *ombā*), L.

तम्ब tamb, cl. 1. *ḡbati*, to go, Vop.

तम्बा tambā (fr. *tāmra*), f. = *ḡpā*, L.

तम्बीर tambīra, = *تموير*, (in astrol.) the 14th Yoga.

तय tamrā. See col. 2.

तय tay, cl. 1. *ḡyate* (pf. *teye*), to go towards (acc.) or out of (abl.), Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 75 & 108; (= *tāy*) to protect, Dhātup. xiv, 6.

Taya, m. g. *vṛishādī*; cf. *tāya*.

तर 1. tara, an affix forming the compar. degree of adjectives and rarely (cf. *vṛitra-tāra*) of substantives, Suśr. i, 20, 11; (*ām*), added (in older language) to adverbs (see *ati-tarām* &c.) and (in later language) to verbs (Pañcat. i, 14, 7; Ratnāv. iii, 9; Kathās.), intensifying their meaning; ind. with *na*, not at all, BhP. x, 46, 43. — **tama-tas**, ind. more or less, 87, 19; cf. *tāratomya*.

तर 2. tāra, mfn. (√ *trī*; g. *paṇḍi*) carrying across or beyond, saving (f. *ḡid* of Śiva), MBh. xii, 10380; ifc. passing over or beyond, W.; 'surpassing, conquering', see *loka-tarā*, cf. *ratham-tarā*; excelling, W.; m. crossing, passage, RV. ii, 13, 12; viii, 96, 1; Mn. viii, 404 & 407; Yājñ. (ifc.), MBh. xii; (a-, mfn. 'impassable') Bhāṭṭ. vii, 55; (cf. *dus*); 'excelling, conquering', see *dush-tāra*, *su-tāra*, *dus*; = *panya*, Mn. viii, 406; a raft, W.; a road, L.; N. of a magical spell (against evil spirits supposed to possess certain weapons), R. i, 30, 4; fire, W.; N. of a man, Rājāt. vii, 809; (f. *ḡid* is, L.) f. (g. *gaurādi*, Gaṇar. 48) a boat, ship (cf. *ḡrī*), MBh. i, 4218 f.; BhP. iv; Śiṣ. iii, 76; (cf. *nis-tarika*); a clothes-basket (also *ḡrī*), L.; the hem of a garment (also *ḡrī*), L. = *raṇi-peṭaka*, L.; a club, L.; for *starī* (smoke), W. — **panya**, n. ferry-mooney, freight, Divyāv. — **panyika**, m. one who receives ferry-money or freight, Buddh. L. — **vaṭa**, Cassia auriculata, L. — **vāri**, (m., L.; for *tala-v*?) a one-edged sword, Har. vi; Kalyāṇam.; Pañcat. ii, 77; cf. *tala-vāraṇa*. — **vālikā**, f. (for *tala-v*?) = *kar*, id., L., Sch. — **sārika**, see *tala-s*. — **sthāna**, n. a landing-place, L. **Tarāṇḍhu**, m. a large flat-bottomed boat, L. **Tarāṇ**, m. id., L.

1. **Taram-ga**, m. (fr. *taram*, ind. √ *trī*) 'across-goer', a wave, billow, R. iv, 41, 29ff.; Jain.; Suśr.; Sak. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, Pañcat.; Kathās. lxxii); a section of a literary work that contains in its N. a word like 'sea' or 'river' (e.g. of Kathās. & Rājāt.); a jumping motion, gallop, waving about, moving to and fro, Hariv. 4298; Gīt. xii, 20; cloth, clothes, Uṇ., Sch.; cf. *ut*, *carma*. — **bhīru**, m. = *ḡpātrasta*, N. of a son of the 14th Manu, Hariv. 495. — **mālin**, m. 'wave-garlanded', the sea, Prasannar. vii, 18. — **va-ti**, f. 'having waves', a river, Vcar. vi, 72; N. of a female servant, Vāsav. 374. **Taram-gāpatrasta**, mfn. afraid of waves, Pū. ii, 1, 38, Kās.

2. **Taramga**, Nom. *ḡgati*, to move like a billow, wave about, move restlessly to and fro, Kād. vi, 1644 (Pass. p. *ḡyamāna*); Gīt. ii, 8; cf. *ut*.

Taramga, m. a wave, Bālabodh.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a female servant, Viddh. ii, 1; cf. *nāri*.

Taramga, Nom. *ḡyati*, to cause to move to and fro, Bālar. iii, 25 (= Viddh. iii, 27); Śāh. vi.

Taramgīnī, f. of *ḡin*. — **nkha**, m. 'river-lord', the sea, Bālar.; Vcar. xiii. — **bhartṛi**, m. id., 53.

Taramgita, mfn. (g. *lāvakādī*) having (folds, *vali*-) as waves, Kathās. lxxviii, 7; wavy, waving, overflowed (by tears), moving restlessly to and fro, MBh. vi, 3851; Mālatim.; Śānti.; Kathās.; Prasannar. &c.; n. waving, moving to and fro, Gīt. iii, 13.

Taramgin, mfn. wavy, waving, moving restlessly to and fro, MBh. vi, R. ii, iv; Kathās.; Gīt. v, 19; (*ini*), f. (g. *pushkarādī*) a river, Bhartṛ. iii, 65; N. of a river, Kathās. lxxii, 336; N. of several works, Śaktir.; Nirṇayas. ii, 7; ifc. see *kshira* &c.

Taraṇa, m. a raft, boat, L.; 'final landing-place', heaven, L.; n. crossing over, passing (ifc.), Kātyōr. i, 7, 13; R.; Vikr.; Rājāt.; Hit.; overcoming (as of misfortune, gen.), MBh. i, 6054; carrying over, W.; an oar (?), Kauś. 52; (f), f. = *ḡni*, a boat, Hariv. 14078 (v. l. *ḡriṇi*); Hibiscus mutabilis, L. = *ḡni-valli*, L.; cf. *urdhva*, *dus*; *pra-lip*, *su*.

Tarāṇi, mfn. moving forwards (as the sun &c.), quick, untired, energetic, RV.; AV. xiii, 2, 4 & 36; carrying over, saving, helping, benevolent, RV.; TBr. ii, 7, 13, 2; m. the sun, Kapś. iii, 13; BhP. v, viii, x; Rājāt.; ŚārngP.; Calotropis gigantea, L.; a ray of light, L.; f. = *ḡni*, a boat, Prab.; Vop.; Śatr.; Aloe perfoliata, L. (also *ḡri*, Sch.); cf. *ga*, *saṃsā*. — **tanayā**, f. 'sun-daughter', the river Yamunā, Bhām. iv, 7 & 35. — **tvā**, n. zeal, RV. i, 110, 4 & 6 (Nir. xi, 16). — **dhanya**, m. Śiva. — **petaka**, m. a baling-vessel, L. — **ratna**, n. 'sun-jewel', a ruby, L.

Tarāṇīya, mfn. to be crossed (a river), R. ii.
Tarāṇī-vallī, f. Rosa glandulifera, L.
Tarāṇḍa, m. N. of a place, L.; (m. n., L.) the float of a fishing line, float made of bamboos and floated upon jars or hollow gourds inverted, L.; an oar, W.; a raft, boat, HPātis. ii, 20; (ā, ī), f. id., L. = **pāḍā**, f. 'oar-footed', a boat, L.
Tarāṇḍaka, v.l. for *ṛantuka*, q.v.
Tarāṇya, Nom. (fr. *ṇa*) *nyati*, to go, g. *kanḍu-ādi* (not in Kās.).
Tārat, pr. p. & Subj. *√trī*, q.v. = **sama**, m. conflagration of chaff (cf. *taratsala*), Gal.; m. or f. pl. = **mandī**, Vas. xxviii, 11. = **samandī**, f. pl. the hymn RV. ix, 58 (beginning with *tārat sā mandī*), Gaut. = **samandīya**, n. (scil. *sāka*) id., Mn. xi, 254.
Taratha, see *deva*-. **Tarad**, f. (Siddh. pūm. 74) a raft, L.; a kind of a duck, L. **Tarād-avesha**, mfn. conquering enemies (Indra), RV. i, 100, 3.
Tarantā, m. the ocean, L.; a hard shower, Un. k.; a frog, ib.; N. of a man (with the patr. *Vaidasāvi*), RV. v, 61, 10; TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 7 (author of a Sāman); (ī), f. a boat, ship, Un. iii, 128, Sch.
Tarantuka, m. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 5085; 6022 (vv. ll. *arant* & *tarandaka*) & 7078; ix, 3032.
Tāras, n. rapid progress, velocity, strength, energy, efficacy, RV.; MBh. xii, 5172; R. v, 77, 18; Ragh. xi, 77; a ferry, RV. i, 190, 7; (fig.) v, 54, 15; AV. x, 10, 24; a symbolical N. of the stoma of the gods, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, xi, xv; a bank, L.; = **plava-ga**, L.; (sā), instr. ind. (g. *svār-ādi*, not in Kās.) speedily, directly, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; BhP.; Śiṣ. ix; Kathās.; Prab. iv, 24; (ṛas), mfn. quick, energetic, SV. i, 4, 2, 4, 1. = **mat**, for *vat*, q.v. = **vat** (*ṛas*), mfn. = *vin* (Indra), TBr. ii, 8, 4, 1; m. N. of a son of the 14th Manu, Hariv. i, 7, 87 (v.l. *ṛs-mat*); f. pl. 'the swift ones', the rivers, Naigh. i, 13. = **vin**, mfn. quick, violent, energetic, bold, RV. viii, 97, 10 & 12 (Indra); VS. xix, 88; MBh.; R.; Śak. &c.; m. a courier, runner, hero, W.; Siva; the wind, L.; a falcon, Gal.; Garuda, L.; N. of a man, Prav. ii, 2, 2.
Tarasāna, m. a boat, Un. ii, 86, Sch.
Tarāyana. See *tār*°.
Tari, f. = *ṛi*, a boat, MBh. i, 4014; xii, 1682; Prab. vi, 7; see also *ṛi*, s.v. *ṛa*. = **ratha**, m. 'boat-wheel', an oar, L.
Tarika, m. = *kin*, Yājñ. ii, 263; a raft, boat, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; the skin on the milk, VS. xxxix, 8; KātyŚr. xxvi, 7, 8. *kin*, m. a ferry-man, W.
Tarītavya, n. impers. it is to be crossed or passed over, ĀsvGr. i, 12, 6; MānGr. i, 13.
Tarītā, f. 'leader', the fore-finger, L.; garlic (or 'hemp'), Kulārṇ.; a form of Durgā (cf. *tvar*°), Tantr. = **dhārāṇa-yantra**, n. N. of a mystical diagram, ib. = **pūjā-yantra**, n. another diagram, ib.
Tarītri, mfn. one who crosses (a river) or who carries over, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 34, Kās.
Taritra, m. 'a helmsman' (Sch.) or n. 'an oar', MBh. v, 2436 (a, mfn. without a ṛ°).
Tarin, mfn. AV. v, 27, 6 (for *sā im*, VS. xxvii, 15); (inī), f. v.l. for *ṛani*, q.v.
Tari, f., see *ṛa*. = **pa**, see *dus-ni*-.
Tarītri, mfn. = *ritri*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 34, Kās.
Tarīta, see *dus-tār*°. **Tāriyas**, mfn. (compar.) easily passing through (acc.), RV. v, 41, 12.
Tarisha, m. a raft, boat, L.; the ocean, L.; a fit or competent person, Un. v; 2 fine shape or form ('decorating', W.); L.; resolution, L.; see also *tavisha*. **Tarishāpi**, Red. inf. *√trī*, q.v.
1. **Tāru**, mfn. 'quick' or subst. 'speediness', (pl.) RV. v, 44, 5 (cf. ii, 39, 3).
2. **Tarutri**, mfn. winning, i, 27, 9; 129, 2.
3. **Tarutri**, m. (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 34) a conqueror, RV. i; vi, 66, 8; viii; an impeller (of carts), x, 178, 1 (Nir. x, 28); (trī), f. adj. a help, MānGr. i, 22.
Tārutra, mfn. carrying across (as a horse), RV. i, 117, 9; conquering, triumphant, i, 174, 1; ii, 11, 15f.; iii, vii, 6; granting victory, superior, iv, vi, viii, x.
Tarusha, one base of *√trī* (*tarushante* &c.), q.v.
Tārusha, m. a conqueror, overcomer, vi, 15, 3; x, 115, 5; (ī), f. victory, SV. i, 4, 1, 4, 5.
Tarushyāt, mfn. (pr. p.) attacking, RV. viii, 99, 5 (Naigh. iv, 2; Nir. v, 2). **Tārus**, n. battle, RV. vi, 28, 4; superiority, i, 122, 13; iii, 2, 3.
Tārūtri, mfn. = *ritri*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 34.
Tārūshas, mfn. superior, RV. i, 129, 10.
Tarpi, m. = *ṛani*, a boat, L.; the sun, L.
Taratarika, mfn. (fr. *Intens.*) being in the habit of crossing (a river), L.; n. a boat, L.
Tartavya, mfn. = *ṛaniya*, MBh. vii, 4706.

Tarman, n. 'passage', see *su-tārman*; m. n. the top of the sacrificial post (cf. Lat. *terminus*), L.
Tārya, m. N. of a man, RV. v, 44, 12.
1. **Tarsha**, m. = *ṛisha*, a raft, Un. iii, 62, Sch.; the ocean, ib.; the sun, Un. v; 7.
Tarash *taraksha*, m. = *ṛkshu*, VarBrS. xii, 6; a wolf, Npr.
Tarāksha, m. a hyena, VS. xxiv, 40; MaitrS. iii, 14, 21; GopBr. i, 2, 8; MBh.; Hariv. 9373; R.; Suśr. **Tarākshaka**, m. id., L.
Tarēga *tarāṇa-ga*, &c. See p. 438, col. 3.
Tarṇ *tarāṇ*, N. of a medicinal plant, Npr.; (ī), f. N. of a thorny plant (cf. *tār*°), L.
Tarṇa *tarāṇa*, *ṛāṇi*, &c. See p. 438, col. 3.
Taratsala *taratsala*, m. = *ṛat-sama*, W.
Taradī *taradī*, v.l. for *ṛaṇi*.
Tarantā *tarantā*, *ṇtuka*. See col. 1.
Tarambuja *tarambuja*, n. (borrowed fr. ترنج) a water-melon (cf. *kharrūja*), Tantr.
Tarala *tarala*, mfn. (ā) n. (*√trī*?, cf. *taramga*) moving to and fro, trembling, tremulous, MBh. &c.; glittering, R. vi, 4, 33; Ragh. xiii, 76; Śak.; unsteady, vain, Bhāṭṭ.; Amar.; Rāj. iii, 515; libidinous, L.; liquid, W.; hollow, L.; m. a wave, BhP. x, f.; the central gem of a necklace, MBh. viii, 4913; Hariv.; a necklace, L.; a ruby, L.; iron, L.; a level surface (*tala*), L.; the thorn-apple, Npr.; N. of a poet, Bālar. i, 13; ŚārngP.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. viii, 237; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, L.; a bee, L.; N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. ii, 1, 709; rice-gruel, VarBrS. lxxvii, 11 (*ṛa*, n. ?). = **tā**, f. = *tva*, Pañcat.; unsteady activity, Kād. = **tva**, n. tremulousness, unsteadiness, Kpr. x, 3. = **nayanī**, f. 'tremulous-eyed', a metre of 4 x 12 short syllables. = **lekṣā**, f. N. of a woman, Rāj. viii, 1445. = **loṇaṇā**, f. a tremulous-eyed woman, W.; (cf. R. vi, 4, 34).
Taralaya, Nom. *ṇyati*, to cause to tremble, Hcar. v, 205; Amar. 87.
Tarālāya, Nom. *ṇyate*, to tremble, Hcat. ii, 1, 709.
Tarālāyita, mfn. made tremulous, agitated, W.; m. a large wave, W.; n. fickleness, W.
Taralika, f. N. of a female servant, Kād. (see *tamāl*°); Vāsav. 565.
Taralita, mfn. shaking, dangling, undulating, tremulous, Gīt. vii, xi; ŚārngP.; n. impers. it has been trembled, Gīt. xii, 15. = **hāra**, mfn. (ā) n. having 2 tremulous garland, vii, 14.
Tarāvī *tarāvī*, (in astrol.) ترابع, quadrature.
Taras *taras*, *ṛas*. See col. 1.
Taras *tarasa*, m. n. sg. & pl. meat, Nyāyam.; Sch. on KātyŚr. ii, v. = **puṛoḍāsa**, mfn. offering a cake of meat, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 7. = **maya**, mfn. consisting of meat (a cake), KātyŚr. xxiv, 5, 20.
Tarasat *tarasat*, for *trās*°, *√tras*, q.v.
Tarasāna, &c. See col. 1.
Tarām *tarām*. See *tara*.
Tari *tari*, *ṛika*, *ṛikin*, &c. See col. 1.
Taru *taru*, m. (g. *vyāghrādi* [not in Kās.], cf. *nabhas*-) a tree, Nal. xii, 75; R. vi, 82, 115; Suśr.; Ragh. &c.; N. of a son of Manu Cākshusha, Matsyap. = **kūpi**, m. a kind of bird, L. = **koṭara**, n. the hollow of a tree, Hit. = **khaṇḍa**, m. n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 38, Kās. v.l.) = **shaṇḍa**, Kād. = **gahana**, n. the thicket of woods, ŚārngP. = **echayā**, f. the shade of a tree, Kathās. lxiii, 9 (if. f. ā); iic, 36. = **ja**, mfn. produced by a tree (a flower, fruit &c.), W. = **jivana**, n. (vital organ, i.e.) the root of a tree, L. = **tala**, n. the level ground round the foot of a tree, Kathās.; Hit. = **tā**, f. the state of a tree, MārKP. xxxi, 9; Kathās. lxvii, 235. = **tūlikā**, f. the flying fox (suspending itself from branches like a *tūlikā*, q.v.), L. = **dūlikā**, v.l. for *-tūl*°, W. = **na-kha**, m. 'tree-nail', a thorn, L. = **paṇkti**, f. a row of trees, avenue, W. = **bhuṇ**, m. 'tree-eater', the parasitical plant *Vanda Roxburghii*, L. = **maṇḍapa**, a bower, Kathās. xx, 55. = **mahiman**, m. 'glory of tree-planting', N. of a section of the Vṛikshāyurveda (on the future rewards of those who plant trees), W. = **mūla**, n. the root of a tree, Kathās. ic, 2. = **māṇḍa**, m. 'tree-animal', an ape, L. = **rāga**,

m. n. 'tree-charm', a bud, L. = **rāja**, m. 'tree-king', the palmyra-tree, Hcat. ii, 1, 317. = **rājan**, m. 'tree-king', the Pārijāta, Hariv. 7153f. = **ruhā**, f. 'growing on trees', = **bhuṇ**, L. = **rohini**, f. id., L. = **va-ra**, m. 'best of trees', = **rājan**, W. = **valli**, f. a creeper, Kathās. liii, 59; a kind of Oldenlandia (dyeing red), L. = **viṭapa**, m. a branch, W. = **ā-jin**, m. 'sleeping on trees', a bird, L. = **śreṣṭhā**, m. the best of trees, W. = **shaṇḍa**, n. (cf. *khaṇḍa*) a group of trees, R. iv, 13, 13; Pañcat. = **śara**, m. 'tree-essence', camphor, L. = **maya**, mfn. consisting of heart-wood, Suśr. iv, 35. = **sthā**, f. = **ruhā**, L. **Tarusa**, mfn. abounding in trees, g. *lomādi*.
Taruksha *taruksha*, m. (g. 2. *lohitādi*, not in Kās.) N. of a man, RV. viii, 46, 32; cf. *taluksha*.
Tarūna *tarūna*, mfn. (ā) n. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15, Vārtt. 6, Pat.) RV. n. (*√trī*; g. *kāpīlādi*, Ganar. 447) 'progressive', young, tender, juvenile, RV.; AV. &c.; new, fresh, just risen (the sun, cf. *bāldīditya*), just begun (heat or a disease), MBh.; R.; Kum. iii, 54; Suśr.; tender (a feeling), Bhāṭṭ.; m. a youth, MBh. &c.; (cf. *tarṇa*); Ricinus communis, L.; large cumin seed, L.; N. of a particular section in a Tantra work treating of various stages in a Tāntrika's life, Kulārṇ. viii; of a mythical being, MBh. ii, 7, 22; of a Rishi in the 11th Manu-antara, Hariv. 477; m. n. the blossom of *Trapa bipinnata*, L.; n. = *ṇā-sthi*, Suśr.; a sprout (ifc. *kūla*-), KātyŚr.; PārGr. ii, 1, 10; (ī), f. (g. *gaurādi*) a young woman, girl, R.; Suśr. &c.; a kind of pot-herb, i, 46, 4, 39; Aloe perfoliata, L.; Rosa glandulifera or alba, Npr.; Croton polyandrum or Tigilium, L.; [cf. *répny*] = **jvara**, m. 'slight fever', a fever that lasts a week, W.; *ṛāri*, m. 'enemy of *ṛa*', N. of a drug. = **tā**, f. freshness, vigour, Kād. = **dadhi**, n. coagulated milk five days old, W. = **pitika**, f. red arsenic, Npr. **Tarunābhāsa**, m. a kind of cucumber, ib. **Tarunāsthi**, n. 'soft-bone', cartilage, Suśr. **Tarunēndu**, m. the increasing moon, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 84.
Tarunaka, m. N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2160; n. a sprout, (*ṛin*°) AV. x, 4, 2; see *darbha*; cf. *tarn*°. **Tarunaya**, Nom. *ṇyati*, to make young or fresh, Mālati. v, 6.
Tarūṇaya, Nom. *ṇyati*, to bring forth, W.; *ṇyate*, to become or remain young or fresh, Hariv. 4745; Suśr. iv, 26, 27; Pañcat. v, 1, 14; Bhāṭṭ. iii, 9.
Tarūṇiman, m. youth, juvenility, MaitrS. i, 10, 10; Kāth. xxxvi, 5; Śānti.; Prasannar. ii, 11.
Tarūṇi, f. and ind. of *ṇa*. = **kaṭāksha-kāma** or **ksha-māla**, m. Clerodendrum phlomidoides, L. = **gapa**, m. a number of young women, W. = **ja-na**, m. a young woman, W. = *√bhū*, to become a youth, Hcar. iv. = **bhūta**, mfn. become a maiden, Daś. vii, 156. = **ratna**, n. = *ṛani*-ṛ°, Gal.
Tarūṇi *tarūṇi*, *ṭri*, &c. See col. 1.
Tarūṇa *tarūṇa*, m. the root of a lotus, L.
Tarūṇaka *tarūṇaka*. See *ṛuṇ*°. **Tarūṇi** *tarūṇi*, *tarūshas*. See col. 1.
Tark *tark*, cl. 10. *ṇyati* (ep. also *ṇte*), to conjecture, guess, suspect, infer, try to discover or ascertain, reason or speculate about, MBh. &c.; to consider as (with double acc.), ib.; to reflect, think of, recollect, have in one's mind, intend (with inf., MBh. iii; Mṛicch.; Megh.), MBh.; Hariv.; BhP. iii, 13, 20; to ascertain, R. iii, 25, 12; 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup.; [cf. *torqueo*, &c.]
Tarka, m. conjecture, MBh. &c.; reasoning, speculation, inquiry, KathUp. ii, 9; PārGr. ii, 6, 5; Gaut.; Mn. xii, 106; MBh. &c.; doubt, W.; system or doctrine founded on speculation or reasoning, philosophical system (esp. the Nyāya system, but applicable also to any of the six Darśana, q.v.), BhP. ii, vii, f.; Prab.; Vop.; Caray.; Madhus.; the number 6, Sūryas. xii, 87; logic, confutation (esp. that kind of argument which consists in reduction to absurdity), Tarkas.; Sarvad.; Madhus.; wish, desire, L.; supplying an ellipsis, L.; cause, motive, L.; n. a philosophical system, Hcat. i, 7; (ā), f. reasoning, inquiry ('= *kāṇkshā*', Sch.), MBh. iv, 892; cf. *a*-, *ku*-, *dus*-, *rūpa*-. = **karkasa**, m. N. of a family, Dhūrtan. i. = **karmān**, for *ṛku-kṛ*°, BhP. x, 45, 3. = (cf. *sādhyā*). = **kārikā**, f. N. of a Vaiśeṣika work by Jiva-rāja Dikshita. = **kaumudī**, f. N. of a Vaiśeṣika work. = **grantha**, m. a treatise on reasoning, manual of logic, Suśr. iv, 19, 15. = **candrikā**, f. N. of an elementary exposition of the

Nyāya phil. —**jñāna**, n. knowledge obtained by reasoning or philosophical inquiry, Bādar. ii, 1, 11. —**jvālā**, f. 'flame of speculation', N. of a Buddh. work. —**taramgini**, f. N. of a work by Guṇa-ratna. —**diṭṭikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on Tarkas. —**pañcānana**, m. N. of several writers on Nyāya phil. —**paribhāṣā**, f. = *bhāṣā*; —**vr̥tti**, f. N. of a Comm. by Vīmī-bhaṭṭa. —**prākāśa**, m. N. of a Comm. by Śrī-kaṇṭha; = *bhāṣā-sāra-mañjarī*. —**pradīpa**, m. N. of a Vaiśeṣika manual by Koṇḍa-bhaṭṭa. —**bhāṣā**, f. N. of a Nyāya manual by Keśava-bhaṭṭa; —**prākāśa**, m. N. of a Comm. by Go-vardhana; —**prākāśikā**, f. another Comm.; —**bhāva-prākāśikā**, f. another Comm.; —**sāra-mañjarī**, f. another Comm. by Mādhava (of Kāśī). —**mañjarī**, f. N. of a Comm. on *kārikā* by its author. —**mudrā**, f. a particular position of the hand, BhP. iv, 6, 38. —**yukta**, mfn. conjectured, suspected, R. (G) ii, 109, 16; together with the philosophical systems, MBh. ii, 11, 35. —**ratna**, n. N. of a Vaiśeṣika disquisition by Koṇḍa-bhaṭṭa. —**rahasya**, n. N. of a work; —**diṭṭikā**, f. another N. of Guṇa-kara's *Shad-darśana-samuccaya-tikā*. —**vāg-īśa**, m. N. of several writers on Nyāya phil. —**vid**, m. 'knowing logic', a philosopher, Bādar. ii, 1, 11. —**vidyā**, f. 'science of reasoning', a manual of logic, philosophical treatise, MBh. xiii, 2195; Prab. —**śāstra**, n. id., MBh. xii, 9678 f.; Hariv. i, 506; Prab. —**saṃgraha**, m. N. of a manual of the Vaiśeṣika branch of the Nyāya phil. by Annam-bhaṭṭa; —**diṭṭikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on that work by its author. —**samaya**, m. N. of a work, Bādar. i, 1, 8. —**sādhyā**, n. N. of a Kālā (cf. *ṛku-karman*), Gal. Tarkāṭa, m. 'inquiry-walker', a beggar, L. Tarkānubhāṣā, f. = *ṛka-bhāṣā-prākāśa*. Tarkābhāṣa, m. apparent reasoning or confutation, W. Tarkāpīṭa, n. 'logic-nectar', N. of an elementary Vaiśeṣika manual by Jagad-īśa Tarkālakṣmī Bhaṭṭācārya; —*caśhaka*, N. of a Comm. on that manual by Gaṅgā-rāma Jātī; —*taramgini*, f. another Comm. on the same by Mukunda Bhaṭṭa Gaḍegila. Tarkālakṣmī, m. N. of several philosophers.

Tarkaka, m. = *ṛkaka*, MBh. xii, 1537. **Tarkana**, n. conjecturing, Sāh.; reasoning, W. **Tarkaniya**, mfn. to be suspected, MBh. v, 1093. **Tarkita**, mfn. considered as, R. iv, 11, 9; investigated, W.; see *a*; n. conjecture, Hariv. 9467. **Tarkin**, mfn. skilled in speculation, Mn. xii, 111. **Tarku**, (m. n., L.); *√* *kṛt*, Nir. ii, 1, 1. *nish-tarkya*, *ἀρκατος* & *torqueo* &c. s. v. *√* *tark* a spindle, PārGr. i, 11. —**karman**, n. 'spindle-work', N. of a Kālā (q. v.). —**pāṭhī**, v. l. for *piṭhī*. —**piṇḍa**, m. a ball (of clay &c.) at the lower end of a spindle to assist in giving it a rotatory motion, L. —**piṭha**, m. id., L.; (f), f. id., L. —**lāśaka**, m. a concave shell or saucer serving to hold the lower end of a spindle when whirled round, L. —**śāna**, m. a small whetstone for sharpening spindles, L.

Tarkuka, m. = *ṛkaka*, Rājāt. iii, 254; cf. *para-piṇḍa*. **Tarkuṭa**, n. spinning, L.; (f), f. = *ṛku*, L. **Tarkya**, mfn., see *a*; *nish-tarkya*.

तर्कारि tarkāri, f. = *ṛi*, Suśr. vi, 17, 49. **Tarkāri**, f. (g. *gaurādi*) *Scabania zeyptiaca*, i, vi; *Premna spinosa*, VarBṣ. xlv, 19; a kind of gourd, Npr. *ṛkpa*, m. Cassia Tora, L. (v. l. *ṛkila*).

तर्कशु tarkshu, m. = *tardkshu*, L.

तर्कश्य तarkshya, m. saltpetre, L.

तर्ज tarj, cl. 1. *√* *jatī* (ep. also *Ā*); pf. *ta-tarja*, Bhaṭṭ. to threaten, MBh.; R.; to scold, MBh. viii, 1543; Bhaṭṭ. xiv, 80; Caus. *tarja-yati* (ep. also *Ā*.) to threaten, R. iii (Pass. p. *ṛjya-māna*); Sāk.; Ragh.; to scold, Hariv. 11166; Dās.; BhP. &c.; to frighten, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Rājāt.; to deride, MBh. v, 2485; Bhaṭṭ. vii, 36; for *√* *tark*, Caus., MBh. iv, 567; [cf. Germ. *drohen* &c.]

Tarjaka, mfn. one who threatens, Pañcar. iv, 3. **Tarjana**, n. threatening, scolding, R. iii, v; Ragh. xix, 17; Kum. vi, 45 &c.; (ifc.) frightening, MBh. iii, 12569; derision, W.; putting to shame, surpassing, W.; anger, W.; (ā), f. scolding, Sāh.; (f), f. 'threatening finger', the fore-finger, Kathās. xvii, 88; KātyŚr., Sch.; = *ṛika*, Heat. ii, 1.

Tarjanikā, f. a kind of weapon (?), ii, 1, 953.

Tarjaniya, mfn. to be threatened or scolded.

Tarjita, mfn. threatened, R. vi; Ragh. xi, 78; scolded, reviled, Bhaṭṭ.; Rājāt. iii, 34; Sāh.; frightened, Hariv. 3911; Suśr.; Rājāt. v, 398; n. threat, R.

तर्जिक tarjika, m. pl. = *tāj*, L.

तर्ज tarja, m. (for *ṛruṇa*?) a calf, L.

Tarjaka, m. id., Kād.; Hcar. ii, 11 (ifc.); Heat. Rājāt. v, 431; any young animal, Dhūrtan. i, 19.

तर्जि tarji, *ṛtarika*. See p. 439, col. 1.

तर्द tard (= *√* *trid*), cl. 1. P. *ṛdati*, to injure, kill, Dhātup. xii, 21. **Tardā**, m. a kind of bird (cf. Lat. *turdus*), AV. vi, 50, 1 f. **Tardā-pati**, m. lord of the female Tarda bird, 3 (voc.).

Tardana, n. opening, hole, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 2, Sāy.; sewing with stitches, AitAr. iii, 2, 5, 4, Sch.

Tardū, f. (f. *triv*, Up.) a wooden ladle, L.

Tardma, ifc. (*nava*, *sata*) for *ḍman*, KātyŚr. xv, 5, 27. —**vat**, mfn. 'furnished with (openings, i. e.) stitches', bound tight, AitAr. iii, 2, 5, 4. —**sa-mutā**, mfn. sewed with stitches, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 2.

Tardman, n. (*√* *trid*) a hole, cleft, AV. xiv, 1, 40; Kauś. 50 & 76; KātyŚr. vi, 1, 30; vii, 3, 20.

तर्पक tarpaka, mfn. ifc. satiating, satisfying, BhP. vi, 15, 10, Sch.

Tarpaṇa, mfn. (n. id., Suśr.; (cf. *ghṛāna*); (m. or n.) N. of a plant, iv, 5, 13 & 18; 16, 3; n. satiety, MBh. xiv, 673; satiating, refreshing (esp. of gods and deceased persons [cf. *rishi*, *pitri*]) by presenting to them libations of water; a particular ceremony performed with a magical Mantra, Sarvad.; cf. RTL p. 394 & 409; PārGr. iii, 3, 11; Mn. iii, 70; Yājñ. i, 46; MBh. xiii &c.; gladdening (ifc.), BhP. iii, 1, 27; refreshment, food, AV. ix, 6, 6; MBh. xviii, 269 & 275; Car.; Pān. ii, 3, 14, Kās.; Heat. (ifc. f. ā); fuel, L.; (satiating, i. e.) filling the eyes (with oil &c.), Suśr.; (f), f. N. of a plant, L. —**vidhi**, m. a ch. of Smṛitya-ārtha-sāra. **Tarpaṇocchu**, m. 'desirous of a Tarpaṇa libation', Bishma, L.

Tarpaṇiya, mfn. to be satisfied, KāthUp. i, 27.

Tarpayitavya, mfn. id., Kāth. xxxii, 1.

Tarpita, mfn. satisfied, MBh. v, R. i, 53 (*su*).

Tarpin, mfn. satisfying, W.; offering oblations (to the manes), W.; (*ṛi*), f. Hibiscus mutabilis, L.

तर्पर tarpara, m. a bell hanging down from the throat of cattle, g. *kapilakādi* (Gaṇar. 446).

तर्पित tarphitri, mfn. (*√* *trip*) one who kills, W.; cf. *turphāri* &c.

तर्ब tarb, cl. 1. P. *ṛbati*, to go, Vop.

तर्बट tarbaṭa, m. a year, L.; for *ṛa-vaṭa*, L.

तर्मन् tarman, *tārya*. See p. 439, col. 2.

तर्वन् tarvan, wrong pronunciation for *tad-van*, Pat. on Pāp. Introd. Vārt. 9.

तर्ष 2. tarsha, m. (*√* *trish*) thirst, wish, desire for (in comp.), MBh. xii, R. ii, 100, 3; BhP. v, 8, 12 (*ati*, 'excessive desire'); Desire (son of Arka [the sun] and Vāsana), vi, 6, 13; (ā), f. thirst, desire, xi, 9, 27. —**cetas**, mfn. eagerly desirous of (*arthe* ifc.), viii, 8, 38.

Tarshana, n. thirst, L.; desire, iii, 25, 7.

Tarsham, ind. (Pān. iii, 4, 57). See *dry-aha*.

Tarshita, mfn. thirsty, BhP. ix, 6, 27; ifc. desirous of, R. ii, 104, 1; cf. *trish*.

Tarshuka, mfn. thirsty, Gal.

Tarshula, mfn. 'desiring', *a-tarshulam*, ind. without desire, MBh. xii, 7762.

Tarshyā-vat, mfn. = *trish*, RV. x, 28, 10.

तर्ष tarsa, n., Pān. viii, 3, 59, Vārt. 1, Pat.

तर्ष tarha. See *sata-tarhā* & *-tārham*.

Tārhaṇa, mfn. (*√* *trih*) crushing, RV. vii, 104, 4; AV. ii, 31, 1; cf. *dasu-tārha*.

तर्हि tārhī, ind. (fr. *tād-hī*, see *tarvan*; Pān. v, 3, 20 f.) at that time, then, at that moment, in that case (correlative of *yad* [TB. ii, 1, 10, 1], *yadā* [AV. iii, 13, 6; BhP.], *yārhi* [TS. i, 27], *yātra* [ŚBr. ii; BhP. v], *yadi* [Sāk. v. l.; Pañcat.; Kathās. &c.], *ced* [Prab.; Sāh.]; often connected with an Impv. [Sāk.; Pañcat. &c.] or interrogative pron. [Pat.; Kās.; Siddh.; Sāh.], RV. x, 129, 2; AV. &c. (not in MBh. & R.); cf. *etāḥ*, *kāḥ*.

तल tal, cl. 1. 10. *talati*, *tālayati* (fr. *tarati*, *tāray*, *√* *trī*) to accomplish (a vow), L.; to establish, fix (derived fr. 1. *talita*), Dhātup. xxxii, 58.

तल tala, (m., L.) n. (*√* *stri*) surface, level, flat roof (of a house), MBh. &c. (chiefly ifc. [f. ā, R. v, 13], cf. *nabhas*, *mahī* &c.); the part under-

neath, lower part, base, bottom, Mn. ii, 59; VarBṣ.; Pañcat. &c. (cf. *adhas*, *taru* &c.); (m. n.) the palm (of the hand, see *kara*, *pañi*), R. ii, 104, 17; Sāk.; Ragh. vi, 18; the sole (of the foot, *anḡhri*, *pāda*), MBh. i; VarBṣ.; (without *kara* &c.) the palm of the hand (*anyo* 'nyasya or *parasparam* *talani* or *lān* *√* *dā*, to slap each other with the palms of the hands), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Suśr.; (n., L.) the sole of the foot, R. v, 13, 47; (m.) the fore-arm, L.; = *tāla* (a span), L.; the handle of a sword, L.; the palmyra tree, Viddh. ii, 13; pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand, MBh. viii; m. N. of a hell, ĀruṇUp.; ŚivaP.; (cf. *talāṭala*); Śiva, MBh. xiii, 17, 130; N. of a teacher, g. *śauna-kādi*; n. = *hṛidaya*, L.; = *talika*, L.; = *talaka* (q. v.), L.; = *talla* (q. v.), L.; the root or seed of events, L.; = *tra*, ĀśvGr. iii, 12, 11 (*tāla*); MBh.; R.; (ā), f. id., L.; N. of a daughter of Raudrāsya, VāyulP. ii, 37, 122; cf. *a*, *jihvā*, *ni*, *nis*, *pra*, *mahā*, *rasā*, *vi*, *su*. —**koṭa**, N. of a plant, Suśr. vi, 51, 43 (v. l.) —**gata**, mfn. 'being in one's palm,' *√* *kṛi*, to call together, Vcar. xiv, 11. —**ghāta**, m. a slap with the palm or paw, Hariv. 16027. —**tas**, ind. from the bottom. —**tāla**, m. clapping the hands, MBh. iii f.; Jain. —**tra**, 'arm-guard', a leathern fence worn by archers on the left arm, iii, vi; Hariv. 13373; *vat*, mfn. furnished with that fence, 14465. —**trāṇa**, = *tra*, MBh. iii, vii. —**nishpesha**, m. striking (of the bow-string) against the *talā* (*tra*), v, 48, 52. —**pushpa-puta**, n. a particular position in dancing. —**prahāra**, m. = *ghāta*, R. vi, 76, 37 ff.; Pañcat. iv, N. of a hero (also *ṛaka*, *ṛi*), Vt-rac. ix, xvi, xx. —**baddha**, mfn. = *baddha-tala*, having fastened round one's arm the *talā* (*tra*), MBh. vi, 621; Hariv. 12529 & 13246. —**mīna**, m. v. l. for *na*, L., Sch. —**mukha**, m. a particular position of the hands in dancing. —**yukta**, mfn. furnished with a handle, W. —**yuddha**, n. 'palm-fight,' see *-śabda*. —**loka**, m. 'the lower world', *-pāla*, m. a guardian of that world, BhP. ii, 6, 42. —**vara**, m. = *lāraksha*, Jain. —**vārāṇa**, n. = *tra*, Kir. xiv, 29; = *tara-vāri*, W. —**śāda**, m. = *tāla*, Hariv. 15742; VarBṣ. xliii, 28 (v. l. *ṛa-yuddha*). —**saṃpātā**, m. = *tāla*, R. vi, 70, 44. —**sāraka**, n. a horse's food-receptacle, L. —**sārāṇa**, n. id., Gal. —**sārīka**, m. id. or = *urah-pāṭikā* (Sch.), Hcar. vii. —**stha**, mfn. remaining beneath, W. —**sthita**, mfn. id., W. —**hṛidaya**, n. the centre of the sole of the foot, L. **Talāṅgull-tra-vat**, mfn. furnished with a *talā* (*tra*) and *anguli-tra*, R. ii, 87, 23. **Talāci**, f. 'spread on the ground,' a mat, L. **Talā-tala**, n. N. of a hell, ĀruṇUp.; BhP. ii, 1, 8 & 5; BrahmoṭKh. xviii; Vedāntas. 121. **Talā-tali**, ind. (to fight) with the palms of the hands, Bālār. x, 19. **Talāraksha**, m. a body-guard (= *āṅga-ṛ*?), Cam-pak. 286. **Talāsi**, m. pl. strokes with the palms and with swords, MBh. ii, 70, 17. **Talābhaya**, m. Flaccurtia cataphracta, L. **Talābhaya**, m. 'looking downwards,' a hog, L. **Talāḍara**, v. l. for *tiṛ*. **Talāḍa**, f. 'whose water flows downwards,' a river, L. **Talaka**, m. a small cart with burning coals, Hcar. vii; a pot of clay, HPariś. ii, 473; N. of a prince, BhP. xii, 1; n. = *taḍaga*, a pond (also *tala* & *talla*), L.; a kind of salt, Gal.; (*ikā*), f. = *ṛa-sāraka*, L. 1. **Talita**, mfn. 'bottomed,' fixed, placed, W. **Talin**, mfn. = *ṛa-tra-vat*, MBh. v, 5367; xiv.

तलभ talabha, n., Siddh. pūm. 47.

तलव talavā, m. a musician, VS. xxx, 20.

—**kāra**, m. pl. N. of a school of the SV.; —**kalpa**, m. the ritual of the Talava-kāras, ApŚr. i, 20, 13; —**brāhmaṇa**, n. another N. of JainBr.; *ṛoṇanishad*, f. another N. of JainUp. or KenUp.

तलाशा talāśa, f. a kind of tree, AV. vi, 15, 3; Kauś. 8.

तलित 2. talita, mfn. fricid, Bhpr.

तलिन talina, mfn. (ā) n. thin, fine (cf. *ṛluna*), Vcar. xi, 80; 'slender, meagre,' in comp.; small, little, L.; separate, having spaces, L.; clear, L.; ifc. (fr. *ṛa*) covered with, xiv, 61; m. N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (v. l. *na*); n. a couch, Dharmāsm. v, vii. **Talīnōdārī**, f. a slender-waisted woman, Vcar. x, 88.

तलिम talima, n. (fr. *ṛa*?) ground prepared for the site of a dwelling (*kuṭīma*), Viddh.; a couch, L.; an awning, L.; a sword (cf. *ṛa-vārāṇa*), L.

तलीछ talidya, n. a particular part of the body, AV. vii, 76, 3.

तलुख taluksha, m. N. of a man (cf. *taluksha*), g. 2. *lohitādi* (not in Kāś.)

तलुन *taluna*, mfn. (= *taruna*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15, Vārtt. 6, Pat.; g. *kapilakādi*, Gaṇar. 447) young L.; m. (g. *utsādi*) a youth, L.; wind, L.; (f.) f. (g. *gaurādi*; proparox., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 15, Vārtt. 6, Pat.) a maiden, L.

तल्क *talka*, n. a forest (cf. *tala*), L.

तल्पा *talpa*, (n., L.) m. (√*trip*) a couch, bed, sofa, AV.; TS. vi; TBr. &c. (ifc. f. ā. Rājāt. ii, 166; *°pam ā-vas*, 'to defile any one's marriage-bed', ChUp. v, 10, 9; *°pam adhi-gam*, 'to have sexual intercourse with' [in comp.], Mn. iii, 250; the seat of a carriage, MBh. iii, 14917; vii, 1626; an upper story, room on the top of a house, turret, i, 7577; = *guru*, Gaut. xxiii, 12; a raft, boat, L.; a wife, L.; (ā) f. a couch, AV. xiii, 1, 17; -*kita*, m. 'bed-insect', a bug, Brahmap. -*ga*, mfn. ifc. having sexual intercourse with, Gaut.; MBh. xiii, 4281; see *guru*. -*giri*, m. N. of a mountain, W. -*ja*, mfn. born (on a marriage-bed, i. e.) of a wife (by an appointed substitute), Mn. ix, 167 & 170. -*śivan*, m(f) *varī* n. resting or lying on a couch, RV. vii, 55, 8. -*sādyā*, n. resting on a couch, TBr. i, 2, 6, 5 f.

तल्पा, m. (for *kalp*°, a barber?), Kām. xii. *Talpāna*, n. the exterior muscles of an elephant's back, L. *Talpala*, m. (g. *kapilakādi*, Gaṇar. 446; Hermac.) id., Śis. xviii, 6.

तल्पा-*xrita*, mfn. made into a couch, Rājāt. iii. *Talpe*, loc. of *°pa*. -*ja*, m(f) *ān*, produced on a bed or couch, TAr. iv, 39, 1. -*śāyā*, m(f) *ān*, = *°pa-śivan*, AV. iv, 5, 3.

तल्पा, mfn. belonging to a bed, VS. xvi, 44; worthy of a couch, TāndyaBr. xxiii, 4, 5; xxv, 1, 10; = *talpa*, ŚBr. xiii, 1, 6, 2.

तल्ला *talla*, (Vām. ii, 1, 7) m. = *talaka* (q. v.), L.; n. = *ālāvāla* or 'a pit', L. (also *tala*); (f.) f. a young woman, L.; Varuṇa's wife, L.; a boat, W.

तल्लक्ष *tal-lakshana*. See p. 435, col. 1.

तल्लज *tallaja*, m. ifc. an excellent specimen of, e. g. *kumārī*, 'an excellent maiden', L., Sch.; cf. *go*; *malalikkā*.

तल्लिका *tallikā*, f. = *tālī*, a key, W.

तल्ल *talva*, n. scent arising from the rubbing of fragrant substances, W.

तल्लक *talvaka*, a grammatical base formed for *tāvaka* & *°kina*, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 3; Vop. vii, 22.

तल्लक्षोर *tava-kshira*, m. (for *tvak-ksh*°) manna of bamboo (commonly *Tabāshīr*), L.; (ā) f. a kind of Curcuma (*°rī eka-pattirikā*, 'one-leaved *Tavakshīrī*', Curcuma Zedoaria), Npr.

तल्लप्रिय *tava-priya*, n. the bark of *Laurus Cassia*, Gal.

तल्लर *tavara*, a particular high number, L.

तल्लराज *tava-rāja*, = *-kshira*, L.

तल्लरवीय *tavaśravya*, n. N. of a Sāman (made of RV. x, 140, 1, beginning with *Agne tava śrāvō*), SāmavBr. ii, 1, 8.

तल्लस *tavās*, mfn. (√*tus*) strong, energetic, courageous, RV. (compar. *°vds-tara* [cf. *tāvīyas*], i, 30, 7; superl. *°vds-tama*, 190, 5; ii, 33, 3); m. power, strength, courage, RV. iii, 1, 1 & 30, 8; AV. xi, 1, 14; cf. *prā*, *svā*. -*vat* (*tāv*°), mfn. strong, RV. ix, 97, 46. *Tavā-gā*, mfn. or -*gō*, m. (acc. *-gām*) 'strong (a bull)' or 'a strong bull', iv, 18.

Tavaśya, n. strength, ii, 20, 8. *Tavishā*, mfn. strong, energetic, courageous, RV.; m. the ocean, Un., Sch.; heaven, ib.; n. power, strength (also pl.), RV. i, 166, 1 & 9; iii, 12; viii.

Tavishī, f. power, strength, violence, courage (also pl.; instr. ind. *°śūbhīr*, 'powerfully, violently'), RV.; the earth, Un., Sch.; a river, ib.; a heavenly virgin ('N. of a daughter of Indra', L.), ib. -*mat* (*tāv*°), mfn. strong, violent, RV. v, 58, 1. -*vat* (*tāv*°), mfn. id., iv, 20, 7; vii, 25, 4; x, 105, 3.

Tavishīya, Nom. P. A. (2. sg. *°yāde*, p. *°yāt*, *°yāmāna*) to be strong or violent or courageous, ii, 30, 8; v, 85, 4; viii, 6, 26.

Tavishīyū, mfn. spirited (a horse), 23, 11; violent (the Maruts), 7, 2.

Tavishya, Nom. *°yāde* (p. *°yāmāna*) = *°shīya*,

lx, 76, 3 & 86, 45; x, 11, 6; AV. xx, 34, 16 (MS. *stav*°). *Tavishyā*, f. violence, RV. ix, 70, 7.

Tāvīyas, mfn. compar. of *°vds*, stronger, RV. (*tāvīyas* *dvīyān*, 'stronger than the strong').

Tavisha, m. (= *tāv*°) the ocean (cf. *tarisha*), L.; heaven (v.l. *tarisha*), L.; gold, L.; (f.) f. = *°vishī*, N. of a daughter of Indra (v.l. *tarishī*), L.

Tāvya, mfn. strong, RV. i, 54, 11; (*°vyā*) TS. ii, 3, 13, 1. *Tāvya*, mfn. = *°vīyas*, RV.; cf. d-

तश्ची *taśhī*, f. in astron. = *تسلیث*, trigon.

तश् *tashā*, mfn. (√*taksh*) pared, hewn, made thin, L.; fashioned, formed in mind, produced, RV.; AV. xi, 1, 23; cf. *sū*, *sūma*; *vishva-tashā*. *Tashā*, f. v.l. for *tvashī*, q.v.

Tashātri, m. a carpenter, builder of chariots, RV. i, 61, 4; 105, 18; 130, 4; iii f., vii, x; Viśva-karman (cf. *tvashtri*), L.; N. of one of the 12 *Ādityas*, L.

तस *tas*, cl. 4. *°syati*, to fade away, perish, Dhātup. xxvi, 103; (cf. √*tans*) to cast upwards (or 'to throw down'), ib. (Vop.); to throw, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 61, Kāś. 2. *Tas*, mfn. 'throwing'; see *sukha*.

Tāsara, (m., L.) n. (√*tans*?) a shuttle, RV. x, 130, 2; VS. xix, 83 ('the cloth in the loom', TBr., Sch.). *Tasarikā*, f. weaving, Divyāv. vii, 64.

तसीर *tasira*, in astron. = *تسیر*, *تسیر*.

तस्कर *tāskara*, m. (for *tat-k*°, Nir. iii, 14; VPrāt. iii, 51) a thief, robber, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. (ifc. f. ā. Hariv. 5180; Kām. iv, 53; cf. *a-taskard*; ifc. used as a term of contempt [Kāthās. ci, 140], Gaṇar. 114); *Trigonella corniculata*, Suśr. iv, 37, 15; *Vangueria spinosa*, L.; *Ardisia humilis* (?), L.; the ear (derived fr. Ragh. i, 27), W.; pl. N. of particular Ketuś, VarBṛS. xi, 20; (f.) f. a passionate woman, L.; a kind of Mimosa, Npr. -*tā*, f. thievishness, thieving, Ragh. i, 27. -*tva*, n. id., Daś. -*vat*, ind. like a thief, W. -*vṛitti*, m. a purse-cutter, Bhpr. vii, 59, 15. -*śāyā*, m. *Lea hirta*, L.

Tasakariya, Nom. *°yate*, to behave like a thief, Kāthās. lvi, 13.

तस्तुव *tastuva*, n. N. of an antidote against poison (?), AV. v, 13, 11.

तस्त्यान *tasthān*, mfn. (pf. p. ā. √*sthā*) pliable, suiting, ŚBr. iii, 9, 4, 14 f.; xii, 5, 1, 1 f. & 2, 2; (AitBr. vi, 5, 2 *tat-sth*°; cf. vii, 18, 8; cf. d-*Tasthivās*, m(f) *°thūshīn*, pf. p. p. √*sthā*, q.v. *Tasthu*, mfn. stationary, BhP. vii, 7, 23.

तस्थी *tasthī*. See *tanthī*.

तस्ती *tasdī*, in astron. = *تسدیس*, hexagon.

तस्मात् *tāsmāt*, ind. (abl. of 2. *tā*) from that, on that account, therefore (correlative of *yad*, *yasmāt*), AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Mn.; Nal. &c.

Tasyāśītiya, mfn. beginning with *tasyāśīla* (an *Adhyāya*), Car. i, 6.

ताक्षक *tākshaka*, mfn. relating or belonging to *Takshaktyā*, g. *bhivakādi*.

Tākshapya, m. (fr. *tākshan*) a carpenter's son, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 153, Vārtt. 2. *Tākshasīla*, m(f) *n*. coming from *Taksha-sīla*, g. *tākshasīlādi*.

Tākshapa, m(f) *n*. fit for a carpenter (*tākshan*), ŚāṅkhŚr. ii, 3, 14; m. = *°kshanya*, g. *śivādi*; Pāṇ. iv, 1, 153, Vārtt. 1.

ताच्छ *tācchabdyā*, n. the having that form of a word (*tad śabda*), 2, 60, Pat.; Anup.

Tācchīlīka, mfn. (an affix) denoting a particular disposition or custom (*śīla*), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 94, Paribh. 1.

Tācchīlyā, n. the being accustomed to that, 2, 11; i, 3, 21, Vārtt. 5; a-neg. iii, 2, 79, Kāś.

ताक्ष *tājāk*, ind. (g. *cādi*) suddenly, TS.; Kāth. i, MaitrS. i f.; iv, 8, 9; TāndyaBr. xvii, 12.

Tājāt, ind. (Naigh. ii, 15) id., AV. viii, 8, 3 (*°jād-bhāṅga*, m. = *erāṇḍa*, Kaus., Sch.).

ताजक *tājaka*, n. N. of certain astronomical books translated or derived from translations from the Arabic and Persian (e.g. *-kalpa-latā*, *-keśavī*, *-kaustubha*, *-cintāmaṇī*, *-tantra*, *-tilaka*, *-dīpa*, *-padhati*, *-bhāva*, *-bhūshaṇa*, *-muktāvalī*, *-yoga-sudhākara*, *-ratna-mālā*, *-śāstra*, *-sarva-sva-sāra*, *-sāra*, *-sūdhā-nidhi*, *°kālaṃkāra*).

Tājika, m. a Persian, pl. the Persians (cf. *tarj*° & *tōyika*), Kāthās. xxxvii, 36; Romaks. (also *°jika*); n. = *°jaka* (e.g. *-jyotir-maṇī*, *-prainā-dhyāya*, *-śāstra*, *°kālaṃkāra*).

तात *tāta*, ind. (obs. abl. of 2. *tā*) thus, in this way, RV. vi, 21, 6; x, 95, 16; obs. acc. pl. [1] of 2. *tā*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 39, Kāś.; cf. *adhāt-tāt* &c.

तात *tāta*, m. (cf. 1. *tātā*) a father, MBh. i; R.; Vikr.; Śāk. iv, 3 (in comp.) &c.; (*tāta*), voc. a term of affection addressed to a junior [ŚBr. xiv; AitBr. vii; ChUp.; MBh. &c.] or senior [i, 6796; Ragh. &c.], addressed to several persons, MBh. i,

तात *tātā*, (m., L.) n. a kind of ear-ornament, Prasannar. ii, 3.

Tātāhkin, mfn. decorated with *°ka*, iii, 1.

तातस्थ *tātasthya*, n. (fr. *tāta-stha*) standing aloof, indifference, Sch. on KapS. i, 135 & Yogas. i, 33; proximity, W.

ताड *tāḍa*, mfn. (√*taḍ*) 'beating,' see *gha-ṇḍā*; m. a blow, AV. xix, 32, 2; whipping, W.; sound, noise, L.; a handful of grass &c., L.; a mountain, L.; *Lipecocercis serrata*, W.; (f.) f. a kind of ornament, L.; = *°dī*, Rājāt. iii, 326; (am), ind. *udara-*, so as to beat the stomach or breast, Prab. v, 28.

-*gha*, m. a kind of artificer (blacksmith?), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 55. -*ghāta*, mfn. beating or hammering, ib., Kāś. -*pattara*, n. = *tātāṅka*, L. -*vakra*, N. of a district, Inscr. (380 A.D.). *Tāḍāvāsa*, n. a kind of musical instrument, Lalit. vii, 73 & 298; viii, 12; xiii.

Tāḍaka, m. a murderer, Vcar. xviii, 57; a kind of key, Divyāv. xxxvii; (ā) f. N. of a Yakshīnī (changed into a Rākshasi by Agastya for having disturbed his devotions, afterwards killed by Rāma), R. i, 26, 26 ff. (G 27, 25 ff.); Hariv. 218; Ragh. xi, 14 ff.; Vāyup. ii, 6, 72 f. (wife of Mārica); the large dark-green pumpkin, Npr.; (*ikā*), f. the middle part of the handle of a sword, Gal.

Tāḍakā-phala, n. large cardamoms, L.

Tāḍakāyana, m. N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiii, 255.

Tāḍakaya, m. metron. fr. *°kā*, Bālār. iii, 3; 14.

Tāḍāṅka, m. = *tātāṅka*, Rājāt. vii, 750. *°hki-√kṛi*, to make an ear-ornament out of, Kād. v, 815.

Tāḍāna, mfn. beating, striking, hitting, hurting, R. (G) i, 30, 17; BhP. viii, 11, 9; n. striking, beating, thumping, whipping, chastising, hammering (of gold &c.), Yājñ. i, 155; MBh. &c. (often ifc. with the instrument, once [Pāṇcat.] with the object); (in astron.) touching, partial eclipse, VarBṛS. xxiv, 34; a kind of solemn act (performed with *Kuṇḍas*, Śārad. v, 3; or with *Mantras*, Sarvad.); (f.) f. a whip, L.

Tāḍāniya, mfn. to be beaten or whipped, Pāṇcat.; VarBṛS. xlii, 7. *°dayitṛi*, mfn. one who strikes any one (gen.), Yājñ. ii, 303. *°dī*, f. *Corypha Taliera*, L.

Tāḍita, mfn. struck, beaten, chastised, R. v, 26, 12; VarBṛS. Kum. v, 24; Śāk. ii, 6; Ragh. &c.

Tāḍī, f. of *°da*, q.v. -*dāla*, n. a kind of ear-ornament, Vcar. xii, 12. -*paṭa*, a palm-leaf, Kād.; = *tālī-p*°, q.v. *Tāḍula*, mfn. beating, Un. vj.

Tāḍya, mfn. to be beaten or chastised, Mn. viii, 299; Yājñ. ii, 161; n. = *tāmya*, Gal.

ताडग *tādaga*, mfn. (water) being in or coming from ponds (*taḍ*°), Suśr. i, 45, 1, 1 & 22.

ताण्ड *tāṇḍa*, m. (cf. *taṇḍa*) N. of an old sage (supposed author of *°ndī*), L.; n. = *°ndaka*, Lāṭy. vii, 10, 14. *°daka*, n. part of a *Brāhmaṇa*, ib.

Tāṇḍava, (m. n., g. *ardharcādi*; fr. *taṇḍu*?) dancing (esp. with violent gesticulation), frantic dance (of Śiva and his votaries), Mālatīm.; Kāthās.; BhP. x; MatsyaP.; Rājāt. &c. (cf. RTL. p. 84); (in prosody) a tribrach; *Saecharum procerrum*, L.

-*°tālīka*, m. 'dancing and clapping the hands (fr. *tāla*)', Śiva's door-keeper Nandin, L. -*priya*, m. 'fond of the *Tāṇḍava* dance', Śiva, L.

Tāṇḍavayitṛi, m(f) *n*. ifc. one who causes to dance with violent movements, Viddh. ii, 3.

Tāṇḍavikā, f. a dancing mistress, Naish. xxii.

Tāṇḍavita, mfn. 'moving round in a wild dance', fluttering, Prab. ii, 3; v, 3; Prasannar. i, 3.

Tāṇḍī, n. N. of a manual of the art of dancing (said to be composed by *°ndā*), L., Sch. *Tāṇḍīna*, m. N. of a writer on prosody, Chandaḥ.; pl. (Pravar. ii, 2, 2) N. of a school of the SV. (founded by a pupil of Vaiṣaṇpāyana, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 104, Kāś.; cf. 2, 66, Kāś.), Sch. on Bādar. iii, 3, 24-28 & (*°nām* *br*° = ChUp.) 36. *Tāṇḍī-brāhmaṇa*, n. = *°ndya-br*°.

Tāṇḍya, m. (fr. *taṇḍa*, g. *gargādi*) patr. of a teacher, ŚBr. vi, 1, 2, 25; VBr.; MBh. ii, xii; n. = *-brāhmaṇa*. -*brāhmaṇa*, n. N. of a *Brāhmaṇa* of the SV. *Tāṇḍyāyana*, m. patr. fr. *°ndya*, Prasannar. iv, 3 ff.; (f.) f. of *°ndya*, g. 2. *lohitādi*.

तात *tāt*, ind. (obs. abl. of 2. *tā*) thus, in this way, RV. vi, 21, 6; x, 95, 16; obs. acc. pl. [1] of 2. *tā*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 39, Kāś.; cf. *adhāt-tāt* &c.

तात *tāta*, m. (cf. 1. *tātā*) a father, MBh. i; R.; Vikr.; Śāk. iv, 3 (in comp.) &c.; (*tāta*), voc. a term of affection addressed to a junior [ŚBr. xiv; AitBr. vii; ChUp.; MBh. &c.] or senior [i, 6796; Ragh. &c.], addressed to several persons, MBh. i,

6825; v, 5435 (C); in the latter use also (*ās*), voc. pl., ib. (B); i, 6820 f.; iv, 133; [cf. *tēra*; Lat. *tata* &c.] — **gu**, infn. agreeable to a father, L.; m. a paternal uncle, L. — **janayitri**, f. du. father and mother, W. — **tulya**, mfn. like a father, fatherly, L.; m. a paternal uncle, W. — **Tātārya**, m. N. of a prince.

1. **Tātala**, m. a fatherly relative, L. **ti**, a son, L. **Tātārya**, mfn. (ān), fatherly, RV. i, 161, 12; vii, 37, 6.

तानन तानना, m. a wagtail, L.

तानल 2. **tātala**, mfn. hot, L.; an iron club, L.; disease, L.; cooking, maturing, L.; heat, W.

तानृपि तानृपि, mfn. (√*trip*, Intens.) satisfying or delighting much, iii, 40, 2.

तानृषाण तानृषाण, pf. p. √*trip*, q. v.

तानृष्य तानृष्य, n. (fr. *tat-karman*) sameness of occupation, Sāh. ii, 9 f.

Tātālika, mfn. (ā, f, g. *kāyā-ādī*) n. lasting (that time, *tāt-kāla*, i. e.) equally long, Yājñ. i, 151; MBh. xii, 12785; happening at that time, Sūryas. vii, 12; Gol. vii, 27 (-*tva*, n. abstr.); R. vii, 36, 44; happening at the same time or immediately, simultaneous, instantly appearing, Daśar. ii, 38; Prātāpar. Mn. vii, 444; relating to or fit for a particular moment of time, MBh. iii, 22, 20.

Tātālika, n. simultaneousness, Anup. iii, 2.

Tātālika, mfn. conformable to or in accordance with reality (*tāt-tva*), real, true, Sch. on KapS. & Prab.; knowing the Tattvas or principles (esp. those taught in Jainism), Subh. — **tva**, n. reality, MBh. xii, 308, 1, Sch.; Sāh. x, 388; (a, neg.) Naish., Sch.

Tātārya, mfn. (ān), (fr. *tāt-para*) aimed at, Sāh.; n. devoting one's self to, Pāp. ii, 3, 40, Kās.; reference to any object (loc.), aim, object, purpose, meaning, purport (esp. of speech or of a work), Bhāṣāp.; Vedāntas. &c.; (*ena*), instr. ind. = *tas*, W. — **tas**, ind. with this intention, Rajat. i, 369. — **nirpaya**, m. ascertainment of meaning or purport, Vedāntas. 254. — **parisūddhi**, f. N. of a work by Udayana. — **bodhinī**, f. N. of a Comm. on the philosophical work Citra-dīpa. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the meaning, Kathās. lxii, 212 (a, neg.) **Tātāryārtha**, m. the meaning of a sentence, W.

Tātāryaka, mfn. aiming at, Jaim. i, 14, Sch.

तान तान्य. See *tāta*.

तान्तोम्य तान्तोम्य, n. the being formed in that (*tād*) Stoma, Anup. iv, 9; vii, 3.

Tānta, n. (fr. *tāt-stha*) the residing or being contained in that, Pāp. iii, 1, 144, Kās.; Kām. ii, 15.

Tāntābhāva, mfn. (fr. *tāntā-bhāva*) a N. for the Svarita accent put after an Aṅga-graha between two Udātta syllables, VPrāt. i, 120; MāṇḍS. vii, 10.

Tāntārthika, mfn. intended for that, Kauś. 60.

Tāntārthya, n. (g. *catuṣṛāṇādi*) the being intended for that, Jaim. vi, 1 f.; Anup. iii, 8; Pāp. ii, 3, 13, Vārt. 1; Kās.; the having that meaning, sameness of meaning, iv, 2, 60, Pat.; 'reference to that', (*ena*), instr. ind. with this intention, L.

Tāntavasthya, n. the remaining in the same (*avasthā*) condition, Sāh. vii, 3.

Tāntāma, mfn. (ān), (fr. *tāt-ātman*) denoting the unity of nature, RāmUp. i, 19.

Tāntāmya, n. sameness or identity of nature or character with (instr., loc., or in comp.), BhP.; Sāh.

Tāntāyani, m. patr. fr. *tād*, Pāp. iv, 1, 93, Vārt. 13, Pat. **Tāntāni**, ind. (fr. *tād-tna* fr. *tādī*, correlative of *yādī*) at that time, RV. i, 32, 4.

तानुरी तानुरी, f. (for *tānuri* fr. √*tri*, Intens. 'swimmer', Nir. ix, 7, Sch.; but cf. *dardura*) N. of a female frog, AV. iv, 15, 14.

तानृष्य तानृष्य, mfn. (for *tād-d*, Siddh.; Vop. xxvi, 83 f.) such a one, like that, Kāraṇḍ. xi, 70; Vcar. xvi, 53; Rajat. iv, 242.

Tāntig, in comp. for *drīś*. — **gupa**, mfn. (ān) of such qualities, Mn. ix, 22. — **bhāva**, m. such a condition, MBh. v, 44, 22. — **rūpa**, mfn. (ān) of such a shape, such like, Pañcat. — **vat**, mfn. (ān) of such beauty, Nal. i, 13. — **vidha**, mfn. such like, Kathās.

Tāntīś, mfn. (for *tād-d*, Pāp. iii, 2, 60; vi, 3, 91; nom. m. & f. *drīś* [SBr.; cf. Pāp. vii, 1, 83] or *drīk*) such like, such a one, RV. v, 44, 6 (nom. n. *drīk*) &c.; (*drīk*), iud. in such a manner, Amar.

Tāntāśa, mfn. (ān), (Pāp. iii, 2, 60; vi, 3, 91) = *drīś*, SBr. xi, 7, 3; Mn. &c.; *yādīśa* [Pañcat.] or *ja-ś* [MBh. xiii, 5847], anybody whosever.

Tāntāharmya, n. (fr. *tād-dharman*) sameness

of law, analogy, L. **Tāntāhita**, mfn. formed with a Tād-dhita affix, Nir. ii, 5.

Tāntārya, n. sameness of (*rūpa*) form, identity, Pāp. vi, 1, 85, Vārt. 26 (a, neg.); Vām. ii, 2, 17; truth, Kap., Sch. **Tāntāvidhya**, n. the being such like (*tād-vidha*), Bīdar. iii, 3, 44.

तान ताना, m. (√*3. tan*) a fibre, Suśr. i, 25; a tone, MBh. ii, 133 & 391; xiii, 3588; Kum. i, 8; a monotonous tone (in reciting, *eka-truti*), KātyŚr. i, 8, 18; Vait.; Bhāṣik.; Nyāyam.; VPrāt., Sch.; an object of sense (or = *tātparya*), L. (cf. *eka*); [rōvor.] — **karman**, n. tuning the voice previously to singing, W.; running over the notes to catch the key, W. — **bhāṭṭa**, m. N. of a man, Uttarar., Sch. — **avara**, mfn. uttered monotonously, Pratiñhās.

Tānava, n. (fr. *tanū*, g. *prīthuk-ādī*) thinness, meagreness, smallness, Amar.; Rajat. iv, 25. — **krit**, mfn. i. c. diminishing, Bhārtr.; excelling, Bālar. i.

Tānavya, m. patr. fr. *tanū*, g. 2. *lohitādi* (not in Kāi.) **Tānavyāyani**, f. of *ya*, ib.

Tānuka. See *stri-tānuka-roga*.

Tānūnapāta, mfn. (ān) relating or addressed to Tanū-napāt, Lāty. vi, 4, 13; Anup. iv, 6; Nidānas.

Tānūnapātrā, n. a ceremony in which Tanū-napāt (-*ndhtri*) is invoked and the oblation touched by the sacrificer and the priests as a form of adjuration, TS. iii, 1, 2, 2; Kāpishth. xxxviii, 2 (-*tva*, n. abstr.); AitBr. i, 24 (also -*tva*); SBr. iii; used in that ceremony, KātyŚr. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr. v; Lāty. v; ApŚr.

— **pātra**, n. a vessel used in that ceremony, Vait. **Tānūnapātrin**, m. a coadjutor in the Tānū-napātra ceremony, ApŚr. xi; *śa*, id., Maitr. iii, 7, 10; AitBr. i, 24; SBr. iii, 4, 2, 9; KātyŚr. viii, 1, 26.

तानूर तानूरा, m. = *tānura*, L.

तान 1. tānta, m. 'end of *ta*', a mystical N. of the letter *th*, RāmUp. i, 78. **Tāntānta**, m. 'end of *tānta*', a mystical N. of the letter *d*, ib.

तान 2. tāntā, mfn. (√*tam*) breathing with difficulty, fainting away, languishing, drooping, TBr. ii, 3, 8, 1; SBr. iv, 2, 2, 11; languid (the eye), Amar.; wearied, fatigued, distressed, W.; faded, W.

Tānti, f. suffocation, ApŚr. xii, 11, 3.

तानव तानवा, mfn. (ān) made of threads (*tāntu*), BhP. x, 64, 4; (a, neg.) Lāty. ii, 8, 24; (ifc.) Mn. ii, 42; m. a son, Kum. xvii, 13; n. a woven cloth, Gant.; Mn.; Gṛhyās.; Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Vārt. 7; Suśr.; weaving, W.; a web, W.

Tāntavya, m. patr. fr. *tāntu*, g. 2. *lohitādi*.

Tāntavāyani, f. of *ya*, ib.

Tāntuvāya, m. the son of a weaver (*tāntu-vāya*), Pāp. iv, 1, 152, Kās.

Tānta, mfn. (ān) having wires (*tānta*), stringed (a musical instrument), W.; regulated by a general rule, ApŚr. xiv, 12, 5 f.; relating to the Tantras, W.; n. the music of a stringed instrument, R. i, 3.

Tāntrika, mfn. (ā, Suśr. i, 3; ān) taught in a scientific manual, Tattvas. (*ki samjñā*, a technical N.); taught in the Tantras, mystical, Hār. (Mn. ii, 4); Suśr. &c.; m. one completely versed in any science or system, Bhāṣāp.; a follower of the Tantra doctrine, BhP. xii, 11, 2; ŚSāṅkar.

1. **Tāntva**, mfn. (ān) woven, spun, RV. ix, 14, 4 & 78, 1; (fr. *tanu*) one's own son, iii, 31, 2.

Tāntvāga, m. patr. fr. *tanu*, Rajat. vii, 898.

तान्व 2. tāntva, m. patr. fr. *tanva* (author of RV. x, 93), 93, 15; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

तान ताना, m. (√*2. tap*; g. *uñchādī*) heat, glow, Mn. xii, 76; Śāk. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kum. vii, 84); heating, Nyāyam. x, 22; testing (gold) by heat, MBh. xii, 12357; Subh. (*paṇa*, GarP.); pain (mental or physical), sorrow, affliction, MBh. &c.; fever, W.; (f) f. the Tapti river ('also the Yamunā river', L.), Hariv. ii, 109, 30; BhP. v, 19, 18; x, 79, 20; cf. *pañcat*. — **kshetra**, n. the range of heat (caused by the sun), Sūryap. — **da**, mfn. i. c. causing pain, VarBjS. v, 69. — **bhāt**, mfn. a, neg., not containing heat, Naish. iv, 78. — **sveda**, m. sweat caused by heat, Suśr. iv, 32. — **hārī**, f. 'removing heat', a sort of soup of pulse and grain (first fried with ghee and turmeric and afterwards boiled with salt and sugar), Bhpr. v, 11, 13 f. **Tāpē-śvara-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cccxiv.

Tāpaka, mfn. heating, inflaming, refining, Sarvad. xv, 14 & 16; causing pain, RV. iii, 35, 3, Say.; m. fever, L.; a cooking stove, Hcar. vii; (*ika*), f. a frying-pan, ib. **Tāpātya**, mfn. relating to Tapti,

MBh. i, 387; m. metron. fr. Tapatī (N. of Kuru, 6505; of Arjuna, 6509; 6514 ff.; 6632 ff.)

Tāpana, mfn. (ān) i. c. illuminating, BhP. ii, 9, 8; burning, causing pain, distressing, MBh.; Hariv. 9427; R.; (cf. *indra*, *candra*); m. the sun, MBh. v, 1739; the hot season, Npr.; the sun-stone, L.; one of Kāma's arrows, L.; n. burning, Suśr. i, 41, 3; pain, torment, MBh. xiii, 1098; (in dram.) helplessness, perplexity, Sāh. v, 91; N. of a hell, Yājñ. iii, 224; gold, Npr.; (ā), f. austerity, HPariā. i, 68; (f), f. N. of several Upnishads; of a river, L.

Tāpaniya, mfn. (ān) golden, MBh. i, vii; Hariv.; R.; m. pl. N. of a school of the VS. (to which several Upnishads belong), Carap. (v. l. *āpāna*). **Tāpani-yōpanishad**, f. N. of several Upnishads.

Tāpayitri, mfn. causing pain, Vcar. ix, 22.

Tāpayishṇu, mfn. id., RV. x, 34, 7.

Tāpasaitā, n. (fr. *tapas-cit*) N. of a Sattrā, ĀśvŚr. xii, 5; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii; KātyŚr. Lāty.; mfn. used in that Sattrā (an Agni), SBr. x, 2, 5, 3; KātyŚr.

Tāpasā, mfn. (g. *chattrādi*; Pāp. v, 2, 103) a practiser of religious austerities (*dāpas*), SBr. xiv; Mn. vi, 27 &c.; relating to religious austerity or to an ascetic, R. (G) ii, 52, 5; m. an ascetic, Mn.; Nal. &c.; the moon, Gal.; Ardea nivea, L.; = *śiksha*, Suśr. i, 45, 9, 2 & 6; = *patra*, L.; patr. of Agni, Ghama, and Manyu, Rānokr.; of a Hotṛi, Tāṇḍya-Br. xxv, 15; n. = *ja*, L.; (f), f. (g. *gaurādi*), Gayar. 49) a female ascetic, MBh. i, 3006; Śāk. iv, 3; Vikr.; Dhūrtas.; Carcuma Zedoaria, Npr.; Nardostachys Jatā-māsi, ib. — **ja**, n. the leaf of Laurus Cassia, ib. — **taru**, m. 'tree of ascetics', Terminalia Catappa or Putramjiva Roxburghii, L. — **druma**, m. id., L. — **samūbhā**, f. N. of a shrub, L. — **patra**, m. Artemisia indica, Npr.; (f), f. id., L. — **priya**, m. 'dear to ascetics', Buchanania latifolia, L.; (ā), f. a kind of sugar-cane, Npr.; a grape, L. — **vriksha**, m. = *taru*, Suśr. i, 38; iv, 18. **Tāpasādhyu-shita**, mfn. inhabited by ascetics. **Tāpasāranya**, n. a wood of ascetics. **Tāpasākhu**, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Bhpr. v, 22, 8. **Tāpasāshṭa**, m. = *śa-priya*, 6, 82.

Tāpasāyani, m. patr. fr. *śa*, Pāp. iv, 1, 158, Vārt. 4, Pat. **Tāpasāya**, n. asceticism, Mn. i, 114; MBh.; R. **Tāpāyana**, m. pl. v. l. for *paniya*, q. v.

Tāpika, see *jala*. **Tāpiccha**, m. the Tamālā plant, Mālatim. v; Gīt. xi, 11. **Tāpīccha**, m. id., Kathās. civ, 90. **Tāpījīva**, m. id., L. = *pyaka*, L.

Tāpita, mfn. heated, inflamed, VarBjS. liv, 115; pained, tormented, distressed, BhP. viii, 5, 13; Gīt.; Rajat. iii f.; Bhāt.; roused, converted, Divyāv. xxvii.

Tāpin, mfn. i. c. causing pain; exciting, Kir. ii, 42; oppressed by heat, suffering from disease (moral or physical), W.; glowing, W.; (*ini*), f. = *pani*; a mystical N. of the letter v, RāmUp. i, 79.

Tāpi, f. of *pa*, q. v. — **ja**, mfn. found near the Tapti river, Suśr. iv, 13, 15; (m?) a kind of gem, Npr.; (n?) = *samudbhava*, ib. — **taṭa**, m. 'bank of the Tapti', N. of a place, Romakas.; — **deṭa**, m. id., Ratnak. — **māhātmya**, n. 'glory of the Tapti', N. of part of Skandā P. — **samudbhava**, (n?) pyrites or another mineral substance, Npr. **Tāpy-uttha-samjñaka**, n. id., ib.

Tāpya, (fr. √*tap*) regret, Divyāv. xviii; m. n. (fr. *pi*) = *pi-samudbhava*, Car. vi, 18 & 24; Bhpr. v, 26, 160. **Tāpyaka**, n. = *pi-samudbhava*, L.

तानुव तानुवा, n. an antidote against poison (?), AV. v, 13, 10.

तान ताना, m. (√*tam*) = *bhishaga*, L.; = *dosha*, L.; anxiety, distress, W.; (f), f. = *tamī*, night, L., Sch.; see also *mi*. — **rasa**, n. a day-letus, MBh. iii, 11580; Hariv. 5771; R. iii; Ragh. (ifc. f. ā, ix, 36) &c.; gold, L.; copper (cf. *tāmra*), L.; a metre of 4 × 12 syllables; m. Ardea nivea, L.; (f), f. a lotus pond, MBh. iv, 220; *śikshaṇā*, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Bhām. ii, 153. — **lipa**, m. pl. (= *mura*) N. of a people and its country, AV. Pārā. lvi, 4; n. N. of a city of that people, L.; (f), f. id., VarBjS. x, 14; HPariā. ii, 315; Pañcat. i, 1 & 37. — **lipaka**, n. = *pi*, VarBjS. xiv, 7 (v. l. *pi*).

Tāma, ind. = *tam*, Pāp. vi, 4, 93.

Tāmara, n. water, L.; ghee, L.

Tāmala, mfn. (ān) made of the bark of the Tamālā plant, Ap. i, 2, 37. **Tāmalaki**, f. Flacourtia cataphracta, Suśr. iv, 39, 197 & 203; 51, 25.

Tāmāsa, mfn. (ān) (fr. *tāmas*) dark, L.; appertaining to or affected by the quality *tāmas* (q. v.), ignorant, various, Mn. xii; Bhag. &c. (*śi tanū*, 'the form assumed by the deity for the destruction

of the world'; *si takti*, 'the faculty of *tamas*'; relating to Manu Tāmāsa, Bhp. viii, 1, 28; m. a malignant person, L.; a snake, L.; an owl, L.; N. of a demon causing diseases, Hariv. 9562; of the 4th Manu, Mn. i, 62; Hariv.; Bhp. v, viii; of an attendant of Śiva, L., Sch.; of a man, Pravar. i, 1 (J); n. 'darkness', see *andha*; (f), f. night, L.; sleep, L.; Durgā, L.; N. of a river, MBh. vi, 339. — **kilaka**, m. pl. (in astron.) N. of particular Ketu, VarBh. iii, 7; xi, 22. — **gūṇa**, m. the quality of *tamas* (q. v.), W. — **tapah-āṣṭa**, m. N. of a Daitya, Gal. — **līlā**, f. (in Sāṃkhya phil.) one of the forms of dissatisfaction, Tattvas. — **Tāmāsika**, mfn. relating to the quality *tamas* (q. v.), VarBh. ii, 3.

Tāmāleya, mfn. fr. *tamāla*, g. *sakhy-ādī*.
Tāmi or **mi**, f. restraining the breath until exhalation is produced, Kauś. 88.

Tāmīra, (fr. *tam* & *tāmīrā*, g. *jyotsnādi*) mfn. (with *pakṣha*) or m. the dark half of the month, Lāty. ix; Gobh. iii, 6; MBh. iii, 11813; m. 'night-walker', a Rākṣasa, Ragh. xv, 2; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) indignation, anger (one of the 5 forms of A-vi-dyā), MBh. xiv, 1019; Sāṃkhya; Tattvas; Bhp. iii (also n.); MārkaP. iiii, N. of a hell, Mn. iv, xii; Yājñ. iii, 222; Bhp. iii, v; MārkaP.; cf. *andha*.

तापु *tāmu*, m. a praiser, Naigh. iii (v. 1. st°).

ताम्रल *tāmbala*, mfn(i)n. made of hemp, Gobh. ii, 10, 10; m. a kind of hemp, ib., Sch.

ताम्रल *tāmbūla* (=Prākṛit *ṭola* fr. *tāmra-gula*) m. = *bala*, W.; n. betel, (esp.) its pungent and aromatic leaf (chewed with the areca-nut and catechu and sometimes caustic lime and spices as a carminative and antacid tonic), Hariv. 8454 & 8457; Suśr.; VarBh. &c.; the areca-nut, L.; (f), f. Piper Betel, Ragh. iv, 42; Kād. &c. — **karaṅka**, m. a betel-box (Pān-dān), Vcar. ix, 82; *vāha*, m. a servant carrying his master's betel-box, Hcar.; Vcar. ix; *vāhinī*, f. a female servant carrying her master's betel-box, Kād. — **ja**, mfn. 'coming from Piper Betel', with *pattra*, betel-leaf, Suśr. iv, 24, 19. — **da**, m. = *karaṅka-vāha*, L. — **dāyaka**, m. id., Kām. xii, 46. — **dāyini**, f. = *karaṅka-vāhinī*, Kād. v, 432. — **dhara**, m. = *da*, Rājāt. viii, 1738. — **pattra**, m. Dioscorea globosa, L.; n. betel-leaf, Suśr. i, 46. — **peṭika**, f. = *karaṅka*, W. — **bhaskṣaṇa**, n. the eating of betel-leaf, W. — **rāga**, m. Ervum lens, L. — **vallikā**, f. the betel-plant, L. — **valli**, f. id., Bharṭ. — **vāhaka**, m. = *da*, Pañcat. iii, 87. — **vāhini**, f. = *karaṅka-vāhī*, Hcar. viii. — **vīṭikā**, f. an areca-nut wrapped in a betel-leaf, Kād. v. **Tāmbū-lāka**, mfn. smeared with the juice of chewed betel, Sāh. iii, 87. **Tāmbūlādhi-kāra**, m. the office of carrying the betel-box for persons of rank, Pañcat. i, 10, 3. **Tāmbūlika**, m. a seller of betel, R. (G) ii, 90, 23; Kād. iii, 825; Sāh. iii, 87. — **sarpa**, m. a kind of snake, Uttama. 188. **Tāmbūlin**, mfn. having betel, W.; m. = *lika*, Dharmap. = *la-da*, W.

ताम्य *tāmya*, n. = *kloman*, L.

ताम्र *tāmra*, mfn(ā)n. (√*tam*, Up.) of a coppery red colour, VS. xvi (Naigh. iii, 7); MBh. &c. (*tāmra tvac*, the 4th of the 7 membranes with which an embryo is covered, Suśr. iii, 4, 2); mfn(i)n. made of copper, R. iii, 21, 17; Suśr.; Mn. vi, 87; BhavP.; m. a kind of leprosy with large red spots, Karmavip.; N. of a son of Naraka Bhauma, Bhp. x, 59, 12; = *dvipa*, MBh. ii, 1172; Romakas.; n. = *tā*, L.; copper, Kauś.; Mn. &c.; a copper receptacle, MBh. ii, 61, 29; = *dru*, W.; (cf. R. ii, 83, 17); (ā), f. Rubia Munjista, Npr.; a red kind of Abrus, ib.; a kind of pepper, L.; N. of a daughter of Dakṣha (one of the wives of Kasyapa and mother of various birds), MBh. i, 2620; Hariv.; R. iii; Bhp. vi, 6, 25 ff.; VP.; N. of a river, MBh. iii, 12909; vi, 335; (f), f. a kind of clepsydra (cf. *ṃra-pātra*), L. — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'red-thorned', a kind of Acacia, Npr. — **karpi**, f. 'red-eared', N. of the female of the quarter-elephant Ajñāna or Śeṣha, L. — **kāra**, m. a copper-smith, L. — **kili**, m. a small worm of a red colour, L. — **kuṭṭa**, m. = *kāra*, R. (G) ii, 90, 25; (f), f. a female copper-smith, Parāś., Padh. — **kuṭṭaka**, m. = *ṭa*, L.; = *kūṭa*, W. — **kuṇḍa**, n. a copper basin, Up. i, 113. — **kūṭa**, m. or n. N. of a shrub (tobacco, W.), Kulār. — **krimi**, m. cochineal, L. — **krami**, m. id., L. — **garbha**, n. sulphate of copper, L. — **guhā**, f. N. of a mythical cave, Kāraṇḍ. xi. — **caṅkṣus**, m. 'red-eyed', a kind of pigeon, Npr. — **oḍa**, mfn. red-crested (a

cock), MBh. iii, ix; m. a cock, Suśr. iv, vi; VarBh. lxxxviii, 44; Daś.; Blumea lacera, L.; = *ṃka*, Pār. v; Mantrām. xix; N. of a Pari-vrājaka, Pañcat. ii, 1, 8; (ā), f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2636; *bhairava*, m. a form of Bhairava. — **oḍaka**, m. a particular position of the hand. — **ja**, mfn(ā)n. made of copper, VarYog. vi, 4; *jāḥka*, m. 'copper-eyed', N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa by Satya-bhāmā, Hariv. 9184. — **tanu**, mfn. having a ruddy body, W. — **tapta**, m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, Bhp. x, 61, 18. — **tā**, f. a coppery red, Kād. vi, 175. — **tunda**, m. 'copper-mouthed', a kind of monkey, Npr. — **trapa-ja**, = *mrārḍha*, ib. — **tva**, n. 'copper-colour', redness, R. v, 85, 2. — **duḥdhā**, **gḍhī**, f. N. of a small shrub, L. — **dru**, red sandal-wood, Npr. — **dvipa**, m. 'copper-island', Ceylon, Divyāv. xxvi. — **dvipa**, mfn. ceylonic, ib. — **dhātu**, m. red chalk, Npr.; (*dhātu tāmra*, 'red metal', copper, R. iii, 21, 17). — **dhūmrā**, mfn(ā)n. dark-red, AV. x, 2, 11. — **dhava**, m. 'red-bannered', N. of a man, JaimBh. — **netra**, mfn. red-eyed. — **pakṣha**, m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, VP. v, 32, 2 (vv. ll. *-varṇa* & *pra-pakṣha*); (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Kṛṣṇa, Hariv. 9184 (v. l. *-parṇi*). — **paṭṭa**, m. a copper plate, Yājñ. i, 318 (used for inscribing land-grants &c.); Divyāv. xxv. — **pattra**, n. a copper plate, W.; m. 'red-leaved', N. of a pot-herb, L. — **pat-traka**, m. 'red-leaved', Bauhinia tomentosa, Npr.; Capparis aphylla, ib. — **parṇa**, n. N. of part of Bhārata Varsha (= *dvipa*), Gol. iii, 41; (*ṃra-varṇa*) VP. ii, 3, 6; (f), f. Rubia Munjista, Npr.; a kind of pond, L.; N. of a river (rising in Malaya); celebrated for its pearls; cf. RTL. p. 324, MBh. iii, 8340; vi, 252; Hariv.; VarBh. (once metrically *ṃni*, lxxxii, 2); Ragh. iv, 50; Bhp. iv, f. &c.; (g. *vara-ṇādi*) N. of a town in Ceylon, W.; *ṃni-tatāka*, N. of a locality, Śaṃkar. lxiii. — **parṇi**, or *ṃni*, q. v. — **parṇi**, m. an inhabitant of Ceylon, esp. a Buddhist. — **pallava**, m. 'red-budded', Jonesia Asioka, L. — **pākin**, m. Thespesia populneoides, L. — **pātra**, n. = *kuṇḍa*, MBh. xiii, 6026 f.; Suśr. vi, 12, 38; (used as a kind of clepsydra) Sūryas. xiii, 23; *-maya*, mfn. formed with copper vessels, Hcat. i, 7, 133. — **pādi**, f. 'red-footed', Cissus pedata, L. — **puṣpa**, mfn. decorated with red flowers, Hariv. 12003; m. Kempteria rotunda, L.; = *ṃkṣa*, L.; (f), f. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Grisea tomentosa, L.; Ipomoea Turpethum, L. — **puṣpa**, m. Bauhinia variegata, Npr.; (*ikā*), f. Bignonia suaveolens, ib.; Grisea tomentosa, L.; Ipomoea Turpethum, Npr. — **phala**, m. 'red-fruited', Alangium hexapetalum, L. — **phalaka**, n. = *paṭṭa*, W. — **bija**, m. 'red-seeded', Dolichos uniflorus, L. — **maya**, mfn(i)n. coppery, Suśr. iv, 29; VarBh. lx, 5; Pañcat.; Bhp.; MārkaP. — **māra**, m. the decomposition of copper and its application as a remedy, W. — **mu**, mfn. copper-faced, W.; fair-complexioned, W.; m. a European, W. — **mūlī**, f. 'red-rooted', Rubia Munjista, Npr.; Alhagi Maurorum, ib.; Mimosa pudica, ib. — **mūṣa**, m. the red deer, W. — **mū**, mfn. smeared with coppery red unguents, R. ii, 83, 17. — **raja**, n. copper filings, Car. vi, 25. — **ratha**, mfn. having a dark red carriage, Tār. i, 12, 4. — **rasā**, f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāva, Vāyup. ii, 37, 122. — **rasāyanī**, f. = *duḥdhā*, L. — **lipta**, m. pl. N. of a people (living near the western mouth of the Ganges) and its country (vv. ll. *tāma-l* &c.), MBh. ii, 1874; Romakas.; a prince of the Tāmra-lipṭas, MBh. i, 6993; ii, 1098; (ā), f. their capital, Kathās. xiii, 54; (f), f. id. (= *tāma-l*), Kathās.; *ṭa-rshi*, m. N. of a prince, Sighās. — **lipta**, m. pl. N. of the Tāmra-lipta people, MBh. vi f.; Hariv. 12838; (*ikā*), f. = *ṭi*, Kathās. xviii. — **varṇa**, mfn. copper-coloured, dark-red, Tār. i, 12, 4; MBh. i; = *ṃka*, L.; = *parṇa*, q. v.; see *pakṣha*; (ā), f. the China rose, L.; (f), f. the blossom of sesamum, W. — **varṇaka**, m. a kind of grass, L. — **valli**, f. Rubia Munjista, Bhp. vii, 83, 87; = *sūkṣma-v*, L. — **vṛkṣa**, m. = *bija*, L.; = *dru*, L. — **vṛṇta**, m. = *bija*, L.; (ā), f. another kind of Dolichos, L. — **ṣṭīya**, m. pl. 'red-clothed', N. of a Buddhist school. — **śa**, n. an edict (or grant &c.) inscribed on copper, Daś. ii, 48. — **śikhin**, m. 'red-crested', a cock, L. — **śagara**, m. N. of an ocean, Romakas. — **śara**, n. = *dru*, L. — **śaraka**, n. id., L.; m. a red-blossoming Khadira, L. — **sena**, m. N. of a king, Sighās. **Tāmra-kṣha**, mfn(i)n. = *ṃra-netra*, MBh. viii; Nal. xxvi, 17 (ifc.); R.; Bhp.; a crow, MBh.

viii, 1908; the Indian cuckoo, L.; N. of a serpent, Divyāv. viii. **Tāmra-khya**, mfn. called red (a kind of pearl), VarBh. lxxxii, 3. **Tāmra-tavi**, f. 'copper-wood', N. of a mountain, Divyāv. viii. **Tāmra-bha**, n. = *ṃra-dru*, L. **Tāmra-yasa**, n. 'copper-iron', a kind of weight, ŚulbPari. vii, 27. **Tāmra-ruṇa**, m. a coppery red dawn, Buddh. L.; n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8132; (ā), f. N. of a river, xiii, 7647. **Tāmra-rdha**, n. 'half-copper', bell-metal, L. **Tāmra-vatī**, f. 'containing copper', N. of a river, iii, 14231. **Tāmra-smān**, m. a red stone, ruby, W. **Tāmra-sva**, mfn. having red horses, Tār. i, 12, 4. **Tāmra-pajivī**, m. = *ṃra-kāra*, R. (G) ii, 90, 27. **Tāmra-śṭha** (*śṭh*), m. du. red lips, Kum. i, 45; MārkaP. xxiii, 41; mfn. having red lips, MBh. i, 6073 (*su*); m. N. of a Yaksha, iii, 298. **Tāmra**, m. N. of a Gandharva, Gal.; n. copper, Yājñ. i, 296; VarBh. civ, 15; (*ikā*), f. = *ṃni*, a kind of clepsydra, L.; Abrus precatorius, L. **Tāmra-ka**, m. N. of an Upa-dvīpa (cf. *ṃra-dvīpa*), L. **Tāmra-kṣa**, m. patr. fr. *ṃra*, N. of a pupil of Yājñavalkya, Vāyup. i, 61, 25; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 3. **Tāmrika**, mfn. coppery, Mn. viii, 136; Yājñ. i, 364; = *ṃra-kāra*, L.; (ā), see *ṃra*. **Tāmriman**, m. = *ṃra-tā*, g. *drīdhādi*. **Tāmri** - **krī**, to dye dark-red, MBh. vii, 8458. **Tāmrya**, n. = *ṃra-tā*, g. *drīdhādi*.

ताय *tāy* (derived fr. *yate*, Pass. √*tan*, q. v.), cl. 1. *yate* (aor. *atāyī* or *tyishṭa*, Pāp. iii, 1, 61), to spread, proceed in a continuous stream or line, Dhātup. xiv, 18; (= *√trai*) to protect, ib.; cf. *vi-sam-*. **Tāya**, m. g. *vrīdhādi* (not in Kād.).

Tāyana, n. proceeding well, successful progress, Pāp. i, 3, 38. **Tāyādarā**, mfn. 7, AV. vi, 72, 2. **Tāyān**, m. (for *trāy*) a protector (said of Mahāvīra, Jain.; of Buddha, Buddh.).

तायिका *tāyika*, m. pl. = *tājika*, L.

तायु *tāyū*, m. = *st*, a thief, RV. i, iv-viii.

तार *tārā*, mfn. (√*tri*) carrying across, a saviour, protector (Rudra), VS. xvi, 40; ŚiraUp.; (Vishnu) MBh. xiii, 6986; high (a note), loud, shrill, (m. n.) a high tone, loud or shrill note, TāṇḍyaBr. vii, 1, 7 (compar. *-tara* & superl. *-tama*); TPrāt.; Śikṣhā; MBh. vii; Mṛicch. &c.; mfn. (fr. *stīr*) shining, radiant, Megh.; Amar.; Kathās. lxxxiii; Sāh.; clean, clear, L.; good, excellent, well flavoured, L., Sch.; m. 'crossing', see *das*, *su*; 'saving', a mystical monosyllable (as *om*), RāmātUp.; ŚikhUp.; Sarvad.; Tantr.; Andropogon bicolor, L.; N. of Mañi-rāma (author of a Comm. on Bhām.); of a Daitya (slain by Vishnu), Hariv.; of one of Rāma's monkey generals (son of Bṛihas-pati, husband of Tārā), MBh. iii, 16372; R. i, iv, vi; pl. a class of gods in the 12th Manv-antara, VP. iii, 2, 33; m. [n. & (ā), f., L.] the clearness or transparency of a pearl, clear pearl, Suśr. v, 3, 19; Gīt. xi, 25; (m. n., L.) = *ṃdhra*, L.; m. n. a star, L.; the pupil of the eye, L.; n. descent to a river, bank (cf. *tira*, *tīrthā*), AV. iv, 37, 3; Pāp. vi, 3, 109; Vārtt. i; silver, Bhp. iv, 6, 27; Bhpr. v, 26, 43; (ā), f. (g. *bhidādi*) a fixed star, asterism (cf. *stīr*), Yājñ. iii, 172; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Mṛicch. iii, 10); the pupil of the eye (chiefly ifc.), VarBh. lviii, 11 &c.; a kind of meteor, vii, 86 & 94; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) one of the 8 Siddhis, Tattvas.; (in music) N. of a Rāga of six notes; a kind of perfume, L.; a form of Dākṣhāyaṇī (worshiped on the mountain Kishkindha, MatsyaP. xiii, 46; protectress of the Gṛitsa-madas, BrahmaP. ii, 18, 8; cf. RTL. p. 187); N. of a Buddhist goddess, Vāsav. 433; of Bṛihaspati's wife (carried off by Soma), MBh. v, 3972; Hariv. 1340 ff.; Bhp. &c.; of the wife of Buddha Amogha-siddha, Buddh.; of a Śakti, Jain.; of a Yogin, Hcat. ii, 1, 710; of a female monkey (daughter of Sushena, wife of Balin and mother of Aṅgada), MBh. iii, 16110 ff.; R. i, iv, vi. — **ksṭhī**, f. N. of a country, VarBh. xiv, 21. — **ja**, mfn. made of silver, Hcat. i, 5; n. = *mākṣhika*, Npr. — **tapdula**, m. 'silver-grain', a kind of Sorghum, L. — **tama**, mfn. very loud, TāṇḍyaBr.; VPrāt. i. — **tāra**, n. (in Sāṃkhya phil.) N. of one of the 8 Siddhis, Sāṃkhya. 87. — **dirgha**, mfn. loud and lasting long (a tone), Kathās. ci, 57. — **nātha**, m. N. of a Tibetan (living in the beginning of the 17th century; author of a history of Buddhism). — **nāda**, m. a loud or shrill sound. — **paṭṭaka**, m. a kind of sword, Gal. — **pa-tana**, n. the falling of a meteor, W. — **pāla**, m. N. of a lexicographer. — **pushpa**, m. jasmine, L. — **mā**

kāhika, n. a kind of mineral substance, Bhpr. i f. — **mūla**, n. N. of a locality, Rājāt. vii f. — **vimalā**, f. 'silver-clean', a kind of mineral substance, L. — **suddhi-kara** [L.], -**krīṭ** [Gal.], n. 'silver-refiner', lead. — **sāra**, m. 'essence of (saving i.e.) mystical syllables', N. of an Up. — **sthāna**, n. the place in the gamut for the treble notes, W. — **sva-ra**, mfn. sounding loud, Pañcat. i; Kathās. vi, 58. — **hemābha**, n. 'shining like silver and gold', N. of a metal, Gal. **Tārābha**, m. 'resembling silver, quicksilver, Npr. **Tārābhra**, m. camphor, L. **Tārāri**, m. 'silver-enemy', a pyritic ore of iron, L. 1. **Tārāvālī**, f. 'row of tones', N. of a composition.

Tāraka, mf(i) [Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Vārt. 6], R. ii) n. causing or enabling to pass or go over, carrying over, rescuing, liberating, saving, MBh. xii (Siva); Jābāl-Up.; SivaP. &c. (a particular prayer, *brahman*); belonging to the stars, VS. xxiv, 10 (°kād); a helmsman, L.; N. of a Daitya (conquered by Indra with the assistance of Skanda), MBh. vi ff. (pl. the children of that Daitya, viii, 1553), xiii; Hariv.; Krm. &c.; of an enemy of Vishnu, L.; of a friend of Simanta, BrahmoṭKh. xxx; m. n. a float, raft, L.; n. a star, MBh. v, 5390; Git. vii, 24; the pupil of the eye, L.; the eye, L.; a metre of 4 x 13 syllables; (*tārakā*), f. (Pāp. vii, 3, 45, Vārt. 6) a star, AV.; TBr. i, 5, 2, 5; Yājñ. i; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā); a meteor, falling star, AV. v, 17, 4; the pupil of the eye, MBh. i, 2932; R. iii; Mfich. &c.; the eye, L.; coloquintida, L.; = *laghu-vṛindāvana*, Npr.; (= °rā) N. of Bṛihas-pati's wife, VP. iv, 6, 9; (*kād*), f. the juice of palms, Kulārñ. — **jaya**, m. 'conquest of Tāraka', N. of PadmaP. i, 41. — **jīta**, m. 'Tāraka-conqueror', Skanda, L. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, KāśīKh. xxxiii f. — **tvā**, n. the condition of a star, TBr. i, 5, 2, 5; the being saving, RāmātUp. ii, 2, 6. — **dvādaśī**, f. a particular 12th day, BhavP. ii. — **mantra**, m. 'saving text', N. of a Mantra, RTL. p. 297. — **ripu**, m. = *jīta*, Mear. ii, 35. — **vaḍha**, m. 'Tāraka-slaughterer', N. of SivaP. ii, 18. — **valira**, m. = *jīta*, Gal. — **sūdana**, m. id., Prasannar. iv, 16. **Tārakāntaka**, m. id., Kathās. i. **Tārakāri**, m. id., L. **Tārakāpanishad**, f. 'saving Up.', N. of an Up. **Tārakā**, f. of °ka, q. v. — **kāha** (°kād), mfn. 'star-eyed', MBh. ix, 2586; m. N. of a Daitya (son of Tāraka), MBh. vii f.; MatsyaP. cxxviii; cxxxvii; see °rāksha. — **di** (°kād), a Gāya of Pāp. (v, 2, 36; Ganar. 388-391). — **mayā**, mfn. on account of (Bṛihas-pati's wife) Tārakā (or Tārā; said of the war waged by gods and demons for her rescue), MBh. i f.; vi f.; Hariv.; R. v; BhP. ix, 14, 7; m. 'full of stars', Siva, MBh. xii, 10424. — **māna**, n. sidereal measure, sidereal time, VarBṛS. iic, 2. — **rāja**, m. 'star-king', the moon, Kād. v, 106; Hcar. v, 381; viii. **Tārakāśvara**, m. id., iv.

Tārakāyana, m. pl. the descendants of Tāraka, Hariv. 1466; N. of a family, Pravar. iv, 1.

Tārakīñī, f. 'starry', night, L.

Tārakita, mfn. (Pāp. v, 2, 36) star-spangled (i.e. filled) with (in comp.), Dās.; Kād.; Naish. iv, 49.

Tārāpa, mf(i) n. causing or enabling to cross, helping over a difficulty, liberating, saving, MBh. xiii, 1232 (Siva) & 6986 (Vishnu); Hariv. 7022 & 7941; Kathās. lxvii, 1; m. a float, raft, L.; n. crossing, safe passage; conquering (difficulties), MBh. iv, xiv; R. &c.; carrying across, liberating, saving, MBh. i, iii, ix; N. of a Sāman; the 3rd year of the 4th Jupiter cycle, VarBṛS. viii, 3; Sūrya; Jyot.; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 3, 6. **ni**, f. = *tar*°, a boat, L.

Tārāneya, m. patr. of Yāja and Upa-yāja ('born of a virgin', Sch.), MBh. i, 6363. **Tārāyanti**, f. (p. Caus. √*trī*) one of the 8 Siddhis (in Sāmkhya phil.), Tattvas. **yitṛi**, mfn. a promoter, Nir. x, 28.

Tārā, f. of °ra, q. v. — **kavaca**, n. N. of a ch. of Tantras. iii. — **kāruṇya**, n. 'the compassion of Tārā', N. of R. iv, 20. — **kāha** (°rāk), m. 'star-eyed', N. of a Daitya (= °rākāsha), MBh. viii, 1395; f. of a king of the Nishadhas (uncle of Dhūmrāksha), Samibh-Msh. ii; of a mountain (also °rākāsha), Divyāv. viii. — **gana**, m. a multitude of stars, Hariv. 2661; a carapion (of a horse or elephant) ornamented with stars, Heat. i, 8, 215 & 9, 2. — **guru**, m. pl. N. of particular authors of Mantras (with Śaktas), Saktir. v. — **graha**, m. 'star-planet', one of the 5 lesser planets exclusive of the sun and moon, VarBṛS. lxix, 1. — **ca-kra**, n. N. of a mystical circle, Rudray. ii, 3, 3. — **can-dra**, m. N. of a commentator; of a king, Inscr. — **oohā-ya**, mfn. reflecting the stars, W. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, W. — **dharma**, m. N. of a prince of *pura*, Kathās. — **dhīpa** (°rād), m. = °rākā-rāja, MBh.

i, iii, xiii; R.; Kum.; Bhartṛ. — **dhīpati** (°rād), m. id., W. — **dhīsa** (°rād), see °rāpīḍa. — **paj-jhaṭikā**, f. N. of a hymn by Sāmkara, Tantras. iii. — **pati**, n. = °rādhipa, MBh.; Hariv. 10052; R.; Ragh.; AmṛitUp.; 'husband of Tārā', Bṛihas-pati; Siva; the monkey Bālin, MBh. iii, 16130; N. of a prince, Kshītṛ. ii, 18. — **patha**, m. 'star-path', the sky, Bālar. viii, 82. — **paharāna** (°rāp), n. N. of BrahmavP. iv, 81. — **pīḍa** (°rāp), m. 'star-crowned', the moon, L.; N. of several princes, Kād.; LiṅgaP. (i, 66, 41) &c. [°rādhipa, KūmaP. i, 21, 59]; Rājāt. iv. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Kathās. lvi, 41. — **pramāna**, n. = °rākā-māna, VarBṛS. iic, 2. — **bhū-shā**, f. 'star-decorated', night, L. — **maṇḍala**, n. 'star-circle', the zodiac, W.; 'eye-circle', the pupil of the eye, W.; m. a particular kind of Siva-temple, L. — **mantra**, m. N. of R. iv, 12; of Mantram. iv. — **mayā**, mf(i) n. consisting of or representing stars, Śānti. iv, 14; Sāh. x, § 8. — **māyā**, m. 'star-antelope', the Nakshatra Mṛiga-śrisha, MBh. iii, 16020; R. iii. — **ramana**, m. = °rādhipa, Kād. viii, 3. — **rūpa**, mfn. star-shaped, W. — **vati**, f. a form of Durgā, Saktir. v; N. of a daughter of Kakutsha (wife of King Candrarā-śekhara), Kālp. of the wife of Dharmadhva, Vet. — **2. °vall** (°rād), f. a multitude of stars, Kathās. lxxiii, 340; N. of a figure (in rhetoric), Prātāp. i; of a daughter of the Yaksha prince Manibhadra, Dās. ix, 43; of other mythical women, Kathās. lxxix, lxxxv; cxxiii, 82. — **varaha**, n. 'star-rain', falling stars, ShadvBr. v, 9. — **valoka** (°rād), m. N. of a prince, Kathās. cxiii. — **vākya**, n. 'speech of Tārā', N. of R. iv, 13. — **vīlpa**, m. 'lamentation of Tārā', N. of R. iv, 17 f. — **vīlāsa**, m. N. of a work. **Tārēndra**, m. 'star-prince', N. of an author.

Tārāyana, m. Ficus religiosa, Lalit. xxiv, 165 & 226; xxv, 1 & 71; pl. N. of a family, Pravar. vi, 2 (v. l. *tar*°). **Tārīka**, m. a ferry-man, Vishn. v, 131; (n. ?) freight, Mn. viii, 407; (ā), f., see °raka.

Tārīñī, in comp. — **kalpa**, m. N. of a text, Tantras. ii. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra, Saktir. ii; iv. **Tārīta**, mfn. conveyed across, MBh. v, 3921.

Tārīṭī, mfn. (fut. p. Caus. √*trī*) being about to save, Heat. i, 7, 779.

Tārīn, mfn. enabling to cross over, saving (said of Durgā), MBh. vi, 797; (īñī), f. a form of Durgā, Tantras. ii; (= °rā) N. of a Buddh. goddess, L.

Tārēya, m. 'son of Tārā', the monkey Āṅgada, R. v, 1, 9 & 2, 4; vi, 6, 21; 16, 75 & 87.

Tārāya, mfn. = *tarāñīya*, MBh. xii; R. iii, 30, 40; to be conquered or defeated, BhP. i, 15, 14 (a, neg.); n. impers. it is to be crossed, Pāp. iv, 4, 91; n. freight, Mn. viii, 405.

तारदी tārāḍī, f. = *tar*°, L.

तारतम्य tārātamyā, n. (fr. 1. *tara* & 2. *tama*) gradation, proportion, difference, Mfich. x, § 8; Sāh. i, § 31; Udbh.; Kulad.; (ena), instr. ind. in different degrees, BhP. v, vii; cf. *tara-tama-tas*.

तारदी tārādī, v. l. for °rāḍī.

तारल tārāla, mfn. = *tar*°, unsteady, libidinous, L. **Tārālya**, n. unsteadiness, Kād. vi, 470.

तारव tārava, mf(i) n. belonging to a tree (*taru*), Bālar. vi, 40.

ताराज tārā-j, f. a kind of Vi-rāj, RPrāt. xvii, 4 f., Sch.

तारिक tārīka, *rita*, &c. See above.

तारुक्षायिका tārūkshāyāni, m. patr. fr. *tārūksha*, Pravar. iv, 8 (Kāty.; °rūkshāyā, VRJ.).

Tārūkehya, m. (g. 2. *lohitāḍī*) id., AitAr. iii, 1, 6, 1. — **°kshyāñī**, f. of °kshya, g. 2. *lohitāḍī*.

तारुण tārūṇa, mfn. fr. *tar*°, g. *utsāḍī*.

Tārūya, n. youth, youthfulness, MBh. xii &c.

तार्क tārka, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i.

तार्कव tārkaḥva, mfn. fr. *tarku*, Pāp. iv, Kāś.

तार्किक tārkiḥka, mfn. (fr. *tarka*) related or belonging to logic, W.; m. a dialectician, logician, philosopher, Gāthāsāmp.; Vedāntas. &c. — **kārīkā**, f. N. of a work. — **cūḍāmaṇi**, m. 'crest-jewel of philosophers', a honorific N. given to Raghu-nātha and others. — **tvā**, n. scepticism, philosophy, Prasannar. i, § 8. — **rakshā**, 'philosopher's guard', N. of a work, Sarvad. v, 130. — **śiromaṇi**, m. = *cūḍāmaṇi*.

तार्क्ष tārksa, m. (for °kshya ?) a kind of

bird, Suśr. iii, 4, 74; for °kshya (N. of a Garuda, of Kaśyapa, and of a tree); (f), f. a kind of creeper, L. — **ja**, **putra**, **-suta**, see °kshya-. **Tārksaka**, (ifc.) the fruit of °kshya-prasava, Car. i, 27, 128.

Tārksaka, m. patr. fr. *trīksh*, g. *śivāḍī*.

Tārksaha, m. N. of a mythical being (originally described as a horse with the epithet *drishṭa-nemi* [RV. i, 89, 6; x, 178, 1; Naigh. i, 14; Kauś. 73], later on taken to be a bird [RV. v, 51, interpol.; ĀśvŚr. x, 7] and identified with Garuda [MBh.; Hariv. &c.] or called his elder brother [L.] or father [BhP. vi, 6, 2 & 21; see also -*putra*]; mentioned with Arishta-nemi, VS. xv, 18; with Arishta-nemi, Garuda, Aruṇa and Āruṇi as offspring of Kaśyapa by Vinatā, MBh. i, 2548 & 4830; Hariv. 12468 & 14175; called a Yaksha, VP. ii, 10, 13; a Muni with the N. Arishta-nemi, MBh. iii, 12660 & 12665; xii, 10615; pl. a class of demi-gods grouped with the Gandharvas, Yakshas, and Cāraṇas, R. i, 16, 9; N. of the hymn RV. x, 178 (ascribed to Tārksaha Arishta-nemi), ĀśvŚr. ix; ŚāṅkhŚr. xi f.; Lāty. i; a horse, Naigh. i, 14; a cart, L.; a bird, MBh. vi, 71; Suśr. iv, 28, 5; a snake, L.; = -*prasava*, vi, 51, 19 (°ksha, ed.); a sort of antidote, v, 5, 66; gold, L.; = *netrāṅka keśa*, Npr.; Siva; N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 3, 6 (Āp. & Āśv.); pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1871; n. = *ja*, Suśr. iv, 9, 45. — **ja**, n. a sort of collyrium, vi, 12, 16 (°ksha-jā); Bhpr. v, 1, 204. — **dhvaja**, m. 'Garuda-symbol', Vishnu, L. — **nā-yaka**, m. 'bird-leader', Garuda, L. — **nāśaka**, m. 'bird-destroyer', a kind of falcon, Npr. — **putra**, m. = *suta*, Suparn. xxx, 4; BhP. iii, 2, 24; N. of Suparna (author of certain hymns), RAoukr. — **prasa-va**, n. Vatica robusta, L. — **ratna**, n. a kind of dark jewel, Kathās.; -*mayā*, mfn. consisting of that jewel, cxxiii, 131. — **lakshana**, m. 'Garuda-marked', Kṛishṇa (= Vishnu), MBh. xii, 43, 8. — **śaila**, n. = *ja*, Suśr. iv, 9. — **śāman**, n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. i, 6, 19. — **suta**, m. 'son of Kaśyapa', Garuda, BhP.

Tārksahyāyana, m. = °ñī, pl. N. of a family, Pravar. i, 6; (f), f. of °kshya, g. 2. *lohitāḍī*. — **bha-kta**, mfn. inhabited by the Tārksahyāyana, g. *aishu-kāryāḍī*. **Tārksahyāñī**, patr., see °rūkshāy°.

तार्क्ष tārksa, N. of an amulet, Kauś. 48.

तार्क्ष tārksa, mfn. made of grass (*trīṇa*), MBh. i, v; Suśr. i, 26, 8; levied from grass (a tax), g. *śundikāḍī*; m. & (f), f. patr. fr. *trīṇa*, g. *śivāḍī*.

Tārksaka, mfn. fr. *trīṇakīyā*, g. *bitvakāḍī*.

Tārksakarna, m. patr. fr. *trīṇa-k*, g. *śivāḍī*.

Tārksakarni-putra, m. the son of a female descendant of Trīṇa-karna, Pāp. vi, 1, 13, Vārt. 3, Pat.

Tārksabindaviya, mfn. fr. *trīṇa-bindu*, iv, 2, 28, Vārt. 1, Pat. **°nāyana**, m. patr. fr. *trīṇa*, g. 1. *naḍāḍī*. **Tārñī**, pl. id., Pravar. vi, 3 (v. l. °*neya*).

तार्क्ष tārksa, mfn. belonging to the 3rd (*trīṇ*), ĀśvŚr. x, 2; BhP. iii, 6, 29; the 3rd, viii, 19, 34; n. a 3rd part, KātyŚr. iv, 7, Paddh.

Tārksika, mfn. belonging to the 3rd, mentioned in the 3rd *kāṇḍa*, Siddh. pūṇḍ. 17, Sch. (v. l. *jātyi*°).

Tārksasavāna, mfn. belonging to the 3rd Sa-vaṇa, Śikshā.

Tārksasavānika, mf(i) n. id., ĀpŚr. xiv, 19; ŚāṅkhŚr. v, 3, 7. **Tārksāhnikā**, mfn. belonging to the 3rd day (*ahar*), xv, 8, 3.

Tārksika, mfn. (Pāp. iv, 2, 7, Pat.) the 3rd, Mālatim. i, 2. — **tā**, f. the being the 3rd, Naish. iii, 136.

तार्क्ष tārpyā, n. a garment made of a particular vegetable substance (*trīṇā*, Sāy. on ŚBr.), AV. xviii, 4, 31 (°*pyā*); TS. ii; TBr. i, iii; ŚBr. v, 3, 5, 20; TāpdyBr. xxi; KātyŚr. xv; ŚāṅkhŚr.

तार्क्ष tārpya. See col. 2.

तार्क्ष tārshāḍgha, m. (fr. *trīṇ*° ?) N. of a tree, Kauś. 25 (= *sarshaḥ*, Sch.); mf(i) n. coming from that tree, AV. v, 29, 15; Śāntuk. 21.

तार तारा, m. (Siddh. napuṇs. 25, Sch.) the palmyra tree or fan-palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*, producing a sort of spirituous liquor; considered as a measure of height, R. iv, vi, 2; Lalit. iii, xxi; forming a banner, MBh. iv, vi, xvi; Hariv.; to pierce seven fan-palms with one shot is held to be a great feat, R. i, 1, 64; AgP. viii, 2), Mn. vii, 246; MBh. &c.; (fr. *tāda*) slapping the hands together or against one's arm, xiii, 1397; R. &c.; the slapping of an elephant's ears, Ragh. ix, 71; Kathās. xii; xxi, 1; Prab. i, v; musical time or measure, MBh. &c. (cf. *-jika* & *-jila*); a dance, Sāh. vi, 277; a cymbal, Pañcat.; BhP. viii, 15, 21; (in prosody) a trochee;

a span measured by the thumb and middle finger, Heat. i, 3, 855 & 6, 171; (= *tala*) the palm (of the hand), L.; a lock, bolt, W.; (= *tala*) the hilt of a sword, L.; a goldsmith, Gal.; Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1243; pl. N. of a people (cf. *-vana* & *-apara*), VarBrS. xiv, 22; m. n. ornament, L.; N. of a hell, VP. ii, 6, 2 & 10; ŚivaP.; n. the nut of the fan-palm, MBh. iii, 8718; Hariv. 3711 (cf. *kākatāliya*); the throne of Durgā (cf. *manas*), L. (v. l.); m(f), Pāṇ. iv, 3, 152 n. made of palmyra wood, Mn. xi, 88; (ā), f. (g. *kundādi*), see *māsa*; (ī), f. (g. *kundādi*) N. of a tree (Corypha Taliera, Corypha umbraculifera, Flacourtia cataphracta, Curculigo orchioidea, L.), Hariv. 6407; R.; Suśr. &c.; toddy, W.; a fragrant earth, L.; = *tallikā*, L.; a metre of 4 x 3 long syllables; cf. *ucca*-, *ut*-, *eka*-, *kara*-, *kāṅṣya*-, *kāma*-, *krośa*-. - **ketu**, m. 'palm-bannered', Bhishma, MBh. v f.; Bala-Rāma, VP. i, 1, 37; N. of an adversary of Kṛishṇa, MBh. iii, 492; Hariv. 9142; 'having the *tāla* hell as a banner', N. of a Dānava (younger brother of Pātāla-keṭu), MārKp. xxii, 6. - **kshira**, n. = *tava-ksh*, Npr. - **kshiraka**, n. id., L. - **garbha**, palm-juice, toddy, VarBrS. i, 24. - **cara**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. v, 4751. - **ja**, mfn. coming from the fan-palm, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 41; n. = *garbha*, L. - **jaṅgha**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 114, Kāś.) having legs as long as a palm-tree, R. v, 12, 35; Hariv. 9553; Tantr.; belonging to the Tāla-jaṅgha tribe, MBh. xiii, 7223; m. a prince of that tribe, i, 17014; a Rakshas, VarYog. i, 21; N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 84, 12; of a Daitya, Hariv. 12940; of a chief of the Bhūtas, Kathās. cviii, 90; of the ancestor of the Tāla-jaṅgha tribe (descendant of Śaryāti, MBh. xiii, 1946; son of Jaya-dhvaṇa, VP. iv, 11, 5; BhP. ix, 23, 27); pl. N. of a warrior-tribe, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BhP. - **jaṭā**, f. the fibres of the palm-tree under the outer bark, W. - **jāna**, mfn. knowing the measure (in music), Yājñ. iii, 125. - **druma**, m. the palmyra-tree. - **dhāraka**, m. 'keeping the measure', a dancer, L. - **dhvaja**, m. ' = *ketu*', Bala-Rāma, MBh. ix; N. of a mountain, Śatr. i; (ā), f. of a town, PadmaP. vi; (ī), f. of a river, Śatr. i, 54. - **navamī**, f. the 9th day of the light half of month Bhādra (sacred to Durgā), GarP. - **pattra**, n. 'a palm-leaf', and 'a kind of ear-ornament', Kād. ii, 28; Trig-nella foenum graecum, Npr.; (ī), f. another plant (Salvinia cucullata, L.; Anethum graveolens, Npr.; = *la-mūli*, ib.), Suśr. i, 11, 3 & 36, 29. - **parṇa**, n. = *lakṣhyā*, L.; (ī), f. id., L.; Anethum graveolens, L. - **pushpaka**, n. N. of a plant, L. - **pralamba**, m. = *jaṭā*, L. - **phala**, n. the fruit of the fan-palm, Suśr. i; iv; Git. ix, 3. - **baddha**, mfn. measured, rhythmical, W. - **bhaṅga**, m. loss of the measure (in music), Pañcar. i, 12, 9 f. - **bhaṭa**, m. N. of a warrior, Kathās. xiii, 24. - **bhṛt**, m. (= *dhvaja*) Bala-Rāma, L. - **maya**, mfn. made of the palm, W. - **marḍaka**, ^o*dala*, m. a cymbal, L. - **mātra**, mfn. as big as a palm, MBh. i, iv f.; (am), ind. as high as a palm, R. iii, 50, 19. - **mūli**, f. id., Npr. - **yantra**, n. a particular surgical instrument, small pair of pincers, Suśr. i, 7, 1 f. & 7; a lock, lock and key, W. - **recaṇaka**, m. 'distinguishing the measure (in dancing)', a dancer, L. (v. l. *vec*). - **lakshman**, m. = *dhṛit*, L. - **vana**, n. a grove of palmyra-trees, MBh. vi, 5441; Hariv. 3704; BhP. v (in a hell); m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1175. - **vali**, f. a kind of musical composition. - **vādyā**, n. clapping the hands together, Kathās. xxv, 136. - **vṛinta**, n. a palm-leaf used as a fan, fan (in general), MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; m. a kind of Soma plant, iv, 29, 4; - *nivāsīn*, m. N. of a scholiast; *nti*-*bhū*, to become a fan, Bālār. iii, 13. - **vṛintaka**, n. a fan, L. - **vecanaka**, see *vec*. - **śabda**, m. the noise caused by the falling of a palm-fruit, Hariv. 3715; = *-vādyā*, 4111 f. - **śila**, mfn. accustomed to beat time in music, Gaut. xv, 18. - **buddha**, mfn. = *baddha*, W. - **svana**, m. = *vādyā*, Hariv. 3715. **Tālākhyā**, f. a kind of perfume, L. **Tālākha**, m. = *la-lakshman*, L.; Śiva, L.; a man marked with auspicious marks, L.; a palm-leaf (used for writing), W.; a book, L.; a saw, L.; a kind of vegetable, L. **Tālāṅga**, m. Cyprinus Rohita, L. **Tālādī**, a Gana of Pāṇ. (iv, 3, 152; Gaṇar. 261-264 including *rajaśādī*, *palāśādī* & *bivādī*). **Tālādhyāya**, m. 'time-chapter', N. of Saṃgīta-dar-paṇa vi (treating of musical instruments). **Tālāpa-cara**, m. = *la-dhāraka*, R. ii, 3, 17. **Tālāva-cara**, m. (cf. *tādāva*) id., vii, 91, 15. **Tālāva-carapa**, m. id., Rājāt. iii, 335. **Tālāghaṣṭīnī**,

f. a spell used for opening locks, HPārś. ii, 173 & 182. **Tālōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up. **Tālaka**, (Siddh. purpl. 29) m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 13; N. of a teacher, Vāyup. i, 61, 45 (v. l. *lika*); n. ornament, Bhpr. v, 26, 48 & 221; a fragrant earth, L.; a lock, bolt, L.; a kind of ornament, Buddh. L.; (ī), f. = *la-garbha*, L.; (ikā), f. the palm of the hand, Hariv. 9920; = *la-vādyā*, Pañcar. ii, 5, 6; a sign with the hand (?), Bālār. iii, 75; Curculigo orchioidea, L.; = *tāmra-vallī*, L. **Tālākābha**, mfn. 'ornament-like', green, L. **Tālākāśvara**, m. N. of a medicinal unguent, Bhpr. **Tālākhī** - *✓kri*. See *tādākh*. **Tālī**, f. = *tādī*, L.; Flacourtia cataphracta, L., Sch. **Tālīka**, m. the palm of the hand, L. (v. l. for *kā*, s. v. *laka*); a cover for binding a parcel of papers or a manuscript, L.; v. l. for *laka*, q. v. **Tālita**, n. = *tulita-ṣaṭa* (died or coloured cloth, W.), L.; a string, L.; a musical instrument, L. - **nagara**, n. N. of a town. 1. **Tālīn**, mfn. furnished with cymbals (Śiva), Bh. xiii, 172. 2. **Tālī**, f. of *la*, q. v. - **paṭṭa**, a kind of ear-ornament, Kād. v, 294. - **pattra**, n. a leaf of the Tālī plant, VarBrS. xxvii, 3; = *līṣa-p*. L. - **puṭa**, (= *tādī-p*) = *-paṭṭa*, Kād. iii, 973. - **rasa-ja**, m. sugar made of palm-juice, Gal. **Tālīśa**, m. Flacourtia cataphracta (the leaves of which are used in med.), R. iv, 44, 55; Suśr. i, iv ff.; n. = *-pattra*, L.; - *pattra*, n. the leaf of Flacourtia cataphracta, W.; = *lī-p* & *līṣa*, L.; Pinus Webbiana, L. **Tālīśaka**, m. Flacourtia cataphracta, L. **Tālīyaka**, a cymbal, R. v, 13, 54. **तालव्य tālavya**. See *lu* below. **तालाकट tālākata**, = *lik*, MBh. ii, 1169. **Tālīkaka**, m. pl. N. of a people and its country, VarBrS. xiv, 11. **तालान tālāna**, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 4, 1. **तालान् 2. tālīn**, mfn. (✓*tal*) placing upon, Śis. vi, 66. **तालान् 3. tālīn**, m. pl. the pupils of Tala, g. *śaunakādī*. **तालिश tāliśa**, m. a mountain, Up. k. **ताली 2. tālī**, ind. (= *dhūli* or colour [*varṇa*, Śikāt.] or *uttamārtha* or *vistāra* [Bhoj.], Gaṇar. 96, Sch.) with ✓*as*, *kṛi*, *bhū*, g. *ūry-ādī*. **तालीश tāliśa**. See 1. *li*. **तालु tālu**, n., rarely m. [MBh. xiv, 568; Hariv. 14273; BhP. ii] the palate, VS. xxv, 1; Kauś.; RPrāt.; Suśr. &c. - **kaṭṭaka**, 'palate-thorn', N. of a disease of the palate with children, Npr. - **gala-praśoṣa**, m. morbid dryness of palate and throat, Suśr. ii, 11, 22. - **ja**, mfn. palatal, iv, 22, 57. - **jīhva**, m. a crocodile, L.; the uvula, W. - **jīhvikā**, f. 'uvula', N. of a Yogini, Heat. ii, 1, 716. - **nāśa**, m. 'destroying the palate (by thorny food)', a camel, Gal. - **pāka**, m. an abscess in the palate, Suśr. ii, 16, 38; iv, 22, 56. - **pāta**, m. 'falling in of the palate', N. of a disease with children, Npr. - **pīḍaka**, another disease of the palate with children, ib. - **puppūṭa**, m. an indolent swelling of the palate, Suśr. ii, 16, 38; iv, 22, 55. - **mūla**, n. the root of the palate, ii, 16, 39. - **vidradhī**, f. = *-puppūṭa*, Car. vi, 17. - **vīśoṣhaṇa**, n. the drying of the palate (through much talking), MBh. viii, 4760. - **śoṣha**, m. morbid dryness of the palate, Suśr. ii, 16. - **sthāna**, mfn. palatal (a letter), RPrāt.; ŚaṅkhŚr. **Tālavya**, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 1, 6) relating to the palate, Suśr. iii, 8, 15; palatal (the letters *ṣ*, *e* & *ai* [called *kaṇṭha-ṣ*], 'belonging to throat and palate', Śikṣh. i, c, ch, j, jh, ṛ, y, ṣ), Śikṣh.; RPrāt.; VPrāt. **Tāluka**, n. (g. *yāvādī*) = *lu*, Heat. i, 9, 414 (if. f. *ā*); a disease of the palate, Npr.; (ā), f. = *lu*, W.; (e), f. du. the two arteries of the palate, TUp. i, 6, 1. **Tālūśaka**, = *lu*, Yājñ. iii, 87. **तालुक्ष्य tālukshya**, m. patr. fr. *taluksha*. **Tālūksyaṇyāṇī**, f. of *ksya*, g. 2. *lohitādī*. **तालुन tāluna**, mfn. fr. *tal*, g. *utsādī*. **तालुर tālura**, m. = *lūra*, W. **Tālūra**, m. a whirlpool, Hāl. 37. **तालुवि tāluvi**. See *nālūhi*.

तालूपक tālūshaka. See *lu*. **ताल्प tālpa**, mfn. (= *tālpya*) born in a marriage-bed (*tālpā*), Kauś. 17. **तावक tāvakā**, m(f)n. (fr. *tāva* [gen. of 1. *tvad*], Pāṇ. iv, 3, 3) thy, thine, RV. i, 94, 11; MBh. iii, 14621; R. iii, 13, 15; Kum.v, 4; BhP.; Kathās. &c. **Tāvākīna**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 3) id., Bāth. i, 4. **तावय तावay**, in comp. for *vat*. - **ohata** (*ṣata*), m(f)n. containing so many hundreds, Mn. i, 69; MBh. iii, 188, 23; Hariv. 511; 11309. - **ohās** (*ṣas*), ind. (Vop.) so manifoldly, TS. i, 5, 9, 2. **Tāvaj-jyok**, ind. so long, ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 2. **Tāvāt**, m(f)atīn. (fr. 2. *ta*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 39; vi, 3, 91) so great, so large, so much, so far, so long, so many (correlative of *yāvat*; rarely of *ya* or *yathōkta*, Nal. &c.), RV. &c. (*yāvātā kṣhaṇena tāvātā*, 'after so long time, in that time', as soon as, Rājāt. v, 110); just a little, Kir. ii, 48; (in alg.) an unknown quantity (also with *yāvat*); ind. (correlative of *yāvat*) so much, so greatly, to such an extent, in such a number, so far, RV.; AV. &c. (*tāvāt-tāvāt*, ŚBr. i, 8, 1, 6); so long, in that time, RV. x, 88, 19; ŚBr. i; Mn. &c.; meanwhile, in the mean time (the correlative *yāvat* being often connected with a neg., e. g. *tāvay chobhate mūrkhō yāvat kim-cin na bhāshate*, 'so long a fool shines as long as he says nothing', Hit.; *śocayīśhyāmy ātmānam tāvay yāvan me prāptam brāhmanyam*, 'so long I will emaciate myself, as long as [i. e. until] I have obtained the state of a Brāhman', R. i, 64, 19), ŚBr. xiv, 4, 2, 30; ChUp. vi, 14, 2; Mn.; MBh. &c. (also correlative of *purā* [R. i, 28, 21]; cf. *yāvātā na*, of *yāvat* preceded by *purā* [MBh. xiii, 4556], or without any correlative [2727; Kathās.; Hit.]); at once, now, just, first [followed by *anantaram* [Hit.], *a-param* [Pañcat.], *api* [ib.], *idānim* [Hit.], *uta* [Śak.], *ca* [Dās.], *Prab.*], *tatas* [Mn. iv, 174; Ragh. vii, 4 f.], *tad-anu* [Megh.], *tu* [Dās. vii; Vedāntas.], *paścāt* [R. ii], *punar* [Pañcat.], *vā*; very often connected with an Impv., rarely [MBh. iv, 888; R. ii, 56, 13] with a Pot., often with the 1st person of pr. or fut., MBh. &c.; the Impv. is sometimes to be supplied [as *tāvāt*, 'just come hither'; *mā tāvat*, 'by no means, God forbid I!'], Śak.; Mālav.; Vikr.; Prab.; sometimes *arhasi* with the inf. is used instead, R. i f.; (with *na* or *a-*) not yet, MBh. &c. (followed by *yāvat*, 'while', Kathās. xxvi, 23; *tāvān na* - *apī na*, 'not only not—but also not', Kād.); very well! all right, Hcar.; indeed, truly (e. g. *driḍhas tāvad bandhah*, 'the knot is tight I must admit', Hit.; *gatā tāvat*, 'she is indeed gone', Kathās. xviii, 241), R. &c.; already (opposed to 'how much more' or 'how much less'), R. iv f.; Śak.; really (= *eva*, sometimes connected with this particle, e. g. *vīkṛayas tāvad eva saḥ*, 'it is really a sale'), Mn. iii, 53; Hariv. 7110; R. &c.; (*tā*), instr. ind. to that extent, RPrāt. xiii, 13; BhP. v, viii; in that time, in the mean time, meanwhile, Dās.; Kathās. x, 24; Bharat.; (*ti*), loc. ind. so far, ŚBr. viii, 6, 2, 8; so long, in that time, TS. ii, 4; [cf. Lat. *tantus*]. - **kālam**, ind. for so long, Kauś. 141; MBh. iii; Hit. - **kṛitvas**, ind. (Pāṇ. i, 1, 23, Kāś.) so many times, ŚBr. ix, 1, 1, 41 (*tāvāt-kṛit*); Mn. v, 38; with ✓*kṛi* (in math.) to square. - **tāt** (*tāv*), just so much, MaitrS. iii. - **priya** (*tāv*), mfn. dear to that extent, i. - **phala**, mfn. having such results, Śak. vi, 10. - **sūtra**, n. sg. so many threads, Yājñ. **Tāvātika**, mfn. bought for or worth so much, Pāṇ. v, 1, 23. **vatitika**, mfn. (2, 53 & 77) the so maneth, KātyŚr. iii, 1, 9. **vatika**, mfn. = *tika*, Pāṇ. **Tāvāt**, in comp. for *vat*. - **gupa**, mfn. having so many qualities, Mn. i, 20. - **gunita**, mfn. (in math.) squared. - **āvayasa**, mfn. so large, so long, BhP. v, 2, 37. Vārtt. 1. - **dhā**, ind. in that number, in such a number, Bālār. ix, 49. - **varsha**, mfn. so many years old, Lāṭy. ix, 12, 12. - **vīrya-vat** (*tāv*), mfn. having so great force or efficacy, ŚBr. i, 2, 3, 7. - **vyakta**, (in alg.) a known number annexed to an unknown quantity. **Tāvān**, io comp. for *vat*. - **mātrā**, m(f)n. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 37, Vārtt. 1) so much, so many, ŚBr. v; Hariv. 1204; BhP. iv; (e), loc. ind. in that distance, v, 24, 4. - **māna** (*tāv*), mfn. of that measure, TS. ii, 3, 11, 5. **Tāvānta**, n. so much, Divyāv. i, 5; xxii, 50. **तावर tāvara**, n. a bow-string, L. **ताविष tāviṣa**, m. (= *tao*) the ocean, L.; heaven, L.; gold, L.; (ī), f. = *tav*, L.

Tāvīṣa, m. (= *tāv*) the ocean, L.; heaven, L.; gold, L.; (f), f. N. of a daughter of Indra (or 'of the moon,' *candra*- for *candra*-?), L.

तावुर *tāvura*, m. the sign Taurus. **Tāvuri**, m. id. (borrowed fr. *taūpos*), VarBr. **Tāvura**, m. id.

तासीर *tāsira*, = *tas*, Hāyan.

तासून *tāsūna*, mf(i)n. made of hemp, Gobh. ii, 10, 10 (v. l.); m. a kind of hemp, ib., Sch.

तासूर्य *tāsūrya*, n. = *tāskara-tā*, Mn. ix.

तास्पन्द *tāspandra*, m. N. of a Rishi, Ārsh-Br.; n. N. of two Sāmāns, ib.

Tāspindra, n. N. of two Sāmāns, ib.

ति *ti* for *tī* (after *kā*), ŚBr. xi, 6, 1, 3 ff.

तिक *tika*, cl. 1. *tekate*, to go, Dhātup. iv, 31: cl. 5. *tiknoti* (also *notigoti* fr. *√tig*), id. (cf. *√stigh*), xxvii, 19; to assail, ib.; to wound, ib.; to challenge, L.

तिक *tika*, m. N. of a man, g. 1. *naḍvādi*; Pān. iv, 1, 154. — **kitava**, m. pl. the descendants of Tika and Kitava, ii, 4, 68; *vādi*, N. of a Gana of Pān. (ib.; Gaṇar. 32-34). **Tikādi**, another Gana of Pān. (iv, 1, 154; Gaṇar. 229-231).

Tikīya, mfn. fr. *ka*, g. *utkarādi*.

तिक्क *tikka*, *°ktaka*. See below.

तिग् *tig*, cl. 5. *°gnoti*. See *√tik*.

तिगित *tigitā*, *°gmd*. See col. 2.

तिघ *tigh*, cl. 5. *°ghnoti*, to hurt, kill (= *√tik*), Vop. (Dhātup. xxvii, 26).

तिह *tih*, a collective N. for the personal terminations, Pān. — **anta**, m. 'ending with *tih*,' an inflected verbal base, = *sub-anta-caya*, m. 'collection of verbs and nouns (*sub-anta*),' a phrase, Gal.

तिज *tij*, cl. 1. *tējate* (*tī*, Dhātup. xxiii, 2; p. *tējamāna*; Ved. inf. *tējase*) to be or become sharp, RV. i, 55, 1; iii, 2, 10 & 8, 11 (*tītijāna*, 'sharp,' VS. v, 43); to sharpen, x, 138, 5; Caus. *tējatyati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 109; to stir up, excite, R. iii, 31, 36; Ragh. ix, 38; Desid. *tīkshate* (Pān. iii, 1, 5; 1. pl. *°kshmahe*, MBh. v, 3427; fut. *°kshishyate*, ŚBr. iii; ep. also P., e. g. p. *°kshat*, Bhp. iii) 'to desire to become sharp or firm,' to bear with firmness, suffer with courage or patience, endure, RV. ii, 13, 3; iii, 30, 1; AV. viii &c.: Intens. *tīkṣte* (Pān. vii, 4, 65; p. *°tījāna*, see above) to sharpen, RV. iv, 23, 7; [cf. *svi* (w); Lat. *dis-tinguo* &c.]

Tikta, mfn. bitter (one of the 6 modifications of taste, *rasa*), pungent, MBh. xii, xiv; Śuśr. &c.; fragrant, Megh.; Śiś. v, 33; m. a bitter taste, pungency, W.; fragrance, W.; Wrightia antidysenterica, L.; Capparis trifoliata, L.; Agathotes Chirayta, Npr.; = *pari*-, ib.; Terminalia Catappa, ib.; a sort of cucumber, ib.; cf. *anārya*, *kirāta*-, *cira*-, *mahā*-; n. N. of a medicinal plant, L.; a kind of salt, Npr.; (ā), f. N. of a plant (= *rohini*), L.; Clypea hernandifolia, L.; a water-melon, L.; Artemisia steno-natoria, Bhpr.; = *yava*-, L.; cf. *kāka*-, Śuśr. iv, 5, 12. — **kandakā**, *°dikā*, f. Curcuma Zedoaria, L. — **kandakā**, f. 'having a pungent smell,' mustard, Npr. — **guṇjā**, f. Pongamia glabra, L. — **ghrita**, n. ghee prepared with bitter herbs, vi, 11, 2 (cf. *°ktaka*). — **taṇḍulā**, f. long pepper, L. — **tundī**, f. = *kaṭu*-, L. — **tumbī**, f. a bitter gourd (*kaṭu*-, L.). — **duṅdhā**, f. 'having a bitter milky sap,' Odina pinnata, L.; = *kshirini*-, L.; = *varṇa-kshirī*-, L. — **dhātā**, m. 'bitter elementary substance (of the body),' bile, L. — **pattra**, m. 'bitter-leaved,' Momordica mixta, L. — **parvan**, f. Cocculus cordifolius, L.; Hingcha repens, L.; Panicum Dactylon, L.; liquorice, W. — **pushpā**, f. 'bitter-flowered,' Clypea hernandifolia, L.; 'fragrant-flowered,' Bignonia suaveolens, Npr. — **phala**, m. 'bitter-fruited,' = *marica*-, L.; (ā), f. a water-melon, L.; = *yava-tikā*-, L.; = *vārtāki*-, L. — **bijā**, f. 'bitter-seeded,' = *tumbī*-, L. — **bhadra**, n. Trichosanthes dioeca, L. — **marica**, m. Strychnos potatorum, L. — **ya-vā**, f. Andrographis paniculata, L. — **rohini**, f. = *nī*-, L. — **rohini**, f. Hellebora niger, iv, 5, 10 & 16, 15. — **vallī**, f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **śāka**, n. a bitter (or a fragrant) pot-herb, Rājat. v, 49; m. Capparis trifoliata, L.; Acacia Catechu, L.; = *pattra-sundara*-, L. — **sāra**, m. Acacia Catechu, L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. **Tiktākhyā**, f. = *°kita-tundī*-, L. **Tiktāṅgā**, f. a kind of creeper,

L. **Tiktāmpitā**, f. Menispermum glabrum, Npr. **Tiktāyana**, n. (f) n. 'possessing the radiance of fire,' see *taptā*°. **Tiktāyā**, mfn. having a bitter (taste in the) mouth, ŚārṅgS. vii, 116 (*tā*, i., abstr.).

Tiktaka, mfn. bitter, (n.) anything having a bitter flavour, R. ii; Śuśr. (with *sarpis* = *°kita-ghrita*-, iv, 9, 9); m. Terminalia Catappa, Bhpr.; Trichosanthes dioeca, L.; Agathotes Chirayta, L.; a sort of Khadira, L.; (ā), f. Cardiospermum halicacabum, Npr.; = *karāñja-vallī*-, ib.; = *°kita-tumbī*-, L.; (ikā), f. id., L. **Tiktāya**, Nom. *°yate*, to have a bitter flavour, Naish. iii, 94.

Tigitā, mfn. sharp, RV. i, 143, 5; ii, 30, 9.

Tigmā, mfn. sharp, pointed (a weapon, flame, ray of light), RV.; AV. iv, 27, 7, xiii; ŚāṅkhGr. &c.; pungent, acrid, hot, scorching, RV. &c.; violent, intense, fiery, passionate, hasty, ib.; n. Indra's thunderbolt, W.; = *°gmdtman*-, VP. iv, 21, 3; pl. N. of the Śūdras in Krauñca-dvīpa, ii, 4, 53 (v. l. *tīkṣya*); n. pungency, L. — **kara**, m. = *°dīdhiti*-, L.; the number '12', Lll. — **keta**, m. N. of a son of Vatsara by Svarvithi, BhP. iv, 13, 12. — **ga**, mfn. going or flying swiftly, R. iii, 34, 16. — **gati**, mfn. of (violent i. e.) cruel practices, BhP. iv, 10, 28. — **gu**, mfn. hot-rayed, x, 56, 7. — **jambha** (*°md*-), mfn. having sharp teeth (Agni), RV. i, iv, viii. — **tā** (*°md*-), f. sharpness, ŚBr. ix, 2, 2, 5. — **tejana**, mfn. sharp-edged (an arrow), MBh. vi, 3187. — **tejas** (*°md*-), mfn. id., Hariv. 10703; R. iv, 7, 21; of a violent character, VS. i, xii; AV. xix, 9, 10; MBh.; m. the sun, Kathās. xxix, 121. — **dīdhiti**, m. 'hot-rayed,' the sun, VarBr. xi, 17; Kād. — **dyuti**, m. id., Śiś. xx, 28. — **dhāra**, mfn. = *tejana*, MBh. vii, 47, 15 (v. l. *tiryag-dh*°). — **no-mi**, mfn. having a sharp-edged felly, BhP. x, 57, 21.

— **bhāsa**, m. = *dyuti*, Śiś. xx, 45. — **bhriṣhṭī** (*°md*-), mfn. sharp-pointed (Agni), RV. iv, 5, 3. — **manyn**, mfn. of a violent wrath (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 1161. — **mayūkha-mālin**, m. 'garlanded with hot rays,' the sun, VarYogay. iv, 7. — **mūrdhan** (*°md*-), mfn. = *tejana*, RV. vi, 46, 11. — **yātana**, mfn. causing acute pain or agony (a hell), BhP. vi, 1, 7. — **raimi**, m. = *°dīdhiti*-, VarBr.; VarYogay. iv, 11; Śiś. ix, 11. — **ruo**, mfn. (Pān. vi, 3, 116, Siddh.) shining brightly, hot, W.; m. = *°ci*, W. — **rucl**, m. = *°dīdhiti*-, Gaṇit. i, 5, 15; Sarav. — **rociś**, m. id., Prasannar. iv, 46. — **vat** (*°md*-), mfn. containing the word *tigmā*, ŚBr. ix, 2, 2, 5. — **vīrya**, mf(ā)n. violent, MBh. i, iii. — **vaga**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. — **āri-ṅga** (*°md*-), mfn. sharp-horned, RV. vi, ix, f; AV. xiii; TB. iii. — **śoolis** (*°md*-), mfn. sharp-rayed (Agni), RV. i, 79, 10. — **heti** (*°md*-), mfn. having sharp weapons (Agni), iv, 4, 4; vi, 74, 4; forming a sharp weapon (Agni's horn), AV. viii, 3, 25. **Tigmāṇin**, m. = *°ma-dīdhiti*-, MBh.; Śūryas; Kathās.; Glt.; fire, MBh. i, 8421; Śiva. **Tigmātman**, m. N. of a prince, MatsyaP. iv, 85. **Tigmānika**, mfn. = *°md-bhriṣhṭī*-, RV. i, 95, 2. **Tigmāyudha**, mfn. having or casting sharp weapons, ii, v-vii, ix. **Tigmēshu**, mfn. having sharp arrows, x, 84, 1.

Tijila, m. the moon, Un., Sch.; a Rakshas, Un. v.

Titika, m. (fr. Desid.) N. of a man, g. *kanvādi*; (ā), f. endurance, forbearance, patience, MBh.; Pān. i, 2, 20; Śuśr. &c.; Patience (daughter of Dakṣha; wife of Dharmā; mother of Kṣhema), BhP. iv, 1, 19 ff. **Titikāṣita**, mfn. endured, W.; patient, L.

Titikāṣh, mfn. bearing, enduring patiently, forbearing, patient, AV. xii, 1, 48; ŚBr. xiv; MBh.; BhP.; m. N. of a son of Mahā-manas, ix, 23; Hariv.

तिटिभ *tiṭibha*, a particular high number, Buddh. L. **Titilambha**, n. id., Lalit. xii, 158 f.

तिशिस *tiṣisa*, m. = *tinisa*, KātyŚr., Sch.

तिथी *tiṭhī*, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L.

तिता *titā*, (m., L.; n., Nir. iv, 9) a sieve, cribble, RV. x, 71, 2; Kauś. 26; n. a parasol, Un., Sch.

तितानिषु *titanishu*, mfn. (*√tan*, Desid.) desirous of developing (one's property), Nir. vi, 19.

तितिक्ष *titiksha*, &c. See above.

तितिभ *titibha*, m. cochineal, L.

तितिरि *titiri*, for *titt*°, a partridge, L.

तितिल *titila*, n. sesame cake, L.; one of the 7 Karasas (in astron.), L.; a bowl or bucket, L.

तितोषी *titirshā*, f. (*√tī*, Desid.) desire of crossing (ifc.), BhP. ix, 13, 19; desire of final emancipation, W. **Titirshu**, mfn. desirous of crossing

(with acc. or ifc.), MBh. i, 4647; Hariv. 5182; R.; Ragh. i, 2 &c.; desirous of final emancipation, W.

तितिल *titila*, m. a bat, Buddh. L.

तिन्निड *tittiḍa* & *°dika*. See *tint*°.

तिन्निर *tittirā*, m. (onomat. fr. the cry *titti*)

a partridge, MaitrS. iii, 14, 17; MBh. v, 267 ff.; VP. iii, 5, 12 (cf. BhP. vi, 9, 1 ff.); pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 2084. — **ja**, mfn. coming from the Tittiras (horses), 3975. — **vallara**, m. a kind of sword, Gal. **Tittirāṅga**, n. a kind of steel, W.

Tittiri, m. a partridge, VS. xxiv; TS. ii (*°tittiri*); Kāth. xii, 10; ŚBr.; Nir.; Mn. &c.; a kind of step (in dancing); the school of the Taittiriya, Un. k.; N. of a pupil of Yaska (first teacher of the Taittiriya school of the black YV.), ĀrAnukr.; Pān. iv, 3, 102; MBh. ii, 107; of a Nāga, i, 1560; v, 3629; f. a female partridge, Pān. iv, 1, 65, Kāś.; [cf. *ky*; *vīrapā*]. — **tva**, n. the condition of a partridge, MarkP. xv.

Tittirika, m. a partridge, MBh. ix, 2587.

Tittiri-phala, n. Croton Tiglium, L.

तिथ *titha*, m. fire, Up. ii, 12, Sch.; love, ib.; time, L.; autumn, Up. v.

तिथि *tithi*, m. f. (Siddh. stry. 25) a lunar day (30th part of a whole lunation of rather more than 27 solar days; 15 Tithis, during the moon's increase, constitute the light half of the month and the other 15 the dark half; the auspicious Tithis are Nandā, Bhadrā, Vijayā, Pūrṇā, VarBrS. ic, 2), Gobh. i. f.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Mn. &c.; the number 15, VarBrS.; VarBr.; Laghuj.; Śūryas; cf. *janma*-, *dus*-, *mahā*-. — **kshaya**, m. = *try-aha-sparā*, W.; the day of new moon, W.; pl. = *pralaya*, W. — **tattva**, n. N. of Smṛitit. vii (commented on by Kāśi-rāma). — **dāna**, n. N. of BhavP. ii, 154. — **devatā**, f. the deity of a lunar day, MānGr. i, 10; ii, 2. — **dvaita**, n. N. of a ch. of Pārsv. — **dvaiddha-prakarana**, n. N. of a work by Śūla-pāpi. — **nīyama**, m. N. of a ch. of Tantras. i. — **nirṇaya**, m. 'disquisition on Tithis,' N. of a work by Ananta-bhaṭṭa; = *saṅkṣhepa*-, *saṃgraha*-, *sāra*, m. other works on astron. — **pati**, m. the regent of a lunar day, VarBrS. ic, 1 f. — **patrī**, f. an almanack, W. — **pālana**, n. observance of the rites appointed for the several lunar days, W. — **prakarana**, n. N. of a ch. of *°saranika*°, of Śrī-patī's Jyotiṣa-ratna-mālā. — **prapī**, f. 'Tithi-leader,' the moon, L. — **pralaya**, m. pl. difference between solar and lunar days in any particular period, Āryabha. iii, 6. — **vāra-yoga**, m. pl. N. of a ch. of Pārsv. — **vi-veka**, m. N. of a work, Smṛitit. — *°saranika*°, f. N. of a work by Daśa-bala. **Tithiśa**, m. = *°thi-pati*.

Tithī, f. a lunar day, MBh. xiii, 4238.

Tithy, in comp for *°thi*. — **anta-nirṇaya**, m. N. of a ch. of the Smṛity-artha-sāra. — **ardha**, m. n. half of a Tithi, i. e. a Karana (in astron.).

तिनाशक *tināśaka*, = *°niśa*, L.

तिनिका *tinikā*, f. Holcus Sorghum, Npr.

तिनिश *tinisha*, m. Dalbergia Ujjeinensis, R.

iii, 17, 7; 21, 15; 79, 37; Śuśr. i, iv, vi; cf. *timisha*.

तिनिड *tittiḍa*, m. (also *titt*°, L.) = *°dika*°, L.; N. of a Daitya, L.; = *kāla-dāsa*-, L.; m. & (f), f. sour sauce (esp. made of the tamarind fruit), L.; (f), f. = *°dika*°, VarBrS. iv, 21; = *°dīmha*-, L.

Tintidikā, f. the tamarind tree, Car. i, 27.

Tintidī, f. of *°dā*, q. v. — *°dyātā*, n. a kind of game (odd and even played with tamarind seeds), L. — **phala**, n. the sour skin of a Garcinia fruit, L.

Tintidika, m. (*titt*°, Pān. iv, 3, 156, Vārtt. 2, Pat.; *tittirika*, Śuśr. vi, 39, 272) the tamarind tree (also ā, f., L., Sch.), (n.) its fruit, Śuśr. i, iv; n. sour sauce (esp. made of the tamarind fruit), L.

Tintilikā, f. = *°dika*°, L., Sch.

Tintilika, n. the tamarind fruit, Car. i, 26 (*°tinika*-, v. l.); (ā), f. = *°likā*°, ĀpGr. vi, 5, Sch.

तिन्दिनी *tindinī*, f. = *°du*, q. v.

तिन्दिश *tindisha*, m. N. of a plant, L.

तिन्दु *tindu*, m. Diospyros embryopteris, L. (also *°dinī*, Gal.); Strychnos nux vomica (also *°duka*), Npr. — **bilva**, n. N. of a place, Glt. iii, 10, Sch.

Tinduka, m. Diospyros embryopteris, (n.) its fruit (yielding a kind of resin used as pitch for caulking vessels &c.), MBh.; R.; Śuśr.; VarBrS. &c.; m. = *°du*, q. v.; n. a kind of weight (= *karsha*); = *su-varṇa*, Car. vii, 12), ŚārṅgS. i, 21; Aśhtāṅg.; (f), f. = *°ki*, Śuśr. iv, 2, 42 & 21, 8; VarBrS. lxxix; Kāś.

Tinduki, f. Diospyros embryopteris, L. **Tindukī**, f. the senna plant, L. **Tindula**, m. = *duki*, L.

तिप *tip*, cl. 1. P. *tepati* (Pān. vii, 2, 10, Kār.) to sprinkle, Dhātup. x, 1.

तिप्प *tipya*, N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 15, 5.

तिम् *tim* (= *stim*), cl. 4. P. *omyati*, to become quiet, Hit.; to become wet (also *timy* fr. *stim*), Dhātup.: Intens. *tetimyate*, Pāp. vii, 4, Kās.

Timitsa, mfn. (= *stim*) quiet, steady, fixed, R. ii, f, v; wet, L. **Tema**, m. = *st*, the becoming wet, L. **Temana**, n. moisture, L.; moistening, L.; a sauce, L.; (f), f. a sort of fire-place, L.

तिम *tima*, m. = *omi*, a kind of whale, L., Sch.; (f), f. a fish, L.

Timi, m. a kind of whale or fabulous fish of an enormous size, MBh.; Hariv. 4915; R.; VarBrS. &c.; a fish, Kathās. v, lx; the sign Pisces, VarBrS. Sch.; the figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines (one intersecting the other at right angles), Sūrya. iii, 3f.; the ocean, L.; N. of a son of Dūrva (father of Brīhad-ratha), Bhp. ix, 22, 41; f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (wife of Kaśyapa and mother of the seamen), vi, 6, 25 f. = *koṣa*, m. 'T^o-receptacle', the ocean, L. = *ghātin*, m. 'fish-killer', a fisherman, Kathās. ix, 186. = *m-gira*, m. 'T^o-swallower', N. of a Nāga, Kāraṇḍ. i. = *m-gila*, m. (Pān. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 7) 'id.', a large fabulous fish, MBh.; Bhp. viii; Vcar. vi; N. of a prince, MBh. ii, 1172; = *gila*, m. (Pāp. vi, 3, 70, Vārtt. 7, Pat.) 'Timingila-swallower', a large fabulous fish, Bālar. vii, 53; = *lāṇa*, m. pl. 'eating Timingilas', N. of a people, VarBrS. xiv, 16. = *ja*, mfn. coming from the T^o (sort of pearl), lxxxi, 23. = *timim-gila*, m. a large fabulous fish, MBh. iii, 1208r; Divyāv. xxxv, 346. = *dhava*, m. 'T^o-battered', N. of the Asura Sāmbara (R. [G] ii, 8, 12) or of one of his sons (R. ii, 44, 11). = *mālin*, m. 'T^o-garlanded', the ocean, W.

तिमिर *timira*, mfn(ā)n. (fr. *tamar* [Old Germ. *demar* = *tāmas*) dark, gloomy, MBh. vi, 2379; R. vi, 16, 104; = *nayana*, VarBr. xx, 1, Sch.; m. a sort of aquatic plant (cf. *avana*), VarBrS. lv, 11; o. darkness (also pl.), Yājñ. iii, 172; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, R. v, 10, 2; Kathās. xviii); darkness of the eyes, partial blindness (a class of morbid affections of the coats [patala] of the eye), Suśr. i, iii, v f.; Aśhāṅg. vi, 13; Rājat. iv, 314; iron-rust, Npr.; N. of a town, R. iv, 40, 26; (d), f. another town, Kathās. xvii, 33; cf. *vi*-, *sa*-. = *cohid*, m. 'darkness-splitter', the sun, Kir. vi, 36. = *tā*, f. darkness of the eyes, partial blindness, Hāsy. (v. l. *rākula-tā*). = *na-yana*, mfn. suffering from partial blindness, VarBr. xx, 1. = *nāṣana*, m. 'darkness-destroyer', the sun, Hcat. i, 11. = *nud*, m. 'darkness-dispeller', sun, moon, VarBrS. iv, 45. = *paṭala*, n. the veil of darkness, Prab. vi. = *pratiśedha*, m. N. of Aśhāṅg. vi, 13. = *maya*, mfn. consisting of darkness, Kād.; m. Rāhu, VarBrS. v, 48. = *ripa*, m. 'darkness-enemy', the sun, L. = *vana*, n. a multitude of *timira* plants, g. *kshubhnādi*; Pāp. viii, 4, 6, Pat. **Timirākula**, mfn. affected with partial blindness, Hāsy. ii, 21; = *tā*, f. see *ra-tā*. **Timirāpagata**, m. N. of a Samādhi, Buddh. L. **Timirāghāta**, mfn. dispelling darkness (fire), MBh. iii, 14113 ff. **Timirāri**, m. = *ra-ripa*, L., Sch.; = *ripa*, m. 'enemy of the sun', an owl, Subh. **Timirōdghāta**, m. 'removal of darkness', N. of a Śaiva treatise in verse.

Timiraya, Nom. P. *tyati*, to obscure, Bhp. iii, 15, 10; Hit. **ṛāya**, Nom. A. *tyate*, to appear dark, Mahān. iv, 27. **Timiria**, m. the cochineal, Npr.

तिमिरि *timiri*, m. a kind of fish, L.

तिमिर्घ *timirgha*, m. N. of a Nāga priest, TāṇḍyaBr. xxv, 15, 3.

तिमिला *timilā*, f. N. of a musical instrument, Hcat. i, 6, 322.

तिमिश *timisha*, m. N. of a tree, R. ii, 94, 8; [B] iii, 15, 16; cf. *timisha*. **Timisha**, m. N. of a plant (Beninkasacertifera, L.; water-melon, L.), Hcat. i, 9, 134 (MatsyaP.); cf. *rāja*; *dirgha-timishā*.

तिमिर *timira*, m. N. of a tree (cf. *mira*), R. iii, 21, 19; v, 74, 3.

तिमय *timmaya*, m. N. of a man.

तिर *tira*, in comp. for *ṛds*. = *krī*, see

ṛds = *krī*. = *prāṭiveśya*, m. a near neighbour, Divyāv. xviii, 117; (also *tiraskrita-pr*), 134).

Tiraya, Nom. P. (fr. *ṛds*) *tyati*, to conceal, hide, prevent from appearing, Mālatim. ix, 30; Siā. vi, 64; Ratnāv. &c.; to hinder, stop, restrain, Mālatim. i, 35; Ratnāv. &c.; to pervade, Bālar. ii, 57.

Tiraśa, weak base of *ṛyāṅc*, q. v.

Tiraśaśa, n. the cross-board of a bedstead, AV. xv, 3, 5 (v. l. *ṛyāṅc*). = *tā* (*ṛśā*), ind. transversely, RV. iv, 18, 2; ix, 14, 6; Suparn. xxiii, 1. = *thā* (*ṛśā*), ind. aside, secretly, ŚBr. iii, 7, 3, 7.

Tiraśaśi, loc. of *ṛyāṅc*, q. v. = *ṛkṣi* (*tīr*), mfn. striped across (a serpent), AV. iii, 27, 2; vi f., x, xii.

Tiraśaśikā, f. = *ṛyag-dī* (?), ĀśvSr. i, 2, 1.

Tiraśaśi, m. N. of a Rishi (descendant of Āṅgīras, author of a Sāman), RV. viii, 95, 4 (gen. *ṛyāś*); TāṇḍyaBr. xii, 6, 12 & ĀrshBr. (nom. *ṛyāś*).

Tiraśaśina, mfn(ā)n. transverse, horizontal, across, RV. x, 149, 5; AV. xix, 16, 2 (?); TS. &c.; (cf. ā-). = *nidhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv, 3, 21; Lāty. vi. = *prāṇi* (*ṛśina*), mfn. spotted across, VS. xxiv, 4. = *vanā*, m. a bee-hive, Ch. Up. iii, 1. = *vāya*, m. the cross-stap (of a couch), AitBr. viii, 12, 17. **Tiraśaśya**, n. v. l. for *ṛśā*, q. v.

Tiraś, ind. (g. *svār-ādi*; *ṛty*) through (acc.), RV.; AV. xiii, 1, 36; across, beyond, over (acc.), RV.; AV. vii, 38, 5; so as to pass by, apart from, without, against (acc.), RV. (*ṛti* *cittāni*, 'without the knowledge', vii, 59, 8; *ṛo vāsam*, 'against the will', x, 171, 4); apart or secretly from (abl.), AV. xii, 3, 39; ŚBr. i, iii; obliquely, transversely, MarkP. xvii, 3; apart, secretly, TS. ii, 5, 10, 6; AitBr. ii; ŚBr.; [cf. *duḥ tarō*; Lat. *trans*; Goth. *thairh*; Germ. *durch*; Hib. *tar*, *tair*.] = *kara*, mfn(ī)n. excelling (with gen.), Bhp. i, 10, 27. = *karani*, f. (for *ṛini* = *ṛini*)? a curtain, R. ii, 15, 20 (v. l. *ṛin*). = *karin*, m., see *ṛani*; (ifc), f. id., Mālav. ii, 1 & 11; Kum. i, 4; Hcar. &c.; a magical veil rendering the wearer invisible, Śak. vi; Vikr. = *kāra*, m. placing aside, concealment, W.; abuse, censure, Hit. i, 2, 3; iv; disdain, Pāp. ii, 3, 17, Kās.; Kathās. xxxii, 55; ŚārṅgP.; a cuirass, Kir. xvii, 49. = *kārin*, mfn. life-excelling, Ratnāv. i, 25; (ifc), f. = *kar*° L., Sch. = *kuḍya*, mfn. reaching through a wall, Buddh. L. = *krī*, *karoti* (also *rah* k°, Pāp. i, 4, 72; viii, 3, 42; ind. p. *krīya* [also *rah krīṭvā*, ib.]. KātyŚr. vi; Mn. iv, 49) to set aside, remove, cover, conceal, ŚBr. &c.; to excel, Ragh. iii, 8; Pañcat.; Bhaṭṭ. &c.; to blame, abuse, treat disrespectfully, despise, Bhp.; Hit. = *kṛita*, mfn. concealed, R. ii; Amar.; Bhaṭṭ.; eclipsed, W.; excelled, Pañcat.; censured, reviled, despised, ib. (a, neg.). = *prāṭiveśya*, m. = *tiraś-pr*, q. v. = *sambhāsha*, mfn. a, neg. speaking together without abusing each other, MBh. iii, 233, 27. = *kṛiti*, f. reproach, disrespect (ifc.), Daśr. i, 41. = *kṛiyā*, f. id., Pañcat.; concealment, shelter, R. vi, 116, 27. = *paṭa*, m. = *karinī*, Cau-rap. 49. = *prākāra*, mfn. = *kuḍya*, Buddh. L.

Tirasya, Nom. P. *tyati*, to disappear, g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*. **Tiricina**, mfn. = *ṛaic*, ĀpŚr. ii, 18, 9.

Tiro, in comp. for *ṛds*. = *ahniya* (*ṛb*), mfn. = *hniya*, TS. vii, 3, 13, 1. = *ahniya* (*ṛb*), mfn. (= *ṛb* k°) 'more than one day old', prepared the day before yesterday, RV. i, iii, viii. = *gata*, mfn. disappeared, W. = *janam*, ind. apart from men, AV. vii, 38, 5. = 1. = *ḍadhi*, *ḍadhi* (pf. *ḍadhe*), to set aside, remove, conquer, RV. vii, ix; AV. viii, xii; MBh. i, 728; Bhp.; Sāh. iii, 175 (also Pass. *dhīyate*, Sch.). A. = *dhātte* (pf. *ḍadhe*) to hide one's self from (abl.), disappear, KenUp.; Ragh. x f.; Bhp. &c. = 2. = *dhā*, f. concealment, secrecy, AV. viii, 10, 28. = *dhātavya*, mfn. to be covered or covered (the ear), Mn. ii, 100, Sch. = *dhāna*, n. concealing, L.; a covering (sheath, veil, cloak, &c.), W.; disappearance, Pāp. i, 2, 33, Kās.; Bhp. iii, 20, 44. = *bha-vitri*, mfn(ī)n. disappearing, 27, 23. = *bhāva*, m. disappearance, ChUp. vii, 26, 1; Samkhyak. & KapS. Sch.; Sāh. = *ḍbhū*, *bhāvati*, to be set aside, disappear, vanish, hide one's self, AV. viii, 1, 7; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; Pass. *bhūyate*, id., KapS. i, 121, Sch.; Caus. *bhāvayati*, to cause to disappear, dispel, R. i, 44, 9; Intens. (Subj. *bobhava*) to try to disappear with (instr.) or conceal anything (instr.), ŚBr. ii, 2, 3, 16. = *varaha*, mfn. protected from rain, MBh. iv, 171. = *hita* (*ṛb*), mfn. removed or withdrawn from sight, concealed, hidden (a meaning), RV. iii, 9, 5; ŚBr. i; AitBr. viii, 27; Mn. &c.; run away, L.; = *tā*, f. disappearance, becoming invisible, Kathās. xxi, 145; = *tva*, n. id., RV. i, 113, 4, Śāy.

— *hniya* (*ṛb*), mfn. = *ahniya*, ŚBr. xi; TāṇḍyaBr. i, 6; KātyŚr. xii, 6, 10; xxiv; Lāty. ii; cf. *tair*°.

1. **Tirya**, for *ṛyag* in comp. = *ga*, mfn. = *ṛyag*, VarBrS.; m. 'air-goer', a Siddha, MBh. xiii, 5755.

Tiryāk, ind., see *ṛyāṅc*; in comp. also for *ṛyāṅc*.

— *kāram*, ind. having laid aside (after the completion of any work), the work being done, Pāp. iii, 4, 60; cf. *tiraya*. = *kṛitya*, ind. id., ib. = *kshipta*, mfn. placed obliquely, L.; said of a form of dislocation (when a part of the joint is forced outwards), Suśr. ii, 15, 2 f. = *tā*, f. animal nature, Rājat. iii, 448.

— *tva*, n. id., Mn. xii, 40 & 68; Yājñ. iii; MarkP.; Rājat.; = *pramāṇa*, KātyŚr. viii, 6, 7, Sch. = *pā-tana*, n. a kind of process applied esp. to mercury.

— *pātin*, mfn. falling obliquely on (loc.), Siā. x, 40.

— *pratinakṣhagata*, mfn. come from the side or in front of, Mn. viii, 291. = *pramāṇa*, n. measurement across, breadth, KātyŚr. i f., Sch. (*purastāt*, 'breadth in front'; *pascat*, 'breadth behind'). = *prē-kshana*, mfn. = *kshin*, Bhp. v, 26, 36; n. an oblique glance, W. = *prākṣhin*, mfn. looking obliquely, MBh. ii, v. = *phalā*, f. Oldenlandia herba-cea, L. = *sūtra*, n. a cross-line, W. = *arotā*, mfn. (an animal) in which the current of nutriment tends transversely, R. ii, 35, 19, Sch.; m. n. animals collectively, VP. i, 5, 8; MarkP. viii; NarasP. iii, 25.

Tiryaḥ, in comp. for *ṛyāṅc* & *ṛyāṅc*. = *anūka*, n. the breadth of the back part of the altar, KātyŚr. xvii, 11, 1, Sch. = *antara*, n. = *yak-pramāṇa*, L. = *apaccheda*, m. separation made transversely, ii, 4, 37, Sch. = *apāṅga*, mfn. having the outer corners of the eyes turned aside, Vṛishabh. i, 14.

— *ayana*, n. 'horizontal course', the sun's annual revolution (opposed to its diurnal revolution in which it rises and sets vertically), see *tairyaḥyānika*.

— *ḥgata*, mfn. lying across (at birth); said of a particular position of the child), Suśr. iv, 15, 6. = *ḥyā*, mfn. stretched out obliquely (a snake), MBh. i.

— *iksha*, mfn. = *yak-prākṣhin*, xii, 6575. = *īā*, m. 'lord of the animals', Kṛishna, vii, 6471. = *ga*, mfn(ā)n. going obliquely or horizontally, Suśr. i, 14, 1; ii, 1; iii, 9; going towards the north or south, R. (G) ii, 12, 6. = *gata*, mfn. going horizontally (an animal), ii, 35, 17; n. an animal, vii, 110, 19. = *ga-ti*, f. the state of an animal in transmigration, MBh. iii, 1166; = *matin*, n. an animal, xiv, 1138. = *ga-ma*, mfn. going obliquely, vii, 1162. = *gamana*, n. motion sideways, VPāt. i, Sch. = *gāmin*, m.

'= *gama*, a crawfish, L. = *gunāna*, n. oblique multiplication. = *grivam*, ind. so as to have the neck turned aside, Bhām. ii, 130. = *ghātin*, mfn. striking obliquely (an elephant), L. = *ja*, mfn. born or begotten by an animal, Mn. x, 72. = *jana*, m. an animal, Bhp. ii, 7, 46. = *jāti*, mfn. belonging to the race of animals, W.; m. an animal, Kād.; f. the brute kind, W. = *jyā*, f. an oblique chord, W. = *dī-na*, n. flying horizontally, MBh. viii, 41, 26. = *dis*, f. any horizontal region (opposed to nadir and zenith), Hemac. = *dhāra*, mfn. 'having oblique edges', see *tigma-dh*.

— *nāsa*, mfn(ā)n. wry-nosed, R. v, 17, 32. = *bila* (*ṛyāṅc*), mfn. having its opening on the side, AV. x, 8, 9. = *bhedā*, f. 'broken sideways', an oblong brick, Śulbas. = *yavodāra*, n. a barley-corn, W. = *yāta*, mfn. = *gama*, MBh. vii, 26, 36.

— *yāna*, m. = *gāmin*, L. = *yona*, m. (= *tairy*°) an animal ('bird', Sch.), Mn. vii, 149. = *yoni*, f. the womb of an animal, animal creation, organic nature (including plants), Mn. iv, 200; MBh. xiii; R. vii, &c.; mfn. born of or as an animal, W.; = *gamana*, n. sexual intercourse with an animal, Prāyāśc. ; *ny-anvaya*, m. the animal race, W.; mfn. of the animal race, W. = *vīta-sevā*, f. 'attending the side-wind', urining or evacuation by stool, Gaut. ii, 27.

— *vidhā*, mfn. pierced obliquely (a vein in bleeding by an unskillful operator), Suśr. iii, 8, 17. = *vi-samsarpin*, mfn. expanding sideways, Ragh. vi, 15.

Tiryah, in comp. for *ṛyāṅc* & *ṛyāṅc*. = *nāsa*, see *ṛyag-n*. = *uiraya*, m. animal nature as a (hell or) punishment for evil deeds, MBh. iii, 12626.

— *māni*, f. = *yak-pramāṇa*, Śulbas. i, 38; iii, 174.

Tiryāṅc, mfn. (fr. *tirā* & *āṅc*, Pāp. vi, 3, 94; nom. m. *ṛyāṅc*, n. *ṛyāṅc*, f. *ṛācī*, also *ṛyāṅcī*, Vop. iv, 12) going or lying crosswise or transversely or obliquely, oblique, transverse (opposed to *anvādāc*), horizontal (opposed to *ūrdhvāc*), AV.; VS.; TS. &c.; going across, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 2 f.; moving tortuously, W.; curved, crooked, W.; meandering, W.; lying in the middle or between (a tone), xi, 4, 2, 5 f.; VPāt. i, 149; m. n. 'going horizontally', an animal (amphibious animal, bird, &c.), Mn. v, 40;

xii, 57; Yājñ. &c.; the organic world (including plants), Jain; n. = *ryak-pramāṇa*, Sulbas; f. the female of any animal, W.; (*ryak*), ind. across, obliquely, transversely, horizontally, sideways, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; VPrat.; Mn. &c.; (*ryak*), instr. ind., id., RV. i, 61, 12; ii, 10, 4; x, 70, 4; (*ryak*), loc. ind., id., ŚBr. ii, 3, 2, 12; KātyŚr. xvii, 8, 14 & 12, 1. **Tiryadyaṇo**, mfo. = *tiryāṇe*, Gal.

तिरिगिच्छि *tirigicchi*, m. N. of a plant, L. **Tiri-jihvika**, N. of a plant, Npr.

Tiripī-kapṭa, id., ib.

तिरिट *tiriṭa*, m. = *ṭi*, W.

Tiriṭi, m. the joint of the sugar-cane, L.

तिरिन्दिर *tirindira*, m. N. of a mau, RV. viii, 6, 46; ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 11, 20.

तिरिम *tirima*, m. a kind of rice, L.

Tiriya, m. id., L.; cf. 2. *tiryā*.

तिरोट *tirōṭa*, m. Symlocos racemosa, Bhpr. iv; n. a kind of head-dress, tiara, diadem (cf. *kir*), L.; gold, Un., Sch. *ṭaka*, m. Symlocos racemosa, Car. vii, 9, 1; a kind of bird, R. iii, 78, 23. *ṭin*, mfn. furnished with a head-dress, AV. viii, 6, 7.

तिरोचह्य *tirō-ahniya* &c. See p. 447, col. 2.

तिरिपिरिका *tiripirika*, for *tivirika*, q. v.

तिर्ये 2. *tiryā*, mfn. for *tilyā* prepared from sesamum seeds (? *tilla*), AV. iv, 7, 3; cf. *tiriya*.

तिर्यङ्क *tiryāṅk*, *ryāṅk*. See p. 447, col. 3.

तिल 1. *til*, cl. 1. *telati*, to go, Dhātup.

तिल 2. *til* (derived fr. *tīla*), cl. 6. 10. *ṭati*, *telayati*, to be unctuous, ib.; to anoint, ib.

Tila, m. Sesamum indicum (its blossom is compared to the nose, Glt. x, 14; Sighās; cf. *-pushpa*), s° seed (much used in cookery; supposed to have originated from Vishnu's sweat-drops, Hcat. i, 6, 137 & 142), AV. (*ṭā*, xviii, 4, 32); VS.; ŚBr. &c.; a mole, Kālid.; a small particle, MBh. &c.; the right lung, ŚārhgS. v, 42; pl. N. of a ch. of PSarv.; (cf. *kṛishna*, *carmā*, *shandha*). — **kāṭa**, m. the farina of s°, Pān. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 1. — **kāṭa**, m. a s° seed, Bhartṛ. (v. l. *khali*). — **kalka**, m. dough made of ground s°, Suśr. i; MārKP. xxxv, 10; — *ja*, s° oil-cake, Npr.; cf. *tail*. — **kāṭika**, mfn. cultivating s°, Kathās. lxi, 7 & 9. — **kāṭika**, m. a mole, Suśr. i f, iv; Pān. iii, 2, 2; Pat.; 53, Kāṭ; N. of a disease of the penis, Suśr. ii, 14, 16; iv, 21, 16; mfn. having a mole, L., Sch. — **kīṭa**, n. — **kāṭa-ja**, Bhpr. v, 11, 180; cf. *tail*. — **khali**, m. id., ib. — **khali**, f. id., Npr. — **gājī** or *jin*, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 32. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village, Rājat. viii, 2933. — **caturthi**, f. the 4th day of the dark half of Māgha, Vratap. iv. — **ottra-patraka**, m. N. of a bulbous plant, L. — **oṭṭra**, n. ground s°, Pañcat. ii, 3, 3. — **tanḍulaka**, n. 'agreeable as rice mixed with s°', an embrace, L. — **tejāhvā**, f. N. of a plant, Suśr. iv, 2, 92. — **talla**, n. (Pān. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 4, Pat.) s°-oil, Suśr. i; iv, 31, 2. — **dōṣvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cccxxx; cf. *tilak*. — **droṇa-ma-ya**, mfn. consisting of a Droṇa of s°, Hcat. i, 8, 378. — **dvādaśī**, f. the 12th day of a particular month (kept as a festival), Rājat. v, 394; BhavP. ii, 78. — **dhenu**, f. a s° cow (presented to Brāhman), MBh. xiii, 64, 35 & 71, 40; — **dāna**, n. 'presenting a tila-dhenu', N. of LiṅgaP. ii, 33 & VarP. ic. — **dhenukūṭa**, f. = *nu*, MBh. iii, 84, 87. — **m-tada**, m. a s° grinder, Pān. iii, 2, 28, Vārt. — **parṇa**, m. the resin of Pinus longifolia, L.; n. a s° leaf, W.; sandal-wood, Bhpr. v, 2, 16; (f), f. the resin of Pinus longifolia, L.; Pterocarpus santalinus, Suśr. i, 39, 8 & 46, 4, 29; olibanum, L. — **parṇaka**, n. sandal-wood, L., Sch.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of pot-herb, Car. i, 27, 86; Pterocarpus santalinus, Suśr. i, 46, 4, 11. — **parika**, n. sandal-wood, v, 7, 12; the resin of Pinus longifolia, Gal.; (ā), f., see *ṛṇaka*; cf. *tail*. — **picoṭa**, n. — **kalka-ja**, W. — **pīṭa**, m. — **peja**, Pān. iv, 2, 36, Vārt. 6; white s°, Npr.; (f), f. N. of a plant, AV. ii, 8, 3. — **pīda**, m. — **m-tada**, MBh. xii; cf. *tail*. — **pushpa**, n. 's°-flower', the nose, Kuval. 224. — **pushpaka**, m. Terminalia Bellerica, Npr. — **peja**, m. barren s°, Pān. iv, 2, 36, Vārt. 6. — **bhāra**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 360. — **bhā-vini**, f. jasmine, Npr. — **bhārikā**, see *-srikā*. — **maya**, mfn. (f), n. (Pān. iv, 3, 149) consisting of made of s° seeds, Hcat. i, 6, 182 & 7, 37. — **mayūra**, m. a kind of peacock, L. — **māṣa** (*ṭā*), m. pl. s°

and beans, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 3, 22. — **māra** (*ṭā*), mfn. (ā)n. mixed with s°, AV. xviii, 3, 69 (& 4, 26); Kaut. — **māla**, mfn. id., MānGr. i, 21. — **rasa**, m. — **taila**, L. — **vata** (*ṭā*), mfn. (ā)n. having s°-seeds for children, AV. xviii, 4, 33 f. — **vratin**, mfn. fasting by eating only s°-seeds, Pān. v, 1, 94, Vārt. 3; Pat.; cf. *ṭāra*. — **sa**, ind. in pieces as small as s° seeds, Mbh. &c. — **śikha**, m. — **mayūra**, Gal. — **sambaddha**, mfn. — **māra**, Mn. iv, 75. — **sri-śikha**, food prepared with s°, MBh. xiii, 104, 70 (*ṭā* *bhrishṭa*, 'fried s°-seeds', C.) — **anṅya**, mfn. washing one's self with s°, Hcat. i, 8, 297. — **snaha**, m. — **taila**, L. — **homa**, m. s°-oblation. — **homin**, mfn. offerings s°-oblations, Hcat. i, 8, 297. **Tilāṇa**, m. a piece (of land) as small as a s°-seed, Rājat. i, 38. **Tilāṅkita-dala**, m. a kind of bulb, L. **Tilāṇa**, n. rice with s°-seeds, L. **Tilāṇatyā**, f. Nigella indica. L. **Tilāmbu**, n. water with s°, BhP. vii, 8, 44. **Tilōttamā**, f. N. of an Aparas, MBh. &c.; of a woman, Rājat. vii, 120; a form of Dakṣhāyāni, MatsyaP. xiii, 53; *ṃiya*, Nom. P. to represent the Aparas Tilōttamā, Bhām. ii, 96. **Tilōdaka**, n. (Pān. vi, 2, 96, Kāṭ). — *ṭāmbu*, Gobh. iv; Mn.; MBh.; MārKP. **Tilōdakin**, mfn. drinking *ṭā*, Hcat. i, 8, 297. **Tilōdāna**, = *ṭāda*, R. ii, 69, 10. **Tilōdara**, mfn. (ā), n. having the stomach filled with s° (cf. *ṭā-vratin*), Pān. iv, 1, 55, Kāṭ. **Tilōdāna**, n. a s° dish, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 16; Kaut. 138.

Tilaka, m. (g. *stūlādā*) Clerodendrum phlomidoides (Symlocos racemosa, L.), MBh. &c.; a freckle (compared to a sesamum-seed), VarBṛS. i, 9; lii, 10; Kathās. i; a kind of skin-eruption, L.; (in music) N. of a Dhruvaka; a kind of horse, L.; N. of a prince of Kampana, Rājat. viii, 577 ff.; m. (n. Pañcat. ii, 57) a mark on the forehead (made with coloured earths, sandal-wood, or unguents, either as an ornament or a sectarian distinction), Yājñ. i, 293; MBh. iii, 1599; R. (ifc. f. ā, i) &c.; the ornament of anything (in comp.), Pañcat. i, 1, 92; Kathās. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Rājat. iii, 375); n. id., L.; the right lung, L.; black sochal salt, L.; alliteration, Rājat.; a metre of 4 x 6 syllables; = *tri-ṭilōṭi*, L.; a kind of observance, Kālanirn. Introd. 12; (ā), f. a kind of necklace, L.; cf. *ena*, *kha*, *vasanta*; *ūr-dhva-talikā*. — **maṇḍārī**, f. N. of a work. — **rāja**, n. N. of a man, Rājat. vii, 1319. — **latā**, f. N. of a woman, Vāsant. — **vati**, f. N. of a river, Vām. v, 2, 75. — **vratā**, n. the T° observance, BhavP. ii, 8; Vratap. i. — **siṅha**, n. N. of a man, Rājat. viii. **Tilakācārya**, m. N. of a pupil of Śivaprabha (author of Pātyekabuddha-catusṭāya and of comments on Āvāyika, Śrāvaka- & Sādhū-pratikramaṇa). **Tilakāvala**, mfn. (cf. Pān. vi, 3, 118) furnished with marks, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi, 18, 18. **Tilakāśaraya**, m. 'T°-receptacle', the forehead, L. **Tilakāśvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. cxiii. **Tilakōttara**, m. N. of a Vidyādhara, Bālar. iv, 7.

Tilakaka, n. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 469. **Tilakaya**, Nom. P. to mark with spots, HPariṣ. viii, 210; to mark, Bālar. i, 1; vi, 37; to adorn, i, 1; Viddh. ii, 13. **Tilakāyita**, n. impers. it has been acted as an ornament to (gen.), Nalac. i, 20. **Tilakita**, mfn. (g. *tārakādā*) marked, Bālar. vi, 55 & 58; adorned, Kathās. xciii, 17; Rājat. ii, 40. **Tilakin**, mfn. marked with the Tilaka. **Tilpīṣṭa**, m. (Pān. iv, 2, 36, Vārt. 7) = *ṭa-peja*, AV. xii, 2, 54; cf. Kaut. 80. **Tilya**, mfn. suited for sesamum cultivation, grown with s°, Pān. v, 1, 7 & 2, 4; n. a s° field, ib.

तिलिङ्ग *tiliṅga*, N. of a country, Romakas; Ratnak.

तिलित्स *tilitsa*, m. a kind of snake, L.

तिलिपञ्च *tilipñja*, *tilya*. See above.

तिलिपलिक *tilpilika*, for *tivilika*, q. v.

तिल *til*, cl. 1. P. to go, Dhātup. xv, 27.

तिल *tilva*, m. = *ṭvaka*, L.

Tilvaka, m. Symlocos racemosa, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 20; Gobh. &c.; Terminalia Catappa, Npr.

तिलिरीक *tivirika*. See *ṭivilika*.

तिलिल *tivila*, mfn. (ā)n. fertile, RV. v, 62,

7; ĀvGr. ii, 8, 16; ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 3, 1; cf. *idhya*.

Tivilika, Nom. *ṭyde*, to be fertile, RV. vii, 78, 5. **Tivilika** or *ṭivirika*, m. g. *kāpīlakādi*.

तिय *tiva*, m. N. of a Brāhman, Rājat.

तिष्ठ *tisthād*, = *śhāt*, pr. p. *ṣsthā*, q. v.

— *gu*, ind. (Pān. ii, 1, 17) 'when the cows (*go*) stand to be milked,' after sunset, Bhāṭṭ. iv, 14. — **dhoma**, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which the oblation (*homa*) is offered standing, KātyŚr. i, 2, 6.

तिथ *tishyā*, m. N. of a heavenly archer (like Kṛiṣṇa) and of the 6th Nakṣatra of the old or 8th of the new order, RV. v, 54, 13; x, 64, 8; TS. (*ṣhyā*) &c.; the month Pausa, L.; Terminalia tomentosa, L.; = *ṣhyā*, L.; (Pān. iv, 3, 34; i, 2, 63, Kāṭ). 'born under the asterism T°', a common N. of men, Buddh. (cf. *upa*); n. (m., L.) the 4th or present age, MBh. vi; Hariv. 3019; mfn. auspicious, fortunate, W.; (ā), f. Emblem Myrobalan, L. — **ketu**, m. Śiva. — **gupta**, m. N. of the founder of schism 2. of the Jain community. — **punarvasaviya**, mfn. relating to the asterisms T° and Punarvasu, Pān. iv, 2, 6, Kāṭ. — **punarvasu**, m. du. the asterisms T° and P°, i, 2, 63 & (n. sg.) Kāṭ. — **pushpā**, f. = *tishyā*, L. — **phalī**, f. id., L. — **rakshitā**, f. N. of Aśoka's 2nd wife, Buddh. (Divyāv. xxvii). **Tishyā-pūṇamāsā**, m. the day of conjunction of the asterism T° with full moon, TS. **Tishyaka**, m. the month Pausa, L.

तिसृ *tisri*, f. pl. of *trī*, q. v.; ifc. see *priya*.

— **dhavā**, n. a bow with 3 arrows, TS; 2, 99; ŚBr.

Tisrikā, f. N. of a village, Pān. vi, 2, 99, Vārt.

1. **Tisras-kāram**, ind. so as to change into 3 (Ric vertes), ĀśvGr. v, 15, 5. **Tisrī**, f. Andropogon, Npr.

तिहन् *tihan*, m. sickness, Un. vr.; = *sad-bhāva*, ib.; rice, ib.; a bow, ib.

तीक् *tik*, cl. 1. Ā. to go, Dhātup. iv, 32.

तीक्ष्ण *tikṣṇa*, mfn. (ā)n. (*ṣṭij*) sharp, hot, pungent, fiery, acid, RV. x, 87, 9; AV. &c.; harsh, rough, rude, Mn. vii, 140; MBh.; R.; VarBṛS.; sharp, keen, Śis. ii, 109; Pān. v, 2, 76, Kāṭ; zealous, vehement, L.; self-abandoning, L.; (with *gati*), 'a planet's course,' or *nakṣatra* 'asterism' inauspicious, VarBṛS. vii, 8 & 10; iic, 7 (asterisms Mūla, Ārdra, Jyeshthā, Aśleṣhā); m. nitre, L. = *tanḍulā*, Npr.; black pepper, ib.; black mustard, ib.; = *gandhaka*, ib.; = *sārā*, ib.; majoram, ib.; white Kuśa or Darbha grass, ib.; the resin of Boswellia thurifera, ib.; an ascetic, L.; (g. *atāḍā*) N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 1742 f.; of a Nāga, Buddh. L.; n. pl. sharp language, R. ii, 35, 33; MārKP. xxxiv, 46; sg. steel (cf. *varman*), Npr.; iron, L.; any weapon, L., Sch.; sea-salt, L.; nitre, L.; Galmci, Npr.; poison, L.; Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Piper Chaba, L.; Asa foetida, Npr.; battle, L.; pestilence, L.; death, L., Sch.; heat, pungency, W.; haste, W.; (ā), f. N. of several plants (Mucuna prurius, Cardiospermum Halicacabum, black mustard, *atyamla-parṇi*, *mahā-jyotiṣhmāti*, *vacā*, *sarpa-kāṅkālīkā*), Npr.; a mystical N. of the letter *ṣ*, Rāmat. i, 77; cf. *a*, *su*. — **kāṭa**, m. Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **kāṭaka**, m. 'sharp-thorn,' Capparis aphylla, Suśr. i, 8, 2; thorn-apple, L.; Terminalia Catappa, L.; Acacia arabica, Npr.; Euphorbia tortilis, ib.; = *varvūra*, L.; (ā), f. a kind of Opuntia, L. — **kanda**, m. 'pungent root,' the onion, L. — **kara**, m. 'hot-rayed,' the sun, Kathās. civ, 203. — **karma**, n. a clever work, L.; m. 'sharp in action,' a sword, L.; *ṛma-kṛit*, mfo. acting in a clever manner, L. — **kalka**, m. coriander, L. — **kṇ**, f. 'fond of cruelty,' a form of Candikā, KāṭP. — **gandha**, m. 'having a pungent smell,' = *dhaka*, L.; majoram, L.; the resin of Boswellia thurifera, L.; (ā), f. N. of several plants (= *dhaka*, = *kāṅkālī*, Sinapis ramosa, *jīvanī*, *vacā*, *śveta-vacā*, L.), Suśr. vi, 23, 2; small cardamoms, L. — **gandhaka**, m. Moringa pterygosperma, L. — **tanḍulā**, f. long pepper, L. — **tara** (*ṇā*), mfn. Compar. sharper, AV. iii, 19, 4; (speech) Mālav. iii, 2; more hot (ray), Ritus. i, 18. — **ṭṣ**, f. sharpness, R. iii, 19, 7; BhP. vi, 5. — **tundā**, mfn. (ā)n. sharp-beaked, Suśr. vi, 30, 8. — **talla**, n. 'pungent oil,' the resin of Shorea robusta, L.; the milky juice of Euphorbia lactea, L.; spirituous liquor, L. — **tva**, n. heat, Śūryas. vi, 13. — **daṇṣṭrā**, mfn. having sharp teeth or tusks, TĀR. x, 1, 6; MBh.; (*sa*) VarBṛS.; m. a tiger, L. N. of a man, Kathās. cix, 55. — **daṇṣṭraka**, m. a leopard, Npr. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. directing sharp punishment, Mudr. i, 33. — **dhāra**, mfn. sharp-edged, MBh.; R.; m. a sword, MBh. xii, 6203. — **dhāraka**, m. a kind of weapon, Gal. — **nāṭika**, mfn. pointed-nosed, ib. — **patra**, m. 'pungent-leaved,' coriander, L.; Terminalia Catappa, Npr.; a kind of sugar-cane, ib. — **pushpa**, n. 'pungent flower,' cloves, L.; (ā), f.

Pandanus odoratissimus, L.; the clove tree, Npr. — **priya**, m. = *-śūka*, Npr. — **phala**, m. 'pungent-fruited', coriander, L.; black mustard, Npr.; = *tejah-phala*, L. — **buddhi**, mfn. sharp-witted. — **mañjari**, f. the betel plant, Npr. — **mārga**, m. a sword, Śiṣ. xviii, 20. — **mūla**, m. 'pungent-rooted', = *ganadhaka*, L.; Alpinia Galanga, L. — **raśmi**, mfn. hot-rayed (the sun), Hariv. 3839. — **rasa**, m. 'pungent liquid', poison; saltpetre, L.; *-dayin*, m. a poisoner, Mudr. ii, 7. — **rūpin**, mfn. looking cross, Gaut. xxvi, 12. — **lavana**, mfn. pungent, Suśr. i. — **loha**, n. 'sharp iron', steel, Bhpr. v, 175. — **vakra**, mfn. sharp-pointed (arrow), MBh. vii, 123, 30. — **varman**, mfn. steel-cuirass (?), xii, 4428. — **vipāka**, mfn. pungent during digestion, i, 716. — **viṣa**, m. virulent poison, xiii, 268; mfn. having virulent poison, W. — **viṣhāpa**, m. 'strong-testicled', N. of a bull, Pañcat. ii, 6, 2. — **vega**, m. 'possessing great velocity', N. of a Rakshas, R. vi, 69, 11. — **śāstra**, n. iron or steel, L. — **śigra**, m. = *ganadhaka*, Gal. — **śūka**, m. 'sharp-awned', barley, L. — **śrīṅga** (°*śū*), mfn. sharp-horned, AV. xix, 50, 2; (f. *śrī*) iv, 37, 6 & viii, 7, 9. — **śāra**, m. Bassia latifolia, Npr.; = *śāra*, L.; n. iron, Npr.; (ā), f. Dalbergia Sissoo, L. — **śrota**, mfn. having a violent current, R. iv. — **hṛīḍaya**, n. hard-heartedness, MBh. i, 787. **Tikṣhāpānu**, mfn. = *na-raśmi*, R.; Suśr.; m. the sun, VarBr.; Laghuji. Sūryas.; fire, MBh. i; *-lanaya*, m. 'sun-son', Saturn, VarBr. xi, 6; *-deha-prabhava*, m. id., ii, 12, Sch. **Tikṣhāpānu**, m. 'acid gastric juice', dyspepsia, W. **Tikṣhāpānu**, mfn. = *na-vakra*, R. iii; (ā) ŚBr. v; (śu) MBh. i; m. Zingiber Zerumbet. **Tikṣhāpānu**, m. = *na-loha*, L. **Tikṣhāpānu**, mfn. = *na-raśmi*. **Tikṣhāpānu**, mfn. having sharp arrows, AV. iii, 19, 7; v, 18, 9; VS. xvi, 36. **Tikṣhāpānu**, m. forcible means, L. **Tikṣhāpānu**, m. Bignonia suaveolens, Npr.; black mustard, ib.; = *na-taṇḍulā*, ib. **Tikṣhāpānu**, mfn. Compar. sharper, AV. iii, 19, 4; cf. *tikṣhāpānu*.

तीक्ष्म *tīkṣhṇa*, cl. 4. °*myati*, see *√tim*: Caus. *tīmayati*, to wet, Divyā. xix. **Timana**, n. basil, L.

तीर 1. *tīra*, m. tin (cf. *tīra*), L.; n. a kind of arrow (cf. Pers. *تیر*), Pañcat. ii, 76; (f), f. id., L. **Tīrikā**, f. id., ii, 76.

तीर 2. *tīra*, n. (°*tīr*), Siddh. puml. 56) a shore, bank, AitBr. &c. (f. *ā*, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; ifc. for derivatives cf. Pāp. iv, 2, 106 & 104. Vārt. 2; ifc. ind., for accent cf. vi, 2, 121); the brim of a vessel, ŚBr. vi, xiv. — **graha**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 360. — **ja**, mfn. = *-bhāj*, v; BhP.; m. a tree near a shore, R. ii. — **bhāj**, mfn. growing near a shore, Kād. vi, 681. — **bhakti**, m. Tīrhuṭ (province in the east of central Hindustan), L. — **bhukti**, mfn. coming from Tīrhuṭ, Śāk. i, 11, Sch. — **ruha**, mfn. = *-bhāj*, R. ii, 95, 4; m. a tree near a shore, 104, 4 & 19 (G). — **stha**, mfn. = *-bhāj*, W. **Tīrāṣṭa**, m. Symplocos racemosa, W. **Tīrāṣṭara**, n. the opposite bank, W.

Tīraṇa, m. Pongamia glabra, Npr. **Tīraya**, Nom. P. °*yati*, to finish, Dhātup. xxxv, 58. **Tīrita**, mfn. finished, settled, Mn. ix, 233.

Tīraṇa, mfn. one who has crossed, MBh.; R. (with acc., v, 15, 23); one who has gone over (acc.), Ragh. xiv, 6; Megh. 19; one who has got through (grammar, *vyākaraṇam*), Bādar. iii, 2, 32, Sch.; one who has escaped (with abl.), Hariv. 4066; crossed, R. vi; Śāk. vii, 33; Prab. v &c. (ā, neg., 'endless', RV. viii, 79, 6); spread, W.; surpassed, W.; fulfilled (a promise), R.; (ā), f. a metre of 4 × 4 long syllables. — **pradī**, f. Curculigo orchoides, L. — **pradī**, mfn. one who has fulfilled his promise, Hariv. 7256; R. ii, 21, 46; vi. **Tīrtva**, ind. p., see *√tīr*.

Tīrthā, n. (rarely m., MBh.) a passage, way, road, ford, stairs for landing or for descent into a river, bathing-place, place of pilgrimage on the banks of sacred streams, piece of water, RV. &c.; the path to the altar between the Cātvalā and Ut-kara, ŚhaṅvBr. iii, 1; ĀśvŚr. ix, ix; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; KātyŚr.; a channel, iv, 8, Paddh.; the usual or right way or manner, TS.; ŚBr. xiv, (ā, xi); KātyŚr.; MBh. iv, 141; the right place or moment, ChUp. viii; Anup. &c.; advice, instruction, counsel, adviser, preceptor, MBh. v; Mālav. i, 11; Kir. ii, 3; certain lines or parts of the hand sacred to the deities, Mn. ii; Yājñ. &c.; an object of veneration, sacred object, BhP.; a worthy person, Āp.; Mn. iii, 130; MP. &c.; a person worthy of receiving anything (gen.), MānGr. i, 7; N. of certain counsellors

of a king (enumerated in Pañcat. iii, 11), MBh. ii, 171; Ragh. xvii; Śiṣ. xiv; one of the ten orders of ascetics founded by Śāṅkarācārya (its members add the word *tīrtha* to their names); a brāhman, Uṇ. v; = *darśana*, L.; = *yoga*, L.; the vulva, L.; a woman's courses, L.; fire, Uṇ. v; = *nīdāna*, ib. — **ka-maṇḍala**, m. a pot with T^o-water, BhP. ix, 10, 43. — **kara**, mfn. creating a passage (through life), MBh. xiii, 7023 (Vishnu); m. Śiva; a head of a sect, Sarvad. iv, vi, ix; = *-krīṭ*, Jain. — **kāka**, m. 'crow at a T^o', an unsteady pupil, Pāp. ii, 1, 42, Vārt., Pat. — **kāśikā**, f. N. of a work by Gaṅgā-dhara. — **kīrti**, mfn. one whose fame is a T^o (i. e. carries through life), BhP. iii, 1, 45 & 5, 15. — **krīṭ**, m. 'T^o-maker', a Jain Arhat, Jain.; VarBr. xv, 4. — **gopāla**, n. N. of a T^o, SāmbhMāh. xvi. — **m-kara**, m. = *-krīṭ*, Jain. — **caryā**, f. a visit to any T^o, pilgrimage, BhP. ix, 16, 1. — **cintāmaṇi**, m. N. of a work by Vācaspati-miśra, Smṛiti. i, xxv. — **tama**, n. Superl. a T^o more sacred than (abl.), MBh. iii, 7018; an object of the highest sanctity, BhP. v. — **deva**, n. Śiva; *-maya*, m(f), n. containing Tīrthas and gods, Heat. i, 7, 580. — **dhvāṅk-śa**, m. = *-kāka*, Pāp. ii, 1, 42, Vārt. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of a work. — **pati**, m. N. of the head of an ocean-worshipping sect, Śaṅkar. xxxv. — **pad**, nom. *pād*, mfn. having sanctifying feet (Kṛishṇa), BhP. iii, ix. — **pada**, mfn. id., iii, vi. — **pāda**, mfn. id., i, iv, viii, xii. — **pādīya**, m. an adherent of Kṛishṇa, iv. — **pūjā**, f. washing Kṛishṇa's statue in holy water, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. sanctified, MBh. xiii; BhP. i, 13. — **mahā-hrada**, m. N. of a T^o, MBh. xiii, 7654. — **mahima**, m. N. of a ch. of Śūdradh. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **yātra**, f. = *-caryā*, MBh.; BhP.; Pañcat. &c.; N. of ŚivaP. ii, 20; *-latva*, n. N. of Smṛiti. xxx; *-parvan*, n. N. of MBh. iii, chs. 80–156. — *-vidhi*, m. N. of a work. — *-yātrin*, mfn. engaged in °*trā*, W. — **rājī**, f. 'line of Tīrthas', Benares, L. — **vat**, mfn. having water-descents, abounding in Tīrthas, MBh. xiii; R.; (f), f. N. of a river, BhP. v. — **vāṅka**, m. the hair of the head, L. — **vāyasa**, m. = *-kāka*, Pāp. ii, 1, 42, Kās. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling at a T^o. — **vidhi**, m. the rites observed at a T^o. — **śīla**, f. the stone steps leading to a bathing-place, Śrīṅgār. i. — **śravaṇa**, mfn. = *-kīrti*, BhP. ii, viii. — **śrāddha-prayoga**, m. N. of a ch. of Śiva-rāma's Śrāddha-cintāmaṇi. — **sad**, mfn. dwelling at Tīrthas (Rudra), MānGr. i, 13. — **seni**, f. N. of one of the mothers in Skanda's retinue, MBh. ix, 2625. — **sevā**, f. = *-caryā*, Cāp.; Subh.; worship of the 24 saints, HYog. ii, 16. — **sevin**, m. 'visiting Tīrthas', Ardea nivea, L. — **saṅkhyā**, n. N. of a work or of part of a work. **Tīrthāsevāna**, n. = *tha-caryā*, Rājat. vi, 309. **Tīrthāsevāna**, m. = *tha-krīṭ*, Kaly° pām. 2. **Tīrthōdaka**, n. T^o-water, R. i, 48, 24.

Tīrthaka, mfn. = *tha-bhūta*, BhP. i, 19, 32; m. = *thika*, Buddh.; N. of a Naga, ib.; n. (ifc.) a Tīrtha, Hariv. **Tīrthika**, m. an adherent or head of any other than one's own creed, Buddh.; Jain. **Tīrthī**, in comp. for °*tha*. — **karaṇa**, mfn. sanctifying, BhP. v. — *-krīṭ*, to sanctify, i. x. — *-krīta*, mfn. sanctified, iii. — **bhūta**, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 197, Kull.

Tīrthya, mfn. relating to a sacred Tīrtha, VS. xvi, 42; m. = *thika*, Buddh.; cf. *sa*; *tairthya*.

तीक्ष् *tīkṣh*, cl. 1. °*vati*, to be fat, Dhātup. xv.

तीवर *tīvara*, m. a hunter (offspring of a Rājaputrī by a Kshatriya), BrahmvP. i; a fisher (for *dhiro*), L.; the ocean, L.; (ā), f. a hunter's wife, i.

तीव्र *tīvrā*, m(f)ān. (fr. *tīv-ra*, *√tu*) strong, severe, violent, intense, hot, pervading, excessive, ardent, sharp, acute, pungent, horrible, RV. &c.; m. sharpness, pungency, Pāp. ii, 2, 8, Vārt. 3, Pat.; for °*vara* (?). g. *rājanyādi*; Śiva; n. pungency, W.; a shore (for 2. *tīra* ?), Uṇ. k.; tin (cf. 1. *tīra*), ib.; steel, L.; iron, L.; (am), ind. violently, impetuously, sharply, excessively, W.; (ā), f. Helleborus niger, L.; black mustard, L.; basil, L.; *ganḍa-dūrvā*, L.; *taradī*, L.; *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*, L.; (in music) N. of a Śruti; of a Murchanā; of the river Padma-vatī (in the east of Bengal), L. — **kaṇṭha** or **-kanda**, m. a pungent kind of Arum, L. — **gati**, mfn. moving rapidly, W.; being in a bad condition, Daś. i, 130; f. rapid gait, 67. — **gandhā**, f. cummin-seed or Ptychotis Ajoowan, L. — **jvālā**, f. Griselia tomentosa, L. — **tā**, f. violence, heat, Rājat. i, 41 (ā, neg.). — **dāra**, m. N. of a tree, g. *rajaḍādi*. — **dyuti**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun, Prasannar. vii, 82. — **paṇuṣa**, n.

daring heroism. — **mada**, mfn. excessively intoxicating, Car. i, 27. — **mārga**, m. = *ikṣhṇa-m*, Gal. — **ruja**, mfn. causing excessive pain, Suśr. ii, 15, 3 (°*ru*, abstr.). — **rosha-samāvishṭa**, mfn. filled with fierce anger, MBh. iii, 2397. — **vipāka**, v. l. for *tikṣhṇa-v*. — **vedanā**, f. excessive pain, L. — **śoka-samāvishṭa**, mfn. filled with excessive sorrow, 2958. — **śokārta**, mfn. afflicted with poignant grief. — **sava**, m. N. of an Ekāha sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. — **sūt**, mfn. being a pungent juice (Soma), RV. vi, 43, 2; ŚāṅkhŚr.; m. = *-sava*, KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Maś.; Vait. — **somā**, m. a variety of the Ukthya libation, TS. vii; = *-sava*, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii. **Tivratī**, mfn. mfn. excessively severe (penance), Bhartṛ. iii, 88. **Tivrananda**, m. Śiva. **Tivranāta**, mfn. having a strong effect (Soma), AitBr. ii, 20. **Tivraya**, °*yati*, to strengthen, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii. **Tivri**, in comp. for °*vrd*. — *√kṛi*, to make sharp, strengthen, ŚBr. i, 7, 1, 18 & 6, 4, 6; iii, 8, 3, 30. — *√bhū*, to become stronger, increase, Rājat. vi, 99.

तीसट *tīsaṭ*, m. N. of a med. author.

तु 1. *tu*, cl. 2. (°*tauti*, Dhātup.; fut. 2nd *tōṭā* or *tavītā*, Vop.) to have authority, be strong, RV. i, 94, 2 (pf. *tūtāva*, cf. Naigh. iv, 1; Pāp. vi, 1, 7, Kās.); to go, Dhātup.; to injure, ib.; Caus. (aor. *tūtōt*, 2. sg. °*tos*) to make strong or efficient, RV. ii, 20, 5; vi, 26, 4; cf. *ut*, *saṃ*; *tavats*, &c., *tivāṭ*; [Zend *tav*, 'to be able'; Lat. *tumor*, *tueri*, *tutus*.]

तु 2. *tū* (never found at the beginning of a sentence or verse; metrically also *tū*, RV.; cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 133) pray! I beg, do now, then, Lat. *dum* used (esp. with the Imper.), RV.; but (also with *evd* or *vai* following), AV. iv, 18, 6; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; and, Mn. ii, 22, or, i, 68; xi, 202; often incorrectly written for *nu*, MBh. (i, 6151 B & C); sometimes used as a mere expletive; **ca-na tu**, though—still not; **na or na ca—api tu**, not—but; **kāmam or kāmam ca—tu or kim tu or param tu**, though—still; **kāmam or bhūyas or varam—na tu**, it is true—but not, ere—than; **kim tu**, still, nevertheless; **na—param tu**, not—however; **tu—tu**, certainly—but, Hit. i, 2, 33.

तुखार *tukkhāra*, = *tukh*, Rājat. iv, 211.

तुक *tuk*, m. (fr. *túc*) a boy, L.

तुक *tuka*, m. N. of an astronomer.

तुकाक्षीरी *tukā-kṣhīrī*, = *tugā*, Car. vi, 16.

तुक *tukka*, m. N. of a man, Rājat. vii f.

तुक्खार *tukkhāra*, m. a Tukhāra horse, Vcar. ix, 116; xviii, 93.

तुक्ष *tuksha*, g. *pakshādi*.

तुखार *tukkhāra* (often spelt *tushāra*, see also *tukh* & *tukkh*), m. pl. N. of a people (north-west of Madhya-deśa), AV. Paris. li; MBh.; R. &c.

तुगा *tugā*, f. (derived fr. -*kṣhīrī*) Tabāshīr (bamboo manna), Suśr. vi, 52, 20 & 57, 8; (°*gā-khyā*) 45, 30. — **kṣhīrī**, f. (fr. *tvak-kṣh*) id., i, 12, 13; 38, 32; vi (once metrically °*ra*); cf. *tukā-kṣh*.

तुग्र *tugra*, m. N. of Bhujyn's father (saved by the Āsvins), RV. i, vi, 62; of an enemy of Indra, 20 & 26; x. **Tugrya**, Ved. = °*rya*, Pāp. iv, 4, 115.

Tugrya, m. (fr. °*ra*, 115) patr. of Bhujyn, RV. viii; (ās), f. pl. (scil. *vīras*) Tugra's race ['the waters', Naigh. i, 12], RV. i, 33, 15. **Tugryā-vṛidh**, mfn. favouring the Tugrya (Indra, Soma), viii.

तुगवन् *tugavan*, n. a ford, viii, 19, 37.

तुङ्ग *tūṅga*, m(f)ān. prominent, erect, lofty, high, MBh. &c.; chief, W.; strong, W.; m. an elevation, height, mountain, R. iv, 44, 20 (cf. *bhṛigu*); Hit. ii (v. l.); top, peak, W.; (fig.) a throne, BhP. iii, 3, 1; a planet's apsis, VarBr. i, vii, x, f.; xxi, 1; Laghuji. ix, 20; Rottleria tinctoria, MBh.; R.; Suśr.; the cocoa-nut, L. — **mukha**, L.; Mercury, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. vi f.; n. the lotus stamens, L.; (ā), f. Mimosa Suma, L.; Tabāshīr, L.; a metre of 4 × 8 syllables; N. of a river in Mysore; (f), f. a kind of Ocimum, L.; turmeric, L.; night, L.; Gauri, Gal. — **kūṭa**, N. of a Tīrtha, VarP. exl. — **tva**, n. 'height' and 'passionateness', Śiṣ. ii, 48. — **dhanvan**, m. N. of a king of Suhma, Daś. xi, 5. — **nātha**, m. = *bhṛigu-tūṅga*, MBh. i, 215, 2, Nil. — **nābha**, m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8, 14. — **nāsa**, m. long-nosed, Pāp. i, 3, 2, Pat. — **nā-**

aiśā or **ai**, f. a long-nosed woman, iv, 1, 55, Kāś.
-prastha, m. N. of a mountain, Mārkaṇḍīy. i, 13.
-bala, m. N. of a warrior, Hit. i, 8, f. — **bija**, n.
 quicksilver, Sūryas. xiii, 17. — **bha**, n. a planet's apsis,
 VarBr. vii, 1 & 6. — **bhadra**, m. a restive elephant,
 L.; (ā), f. the Tumbudra river in Mysore (formed by
 the junction of the Tuṅḡā and Bhadrā), BhP. v;
 BṛNārP. vi, 32; Rasik. xi, 14 & 34; **drā-māhā-**
tmaya, n. N. of a work — **mukha**, m. 'long-snouted',
 a rhinoceros, L. — **veṇā**, f. N. of a river in the
 Deccan, MBh. iii, vi. — **śekhara**, m. 'high-peaked',
 a mountain, L. — **śalla**, m. N. of a mountain with
 a temple of Śiva; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of a work.
Tuṅḡśvara, m. N. of a temple of Śiva, Rājat. ii,
 14; **rūpaṇa**, m. N. of a market-place, vi, 190.
Tuṅḡaka, m. Rottleria tinctoria, L.; n. N. of a
 sacred forest (also **kāraṇya**), MBh. **gṛin**, mfn. being
 in the apsis (a planet), Jyot.; (ini), f. N. of a plant.
Tuṅḡaman, m. height, Pañcat. ii, 6, 6; Vcar. xviii.
Tuṅḡi, f. of **ga**. — **nāsa**, m. N. of a venomous
 insect, Suśr. — **pati**, m. 'night-lord', the moon, L.
Tuṅḡāsa, m. id., L.; the sun, L.; Śiva, Kṛṣṇa, L.
तुच् *tuc* (only dat. °ce), offspring, children,
 RV. vi, 4S, 9; viii, 18, 1S & 27, 14; cf. *tūj*, *tobh*.

तुच् *tuccha*, mfn. empty, vain, small, little,
 trifling, BhP.; NṛisUp.; Prab.; n. anything trifling,
 ŚārngP. xxxi, 15; chaff, Up. k.; (ā), f. the 14th
 lunar day, Sūryapr. — **tva**, n. emptiness, vanity, Kap.
 i, 134. — **daya**, mfn. unmerciful, Naish. viii, 24.
-dra, m. Ricinus communis, L. — **dhānya**, **yaka**,
 n. chaff, L. — **prāya**, mfn. unimportant, Prasannat.
Tuccha, mfn. empty, vain, L.
Tucchaya, Nom. P. to make empty, Mṛicch. x.
Tuochi-kṛita, mfn. despised, BhP. **Tuochya**,
 mfn. empty, vain, RV. v, 42; n. emptiness, x, 129.

तुज *tuj*, f. (only acc. °jam, dat. °jé) = *túc*,
 iii-v. 1. **Tuji** (only dat. °jaye), propagation, v, 46, 7.

तुज *tuj*, cl. 6. (3. du. **Ā. jete**; p. P. **°jāt**;
 inf. **°jāse** & **tūje**; Pass. p. **°jydmāna**, &
tūñj (3. pl. **°jānti**, **Ā. jāte**; p. **°jāna**, **tūñjana**, &
tūñjamāna), to strike, hit, push, RV.; to press out
 ('**tūñjati**, to give', Naigh.; Nir.), RV. i, ix; **Ā.** to
 flow forth, iii, 1, 16; to instigate, incite, i, iii; Pass.
 to be vexed, i, 11, 5; cl. 1. **tojati**, to hurt, Dhātup.
 vii, 70; Caus. (p. **tujāyat**; aor. Pot. **tujāyāt**, p.
tūñjana, q. v.) to promote, RV. i, 143, 6; to move
 quickly, vii, 104, 7; **tūñjāyati**, 'to speak' or 'to
 shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 82; **tūñj** or **tojāyati**,
 to hurt, xxxii, 30; to be strong, ib.; to give or take, ib.;
 to abide, ib.; cf. **ā-tuñj**. 3. **Tāj**, mfn. urging, RV.;
 f. (only instr. °jā) shock, impulse, assault, RV.

Tāja, a thunderbolt, Naigh. ii, 20 (v. l. **tūñja**).
 2. **Tāj**, N. of a man protected by Indra, RV. vi, x.
Tāja, mfn. to be pushed or impelled, iii, 62, 1; x.
Tūñjā, m. shock, assault, i, 7, 7; Nir.; cf. **tāja**.

तुञ्जो *tūñja*, m. N. of several kings of
 Kāśmīr, Rājat. ii, 11; iii, 97 & 386; v, 277.

तुद *tud*, cl. 6. **°fati**, to quarrel, Dhātup.

तुटि *tuti*, (m. f., Siddh. stripumps. 2, v. l.
truṭi) small cardamoms, VarBrS. lxxviii, 1, Sch.

तुटितु *tutituta*, m. Śiva, Hariv. 14882.

तुटुम *tutuma*, m. a mouse or rat, L.

तुड *tud*, cl. 1. 6. **tudati**, **toḍ**, to strike, Dhā-
 tūp.; to split, ib.; to bring near (v. l.), ib.: Caus., ib.

तुडिग *tudiḡa*, m. N. of a prince, Chan-
 dahs. vii, 16 & 31, Halāy.

तुडी *tudī*, f. N. of a Rāgini.

तुडु *tudḍ*, cl. 1. P. to disregard, Dhātup.

तुण *tun*, cl. 6. P. to curve, xxviii, 42.

तुणि *tuni*, °nika, m. Cedrela Toona, L.

तुण्ड *tunḍ*, cl. 1. **Ā.** to hurt, viii, 23.

तुण्ड *tunḍa*, n. a beak, snout (of a hog &c.),
 trunk (of an elephant), Tār. x; MBh. &c.; the
 mouth (used contemptuously), Bādar. ii, 28. Śaṅk.;
 the point (of an arrow &c.), see **ayas**, **dhūs**;
 the chief, leader, Dhūrtan. i, 4; m. Cucumis utilisimus,
 L.; Benikasa cerifera, L.; Śiva, Hariv. 14882; N.
 of a Rakshasa, MBh. iii, 16372; (ī), f. a kind of
 gourd, Cān.; cf. **aśhi**, **kaika**, **kāka**, **kṛishṇa**,
vāyasa, **sūkshma**; **kaṭu** & **tikta-tunḍi**. — **deva**,

m. N. of a race or of a class of men, g. **aishukāry-**
ādi; — **bhakta**, mfn. inhabited by °va, ib.

तुण्डेरिका [L.], °rī [Bhpr. v], f. = **°dika**.
Tuṇḍi, m. a beak, snout, Up. k.; f. also **tundi**,
 W.) emphysema of the navel (in infants), Suśr. iii,
 10, 37; a prominent navel, L. — **cela**, n. a kind of
 costly garment, Divyāv. xvii, 400.

Tuṇḍika, mfn. furnished with a snout, AV. viii,
 6, 5; (ā), f. the navel (cf. **tund**), L.; = **°keri**, L.

Tuṇḍikera, pl. N. of a people, MBh. vii, 691;
 viii, 138; (**taund**, Hariv.); (ī), f. = **°kale**, Suśr. ii, 2,
 4; vi, 48, 25; a large boil on the palate, i, f.; iv, 22,
 55 & (metrically °rī) 62; the cotton plant, L.

Tuṇḍikerin, m. N. of a venomous insect, v, 8, 3.

Tuṇḍikeśi, f. Monordia monadelphica, L.

Tuṇḍibha, mfn. (Up. iv, 117, Sch.) having a
 prominent navel, L.; see **tund**. **Tuṇḍila**, mfn.
 id., L.; talkative, Up. i, 55, Sch.; see **tund**.

Tuṇḍāla, m. N. of a goblin, AV. viii, 6, 17.

तुनात *tutāta*, m. N. of Kumārila, Prab. ii,
 3, Sch.; cf. **tautātika**.

तुनुवैणि *tunuvāni*, mfn. (√1. **tur**) striving
 to bring near or obtain, RV. i, 168, 1.

तुप *tuttha*, n. (m., L.) blue vitriol (used
 as an eye-ointment), Suśr.; fire, L.; n. a collyrium,
 L.; a rock, Up. k.; (ā), f. the indigo plant, L.;
 small cardamoms, L. **Tutthāṣṭjana**, n. blue vitriol
 as an ointment, L.

Tutthaka, n. blue vitriol, Suśr. i, 38, 34; vi.
Tutthaya, Nom. P. to cover, Śis. v, 11.

तुप *tutthā*, m. VS.; Kāth.; TS.; MaitrS.; Ka-
 pishth.; ŚBr. (= **brāhmaṇ**); TāndyaBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

तुद *tud*, cl. 6. P. **°dati** (p. f. **°dati** or
°danti, Pān. vi, 1, 173, Kāś.; pf. **tutḍa**;
 fut. 2nd **toṭsyati** or **toṭṭi**, vii, 2, 10, Kār.; aor. **ata-**
tsit) to push, strike, goad, bruise, sting, vex, RV. &c.;
 Pass. to pain (said of a wound), Car. vi, 13; Caus., see
todita; [cf. **toṭṭa** &c.; **Tuḍ-ēṣ** &c.; Lat. **tundo**.]
-ādi, the rts. of cl. 6 (beginning with **tud**), Pān.
 iii, 1, 77. 2. **Tud**, mfn. iic. 'pricking', see **vraṇa**.

Tuda, mfn. iic. 'striking', see **arum**, **tilam**,
vidhūm; m. N. of a man, g. **tubhrādi**; cf. **ut**.

Tunnā, mfn. struck, goaded, hurt, cur, RV. ix,
 67, 19 f.; AV. &c.; m. = **°nnaka**, L. — **vāya**, m.
 a tailor, Mn. iv, 214; Yājñ. i, 163; R. — **sevani**,
 f. the suture of a wound, Suśr.; a suture of the skull,
 Bhpr. ii, 279. **Tunnaka**, m. Cedrela Toona, v, 5, 44.

तुन *tūna*, v. l. for **tāna**, SV. i, 5, 1, 1, 5.

तुन्द *tund*, cl. 1. **°dati**, to be active, Dhātup.
 ii, 32 (v. l.); cf. **ni-√tud**.

तुन्द *tunda*, n. (Pān. v, 2, 117) a protuber-
 ant belly, Sighās. xxiii, 1; the belly, L.; mfn. having
 a protuberant belly, g. **aria-ādi**; m. the navel, L.;
 (ī), f. id., W. — **kūpikā**, pf. f. 'belly-cavity', the
 navel, L. — **parimāṛja**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 5, Vārt.
 1, Pat.) stroking one's belly, HParik. viii, 281. — **pa-**
rimāṛja, mfn. = **°māṛja**, Gal. — **parimāṛja**,
 mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 5) 'stomach-stroking', lazy, Anargh.
 vii, 110. — **vat**, mfn. corpulent, Pān. v, 2, 117, Kāś.

Tundādi, a gaga of Pān. (v, 2, 117).

Tundi, (v, 2, 139) m. N. of a Gandharva, L.;
 f., see **tunḍi**. — **kara**, m. the navel, L.

Tundika, mfn. = **°da-vat**, 117; (ā), f. the navel,
 L. **Tundita**, mfn. = **°dika**, L. **Tundin**, mfn. id.,
 117. **Tundibha**, mfn. id., 139; v. l. for **tunḍ**.

Tundila, mfn. (117) id., ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 19, 3 (v. l.
tunḍ); MānGr. ii, 10; Hcar. (also a. neg.); = **tu-**
ṇḍibha, L.; ni. **Gauḍā**, Gal.; **-phalā**, f. Cucumis
 utilisimus, L. **Tundiliita**, mfn. become corpulent,
 Naish. iv, 56. **Tundili-karapa**, n. the act of
 causing to swell, increasing, Bhām. iv, 9.

तुन्न *tunnā*, °nnaka. See **√tud**.

तुसु *tunyu*, m. N. of a tree, Kauś.

तुप *tup*, **तुप** *tuph*, cl. 1. 6. **topati**, **tup**,
toph, **tuph**, to hurt, Dhātup.; [cf. **tubh**, **tump**,
tur-t-w, **rupwāvov**; Lat. **stupeo**; Germ. **stumpf**.]

तुवर *tubara*, mfn. astringent (also **tūb**,
 L.), Suśr. i, 45; m. n. an astringent taste, W.; m.
 = **yāvanāla**, L.; see **tūb**; (ī), f. Cajanus indicus,
 L.; alum or alum earth (also **tumb**, L.; **tūb**, L.,
 Sch.), Npr.; a bitch (also **tumb** & **tumburī**), L.;
 see **tumburu**. — **yāvanāla**, m. a sort of grain, L.

Tubaraka, m. id., Suśr. i, 46, 1, 18; N. of a tree,
 45, 7, 11; iv, 9, 4; 13, 18; 31, 5; (**ikā**), f. Cajanus

indicus, L.; Sch.; alum or alum earth (also **tūb**,
 Sch.), L. **Tubarī-śimba**, m. Cassia Tora, L.

तुभ *tubh*, cl. 1. 4. **tobhate**, **tubhyati**, to
 hurt, kill, Dhātup.; cl. 9. (impf. **atubhnāt**), id.,
 Bhāṭṭ. xvii, 79 & 90; [cf. **stubh**; Goth. **thiubs**.]

तुमल *tumala*, for °mula, MBh.; Ragh.

तुमिन्न *tumiñja*, m. N. of a man, TS. i, 7, 2.

तुमुर *tumura*, = °mula, L., Sch.

Tumala, mfn. (ā)n. tumultuous, noisy, Lāty. ii, 3,
 3; MBh. &c.; n. (Lat.) **tumultus**, tumult, clatter,
 confusion, MBh. (once m. vii, 154, 21) &c.; m.
 Terminalia Bellerica, L.

तुम्प *tump*, **तुम्प** *tumxh*, cl. 1. 6. **°pati**, **°pha-**
tī, to hurt, Dhātup. xi; xxviii, 26 f.; cf. **pra-stump**.

तुस *tumb*, cl. 1. **°bati**, to distress, xi, 38;
 cl. 10. **°bayati**, 'id.', or 'to be invisible', xxxii, 114.

तुस *tumba*, m. the gourd Lagenaria vul-
 garis, Hariv. 3479; R. i; Suśr. iii; (ī), f. id., Hariv.
 802; Suśr. i, iv; Śāntis.; Rājat.; Asteracantha lon-
 gifolia, L.; (ā), f. a milk-pail, L. — **vana**, N. of a
 place, VarBrS. xiv, 15. — **vīpa**, m. 'having the T° for
 a lute,' Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1213. **Tumbaka**, m., **°bi**,
°hikā, **°bini**, f. the Tumba gourd, L.

Tumbi, f. of **°ba**. — **puṣpa**, n. the flower of the
 T° gourd, L. — **vīṇā**, f. a kind of lute, Hariv. 3618;
-priya, m. 'fond of that lute,' Śiva, MBh. xii, 10371.

Tumbuka, m. = **°baka** (n., its fruit). **Tambu-**
kā, mfn. (in music) puffing the cheeks in singing;
 m. a kind of drum.

तुमुर *tumbara*, = **°raka**, Kauś. 76; n. its
 fruit, Madanav.; m. pl. N. of a people, Hariv. 311
 (v. l. **°bura**); sg. for **°buru** (Gandharva), Pañcat. i,
 63; (ī), f. a sort of grain, Madanav. cvii, 46; = **tub**
 (q. v.). **Tumbaraka**, m. N. of a tree, lxix, 72.

तुस *tumbaru*, for °buru, MBh. i; BhP.

तुसुम *tumbuma*, m. pl. N. of a race, MBh.

तुसुर *tumbura*, see °bara; (ī), see °ru, **tubari**.

Tumbura, m. N. of a pupil of Kālapin, Pān. iv,
 3, 104, Kāś. (Kār.); of a Gandharva, MBh. &c.
 ('attendant of the 5th Arhat of the present Avastarpi-
 nī, Jain.); n. coriander or the fruit of Diospyros em-
 bryopteris (also °rī & **tubari**, L.), Suśr. iv; vi, 42,
 67 & (metrically °rī) 118; Pān. vi, i, 143, Kāś.

तुस *tūma*, mfn. big, strong, RV. iii f.; vi,
 22, 5; x, 27 & 89; [cf. **tūtūmā**; Lat. **tumidus**.]

तुर *tur* (cf. **trī**, **tvār**), cl. 6. to hurry,
 press forwards, vi, 18, 4 (p. °rāt); TS. ii (Ā. °rāte):
 cl. 4 (Imper. **turya**) to overpower, RV. viii, 99, 5;
 Ā. to run, Dhātup.; to hurt, ib.: cl. 3. **tutorī**,
 to run, ib.: Caus. **turayate** (p. °rīyat) to run, press for-
 wards, RV.; SV.: Desid. **tūtūrshati**, to strive to press
 forwards, RV. x, 100, 12; Intens. p. **tūrtūrya**,
 rushing, pressing each other (waves), ix, 95, 3.

2. **Tūr**, mfn. running a race, conquering, i, 112,
 4; iv, 38, 7; (**tūram**, acc. or ind. 'quickly') pro-
 moting, a promoter, v, 82, 1; cf. **ap-**, **āji-**, **pṛitsu-**,
pra-, **mīhas-**, **rajas-**, **ratha-**, &c. **Turas-pēya**,
 n. the racer's or conqueror's drinking, x, 96, 8.

1. **Turā**, mfn. quick, willing, prompt, RV.; AV.
 vi, 102, 3; strong, powerful, excelling, rich, abundant,
 RV.; AV. vii, 50, 2; TS. ii; Kauś. 91; m. N. of a
 preceptor and priest with the patr. Kāvasheya, ŚBr.
 ix f., xiv; AitBr.; TāndyaBr.; BhP.; (**tūram**), ind.,
 see 2. **tūr**. — **ga**, m. 'going quickly', a horse, MBh. i;
 Pañcat.; Śāk. &c.; (hence) the number 7, Chandaśh.
 vii, 1, Sch.; the mind, thought, L.; (ī), f. a mare,
 Śatr. xiv; = **ga-gandhā**, L.; **-kāntā**, f. 'horse-loved',
 a mare, **-tā-mukha**, m. 'mare's mouth', submarine
 fire (**vadhabā-mukha**), Śis. iii, 33; **-kriyā-vat**, mfn.
 occupied with horses, Dhūrtas. i, 12; **-gandhā**, f.
 Phyalis flexuosa, L. — **dānava** or **-daitya**, 'horse-
 titian', Keśin, Hariv. 4281 ff.; **-nila-tāla**, m. N. of
 a gesture, PŚarv.; **-paricāraka**, m. = **-raksha**, Kād.
 v, 804; **-priya**, m. 'liked by horses', barley, L.;
-brahmacaryaka, n. 'sexual restraint of horses', con-
 pulsory celibacy, L.; **-mukha**, m. 'horse-faced', a
 Kinnara, iii, 1474; **-medha**, m. a horse-sacrifice, R.
 vi; BhP. ix; **-raksha**, m. 'horse-guardian', a groom,
 VarBrS. xv; **-ratha**, m. a cart drawn by horses, Hcat.
 i, 5, 836; **-lilaka**, m. N. of a time (in music); **-vā-**
hyāli, f. a riding-school, Kād. iii, 499 (v. l. **°ramḡ**);
°gānana, m. pl. 'horse-faced', N. of a people, VarBrS.
 xiv, 25; **°gāroha**, m. a horseman, xv, 26; **°gōpa-**

cāraka, m. = *ga-raksha*, x, 3. — *gāta* (°rd-), mfn. going quickly, RV. i, 164, 30. — *gān*, m. a horse-man, L. — *m-ga*, m. 'going quickly', a horse, Suśr.; Pañcat.; Śak. &c.; (hence) the number 7, Sūryas; Śrut.; the mind, thought, L.; (f), f. a mare, W.; N. of a shrub, L.; = *raga-gandhā*, L.; — *gandhā*, f. id., Suśr. vi, 41 & 48; — *dveshañi*, f. a she-buffalo, L.; — *nātha*, m. N. of the head of a sect, Śaṅkar. xliii; — *priya*, m. = *rag*, L.; — *mukha*, m. = *rag*, Kād. iii, 1635; — *medha*, m. = *rag*, Ragh. xiii, 61; — *yāyin*, mfn. going on horseback; — *fila*, m. = *rag*; — *vaktā*, — *vadana*, m. = *mukha*, L.; — *sādin*, m. a horseman, Ragh. vii, 34; — *skandha*, m. a troop of horses, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51, Kās.; — *sthāna*, n. a horse-stable, Suśr. iv, 1, 5; — *gāri*, m. 'horse-enemy', a buffalo, W.; Nerium odorum, L.; — *gādhā*, f. the jubbe, Gal.; — *gā-bhūya*, ind. p. having become a horse, Kād. vi, 1539. — *m-gama*, m. a horse, MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; (f), f. a mare, MBh. iv, 254; — *ratha*, m. = *raga-r*, Hcat. i, 5, 838; — *ālā*, f. a horse-stable, VarBṛS. vi, 5. — *m-gin*, m. a horseman, W.; a groom, W.; (iñi), f. a kind of gait (in dancing). — *yā*, mfn. going quickly, RV. iv, 23, 10. — *āra-vas*, m. N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr. ix. 1. **Turāya-** n. 'Tura's way', N. of a sacrifice or vow (modification of the full-moon sacrifice), ŚāṅkhBr.; Śāṅkh-Śr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Pāṇ.; MBh. xiii; cursory reading, Gal. **Turā-shāh**, nom. *shāḥ* (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 63) overpowering the mighty or overpowering quickly, RV. & VS. xx (Indra); Hariv. 14114 (Vishnu; voc. — *shāḥ*) m. (acc. — *sāham*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 56) Indra, Ragh. xv, 40; Kum. ii, 1; Bhp. viii, 11, 26.

Turāpa, mlf(ā)n. swift, RV. i, 121, 5.

1. **Turāpa**, (g. *kaṇḍu-ādi*) Nom. *yāti* (p. *yāt*) to be quick or swift, i, 1, 40, 3; to accelerate, 4; x, 61, 11. 2. **Turāpa**, m. 'swift', one of the moon's horses, Vāyup. i, 52, 53. — *sād*, mfn. dwelling among, i. e. belonging to the quick, RV. iv, 40, 2. — *pyā*, mfn. swift, zealous, i, 134, 5; vii f.

2. **Turāyapa**, m. (fr. °rd) N. of a man, Pravar. ii, 2, 3 (Kāty). **Turī**, f. (only dat. °ryaf) = *ryāḍ*, RV. x, 106, 4; 'swift', a weaver's brush (also *tulī* & °li), L. **Turī**, f. id., Bādar. ii, 1, 19 & 3. 7. Śaṅk.; Tarkas. 55; a shuttle, Naish. i, 12; (for *tūli*) a painter's brush (also *tulī*, L., *catuṛthī* = *śūdrā*, Sch.) **Turīpa**, n. (fr. °rī & °p) seminal fluid, RV. i, iii; vii, 2, 9; VS. xxvii; mfn. spermatic (Tvashṭri), xxi, 20; xxii, 20. 1. **Turīya**, Nom. *yāti* to go, Naigh. ii, 14. **Turyā**, f. superior power, TS. ii, 2, 12.

तुर 2. *tur*, mfn. hurt, RV. viii, 79, 2; cf. ā-.

तुरक *turaka*, m. pl. the Turks, Romakas. °*rakin*, mfn. Turkish, Kshītā. vii, 161. °*rakva*, = °*ka*. °*rashka*, (= *rushka*) Śid, Romakas; Ratnak.

तुरस्येय *turas-péya*, See 2. *túr*.

तुरायपा, °*rā-shāh*, °*rī*, °*rī*, °*rīpa*. See ib.

तुरीय 2. *turīya* (for *ktur*° [Zend *khtuirin*] fr. *catūr*), mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 51, Vārt. 1) Ved. 4th, RV. &c.; consisting of 4 parts, ŚBr. ix; n. the 4th state of spirit (pure impersonal Spirit or Brahman), Up. (MaitrUp.; NṛisUp. ii, 2, 1 &c.; RTL 35); Vedāntas; mfn. being in that state of soul, NṛisUp.; *tūr*, a 4th, constituting the 4th part, (n.) a 4th part, AV.; Kāth. &c. (with *yautra*, 'a quadrant', Śaṅkar. xxvii). — *kavaca*, n. N. of a spell, — *bhāga*, m. a 4th part, Bhp. v, 16, 30 (v. l.) — *bhāḥ*, m. a sharer of a 4th, AitBr. ii, 25; Mn. iv, 202. — *māna*, n. see *bhāga*. — *varpa*, m. 4th caste man, 'a Śūdra, L. **Turīyātita**, N. of an Up. **Turīyādītya** for *yamādītya*, RV. viii, 52, 7; VS. viii, 3. **Turīyār-dha**, m. n. 'half the 4th', an 8th part, MBh. i, 3862.

Turīyaka, mfn. a 4th (part), Yājñ. ii, 124.

Turya, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 51, Vārt. 1) 4th, Bhp.; Vet.; Śrut.; forming a 4th part, Bhp.; n. the 4th state of soul (see °*rya*), vii, 9, 32; Hathap. iv, 45; RāmātUp. ii, 4, 15, Sch.; mfn. being in that state of soul, Bhp. vi f. — *bhikshā*, f. the 4th part of alms, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 3. — *yantra*, n. a quadrant, W. — *vāh*, m. (in strong cases) *vāh*, nom. *vāt*, f. °*ryau* — *hī*, an ox or cow 4 years old, VS.; TS. iv, 3, 3, 2; MaitrS. iii, 11, 11 & 13, 17. **Turyāra**, mfn. four-cornered, Hcat. i, 3, 888. **Turyaui**, see °*rya-vāh*.

तुरष्क *turushka*, m. pl. (= *ashka*) the Turks, Kathās.; Rajat.; Prab. &c.; sg. a Turk, Kathās. xxvii; a Turkish prince, W.; Turkestan, W.; (m. n. L.) olibanum, Jain.; Suśr.; VarBṛS. — *kar-pūra*, mfn. consisting of olibanum and camphor,

Hcat. i, 7, 165. — *gauda*, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — *datṭa*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. (A. D. 1105).

तुरफेरि *turphāri* & °*phāritu*, mfn. = (kshi-*pra-*) *hantri* (Nir. xiii, 5), RV. x, 106, 6 & 8.

तुर्ये *turya*, yā. See col. i.

तुर्ये *tury* (cf. √1. *tur*), cl. i. P. (2. sg. *tūrasi*, du. Impv. °*vātam*; p. *tūrāt*) to overpower, excel, RV. (inf. *turādne*, vi, viii, x); to cause to overpower, help to victory, save, vi, viii; cf. *pra-*.

Turvā, m. = °*vāḍa*, x, 62, 10. **Turvāpi**, mfn. overpowering, victorious, i, iv f., x. **Turvāns**, Ved. inf.; see √*tury*. **Turvāsa**, m. N. of a hero and ancestor of the Aryan race (named with Yadu; du. *Turvāśā Yādū*, °*T* and °*Y*°; iv, 30, 17; pl. °*T*°s race), RV. **Turvāsa**, m. (later form of °*ja*) N. of a son of Yayāti by Devayāni and brother of Yadu, MBh. i; Hariv. 1604 & 1617; Bhp. &c. **Turvīti**, m. N. of a man, RV. i, ii, 13, 12; iv, 19, 6.

तुल *tul*, cl. 10. *tolayati* or *tul*° (only *tul*° also fig.; Ā., MBh.) to lift up, raise, Hariv.; R.; Bhāṭṭ. (fut. Pass. *tolayishyate*); to determine the weight of anything by lifting it up, weigh, compare by weighing and examining, ponder, examine with distrust, MBh. &c.; to make equal in weight, equal, compare (with instr., e. g. *na brāhmaṇais tulaye bhūlam anyat*, 'I do not compare any other being with Brāhmins', Bhp. v; or with an adv. terminating in -*vāt*), R.; VarBṛS. &c.; to counterbalance, out-weigh, match, possess in the same degree, resemble, reach, Megh.; ŚārngP.; (pf. p. *tulita*) Bhāṭṭ. iii & Ragh. xiii, 75; [cf. Lat. *le-tul-i* &c.; °*lāṅ-vai* &c.; Goth. *thulan*.] **Tula**, m. (for °*lā*) the sign Libra, Utp. (on VarBṛ. xi, xvi, xxiii & VarYog. iv, 55). **Tulaka**, m. 'ponderer', a king's counsellor, Divyāv. xvii. **Tulana**, n. lifting, Mṛicch. ix, 20; weighing, rating, iii, 20; N. of a high number, Buddh. L.; (ā), f. rating, ib.; equalness with (instr. or in comp.), Prasannar. i, 16.

Tulā, f. a balance, weight, VS. xxx; ŚBr. xi; Mn. &c. (°*layā dhṛi* or °*lām* with Caus. of *adhi-ruh*, 'to hold in or put on a balance, weigh, compare'; °*lām* with Caus. of *adhi-ruh*, 'to risk', Pañcat. i, 16, 9; °*lām adhi-* or *ā-* or *sam-ā-ruh*, 'to be in a balance', be equal with [instr.]; the balance as an ordeal, Yājñ. ii; Mṛicch. ix, 43; equal measure, equality, resemblance, Ragh. &c. (°*lām i* or *gam* or *ā-yi* or *ā-lamb* or *dhā*, 'to resemble any one or anything' [instr. or in comp.]; °*lām na bhṛi*, 'to have no equal', Prasannar. i, 37; °*lām* with Pass. of *nī*, 'to become equal to' [gen.]); = °*la*, Pañcat. i, 14, 14; VarBṛ. &c.; N. of a measure (= 100 Palas), MBh. iii, xiv; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; Aṣṭāṅg.; ŚārngS. i, 31; a kind of beam in the roof of a house, VarBṛS. liii, 30. — *koṭi*, m. (f., L.) the end of the beam, ŚārngP. (—*yashṭi*, Pañcat. i, 3, 20); a foot-ornament of women (also °*ṭi*, f., L., Sch.), Kād.; Vcar.; Prab. iii, 9; N. of a weight, L.; ten millions, L. — *koṣha*, m. weighing on a balance, VarBṛS. xxvii, 10. — *guda*, m. a kind of ball (used as a missile), MBh. iii, 1718. — *dāna*, n. = *purusha-d*, W. — *dhāya*, m. a balance cup, W.; an oar, L. — *dhāra*, m. 'scale-holder', = °*la*, VarBṛ.; Laghuj. i. — *dhānā* (°*lādh*), n. 'putting on a balance', weighing, ŚBr. xi. — *dhāra*, mfn. bearing a balance, Yājñ. ii, 188. — *pragraha*, L.; the beam, W.; a merchant, L.; the bearer of an ordeal balance, Vishn. x, 8 f.; = °*la*, L.; N. of a merchant, MBh. xii, 9277 ff. — *dhārāna*, n. = °*lādhānā*, Yājñ. ii, 100. — *dhīroha* (°*lādh*), m. risk, Prasannar. vii, 88. — *dhīroha* (°*lādh*), mfn. resembling, Ragh. xix, 8. — *paddhati*, f. N. of a work by Kamaśikara. — *parikshā*, f. a balance ordeal, W. — *purusha*, m. & — *dāna*, n. gift of gold &c. equal to a man's weight, AV. Par. x; Yājñ. iii (named as a penance); BhavP. ii; MatsyaP. cclxxiii; LiṅgaP. ii, 28; Hcat. i, 4 f.; Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, i, 5, 108. — *pragraha*, °*grāha*, m. the string of a balance, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 52, Kās. — *bija*, n. the Guñjā berry (used as a weight), L. — *bhavānī*, f. N. of a town, Śaṅkar. xix. — *bhāra*, m. = *purusha-dāna*, Hcat. i, 5, 619. — *bhṛit*, m. = *dhāra*; a balance bearer, Bādar. — *yashṭi*, f. 'the beam', see *koṭi*. — *vat*, mfn. furnished with a balance, VarBṛ. — *varārdha*, °*dhya*, mfn. at least as much in weight, ŚāmvBr. ii, 7, 9. — *sūtra*, n. = *pragraha*, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 52, Kās. **Tulita**, mfn. lifted up, Ragh. weighed, VarBṛS.; equalled, compared, lxxx, 12. **Tulima**, mfn. what may be weighed, Nār. xi, 3.

Tulya, mlf(ā)n. (in comp. accent, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 2) equal to, of the same kind or class or number or value, similar, comparable, like (with instr. or gen. [cf. ii, 3, 72] or inf.; e. g. *lena* [Mn. iv, 86] or *etasya* [KāthUp. i, 22] or *etat* [24], 'equal to him'), KātyŚr.; Lāty.; Pāṇ. &c.; fit for (instr.), Sūryas. xiv, 6; even, VarBṛ. iv, 21; n. N. of a dance; (am), ind. equally, in like manner, Pāṇ.; MBh.; R.; Hariv.; contemporaneously, Dharmasārm. xvii, 14. — *kaksha*, mfn. equal to (in comp.), Vepis. iii, 25. — *karmaka*, mfn. having the same object (in Gramin.), Pāṇ. iii, 4, 48, Kās. — *kāla*, mfn. contemporary with (instr.), ĀśvGr. i, 3, 9; MBh. iii, 134, 24; — *tva*, n. contemporariness, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 105, Vārt. 1. — *kāliya*, mfn. = °*la*, Bhp. x. — *tulya*, m. 'of the same family', a relative, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 24. — *guna*, mfn. possessing the same qualities, equally good, Āp.; Suśr. — *jāṭiya*, mfn. similar, Pāṇ. i & vi, 1, 68, Vārt. 1, Pat.; iii, 3, 35, Kās. — *starka*, m. (in dram.) a guess computed near the truth, Śāh. vi, 172 & 180. — *tā*, f. = *tva*, MBh.; R.; 'equality of place', conjunction (in astr.), Sūryas. — *tejas*, mfn. equal in splendour. — *tva*, n. equality, resemblance with (instr. or in comp.), Sūryas; Prab. ii, 18; (a-, neg.) Jaim. ii f. — *darśana*, mfn. regarding with equal or indifferent eyes, Bhp. i, 5, 24. — *nak-tam-dina*, mfn. having equal days and nights, Heimac.; not distinguishing between day and night, Kathās. ci, 289. — *nāman*, mfn. of the same name, MBh. i, 101, 7. — *nindā-stuti*, mfn. indifferent with regard to blame or praise, Bhag. xii, 19. — *pāna*, n. computation, L. — *bala*, mfn. of equal strength. — *bhāvanā*, f. (in math.) combination of like sets. — *mūlya*, mfn. of equal value. — *yogi-tā*, f. 'combination of equal qualities (of unequal objects)', N. of a simile, Śāh. x, 48 f.; Kuval. — *yo-gōpamā*, f. id., Kāvyaḍ. ii, 48. — *rūpa*, mfn. of equal form, analogous, W. — *lakshman*, mfn. having the same characteristic, Śāh. x, 89. — *vaṇsa*, mfn. of equal race with (gen.), Cāṇ. (Hit.) — *va-yas*, mfn. of the same age, ParGr. iii, 8, 17. — *vikrama*, mfn. of equal prowess. — *vīrya*, mfn. of equal strength. — *vṛitti*, mfn. following the same occupation. — *śas*, ind. in equal parts, Suśr. vi, 12. — *śikha*, m. pl. 'equal-braided', N. of certain mythical beings, L. — *śuddhi*, f. equal subtraction, Bij. — *śodhana*, n. removal of like magnitudes (on both sides of an equation). — *śruti*, f. standing in the same nominal case, Jaim. ii, 1, 10 (—*tva*, abstr.) **Tulyākṛiti**, mfn. = °*ya-rūpa*. **Tulyātulya**, mfn. like and unlike. **Tulyānumāna**, n. like inference, analogy. **Tulyāntaram**, ind. in equal intervals, Mṛicch. iii, 18. **Tulyārtha**, mfn. equally rich, Pañcat. i, 8, 33; of the same meaning, Pāṇ. i, 3, 42, Kās. **Tulyāvasthā**, mfn. being in the same condition with (gen.), Ragh. xii, 80. **Tulyōdyoga**, mfn. equal in labours.

तुलकुच *tulakuci*, m. N. of a prince (son of Sahalin), Divyāv. xxvi, 391.

तुलभ *tulabha*, °*bhiya*, v. l. for *u*°.

तुलसारिणी *tula-sāriṇī*, f. a quiver, L.

तुलसि *tulasi*, metrically for °*sī*, Bhp. iii, 15, 49. °*sikā*, f. = °*sī*, 19; v, 3, 6 & 7, 10.

Tulasī, f. holy basil (small shrub venerated by Vaishnavas; commonly *Tulsi*), Bhp.; Vāyup. & PadmaP. (produced from the ocean when churned); BrahmapV. (produced from the hair of the goddess *Tulasi*, ii, 19). — *dveshā*, f. a kind of basil, L. — *pattra*, n. °*T*leaf, a very small gift, W. — *vivāha*, m. the marriage of Vishnu's image with the °*T* (festival on the 12th day in the 1st half of month Kārttika), W. — *vṛindāvana*, n. a square pedestal (before a Hindū house-door) planted with *Tulasī*.

तुलितुलि *tulī*, °*lī*. See *turī* & °*rī*.

तुलिका *tulikā*, f. a wagtail, L.

तुलिनी *tulinī*, °*li-phalā*. See *tūl*°.

तुलिम *tulima*, तुल्य *tulya*. See cols. 2, 3.

तुलल *tulala*. See *taulali*.

तुवि 1. *tuvi*, f. for *tumbī* (gourd), L.

तुवि 2. *tuvī* (√*tuv*) = *bahu*, Naigh. iii, 1; only in comp. — *kūrmī*, mfn. powerful in working (Indra), RV. iii, vi, viii. — *kūrmīn*, mfn. id., 66, 12. — *kratu*, mfn. id., 68, 2 (voc.). — *kshā*, mfn. ? (Indra's bow), 77, 11 [= *bahu*- or *mahā-vikshepa*, G 2

Nir. vi, 33. — **kahatrā**, mf(ā)n. ruling powerfully (Additi). VS. xxi, 5; AV. vii, 6, 2. — **grā**, mfn. swallowing much (Agni). RV. i, 140, 9. — **grābhā**, mfn. seizing powerfully (Indra). vi, 22, 5. — **grī**, mfn. = **grā** (Indra). ii, 21, 2. — **grīva**, mfn. powerful-necked, i, v, viii. — **jātā**, mfn. of powerful nature (Indra, Varuṇa, &c.). i-vii, x. — **deshpa** (°v/-), mfn. giving much (Indra). viii, 81, 2. — **dyumnā**, mfn. very glorious, powerful (Indra, Agni, the Maruts), i, iii-vi, viii f. — **nṛimā**, mfn. very valiant (Indra), i, iv, vi, viii, x. — **prati**, mfn. resisting powerfully (Indra), i, 30, 9. — **bādha**, mfn. oppressing many (Indra), 32, 6. — **brahman** (°v/-), mfn. very devoted, v, 25, 5. — **maghā**, mfn. = **deshpa**, 33, 6. — **manyu**, mfn. very zealous (the Maruts), vii, 58, 2. — **mātra**, mfn. very efficacious (Indra), viii, 81, 2. — **mrakshā**, mfn. injuring greatly, vi. — **rādhas**, mfn. = **deshpa**, iv f, vii. — **vājā** (°v/-), mf(ā)n. abounding in food, i, vi. — **śagha**, mfn. able to do much (Indra), 44, 2. — **sūshma**, mfn. high-spirited (Indra, Indra-Varuṇa), ii, vi, viii. — **śravas** (°v/-), mfn. highly renowned (Agni), iii, v. — **shvapās**, mfn. loud-sounding, iv f. — **ahvāni**, mfn. id., i f, v f, viii. — **ahvān**, mfn. id., 166, 1; i, v, 16, 3; ix, 98, 9. **Tuvish**, for **vis** = **tavish**. — **tama** (°vish-), mfn. Superl. strongest, i, v; AV. vi, 33, 3. — **mat** (°v/-), mfn. powerful, RV.; TS. ii, 3, 14, 4; TBr. iii, 1. **Tuvi**, = **°v/-**. — **magha** (°v/-), = **°vi-m**, RV. — **rāva**, mfn. making a terrible noise (in battle), x, 99, 6. — **rāvas**, nom. **vān** (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 83 & 4, 45, Kār.), = **°vi-shvān**, RV. x, 64, 4 & 16. **Tuvy-ōjas**, mfn. very powerful, iv, 22, 8.

तुश 1. **tuś**, cl. 1. **tōśate**, to drip, trickle, ix.

तुश 2. **tuś** (= **tush**), cl. 1. **tōśate** (p. **tōśa-māna**) to be satisfied or pleased with (instr.), AV. iii, 17, 5; to appease, RV. viii, 15, 11 & 50, 5.

तुश **tush**, cl. 4. **°shyati** (metrically also **°te**; fut. **tokshyati**, **toshā**, and inf. **tosh-tum** [MBh. iv, 1562], Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10, Kār. [Siddh.]; aor. **atushat**, Bhāṭ. xv, 8; pf. **tutusha**) to become calm, be satisfied or pleased with anyone (gen., dat., instr., loc., or acc. with **prati**) or anything (instr.), Śaṅkh-Sr. i, 17, 5; MBh. &c.; to satisfy, please, appease, gratify, i, 4198; Caus. **toshayati** (or metrically **°te**), id., RV. x, 27, 16 (p. f. **tushayanti**); MBh. &c.; Desid. **tutushati**, W.; Intens. **tutushyate**, **tutush-iti**, W.; cf. **tushnim**. **Tushṭa**, mfn. satisfied, pleased, MBh. &c.; m. N. of a prince, Vāyup. ii, 34, 122.

Tushṭi, f. satisfaction, contentment, Mn.; MBh. &c. (9 kinds are reckoned in Śaṅkhya phil., Kap. iii, 39; Śaṅkhya. 47 & 50; Tattvas.; 'Satisfaction' personified [Hariv. 9498] as daughter of Dakṣa and mother of Samtosha or Muda, VP. i, 7; BhP. iv, 1, 49 f.; MārkaP. i; or as daughter of Paurṇamāsa, Vāyup. i, 28, 8; LiṅgāP.; as a deity sprung from the Kalās of Prakṛiti, BrahmanP. ii, 1; as a Mātṛikā, Bhavadev.; as a Śakti, Heat. i, 5, 197); N. of a Kālā of the moon, BrahmanP. ii, 15; the plant **uriddhi**, L. — **kara**, mfn. causing satisfaction, Mn. xi, 234. — **janana**, mfn. id. — **da**, mfn. id. — **mat**, mfn. satisfied, Hariv. iii, 86, 16, Nil.; m. N. of a prince, VP. iv, 14, 5; BhP. ix, 24, 23. **Tushya**, mfn. = **°shṭi-mat** (Śiva), Hariv. 14882.

तूष tūsha, m. the chaff of grain or corn or rice &c., AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; Terminalia Belle-rica, L.; cf. **a**, **ut**, **nis**. — **khaṇḍana**, n. 'chaff-grinding,' useless effort, Hit. iv, 5, 3 (v. l.). — **graha**, m. 'husk-seizer,' fire, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced from chaff, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 82. — **jaka**, m. N. of a Śūdra, viii, 2, 83. Kāś. — **dhānya**, n. husk-corn, VarBrS. — **pakva** (**tūsh**), mf(ā)n. dried by chaff fire, MaitrS. iii, 2, 4; Kāpishth.; TS. v; ŚBr. vii; KātyŚr. — **sāra**, m. = **graha**, L. **Tushāgni**, m. chaff fire, MBh. **Tushānala**, m. id., Dhūrtas. i, 18; a capital punishment consisting in twisting dry straw round a criminal's limbs and setting it on fire, W. **Tushāmbu**, n. sour rice- or barley-gruel, Suśr. i, 45. **Tushōttha**, m. id., L. **Tushōdaka**, n. id., i, iv.

तूपार tūshāra, mf(ā)n. cold, frigid, Ragh.; Naish. m. sg. & pl. frost, cold, snow, mist, dew, thin rain, MBh. &c.; = **kāṇa**, Śis. vi, 24; camphor, Bhpr.; pl. for **tukh**. — **kāṇa**, m. a dewdrop, icicle, flake of snow, Kathās. xix, 50. — **kara**, m. 'cold-rayed,' the moon, Vear.; Prasannar. vii, 60; Dhūrtan.; **a**, 'the sun,' Śis. ix, 7. — **kirapa**, m. = **kara**, Kād.; Amar. — **giri**, ni. 'snow-mountain,' the Himālaya, MBh. xiii, 836. — **gaura**, m. camphor, Ritus. i, 6. — **gha-**

raṭikā, f. = **kara**, Alamkārav. — **tvish**, m. id., ib. — **dyuti**, m. id., Naish. — **patana**, n. snow-fall, R. — **mūrti**, m. = **kara**, Śis. i. — **raami**, m. id., Prab. vi, 31. — **rtu** (**rit**), m. 'cold season,' winter, Naish. xii. — **varsha**, m. = **patana**, Rājāt. — **varsh-**in, mfn. causing snow-fall, Ragh. xiv, 84. — **śikha-**rin, m. = **giri**, Hcar.; Rājāt. — **śalla**, m. id., Vear. xiii. — **sruti**, f. = **patana**, Kum. i, 5. **Tushārāṇṣu**, m. = **°ra-kara**, Sāmkar. i, 28. **Tushārādri**, m. = **°ra-giri**, Megh. 104; Bhartṛ. ii, 29; Kathās.

तुषित tushita, m. pl. a class of celestial beings, MBh. xiii, 1371; Buddh. &c. (12 in number, Hariv.; VP.; BhP. iv, 1, 8; Vāyup. ii, 6; 36 in number, L.); sg. Vishnu in the 3rd Manv-antara, Vishn. iic, 47; VP. iii, 1, 38; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Veda-śiras and mother of the Tushitas, 37; BhP. viii, 1, 21. — **kāyika**, mfn. belonging to the body of the Tushitas, Latit. v, 6.

तुष्ट tushṭa, °shṭi, °shya. See **°tush**.

तुस tus, cl. 1. **tosati**, to sound, Dhātup.

तुस्त tusta, m. n. dust (= **tus**), L., Sch.

तुह tuh, cl. 1. **tohati**, to pain, Dhātup.

तुहर tuhara, °hāra, m. N. of two attendants of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2573.

तुहि tuhi, a cuckoo's cry, Subh. 1688.

तुहिन tuhina, n. (Siddh. napums. 41) frost, cold, mist, dew, snow, Pāṇcat. ii, 58; Ritus.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; Prab.; moonlight, Un. k.; camphor, Npr.; (ā), f. the tree **tuka-nāsi**, cf. **kaga**, m. = **tushāra-k**, Amar. — **kara**, m. = **tushāra-k**, Kād.; **-sūtā**, f. 'moon-daughter,' the river Narmadā, Viddh. iv, 18. — **kirapa**, m. = **kara**, VarBr.; **-putra**, m. 'monn-son,' Mercury, VarBrS. civ. — **kshiti-bhrit**, m. = **tushāra-giri**, Alamkārav. — **kshmi-bhrit**, m. id., Kathās. cxvii. — **giri**, m. id., Kād.; Pāṇcat. (v. l.); **-maya**, mfn. formed by the Himālaya, Prasannar. iii, 30. — **gu**, m. = **kara**, VarBr. — **dyuti**, m. id., Śis. ix, 30. — **dīdhiti**, m. id., Vear. — **mayūkha**, m. id., VP. iii, 7. — **raami**, m. id., VarBr. — **śarkarā**, f. a piece of ice, ice, Rājāt. iii. — **śalla**, m. = **giri**, Hcar. viii. **Tuhināṅsu**, m. = **na-kara**, VarBrS.; VarBr.; camphor, W.; **-taila**, n. camphor-oil, L. **Tuhinā-cala**, m. = **na-giri**, Kathās.; Dev. **Tuhinādrī**, m. id., Ragh. viii, 53; Kathās. lxiii, 82.

Tuhinaya, Nom. P. to cover with ice, Śis. vi, 55.

तुहुद tuhunda, m. N. of a Dānava, MBh. i, 2533 & 2655; (son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra) 6983; Hariv.

तूष tūsha, m. N. of a man, Kāth. Anukr.

तूड tūd (= **tud**), cl. 1. **°ḍati**, to split, Dhātup. ix, 67; to slight, disrespect, 72.

तूण tūṇ (cf. **kūṇ**, **cūṇ**), cl. 10. **°ṇayuti**, to contract, xxxii, 99; xxxv, 42; **°te** (fr. **tūṇa**) to fill (also **tūlay**, Vop.), xxxiii, 16.

तूण tūṇa, m. (g. **ṣoṇādi**; g. **gaurādi**, v. l.) 'bearer' (°**tul**), a quiver, MBh. &c. (often du.); (f), f. id., KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; a disease of the anus and the bladder, Suśr.; the Indigo plant, Npr. — **dhāra**, v. l. for **°ni-dh**. — **mukha**, n. the cavity of a quiver, Ragh. vii, 54. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a quiver, MBh. iii, 703; 8486; 10963; Hariv.

Tūṇaka, ifc. = **°ṇa**, Chandom. 77; n. a metre of 4 x 15 syllables. **Tūṇi**, m. = **°ṇa**, R. ii, 31, 30; f. id., R. (B) iii, 8, 19; n. N. of Yugaṇ-dhara's father, Hariv. 9207; VP. iv, 14, 1 (Kūṇi, BhP.; LiṅgāP.; KūṇaP. i, 24, 42). **Tūṇika**, m. = **tūṇ**, Npr. **Tūṇin**, m. = **°va**, Hariv.; R.; m. = **°nika**, L. **Tūṇi**, f. and ind. fr. **°ṇa**. — **kānta**, m. = **°nika**, Gal. — **°kṛi**, to use as a quiver, Ragh. ix, 63. — **dhāra**, m. a quiver-bearer, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 75, Kāś. — **śaya**, mfn. lying in the quiver, MBh. (ifc.). R. vi. **Tūṇika**, m. = **°nika**, L. **°ṇira**, m. = **°ṇa**, MBh.; R.; Mālav. v, 10; **-vat**, mfn. = **°ṇa-v**, Hariv.; **°ṇayamāna**, mfn. representing a quiver, Daś. v, 112.

तूष tūṇa, m. a flute, TS. vi; Kāth.; ĀpŚr. v, 8, 2; Nir. xiii, 9; ifc., Pāṇ. ii, 2, 34; Vartt. i. — **dhmā**, m. a flute-player, VS. xxx, 19f.

तूत tūta, m. a mulberry-tree, Bhpr. v.

तूतक tūtaka, n. = **tuttha**, blue vitriol, L.

तूतमान tūtumāna, mfn. (°**2. tu**) hastening, eager, RV. i, vi f.; (°**nd**) viii & x. **Tūtūji**, mfn. id., iv, vi f., x; **°ji**, ni. a promoter of (gen.), 22, 3; cf. d.

तूतुम tūtumā, mfn. strong, 50, 6; cf. **tūma**.

तूत tūta, m. the cotton tree, L.; = **tūta** (توت), Npr.; Thespesia populneoides, L.; (f), f. N. of a district, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 94.

तूपर tūpara, mf(ā), TS. vii, 5, 1, 2) u. Ved. hornless, (m.) a hornless goat, AV. xi, 9, 22; VS. &c.; blunt (**yūpa**), TBr. i, 3, 7, 2; ĀpŚr. xviii, 1.

Tūbara, m. a hornless bull, L.; a beardless man (**tub**, Un. k.), L.; = **°raka**, L.; Andropogon bicolor, Gal.; mfn. & (f), f., see **tub**. **Tūbaraka**, m. a eunuch, MBh. v, vii f.; (ikā), f., see **tub**.

तूष tūya, mfn. (°**1. tu**) strong, RV. x, 28, 3; (am), ind. quick, iii-viii, x; n. water, Naigh. i, 12.

तूर tūr, in comp. for **2. tūr**; mfn. (°**1. tūr**) hastening, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 20; f. instr. **°rā**, **°rbhis**, hastily, MBh. ii, 72, 10; BhP. ii, 7, 37. **Tūr-ghna**, n. 'racer's death,' N. of the northern part of Kurukshetra, Tār. v, 1. **Tūr-pāsa**, n. id., RV. viii, 32, 4.

Tūrpa, mfn. (°**1. tūr**) Pāṇ. vi, 4, 21, Kāś.; **°1. tūr**, ind. quickly, speedily, viii, xxv; PrasnUp.; Nir.; MBh. &c. — **ga**, mfn. running quickly, BhP. x, 53, 6. — **taram**, ind. more quickly, R. iii, 28. **Tūrnōdita**, mfn. spoken quickly, L. **Tūrpa**, m. 'quickly ripening,' a sort of rice, Car. i, 27, 4.

Tūrpi, mfn. quick, expeditious, clever, zealous, RV.; TS. ii; ŚBr. i; m. the mind, Un. v; 1. **Tūrpya**, ib.; dirt, Un. k.; f. speed, L. **Tūrpya-ārtha**, mf(ā)n. pursuing an object, RV. iii, 52, 5; v, 43. **Tūrta**, mfn. quick, expeditious, ŚBr. vi, 3; cf. d. **Tūrtil**, see **viśud**. 1. **Tūrya**, see **ap-mitra** &c. **Tūryanti**, f. N. of a plant, ĀpGr. xiv, 14.

तूर tūra, m. = **2. tūra**, L.; cf. **ardhu**; (i), f. a thorn-apple, Bhpr. v, 3, 86.

2. **Tūrya**, n. (m., L.) a musical instrument, Pāṇ.; Mn. vii; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, KāthUp.; Hariv.); cf. **sa**. — **khaṇḍa**, **-gaṇḍa**, m. a sort of tabor, L. — **maya**, mfn. musical, Kathās. xxiii, 84. **Tūryaṅgha**, m. a band of instruments.

तूर्य tūrya, mfn. = **tur**, 4th, Rājāt. ii, 91; m. N. of a family, W. **Tūryāṅsa**, m. a 4th part, L.

तूरवाय तूरवायāna, mfn. (°**1. tūr**) overpowering, RV. i, 174, 3; x, 61, 2; m. N. of a man, i, 53, 10; vi, 18, 13. **Tūrvi**, mfn. superior, ix, 42, 3.

तूल tūl, cl. 1. 10. **°lati**, **°layati**, = **nish-kriśh**, Dhātup.; see also **tūn**; cf. **anu-tūlaya**.

तूल tūla, n. a tuft of grass or reeds, panicle of a flower or plant, AV. xix, 32, 3; Kāth.; Tāpdyabr.; ChUp. (**ishikā**); Kauś.; Āp.; Pāṇ. (ifc. ind., vi, 2, 121); a pencil, Divyāv. xxvi; = **tūta**, L.; air, L.; m. the thorn-apple, Npr.; n. (m., L.) cotton, MBh.; R. &c.; (ā), f. id., L.; a lampwick, L.; (f), f. id., L.; cotton, Sāmpkhyak. 17, Gauḍap.; = **°li**, Un., Sch.; = **-paṭi**, Subh.; RāmātUp. i, 86, Sch.; the Indigo plant, L.; cf. **āpa**, **indra**, **udak**, **prāk**, **bhasma**, **śana**, **sa**, **haṇsa**. — **kapa**, n. 'a cotton flock,' Nom. **°ṇayate**, to appear worthless, Dhananj. 7. — **kārmuka**, n. 'cotton-bow,' a bow-like instrument used for cleaning cotton, L. — **cāpa**, m. id., L. — **dāham**, ind. (with **°dāh**), to consume by fire) like cotton, Mcar. vi, 5. — **nālā**, **°likā**, **°li**, f. 'cotton-tube,' a cotton rock, L. — **paṭikā**, f. = **°ji**, Buddh. L. — **paṭi**, f. a cotton quilt, RāmātUp. i, 86, Sch. — **plou**, m. cotton, Divyāv. xvii, xxvii. — **pi-ṭhi**, f. a spindle, Gal. — **pūrpa**, mfn. filled with cotton, (a), neg. MBh. xi, 23, 19. — **phala**, m. Calotropis gigantea, L. — **mūla**, N. of a district on the Candra-bhāgā, Rājāt. iv. — **īśikā**, f. = **-piṭhi**, Gal. — **vati**, f. a cotton cover, Bhpr. vii, 10, 63. — **vriksha**, m. the cotton tree, L. — **śarkarā**, f. a c^o seed, L. — **śodhana**, n. **°dhni**, f. = **-kārmu-ka**, Gal. — **secana**, n. 'c^o-moistening,' spinning, L.

Tūlaka, n. cotton, Bhāṣāp.; (ikā), f. a panicle (used as probing-rod), L.; = **°li**, Jñātād. (in Prakṛit); Kum. i, 32; Dharmasarm.; Vear.; cf. **aksha-ra**; a wick, L.; = **°la-paṭi**, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 116, Kāś.; Kathās.; (su-) RāmātUp. i, 86; an ingot mould, L., Sch. **Tūli**, f. a painter's brush (cf. **turi**), Un., Sch.; **-phalā**, f. the cotton tree (also **tul**). L. **Tūlika**, m. a cotton trader, Kathās. lxi. **Tūlinā**, f. the cotton tree (also **tul**, L.), Bhpr.; a kind of bulb, L.

तूष tūsh, cl. 1. **°shuti**, = **°tush**, Dhātup.

तूष tūsha, m. n. the border of a garment,

Kāth.; TBr.; cf. *krishṇā-dāma*. **तृभहद्भा**, n. the place where the border is added, TS. vi.

तृषी *tūṣhīm*, for *ṇim*. — **viprakramana**, n. slipping away silently (without having voted), Buddh. L. — **āgasa**, m. a verse which requires silent recitation, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — **āṣṭa**, mfn. taciturn, Pāṇ. v, 3, 72, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **āśra**, mfn. chiefly silent, AitBr. ii, 31, 1. — **sthāna**, n. silence, Kathās. lxiv. — **homā**, m. an oblation offered silently, TS. vi. — **gaṅga**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 29, Pat.; cf. *ushṇī-g*. — **japa**, m. a prayer muttered silently, ŚāṅkhŚr. ix, 25, 2, Sch. — **daṇḍa**, m. secret punishment, Mcar. iv, 3. — **bhāva**, m. the being silent, silence, MBh. xii, 3840; Sāh. — **bhāvam**, ind. silently, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 63. — **bbūta**, mfn. become silent, MBh. i, 7951; R. i, 70, 18. — **bbūya**, ind. p. (Pāṇ. iii, 4, 63) silently, Pañcat. iii, 14, 3.

तृषुषिका, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 72, Vārt. 2, Pat.) silent, R. (G) ii, 117, 3; Kathās. iic, 60; Māṭim. i, 19, Sch.; (am), ind. silently, MānŚr. i, 7, 5; MBh. v; R. v; (ām), ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 72, Vārt. 1, Pat.) ind., Bhāgav. (Up. iv, 35, Sch.) **तृषुषि**, ind. (g. svar-ādī) silently, quietly, RV. ii, 43, 3; TS. &c. (for *ṇim* *babhūva*, 'became silent', Divyār.)

तृस्त *tūsta*, n. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 21; ifc. g. *cūrṇādi*) dust, ii, 1, 21, Kās.; Purushōt. (Up. iii, 86, Sch.); sin, L.; an atom, L.; a braid of hair, L.

तृत् (= *str*), nom. pl. *tāras*, the stars, RV. viii, 55, 2; cf. *tārā*.

तृहण *trihana*, n. (✓ *trih*) crushing, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 2, Kās.; cf. *tārḥ*. **ṇiya**, to be crushed, ib.

तृक्ष *triksh*, cl. 1. *ṇkshati*, to go, Dhātup.

तृक्ष *triksha*, m. N. of a man, g. *gargādī*.

तृक्ष *trikshas*, for *tvāksh*, Naigh. ii, 9.

तृक्ष *trikshāka*, N. of a man, g. *śivādī*.

तृक्ष *trikshī*, m. N. of a man with the patr. Trāsadyava, RV. vi, 46, 8; viii, 22, 7.

तृक्ष *trikha*, n. nutmeg, L.

तृष *trīcā*, m. n. (fr. *trī* & *ric*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 37, Vārt. 1) a strophe consisting of 3 verses, AV. xix; TS.; AitBr.; ŚBr. & KātyŚr. (*trīcā*); Nir. RPrāt.; cf. *try-rica*. — **krīpta**, mfn. arranged in strophes of 3 verses each, ŚāṅkhŚr.; AitBr. iii, 43, Sāy. — **bhāg**, f. (scil. *ric*) verse 1. of the 1st, v. 2. of the 2nd, and v. 3. of the 3rd *paryāya* of a *Trīcā*, Lāty. vi.

Trīcin, mfn. containing a *Trīcā*, AitBr. iii, 43.

तृद *trīdhā*, mfn. (✓ *trih*) crushed, RV. i, vi.

तृष *trīn*, cl. 8. *ṇoti*, *ṇute*, or *tarṇ*, *ṇute*, to eat, Dhātup. 1. **Trīta**, mfn. eaten, g. *tanoty-ādī*.

तृष *trīṇa*, n. (m., g. *ardharādī*; ifc. f. ā) grass, herb, any gramineous plant, blade of grass, straw (often symbol of minuteness and worthlessness), RV. &c. (ifc. accent, g. *ghoshādī*); m. N. of a man, g. *śivādī* & *naḍādī*; [cf. Goth. *thaurmus*.] — **karṇa**, m. N. of a man, g. *śivādī* (v.l.); pl. his descendants, g. *yashādī*. — **kāṇḍa**, n. a heap of grass, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51, Kās. — **kūṅkuma**, n. Kaśmir crocus, L. — **kūṅkuma**, 'attracting grass (electrically when rubbed)', N. of a gem, Buddh. L. — **kuṭī**, f. a hut of grass or straw, SāmavBr. iii, 9, 1, Sāy. — **kuṭī**, f. id., L. — **kuṭīra**, id., Sighās. — **kuṭīra**, id., Pañcat. i, 4, 3. — **kūṭa**, m. n. = *kāṇḍa*, VarBṢ. — **kūṭikā**, f. a whisk, L. — **kūṭma**, m. the Tumbi gourd, L. — **ketakī**, f. a kind of Tabāshir, Npr. — **ketu**, *ṭuka*, m. a bamboo, L. — **gada**, m. a sort of sea crab, L. — **ganana**, f. 'valuing at a straw,' thinking anything (loc.) to be of no importance, Vcar. vi, 2. — **ganāya**, Nom. *yate*, to represent a heap of grass, have no value whatever, Prasang. iv, 4. — **ganḍhā**, f. Batatas paniculata, Npr. — **godhā**, f. a lizard, chamæleon, L. — **gaura**, n. = *kuṅkuma*, L. — **granthī**, f. N. of a plant, L. — **grāhin**, m. 'attracting grass (electrically when rubbed),' sapphire or another gem, L. — **cara**, m. N. of a gem, Npr. — **jambhan**, mfn. graminivorous or having teeth like grass, Pāṇ. v, 4, 125. — **jalāyukā**, f. a caterpillar, ŚBr. xiv. — **jalūkā**, f. id., Bhp. iv, 29, 76. — **janta**, m. a blade of grass, MBh. xii, 261, 21. — **jṛtī**, f. pl. the different kinds of grass, Mn. i, 48. — **jyotis**, n. N. of a shining grass, Kir. xv, 47, Sch. — i. **-tā**, f. **-tva**, n. the state of grass, L. — **tvaca**, m. a kind of grass, Gal. — **druma**, m. a palm-tree, L.

— **dhānya**, n. wild rice, L. — **dhvaja**, m. = *ketu*, Bhp. — **nimbā**, f. the Nepalese Nimba, L. — **pa**, m. 'grass-swallower,' N. of a Gandharva, MBh. i; Hariv. 141 57. — **pañca-mūla**, n. an aggregate of 5 roots of gramineous plants (rice, sugar-cane, Darbha, Scirpus Kyosor, Saccharum Sara), Suśr. vi, 48, 23. — **pattikā**, *trī*, f. a kind of reed, L. — **padī**, f. (a woman) having legs as thin as blades of grass, g. *kumbhapady-ādī*. — **parṇī**, f. = *pattī*, Gal. — **pāṇī**, m. N. of a Rishi, SV. Anukr. — **pīḍa**, n. 'pressing as close as grass,' hand to hand fighting, MBh. ii, 909. — **purnahaka**, m. a straw-man, Kād. — **pulaka**, *li*, see *-pū*. — **pushpa**, n. = *kuṅkuma*, L.; (f), f. N. of a plant, L. — **pūla**, a tuft of grass, L.; (f), f. id., Kād. v, 986 (v. l. *pu*). — **pūlaka**, id., Hcar. vii (v. l. *pu*). — **pūlika**, N. of a human abortion, Car. iv, 4, 1. — **prāya**, mfn. = *-vat* (a district), R. iii, 15, 41; worth a straw, worthless, W. — **balva-jā**, f. Eleusine indica, L. — **bindu**, m. N. of an ancient sage and prince, MBh. iii f, ix; Ragh.; VP.; Bhp.; Vāyup. i, 23, 190; DevibhP.; *-aras*, n. N. of a lake, MBh. iii; cf. *tārṇabindaviya*. — **bija**, *ṇaka*, *ṇottama*, m. Panicum frumentaceum, L. — **bhuḥ**, mfn. graminivorous, Kathās. ix. — **bhūta**, mfn. become as thin as a blade of grass, R. iv, 9, 95; deprived of all power, MBh. vii, 8303. — **maṇḍi**, m. = *kuṅkuma*, Subh. 806. — **maya**, mfn. made of grass, ŚāṅkhP. (Sighās). — **maṣṭī**, f. a handful of grass. — **rāj**, m. 'king of grasses,' the vine-palm, R. vi. — **rāja**, m. (cf. Bhp. iv, 35) id., MBh. iv; Hariv. (also *ṇan*, 3722); the cocoa-nut tree, L.; a bamboo, Npr.; sugar-cane, ib. — **rājan**, m., see *ṇa*. — **lava**, m. a blade of grass, Bhartṛ. — **vat**, mfn. abounding in grass, MBh. xii; Bhartṛ. — **vistara**, m. = *kāṇḍa*. — **vṛksha**, m. the fan-palm, Npr.; the date tree, ib.; the cocoa-nut tree, ib.; the arca-nut tree, ib.; Pandanus odoratissimus, ib. — **āita**, n. N. of a fragrant grass, L.; (ā), f. Commelina salicifolia, L. — **ānya**, m. Jasminum Sambac, Suśr. i, iv; (*śūlya*) v, 7, 19; m. f. n. the fruit of Pandanus odoratissimus, L. — **ānya**, see *śūnya*. — **śorṭa**, n. 'grass-blood,' = *kuṅkuma*, L. — **śoshaka**, m. N. of a serpent, v, 4, 34. — **śaundikā**, f. a kind of Achyranthes, Npr. — **śhat-pada**, m. 'grass-in-festings six-footed,' a wasp, L. — **samvāha**, mfn. grass-moving (wind), Āp. — **sāra**, mfn. 'as weak as grass'; (ā), f. Musa sapientum, L.; *ṇi-krīti*, mfn. rendered weak as grass, Kathās. — **siṅha**, m. 'reed-lion,' axe, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 72, Kās. — **śomāṅgras**, m. N. of one of Yama's 7 sacrificial priests, MBh. xiii, 7112. — **skandā**, m. N. of a man, RV. i, 172, 3. — **stāra**, m. 'covering with grass,' leaving unremembered, Buddh. L. — **harnya**, m. a bower of grass or straw on the top of a house, L. **Trīnāgnī**, m. a grass fire (quickly extinguished), Mn. iii, 168; Pañcat.; burning a criminal wrapped up in straw, W. **Trīnāṅkura**, m. young grass, Bhartṛ. **Trīnāṅkana** [Gal.], *ṇjana* [L.], m. = *na-godhā*. **Trīnāṅavi**, f. a forest abounding in grass, L. **Trīnāḍhya**, m. N. of a grass, L. **Trīnāḍa**, mfn. = *na-bhuḥ*, Subh. **Trīnāḍhya**, m. 'grass-king,' N. of a grass, L. **Trīnāṇna**, n. = *na-dhānya*, Npr. **Trīnāmā**, n. N. of a grass, L. **Trīpāri**, m. a kind of Mollugo, Npr. **Trīpāvarta**, m. N. of a Daitya, Bhl. x; BrahmagV. iv, 11. **Trīpāṇa**, mfn. = *ṇāḍa*, Subh. **Trīpāṇa**, *śin*, mfn. id., Kathās. ix. **Trīpāṇī**, n. = *na-sonita*, L. **Trīpāṇkshu**, m. N. of a grass, L. **Trīpāṇḍra**, m. = *na-rāj*, MBh. xiii. **Trīpāṇḍha**, m. a fire for which grass is used instead of fuel, ĀpŚr. ix, 9, 12. **Trīpāṇṭama**, m. 'best of grasses,' a kind of Crocus, L. **Trīpāṇṭha**, m. = *na-kuṅkuma*, L. **Trīpāṇḍakā**, n. sg. grass and water, ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; MBh. (v. l.); *-bhūmi*, n. sg. grass, water, and a seat, Gaut. v, 35. **Trīpāṇḍhava**, m. = *na-dhānya*, L.; = *nōtha*, Npr. **Trīpāṇḍapa**, n. sg. (g. *gavāśvādī*) grass and shrubs, MBh. v; Kād. **Trīpāṇḍā**, f. a torch of hay, MBh. v; Hit. i. **Trīpāṇḍaka**, n. = *na-kuṭī*, L. **Trīpāṇḍadha**, n. the fragrant bark of Feronia elephantum, L. **Trīpāka**, n. a worthless blade of grass, MBh. i; m. N. of a man, ii, 328. **Trīpāṇīya**, f. a grassy place, g. *bilvakādī*. **Trīpāya**, Nom. *ti*, to esteem as lightly as straw, Naish. ix, 70. **Trīpāṇa**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80) grassy, Vop. **Trīpā** - *ṇkri*, to make straw of, make light of, MBh. i, 7062; v, vii; Naish. iii, 54; Kathās. xviii, 85; Sāh. **Trīpāṇi**, g. *utkarādī*. **Trīpāṇi**, f. = *na-kāṇḍa*, g. *pāṇādī*; cf. a.

तृषता 2. *trīpātā*, f. = *tri-n*, L.

तृषाकु *trīpāṅku*, m. N. of a sage, R. iv.

तृषामल *trīpāmalla*, N. of a temple, Rasik. xi, 15; cf. *tri-m*. **ṇavalli**, f. id., 30.

तृष *trīṇa*. See *āti*-, *ava*-, *ā*-, *vi*-, *sām*-.

तृष 1. & 2. *trita*. See ✓ *trīp* & *trīṭā*.

Trīṭiā, mfn. (ān). (fr. *trī*, Pāṇ. v, 2, 55; see also vii, 3, 115; i, 1, 36, Vārt.) the 3rd, RV. &c.; m. the 3rd consonant of a Varga (g, j, d, b), RPrāt.; VPrāt.; APrāt.; Pāṇ. Vārt. & Kās.; (in music) N. of a measure; (ā), f. (scil. *tithi*) = *ṇikā*, Jyot. &c.; (scil. *vibhakti*) the terminations of the 3rd case, the 3rd case (instrumental), Pāṇ.; APrāt. iii, 19; (am), ind. for the 3rd time, thirdly, RV. x, 45, 1; ŚBr. ix, xi; TāndyaBr. &c.; (ena), instr. ind. at the 3rd time, PārGr. ii, 3, 5; (*trīṭiā*) mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 48) forming the 3rd part, (n.) a 3rd part, TS.; TBr.; ŚBr. iii f; KātyŚr.; Mn. vi, 33; MBh.; [cf. Zend *thritya*, Lat. *tertius*; Goth. *thridja*.] — **karāṇi**, f. the side of a square 3 times smaller than another, Subh. i, 47. — **tā**, f. the condition of the 3rd consonant of a Varga, RPrāt. xi, 13. — **tva**, n. the condition of being the 3rd, TPrāt., Sch. — **dīvasa**, m. '3rd day,' the day after to-morrow, Hit. iii, 8, 3. — **prakṛiti**, f. '3rd nature,' a eunuch, L., Sch.; the neuter gender, ib. — **bhikshā**, f. a 3rd part of alms, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 3. — **savāṇa**, n. the 3rd Soma preparation (in the evening), TS. ii; ŚBr. i-iii; AitBr. vi; KātyŚr.; Nir. vii; *ṇiya*, mfn. belonging to *ud*, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **svara**, n. '3rd tune,' N. of a Sāman. **Trīṭiāṇa**, m. a 3rd part, VarBṢ.; mfn. receiving a 3rd as one's share (*ṇin*, Sch. on KātyŚr. x, 2, 25 & Nyāyam. iii), Mn. viii, 210.

Trīṭiāka, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 81) recurring every 3rd day, tertian (fever), AV. i, v, xix; Suśr.; occurring for the 3rd time, Pāṇ. v, 2, 77, Kās.; the 3rd, Srut.; Sāh. vi, 226 & 239; (*ikā*), f. the 3rd day in a half month. — **jvara**, n. tertian ague.

Trīṭiā, f. & ind. — ✓ *kr*, to plough for the 3rd time, Pāṇ. v, 4, 58. — **samāsa**, m. a Tat-purusha compound the former member of which would stand in the instrumental case if separated from the latter, i, 1, 30; vi, 1, 89, Vārt. 6. **Trīṭiāka**, mfn. v, 1, 48; (ā), f. see *ṇaka*. **Trīṭiān**, mfn. holding the 3rd rank, AśvŚr.; Lāty.; Mn. viii, 210; see *ṇāya*.

तृषु *trīsu*, m. sg. & pl. N. of a race, RV.

तृष *trīd*, cl. 7. (impf. *atṛipāt*, pf. *tatarā*, p. *ā*, *tatridānā*; aor. *atardī*, Bhartṛ.; fut. *tardīshyati*, *tartisy*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 57) to cleave, pierce, RV.; Hariv.; Bhartṛ.; to split open, let out, see free, RV.; to destroy, Bhartṛ. vi, 38; Desid. *titaridishati*, *ṇisati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 57; cf. ✓ *tard*.

Trīdīlā, mfn. porous, RV. x, 94, 11; cf. d.

तृष 1. *trīp*, cl. 4. *trīpāyati* [AV.; TS. &c.; metrically also *ṭe*], cl. 5. [Subj. 2. sg. *trīp-ṇavas*, Impv. *ṇuhi*, *ṇulām*, RV. (see also d-*trīp-ṇavat*); *ṇoti*, Dhātup. & g. *kshubhādī*], cl. 6. [2. sg. *trīpṇāsi*, Impv. *ṇā*, *ṇat*, &c., RV.; ŚBr.; cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 59, Vārt. 1, Pat.; *trīpātī*, Dhātup.; pf. p. *ā*, *tītrīpān*, RV. x, 95, 16; P. *tatarāy*; 3. pl. *tītrīpāt*, AV. xi, 7, 13; aor. *atṛipāt* (iii, 13, 6) or *atṛipāt*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 44, Vārt.; *atṛipāt*, *atṛipāt*, Vop.; fut. 1st *tṛipishyati* (but cf. Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh.), *tartisy*, *trāpisy*; Cond. *atṛipasyat*, AitUp. iii, 3; fut. 2nd *tarpilā*, *ṇtā*, *traptā*, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 59 & vii, 2, 45] to satisfy one's self, become satiated or satisfied, be pleased with (gen., instr., or rarely loc., e.g. *nāgūṣṭriṇyati kāshṭhānām*, 'fire is not satisfied with wood,' MBh. xiii; *atṛipān brāhmaṇā dhānāiḥ*, 'the Brahmins were pleased with wealth,' ŚBr. xiii), RV. &c.; to enjoy (with abl.), Mn. iv, 251; to satisfy, please, Bhartṛ. if: cl. 1. *tarpātī*, to kindle, Dhātup.; Caus. *tarpayati*, rarely *ṭe* (impf. *atarpayāt*, RV. &c.; p. *tarpātī*, *atṛipā*, ib.; aor. *atītrīpāt*, ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 12; Bhp.; *atṛipā*, MBh. vS.; inf. *tarpayitavān*, ŚBr. i, 7, 3, 28; ĀpŚr. iv, 16, 17) to satiate, satisfy, refresh, gladden, RV. &c.; A. to become satiated or satisfied, RV.; AV. vi; to kindle, Dhātup.; Desid. (Subj. *tītrīpāt*) to wish to enjoy, RV. x, 87, 19; Caus. Desid. (Pot. *tītrīpāyishet*) to wish to satiate or refresh or satisfy, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 3, 7; Gobh. i, 9, 2; Intens. *tatītrīpātē*, *taritarṇti*, *trapti*, W.; [cf. ✓ *trīp*; *trīpā*.]

2. **Trīp**, see *asu* & *paṇu-trīp*; *tīrṇḍara*.

Trīpa, mfn. a-*trīpā*; *asu*-, (ā), f. N. of a plant, ŚBr. v, 3, 5, 20, Sāy. **Trīpāt**, ind. with pleasure, to one's satisfaction, RV. ii f, x; m. the moon, Uu. k.; a parasol, Uu. ii, 85, Sch. **Trīpāla**, mfn. [SV.] or [am], ind. [RV. ix, 97, 8] = *ṇd* or *ṇām*; (ā), f. a creeper, Uu. i, 106, Sch.; = *trī-*

phalā, Uq. vi; *tripāla-prabharmian*, mfn. (Soma) = *tripra-praharin* (Nir. v, 12), RV. x, 89, 5. **Tri-pāya**, Nom. *ṣyate* (cf. *pād*), g. *bhrīṣādi*. **Tripta**, mfn. Pān. vii, 1, 59, Vārt. 2, Pat. **Triṣṭā**, m. a thief (cf. *asu-* & *paṇu-trip*), Naigh. iii, 24 (v.l. *tripu*). **Triptā**, mfn. satiated, satisfied with (gen., instr., or in comp.), AV.; ŚBr. &c.; (am), ind. so as to exhibit satiety, AitBr. i, 25, 15; m. N. of a metre, RPrāt. xvii, 5. — **tā**, f. satiety, Kathās, lxii; satisfaction, cxix; a-, insatiability, Śiṣ. ix, 64. **Triptān**, mfn. having well-nourished shoots, RV. i, 168. **Triptātman**, mfn. having a contented mind. **Tripti**, f. satisfaction, contentment, RV. viii, 82, 6 (°*pti*) & ix, 113, 10; AV. &c.; disgust, Suśr. i, 24, 2; m. N. of a Gandharva, Gal. — **kara**, mfn. giving satisfaction, 46, 9, 7. — **kāra**, mfn. id. — **kṛti**, mfn. = *a-seena*, L. — **ghna**, mfn. removing disgust. — **da**, mfn. = *-kara*. — **āpa**, m. N. of Bhaṇḍac. vii. — **mat**, mfn. satisfied, finding satisfaction in (loc.), ChUp. vii, 10, 2; Rudray. ii, 1, 4. — **yoga**, m. satisfaction, Śiṣ. ii, 31. **Tripti-√kṛi**, to satisfy, gladden, Naish. viii. **Tripyat**, mfn. a- not becoming satiate, Kathās. **Triprā**, mfn. (ān) KātyŚr. xxv, 1, 30; (dm), ind., ŚBr. x, 4, 1, 18; xii, 5; m. = *puṣṭā* (Uq., Sch. & Say.); = *ghṛita* (Uq. k.), RV. viii, 2, 5; cf. *trapish-ṭha* — **daṇḍin**, mfn. biting hastily (?), AV. vii, 56, 3. **Triprāya**, Nom. *ṣyate*, g. *sukhādi*. **Triprālu**, mfn. *ṣyam* na sahate, Pān. v, 2, 122, Vārt. 6. **Triprin**, mfn. g. *sukhādi*. **त्रिप** *triph*, cl. 6. °*phati*, to satisfy (cf. *√trip*), Dhātup.; to kill (cf. *tarphitrī*), W. **त्रिपल** *triphalā*. See *tri-ph*°. **त्रिपु** *triphū*, f. = *sarpa-jāti*, Uq. k. **त्रिभि** *tribhi*, m. a ray, TĀr. i, 11, 3. **त्रिम्** *trimp*, cl. 6. °*pati*. See *√trip*. **Triṃpāna**, n. the act of pleasing, Pān. viii, 4, 2, Vārt. 7 f., Pat. **त्रिपा**, mfn. to be pleased, ib. **त्रिम्प** *trimp* (= *√trip*), cl. 6. °*phati*, to satisfy, vii, 1, 59, Vārt. 1, Pat. **त्रिप** *triprit*. See *tri-o*°. **तृष** *trish*, cl. 4. °*shyati* (p. *trishyat*, Ā. °*shānd*, pl. *tātrishānd*, RV. [ta], vi, 15, 5; 3. pl. *tātrishūr*, x, 15, 9; aor. Subj. *trishat*, AV. ii, 29, 4; ind. p. °*shvā*, xix, 34, 6; °*shivā* & *tarshivā*, Pān. i, 2, 25) to be thirsty, thirst, striv. RV. &c.; Caus. (aor. 1. pl. *āttrishāma*) to cause to thirst, iv, 34, 11; [cf. Goth. *thurs*, *thaurus*; *riposon*]. 2. **Trish**, mfn. 'longing for', see *artha-*; f. (Siddh. stry. 23) thirst, MBh. xiv; Suśr.; VarBr. &c.; strong desire, L.; Desire as daughter of Love, L. **Trishā**, f. thirst, Nal. ix, 27; Suśr.; Vet. &c.; strong desire, Hit. i, 6, 34; Desire as daughter of Love, L.; Methonica superba, L. — **bhū**, f. 'thirst-origin', the bladder, L. — **roga**, m. 'morbid thirst', N. of a disease, MBh. xii, 11268. — **rta** (°*shār*), mfn. suffering from thirst, Sighās. vi, 7; Hit. iii, 4, 9; affected by desire, i, 6, 34. — **ha**, n. 'thirst-deströying', water, L.; a kind of anise, L. **Trishitā**, mfn. (fr. 2. *trish*, g. *tārakādi*) thirsty, thirsting, desirous, RV. i, 16, 5; MBh. &c. (with inf., Hariv. 5033); n. thirst, W.; cf. d. **Trishitōttarā**, f. the plant *adana-parvī*, L. **Trishū**, mfn. greedy, eagerly desirous, RV. iv, 4, 7, 11; ind. greedily, rapidly, i, 58; iv, 7, 11; vii, 3, 4; x, 79; 91; 113; 115. — **cyāva**, mfn. moving greedily, vi, 66, 10. — **cyūt**, mfn. id., i, 140, 3. **Trishat**, mfn. (ān) 'dry', rough, harsh, rugged, hoarse [cf. Lat. *tussis* fr. *turs-ti-s*], iii, 9, 3; x, 85 & 87; AV. v, 18 f.; vii, 113, 2. — **jambha**, mfn. having rough teeth, vi, 50, 3. — **daṇḍan (°*td-*), mfn. biting roughly, iii, 1, 46. — **dhūma** (°*td-*), mfn. having pungent breath (a snake), xix, 47 & 50. — **vandana**, mfn. (ān) having a rough eruption, vii, 113, 1. **Trishāmā**, f. N. of a river, RV. x, 75, 6. **Trishikā**, f. a rough woman, AV. vii, 113, 1 f. **Trishnaka**, mfn. desirous, eager for, L. **Trishnāj**, mfn. (Nir.; Pān.) thirsty, RV. i, v, vii. **Trishnā**, f. thirst, i, vii, ix; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; desire, avidity (chiefly f.), R.; Ragh.; Bhp. &c.; Avidity as mother of Dambha (Prab. ii, 11), daughter of Death (Mṛtyu, VP. i, 7, 31; or Māra, Lalit. xxiv, 20), generated by Vedānā and generating Upādāna (Buddh.); cf. *ali-*. — **kahaya**, m. cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, L. — **ghna**, mfn. quenching thirst, Suśr. i, 45. — **māra**, m. dying of thirst,**

AV. iv, 17, 6f. — °*ri* (°*hār*), m. the plant *parpaṭa*, L. — **varūtri**, f., for *vaśhā* — g. *vanaspaty-ādi*. **Trishyā-vat**, mfn. = *tarsh*°, RV. vii, 103, 3. **तृषम** *trishama*. See *tri-sho*°. **तृ** *trih*, cl. 7. (Impv. *trīṇēdhu*; Subj. pl. *trīṇān*; aor. *atṛiham*, AV.; *atarhī*, Bhāṭṭ.; *atṛikshat*, Durgād.; pf. *atarhā*, AV.; pr. p. nom. m. *trīṇhāt*, RV. x, 102, 4; f. du. °*hālī*, ŚBr. xii, 2, 2, 2; ind. p. *trīṇhā*, Pass. pl. *trīṇhāntē*, p. °*hydāma*, AV.; cl. 6. *trīhātī*, *trīṇhāt*, Dhātup. to crush, bruise, RV.; AV.; TS. i, 5, 7, 6; ŚBr.; Bhāṭṭ.: Desid. *titṛikshati*, *titṛikshishati*, Pān. i, 2, 10, Siddh.; cf. *vi-*; *tārhaṇa*, *trīṇhāna*, *trīṇhā*. **त** *tṛi*, cl. 1. P. (rarely Ā.) *tārati* (Subj. *tṛāt*, impf. *tṛat*, p. *tṛat*, inf. *tṛādhyai*, °*rishāni*, RV.), cl. 5. *tarute* (x, 76, 2; Pot. 1. pl. *turyāma*, v.f.), cl. 3. *titarī* (Bhp.); p. nom. pl. *tīratas*, RV. ii, 31, 2; Pot. *tutyādyāt*, v.f., viii), with prepositions Ved. chiefly cl. 6. P. Ā. (*tīrdte*, Subj. *tīrdti*, impf. *tīrdat*, p. *tīrdt*, inf. *tīrdam*, *tīrd*, RV.; — aor. *tārīt*, i, vii; 1. pl. °*rishma* i, vii, °*rīma* viii, 13, 21; *tārushante* v, °*ta* i, °*shema* vii [cf. Pān. iii, 1, 85, Kāś.]; & A. Pass. *-lārī*, RV.; P. *ālārshī*, Bhp.; °*sham*, MBh.; Daś.; pf. *ālārā*, RV. &c.; 3. pl. *tīrtur*, i, f.; *terītha*, °*ratur*, Pān. vi, 4, 122; p. *tīrtur*, gen. *tārūshas*, RV.; fut. *tarishyati*, °*rish*, *tarītā*, °*rītā* [cf. *pra-lār*], Pān. vi, 2, 38; *tārūtā*, RV. i; Prec. *tīryāt*, *tarishishā*, Vop.; inf. *tartum*, MBh.; R.; °*rīt* iv f., °*rīt* MBh. i; Hariv. R. v; ind. p. *tīrdāt*, AV.; *-tūrya*, see *vi-* to pass across or over, cross over (a river), sail across, RV. &c.; to float, swim, VarBrŚ. lxxx, 14; Bhāṭṭ. xii; Cāp.; to get through, attain an end or aim, live through (a definite period), study to the end, RV. &c.; to fulfil, accomplish, perform, R. i f.; to surpass, overcome, subdue, escape, RV. &c.; to acquire, gain, viii, 100, 8; MBh. xii; R.; Ā. to contend, compete, RV. i, 132, 5; to carry through or over, save, vii, 18, 6; MBh. i, iii; Caus. *tārayati* (p. °*rayat*) to carry or lead over or across, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; to cause to arrive at, AV. xviii; PrāśUp. vi, 8; to rescue, save, liberate from (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *tīrtishatī* (also *tīrtishatī*, °*rīsh*), Pān. vii, 2, 41; p. Ā. *tīrtishamāna*, MBh. xiii, 2598) to wish to cross or reach by crossing, KathUp.; MBh.; Bhp. iv: Intens. *tārtarīti* (2. du. °*rīthas*; p. gen. *tārtaratas* [Pān. vi, 4, 65]; see also *vi-*; *tārtarī*, 92, Sch.) to reach the end by passing or running or living through, RV.; [cf. *tāra*, *tīrd*, *tīrd*; Lat. *meto*, *trans*; Goth. *thairh*.] **तेक्ष्णश्म** *tékshnīshtham*, ind. (fr. *tikshṇā*) in a most pungent manner, TBr. i, 5 f.; TĀr. ii. **तेग** *tegā* or *stegā*, m. pl., VS. xxv, 1. **तेज** *tej*, °*jati*, to protect, Dhātup. vii, 56. **तेज** *teja*, m. (°*tij*) sharpness, Vop. viii, 132; m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 1226; (ā), f. the 13th night of the Karma-māsa, Sūryapr. — **pattra**, -**pāla**, see °*jah-p*°. — **vati**, see °*jo-v*°. — **valkala**, m. Zanthoxylon Rhetsa, Bhpr. v, 1, 139. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a man (son of Rāpa-dara); cf. °*jah-p*°. **Tejāh**, = °*jas*. — **pattra**, n. the leaf of Laurus Cassia (also °*ja-p*°), L., W. — **pāla**, m. N. of a man (also °*ja-p*°). — **prabha**, n. 'gleaming with lustre', N. of a mythic missile, R. i, 29, 18. — **phala**, m. N. of a tree, L. — **sambhava**, m. (= *agni-s*) lymph, L. — **siṅha**, m. N. of an astronomer, Hāyan. — **seṇa**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 400 f. **Tejāhvā**, f. Scindapsus officialis, Suśr. iv, 2, 92. **Tejana**, n. sharpening, whetting, Dhātup.; inflammation, Suśr. iv, 24; reuendering bright, W.; the shaft of an arrow, AV.; Kath.; AitBr. &c.; a reed, bamboo, RV. i, 110, 5; = °*naka*, L.; (ā), f. (g. *gaurādi*) a whetstone, touchstone, L.; a number of reeds or straw &c. twisted or matted together, tuft, mat, Kath. xxi f.; AitBr.; ŚBr.; ParGr.; Kauś.; Sansieviera Roxburghiana (also °*jini*, Npr.), L.; = °*ja-valkala*, Bhpr. v, 1, 170; see also °*jo-hvā*; cf. *taip*°. — **naka**, m. Saccharum Sara, L. — **nin**, mfn. = *vikāṭa*, Lāty. ix, 2, 27, Sch. — **nī-danta**, m. a prominent tooth (°), 27. **Tejita**, mfn. sharpened, whetted (arrows), MBh. v f.; excited, stimulated, Hariv. 5208; 9644. **Tejini**, f., see °*jani* & °*vaṇi*. **Tejas**, n. (often pl.) the sharp edge (of a knife &c.), point or top of a flame or ray, glow, glare, splendour, brilliance, light, fire, RV. &c.; clearness of the eyes, VS. xxi; AitBr. &c.; the bright appear-

ance of the human body (in health), beauty, Nal.; Suśr. i, 15; the heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile, 14 & 26; the bile, L.; fiery energy, ardour, vital power, spirit, efficacy, essence, AV. &c.; semen virile, MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śāk.; marrow, L.; the brain, W.; gold, L.; (opposed to *kshama*) impatience, fierceness, energetic opposition, MBh. iii; VarBr.; Śāh. iii, 50 & 54; Daśar. ii, 13; (in Sāṃkhya phil.) = *rajas* (passion); spiritual or moral or magical power or influence, majesty, dignity, glory, authority, AV.; VS. &c.; a venerable or dignified person, person of consequence, MBh. v, xiii; Śāk. vii, 15; fresh butter, L.; a mystical N. of the letter *r*, RāmātUp. i, 23; (acc), dat. inf. °*ti*, q. v.; cf. *a-*, *agni-*, *ugra* &c. — **ka**, ifc. = °*jas*, RV. i, 116, 8, Say. — **kara**, mfn. granting vital power. — **kāma** (°*lj*), mfn. longing for manly strength or vital power, Mn. iv, 44; desiring influence or authority or dignity, TS. ii; AitBr. i; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; ĀsvGr. — **kāya**, mfn. having light as one's body, Ap. — **timira**, n. du. light and darkness. — **tejas**, m. whose essence is light, W. — **tva**, n. the general notion of *tejas*, Sarvād. x, 42; the nature or essence of light, Bhp. iii. — **pada**, n. a mark of dignity, i, 15, 14. — **vat** (°*lj*), mfn. sharp-edged, W.; splendid, bright, glorious, beautiful, AV. xviii; TS. ii f.; TBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ChUp.; energetic, spirited, W.; (ā), f. N. of a princess, Kathās. xviii; cf. °*jo-v*°. — **vin**, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 122, Kāś.) sharp (the eye), Bhāṭṭ.; brilliant, splendid, bright, powerful, energetic, TS. ii f.; TBr. &c.; violent, VarBrŚ. ci, 2; inspiring respect, dignified, noble, Mn. &c.; = *-kara*, TUp. ii, 1; m. N. of a son of Indra, MBh. i, 7304; (inī), f. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*, L.; °*svi-lā*, f. energy, MBh. iii; majesty, dignity, Hcar. v, 435; °*svi-tva*, n. brilliancy, MBh. v, 181, 7; Pratāpar; °*svini-tamā* or °*svini-l*, Superl. of f. of °*svin*, Kāth. xxiii, 10; TS. vi; °*svi-praśāsa*, f. N. of ŚāṅhGr. xvii. **Tejasa**, n. ifc. = °*jas*, power, MBh. iii, 8681. **Tejasām-adhīsa**, m. 'lord of luminaries', the sun, Hcar. v, 415. **Tejasya**, mfn. splendid, TS. ii, 3. **Tejśishā**, mfn. (ān) (Superl. of *tigmā*) very sharp, RV. i, 53, 8; very hot, i, vi; very bright, ix f.; ŚBr. i; Bhp.; (am), ind. with the utmost heat, TāṇḍyaBr. **Tejīyas**, mfn. (Compar.) sharper (the mind), RV. iii, 19, 3; more clever, Bhp. x, 33, 30 (BrahmavP.); higher in rank, dignified, Bhp. iii, f. **Tejeyu**, N. of a son of Raudrāva, MBh. i, 370, 1. **Tajo**, = °*jas*. — **ja**, n. blood, Gal. — **jala**, n. 'light-water', the lens of the eye, Suśr. vi, 1, 16. — **nātha-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevākKh. cxvii. — **nidhi**, mfn. 'treasury of glory', abounding in glory, W. — **bala-samīyukta**, mfn. endowed with spirit and strength, Nal. xix. — **bhūḍāpanīśad**, f. N. of an Up. — **bija**, n. marrow, Npr. — **bhaṅga**, m. destruction of dignity, disgrace. — **bhībhavana**, m. N. of a village, R. (B) ii, 68, 17. — **bhīru**, f. 'afraid of light', shadow, L. — **maṇḍala**, n. a disk or halo of light, PrāśUp. iv, 2. — **mantha**, m. (= *agni-m*) Premna spinosa, L. — **māya**, mfn. consisting of splendour or light, shining, brilliant, clear (the eye), ŚBr. xiv; ChUp.; SvetUp.; Mn. &c. — **mūrti**, mfn. consisting totally of light, iii, 93. — **mṛita-māya**, mfn. consisting of splendour or nectar, Hcar. i, 6, 153. — **rāsi**, m. 'mass of splendour', all splendour (mount Meru), MBh. i; (°*jaso* r° iii, 9900); Śiva. — **rūpa**, mfn. consisting wholly of splendour (Brahmā), Brah-mavP. — **vat**, mfn. sharp, pungent, W.; bright, VarBrŚ. lxxx, 6; energetic, W.; (ā), f. Scindapsus officialis (°*ja-v*°), Bhpr. v, 1, 170, Suśr. iv, 2, 8; 15; vi; Piper Chaba, L.; *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*, L.; N. of a root (also °*jini*), Npr.; of a princess, Kathās. xvii, 34. — **vid**, mfn. possessing splendour or light, TS. iii, 3, 1, 1. — **vīksha**, m. = *mantha*, L. — **vṛtta**, n. dignified behaviour, Mn. ix, 303. — **vṛiddhi**, f. increase of glory. — **hrāsa**, m. = *bhaṅga*. — **hvā**, f. (cf. °*jāh*) = °*ja-valkala*, Bhpr. v, 1, 170; Cardiospermum Halicacabum (also °*jani*, L.), Suśr. iv, 9, 60. **तेजावर** *tejāura*, N. of a place, Rasik. xi. **तेदनी** *tedanī*, f. blood or clotted blood, VS. xxv, 2; AV. (?); ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhGr. (°*ni*). **तेन** 1. *tēna*, m. a note or cadence introductory to a song. **तेन** 2. *tēna*, ind. (instr. of 2. *tā*) in that direction, there (correl. to *yena*, 'in which direction, where'), SaddhP. iv; Pān. ii, 1, 14, Kāś.; in that manner, thus (correl. to *yena*, 'in what manner'),

PārGr. ii, 2; Mn. iv, 178; Vop. v, 7; on that account, for that reason, therefore (correl. to *yena* [Mn.; MBh.], *yād* [SBr. iv, 1, 5, 7; Mn. i, iii; R. ii], *yasmāt* [MBh.; R.], *yatas* [Sāh. i, 2; Hit.]; *tēna hi*, therefore, now then, Śāk.; Vikr. i, 3.

तेप *tep*, cl. i. °*opate*, to distil, noze, drop, Dhātup. x, 2; to tremble, Kavikalpadr.

तेम *tema*, °*mana*. See *√tim*.

तेर *tera*, °*raṇa*, m. balsamine, L.; cf. *tair*°.

तेल *telu*, m. N. of a high dumber, Buddh. L.

तेल *telu*, g. *rājanyādi*.

तेव *tev*, cl. i. °*vate*, to sport, Dhātup. xiv.

तेवान, n. sport, L.; a pleasure-garden, L.

तेकायन *taikāyana*, m. patr. fr. Tika, g. *naḍḍi*. °*ni*, m. id., Pān. iv, 1, 154. °*niya*, m. a descendant or pupil of °*ni*, 90, Kāś.

तेक्षायन *taikshāyana*, m. patr. fr. Tikshna, g. *āśvādi*. **तािक्षा** *taiksha*, n. sharpness (of a knife), Suśr. i, 5; pungency (of drugs), i, iii f.; R.; fierceness, severity, Mn. iv, 163; MBh.; R.; Sāh.; pain, Priyad, i, 3. **तािग्या**, n. (fr. *tigmd*) sharpness, pungency, W. **तािजा**, mfn. coming from the plant *tejanī*, Kāth. xxi, 10 (ĀpSr. xvii, 14). **तािजानि-त्व**, a kind of lute, Lāty. iv. **तािजास**, mf(i)n. originating from or consisting of light (*tijasa*), bright, brilliant, SBr. xiv; MāṇUp. i. MBh. &c.; consisting of any shining substance (as metal), metallic, ĀsvGr.; Gaut.; Mn.; KātyŚr., Sch.; said of the gastric juice as coloured by digested food, Suśr. i, 14; passionate, Sāmkhyak.; Tattvas.; Vedāntas.; Suśr.; BhP.; n. metal, L.; vigour, W.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 7035; ix, 2723; (f), f. Scindapus officinalis, Npr.; long pepper, Gal.; °*śāvantani*, °*tiñi*, f. a crucible, L.

तेल *tailala*, °*lāyani*, °*li*. See °*til*°.

तेतिक्ष *tailiksha*, mfn. (fr. *titikshā*) patient, g. *chattrādi*; relating to °*kshya*, g. *kapuḍdi*. **ताितिक्षा**, m. patr. fr. *Titiksha*, Hariv. 1681. **ताितिक्ष्या**, m. patr. fr. *Titiksha*, g. *gargādi*.

तेतल *tailila*, m. N. of a man (v. l. °*talā*), g. *tikādi*; a rhinoceros, L.; a god, Daś. xii, 129; *kāliṅga*, 129, Sch.; n. (m.), Sch.; a pillow, KshurUp.; n. N. of the 4th Karṇa (in astr.), VarBṛS. iic, 4 & 6; -*kadrū*, Pān. vi, 2, 42. **ताितिलयानि**, m. patr. fr. *Taitilī*, g. *tikādi* (v. l. °*tal*°). **ताितिल**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. v, 4 (Kāty.); °*talī* [in Prakṛit *Teyali*, Jñātād. xiv; Āv. viii, 182] Jain. **ताितिल**, m. N. of a man (= °*tal*), Pān. vi, 4, 144; Vārt. 1.

तेतिडीक *taittīḍika*, mf(i)n. prepared with tamarind-sauce, iv, 3, 156, Vārt. 2, Pat.; 4, 4, Kāś.

तेतिर *taittira*, mf(i)n. produced or coming from a partridge (*tittiri*), ĀsvGr.; SāṅkhGr.; R.; Suśr.; sprung from the sage Tittiri, Up. k.; m. a partridge, L.; n. a flock of partridges, L. **तािततिर**, m. N. of a sage (elder brother of Vaiśampāyana, MBh. xii, 12760), Pravar. ii, 2, 3 (v. l. *titt*° pl.); of a son of Kapota-roman, Hariv. 2016; MatsyaP. (not in ed.); (*titt*°) AgP. & BrahmaP. **तािततिरिका**, m. one who catches partridges, R. (G) ii, 90, 13.

तािततिरिया, m. pl. 'pupils of Tittiri', the Taittiriya (a school of the Yajur-Veda), Pān. iv, 3, 102; R. ii, 32, 15; VP. &c. -*oaraṇa*, n. the school of the T° - *prāṭisākhya*, n. the Prāṭisākhya of the T° (commented on by Tri-bhāṣya-ratna). - *brāhmaṇa*, n. the Brāhmaṇa of the T° - *yajur-veda*, m. the YV. according to the T° - *śārttika*, n. N. of a commentary. - *veda*, m. the Veda according to the T° - *śākhā*, f. = *śarāṇa*, ĀtrAnukr. - *śākhā*, mfn. belonging to °*kā*, ib., Sch. - *śākhā*, f. the Śākhā of the T° (chief recension of the Black YV., on the origin of which VP. iii, 5, 1-29 has the following legend: the YV. was first taught by Vaiśampāyana to 27 pupils, among whom was Yājñavalkya; subsequently V. being offended with Y. bade him disgorge the Veda committed to him, which he did in a tangible form; whereupon the older disciples of V. being commanded to pick it up, took the form of partridges, and swallowed the soiled texts, hence named 'black'; the other name *taittiriya* referring to the partridges. Y. then received from the Sun a new or white version of the YV., called from Y.'s patr. *vājasaneyin*). °*yāranyaka*, n. the Āraṇyaka of the T° °*yopaniśad*, f. the Up. of the T° **तािततिरिया**, mfn. = °*ya-śākhin*, TPrāt.; n. the

manual of the T°, Sāy. on RV. i, 65, 2 & 5; iv, 42, 8. °*kōpaniśad*, f. = °*riyāḥ*, Sarvad. v.

तािततिरा, mfn. coming from a partridge, ĀpGr. **तेलुक** *tainduka*, mf(i)n. derived from Diospyros embryopteris (*tind*°), Suśr. vi, 40, 36.

तेमात *taimātā*, m. N. of a snake, AV. v.

तेमित *taimitya*, n. fr. *timita*, dulness, Gal

तेमिर *taimira*, mfn. fr. *timita*, with roga, = °*rya*, Suśr. iv, 1, 3. °*rika*, mfn. = *timir* *nayana*, Kād. iii. °*rya*, n. dimness of the eyes, Hāsy. i, 39.

तेर *taira*, °*raṇa*, m., °*raṇi*, f. = *ter*°, L.

तेरभुक्त *tairabhukta*, mfn. fr. *tira-bhukti*.

तेरश्च *tairāścyā*, n. 'melody of the Rishi Tiraści', N. of a Sāman, TāndyaBr. xii; Lāty. vi, 8, 12.

तेरोविर्मा, m. 'extending beyond (*tirds*) a pause (*vir*°)', the dependant Svarita in a compound when the Udatta upon which it depends stands on the last syllable of the 1st member of the compound, VPrāt. i, 118; (called *prāṭihata*, TPrāt.) **तेरोव्याञ्जना**, m. 'extending beyond the consonant (*vy*°)', the dependant Svarita when separated by one or more consonants from the Udatta syllable upon which it depends, RPrāt. iii, 10; APrāt. iii, 62; VPrāt. i, 117. **तेरोभ्या**, mfn. = *tir*°, ĀsvGr. v, 5.

तेर्य *tairtha*, mf(i)n. relating to a Tirtha, g. *jundikādi* & *vyushādi*. °*thaka*, mfn., g. *dhūmādi*. °*thika*, mfn. (g. *chedādi*) = *tirth*°, addicted or relating to another creed, heterodox, Kāraṇ. xi, 62; m. a dignified person, authority, Prab. ii, 13; n. water from a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8085; = *tirtha-caryā* (?), xiii, 6066. °*thya*, g. *saṃkāsādi*.

तेरगयनिक *tairagayānika*, mfn. measured by the revolution (*tiryaḡ-ayana*) of the sun (a year), Lāty. iv, 8, 7; Nidānas. v, 12.

तािराग्या, mfn. = *tir*°, of animal origin, (m.) animal, Mn. vii, 150; Suśr. vi, 39; see °*nya*. °*ni*, mfn. id., MBh. v, 97, 6; relating to the animals (creation), Sāmkhyak. 54. Gaudap. °*nya*, mfn. id., 53 (v. l. °*na*); VP. i, 5, 21; MārK. vii, 33.

तेल *tailā*, n. (fr. *tīla*) sesamum oil, oil, AV. i, 7, 2 (?); Kauś.; Gobh.; Mn. &c. (ifc. Pān. v, 2, 29, Vārt. 4, Pat.; ifc. f. ā, Kum. vii, 9); oilbanum, VarBṛS. lxxvii, 4 & 6. - *kanda*, m. N. of a bulb, L. - *kalaka-ja*, m. = *kiṭṭa*, L. - *kalpanā*, f. N. of ŚārngS. xvi, 90-178. - *kāra*, m. an oil-miller, BrahmapP. i. - *kiṭṭa*, n. oil-cake, L. - *kiṭa*, m. N. of an insect, L. - *kuṇḍa* (*tail*°), n. an oil-pot, AV. xx, 136, 16 (v. l. - *kumbha*). - *caurikā*, f. 'stealing oil,' a cock-roach, L. - *tva*, n. oily state, Suśr. i, 45. - *droṇi*, f. a tub filled with oil, R. ii, 66, 14 ff. - *pa*, m. 'oil-drinker,' N. of a man; (ā), f. = *caurikā*, L. - *paka*, see - *pāyika*. - *parṇa*, m. camphor, Gal.; (ā), f. sandal, L.; turpentine, L.; oilbanum, L. - *parṇaka*, n. N. of a fragrant grass, Bhpr. v, 2, 108; sandal-wood, Npr. - *parṇika*, m. N. of a sandal tree, Hariv. 12680; Bhpr.; n. the wood of that tree, L. - *pātra*, n. an oil-vessel, Gobh. iii, 5, 8. - *pāyika*, m. = *pā* (or 'N. of a bird,' Sch.), Vishṇ. xlv, 23; Mn. xii, 63 (v. l. - *paka*); (ā), f. = *pā*, MBh. xiv, 5069. - *pāyini*, m. id., xiii; Yājñ. iii, 211; MārK. xv, 23; ? MBh. vii, 6713; (*ini*), f. id., Npr. - *pīṣa*, white sesamum, ib. - *pīṣikā*, f. a small red ant, L. - *pīta*, mfn. one who has drunk oil, g. *āhītāgny-ādi*. - *pūra*, m. 'oil-filling,' a- [Kum. i, 10] or *apavarijita* [Bhaktām. 15], nfn. (a lamp) that wants no oil-filling. - *peaham*, ind. (with *√piśh*, to grind) so as to extract oil ('with oil,' Sch.), Pān. iii, 4, 38, Kāś. - *pradipa*, m. an oil-lamp, Kathās. ic, 4. - *phala*, m. the sesamum plant, Npr.; Terminalia Catappa, L.; Terminalia Bellerica, L. - *bija*, m. Semecarpus Anacardium, L. - *mālin*, m. or °*li*, f. a wick, L. - *m-pātā*, f. Pān. iv, 2, 58; vi, 3, 71. - *yantra*, n. an oil-mill, BhP. v (- *cahra*, n. 'wheel of an oil-mill,' 21, 13). - *valī*, f. a kind of Asparagus, L. - *śālikā*, f. = *yantra*, Gal. - *śādhana*, n. N. of a perfume, L. - *spandā*, f. Cucurbita Pepo, Npr.; Clitoria ternatea, ib.; *kākolī*, ib. - *sphaṭika*, m. N. of a gem, L. **तालिका**, m. oilbanum, L. **तालागुरु**, n. a kind of Agallochum, L. **तालापि**, f. a wasp, L. **तालभ्यागा**, m. anointing with oil. **तालाम्बुक**, f. = *la-pā*, L. **तालोत्सा**, m. oil-festival (held in honour of Minākṣhi), RTL. p. 442.

ताला, n. a small quantity of oil, W. **ताला**, n. adorning with the Tilaka, g. *purohitādi*; the

being adorned with the T°, ib. **तालि**, m. an oil-miller, Mn.; MBh.; VarBṛS.; Virac.; cf. *mūrdha-* (f), f. an oil-man's wife, Parāś. Paddh.; - *kalā*, n. = °*la-yantra*-°, Divyāv. iv. **तालि**, m. = °*lika*, L.; (*ini*), f. a wick, L.; = °*la-kiṭa*, L.; °*li-śālā*, f. = °*la-śālā*, L. **तालिना**, mfn. grown with sesamum, (n.) a ° field, Pān. v, 2, 4.

तेलङ्ग *tailaṅga*, mfn. relating to the Teluṅga country; m. pl. its inhabitants, Kuval., Sch.

तेलवक *tailavaka*, mfn. inhabited by the Telus, g. *rājanyādi*.

तेलवक *tailavaka*, mfn. coming from or made of the Tilvaka tree, ŚhaḍvBr. iii, 8; KātyŚr.; Suśr.

तेलवक *tailavaka*, mfn. inhabited by the Tivras, g. *rājanyādi*. **तालवदारा**, mfn. coming from or made of the tree Tivra-dāru, g. *rajaḍādi*.

तेष *taisha*, mf(i)n. (Pān. vi, 4, 149) relating to the asterism Tishya, Āp.; m. the month (December-January) in which the full moon stands in the asterism Tishya (= *pausha* & *sahasya*), ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii, 19; (f), f. (scil. *tīhi* or *rātri*) the day of full moon in month: Taisha, ĀsvGr.; Gobh.; Anup.

तेषुक *taishika*, mfn. made in Tishikā, Kāt. ii, 5, 14, Sch.

तोक *tokā*, n. (fr. *√tuc*) offspring, children, race, child (often joined with *tānya*; rarely pl., AV. i, v; BhP. vi), RV.; AV.; Kāth.; SBr.; ĀitBr.; Pān. iii, 3, 1, Kār.; BhP.; a new-born child; ii, x; m. ifc. the offspring of an animal (e.g. *ajā*, a young goat), iii, x; cf. *ava*, *jīvāt* & *sa-tokā*; *√tvaksh*. - *tā*, f. childhood, 13, 25. - *vat* (*kā*), mfn. possessing offspring, RV. iii, 13, 7; (t), f. (a woman) having children, BhP. i. - *sāti* (*kā*), f. acquisition of offspring, RV. vi, 18, 6; x, 25, 9; (kāsya), ii, 30, 5; iv, 24; vi, ix; TBr. i, 2, 1, 1.

तोक्या, Nom. (ind. *√tūtā*) to represent a newborn child, BhP. x. **तोकनि**, f. = *ka-vali*, MānGr.

तोक, m. see °*man*; a young shoot, BhP. x; green colour, L.; n. ear-wax, L.; a cloud, L. **तोक**, m. a young blade of corn, esp. of barley, malt, RV. x, 62, 8; VS.; ĀitBr. viii, 5 & 16; (kma), m., KātyŚr. xix, 1; BhP. iv; offspring, Naigh. ii, 2.

तोटक *toṭaka* (= *trof*°), mfn. quarrelsome, Chandaḥ. vi, 31, Halāy.; m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 3; of a pupil of Sāṃkārācārya, Sāṃkar.; n. angry speech, Daśar. i, 40; Prātāpar.; a metre of 4 × 12 syllables; see also *trof*°.

तोड़ *toḍ*, cl. i. °*date*, to disregard, Dhātup.

तोड़ान, n. (°*√tud*) splitting (?), viii f., xxviii.

तोड़िक, °*ḍi*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī.

तोड़ानन्द *toḍarānanda*, for *toḍ*°.

तोड़लतन्त्र *toḍala-tantra*, n. N. of a work.

तोड़ल *totala*, m. N. of a writer on med.,

Toḍar.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess (*tot*°?), W.

तोड़ल, f. a form of Durgā, Pāñcad. ii, 35.

तोते *tōte* [TS. i, 2, 5; 2, 4] & *tōto* [VS. iv, 22]

for *tāva tāva* [MairS. i, 2, 4; Kāth. ii, 5].

तोत्तला *tottalā*, f. = *totalā*, BrahmapP. ii.

तोत्तायन *tottāyana*, m. pl. N. of a branch of the AV. (v. l. *taut*°).

तोत्त *tottra*, n. (°*√tut*) a goad for driving cattle or an elephant, MBh.; Pān.; R.; BhP. - *pra-jita* (*tūt*°), mfn. goad-driven, SBr. xii, 4, 1, 10.

तोदा, m. a driver (of horses &c.), RV. iv, 16, 11; Nir.; Kauś.; 'instigator, exciter,' the Sun, RV. i, 150, 1; vi, 6 & 12; pricking pain, BhP. iii, 18, 6; Suśr.; *Gotamasya* f., N. of a Siman. - *parṇi*, f. 'prick leaf,' a bad kind of grain, i, 46, 1, 18.

तोदान, n. = *tottra*, L.; pricking pain, i, 23, 5; (m.) N. of a tree and (n.) its fruit, 46, 3, 23 & 29.

तोदिता, mfn. goaded, R. ii, 74, 31.

तोदिता, n. a kind of cymbal; cf. ā.

तोमर *tomara*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādi*) a lance, javelin, MBh. &c.; m. pl. N. of a people, vi, 377; sg. N. of the ancestor of a commentator on Devitṛ. n. a metre of 4 × 9 syllables. - *graha*, m. a lance-bearer, Pān. iii, 2, 9, Vārt. i; lance-throwing, Divyāv. iii, 59; viii. - *dhara*, m. a lance-bearer, L.; fire, L.

तोमराण *tomarāṇa*, N. of a mau, Rājat. v.

तोमरिका *tomarikā*, f. = *tūbar*°, L.

तोय tōya, n. (ifc. f. ā) water, Naigh. i, 12; Mn. v, viii, f.; MBh. &c. (°yam /kri with gen., 'to make offerings of water to the dead', xviii, 32; ifc. N. of a river in Śālmala-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 2S; of another in India). — **kaṇa**, m. a drop of water. — **karman**, n. 'water-ceremony', ablation of the body, oblation of water to the dead, MBh. i, xii. — **kāma**, m. 'fond of water', Calamus fasciculatus, L. — **kumbhā**, f. = *vyiksha*, Npr. — **kṛiṣṭa**, m. n. swallowing nothing but water (sort of fast), Yājñ. Sch. — **kṛit**, mfn. causing rain, VarBṛS. ix, 43. — **krīḍā**, f. 'water-sport', splashing about in water, Megh. 34; cf. *jala-kṛ*. — **garbha**, 'containing water', the cocoa-nut, Npr. — **oara**, mfn. moving in water, (m.) an aquatic animal, MBh.; Hariv.; MārKp. — **ja**, mfn. water-born, Hariv.; 'lotus', °jāśhī, f. a lotus-eyed woman, Daś. iv, 79. — **dimba**, mfn. hail, L. — **da**, m. 'water-giver', a rain-cloud, R.; Ragh. &c.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; ghee, L.; °dṛtyaya, m. 'cloud-departure', the autumn, R. ii; VarBṛS. xlv, 23. — **dāna**, n. N. of a gesture, PSarv. — **dhara**, mfn. containing water, R. ii; m. a rain-cloud, L.; Cyperus rotundus, L.; Marsilea quadrifolia, L. — **dhāra**, m. a stream of water, Hariv.; (ā), f. id., MBh.; R. — **dhi**, m. 'water-receptacle', the ocean, Sūryas. xii; cf. *kshīra* f.; — **priya**, n. 'fond of the sea (produced in maritime countries)', cloves, L. — **nidhi**, m. = *dhi*, L. — **nivī**, f. ocean-girdled (the earth), BhP. i. — **pāta**, m. 'waterfall', rain, VarBṛS. lxxix, 19. — **pāshāna-ja-mala**, n. calamint, Npr. — **ppali**, f. Jussiaea repens, L. — **pushpi**, f. Bignonia suaveolens, L. — **prashāṭha**, f. id., W. — **prashāḍa**, m. 'water-purifier', Strychnos potatorum, L. — **phalā**, f. Cucumis utilisimus, L. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of water, MBh.; Hariv. — **mala**, n. sea-foam, Npr. — **muo**, m. 'water-yielder', a cloud, R. iii, 79, 4. — **yantra**, n. a water-clock, Sūryas. xiii. — **rassa**, m. moisture, water, MBh. viii. — **rāj**, m. 'water-king', the ocean, Hariv. — **rāsi**, m. 'heap of water', a pond, lake, R. ii, 63, 17; the ocean, Kād. — **vat**, mfn. surrounded by water, MBh. xii; (ī), f. Cocculus cordifolius, Npr. — **valikā**, f. id., ib. — **valli**, f. Momordica Charantia, L. — **vāha**, m. 'water-carrier', a rain-cloud, Bālar. ix, 30. — **vyiksha**, m. Blyxa Saivala, Npr. — **vritti**, m. Achyranthes aquatica, ib. — **vyatikara**, m. blending of the waters (of two rivers). — **śukṭikā**, f. a bivalve shell, oyster, L. — **śūka**, m. = *vyiksha*, Npr. — **sarpikā**, f. a frog, ib. — **sūcaka**, m. id., L. — **Toyāgni**, m. submarine fire, MBh. xii, 5178. — **Toyāñjali**, m. the hollowed hands joined and filled with water (offered to the dead), Mudr. iv, 8. — **Toyādhāra**, m. a water reservoir, lake, river, Śak. i, 14. — **Toyādhivāsini**, f. = °ya-pushpi, L. — **Toyāpāmārga**, m. = °ya-vritti, Npr. — **Toyāmbudhi**, m. the sea of fresh water, PadmaP. v. — **Toyālaya**, m. = °ya-dhi; N. of a constellation, VarBṛS. xii. — **Toyāsaya**, m. = °yādhāra, VarBṛS.; Ritus; Dhūrtas. — **Toyēsa**, m. 'water-lord', Varupa, VP. v, 18. — **Toyōtsarga**, n. discharge of water, rain, Megh. — **Toyōdbhava**, f. = °ya-vritti, Npr. — **Toyikā**, f. N. of a place (known by a festival [maha] called after it), Divyāv. vi, 101; xxxi, 146. — **torāṇa**, n. (g. ardharcādi) an arch, arched doorway, portal, festooned decorations over doorways (with boughs of trees, garlands, &c.), MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā); a mound near a bathing-place, W.; a triangle supporting a large balance; m. Śiva, xiii, 1232; n. the neck, L.; cf. ut-, kapāṭa-, kautuka-. — **māla**, N. of a place, Rasik. xii, 24; Romakas. — **toramāṇa**, N. of a prince, Rājat. — **tolā**, mfn. (√*tol*) 'poisoning one's self', see *ghana* - m. n. = °kala, W.; (ā), f. 'weighing (?)', Vop. — **Tolaka**, (ni. n., L.) a weight of gold or silver (in books = 16 Māshas, in practise only = 12 M°), Rājat. iv, 201; (kāṭ), f. a wall round a watch-tower, BhP. x, 76, 10. — **Tolana**, n. lifting up, R. i, 66 f.; Sāh. v, 8; weighing, Sch. on KātyŚr. i, 3 & Yājñ. Sch. — **Tolya**, mfn. to be weighed, Heat. i, 5, 113. — **tośā**, mfn. (√*tuś*) distilling, trickling, RV. iii, 12, 4; granting, i, 169, 5 (°śā-tama, Superl.). — **Tośāsa**, mfn. id., viii, 38, 2. — **toṣa**, m. (√*tush*) satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, joy (with loc. gen., or ifc.), MBh. &c.; Contentment as a son of Bhaga-vat and one of the 12 Tushitas, BhP. iv, 1, 7. — **shaka**, mfn. 'pleasing', see *sura* - **shāṇa**, mfn. n. satisfying, gratifying, appeasing, pleasing, MBh.; BhP.; n. the act of satis-

fying or appeasing or delighting, i, 2, 13 (ifc.); (ī), f. Durgā, Hariv. 10238; cf. *su-* °shāpiya, mfn. to be pleased, W.; pleasing, Lalit. v, 195. — **shayita-ya**, mfn. to be pleased, MBh. ix. — **shayitṛi**, mfn. ifc. one who pleases (others, para-), Śiś. xvi, 28 (v.l.). — **shita**, mfn. satisfied, gratified, pleased, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Sak. vii, 1; Kathās. — **shin**, mfn. ifc. satisfied with, liking, MBh. xiii; Hariv.; satisfying, pleasing, R. iv; Kum. v, 7. — **shya**, mfn. = °shayitāya, MBh.

tosala, m. pl. N. of a people, AV. — Paris. lvi, 4; sg. N. of a wrestler (also °laka), Hariv. ii, 30, 48 ff.; BhP. x, 36; 42; 44, 27. — **Tosali-putra**, m. N. of a Jain teacher, HPanā. xiii, 38.

tauksāyana, fr. Tuksha, g. pakshādī.

tauksika, m. (fr. τούκος) the sign Sagittarius, VarBṛ. i, 8.

taugryd, m. 'son of Tugra', Bhujyu, RV. i, 117 f.; 158; 180 & 182; viii, 5, 22; x, 39, 4.

taucchya, n. (fr. *tuccha*) emptiness, meanness, worthlessness, Dhātup. vii, 3.

tauṇḍikera, tauṇḍikera. See *tauṇḍ*.

tauṭāṭita, mfn. taught or composed by Tūtāṭita (or Kumārila), Prab. ii, 3 (v.l. *tātika*, fr. Tūtāṭita); m. an adherent of T°, Sarvad. iii, 52; xiii, 110; SŚamkar. x, 119.

tautika, m. the pearl-oyster, L.; n. a pearl, L.

tauttāyana. See *tott*.

taūda, n. (fr. *tuda* or *toda*) N. of a Sāman; (ī), f. N. of a plant (?), AV. x, 4, 24.

taudādika, mfn. belonging to the *tud-ādi* roots (cl. 6), Siddh.

taudeya, m. pl. (fr. *tuda*, g. *śubhrādi*) N. of a family, Pravar. ii, 1, 2 (v.l. *tauṇ*).

taudeya, mfn. produced in or coming from the district called Tūdi, Pāp. iv, 3, 94.

taubaraka, mfn. coming from the plant Tub°, Suśr. i, 46, 3, 58 & 10, 5; vi, 16, 6.

taubha, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

taumburava, n. the story of (Śiva and) Tumburu, Bālar. ii, 8. — **vin**, m. pl. the pupils of T°, Pāp. iv, 3, 104, Kāi.

taura, n. = *turdayana*, Lāty. x; Maś.

tauramgika, m. (fr. *turam-ga*) a horseman, Kir., Sch. — **Taurāyāna**, mfn. hastening, Nir. v, 15.

Taurāśravasa, n. (fr. *tura-śravasa*) N. of a Sāman, Tāṇḍyabr. ix, 4, 10; Lāty. vii, 3, 3 f.; KātyŚr. xxv, 14, 14. — **Taurāṇika**, mfn. performing the *turdayana*, Pāp. v, 1, 72.

taururava, n. the fruit of the 'Tururu tree, g. *plakshādī* (Kāś.).

taurushkika, mfn. (fr. *taurushka*) Turkish, Kuṭṭānim. 64.

taurya, mfn. coming from a musical instrument (*tūrya*), Dharmasarm. vi, 25. — **trika**, n. 'triple symphony', song, dance, and instrumental music, Mn. vii, 47.

taurvasd, m. (fr. *turvdśa*) a kind of horse, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 16.

taula, n. = *tuḷā*, a balance, W.

taulakeṣi, taulakeṣi, °śin, m. (fr. *tūla-keṣa*, 'cotton-haired'). N. of a man, Pravar. i, 1.

1. **Taulika**, °ika, m. (fr. *tūlikā*) a painter, L.

taulika, 2. *taulika*, cf. *uda-*, *daśa-*, *viṇṣati-*. — **Taulin**, m. = *tuḷā-dhara*, VarYog. iv, 50.

Taulya, n. weight, Heat. i, equality, TPrāt., Sch.

taulāyana, m. patr. fr. °li, Pāp. iv, 1, 101. — **Taulvalli**, m. N. of a teacher, ĀśvŚr. ii, v; Pravar. ii, 2, 1; cf. *ajā-*, °ly-ādi, N. of a Gaṇa of Pāp. (ii, 4, 61; Gaṇar. 171-173).

taulika, f. N. of an animal (?), AV. vi, 16, 3.

taushāyana, fr. *tusha*, g. *pakshādī*.

taushāra, mfn. sprung from snow (*tush*), snowy, Suśr. i, 45, 1, 1; n. snow, cold, W.

-tta, mfn. fr. √*t*. & 3. *dā*.

-tti, f. 'gift' (fr. √*t*. *dā*). See *bhāga*.

tmān (= *ātmān*), m. the vital breath, RV. i, 63, 8 (acc. *tmānam*); ĀśvŚr. vi, 9, 1 (acc. *tmānam*); one's own person, self, RV.; *tmān* after *e* or *o* for *ātman*, KathUp. iii, 12; MBh. i-iii; BhP. vii, 9, 32; *tmānā*, instr. & (at the end of a *pāda*) *tmān*, loc. ind. used as an emphatic particle (like *mēv* and *ūhv*) 'yet, really, indeed, even, at least, certainly, also', RV.; VS. vi, 11; xi, 31; TS. ii, 1, 11, 2; AV. v, 27, 11; ulā *tmānā* or *tmānā* ca, 'and also, and certainly', *iva* or *nā* *tmānā*, 'just as', *dāha* *tmānā*, 'and even', RV.

tmānyā, ind. (fr. loc. *tmāni* + ā?) only in the Vānas-pati verse of some Āpī hymns = *tmānā*, i, 188, 10; x, 110, 10; VS. xx, 45; xxix, 10.

tyā, lower kind of muttering (opposed to *mahā-jap*), MaitrS. ii, 9, 1, 12.

tyagnāyis, N. of a Sāman, Lāty.

tyaj, cl. 1. °*jati* (metrically also °*te*); pf. Ved. *tiyāja*, Class. *taf*, Pāp. vi, 1, 36; *tatyaja*, BhP. iii, 4; fut. *tyakshyati*, Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Kār.; *tyajishy*, R. ii, vii; MārKp.; *tyakshishit*; inf. *tyaktum* to leave, abandon, quit, RV. x, 71, 6; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to leave a place, go away from, Mn. vi, 77; MBh. &c.; to let go, dismiss, discharge, VarBṛS. xvii, 22; Bhāṭṭ.; to give up, surrender, resign, part from, renounce, ĪśUp. 1; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*tanum* or *deham* or *kalevaram*, 'to abandon the body, die', Mn. vi; MBh. &c.; *prāṇān* or *svāsam* or *jīvita*, 'to give up breath or life, risk or lose one's life', MBh.; R. &c.); P. ā. to shun, avoid, get rid of, free one's self from (any passion &c.), MBh. &c.; to give away, distribute, offer (as a sacrifice or oblation) to a deity; *tyajate* etymologically = *aśēterai*, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to set aside, leave unnoticed, disregard, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. iii; MBh. i, 3098; Hit. ii, 3, 30; (ind. p. *tyaktvā*) to except, VarBṛS.; Caurap., Sch.; Pass. *tyajyate*, to be abandoned by, get rid of (instr.), Pāñcat. i, 10, 8; Caus. *tyājayati* (aor. *ati-tyajāt*, Bhāṭṭ.) to cause anyone to quit, MBh. xiii, 288; to cause anyone to give up, Kathās. lxxiii, 34; to expel, turn out, xx, 126; to cause any one to lose, deprive of (instr.), Bhāṭṭ. xv, 120; to empty the body by evacuations, Bhpr.: Desid. *tiyākshati*, to be about to lose (one's life, *prāṇān*), Car. v, 10 & 12.

Tyakta, mfn. left, abandoned. — **jivita**, mfn. one who has given up all expectation of life, ready to abandon life, Bhag. i, 19; Nal. ii, 16 (in comp.); R. iv. — **prāṇa**, mfn. id., MBh. v, 7204. — **lajja**, mfn. abandoning shame, shameless, BhP. v, 26, 23. — **vat**, mfn. having left. — **vidhi**, mfn. transgressing rules, ix, 6, 9. — **ārti**, mfn. abandoned by fortune. — **Tyaktāgnī**, mfn. (a Brahman) neglecting the household-fire, Mn. iii, 153. — **Tyaktātman**, mfn. despairing, Gaut. xv. — **Tyaktavya**, mfn. to be left or abandoned, Mo. ix, 239; to be kept off from (abl.), VarBṛS.; to be given up or sacrificed, MBh. i, 6183 & 6195; R.; to be given up in despair, Subh. — **Tyaktu-kāma**, mfn. wishing to leave. — **Tyaktṛi**, mfn. abandoner of any one (gen.), Mn. iii, 245, Sch.; one who abandons or sacrifices (his life, *prāṇān*), MBh. vii, 378.

2. **Tyaj**, mfn. ifc. leaving, abandoning, W.; giving up, offering, BhP. viii; Rājat. iv; cf. *tanu-*, *tanu-*, *su-*. — **Tyaja**, see *das-*. — **Tyajana**, n. leaving, abandoning, W.; giving, W.; excepting, exclusion, W.; expelling, AV. Paipp. xix, 12, 4. — **Tyajanīya**, mfn. to be left or abandoned, W.; to be avoided or excepted, W. — **Tyajas**, n. abandonment, difficulty, danger, RV.; alienation, aversion, envy (= *krodha*, Naigh. ii, 13), RV.; *jāś*, m. 'offshoot', a descendant, x, 10, 3. — **Tyajita**, mfn. = *tyakta*, Hariv. ii, 2, 22. — **Tyagā**, m. (Pāp. vi, 1, 216) leaving, abandoning, forsaking, Mn. &c.; quitting (a place, *deśa*), Pāñcat.; discharging, secretion, MBh. xiv, 630; VarBṛS.; giving up, resigning, gift, donation, distribution, KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; sacrificing one's life, RV. iv, 24, 3; liberality, Mn. ii, 97; R. &c.; a sage, L.; cf. *ātma-*, *tanu-*, *deha-*, *prāṇa-*, *śarīra-*. — **gātā**, f. N. of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 47. — **yata**, mfn. liberal, Laghuj. — **āla**, mfn. id.; *-tā*, f. liberality, Hit.

Tyāgin, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 142) = *tyājaka*, Mo. iii, 245 (with gen.); Yājñ. & Śak. v, 28 (ifc.); giving up, resigning (ifc.), Bhag. xviii, 11; one who has

resigned (as an ascetic who abandons worldly objects), MBh. iii, 77; sacrificing, giving up (life, *ātmanah*), Mn. 89; liberal, (m.) donor, R. vi; Pañcat.; Kathās.; m. a liero, L.; *gī-tā*, f. liberality, Hit. i. **Tyāgima**, mfn., W. **Tyājaka**, mfn. one who abandons or expels, Yājñ. ii, 198. **Tyājana**, n. abandoning (worldly attachments, *saṅgānām*), Bhp. xi, 20, 26. **Tyājita**, mfn. made to abandon (with acc.), Kathās. lxxvi, 13; made to give up, MārP. lxxxix, 19; deprived of (acc.), MBh. xiii; Kum. vii, 14; Megh. &c.; expelled, Pañcad. iii, 60; caused to be disregarded, Ragh. vi, 56. **Tyājya**, mfn. (Pān. vii, 3, 66, Vārtt.) to be left or abandoned or quitted or shunned or expelled or removed, Mn. ix, 83; MBh. &c.; to be given up, Bhag. &c.; to be sacrificed, Daś. vii, 211; to be excepted, W.; n. part of an asterism or its duration considered as unlucky, W.

त्यद् tyād, nom. *syā(s)*, *syā*, *tyād*, (g. *sarvā-dī*) that (often used like an article, e.g. *tyād Pañ-nām vāsu*, 'that i. e. the wealth of the Pañis', RV. ix, 111, 2; sometimes strengthened by *cid*; often put after *utd* or after another demonstrative in the beginning of a sentence), RV.; AV. vii, 14, 1; ŚBr. xiv (*tyāya* = *māma*, 4, 1, 26; n. *tyām* for *tyād*, 5, 3, 1 & [in the etymology of *satyām*] KaushUp.); TUp. ii, 6; *tyād*, ind. indeed, namely, as it is known (always preceded by *ha*), RV. [cf. Old Germ. *adi*.]

Tyatra, ind. 'there', *-tya*, mfn. being there, Vop. vii, 111. **Tyadam**, ind. *tya*, mfn. *tyad*, g. *śarad-ādi*. **Tyāda**, m. (patr. fr. *tyad*) the son of that person, Pān. iv, 1, 156, Siddh. **Tyādāyani**, m. id., ib. (*tyad* ed., but cf. *tād*, *yād*). **Tyādāśī**, *śa*, mfn. such a one as that, iii, 2, 60.

त्युग tyūgra, m. for *tyāgra*, TĀr. i, 10, 2.

त्र 1. tra, m(fā)n. (√*trai*, Pān. iii, 2, 3) ifc. 'protecting', see *aṅsu*, *aṅguli*, *ātapa*, *kaṭi*, *giri*, *go*, *tanu*, *śala*, *śuk*, *vadha*; *kṛita* & *jala-trā*.

त्र 2. tra, = *tri*, 'three', see *dvi*.

त्रस् trans, cl. 1. 10. *ṣati*, *ṣayati*, 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 88.

त्रक्ष trakh, cl. 1. *ḥkhati*, to go, v, 30.

त्रक्ष् trakh, *ḥkh*, *ḥg*, cl. 1. id., iv f.

त्रङ्ग traṅga, m. *ḡā*, f. a kind of town or N. of a town, L.; cf. *dr̥*, *ud̥*, *kud̥*.

चटत् traṭat, ind. (onomat.) = *kāra*, m. crackling (of fire), Alankārāt. **त्राट-iti**, ind. crack! HPanīś. iv, xi. **त्राटत्राटा**, ind. id., Pañcad.

चद trad, m. (√*trid*) one who cleaves or opens, RV. viii, 45, 25.

चन्द trand, cl. 1. to be busy, Dhātup. iii.

चप trap, cl. 1. *ṣate* (pf. *trepe*, Pān. vi, 4, 122) to become perplexed, be ashamed, Rājat. iii, 94; Caus. *trapayati* or *trāp*, id., Dhātup.; *trap*, to make perplexed or ashamed, Śāntiś. iv, 15; cf. *apa*, *vy-apa*; *tripīḍa* & *tripīḍ* (7).

त्राप, f. (Pān. iii, 3, 104) perplexity, bashfulness, shame, MBh. ii; Bhp.; Ratnāv. &c.: (ifc. f. *ā*, Śāh); an unchaste woman, L.; family, L.; fame, L. = *avita* (*ṣān*), mfn. bashful. **-yukta**, mfn. id. = *randā*, f. a barlot, L. **-vat**, mfn. = *yukta*. **-hina**, mfn. shameless.

त्रापक trapāka, m. pl. N. of a barbarous tribe, Up. k.

त्रापिष trapishtha, mfn. Superl. fr. *triprā*, Pān. vi, 4, 157. **त्राप्याs**, mfn. Compar. ib.

त्रु त्रूप, n. (1, 177, Kāś.) tin, AV. xi, 3, 8; VS. xviii; Kapishth.; ChUp.; Mn. &c. = *karṣṭi*, f. a kind of cucumber, L. = *karṣin*, m. 'having tin ear-ornaments', Bhava-nandin, Advanāś. **-paṭṭa**, m., *ṣṭikā*, f. N. of an ear-ornament, L.

त्रापुला, n. tin, L., Sch. **त्रापुशा**, m. N. of a merchant, Lalit. xxiv; n. tin, L., Sch.; see *ṣusa*. **त्रापुs**, n. tin, TS. iv, 7, 5, 1. **त्रापुs**, n. id., L.; the fruit of *śi* (also *ṣusha*, L.), Kaś.; Suśr.; (7); f. colocintida (and other cucumbers, L.), vi, 47.

त्रप्स trapsey. See *drapsya*.

त्रय trayā, m(fā)n. (fr. *tri*, Pān. v, 2, 43) triple, threefold, consisting of 3, of 3 kinds, RV. x, 45, 2; AV. iv, 11, 2; VS. &c. (*ṣi* *vidyā*, 'the triple sacred science', reciting hymns, performing sacrifices, and chanting [RV., YV., and SV.], ŚBr.; AitBr.

&c.; n. a triad (chiefly ifc.), ChUp.; KathUp.; Mn. &c.; (7); f. id., see *śātra* = *ṣi* *vidyā*, Gaut.; Mn. &c.; the Buddh. triad (Buddha, Dharma, and Saṃ-gha), Hcar. viii; summit, Bālar. i, 28; a woman whose husband and children are living, L.; Venonia antheiminthica, L.; *su-matī*, L.

त्राय, = *yas*. = *pañcāśat* (*trāy*), f. (Pān. vi, 2, 35 & 3, 49) 53. ŚBr. xii, 3, 5, 12. = *śaśaṭi*, f. 63, Pān. = *śata-śaśārdha*, m(fā)n. 350, R. (B) ii, 39, 36. = *śaptati*, f. 73, Pān.

त्राय, = *yas*. = *catvāriṣas*, mfn. the 43rd (ch. of MBh. i-iii). = *catvāriṣat*, f. 43, Pān.

त्रायs, pl. of *tri*; in comp. with any decad except *aśit* and interchangeable with *tri* before *catvāriṣat* &c., Pān. vi, 3, 48 f.; [cf. *ṣpī-kai-ḥena* for *ṣpī-k*; Lat. *tridecim* for *trīs-decem*]. = *triṣāś*, m(fā)n. the 33rd, ŚBr. (du. the 32nd and 33rd, iv, xi); (chs. of MBh. & R.); + 33, ŚBr. xii, 5, 4, 12 f.; consisting of 33 parts (*śtoma*, sometimes to be supplied), VS.; AV.; TBr.; ŚBr.; Tāpdyabr.; MaitrUp.; numbering 33 (the gods), VS. xx; AV.; ŚBr.; ŚākhŚr. iv; celebrated with the *ṣd* *Stoma*, VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; *ṣa-pati*, m. 'lord of the gods', Indra, L.; *ṣd-vartani*, mfn. forming the path for the *ṣd* *Stoma*, TS. iv; *ṣd-stoma*, mfn. containing the *ṣd* *Stoma*, ŚBr. xiii; ŚākhŚr. x. = *triṣāśat* (*trāy*), f. (Pān. vi, 2, 35 & 3, 49) 33, VS. xiv; AV. &c. (acc. *ṣat*, R. iii, 20, 15; pl. *ṣatas*, MBh. i, 2601). = *śad-akshara* (*trāy*), m(fā)n. having 33 syllables, ŚBr.; AitBr.; *śad-rātra*, n. an observance lasting 33 days, KātyŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; *Prajāpates tra-yātriṣāśat-sammita*, n. N. of a Sāman. = *triṣāśat*, f. 33, AitBr. = *triṣāśin*, mfn. containing 33, TBr. i.

त्राय, f. of *yd*. = *tanu*, m. = *deha*, Heat. i, 8, 425; Śiva; = *mukha*, Gal. = *deha*, m. 'having the 3 Vedas for a body', the sun, 11, 374. = *dharma*, m. the duty enjoined by the 3 Vedas, MBh. iii; Bhag. ix; MārP. xxi. = *dharma-vat*, m. = *deha*, VP. iii, 5, 15. = *bhāṣhya*, n. a commentary on the 3 Vedas, ŚSāmkar. xiii, 63. = *maya*, m(fā)n. consisting of or containing or resting on the 3 Vedas, Bhp. (the sun, v, 20, 4; the sun's chariot, 21, 12); MārP. xxix; KūrmaP. i, 20, 66 (Rudra); Siphās. xviii. = *mukha*, m. 'having the 3 Vedas in his mouth', a Brahman, L. = *vidā*, mfn. knowing the triple science, TBr. i, 2, 16.

त्राय, = *yas*. = *śas* (*trāy*), mfn. (Pān. vi, 2, 35 & 3, 48) 13, VS. xiv, 29 (instr. *śd* *bhis*); ŚBr.; Mn. ix; *śd*, m(fā)n. the 13th, VS.; AV.; ŚBr.; R.; VarBrS. (*śata*, 100) + 13, ŚākhŚr.; consisting of 13 parts (*śtoma*), VS.; Lāty.; (7), f. the 13th day of a half-moon, Mn. &c.; N. of a kind of gesture, PSarv.; *-dvīpa-vatī*, mfn. consisting of 13 islands (the earth), MBh. iii, 3, 52 & 134, 20; *-dhā*, ind. into 13 parts, ŚBr. x; Rājat. v; *-māsika*, mfn. consisting of 13 months, Kāraṇ. xix, 96; *-rātra*, n. an observance lasting 13 days, KātyŚr. xii, Sch.; *-red*, mfn. containing 13 Ric verses (a hymn), AV. xix, 23, 10; *-varjya-saptamī*, f. N. of a 7th day, BhavP. ii, 41; *-vārshika*, mfn. 13 years old, MBh. vii, 197, 7; *-vidha*, mfn. of 13 kinds, Car. vi, 3; Sāmkyak; *trāyodasāśkshara*, mfn. having 13 syllables, VS. ix; *trāyodasāśratni*, mfn. 13 yards long, ŚBr. iii, xiii; *śāha*, m. = *śa-rātra*, R. (g) ii, 86, 4. = *śasaka*, n. the number 13, Shadguruś. = *śasama*, m. the 13th, Bhp. i, 3, 17. = *śasika*, mfn. happening on the 13th day of a half-moon, R. (G) ii, 86, 1. = *śasīn*, mfn. containing 13, Lāty.; Nidānas. = *navati*, f. 93, Pān. = *viṣāś*, m(fā)n. the 23rd, VS.; ŚBr.; VarBrS.; (chs. of MBh. & R.); consisting of 23 parts (*śtoma*), Lāty. = *viṣāśat*, f. 23, Bhp. xii, 13. = *viṣāśati* (*trāy*), f. (Pān.) id., VS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Bhp. x (instr. *trībhis*); *-śatva*, n. pl. 23 Tattvas, iii; *-śama*, mfn. the 23rd (ch. of R. iii f.); *-dāru*, mfn. consisting of 23 pieces of wood, Apsr. vii, 7, 7; *-dhā*, ind. into 23 parts, ŚBr. x, 4; *-rātra*, n. an observance lasting 23 days, KātyŚr.; ŚākhŚr. = *viṣāśatika*, mfn. consisting of 23 (*gaṇa*), Bhp. iii.

त्राय-anta, m. = *vedānta*, Sarvad. xiii, 171.

त्रायारुना, m. (for *try-ārūna*) N. of a prince (son of Tri-dhanvan, Hariv. 716 ff.; VP. iv, 3, 13; LiṅgaP. i, 66, 2; KūrmaP. i, 21, 1; of Uru-kshaya, VP. iv, 19, 10; *ni*, Bhp. ix, 21, 19; Vāyup. ii, 37, 159; *try-ārūna*, MatsyaP. li, 39). *ni*, m. N. of the Vyāsa of the 15th Dvāpara, Bhp. xii, 7, 5; KūrmaP. i, 52, 6; Vāyup. i, 23, 155 (*try-ārūni*); (*ṇa*) VP. iii, 3, 15 & Devibhp. i, 3; see *ṇa*.

त्रायाय trayāyāya, mfn. (√*trai*) to be protected (= *trāyaya*, Śay.), RV. vi, 2, 7.

त्रस् 1. tras, cl. 10. P. *trāsayati* (ind. p. *ṣa-yitvā*) to seize, Mṛicch. iii, 11; to prevent, Dhātup.

त्रस् 2. tras, cl. 1. *trāsati* (Pān. iii, 1, 70), *4. trasayati* (MBh. &c.; ep. also *ā*; pf. 3. *tratur* [Bhp. vi] or *tratur* [Devīm. ix, 21], Pān. vi, 4, 124) to tremble, quiver, be afraid of (abl., gen., rarely instr.), RV. vi, 14, 4 & (p. f. *trāsanti*) x, 85, 8; AV. v, 21, 8; ŚBr. &c.: Caus. *trāsayati* (ep. also *ā*) to cause to tremble, frighten, scare, MBh. &c.; [cf. Zend *trares*; *trāe*; Lat. *terreo*.]

Trasa, mfn. moving, n. the collective body of moving or living beings (opposed to *sthāvara*), MBh. xiv f.; Jain.; m. 'quivering', the heart, L.; n. a wood, L. = *dasyu* (*ṣd*), m. (formed like *ḍepēvūḥ* &c.) 'before whom the Dasyus tremble', N. of a prince (son of Puru-kutsa; celebrated for his liberality and favoured by the gods; author of RV. iv, 42), i, iv f., vii f., x; TS.; Tāpdyabr.; MBh.; Hariv.; VP. iv, 3, 13. = *ṣṣu*, m. the mote or atom of dust moving in a sun-beam (considered as an ideal weight either of the lowest denomination [Mn. viii, 132 f.; Yājñ. i, 361] or equal to 3 [BrahmavP. iv, 96, 49; Bhp. iii, 11, 5] or 30 [Vaidyākāparibh.] invisible atoms); f. N. of a wife of the sun, L.

Trasad-dasyu, m. for *ṣa-d*, Bhp. ix, 6, 33 ff.

Trasana, n. a quivering ornament (?), Kaś. 14.

Trasara, m. for *trās*, a shuttle, Bālar. iii, 85.

Trasura, mfn. timid, fearful, Up. vr. **Trasta**, mfn. quivering, trembling, frightened, MBh. &c.; (in music) quick; [Lat. *tristis*]. **Trasnu**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 140) = *ṣura*, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 7; Rājat. v; cf. *d*.

त्रा trā, m. (√*trai*) a protector, defender, RV. i, 100, 7; iv, 24, 3; cf. *ān-agri*; 1. *tra*.

Trāpa, mfn. protected, Pān. viii, 2, 56; n. protecting, preserving, protection, defence, shelter, help (often ifc.), ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; protection for the body, armour, helmet &c., iii, 1209, 2; = *trāya-mānā*, L.; (ā), f. id., L.; cf. *aṅguli*, *udara*, *uras* &c. = *karṭri*, m. a protector, saviour, W. = *kārin*, m. id., W. = *kārin*, mfn. having an excellent helmet, Kām. xiii, 12. **Trāpāna**, n. protecting, RāmātUp.

Trāta, mfn. (Pān. viii, 2, 56) 'protected', see *bhava*; m. (vi, 1, 205, Kāś.) N. of a man, VBr. i, 3; n. protection, W.; see *ṣtra*. **Trātavya**, mfn. to be protected or guarded, MBh. iii, vii. **Trātrī**, m. a protector, defender, one who saves from (abl. or gen.), RV. (with *devā* applied to Bhaga or Savi-tri); VS.; AV.; TS. (Indra); MBh. &c. **Trātra**, mfn. addressed to Trātrī (Indra), Apsr. iii, 15, 10, Sch.; n. defence, *Indraya*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Trāman, n. protection, RV. i, 53, 10; v, 46, 6.

Trāyantika, f. = *ṣi*, Suśr. iv. **Trāyanti**, f. (fr. p. *ṣat*) = *ṣamāntā*, vi; (metrically *ṣi*) Car. vi, 17. **Trāyamāna**, mfn. preserving, protecting, RV.; AV. &c.; (ā), f. Ficus heterophylla, vi, 107, 1; viii, 2, 6; Suśr. i, 38 & 42; iv, vi; VarBrS. xlv, 10 (*ṣa*, m. or n.) & ii, 39. **Trāyamāṇikā**, f. id., L.

चाटक trāṭaka, n. (an ascetic's) method of fixing the eye on one object, Hapthar. ii, 32 f.

चापुष trāpūsha, mfn. (Pān. iv, 3, 138) made often (*trāpū*), Kād.; n. tin, Gal.; silver, L. *ṣusa*, m(fā)n. coming from the plant *Trapusi*, Śāntik.

चाप trāpya, mfn. fr. √*trap*, Vop. xxvi, 12.

चायोदश trāyodaś, mfn. relating to the *trayodaśi*, g. *samdhivēlādi*.

चास trāsa, m. fear, terror, anxiety, MBh. &c.; a flaw in a jewel, L. = *kara*, mfn. causing fear, alarming. = *kṛit*, mfn. id., VarBrS. civ, 4. = *dāyin*, mfn. id., Hemac.

Trāsadaśyaya, m. patr. fr. *Trasa-dasyu*, RV. viii, 19, 32 & (*ud*) 22, 7; x, 33, 4; n. N. of a Sāman. **Trāsana**, m(fā)n. terrifying, alarming, frightening (with gen. or ifc.), MBh. ('Śiva', xiii, 1207); Hariv.; R.; n. frightening, alarming, MBh. iv; Daś. vii; Kathās.; cause of alarm or fright, Hariv.; Bhp. *ṣaniya*, mfn. frightening, Hariv. 2430; to be frightened, W. *ṣin*, mfn. fearful, MBh. xii, 5904.

त्रि trī, m. *trāyas*, f. nom. acc. *tisrās*, n. *trīni* [trī, RV.; ŚBr. xi]; 3. RV. &c. (*trībhis* & *tisrībhis*, &c., RV.; only once *trībhis* [viii, 59, 5] with the later accentuation, cf. Pān. vi, 1, 177 & 180 f.; gen. *trīṇām* [RV. x, 185, 1; cf. Pān. vii, 1, 53, Kāś.] & *tisrīṇām* [RV. viii, 19, 37 & 101, 6], later on [fr. *yd*] *trāyāṇām* [AitBr.; Mn.] & *tisrīṇām* [RV. v, 69, 2 against metre; cf. Pān. vi, 4,

4 f.; ifc., vii, 2, 99 f., Kāś.]; [cf. *treis*, Lat. *tres*; Goth. *threis*; &c.] — **kakūḍ**, mfn. having 3 peaks or points or horns, TS. vii. *['kūḍ eva samānānam* *['kūḍ sam']* TāṇḍyaBr. xxii, 14] 'thrice excellencing one's equals'; AV. v, 23, 9; m. N. of a Himālaya mountain (cf. *tri-kūṭa*), iv, 9, 8, ŚBr. iii; Pān. v, 4, 147; [*kūḍh*, VS. xv; Kāth. xiii]; of a Daśāha ceremony, TS. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.; [*kūḍh*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Maś.]; Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii f.; Hariv. 14, 15; Brahmā, R. vii, 36, 7; N. of a prince, BhP. ix, 17. — **kaṛudā**, mfn. (Pān. v, 4, 147, Kāś.) three-peaked, MBh. xii. — **kaṛūbh**, mfn. three-pointed, (Indra's thunderbolt) RV. i, 121; m. Indra, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, 1; see *kūḍ*. — **kaṛa**, m. *Asteracantha longifolia*, L. — **kaṛu**, *ṭuka*, n. the 3 spices (black and long pepper and dry ginger), Suśr.; cf. *kaṛu-traya*. — **kaṛṭa**, n. the 3 thorny plants (3 kinds of Solanum), L.; = *kaṭa*, L.; *pattra-guṭṭa*, L.; N. of a fish, L. — **kaṛṭaka**, m. (g. *rajaṭṭadi*) 'three-thorn', = *kaṭa*, Suśr.; N. of a venomous insect, v, 8; N. of a fish (Silurus), L.; a kind of weapon, R. iii, 28, 25. — **kaḍruka** (*trī-*), m. pl. the 3 Soma vessels, RV. i f., viii, x; the first 3 days of the Abhi-plava festival, ŚBr. xiii, 5; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; Lāty; mfn. containing the word *trī-kadruka* (RV. ii, 22, 1), TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 3; *drukiya*, mfn. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. (*pratiṭṭap*); RPrāt. xvii, 29 (scil. *trī*). — **kaṇḍadin**, mfn. wearing 3 braids of hair, Grihyās. ii, 40. — **kaṇḍā**, mfn. distributed in 3 receptacles, AitBr. i, 1. — **kaṇḍāṇi**, f. the side of a square 3 times as great as another (i. e. the diagonal of a quadrangle, the sides of which are formed by the side and the diagonal of the smaller square), Sulbas. — **kaṇḍa**, mfn. having 3 cars, R. v. — **kaṛman**, mfn. performing (a Brāhman's) 3 chief duties (viz. performing ceremonies, repeating the Veda, and gifts), MBh. xiii; *ma-kṛit*, mfn. id., KāthUp. — **kaṛsha**, n. = *kaṛshika*, Npr. — **kālā**, f. N. of a female deity produced by the union of 3 gods for the destruction of Andhaka, VarP. xc ff. — **kālīṅga**, m. pl. N. of a people, Śāh. iv, 6. — **kaśā**, mfn. having 3 whips (a chariot), RV. ii, 18, 1. — **kāṇḍa** (*trī-*), mfn. consisting of three parts or divisions (an arrow or asterism), AitBr. iii, 33; ŚBr. ii; 3 Kāṇḍas in measure (48 cubits long, W.), Vop. vi, 55; n. N. of a work, KātyŚr. iii, 2, 1, Sch.; of Anarsingha's dictionary (commented on by *da-cintāmaṇi* & *viṣṭaka* and supplemented by *śeṣha*); *ma-ṇḍana*, n. N. of a work. — **kāya**, m. 'having 3 bodies', a Buddha, MWB. 246. — **kārahika**, n. the 3 astrinient substances (dry ginger, Ati-vishā, and Mustā), L. — **kāla**, n. the 3 times or tenses (pf., pr., fut.), SvetUp.; BhP. v; RāmatUp.; mfn. relating to them, Sāṃkhyak. 33; m. a Buddha, W.; (am), ind. 3 times, thrice, BhP. v; in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, MBh. xiii; (la-), Kām.; *jña*, mfn. knowing the 3 times, omniscient, R. i; VarBṛS.; n. a Buddha, L.; *darśin*, mfn. omniscient, R. i; VarBṛS.; a sage, L.; *nātha*, m. N. of a Yogin, Siṅhās. xx, 1; *rūpa*, mfn. three-shaped at the 3 times (of day, i. e. the sun), VP. iii, 5, 19; *vid*, mfn. omniscient, R. v; a Buddha, L.; an Arhat of the Jainas, L. — **kundīvara**, n. N. of a Tantra, Ānanda. 31, Sch. — **kumārīka**, mfn. (the place) where the 3 virgins (Umā, Eka-patṇā, and Eka-patāṇā) reside, Hariv. 948. — **kulā**, f. the plant *yava-tiktā*, Car. vii, 11. — **kūḍ**, mfn. having 3 peaks or humps or elevations, MBh. xii; N. of a mountain (= *kakūḍ*), ii, 1484 (Hariv. 12782); BhP. v; of another mountain, viii, 2, 1; of a peak of mount Meru, VP. ii, 2, 26; of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which Laṅkā was situated, MBh. iii; R.; Pañcat. v; a sea-salt prepared by evaporation, L.; *lavanya*, n. id., L.; *vat*, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiv. — **kūṛaka**, n. a sort of knife with 3 edges, Suśr. i, 8, 1. — **kṛitvas**, ind. 3 times, Heat. i, 10, 106. — **koṇa**, mfn. (fr. *ṭpī-yavov*) triangular, MBh. xiv; VarBṛS.; Phet.; forming a triangle, VarBṛS.; n. a triangle, RāmatUp. i, 29; = *na-bhavana*, VarBṛS.; VarBṛS.; Laghuj.; (ā), f. Trapa spinosa, Npr.; *phala*, n. id., L.; *bhavana*, n. the 5th and 9th mansion, VarBṛS. — **koṇaka**, n. a triangle, RāmatUp. i, 50. — **kaṇḍeya**, n. 'thrice allied', a kind of garment, MBh. xiii. — **krama**, m. a Krama word composed of 3 members (the middle one being a single vowel), RPrāt. xi, 10; VPāt. iv, 182. — **kaṣhāra**, n. pl. (sg., L.) the 3 acrid substances (natron, saltpetre, and borax), BhP. v, 26, 234. — **kaṣhura**, n. = *kaṭa*, L. — **kaṣheptri**, m. = *puṛa-gṇa*, Bālar. iii, 81. — **kha**, n. 'having 3 cavities', a cucumber, L. — **khaṭva**, n., *ṭvā*, f. 3 beds collectively, L. — **kha-**

nda, the inhabited earth as divided into 3 portions (the first 2 continents and half of the 3rd), Satr. x, 318; xiv, 309. — **khavva**, m. pl. N. of a Vedic school, TāṇḍyaBr. ii, 8; n. a particular high number, MBh. ii, 1749 & 1826. — **gaṅga**, n. N. of a Tirtha, iii; xiii. — **gana**, m. the triad of duties (*dharma*, *kāma*, and *artha*), Kir. i, 11. — **gata**, n. 'triple', (in drama) triple meaning given to the same word, Bhar. xviii, 115; Daśar. iii, 16; Prātāp.; Śāh. vi. — **gandhaka**, n. = *jūta*, Npr. — **gambhīra**, see *g*. — **garta**, pl. (g. *yauḍheyādi*) N. of a people inhabiting modern Lahore, AV. Pariś. lvi, 8; MBh. (ifc. f. ā, vii, 688); Hariv. &c.; sg. a T° prince, MBh. &c.; the T° country, Daś. xi, 119; a particular method of calculation, L.; (ā), f. a lascivious woman, L.; a woman, L.; a kind of cricket, L.; a pearl, L.; N. of a town, Kathās. lxviii, 21; *shashha*, m. pl. a collective N. of six warrior tribes, Pān. v, 3, 116, Kāś. — **gar-taka**, m. pl. the T° people, BhP. x. — **garitika**, m. the T° country, L. — **guna**, n. sg. the 3 Guṇas (*sattva*, *rajas*, & *tamas*), BhP. iv; m. pl. id., Tattvas.; mfn. containing them, SvetUp.; Mn. i, 15; Sāṃkhyak.; Kap.; consisting of 3 threads or strings, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kum. v, 10; threefold, thrice as great or as much, triple, KātyŚr.; Mn.; (*sapta tri-guṇāni dināni*, 3 x 7 days) Ragh. ii, 25; (am), ind. in 3 ways, Carap.; *parivāra*, n. the trident, Kir. xviii, 45; *nā-karṇa*, mfn. whose ear-lobes are slit into 3 divisions (as a mark of distinction), Pān. vi, 3, 115, Kāś.; *nā-kṛita*, mfn. = *trīṇi-kā*, L.; *nākhya*, mfn. said of different mixtures and of a kind of oil, Rasāndrac.; Rasar.; *nāmaka*, mfn. possessing the 3 Guṇas, Vedāntas. 37; *nī-kṛitya*, ind. p. making threefold, AgP. xxxiii, 5. — **grāha**, **ghaka**, n. a dance of men in female attire, Śāh. vi, 213 & 219. — **grāmī**, f. '3 villages', N. of a place, Rājat. iv f. — **grāhin**, mfn. extending to the length of 3 (pad-yās). — **ghana**, m. 3' (= 27), Laghuj. i, xiii. — **oakra**, mfn. having 3 wheels, RV. i, iv, viii, x (scil. *rātha*, 85, 14). — **oakshva**, mfn. three-eyed (Kṛishṇa, more properly Śiva), MBh. xii, 1505. — **catura**, mfn. (Pān. v, 4, 77, Vārtt.) 3 or 4, Daś. vii; Kathās.; Śāh. — **cat-turdaśa**, mfn. du. the 13th and 14th, Śrut. — **cat-tvāriṇā**, mfn. the 43rd (ch. of MBh. iv ff.; Hariv.; R.). — **catvāriṇsat**, f. 43, Pān. vi. — **oit**, mfn. consisting of 3 layers of fuel, ŚBr. vii; KātyŚr. — **citika** (*trī-*), mfn. id., TS. v, 2, 3, 6. — **civara**, n. the 3 vestments of a Buddha, monk, MWB. 83. — **jagat**, n. sg. = *jagat traya*, BhP. vii; Caurap.; Kathās.; Vet.; pl., Ānand, Sch. Intro. i; (ti), f. id., BhP. v; *gaj-janani*, f. 'the 3 worlds' mother', Parvati, Kathās. i, 14; *gad-tivara*, m. lord of the 3 worlds (a Jina), Bhaktām. 41; *gan-mohini*, f. 'beguiling the 3 worlds', Durgā (?), BrahmaP. ii, 18, 18. — **jata**, mfn. (ā) = *kapardin*, MBh. iii, (Śiva) xii; m. N. of a Brāhman, R. ii; (ā), f. Ægle Mar-melos, Jāṇabhair.; N. of a Rakshasi (who was friendly to Sitā), R. iii, v f.; Ragh. xii, 74; of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 43; *śa-vagṇa-darśana*, n. 'dream of Tri-jatā', N. of R. v, 23. — **jaya**, mfn. (ā) the 13th, Dharmasārm. vi, 13. — **jāta**, **taka**, n. the 3 spices (mace, cardamoms, and cinnamon), Suśr.; Daś. — **jīvā**, f. the sine of 3 signs or 90 degrees, radius, Sūryas. — **jyā**, f. id., ib. — **pata**, mfn. bent in 3 places (a bow), R. vi, 20, 28; (ā), f. a bow, Śiś. xix, 61. — **parvā**, mfn. consisting of 3 x 9 parts (*stōma*), VS.; TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; connected with the T° *stōma*, VS.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nidānas.; in comp. 27, BhP. ix. — *rātra*, mfn. lasting 27 days, x; *od-vartani*, mfn. forming the path for the T° *stōma*, TS. iv, 3, 3, 2; *sāhasra*, mfn. (ā) 27,000, BhP. ix; *vāṭmaka*, mfn. 27fold, Jyot. 11, Sch. (Garga). — **pāka**, for *nāka*. — **pācika**, mfn. one who has thrice kindled the Nācika fire or studied the Nācika section of Kāth., Āp.; KāthUp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. (Nārāyaṇa, ii); VP. iii, 15, 1; MārK. p.; m. pl. N. of 3 Anuvākas of Kāth., Mn. iii, 185, Kull. — **pāman**, mfn. having 3 names (Agni ?), AV. vi, 74, 3; cf. TS. ii, 1, 11, 3. — **ni-dhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. (v. l. *nidh*); ShaṅvBr.; Lāty.; Agneś, ArshBr. — **pīṭā**, f. 'thrice married' (to Soma, Gandharva, and Agni), a wife, Npr. — **peṇi**, mfn. with 3 fellies, BhP. iii, 8, 20 (v. l. *neṇi*). — **taksha**, n. an association of 3 carpenters, L.; (f), f. id., L. — **tanti**, mfn. having 3 chords (a lute), Sch. on ŚBr. & KātyŚr. — **tāntu**, mfn. thrice woven (?), RV. x, 30, 9. — **tantrikā**, f. (a lute) having 3 chords. — **tas**, ind. on 3 sides, W. — **tā**, f. a triad, Nir. — **tāmra**, mfn. red on 3 parts of the body, R. (B) v, 35, 17. — **trika**, mfn. (Rāma), 32,

13. — **trī-koṇa**, n. (= *tri-kō*) the 9th mansion, VarBṛS.; Laghuj. — **trva**, n. = *tā*, MBh. xiv; BhP. i, 15. — **danḍa**, n. = *ṇḍaka*, Mn. &c.; triple control (i. e. of thoughts, words, and acts), xii, 11. — **danḍaka**, n. the 3 staves of a Parivrajaka, MBh. xii; Up. — **danḍin**, m. 'carrying the 3 staves tied together', a Parivrajaka, Yājñ. iii, 58; MBh. &c.; a triple commander (i. e. controlling his own thoughts, words and deeds), Mn. xii, 10; MārK. xli. — **dat**, mfn. (Pān. vi, 2, 197) grown as old as to possess three teeth, v, 4, 141, Kāś. — **danta**, mfn. having 3 teeth, ib.; (f), f. the plant *mahā-medā*, BhP. v, 1, 130. — **damatha-vastu-kūśala**, m. 'skilled in the three-fold self-control (cf. *danḍa*)', Buddha, Divyāv. ix, 13; xix, 50. — **dalā**, f. 'three-leaved', Cissus pedata, L. — **dalikā**, f. Mimosa abstersgens, L. — **daśa**, mfn. (ā) n. 3 x 10 (= 30), MBh. i, 4445; m. pl. (cf. Pān. ii, 2, 25; v, 4, 73; vi, 3, 48; Kāś. & *dvī-d*) the 3 x 10 (in round number for 3 x 11) deities (12 Ādityas, 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, and 2 Āsvins; cf. RV. ix, 92, 24), MBh. &c.; du. the Āsvins, iii, 10345; mfn. divine, R. iii, 41, 21; n. heaven, MBh. xiii, 3327 (*tri-diva*, B); *-guru*, m. 'thirty-god-preceptor', Bṛihaspati (regent of Jupiter), VarBṛS.; VarBṛS. — **gopa**, m. = *indra-g*, a fire-fly, Ragh. xi, 42; *-gopaka*, m. id., Npr.; *-tā*, f. divine nature, Bālar.; *-tva*, n. id., Ragh. xviii, 30; *-dirghikā*, f. 'heavenly lake', Gaṅgā, L.; *-nadi*, f. 'heavenly river', Gaṅgā, W.; *-patī*, n. 'lord of the gods', Indra, Mṛicch.; Ratnāv. iv, 11; VP. v, 18; *-pungava*, m. 'god-chief', Vishnu, R. i, 14, 42; *-pratiṭṭaksha*, m. = *śātri*; *-mahjari*, f. 'heavenly plant', the Tulasi, L.; *-vadhū*, f. 'wife of the gods', an Apsaras, W.; *-vanitā*, f. id., Megh.; *-saila*, m. 'heavenly mountain', the Kailāsa, Kathās. xiv; *-śreshṭha*, mfn. best of gods (Brahmā, Agni), R. vi, 102 f.; *-sarshapa*, m. = *deva-s*, Npr.; *śāṅkha*, m. 'divine goad', a thunderbolt, L.; *śāṅgaṇā*, f. = *śa-vadhū*, Bhaktām. 15; *śācūrya*, m. = *śa-guru*, L.; *śādhīpa*, m. a lord of the gods, 28; *śādhīpati*, m. Śiva; *śāyana*, mfn. 'resort of the gods', Nārāyaṇa, Hariv.; *śāyudha*, n. 'divine weapon', the rainbow, Ragh. ix, 54; the thunderbolt, L.; *śātri*, m. an enemy of the gods, Asura, R. vi, 36, 78; *śālaya*, m. 'abode of the gods', heaven, MBh. iii; R. i; Vet.; the mountain Sumeru, L.; a heaven-dweller, god, MBh. iii, 1725; *śādvāsa*, m. = *śālaya*, heaven, L.; *śādhāra*, m. 'divine food', nectar, L.; *śi-hhūta*, mfn. become divine, Ragh. xv, 102; *śēndra*, m. 'god-chief', Indra, Pañcat. i; *śēndra-sātru*, m. 'Indra's foe', Rāvana, R. vi, 36, 6; *śēṣa*, m. = *śēndra*, MBh. iii; *śēṣa-dvish*, m. = *śātri*, MBh.; *śēṣvara*, m. = *śēndra*, MBh.; R. ii; Śiva, MBh.; pl. Indra, Agni, Varuṇa, and Yama, Nal. iv, 31; (f), f. Durgā, DevIP.; N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W.; *śēṣvara-dvish*, m. = *śēndra-sātru*, R. i, 14, 47. — **dina-spyā**, m. conjunction of 3 lunations with one solar day, Jyot. — **divā**, n. (m., L.) the 3rd or most sacred heaven, heaven (in general), RV. ix, 113, 9 & AV. (with gen. *divās*); GopBr.; PrānUp.; Mn. &c.; (ā), f. cardamoms, Npr.; N. of a river in India, MBh. vi, 324; xiii, 7654; of a river in the Plaksha-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 11; (*vi*) BrahmāṇḍaP. [Heat. i, 5, 1070]. — **gata**, mfn. 'heaven-departed', dead, Vcar. vi, 62; *ṇḍhita*, *ṇḍa*, m. 'lord of heaven', a god, L.; *ṇḍāna*, m. id., Gal.; *ṇḍvara*, m. 'lord of heaven', Indra, R. i; *ṇḍbhavā*, f. large cardamoms, L.; *ṇḍukas*, m. 'heaven-residing', a god, Vcar. xv, 72. — **divasa**, mfn. tertian (fever), AgP. xxxi, 18. — **dris**, m. = *nelra*, Śiva, L. — **doṣha**, in comp., disorder of the 3 humours of the body; mfn. causing the T°, Suśr. i, 45, 10, 11 & 46, 4, 28; *-kṛti*, mfn. id., 45, 8, 10; *-ghna*, mfn. removing the T°, 45, 1, 16; *-ja*, mfn. resulting from the T°, L.; *-jamana*, mfn. = *ghna*, 46, 4, 32; *-hārin*, mfn. id. (a kind of mixture) Rasāndrac.; *śhāpaka*, m. 'keeping off 3 kinds of sins (cf. *danḍa*)', Buddha, Buddh. L. — **dvāra**, mfn. (ā) n. 'having 3 doors', reachable in 3 ways, MBh. iii. — **dhānvan**, m. N. of the father of Trayyāruṇa (q. v.). — **dharmān**, m. Śiva, R. vii. — **dhā** (*trī-*), ind. (VPāt. ii, 44) in 3 ways, in 3 parts, in 3 places, triply, RV. i f., iv; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; *-kṛti*, to treble, xiii, 6467; *-tva*, n. tripartition, ChUp. vi, 3, 3, Sāṃk.; (e), loc. ind. in 3 cases, APrāt., Sch.; *-mūrti*, f. a girl 3 years of age representing Durgā at her festivals. — **dhātin**, mfn. consisting of 3 parts, triple, threefold (used like Lat. *triplex* to denote excessive), RV.; ŚBr. v, 5, 5, 6; m. (scil. *puroḍāsa*) N. of an oblation, TS. ii, 3, 6, 1 (*-tvā*, n. abstr.); Gaṇḍā, L.; N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr.

xiii, 3, 12, Sch.; n. the triple world, RV.; the aggregate of the 3 minerals or of the 3 humours, W.; *tridhātu-synga*, mfn. having a tripartite horn (Agni), v. 43, 13. — **dhātuka**, mfn. consisting of 3 humours, BhP. x; m. Gaṇḍa, L. — **dhāman**, n. = *dhā*, BhP. iii, 24, 20; mfn. shining in the 3 worlds, 8, 31; VP. ii, 8, 54 ('triple-gloried'); tripartite, MBh. xiii; n. Vishnu, xii; Hariv. i; R. vii; BhP. vi; Brahṃā, R. vii, 36, 7; Śiva, L.; fire, Agni, L.; death, L.; N. of the Vyāsa (= Vishnu) of the 10th Dvāpāra, VP. iii, 3, 13; Vāyup. i, 23, 136; DevībhP. i, 3; KūṃmaP. i, 52, 4. — **dhāra**, mfn. three-streamed (Gaṅgā), Hariv. 3189; (ā), f. Euphorbia antiquorum, Gal.; = *snuhi*, f. id., Npr.; the plant *dhāra-snuhi*, L. — **dhāraka**, m. 'three-edged' Scirpus Kyssor, L.; = *ra*, Npr. — **nagari-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 28. — **nayana**, m. = *dris*, MBh. xiv; R.; Pāṇisikḥā; Megh. &c.; n. N. of a town, Kṛishṇakrid.; (ā), f. Durgā, DevīP. — **navata**, mfn. the 93rd (chs. of MBh.) = **navati**, f. 93, Pāp. vi; = *tama*, mfn. = *vata* (chs. of R.) = **navā**, ha, n. pl. (metrically for *vāha*, cf. *trinaḍ*) 27 days, BhP. x, 83, 10. — **nāka**, n. = *divd*, RV. ix, 113, 9; AV. ix, 10; BhP. vi. — **nābha**, mfn. whose navel supports the 3 worlds (Vishnu), viii, 17, 26. — **nābhi**, mfn. three-naved (a wheel), RV. i, 164, 2; MBh. xiii; BhP. — **nāli**, mfn. 3 x 24 minutes long, Sāh. vi, 303. — **nidhana**, see *nidh*. — **nivita**, mfn. containing 3 Nivid verses, Ait. Ār. i, 5, 2, 4. — **nishka**, mfn. worth 3 Nishkas, Pān. v, 1, 30. — **netra**, m. 'three-eyed', Śiva, MBh. &c.; (with *rasa*) N. of different mixtures, Rāśendrac.; Bhpr. vii, 8, 157; 'Śiva's asterism', Ārdrā, VarBṛS. xv, 29; N. of a prince, MatsyaP. cclxx, 27; (ā), f. Durgā, Kathās. cvii; the root of Yam, Gal.; (ī), f. id., L.; = *cidāmani*, m. 'Śiva's crest', the moon, L.; = *phala*, m. the cocoa-nut tree, Gal.; = *tridbhava*, m. 'Śiva's son', Kumāra, Ālankāra. — **nemi**, see *nemi*. — **naishkika**, mfn. = *nishka*, Pān. — **paksha**, n. 3 fortnights, ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 3; VarBṛS. xxxii, 32. — **pakshaka**, m. Butea frondosa, L. — **pachas** (*pad + śas*), ind. by 3 Pādas, ŚāṅkhŚr. xi. — **pañca**, mfn. pl. of 3 x 5 kinds, Yājñ. ii, 11, 11. — **pañcāśā**, mfn. (n) the 53rd (chs. of MBh. & R.); numbering 53 (dice), RV. x, 34, 8; AV. xix. — **pañcāśat**, f. 53, Pān. vi; = *tama*, mfn. the 53rd (ch. of MBh. ii). — **patu**, n. 3 saline substances (stone-salt, Viḍ-lavaṇa, and black salt), Npr. — **patat**, in comp. = *dhāra*, BhP. xi, 6, 13. — **patāka**, mfn. (with *ka*, *hasta*, the hand) with 3 fingers stretched out (in dram. introductory to words meant *janantikam*), Bālar. iii, 8; Sāh. vi, 130; PŚvar.; Hastar.; (ā), f. id., L.; (ā), f. id., L.; = *patā*, f. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xi, 25. — **pattra**, m. 'three-leaf', Āegle Marmelos, BrihaddhP.; N. of a bulb, Npr. — **pattra**, m. = *pakshaka*, L. — **patha**, incomp. = *jagat*, n. a place where 3 roads meet, L.; mfn. (n) reached by 3 roads (Mathura), Rasik. xi, 21; = *gā*, f. flowing through heaven, earth, and the lower regions, the Ganges, MBh. &c.; = *gāmini*, f. id., i, 3903; R. — **pathaka**, m. (in music) a kind of composition. — **pād**, m (*pad*) f. *pād* (Pān. iv. f.); *pādī*, g. *kumbhapady-ādī* n. three-footed, RV. x, 117, 8; VS.; ChUp.; Ragb. (Dharma); BhP. (Vishnu, Yājñā, Jvara); making 3 steps, ĀśvGr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; having 3 divisions (a stanza), ŚBr. xiv; BhP. (Sāvitrī, Gayatrī); Chandaḥ; trinomial; three-fourths, RV. x, 90, 3f.; m. N. of a Daitya, MBh. ix, 2693; (dī), f. an elephant's fetter, Ragb. iv, 48; Dharmasam. xi, 51; a kind of elephant's gait, Kād.; Vear. xv; Cissus pedata, L.; N. of a Prakṛit metre; of a composition (in music). — **padā**, mfn. three-footed, MBh. vi, 71; extending over 3 squares, Hcat.; (Pān. iv, 1, 9) having 3 divisions (a stanza), VS. & ŚBr. (f. *trīpadā*); TS. (f. *padā*); AitBr. &c.; measuring 3 feet, KātyŚr.; containing 3 words, VPṛāt.; APrāt., Sch.; n. 3 words, VPṛāt.; (ā), f. Cissus pedata, L.; the Gāyatrī metre, Gal.; = *prabhṛit*, mfn. containing 3 or more words, TPrāt. — **padikā**, f. a tripod stand, Tantras. — **padya**, mfn. (ā) n. tripartite, Jyot. (YV) 15. — **panna**, m. N. of one of the moon's horses, L.; Sch. — **parikṛānta**, mfn. one who has overcome the 3 internal foes (*kāma*, *krodha*, and *lobha*), MBh. xiii, 6455. — **parivarta**, mfn. (the wheel of the law) turning thrice, Lalit. xiii, 14; Divyāv. xxvii, 189; xxxv, 218. — **parva**, m. = *pakshaka*, L.; (ā), f. wild hemp, Npr.; (ī), f. Desmodium gangeticum, Bhpr. vii, 2, 16; the wild cotton tree, v. 3, 31; = *ṇā*, Npr.; Sansevieria zeylanica, L.; N. of a bulb,

L. — **parnikā**, f. id., L.; Carpopogon pruriens, Npr.; Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **parva**, mfn. consisting of 3 divisions, BhP. — **parvaya**, mfn. having 3 turns (a *stoma*), KātyŚr. ix. f. — **parva**, mfn. consisting of 3 parts (an arrow, cf. *kāṇḍā*), Hariv. 12238. — **parvata**, '3 mountains', N. of a place. — **parvan**, mfn. = *va*, MBh. iv, 43, 18. — **parva**, mfn. (ā) n. weighing 3 Palas, Yājñ. ii, 179. — **paśa**, mfn. having 3 victims, KātyŚr. xv. — **pastya**, mfn. having 3 dwellings (Agni), RV. viii, 39, 8. — **pājasyā**, mfn. having 3 flanks, iii, 56, 3. — **pāṭa**, m. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure), figure formed by such intersection. — **pāṭikā**, f. a beak, Gal. — **pāṭhin**, m. familiar with the 3 Vedas (epithet of a commentator on Vās. and of several copyists). — **pāṇa**, mfn. (irreg.) made of the plant Tri-parpi, KātyŚr. xv, 5, 9. — **pāṇa**, m. an asterism of which three-fourths are included under one zodiacal sign, W.; = *padikā*, Kaus.; (ī), f. a kind of Mimosa, Npr.; = *vigraha*, mfn. three-footed, Hariv. 2626. — **pād**, see *pad*; = *vibhūti-kathana*, n. N. of PadmaP. v, 29. — **pādaka**, mfn. (ā) n. three-footed, R. v; (ikā), f. Cissus pedata, L.; = *di*, Npr. — **piṭa**, mfn. knowing *ṭaka*, Divyāv. xvii; xxxv. — **piṭaka**, n. the 3 baskets or collections of sacred writings (Sūtra-, Vinaya-, and Abhidharma P.), Buddh.; mfn. = *ta*, Divyāv. ii, 575. — **pinda**, mfn. consisting of *ṇḍī*, Śrāddha. — **piṇḍī**, f. the 3 sacrificial cakes (cf. Mn. iii, 215). — **piha**, mfn. drinking with 3 members of the body (with the 2 pendent ears and tongue, as a long-cared goat), 271, Kull. — **piṣṭapa**, n. (m., Up., Sch.) = *divā*, Indra's heaven, MBh. i, 7580 & 7057; R. i, vi; MarkP. xviii, 27; the sky, L.; cf. *viṣṭ*; = *sad*, m. 'heaven-dweller', a god, L. — **puta**, mfn. threefold, Buddh. L.; m. a kind of pulse, VarBṛS.; = *kaṭa*, L.; N. of a measure of length (*hasta-bheda*), L.; (in music) a kind of measure; a shore, L.; (ā), f. Arabian jasmine, L.; Durgā, Tantras. ii f.; (ā), f. = *pushā*, L.; large cardamoms, L. — **putaka**, mfn. triangular (a wound), Suśr. i, 22; m. a kind of pulse, 46. — **putin**, m. Ricinus communis, L.; = *ti-phala*, id., L. — **pundra**, *draka*, n. a triple sectarian mark consisting of 3 lines or marks on the forehead (or on back, heart, shoulders &c., RTL. 400), Vas.; Hariv.; BrahṃāṇḍP.; Tithyād. — **pundarī**, mfn. furnished with *ra*, SāmkaP. xi, 30. — **pundhara**, n. = *dra*, ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 10; BrahṃtōKh. xxvii. — **pur**, f. pl. 'Tṛipolais', the 3 strong cities, triple fortification, BhP. vii. — **purā**, n. sg. id. (built of gold, silver, and iron, in the sky, air, and earth, by Maya for the Asuras, and burnt by Śiva, MBh. &c.; cf. TS. vi, 2, 3, 1), ŚBr. vi, 3, 25; AitBr. ii, 11; ŚāṅkhBr. N. of an Up.; of a town, Kṣhītṛ. iii, 17; m. Śiva; Śaktir. v; the Asura Bāna, RevāKh.; (ā), f. a kind of cardamoms (cf. *puṭā*), Gal.; a kind of rice, ib.; a kind of sorcery, Śārad. xii; N. of an Up.; Durgā, Kālp.; Tantras; Pāncad.; (ī), f. N. of an Up.; of the capital of the Cedis, MBh. iii, 254, 10; VarBṛS. xiv, 9; Bālar. iii, 38; = *kumāra*, m. N. of a pupil of Śāṅkarācārya, Sāmka. lxx; = *ghātin*, m. 'destroyer of T°', Śiva, Kathās. cxv; = *ghna*, m. id., MBh.; R. i; = *jit*, m. id., W.; = *dahana*, m. id., L.; u. N. of a drama; = *dāha*, m. 'burning of T°', N. of PadmaP. iv, 5; of a drama; = *dru*, m. 'enemy of T°', Śiva, Bālar.; = *dvish*, m. id., Ragb. xvii, 14; = *pramāthin*, m. = *ghna*, Dhananp. 37; = *bhairava*, m. N. of a mixture, Bhpr.; (ī), f. Durgā, Kālp.; Śārad. xii; = *mallikā*, f. a kind of jasmine, L.; = *mālī*, f. id., L.; = *vadha*, m. 'destruction of T°' (*rasya v°*), MBh. vii, 9570; N. of ŚivaP. ii, 5-7; = *vijaya*, m. conquest of T°, Megh. 56; N. of LiṅgaP. i, 71 f.; = *vijayin*, m. 'T°-conqueror', Śiva, Mudr. i, 2; = *vidhvaṇsa*, m. id., Buddh. L.; = *sundarī*, f. Durgā, Rudray. ii, 1; Tantras. iii f.; = *han*, m. = *ghna*, R. vi; BhP. iv; = *hara*, m. id., Prasannar. ii, 35; Hāsy.; N. of LiṅgaP. i, 72; = *rādhīpati*, m. 'T°-lord', Maya, BhP. v, viii; = *rāntakā*, m. = *ra-ghna*, MBh. ii; Hariv. 1579; ŚātarUp. (interpol.); Kathās. ciii; = *rānta-kara*, m. id., MBh. ii, 754; = *rānta-krit*, m. id., Āryāv.; Rāma's bow, Mcar. i, 52; = *rāntī*, m. = *ra-dru*, Kathās. lvi; = *rāri*, m. id., Suśr. vi; Kathās. ix, 7; = *rārnava*, m. N. of a work, Sch. on Anand. 1 & 3; = *rārdana*, m. = *ra-ghna*, MBh. iii; = *rāśātri*, m. N. of a mountain, Rājat. v; = *śivara*, N. of a place, v f.; = *rōpākhyāna*, n. N. of ŚivaP. iii, 52-54. — **purā**, see *ra*; = *lapana*, n. = *tāpani*, f. N. of an Up.; = *bhairavī*, f. = *ra-bh*, Tantr.; = *sāra*, m. N. of a work, Tantras. ii; = *samucaya*, m. N. of a work, Tantr. — **purāṇaka**, mfn. (ā) n. (a coin)

worth 3 Purāṇas. — **purāṇiya**, mfn. id., Mn. xi, 228, Kull. — **purī**, see *ra*; = *śhetra*, n. the district of Tūpurī; = *prakaraṇa*, n. N. of a Vedāntic work (ascribed to Śāṅkara). — **purusha**, n. sg. 3 generations, Gaut.; (ī), f. id., Āśv. x, Sch. Intro.; (am), ind. through 3 generations, ŚāṅkhŚr.; ParGr.; = *śh*, mfn. having the length of 3 men, ŚBr. x; (ī) = *pur*, TBr. i; having 3 assistants, ĀśvŚr. iv, 1. — **pushā**, f. dark-blossomed Convolvulus Turpetum, L. — **pushkara**, mfn. decorated with 3 lotus flowers, Lāty. ix, 2, 9; pl. 'the 3 lakes', N. of a Tirtha, Ragb. xviii, 30; m. N. of a man, Sighās. ix, 3. — **pūrushā**, see *pur*. — **prishthā**, mfn. having 3 backs or surfaces (Soma compared with a chariot or bull or horse), RV. vii, ix; m. Vishnu, BhP. vii f.; the first of the black Vāsu-devas, Jain. L.; n. = *divd*, AV. ix, 5, 10; BhP. i. f. = *pausha, mfn. (ī) n. extending over 3 generations, KātyŚr., Sch. — **pratiṣṭhita** (*tri-*), mfn. having a threefold footing, AV. x, 2, 3a. — **pralamba**, 'bln', mfn. having 3 pendent parts of the body, R. v. — **prasruta**, mfn. having 3 fluid streams flowing from the forehead (a rutting elephant), ii; Hcar. vii. — **prāthīrya-nampanna**, mfn. 'possessed of magical power of 3 kinds', a Buddha, Buddh. L. — **plaksha**, m. pl. 'the 3 fig-trees', a place near the Yamunā where the Dṛishad-vati disappears, TāndyaBr. xxv, 13; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii; = *kshdhavaraya*, n. id., KātyŚr. xxiv; Lāty. x. — **phala**, mfn. having 3 fruits, Kām. viii, 42; (ā), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 64, Vārt. 3) the 3 Myrobalans (fruits of Terminalia Chebula, T° Bellerica, and Phyllanthus Emblica; also *trīph*, L.), Suśr.; VarBṛS. xvi; Kathās. lxx; KātyŚr., Sch.; the 3 sweet fruits (grape, pomegranate, and date), Npr.; the 3 fragrant fruits (nutmeg, areca-nut, and cloves), ib.; (ī), f. id., L. — **bandhana**, n. N. of a son of Arupa, BhP. ix, 7, 4 (v. l. *ni-d*). — **bandhū**, mfn. being the friend of the 3 worlds (Indra), RV. vii, 37, 7. — **barhis**, mfn. having 3 seats of sacrificial grass, i, 181, 8. — **bāhu**, m. 'three-armed', N. of a goblin, Hariv. 14852; a kind of fighting, 15980. — **bija**, m. 'three-seeded', Panicum frumentaceum, L. — **brahman**, mfn. with Brahṃā, Vishnu, and Śiva, DhyanUp. — **bha**, mfn. containing 3 zodiacal signs, Sūryas. xiv; n. 3 zodiacal signs, quadrant, 90 degrees, vii; = *jivā*, = *jiyā*, = *maurvikā*, f. = *tri-j*, iii; = *tribhāna-lagna*, n. 'part of the ecliptic which does not reach the eastern point by 90 degrees', the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon, v, Sch. — **bhaṅgi**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **bhaṅgi**, f. a metre of 4 x 32 syllabic instants. — **bhaṅgi**, f. = *pushā*, Suśr. (metrically *ḍi*, vi, 56). — **bhava**, mfn. said of a kind of fever, Bhpr. vii, 8, 70. — **bhāga**, m. the 3rd part, Hariv. i; VarBṛS.; Rājat.; KātyŚr., Sch.; the 3rd part (of the eye) sending a particular side-glance, Kād.; Hcar. vii; Bālar. iii, 49; the 3rd part of a zodiacal sign, VarBṛS.; three-fourths, Pāncar. i, 14, 50. — **bhāḥ**, mfn. receiving 3 shares, AitBr. ii, 24. — **bhāṇḍi**, f. = *bhaṇḍi*, Car. vii, 7. — **bhāṇu**, m. N. of a descendant of Yāyāti and father of Karam-dhama, BhP. ix; = *sānu*, Vāyup. ii, 37, 1 f. — **bhāva**, g. *brāhmaṇḍī*. — **bhāshya-ratna**, n. N. of a commentary on TPrāt. — **bhāṣna**, m. (in music) N. of a measure. — **bhaukti-rāja**, m. N. of a Tirtha, Rasik. xii, 2. — **bhūḍ**, mfn. threefold, AV. viii, 9, 2. — **bhūḍa**, mfn. triangular; m. a triangle, Āryabh. ii, 11. — **bhuvana**, n. (Pān. ii, 4, 30, Vārt. 3, Sch.) = *jagat*, Bhāt.; BhP. &c.; N. of a town, Kathās. lvi; m. N. of a prince, ib.; Rājat. vi f.; = *guru*, m. 'the 3 worlds' master', Śiva, Megh.; = *pat*, m. Vishnu, Dhīrtas. i, 13; = *pāla-deva*, m. N. of a prince, Dātāṅg. i, 8; = *prabhā*, f. N. of the daughter of a Dānava, Kathās. cxviii; = *malla-deva*, m. the hero of Vear.; = *māṇikya-carita*, n. N. of a work, Gaṇar.; = *nābhoga*, m. the extension of the 3 worlds, Prasannar. i, 8; = *nēśvara*, m. = *na-guru*, ŚivaP. ii, 28; Indra, BrahṃaP.; = *nēśvara-līnga*, n. N. of a Liṅga, KapSaṅh.; = **bhūma**, mfn. three-storied, Pān. v, 4, 75, Sch. — **bhauma**, mfn. id., Hcat. i, 9, 330. — **mandala-paribuddha**, mfn. Buddh. L. — **maṇḍalā**, f. (scil. *lūtā*), N. of a venomous spider, Suśr. v, 54. — **maṇḍa**, n. the 3 narcotic plants (Cyperus rotundus, Plumbago zeylanica, and Embelia Ribes); the threefold haughtiness, BhP. iii, 1, 43. — **madhu**, mfn. knowing or reciting the 3 verses beginning with *mādhū* (RV. i, 90, 6-8), Gaut.; Yājñ. i; VP. iii, 15, 1; MarkP. xxxi; n. = *dhura*, L. — **madhura**, n. the 3 sweet substances (sugar, honey, ghee), VarBṛS.; Śārad. ix; (*madhura-traya*, Tantras. iv). — **māntu**, mfn. 'offering three-fold advice' or m. 'N. of a man', RV. i, 112, 4.*

— **mala**, mfn. affected by 3 kinds of uncleanness, GarbhUp. i. — **malla**, N. of a sacred place, Rasik. xi, 25; — **candra**, n. N. of a prince. — **mātrī**, mfn. having 3 mothers (m. 'creator of the 3 worlds', Say.), RV. iii, 56.5. — **mātra**, mf(ā)n. = *trā-kāla*, RPrāt.; Aprāt.; SāṅkhŚr.; 3 in number, MBh. vii; *trā-kāla*, mfn. containing or sounding 3 syllabic instants, Bhāṣik. ii, 32, Sch.; *trika*, m. (unmetrically for *trā*) the syllable *om*, Prapañcas. (RānātUp. ii, 2, 3, Sch.). — **mārikā**, f. 'three-killer', N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvi. — **mārga**, in comp. = *-patha*; mfn. with 3 ways, DhyānabUp. 17; (f.) f. 3 ways, L.; — **gamana**, n. going by 3 ways (through heaven, earth, and the lower regions), R. (G.) i, 45, 40; — **gā**, f. = *tripatha-gā*, Ragh. xii, 20; Śiṣ. xii. — **mukuta**, m. 'three-peaked', the Tri-kūṭa mountain, L. — **mukha**, m. 'three-faced', the 3rd Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; (ā), f. Śākya-muni's mother, L. — **manī**, mfn. (grammar) produced by the 3 Munis (Pāṇ., Kāty., Pat.), Pāṇ. ii, 1, 19, Kās.; Madhus. — **mūḍha**, **dhaka**, n. = *-gūḍha*, Bhar. xviii. — **mūrti**, mfn. having 3 forms or shapes (as Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Śiva), Kum. ii, 4; Gaṅgēs.; RāmātUp. i, 16, Sch.; in comp. Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Śiva, Heat. i, 11, 547; m. the sun (cf. *trayī-deha*), 8, 221; a Buddha, L.; one of the 8 Vidyēśvaras, 4, 406; 11, 857; ii, 1, 941; Śaktir. v; (*trika*) Sarvad. vii, 75. — **mūrdha**, mfn. three-headed, Pāṇ. v f. — **mūrdhān**, mfn. id., RV. i, 146, 1; m. N. of a Rakshas, Uttar. ii, 15. — **yajña**, see *triyaksha*. — **yava**, mfn. weighing 3 barleycorns, Mn. viii, 134; Śulbas. — **yashṭi**, m. Oldenlandia biflora (?), L. — **yāna**, n. the 3 Vehicles (leading to Nirvāṇa), Buddh. — **yāma**, mf(ā)n. (the night) containing 3 watches (or 9 hours), R. (G.) ii, 10, 7; (ā), f. night, Hariv. 5768; R. &c.; turmeric, W.; = *-pushā*, Up. k.; the Indigo plant, ib.; the river Yamunā, ib. — **yukma**, n. sin, L. — **yukta**, mfn. (a cart) drawn by 3, KātyŚr. xv. — **yugā**, n. (= *-purusha*) 3 generations (Nir.; 'spring, rainy-season, and autumn', ŚBr. vii), RV. x, 97, 1; mfn. appearing in the first 3 Yugas (Kṛishṇa), MBh.; BhP. — **yugma**, mfn. possessing 3 pairs (*yaṭo-virye, aivaryau-triyau, jñāna-vairāgye*), R. ii. — **yūpa**, mfn. with 3 sacrificial posts, KātyŚr. — **yojanā**, n. 3 Yojanas, AV. i, 13, 3. — **yoṇi**, mfn. (a lawsuit) resulting from 3 reasons (anger, covetousness, or infatuation), W. — **ratna**, n. the 3 gems: Buddha, the law, and the monkish brotherhood, Buddh. — **rasaka**, n. 'triple-flavoured', a spirituous liquor, Śiṣ. x, 12 (Sāh. iii, 148); see *-saraka*. — **rātrā**, n. sg. 3 (nights or) days, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.; (pl., MBh. iii, 82, 18); mfn. lasting (3 nights or) days, ŚBr. xiii; SāṅkhŚr.; m. a sacrificial performance of 3 days, TāṇḍyaBr.; cf. *aśva-garga, baidā*; (am), ind. for 3 days, during 3 days, KātyŚr.; AśvGr.; Mn. &c.; (*āt, ena*), ind. after 3 days, v; *trāis tribhiḥ*, after 3 × 3 days, 64; *trāḍvaram*, ind. at least 3 days, KātyŚr. iv, 1, 3; Gaut. — **rātrīṇā**, f. (a woman) 3 days after her courses, ĀpŚr. ix, 2, 3. — **rāva**, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 101, 1 (v.l. *-vāra*). — **rāsi-pa**, mfn. governing 3 zodiacal signs. — **rūpa** (*trī*), mfn. three-formed, NṛisUp. ii, 9, 6; three-coloured, ŚBr. iv, xiii; KātyŚr.; having 3 syllabic instants, TPrāt., Sch. — **rekha**, mf(ā)n. three-lined (the neck), L.; m. a conch (or some other animal), L.; *khāṅkita*, m. N. of a fish, Gal.; *khā-puta*, a sexangle, RāmātUp. i, 58. — **lava**, m. a third part, Lil. — **lavana**, n. = *-paṭu*, L. — **liṅga**, mfn. possessing the 3 Guṇas (cf. *-guṇa*), BhP. ii. = *-ga*; n. 'the 3 Liṅgas, the country Telīga; (f.) f. the 3 genders (in Gram.), L. — **liṅga**, mfn. having 3 genders, adjective, L. — **loka**, n. sg. [MBh. xiii; Hariv. t 303], m. pl. [R. iii] the 3 worlds (= *-patha*); m. sg. the inhabitants of the 3 worlds, BhP. iii, 2, 13; (f.) f. the 3 worlds, i-iii; Rājāt.; Prabh. — **nātha**, m. 'T^o-lord', Indra, Ragh. iii, 45; Śiva, Kum. v, 77; — **rakshin**, mfn. protecting the 3 worlds, Vikr. i, 5; — **vaśam-kara**, m. N. of a Lokēśvara; — **vira**, m. N. of a Buddha deity; — **sāra**, m. N. of a work; *-kāṭman*, m. 'T^o-soul', Śiva; *-kēṭa*, m. 'T^o-lord', Viṣṇu, Sighās.; Śiva, MBh. xiv; the sun, L. — **loki**, f. of *ka*; — *-kṛiti*, f. the creation of the 3 worlds, Dhūrtan.; — *-jñit*, mfn. conquering the 3 worlds, Dhananj. 4; — **nātha**, m. 'T^o-lord', Viṣṇu, Sāntiś.; — *-pati*, m. id., Sighās. xii, 3; — *-rāja*, m. Indra, Gal. — **locana**, mfn. three-eyed (Śiva), DhyānabUp.; KaivUp.; R. i; Ragh. &c.; m. (with *rasa*) a kind of mixture, Rasar.; m. N. of a poet, ŚārngP.; = *-dāsa*, Hemac., Sch.; = *-pāla*, Rājāt. vii; Kshirīti.; (ā), f. a disloyal wife, L.; N. of a goddess (also *oṇi*, W.),

BrahmaP. ii, 18, 20; — *-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, KapSāṇh.; — *-dāsa*, m. N. of a grammarian; — *-pāla*, m. N. of a prince, Rājāt. vii; — *-nāshṭamī*, f. the 8th day in the dark half of month Jyāishṭha, W.; — *-nēṭvara-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. clxxxviii. — **loha**, n. the 3 metals (copper, brass, and bell-metal), Heat. i, 11; mfn. made of one of the 3 metals (v.l. *-lauh*), Tantras. i. — **loha**, n. the 3 metals (gold, silver, copper), L. — *-lauha*, see *-loha*. — **vakṛā**, f. 'thrice crooked', N. of a woman, BhP. x, 42, 3. — **vapa-samjñikā**, *pi*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgint. — **vat** (*trī*), mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 17, Vārtt. 2; viii, 2, 15, Kās.) containing the word *tri*, TS. ii, 4, 11, 2. — **vatāśa**, mf(ā)n. 3 years old (ox or cow), VS.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.; Kāty.; — **vandhura**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 2, 199, Vārtt., Pat.) having 3 seats (the Aśvins' chariot), RV. i, vii-x. — **vayasa** (*trī*), mfn. having threefold food (or texture?), ii, 31, 5. — **vā-rūtha**, mfn. protecting in 3 ways, RV.; AV. vii-ix; (*trī*) VS. & TBr. ii. — **varga**, m. the three things, KātyŚr.; Lāty. &c. = *-gaṇa*, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; = *-guṇa*, L.; the 3 conditions, 'progress, stationariness, and decline', xii, 2664; the 3 higher castes, xiii; = *-madhura*, Suśr. vi, 41; = *-kaṭu*, L.; = *-phalā*, L.; — *-cintana*, n. N. of a ch. of Parv.; — *-pārīna*, mfn. having passed through the 3 conditions or attained the *trī-gaṇa*, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 46. — **vārpa**, mfn. three-coloured, SāṅkhGr.; — *-kṛit*, m. the chameleon, Npr. — **varṇaka**, m. n. = *-kaṭa*, L.; n. = *-kaṭu*, Suśr. i, 44; the 3 Myrobalsans (*-phalā*), L. — **vārta**, mfn. threefold, RV. vii, 101, 2. — **vartman**, mfn. going by 3 paths, SvetUp. v, 7; *ima-gā*, f. = *tripatha-gā*, MBh. xiii, 1842. — **varaha**, mfn. = *-vatś*, Lāty. viii; n. 3 years, Suśr. ii, 1; a-, not yet 3 years old, Mn. v, 70; *trivarsa-pūrvā*, mfn. known less than 3 years, Āp. — **varahaka**, mfn. (*ika*) n. = *-vatś*, Hemac. — **varahāya**, mfn. used for 3 years, MBh. xiii, 4467. — **vali**, mfn. having 3 folds or incisions, KātyŚr. vii, 3, 29; f. in comp. the 3 folds over a woman's navel (regarded as a beauty), VarBṛS. lxx, 5; Ritus; GarP. — **valī**, f. id., MBh. iii, 1824; Hariv. 3625; Bhāṭṭ.; the anus, L.; N. of a drum; — *-vat*, see *-valika*. — **valika**, mfn. (Rāma) having 3 folds (on the belly or neck), R. v, 32, 12 (v.l. *li-vat*); n. the anus, W. — **vālika**, mfn. effected by 3 words, Pañcat. iv, 5, 2. — **vāra**, see *-rāva*; (am), ind. thrice, Śāktian. ii. — **vārshika**, mfn. 3 years old, Pañcat. iii, 2, 14. — **vikrama**, n. the 3 steps (of Viṣṇu), R. vi; Kum. (in comp.); mfn. or m. who strided over the 3 worlds in 3 steps (Viṣṇu), Hariv. 2641; R. i &c.; m. N. of a Brāhman, Śukas.; of the author of a work (called after him Traivikramī), Nirmayas. iii; of a medical author and of a mixture (called after him), Rasēndrac.; = *-bhaṭṭa*; — *-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. celxix; — *-deva*, m. N. of an author, Rasar.; — *-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of the author of Nalac.; — *-sena*, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; *-mācārya*, m. N. of an astronomer. — **vitastā**, mfn. 3 spans long, TBr. i, 5, 10, 1; n. 3 spans, ĀpŚr. vii, 4, 2. — **vidya**, mfn. containing the 3 Vedas (Śiva; cf. *trayī-tanu*); (ā), f. threefold knowledge (cf. *trayī vidyā*), Pāṇ. i, 1, 88, Pat. — **vidha** (*trī*), mfn. of 3 kinds, triple, threefold, ŚBr. xii; SāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c.; — *-damatha-vastu-kula*, m. = *tri-dam*, Divyāv. viii, 79. — **vinata**, mfn. bent in 3 ways, R. v, 32, 13 (v.l. *try-avan*). — **vibudhi**, f. 3 deities, Naish. — **viśatapa**, n. = *-piśṭ*, GopBr.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Liṅga, LiṅgaP. i, 1, 4; for *śhābḍha*, SaṃnyUp. iv, 1; — *-sad*, m. = *-piśṭ*; L. — **viśatābḍha**, n. the 3 staves of a Parivrajaka (= *-danḍa*), MBh. xii. — **viśatābḍhaka**, n. id., Pat. on Pāṇ. i, t, 1, Vārtt. 8; ii, 1, 1, Vārtt. 4; & iii, 2, 124, Vārtt. 2. — **viśatī**, ind. thrice, RV. iv, 6, 4 & 15. — **dhātū**, mfn. threefold, i, 102, 8. — **vista**, mfn. weighing 3 Vistas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 31. — **vṛit**, mfn. threefold, triple, trifurcate, consisting of 3 parts or folds &c., RV. &c.; connected with the Tri-vṛit Stoma, ŚBr. xiii; KātyŚr.; SāṅkhŚr.; (n. pl. *-vṛiti*) AśvŚr.; m. (with or without *stoma*) a threefold Stoma (in which first the three 1st verses of each Trica of RV. ix, 11 are sung together, then the 2nd verses, and lastly the 3rd), VS. &c.; m. a triple cord, SāṅkhGr.; Mn. iii, 43; an amulet of 3 strings, AV. v, 28; N. of a Vyāsa (see *-vṛisha*); f. = *lā*, Suśr. (generally written *tri-v*); *trivṛic-chiras*, mfn. T^o-headed, MBh. xii, 1632; xiii, 7379; *trivṛit-karana*, n. making threefold, Vedāntas. 116 (ChUp. vi, 3, 2 f.); *trivṛit-tā*, f. triplicity, ŚBr. vi; — *-parṇi*, f. Hingcha repens, L.; *trivṛit-prāya*, mfn. similar to the T^o, xii, 3, 1, 5; — *-stonia*, mfn. connected with the T^o Stoma, Hariv.

7435. — **vṛitā**, f. Ipomoea Turpethum, Suśr.; VarBṛS. — **vṛitti**, f. livelihood through 3 things (sacrifice, study, and alms), MBh. xiii, 1541. — **vṛinta**, n. = *-pakshaka*, Npr. — **vṛintikā**, f. = *-vṛitā*, L. — **vṛi-shā**, mfn. having 3 bulls, AV. v, 16, 3; m. N. of the Vyāsa in the 11th Dvāpara, DevbhP. i, 3; KūrmP. i, 52, 5 (v.l. *ṛishabha*); (*śhan*) VP. iii, 3, 14; (*vṛit*) VayuP. i, 23, 140. — **vṛishan**, m. N. of Try-aruna's father (cf. *trivṛishan*), RV. v, 27, 1, Sāy.; see *-sha*. — **veṇi**, f. = *ni*, Up., Sch. — **veṇikā**, f. N. of a grammar. — **veṇi**, f. (g. *ividdi*) 'triple-braided', the place of confluence (Trayāga, now Allāhābād) of the Ganges with the Yamunā (Jumna) and the subterranean Sarasvatī; N. of another place. — **veṇu**, mfn. three-battered (a chariot), BhP. iv, 26, 1; m. N. of part of a chariot, MBh. iii f., vii (also *oṇuka*)-ix; BhP. xi. — **veda**, in comp. the 3 Vedas, KātyŚr. xxv; (f.) f. id., L.; mfn. familiar with the 3 Vedas, Mn. ii, 118; m. = *trayī-deha*, Heat. i; *-di-tanu*, m. (with *deva*) id., Balar. iii, 85. — **vedin**, mfn. familiar with the 3 Vedas, W. — *trayī-mūrti-mat*, R. vii. — **velā**, f. = *-vṛitā*, L. — **valatika**, mfn. = *-vṛitā*, Pāṇ. — **vyāma**, mf(ā)n. 3 cords long, KātyŚr. vi, 3, 5. — **vṛata** (*trī*), mfn. eating thrice a day, TS. vi, 2, 5, 3. — **śakala**, m. having 3 Śakalas, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 47, Kās. — **śakti**, f. = *-kalā*, Varl. xc ff. — **śakra**, m. N. of a sage, TUp. i, 10; of a king of Ayodhya (aspiring to ascend to heaven in his mortal body, he first requested Vasiṣṭha to perform a great sacrifice for him; on V.'s refusing he applied to V.'s hundred sons, who cursed and degraded him to the rank of a Caṇḍāla [hence called a Caṇḍāla king, Divyāv. xxxiii]; Viśvā-mitra then undertook the sacrifice for him and invited all the gods, who declined to come and thereby so enraged the sage that, by his own power, he transported T^o to heaven; on his being hurled down again headforemost by the gods, he was arrested in his course by Viśvā-mitra and remained suspended in the sky, forming the southern cross constellation, R. i, 57 (59 G) ff. [son of Prithu]; Hariv. 730 ff. & VP. iv, 3, 13 f. [son of Trayyāruja]; [son of Tri-bandhana] BhP. ix, 7), MBh. i, xiii &c.; a cat, L.; the civet-cat, Npr.; a grasshopper, L.; a fire-fly, L.; = *śhka*, L.; N. of a mythical mountain, Divyāv. viii, 293 ff.; f. N. of a mythical river, 223 & 295; (*kukā*) 298; m. pl. N. of thorns, 293; *-ja*, m. 'T^osson', Hari-scandra, L.; — *-tilaka*, mf(ā)n. adorned with the T^o constellation (the southern region, *diś*, Kād.; — *-yājñ*, m. 'sacrificing for T^o', Viśvā-mitra, L. — *-śākhuka*, m. a wag-tail, Gal.; (ā), f., see *śhka*. — *-śākhka*, m. the Cātaka bird, Gal. — *-śatā*, mfn. 103, SāṅkhBr. xiv; SāṅkhŚr.; 300, RV. i, 164, 48; AV. xi, 5, 2; the 300th (chs. of MBh. iii, xii & R. [G] ii, vi); = *śaka*, Hariv. 512 (f. *ś*); Kām.; n. 300, MBh. xiii; R. i, vii; (f.) f. 300, MBh. xiv; Jyot. (VV.) 29; *-tam-shaṣṭi-parvan*, mfn. consisting of 360 sections, BhP. iii; *-ta-tama*, mfn. the 300th (ch. of Hariv.). — *-śataka*, mf(ika)n. consisting of 300, Buddh. — *-śarapa*, n. 'threefold refuge', = *-ratna*, Buddh.; the three-refuge formula of Buddhists, MWB. 78. — *-śarira*, m. three-bodied, NṛisUp. ii, 1, 4. — *-śaririn*, mfn. id. (Viṣṇu), Hariv. 14982. — *-śarkarā*, f. 3 kinds of sugar (*guḍḍipannā, him-mṛtthā, madhurā*), L. — *-śālā*, mfn. 3 bristles long, TBr. i, 5, 10, 1; (ā), f. the mother of Mahāvira, Jain. — *-śālya*, mfn. three-pointed (an arrow), MBh. vii, 202, 82. — *-śas*, ind. by threes, RPrāt. xviii. — *-śā-kha*, mf(ā)n. three-wrinkled (*bhru-kurī*), MBh. viii; Kathās. cii, 72; — *-pattra*, m. *Ægle Marmelos*, L. — *-śāpa*, *nya*, mfn. weighing 3 Śāpas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 36. — *-śānu*, m. for *-bhānu*, Hariv.; BrahmaP. 2. — *-śāla*, n. a house with 3 halls, MatsyaP. celiii. — *-śā-laka*, n. id., VarBṛS. liii, 37 f. — *-śikha*, mf(ā)n. three-pointed, trident-shaped, BhP. iii, v f.; three-flamed, Hariv. 12292; = *-śākha*, MBh. i; Hariv.; Pañcat. i, 15, 24; iv, 4, 4; m. = *-śākha-pattra*, L.; a Rakshas, L.; Indra in Tāmāsa's Manv-antara, BhP. viii, 1; n. a trident, Kathās. lv, ci, cvii; a three-pointed tiara, L.; (f.) f. N. of an Up. — *-śikhara*, n. 'three-peaked', (with *śaila*) N. of a mountain, R. iv, 44, 50. — *-śikhil-dakṣ*, f. 'trident-leaved', N. of a bulb, L. — *-śira*, mfn. (for *śras*) three-pointed, MBh. xiii, 7379 (v.l. *catur-śva*); m. = *śras*; (ā), f. Clypea herandifolia, L.; — *-giri*, m. N. of a mountain, SkandaP. — *-śiras*, mfn. three-headed (Tvā-shṭra, author of RV. x, 8), TāṇḍyaBr. xvii; Bṛh.; KaushUp.; MBh.; Kām.; (Jvara) BhP. x, 63, 22; three-pointed, MBh. xiii; R. iv; m. N. of an Asura killed by Viṣṇu, MBh. ix, 1755; of a Rakshasa

killed by Rāma, R.; Ragh.; (°ra) Bhp. ix, 10, 9; n. (with *raṣṣha*) id., R. i, 1, 45; a Rakṣas-h; Kubera, L. = *śūla*, n. 3 stones, Kauś. = *śīraṣa*, mfn. three-headed, MBh. (Śiva, xii); Hariv.; -*guhā* & °*śākhya*-g, f. N. of a cavern in Kailāsa, Kathās. cviii.1; °*śha-vaṭ*, mfn. having 3 crowns (or vertices), R. (B) v, 35, 18. — *śīrṣhaka*, n. a trident, L. — *śīrṣhān*, mfn. three-headed (Tvaṣṭhira, *dāsa*, &c.), RV. x; AV. v, 23, 9; Kāth.; ŚBr. (tri-*ś*); ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv. — *śukra* (tri-), mfn. triply pure, TBr. ii. — *śukriya*, mfn. id., Kāth.; ŚhaṅvBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. — *śukla*, m. (= *akra*) Śiva, MBh. — *śūṇa*, mfn. triply shining, VS. xxviii; (-*śrut*, AśvŚr. v, 13, 6). — *śūla*, n. a trident, MBh. &c. (Śiva's weapon, iii, 5009; Hariv.; MatsyaP. xii, 29); m. N. of a mountain; -*khāta*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii; -*gaṅgā*, f. N. of a river -*purī*, f. N. of a town; -*vara-pānin* & -*hasta*, mfn. bearing the trident in his hand (Śiva), xii, xiv; -*lāṅka*, m. 'trident-marked,' Śiva, Śhaṅgurūṣ. °*lāya*, Nom. A. to resemble Śiva's trident, Vajis. i, §. — *śūlikā*, f. a small trident, Kād. — *śūliṇa*, m. 'bearing the trident,' Śiva, W. (inī); f. Durgā, Hariv. q.423; Tantras. ii. — *śrīṅga*, m. 'three-horned,' a triangle, Śārasam.; N. of a mountain (= -*kūṭa*, L.), Hariv. 12853; R.; Bhp.; the membrum virile, MantraBr. i, 1, 4, Sch. — *śrīṅgiṇa*, m. the fish Cyprinus Rohita, L. — *śōka*, mfn. = *śūc*, RV. x, 29, 2; m. N. of a Rishi (author of viii, 45), i, 112, 12; viii, 45, 30; AV. iv, 29, 6. — *śyeta*, mṣ(ā)n. = *trih-śyeta*, MānŚr. i, 7, 2. — *śrut*, see -*śūc*. — *śruti*, mfn. (in music) containing 3 intervals. — *śamalyuktā* (*saṃ-*), mfn. triply connected, ŚBr. xii; (n. schil. *havis* or *kārmān*) v & KātyŚr. xv. — *śamavatsara*, mfn. lasting 3 years, KātyŚr.; (-*saṃv*) Laty. & ŚāṅkhŚr. — *śhatya* (tri-), mfn. trebly truthful (in thought, word, and deed), MaitrS.; TS. vi; TBr. iii; Kāth. (also -*satya*); ŚhaṅvBr. — *śhaṣṭhasthā*, mṣ(ā)n. having a triple seat (*sadh* = *barhṣ*), RV. (also °*dhasthā*, vi); n. a triple seat, v, x. — *śhamdhī* (tri-), mfn. 'having 3 joints (*samdhi*),' composed of 3 parts, AV. xi, 9 f. (also m. a kind of snake); ŚBr. xi; AitBr. 1, 25; Kauś.; n. N. of a Sāman. — *śhapṭā*, pl. m(ā)n. = -*saptā*, AV. i, xiii; Kāth. xxxvii; °*pṛīya*, n. the hymn AV. i, t, Kauś. — *śhama*, nfn. 'trippy even,' small, Naigh. iii, 2 (v.l.). — *śhavana*, mfn. connected with 3 Soma libations, ŚBr. xii, 2 (-*sav*); ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. pl. the 3 Soma libations, MBh. iii (-*sav*); sg. (with or without *snāna*) the 3 ablutions (at dawn, noon, and sunset (also *trih-snāna*, Kām. ii, 28), xiii; Mn. &c. (-*sav*), MārK. xxiii); (*am*), ind. at dawn, noon, and sunset, Āp.; MānGr.; m. N. of a man, BrahūaP. ii, 12 & 18, 19; -*snāyīn*, mfn. performing the 3 ablutions, MBh. xiii; Yājñ. iii. — *śhash*, mfn. pl. 3 × 6, Bhp. xii, 7, 24. — *śhashṭā*, nṣ(f)n. the 63rd (chs. of Mbh.). — *śhashṭī*, f. 63, Pān. vi; -*tama*, nfn. = °*ṣṭa* (chs. of Mbh. ii & R.); -*dhā*, ind. in 63 parts, Suśr. i; -*śalākā-purusha-carita*, n. 'lives of the 63 great personages,' N. of a work by Hemac. — *śhāṣṭra* (tri-), mfn. (= -*sāh*) consisting of 3000, TS. v; Śulbas. — *śhavarca*, see -*śuv*. — *śhṭā-vārūti*, see *tvashṭ*. — *śhṭuk* &c. (in the nom. and before consonant terminations as well as in comp. for -*śhṭuk* &c.; *trishṭūn-mukha*, mfn. beginning with a Tri-śhubb, TS. vii. — *śhṭup-chandas*, mfn. having Tri-śhubb as metre, MaitrS. ii, 3, 3; AV. vi, 48, 3. — *śhṭubh*, f. a metre of 4 × 11 syllables (RPrāt. xvi, 41 ff.; Nir. vii, 12), RV. viii ff.; VS. &c. (°*bhām arkau*, N. of a Sāmāns); (in the later metrical system) any metre of 4 × 11 syllables. — *śhṭoma*, mfn. containing 3 Stomas, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvi; m. N. of an Ekāha sacrifice, xv; KātyŚr. xv, 9. — *śhṭhā*, mfn. (Pān. viii, 3, 97) = -*vandhārā*, RV. i, 34, 5. — *śhṭhīn*, mfn. = -*pratiśhṭhita*, VS. xxx, 14. — *śamvatsara*, see -*śamv*. — *śatya*, see *śhatya*; n. a triple oath, Pañcat. (v.l.). — *samdhi*, mfn. see -*śamdhi*; f. = °*dhyā-kusumā*, L. — *samdhiḥ*, mfn. occurring at the 3 divisions of the day, YavanŚr. — *samdhi*, f. = °*dhyā-kusumā*, Npr. — *samdhyā*, n. the 3 divisions of the day (dawn, noon, and sunset), Tithyāḍ; (f), f. id., L., Sch.; (ā), f. id., W.; = *kusumā*, L.; Durgā, MatsyaP. xiii, 37; (*am*), ind. at dawn, noon, and sunset, ŚāṅkhGr.; PārGr.; MBh. iii.; Kathās.; Sātr.; -*klusmā*, f. Hibiscus rosa sinensis, L. — *saptā*, mfn. pl. 3 × 7, RV. i, 133, 6 & TS. v (instr. °*ptāś*); MBh. ix (instr. °*ptabhis*); (in comp.) Heat. i, 6, 331; see *trih-ś*. — *saptaka*, in comp. 3 × 7, VarBrS. lvi. — *saptatā*, mfn. the 73rd (chs. of Mbh. & Hariv.) — *saptatī*, f. (Pān. vi) 73, KātyŚr., Sch.; -*tama*, mfn. = °*ptā* (chs. of Mbh. ii & R.). — *sama*, mfn. having 3 equal sides

(a quadrangle); having 3 equal parts of the body, R.(B) v, 35, 17; n. an aggregate of equal parts of 3 substances (yellow myrobalan, ginger, and molasses), L. — **samriddha** (fortrīh^s), mfn. (a cow) triply fortunate (not ostinate, milk-giving, and fertile), Hcat. i, 7. — **sara**, m. n. = **kṛis**, L.; a triple pearl-string (inPrākṛittis^s & *tisara*ya [tri-saraka], Jain.), Pañcat. & (f), n. of a stringed instrument. — **saraka**, see ^{ra}; n. 'three enjoying spirituous liquors', v. l. for **saraka**. — **sarga**, m. the creation of the 3 Guṇas, Bhp. i, 1, i. — **savana**, see **shav**^s. — **sāvatsara**, mfn. = **vatśā**, ŚāṅkhBr. — **sādhana**, m(fā)n. having a threefold causality, Ragh. iii, 13. — **sānu**, see **bhānu**. — **sāman**, mfn. singing 3 Sāmans, MBh. xii. — **sāmā**, f. N. of a river, VP. ii, 3, 13; Bhp. v, 19. — **sāmya**, n. equilibrium of the 3 Guṇas, ii, 7, 40. — **sāhasra**, n. 3000, x, 58, 50; mf(fā)n. consisting of 3000, KātyŚr.; — **mahā-sāhasra**, m. (with or without *loka-dhātu*) N. of a world, Lalit. xix, xxi; — **mahāśāhasrika**, mfn. governing that world, xix. — **sitā**, f. = **śarkarā**, L. — **sitya**, mfn. ahrice ploughed, L. — **sugandha**, m. n. = **jāta**, Hcat. ii. — **sugandhi**, (n. l.), °dhika, id., Suśr. vi; Bhpr. — **sundara**, m. N. of a mixture, Rasēndrac. — **suparna** (trī-), m. n. of FRV, x, 114, 3-5 (or of Tār. x, 48-50), Tār. x, 48-50; mfn. familiar with or reciting those verses, Āp. ii; Gaut.; Mn. iii, 185; Yājñ. i (°rakā); MBh. xxi; VP. iii, 15, i; MārķP. — **suvaraka**, m. 'triple splendid', N. of a man, MBh. iii (shu^s B). — **sūtra**, mfn. having 3 threads, MaitrUp. vi; CūlUp.; (f), f. 3 Sūtras, Nyāyas, 5; °trī-karana, n. N. of a performance, Śārad. v, sch. — **sugandhya**, n. = **sugandha**, Suśr. i, 44, 19. — **sauparna**, mfn. relating to the Tri-suparna verses, MBh. xii. — **skandha**, n. 'consisting of 3 Skandhas', the Jyotiḥ-śāstra, Āryabh., Sch. Intro.; — **patha-daiśika**, m. Buddha, Buddh. L. — **skandha**, N. of a Buddha, Sūtra, Buddh. L. — **stana**, mfn. milked from 3 nipples, KātyŚr.; (f), f. (a woman) having 3 breasts, MBh. iii; Pañcat. v; (a cow) having 3 nipples, Hcat. i, 7, 469. — **sthālī**, f. the 3 (sacred) places; — **setu**, m. N. of a work. — **sthāna**, mfn. having 3 dwelling-places, DhyanabUp.; extending through the 3 worlds, Nir. ix, 25; n. **Mahēśvara-sya**, N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. xiii, 702. — **sthūna**, mfn. having (the humours as the) 3 supports, v, 1070; Suśr. i, 21, i; Laghuj. ii, 16. — **srotas**, f. 'three-streamed', the Ganges, Sak. vii; Kum. vii, 15; Ragh. x, 64; N. of another river, L. — **srotasī**, f. N. of a river, MBh. ii, 375. — **halikā-grāma**, m. N. of a Tīrtha, Viśhp. lxxxv, 24. — **halya**, mfn. = **sitya**, L. — **haviḥ-kā**, m(fā)n. = **vis**, ĀśvŚr., Sch. — **havis** (trī-), mfn. connected with 3 oblations, ŚBr. xiii; ĀśvŚr. ii. — **hāyana**, mf(fā)n. = **vatśā**, KātyŚr.; Kauś.; Anup.; Sulbas; Yājñ.; MBh. iii, f. vii; ? BrahmapP. **Trindriya**, mfn. having 3 organs of sensation, Hemac. **Trirāvātika**, mfn. watered by 3 Irāvati rivers, Pāṇ. i, 4, i, Vārtt. 19, Pat. **Triśhu**, mfn. furnished with 3 arrows, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Triśhuka**, mfn. id., KātyŚr. xxv, 4, 47. **Triśṭakā**, mfn. furnished with 3 bricks, ŚBr. x, 5, 2, 21. **Triṣa**, mf(fā)n. the 30th (chs. of MBh. & R.); + 30, Pāṇ. v, 2, 46; m. 'a Stoma consisting of 30 parts', mfn. connected with that Stoma, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāty.; m. = °śāṅga, Laghuj. **Triṣaṅga**, °śaka, m. 3rd of a zodiacal sign, degree, VarBr.; Laghuj. i. **Triśāka**, mfn. consisting of 30 parts, MBh. iii, 10644; bought for or worth 30 c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 24; n. 30, Supadm.; (ikā), f. N. of a work, Param., Sch. **Triśāc-chata** (trī-ś), n. 130, RV. vi, 27, 6. **Triśāc-chloki**, f. '30 Ślokas', N. of a work. **Triśāt**, f. (Pāṇ. v, 1, 59) 30, RV. & c. (pl, MBh. vi, xiii; with the objects in the same case, once [Rajāt. i, 286] in the gen.; acc. °āt, Hcat. i, 8). — **taśā**, m(fā)n. the 30th, ŚBr. viii-x; (chs. of MBh. xii, xv & Hariv. — **tvā**, n. the condition of 30, MaitrS. i, 10; Kāth. xxxvi, 10. — **pattra**, n. 'thirty-leaved', the blossom of Nymphaea esculenta, L. — **sāhasra**, mf(fā)n. pl. 30,000, R.(G) ii, 100, 44. **Triśāṭi**, f. 30, Kām. viii, 38; Rājāt. i, 348 (with gen.). **Triśāṭika**, n. id., Kām. viii, 37. **Triśad**, = °śāt. — **akabara** (śāt-), mf(fā)n. having 30 syllables, ŚBr. iii, vii. — **aṅga** (śād-), mfn. having 30 parts, AV. xiii, 3, 8. — **ara** (śād-), mfn. having 30 fclies, iv, 35, 4. — **yogāvallī**, f. N. of a work. — **rātra**, n. a ceremony lasting 30 days, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiii. — **viṣṇa**, mfn. pl. between 20 and 30, Rājāt. v, 214; viii, 1084. — **vikrama** (śād-), mf(fā)n. 30 paces long, ŚBr. iii, 5, 1, 7. — **varsha**, mfn. 30 years old, Mn. ix, 94.

Triśaṅg, mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 37, Kār., Pat.) containing 30, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, xxiv (Vi-rā); Lāṭy. x, 10 (month).
Triṣ, = *tris*. — **pratiśāram**, ind. so as to touch thrice, Kauś. — **prasruta-mada**, mfn. = *tri-prasruta*, MBh. i, 151, 4. — **śūkla**, mfn. 'triplely white', having 3 white lines, Kauś. 29. — **śrāvāṇa**, n. N. of a work, Āp. — **śreṇi**, mfn. forming 3 rows, AitBr. iii, 39, 2. — **śveta**, mif(ā) n. white on 3 spots, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 22, 8; Gobh. ii, 7, 8. — **śhamyiddha**, mfn. 'well furnished with 3 things', only abstr. *śvā* (also *triśam*), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 106, Kās.), TS. ii, 4, 11, 5. — **sapta**, mfn. pl. = *tri-s*, ĀpGr. ix, 5. — **krītvās**, ind. 21 times, MBh. i; Hariv. (v. l. *tri-s*); R. v; BHP. i. — **samyiddha-tva**, see *śham*. — **saha-vacana**, n. N. of a text, Āp. — **sāṇa**, n., sectr *tri-shavāṇa*.
Triśā, mfn. triple, threefold, forming a triad, RV. x, 59, 9; Lāṭy. (Stoma; cf. *eka*); Śulbas. i; Suśr. &c.; happening the 3rd time, Pāṇ. v, 2, 77; (with or without *sata*) 3 per cent., Mn. viii, 152, Kull.; m. (n., L.) a place where 3 roads meet, Hariv.; Jain.; m. = *tri-kāṭa*, Npr.; Trapa bispinosa, ib.; n. a triad (cf. *kāṭu*, *taurya*, *tri*-, *pañca*-), Mn. ii, vii; Pat. & Kās.; VarBrS.; the loins, regio sacra, hips, Hariv.; Pañcat.; Suśr. (also 'the part between the shoulder-blades') &c.; the triple Vyāhṛti, W.; (ā), f. a triangular frame across the mouth of a well, L. — **traya**, n. the 3 triads (*tri-phalā*-, *kāṭu*-, & *mada*), L. — **vedanā**, f. pain in the loins, Suśr. — **sāra**, N. of a work. — **sāṇa**, n. the loins, L. — **hṛdaya**, n. N. of a work. **Triśāgni-kālā**, m. Rudra, ŚatarUp. (interpol.). **Triśāṅka**, m. = *ekatriśa*, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 42, 7. **Triśā**, see *trīś*.
Trīṭā, m. 'third' (τρίτος), N. of a Vedic deity (associated with the Maruts, Vāyu, and Indra; fighting like the latter with Tvāṣṭā, Vṛitra, and other demons; called Āptya [q. v.], 'water-deity,' and supposed to reside in the remotest regions of the world, whence [RV. viii, 47, 13-15; AV.] the idea of wishing to remove calamity to T^o, and the view of the Trītas being the keepers of nectar [RV. vi, 44, 23], similarly [RV. ii, 34, 10; TS. i; TB. i] the notion of Trīta's bestowing long life; also conceived as an inferior deity conquering the demons by order and with the help of Indra [RV. ii; viii, 52, 1; x]; fallen into a well he begged aid from the gods [i, 105, 17; x, 8, 7]; as to this last myth Śāy. on i, 105 relates that 3 Rishis, Ekata, Dvīta, and Trīta, parched with thirst, looked about and found a well, and when T^o began to draw water, the other two, desirous of his property, pushed him down and closed up the well with a wheel; shut up there, T^o composed a hymn to the gods, and managed miraculously to prepare the sacrificial Soma, that he might drink it himself, or offer it to the deities and so be extricated: this is alluded to in RV. ix, 34, 4 [cf. 32, 2; 38, 2; 102, 2] and described in MBh. ix, 2095; also Nir. iv, 6 makes him a Rishi, and he is the supposed author of RV. i, 105; viii, 36; ix, 33 f. & 102; x, 1-7; in epic legends [MBh. ix, xii f.] Ekata, Dvīta, and T^o are described as 3 brothers, sons of Gautama or of Prajā-pati or Brahmā; elsewhere T^o is one of the 12 sons of Manu Cakshusha by Nadvālā, BHP. iv, 13, 16: cf. *trai-tand*; Zend *Trīta*; Τρίτων, τριτο-γῆνης, &c.); n. triplet of young (three-twin), TS., Sch. — **kūpa**, m. 'T^o's well', N. of a Tirtha, BHP. x, 78, 10.
Trīṭaya, n. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 42 f.) a triad, Yājñ. &c.
Try, for *try*. — **akṣha**, see *try*. — **adhvan**, n. the 3 times (pf., p., fut.). Buddh. L. — **ambaka**, see *try*. — **avasthā**, mfn. having 3 conditions, BHP. xi. — **āvi**, see *try*. — **ṛica**, n. = *trīś*, Kāth. xxxiv, 1.
Trir, = *tris*. — **akṣhara**, mfn. consisting of 3 sounds, DhyaṇabUp. — **āśā**, mfn. three-cornered, RV. i, 152, 2. — **unnata**, mfn. having 3 parts of the body stretched upwards, SvetUp. ii, 8. — **vyūha**, mfn. triply appearing, MBh. xii, 348, 57.
Tris, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 18) thrice, 3 times, RV. (sapt), 3 x 7, i, iv, vii ff.; *dhanas* or *dhan*, 'thrice a day', i, iii f., ix f.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 64); ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn. (*abdasya*, 'thrice a year', iii, xi) &c.; before gutturals and palatals [cf. RV. viii, 91, 7] *h* may be substituted by *śh*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 43. — **tāva**, f. (a Vedic) 3 times as great (fr. *tāvat*), Pāṇ. v, 4, 84.
त्रिह *trīṅkh*, cl. i. P. for *trāṅkh*, W.
त्रिच *trīcā*. See *trīś*.
त्रिण *trīṇa*, n. for *trīṇa*, grass, VarP.
त्रिणत *trī-nata*, *-navā*, &c. See *trī*.

चित्रु *tripu*. See *tripu*.

चिबूह *triyūha*, m. a chestnut-coloured horse, L.; cf. *ukanāha*, *urāha*, *kiyāha*, *kōkāha*.

चिह्नक *triloka*, N. of a man, Rājāt. viii, 1684; 1709; 2497. *Ula-sena*, another man's N., vii.

चिशट *trisaṭa*, m. = *tisaṭa*.

चुर *truṣ*, cl. 6. 4. *ṭati*, *ṭyati* (Pān. iii, 1, 70) to be torn or split, tear, break, fall asunder, Bharṭr.; Mālatīm.; Bālār.; Rājāt. (pf. *tutroṭa*); Hit.; Kuval.; Caus. *troṭayati* (ind. *ṭiyatā*; *Ṭ. yate*, Dhātup. xxxiii, 25) to tear, break, Pañcat. ii, 6, 88; v, 10, 4; Rājāt. vi, 248; Pañcat. cf. *ut*.

Truṭi, f. (Siddh. stry. 26) an atom (= 7 Rēpnas, Lalit. xii, 176); a very minute space of time, MBh. i, 1292; Hariv. 9529; VarBrS. ii, 4; Śūryas.; BhP. iii, 11, 6; x; small cardamoms, Suśr. vi; doubt, L.; cutting, breaking, W.; loss, destruction, W.; breaking a promise, W.; N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2635; see *troṭi*. — **pattra**, n. (?), Kapiśhṭh. xxx, 7. — **biṣa**, m. Arum Colocasia, L. = *as*, ind. in very short spaces of time, MBh. v, xii. **Truṭy-avayava**, m. half a T°, VarBrS. ii, 1.

Truṭita, mfn. broken, divided, chapped, Pañcat.; Uttarā. i, 29; Kathās.; Śāh. iii, 88; n. *mṛinālikā* & *bāhu-saṅkhiṇā*, Śil. **Truṭi**, f. = *ṭi*, L., Sch.

चुप *trup*, cl. 1. *trapati*, to hurt, Dhātup. **Truph**, **trump**, *ph*, *trophati*, *trump*, *ph*, id.

चेणी *treṇi*. See *try-eṇi*.

चेती *trēti*, f. (fr. *traya*) a triad, triplet, MBh. xiv, 2759; the 3 sacred fires (= *agni*), v, 1559; Hariv. 1410; *trei* (throw at dice or the side of a die marked with 3 spots), VS. xxx, 18; TS. iv; Mfjich. ii, 9; 'Age of triads, the 2nd Yuga (or silver age)', AitBr.; MuṇḍUp.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn. &c. — **gni** (*iḍg*), m. = *agni-trēti*, Hariv. 1409; MBh. xiii; Ragh. xiii; *-hotra*, n. id., MBh. xii, 6001. — **ohanda**, n. pl. a class of metres, Nidānas. i, 6, 3. — **tva**, n. the condition of the fire-triad, Hariv. 11863. — **ya** (*tāya*), m. the cast trey, ChUp., Sch. — **ya**, n. the T° age, MBh. &c. — **stoma**, m. pl. a class of Stomas, Nidānas. i, 9. **Tretinī**, f. the three-fold flame of the 3 fires of the altar, RV. x, 105, 9.

Tredhā, ind. = *tri-dhā*, RV.; VS. &c. = **bhāva**, m. dwelling in 3 places, Nir. vii, xii. — **vihitā**, mfn. divided into 3 parts, ŚBr. — **samnadadhā**, mfn. triply bound, MaitrS. i. — **sthita**, mfn. = *vihitā*, Ragh.

त्रै *trai*, cl. 1. *Ā. trāyate* (Impv. *ṭyatām*, 2. sg. *yasya* & *trāva*, pl. *yadhvam* & *trādhvam*, RV.; ep. *trāti*, *trātu*, *trāhi*; aor. Subj. *trāṣate*, 2. du. *trāśāthe*, Prec. *trāśihām*, RV.; inf. *trātum*, MBh. &c.; ind. p. *trāvā*, BhP. ii, 7, 9) to protect, preserve, cherish, defend, rescue from (gen. or abl.); cf. *pari*-, *saṃ*-.

त्रैश *traiṣa*, n. a Brāhmaṇa containing 30 (*triṇśi*) Adhyāyas (ŚāṅkhŚr.), Pān. v, 1, 62. — **śika**, m(f), n. consisting of 30, ĀtrAnukr. i, 16; 23; 25.

Trāikakudā, mfn. coming from the mountain Tri-kakud, AV.; ŚBr.; TĀr.; KātyŚr. **Trāikabha**, mfn. coming from the mountain Tri-kakubh, MānGr. i, 11; n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāṭy. **Trāikapa**, mfn. coming from the plant Tri-kaṇṭaka, g. *rajaṭādi*. **Trāikika**, m(f), n. relating to the 3 tenses (pf., pr., fut.), MBh. xii; BhP. iii, xi; KāśiKh.; Tarkas. **Trāikya**, n. the 3 tenses (pf., pr., fut.), VPṛāt.; MBh. xii; Hariv.; dawn, noon, and sunset, Yājñ. iii, 308; growth, maintenance, and decay, Hariv. 7446. **Trāikata**, a kind of ornament, Buddh. L.

Trāigarta, mfn. = *ṭaka*, MBh. iv, 1117; m. (g. *yaudheyādi*; Pān. iv, 1, 111) a Trigarta prince, MBh. iv, vi; Rājāt. v; pl. the Trigartas, VarBrS. x, xvi f.; (i), f. (g. *yaudheyādi*) a Trigarta princess, MBh. i. **ṭaka**, mfn. belonging to the Trigartas, vii, 726; xiv; VarBrS. iv, 24; Pān. iv, 2, 124. Kāś. **Trāikya**, mfn., *ṭaka*, n. fr. *ṭa*, g. *arihaṇḍi*.

Trāigunika, mfn. relating to the 3 Guṇas, W.; thrice repeated, W. **ṭya**, n. the state of consisting of 3 threads, tripleness, Mn. ii, 42; Kull.; 3 qualities (*śaitya*, *saugandhya*, *māndya*), Sivarātriv.; the 3 Guṇas, Mūh.; Śāṅkhya. 14; 18; Tattvas.; Mālav. i, 4; MārKp. I, 3; mfn. having the 3 Guṇas, BhP. xi, 25, 30; *-vat*, mfn. id., Sarvad. xv, 63.

Trāiovarika, mfn. possessing the *tri-civara*, L.

Trāitā, m. (fr. *trīd*) a triplet (one of three at a birth), TS. ii, 1, 1, 6; MaitrS. ii, 5, 1; n. 'relating to Trīta', N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. xiv; Lāṭy. vii, 3.

ṭanā, m. N. of a deity (connected with Trīta; = Zend *Thraetaona*, Pers. *Feridun*), RV. i, 158, 5.

Trāidāika, mfn. relating to the (*tri-dāi*) gods, Mn. ii, 58 (*ṭaka*, Heat. iii, 1, 10).

Trāidha, mfn. (fr. *tri-dhā* or *tredhā*) triple, Pān. v, 3, 45. Vārtt., Sch.; (am), ind. (v, 3, 45) = *tredhā*, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāṭy.; Kauś.; MBh.

Trāidhātavi, f. (scil. *iṣṭi*) N. of a closing ceremony (fr. *tri-dhātu*), ŚBr. v, xiii; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **ṭiya**, n. (scil. *kārman*) id., TS. ii, 4, 11; (ā), f. id., Nyāyam. ix, Sch. **ṭya**, f. id., MaitrS. ii, 4, 3.

Trāidhātuka, n. the 3 worlds, SaddhP. iv. **ṭva**, m. 'son of Tri-dhātu', = *trāiṣṭhā*, TāṇḍyaBr.

Trāinishkika, mfn. = *tri-nishka*, Pān. v, 1, 30.

Trāināshika, mfn. lasting 3 half months, Prāyaśc. **Trāipatha**, n. N. of a manner of sitting, BṛNārP. xxxi, 115. **ṭada**, n. three-fourths, TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 13, 12; ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 41, 11.

Trāipārāyanika, mfn. performing the Pārāyana 3 times, Pān. v, 1, 20. Vārtt. 2, Pat. **Trāipishṭapa**, n. (fr. *tri-piṣṭ*) N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh.

Trāipura, mfn. relating to Trī-pura, Śārad. xii; n. Siva's conquest of T°, Bālār. ii, 4; m. pl. the inhabitants of T°, Hariv. 7443; the inhabitants of Tripuri or the Cedis, MBh. vi, 3855; sg. a Cedi prince, ii, 1164. **ṭiya**, n. N. of an Up.

Trāipurusha, mfn. = *tri-paur*, xiii, 4322.

Trāiphala, mfn. coming from (*tri-phala*) the 3 myrobalans, Suśr. iv, 5 & 9; vi, 17 & 39. **Trāibali**, m. (fr. *tri-bala*) N. of a man, MBh. ii, 108.

Trāibhāvya, n. threefold nature, g. *brāhmaṇādi*.

Trāimātura, mfn. having 3 (*mātri*) mothers, Pān. vi, 3, 48. Kāś. **ṭāsika**, mfn. 3 months old, lasting 3 months, quarterly, BhP. ii, 7, 27; Mn. xi, 127. Kull. **ṭāsi**, mfn. 3 months, Divyāv. xix.

ṭāsiya, n. id., KātyŚr. xx, 3, 6. **Trāiyaksha**, mfn. belonging to (*try-*) Śiva, Bālār. vii, 30.

Trāiyambakā, mfn. relating or belonging or sacred to Try-ambaka, VS. xxiv; Lāṭy.; KātyŚr. & Gobh. iii, 10, 14 (scil. *apīpa*, 'cake'); MBh. vii, 166 & 2778. — **mantra**, m. N. of a Mantra, Śārad. xxiii. — **saras**, n. N. of a lake, ŚrīmMāh. xiv f.

Trāyalinda, mfn. fr. *try-*, Pān. vii, 3, 3, Kār., Pat.

Trāyābhavaka, mfn. coming from or relating to a *try-ābhava* village, g. *dhūmādi*.

Trāirātrika, mfn. of 3 days, 15, Vārtt. 2, Pat.

Trāirāśika, mfn. 'relating to 3 (*rāśi*) numbers', with or without *ganita* or *kāman*, the rule of three (in arithm.; cf. *krama-viloma-vyasta*), Laghuj. Sch.; Śūryapr.; Sch.; relating to 3 zodiacal signs, Hāyan. **ṭya**, n. sg. the 3 groups, Nyāyam. iv, 1, 3.

Trāirūpya, n. triplecess of (*rūpa*) form, three-fold change of form, Pān. vii, 3, 49. Sch. (not in Kāś.).

Trāilīka, a sort of horse-fly, Buddh. L.

Trāilīṅga, mfn. having 3 (*liṅga*) sexes, MBh. xii, 11353 (v.l. *ṭya*, n. 'triplecity of sex').

Trāiloka, n. (g. *caturvarṇādi*) the 3 Lokas or worlds, Mn. xi, 237; MBh. &c.; a mystic N. of some part of the body; m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii f.

— **kartṛi**, m. 'T°-creator', Śiva, MBh. — **clatāma** — **pi-rasa**, m. N. of a mixture. — **dambara**, N. of a med. work. — **dipikā**, f. N. of a Jaina work. — **de** — **vi**, f. N. of the wife of King Yaśaḥ-kara, Rājāt. vi.

— **nātha**, m. 'T°-lord', Rāma, R. i, 76, 19; N. of a mixture. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of an astron. work. — **prabhava**, m. 'T°-son', Rāma, Ragh. x, 54.

— **prabhā**, f. N. of the daughter of a Dānava, Kathās. cviii. — **bandhu**, m. 'T°-friend', the sun, Prasannar. vi, 39. — **bhaya-kāra**, mfn. causing fear to the 3 worlds. — **mālin**, m. N. of a Daitya, Kathās. cviii. — **rāja**, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii f. — **rājya**, n. T°-sovereignty, Bharṭr. — **vikramin**, m. 'striding through the 3 worlds', N. of a Bodhi-sattva, SaddhP. i. — **vijayā**, f. 'T°-conqueror', a sort of hemp (from which an intoxicating infusion is prepared), L. — **sāgara**, m. N. of a work, Dvaitanir. — **śara**, n. of a work, Heat. i, 3, 932 ff. — **sundara**, m. N. of a mixture, Rasar.; (i), f. N. of a work, Gaṇar.

Trāilokyādhipati — **ṭatya**, n. for *ṭya-rājya*.

Trāilooṇa, n. fr. *tri-pi* = *trāipishṭapa*, KāśiKh.

Trāivana, m. (g. *śuddi*) metron. fr. *tri-venī*, Pravar. vi, 2 (v.l. *ṭvarṇa*). **Trāivapi**, m. id., ŚBr. xiv, 5, 5, 4. **ṭvāpiya**, fr. *na*, g. *utkarādi*.

Trāivargika, m(f), n. relating to *tri-gaṇa*, BhP. iif., vi, xif. **ṭya**, mfn. belonging to *tri-gaṇa*, iv.

Trāivārṇa, m. a member of the first 3 (*varṇa*) castes, Heat. **ṭpika**, m. id., Mn.; Aryabh., Sch.

Trāivarshika, n. a triennial performance, AśvŚr. xii, 5, 6; mfn. sufficient for 3 years, Pān. vii, 3, 16, Kāś. **ṭrāsh**, mfn. id., Gaut. Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.

Trāivikrama, mfn. belonging to (*tri-v*) Viṣṇu, Ragh. vii, 32; m. a kind of cohabitation, Hāl. 411, Sch.; n. (Viṣṇu's) act of taking the 3 strides, Hariv. 3168; (i), f., see *tri-vikrama*.

Trāivida, v.l. for *trāyī-v*, Sch. on TS. & KātyŚr.

Trāividyā, mfn. (Pān. iv, 2, 60, Pat.) familiar with *tri-vidyā*, Lāṭy. viii, 6, 29; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; n. = *tri-vidyā*, Āp.; Gaut. Gṛhyās.; Mn. &c.; an assembly of Brāhmanas familiar with *tri-vidyā*, Yājñ.; Hariv. 9578; MārKp. xxiii, 35. **ṭyaka**, mfn. practised by Brāhmanas familiar with *tri-vidyā*, Āp. i, 23 & 2, 6; n. = *tri-vidyā*, MānGr. i, 23.

Trāividhya, n. triplicity, Bādar. i, 31; Suśr. v; KapS. i, 70; Bhāṣhāp. &c.; mfn. triple, BhP. vi, 3, 4.

Trāivishṭapa, m. pl. 'inhabitants of *tri-v*', the gods, Ratnāv. iv, 22; BhP. i f. **ṭaya**, m. pl. id., viii.

Trāivṛita, mfn. coming from (*tri-vṛit*) Ipomea Turpethum, Suśr. i, 44, 3; vi, 17, 3 & 26, 8. **ṭrīṣṭhā**, m. (fr. *tri-vṛishan*) patr. of Try-arūpa, RV. v, 27, 1. **ṭadika**, m(f), n. relating to the 3 Vedas, Mn. iii, 1; Vāyup. i, 1, 65.

Trāisākhava, mfn. belonging to Tri-sāṅku, Har.; Bālār.; m. patr. of Hari-scandra, Hariv. 755; BhP. ix. **ṭābḍya**, n. 3 kinds of (*śabda*) expression, Pat. on Pān. i, 4, 74. Vārtt. 4 & iii, 1, 44. Vārtt. 7. **ṭāna**, m(f), n. = *tri-p*, Pān. **ṭāni**, m. patr. fr. *tri-jānu*, Hariv. **ṭāmba**, for *ṭāni*, VP. iv, 16, 2. **ṭāli**, id., AgP. **ṭāraha**, m(f), n. relating to (i. e. committed against) the three-headed (*tri-śirsha*) Viśva-rūpa (a murder), MBh. v, 335. **ṭrīṅga**, m. patr. fr. *tri-f*, Pravar. vi, 4 (*ṭāyana*, MatsyaP.); n. 'coming from *tri-f*', (with *āyā*) senien vinie, MantraBr. — **ṭoka**, n. 'Tri-śoka's melody', N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, xii, xviii, xxi; Lāṭy. vi, 11.

Trāishṭubha, m(f), n. (g. *utsādi*) relating to or composed in the Tri-ṣṭubh metre, RV. v, 29, 6; VS. &c.; n. (= *tri-ṣṭubh*), Pān. v, 2, 55. Vārtt. (Pat.) the Tri-ṣṭubh metre, RV. i, 164, 23 f.; ii, 43, 1.

Trāisamika, mfn. (fr. *samā*) triennial, Pān. vii, 3, 15. Vārtt. 2, Pat. **ṭānu**, v.l. for *ṭāni*. **ṭrota** — **sa**, mfn. belonging to (*tri-srotas*) the Ganges, Ragh. xvi, 34. **ṭvarya**, n. (g. *caturvarṇādi*) the 3 accents, Pān. i, 2, 33. Kāś.; Nyāyam. ix, 2, 15; Sch. on VPṛāt. i, 129; 132 & Bhāṣhik. ii, 36.

Trāihāyana, n. (v.l. *ṭyana*, Pān. v, 1, 130, Kāś.) a period of 3 years, AV. x, 5, 22; xii, 4, 16.

चोटक *trataka* (= *taṭ*), mfn. destroying (fr. *√trut*), Chandahs. vi, 31, Sch.; m. N. of a venomous insect, Suśr. v, 8; of a pupil of Śaṅkarā-cārya, ŚSampkar. xii; n. a kind of drama, Vikr. i, 4; Sāh. vi, 273 (v.l. *taṭ*); angry speech, 99; (i), f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini, L. **ṭi**, f. a beak, L.; the mouth of a fish, L.; N. of a bird, L.; = *kanka*, L.; the Kathphala tree (also *trūṭi*, Npr.), L.; *-hastā*, m. 'beak-handed', a bird, L. **ṭita**, mfn. broken, Kathās.

चोतल *trotala*, n. N. of a Tantra, Ānand. 31, Sch.; cf. *toṭala*. **ṭōttara**, n. another Tantra, ib.

चोच *tratra*, n. a weapon, Up., Sch.; (= *tōttara*) a goad, W.; N. of a disease, Up. vr.; *ārūpa-kriyā*, ib.

चौक् *trauk* (= *ḥauk*), cl. 1. *Ā*. (pf. *tu-trauke*, Kāś.) to go, Dhātup. iv, 25; Caus. aor. *atutraukat*, Pān. vii, 4, 59, Kāś.; Desid. *tutroki-shalt*, ib.; Intens. *totraukyate*, 82, Vārtt. 1, Pat.

चू *try*, before vowels = *trī*, sometimes resolved into *triy*, q. v. — **ṭasa**, m. sg. 3 shares, Mn. ix, 151; mfn. having 3 shares, Jyot. Sch.; m. a 3rd part, VarBrS.; Laghuj.; the 3rd part of a zodiacal sign (= *dyikāṇa*) xii, 2 ff. & VarBr. xxiii, 14 f. (also *-nātha*, m. 'the regent of a Dyikāṇa'). — **āksha**, m(f) or [Heat. i, 5, 1202] *āṇ*, three-eyed, MBh. iif.; Hariv.; Kathās. cxviii; m. Śiva, MBh.; Hariv. 15415 (*triy*, v.l. *tri-yajña*); BhP.; Kathās.; Kātyapa. Gal. N. of an Asura, BhP. vii, 2, 4; *-patnī*, f. 'Śiva's wife', Pārvaṭi, Hariv. 10000. — **ākshaka**, m. Śiva, ŚivaP. — **āksham**, m. id., MBh. xv, 193. — **ākshara**, mfn. (or n. a word) consisting of 3 sounds or syllables, VS. ix; ŚBr. vi, xiv; TāṇḍyaBr.; Lāṭy.; Mn. xi, 266; m. a matchmaker ('a genealogist', W.), L. — **āṅkaṭa**, v.l. for *-āṅgaṭa*. — **āṅga**, n. pl. the 3 portions of a victim belonging to Svishṭakṛit (upper part of the right fore-foot, part of the left thigh, and part of the intestines), TS. vi, 3; ŚBr. iii; Kauś.; KātyŚr., Sch.; sg. a tripartite army (chariots, cavalry, and infantry), MBh. viii, 2526; (ix, 1388?). — **āṅgaṭa**, n. 3 strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens, L.; a kind of collyrium,

L.; m. Śiva, L. -**aṅgulā**, n. 3 fingers' breadth, ŚBr. iii, 3, 2, 4 & 7, 1, 25; xiv; KātyŚr. vii, -**aṅg**, mfn. 3 fingers broad, ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 9; KātyŚr. ii, vi. -**aṅgyā**, mfn. belonging to the -**aṅg** portions, ŚBr. iii. -**añjana**, n. the 3 kinds of collyrium (*kā-lāñj*, *pushpāñj*, *rasāñj*), L. -**añjala**, n. 3 hand-fuls, Pān. v, 4, 102. -**añjali**, m. a handful belonging to 3 persons, 102, Kāś.; mfn. bought for 3 hand-fuls, ib. -**adhīpati**, m. the lord of the 3 Guṇas or of the 3 worlds (Kṛishṇa), BhP. iii, 16, 24 (v. l.). -**adhiśhāṇa**, mfn. having 3 stations, Mn. xii, 4. -**adhīsa**, m. = **dhīpati**, BhP. iii, f., viii. -**adhva-gā**, f. = **tri-patha-gā**, W. -**anikā**, mfn. three-faced, RV. iii, 56, 3; Kāth. xxx, 2; triple-arranged, AitBr. iii, 39, 2; Pān. iv, 1, 21, Siddh. (f. ā); (ā), f. N. of a ceremony, ĀpŚr. xxi, 1, 4. -**anta**, n. with *Trāśhīr-sāman*, N. of a Sāman. -**abda**, n. 3 years, Mn. viii; m(f. ā)n. 3 years old, L.; (am), ind. during 3 years, xi; -**pūra**, mfn. existing for 3 years, ii, 134; cf. Ap. i, 14, 13. -**āmbaka**, m. 'three-eyed' (originally probably 'three-mothered' fr. the threefold expression *dmbe āmbikē mbālike*, VS. &c.; cf. *tri-mātyi* & *traimātura*) Rudra or (later on) Śiva, RV. vii, 59, 12; VS. &c. (*triy*-, Kāpishth. viii, 10; R. vii; Kum. iii, 44; cf. Pān. vi, 4, 77, Vārtt. Pat.); N. of one of the 11 Rudras, MBh. iii; Hariv.; VP. i, 15, 123; NarasP. v, 9; pl. (= *trāy*) the cakes sacred to Rudra Try-ambaka, TS. iii; TBr. i; Kāth.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; sg. the ceremony in which those cakes are offered, ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 10, 21; n. N. of a Liṅga, ŚivaP. i, 38, 10; mfn. knowing the 3 Vedas or pervading the 3 worlds, TejobUp. 6; (ā), f. Pāravati, DevīP.; -**parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, Vaidyā; -**māhātmya**, n. N. of part of PadmaP. iv; -**vrishabha**, m. Śiva's bull, Kād.; -**sakha**, m. 'Śiva's friend', Kubera, L.; -**kēśvara-purī**, f. = *śaiva-nagara*. -**ambuka**, a kind of fly, Buddh. L. -**ara**, mfn. having 3 felines, AV. x, 2, 32. -**aratni**, mfn. 3 arms long, Kauś. -**ārūpa**, m. N. of a man, RV. v, 27, 1 f.; TāndyaBr. xiii, 3; later on called *trayyār*, q.v. -**ārūsha**, m(f. ā)n. marked red in 3 places, RV. viii, 46, 22. -**artha**, mfn. having 3 meanings, L. -**alinda**, N. of a village, Pān. vii, 3, 3, Kār. Pat. -**avanata**, see *tri-vin*. -**avara**, mfn. pl. at least 3, Mn. iii, viii; Yājñ. ii, 69; (am), ind. at least thrice, Gaut.; Mn. xi, 81; -**ardrdhyani**, ind. id., ĀpŚr. iii, 16, 9; ĀpGr. xxi, 9. -**avi**, m. '3 sheep times old', a calf 18 months old, RV. iii, 55, 14; VS. (f. v), xviii, 26; MaitrS.; cf. *pāñchavi*. -**asita**, m(f. ā)n. the 83rd (chs. of MBh. & Hariv.). -**asiti**, f. 83, Pān. vi; -**tama**, mfn. the 83rd (chs. of R.). -**asra**, mfn. triangular, Suśr. iv, 2, 3; n. a triangle, RāmātUp. i, 52; m. a triplet, Sāh. vi, 283; a kind of jasmine, L.; -**kunḍa**, n. N. of a mystical diagram, Tantr.; -**phalā**, f. Boswellia thurifera, L. -**aśhṭaka**, mfn. containing 3 Aśhṭakā days, Gobh. iii, 10, 7; n. N. of a vessel, Suśr. i, 45. -**aśhṭa-varsha**, mfn. 3 x 8 years old, Mn. ix, 94. -**asra**, = **asra**, -**aśh**, m. 3 days, ŚBr. &c. (chiefly *am*), ind. 'during 3 days' (*at*, *e*, *ena*), ind. 'after 3 days'; mfn. = **hina**, R. i, 13, 43; m. a performance lasting 3 days, ŚBr. iv, xii; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; -**aprita**, mfn. happened 3 days ago, Pān. iii, 2, 115, Pat.; -**spāśa**, m., -**spāśa**, n. = **tri-dina-spāś**, Jyot.; -**hāhika**, mfn. furnished with food for 3 days, Mn. iv, 7. -**ahina**, mfn. lasting 3 days, Lāty. viii. -**ahna**, mfn. happened after 3 days, Vop. vi, 38 f. -**kyushā**, n. (Pān. v, 4, 77) threefold vital power ('threefold period of life, i. e. childhood, youth, and old age', Sch.), VS. iii, 62; cf. ŚBr. xii, 9, 1, 8. -**ārūpi**, see *trayyārūna*. -**āśheya**, mfn. having 3 sacred ancestors, MānŚr. xi; Pravar.; m. pl. a blind, a deaf, and a dumb person, W. -**ālikhita**, mfn. indented or marked in 3 places (a brick), TS. v; ŚBr. vi; Śulbas.; -**id-vat**, mfn. consisting of bricks so marked, ŚBr. viii. -**āvrit**, mfn. consisting of 3 series, xii f.; TBr. ii, 1. -**āśir**, mfn. mixed with 3 products of milk, RV. v, 27, 5. -**āhala**, m. 'triple-crower (cf. *āhḍak*)', a cock, Suśr. i, 46. -**āhava**, mfn. having 3 watering-places, g. *dhūmādi*. -**āhika**, mfn. = **tri-divasa**, Aparāj.; = **ahāhika**, Yājñ. i, 128 (v. l. -**aiḥ**). -**uttari-bhāva**, m. progression by 3, Lāty. vi, 5, 17. -**udāya**, m. thrice approaching the altar (at dawn, noon, and sunset), RV. iv, 37, 3. -**uddhi**, mfn. having a triple stand, TS. v; MaitrS. i, 6, 8; ĀpŚr. v, 22, 6. -**udhān**, mfn. three-unddered, RV. iii, 56, 3. -**annata**, mfn. having 3 elevations, TS. vi. -**upastat**, mfn. containing 3 *upastat* ceremonies, ĀpŚr. xv. -**ushana**, n. = **ūsh**, L. -**ūshana**, n. = **tri-kaṭu**, Suśr. -**rica**, n. = **tri-**

ca, Mn.; Yājñ. -**onī**, f. (the *śalālī* bristle) being variegated in 3 places, KātyŚr. v; ĀpŚr. viii & ĀpGr. (*treni*); ĀśvGr. i, 14, 4; PārGr. i, 15, 4; ii, 1, 10. -**onī**, f. id., ŚBr. ii, 6, 4, 5. -**aṭhika**, see -**āh**.
Tryakshyana, for *tryāksh*, Gaṇar. 269, Sch. **Tryāksh**, m. fr. *try-aksha*, g. *aishukāry-ādi*.
त्व 1. *tva*, mfn (*tvad*). one, several, RV.; *tva* - *tva*, one - the other, RV.; AV. viii, 9, 9; *tvad*, partly, RV. x, 72, 9; ŚāṅkhBr. xvii, 4; *tvad* - *tvad*, partly - partly, RV. vii, 101, 3; ŚBr.
Tvadānim, ind. sometimes, MaitrS. iv, 2, 2.
त्व 2. *tvā*, base of the 2nd personal pron.: nom. *tvām*, acc. *tvām*, instr. *tvayā* [& *tvā*, RV., also in comp., see *tvā-datta*, -*dāta*, -*vriddha* &c.], dat. *tubhyam* [& *obhya*, RV.; PārGr. i, 6, 2], abl. *tvāt* or *tvad* [& *tvat*, MBh. &c.], gen. *tava*, loc. *tvā* [RV.; cf. RPrāt. i, 19 & g. *cād*], *tvayī* [AV. &c.]; enclitic forms are acc. *tvā* [RV.; AV.], gen. dat. *te* [RV. &c.]; = *toi*; [cf. Lat. *tu* &c.] - **yata** (*tvā*), mfn. given by thee, vii, 20, 10.
3. Tvā, mfn. thy, your, ii, 20, 2.
Tvam, for *tvam*. -**kāra**, m. addressing with 'thou' (disrespectfully), Mn. xi, 205. -**kṛitya**, ind. addressing with 'thou', Yājñ. iii, 292.
Tvakat, dimin. for *tvat*, in comp. - **pīṭrika**, mfn. = *tvāt-pīṭri*, Pān. i, 1, 29, Pat.
Tvakam, familiar dimin. for *tvām*, ib.; Bhadrab. i, 64 & (instr. *tvayakā*) iv, 9.
Tvat, in comp. for 2. *tvā*. - **kṛita**, mfn. made or composed by thee, R. i, 2, 40; made by you, 44, 47. - **tanāt**, abl. ind. from you, TāndyaBr. xiv, 4. - **tara**, mfn. Compar. more yours, Pān. vii, 2, 98, Kāś. - **tas**, see s.v. 2. *tvā*. - **pīṭri** (*tvāt*), m(pl. *tāras*) in. having thee as a father, TS. i. - **prati-rashin**, mfn. waiting on thee, Nal. xvii, 37. - **prasūta** (*tvāt*), mfn. instigated by thee, ŚBr. iv, 1, 4, 4. - **samgama**, m. union with thee.
Tvatka, = *tvakat*. - **pīṭrika**, = *tvakat*, Pat.
Tvad, = *tvat*. - **anya**, mfn. other than thee, Nal. i, 20; xii, 14; Ragh. iii, 63. - **artham**, °the, ind. on thy account, about thee. - **grīha**, n. thy house.
devatya, mfn. having thee as deity, ŚBr. viii, 4. - **dhita**, mfn. suitable (*hita*) for thee, Pān. vii, 2, 98, Kāś. - **bhaya**, n. dread of thee, MBh. iii. - **bhū**, to become thou, Pān. i, 4, 108, Pat. - **yoni** (*tvād*), mfn. proceeding from thee, AV. xiii, 1, 2. - **vidha**, mfn. like thee, MBh. iii; R. ii f.; Kathās. cix. - **vīyoga**, m. separation from thee. - **vivācana** (*tvād*), mfn. having thee as an umpire, TS. i.
Tvadiya, mfn. thy, your, thine, yours, MBh. &c.
Tvadya, Nom. *yati*, to wish thee, Pān. vii, 2, 98, Kāś.; °yate, to act like thou, ib.
Tvadrik, ind. towards thee, RV. v, 3, 12; x, 43, 2.
Tvan, = *tvat*. - **manya**, mfn. thinking to be thou, Pān. vi, 3, 68, Kāś. - **maya**, mfn. consisting of thee, Hariv.; Vcar. - **tā**, f. identity with thee, Naish.
Tvām-kāma, mfn. longing for thee, RV. viii, 11, 7.
Tvāpntara, m. pl. the pupils of (*tvat-p*) your son, Pān. i, 1, 74, Pat.
Tvā-datta, mfn. given by thee, RV. ii, 33, 2; viii, 92, 18. **Tvā-dāta**, mfn. id., i, 10; iii, v. **Tvā-dūta**, mfn. having thee as a messenger, ib. v. **Tvā-drisa**, nom. -*dyik*, mfn. like thee, of thy kind, KāthUp.; MBh. v; BhP. i, 17. **Tvā-drisa**, m(f. ā)n. id., MBh.; R. &c. **Tvā-drisaka**, mfn. id., MBh. v, 4399. **Tvā-nid**, mfn. hating thee, RV. viii, 70, 10. **Tvām-āhuti**, mfn. offering oblations to thee, TS. i, 5, 10, 2. **Tvāyāt**, mfn. = *tvām-kāma*, RV. **Tvāyā**, ind. out of love towards thee, for thee, i-viii. **Tvāyā**, mfn. = °yāt, i, iii f., vi-viii, x. **Tvā-vat**, mfn. (Pān. v, 2, 39, Vārtt.) similar to thee, as rich or mighty or great as thou, worthy of thee, RV. **Tvā-vasu**, mfn. having thee as a possession, vii, 32, 14. **Tvā-vṛddha**, n(f. ā)n. favoured by thee, i, x. **Tvā-shita**, mfn. sent by thee, viii, 77, 10. **Tvā-ṣṭa**, mfn. helped or protected or loved by thee, i-vi, viiiff; cf. *indra*. **Tvāṭi**, mfn. id. v, 65, 5; ix, 66 & 76.
त्व *tvaksh* (= *√taksh* & related to 2. *tvac*), cl. 1. °*kshati*, to create, produce, Nir. viii, 13; to pare, Dhātup.; to skin, ind.; to cover, ib.; [cf. *pra-tvakshind*; Zend *thwaksh*, *ruk*, *ruḥ*.]
Tvākshas, n. energy, vigour, RV. i, 100, 15; iv, 27, 2; vi, 18, 9; viii, 20, 6. **Tvākshiyas**, mfn. very vigorous, ii, 33, 6; cf. Zend *thwakshista*.
त्व *tvang*, cl. 1. *gati*, to wave, tremble, jump, leap, gallop, Daś. x, 36; Bālar. viii, 77; Kathās. xviii, 7; lxxxv, 11; to flare, Vcar. xviii, 81.

त्व 1. *tvac*, cl. 6. °*cati*, to cover, Dhātup.
Tvak, in comp. for 2. *tvac*. - **kaṇḍura**, m. a skin-wound, sore, L. - **kahirā**, f. 'bark-milk', bambooman (Tabāshir), L. - **kshirī**, f. id., Suśr. i, 44, 14. - **ohada**, m. Lipeocercis serrata, L. - **cheda**, m. 2 skin-wound, cut. - **chedana**, n. cutting the skin. - **taramgaka**, m. 'skin-wave', a wrinkle, Npr. - **to-bila**, see *tvag-b*. - **tra**, n. 'skin-fence', armour, Bhāṭṭ. xiv, 94; cf. *nish-tv*. - **trāṇa**, n. protection of the skin, Pān. i, 2, 45, Vārtt. 11, Pat. - **pattara**, m. Laurus Cassia, MBh. xii; n. = °*traka*, Suśr.; (f), f. *hiṅgu-pattirī*, L.; Malabathron, Npr. - **pattraka**, n. the bark or leaf of Laurus Cassia, Bhpr. vii, 1, 202. - **pariputana**, n. desquamation, Suśr. i, 17, 3; ii, 12, 5. - **parpi**, f. = *pattirī*, L. - **palita**, n. leprosy, Gal. - **pāka**, m. 'skin-inflammation', N. of a disease, 14, 1 & 11. - **pārushya**, n. roughness of the skin, 5, 1; iv, 5, 2. - **pnashpa**, n. = *tvag-ānkura*, L.; blotch, scab, L.; (f), f. id., L. - **pushpikā**, f. id., L. - **śūnya-tā**, f. want of sensation in the skin, Bhpr. - **sāra**, mfn. having an excellent or sound skin, Laghuj. ii, 16; Suśr. i, 35; m. a bamboo, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; Laurus Cassia (the plant and the bark), L.; Bignonia indica, L.; (ā), f. Tabāshir, L.; - *bhedini*, f. the plant *kshudra-cañcu*, L.; - *vyavahāra-vat*, mfn. occupied with bamboo work, Mn. x, 37. - **sugandha**, m. an orange, Bhpr.; (ā), f. the bark of Feronia elephantum, L. - **sraja**, n. sg. skin and wreath, Pān. v, 4, 106, Laghuk. - **svādvi**, f. = *sugandha*, Npr. **Tvag**, = 2. *tvac*. - **ānkura**, m. 'skin-bristling', horripilation, L. - **asthi-bhūta**, mfn. become mere skin and bones, MBh. xiii, 29, 6. - **indriya**, n. the sense of touch, W. - **uttarāsanga-vat**, mfn. having an upper garment made of bark, Kum. v, 16. - **ut-thā**, f. 'skin-produced', chyle, Gal. - **ela**, n. Cassia bark and cardamoms, Suśr. i, 44. - **gandha**, m. = *tvak-sug*, L. - **ja**, n. 'skin-born', the hairs on the body, L.; blood, L. - **jala**, n. 'skin-water', sweat, Gal. - **doshā**, m. skin-disease, leprosy, MBh. v, 5064; Suśr. i, 45; Say.; Heat; - *śhāpāh*, f. 'leprosy-curer', Vernonia anthelmintica, L.; - *śhāri*, m. 'leprosy-enemy', N. of a bulb, L. - **doshin**, mfn. having skin-disease, leprosy, MBh. v, 5056. - **bila**, m(f. ā)n. having the cavity on the bark side (a ladle), KātyŚr. i, 3; *tvak-to-b*, ĀpŚr. i. - **bhedā**, m. the chapping of the skin, Suśr. ii, 1. - **bhedaka**, m. one who scratches the skin, Mn. viii, 284. - **roga**, m. = *doshā*. - **vat**, mfn. furnished with a skin or bark, Pān. v, 3, 65, Kāś.
Tvag-kshirī, f. = *tvak-ksh*, L.
Tvāh, = 2. *tvac*. - **maya**, mfn. made of skin or bark, viii, 4, 45, Vārtt., Sch.; iv, 3, 144, Siddh. - **ma-la**, n. the hairs of the body, L. - **māṇasāsthī-maya**, mfn. consisting of skin, flesh and bones, Bhāṭṭ. i, 77.
2. Tvāc, f. skin (of men, serpents &c.), hide (of goats, cows &c.), RV. &c. (*krishṇā*, 'the black man', i, 130, 8); a cow's hide (used in pressing out the Soma), i, iii, ix; VS. xix, 32; a leather bag, RV. v, 33, 7; (fig. 'a cloud') i & ix; bark, rind, peel, RV. &c.; Cassia bark, VarBrS. lxxvii, 6; 12; 24; 32; cinnamon tree, L.; a cover (of a horse), RV. viii, 1, 32; surface (of the earth), i, 145, 5; x, 68, 4; AV. vi, 21, 1; TBr. i, 5, 5, 4; with *krishṇā* or *śikhi*, 'the black cover', darkness, RV. ix, 41, 1 & 73, 5; a mystical N. of the letter ya, RāmātUp. i, 77. **Tvaca**, n. skin (ifc. see *mukta*-, *mṛidu*-), Up. ii, 63, Sch.; cinnamon, cinnamon tree, R. iii, 39, 22; Suśr.; Cassia bark, L.; (ā), f. skin, L.; cf. *guḍa*; - *tanu* & *prithak-tvac*. °**oana**, n. skinning, Dhātup. xvii, 13. °**oaya**, Nom. *yati*, to skin, Pān. iii, 1, 25. °**oas**, see s.d. *sūrya*-, *hīranya*-. °**oasya**, mfn. being in the skin, AV. ii, 33, 7. °**oā-pāṇa**, n. Cassia bark, L. °**oāyani**, m. patr. fr. °*o*, Pān. iv, i, 95, Vārtt. 1, Pat. °*oita*, mfn. skinned, HPārīs. ii, 23. °**oishṭha**, mfn. having the best or an excellent skin, Pān. v, 3, 65, Kāś. °**ol-sāra**, m. (vi, 3, 9, Kāś.) = *tvak-s*, a bamboo, Bhpr. v, 3, 153. °**oīyas**, mfn. having a better skin, Pān. v, 3, 65, Kāś. °**oīya**, mfn. conducive to healthiness of skin, Suśr. i, 45, 7, 3; 46, 2, 11. **Tvāca**, mfn. relating to (*tvac*) the skin, L.
त्व *tnaṇ* (= 1. *tañc*), cl. 1. to go, Dhātup.; (= 2. *tañc*) cl. 7. *tvanakṛti*, to contract, Kavikalpat.
त्व *tvāt* (or *tvad*) &c. See col. 2.
नृ त्वर, cl. 1. *tvārate* (ep. also °*ti*). *fatvare*, Ragh.; aor. 2. pl. *atvāridhvam*, °*riddhvam*, °*riddhvam*, Vop.; Subj. 2. sg. *tvāriṣṭhā*, Pān. i, 3, 21, Siddh.) to hurry, make haste, move with speed,

Kāth.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *tvāra-yati* (Impv. °ryā; aor. *atavarat*, Pāp. vii, 4, 95) to cause to hasten, quicken, urge forward (with acc., dat. or inf.), AV. xii, 3, 31; MBh. &c.; *tvār*°, to convert quickly into the state (*bhāva*, dat.) of, Bādar. ii, 1, 24, Śāṅkh.; cf. *√tur*.

Tvāra, only (ēṇa), instr. ind. hastily, BhP. x, 13, 62.

Tvārapā, mf(ā)n. produced by hurrying (sweat), AV. xi, 8, 28; n. making haste, W. °piya, mfn. requiring haste, MBh. vii, 5842.

Tvārā, f. haste, speed, MBh.; R. &c. (°rām *√kri* with gen. 'to make haste with', Kathās. xx, 109); (āyā), instr. ind. hastily, quickly, R.; Śuśr.; Śāk. vi, 3. — **yukta**, mfn. expeditious, Brahmap. i, 56, 17. — **roha** (°rāp), m. 'ascending quickly', a pigeon, Npr. — **vat**, mfn. expeditious, MBh.; R.

Tvārkyasya, Nom. P. to hurry, g. *kanḍa-ādi*.

Tvārī, f. haste, L. °rita, mfn. (Pāp. iii, 2, 187) hasty, quick, swift, expeditious, MBh. &c.; n. impers. hurried, W.; n. haste (see *sa-tvāritam*), L.; (am), ind. quickly, swiftly, MBh.; R.; Śāk. iii, 3; Kāraṇḍ; (ā), f. Durgā and a magical formula called after her, Tantras. iv; Śārad. x; -*gati*, f. 'swift motion', a metre; *ram*, ind. more quickly, Prabh. vi, 10; -*vikrama*, of 4 x 10 syllables, Chandahs. vi, 10 ff., Sch.; -*ta*, mfn. stepping quickly, Hariv. 3182; 4507; R. i, vii; °*idita*, mfn. = *tūrṇāp*, L.; cf. *tūrīd*, °*rma*. — **ri-taka**, m. = *tūrṇaka*, Śuśr. i, 46; (ā), f. id., Npr.

त्वष्ट *tvashṭa*, mfn. (√*tvaksh*) = *taṣṭa*, L.

Twāshṭā-vārūtrī, du. 'Twashtri and his Help' (cf. RV. vii, 34, 22), N. of two Asura priests, Kāpishth. vli, 4; Kath. xxx, 1 (*trish*°); MaitrS. iv, 8, 1 (*trish*° & *trish*°). **Twāshṭi**, f. carpentry, Mn. x, 48. **Twāshṭi-mati**, 'shu-mat', see °*shtri-m*°.

Twāshṭri, m. a carpenter, maker of carriages (= *taṣṭri*), AV. xii, 3, 33; 'creator of living beings', the heavenly builder, N. of a god (called *su-kṛt*, *pānī*, *gābhastī*, *jānimān*, *sv-āpas*, *apāsām* *apāstama*, *viśv-rūpa* &c., RV.; maker of divine implements, esp. of *iudra*'s thunderbolt and teacher of the Ribhus, i, iv-vi, x; Hariv. 12146 f.; R. ii, 91, 12; former of the bodies of men and animals, hence called 'first-born' and invoked for the sake of offspring, esp. in the Āpri hymns, RV.; AV. &c.; MBh. iv, 1178; Hariv. 587 ff.; Ragh. vi, 32; associated with the similar deities Dhātṛi, Savitrī, Prajā-pati, Pūshan, and surrounded by divine females [*gnās*, *jandiyas*, *devānām* *pātnīs*; cf. *tvāshṭā-vdrūtrī*] recipients of his generative energy, RV.; ŚBr. i; KātyŚr. iii; supposed author of RV. x, 184 with the epithet Garbha-pati, RAnukr.; father of Saranyū [Su-reṇu, Hariv.; Sva-reṇu, L.] whose double twin-sons or Vivasvat [or Vāyu? RV. viii, 26, 21 f.] are Yama-Yami and the Āsins, x, 17, 1 f.; Nir. xii, 10; Bṛih. Hariv. 545 ff.; VP.; also father of Trī-siras or Viśva-rūpa, ib.; overpowered by Indra who recovers the Soma [RV. iii f.] concealed by him because Indra had killed his son Viśva-rūpa, TS. ii; ŚBr. i, v, xii; regent of the Nakshatra Citrā, TBr.; ŚāṅkhGr.; Śāntik.; VarBṛS. iic, 4; of the 5th cycle of Jupiter, viii, 23; of an eclipse, iii, 6; *Twāshṭur ātithya*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; a form of the sun, MBh. iii, 146; Hariv. 13143; BhP. iii, 6, 15; (styled *maḥa-graha*) Parāś.; N. of the 12th Muhūrta, Śūryapṛ.; of an Āditya, MBh. i; Hariv.; BhP. vi, 6, 37; VP. i, 15, 130; ii, 10, 16; of a Rudra, i, 15, 122; of a son of Manasyu or Bhauvana, ii, 1, 40; BhP. v, 15, 13. — **devatya**, mfn. having T° as deity, PārGr. iii, 15, 5. — **mat** (*tvāshṭ*°), mfn. connected with or accompanied by T°, RV. vi, 52, 11; VS. xxxvii, 20; (°*tri-m*°) MaitrS. & Kāpishth.; (°*tu-m*°) ĀpŚr.; f. [cf. Pāp. iv, 1, 34, Vārtt. i, Pat.] °*tri-mati* TAr. °*tri-m*° TS. i, 2, 5, 2 & ĀpŚr. **Twāshṭi**, f. (for °*tri*) Durgā, DevīP.

Twāshṭrā, mfn. belonging to or coming from Twāshṭri, RV. i, 117, 22; AV.; VS. &c. (*putra*, 'son of T°', Prabh. ii, 31); having T° as regent, VarBṛS. viii, 37; Jyot. (VV.). 6, Sch.; m. the son of T° (Viśva-rūpa, RV. &c.; Ābhūti, ŚBr. xiv; Vṛitra, BhP. vi, 9, 17; xi, 12, 5; Trī-siras, RAnukr.); N. of an eclipse, VarBṛS. iic, 2; n. T°'s energy, creative power, RV. iii, 7, 4; BhP. viii, 11, 35; the asterism Citrā, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. 'daughter of T°', Saranyū (Vivasvat's wife), Nir. xii, 10; MBh. i, 2599; Hariv. 545 f.; the asterism Citrā, L.; a small car, L.; pl. 'daughters of T°', certain divine female beings, TāṇḍyaBr. xii, 5. — **ri-sāman**, n. N. of a Sāman (also °*ryāḥ* s°); also *anta-tvāshṭri*, Lāty. °*reya*, N. of a family, Pravara.

त्वाष्ट *tvāṣṭ*, = *tū vāṣṭ*, ŚBr. xi f.; cf. *traṣṭ*.

त्विष 1. *twish* (cl. 1. *tveshati*, °*te*, Dhātup.; aor. *atvikshat* [cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Kār.], Vop.; pl. *dtvishur*, °*shanta*, *ditvishanta*; pf. *titvishṭ*, p. °*shānd*) A. to be violently agitated or moved or excited or troubled, RV.; (P.) Bhāṭṭ.; P. A. to excite, instigate, RV. i, x; to shine, glitter, viii, 96, 15; Nir.; BhP. x, 46, 45 (pr. p. *twishyat*); cf. *ava-tvit-pati*, m. 'light-lord', the sun, Gal.

2. **Twish**, f. violent agitation, vehemence, violence, fury, perplexity, RV. iv f., viii, x; VS.; light, brilliance, glitter, splendour, beauty, authority, RV. viii, 43, 3; MBh. &c.; colour, VarBṛS. xxxii, 21; lxiv, 3; Śuśr.; Ratnāv.; Kathās.; speech, L.

Twishā, f. light, splendour, L.; N. of a daughter of Marici by Sambhūti, Vāyup. i, 28, 8; LiṅgaP.

Twishām-īsa, -*pati*, m. = *twiṣṭ*°, L.

Twishī, f. vehemence, impetuosity, energy, RV. v, 8, 5; AV.; VS.; TS.; splendour, light, brilliancy, beauty, RV. i, ix f.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; N. of an Ekāha, Vait. — **mat** (*twish*°), see °*shi-m*°.

Twishāṭ, mfn. violently agitated, RV. x, 84, 2.

Twishī-mat, mfn. vehemently excited, vehement, energetic, RV.; shining, brilliant, beautiful, iii, vi; °*shi-m*°, ŚBr. xi; ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kauś.

Tveshā, mf(ā)n. vehement, impetuous, causing fear, awful, RV.; brilliant, glittering, RV. — **dyumna** (°*shā*-), mfn. having glittering brilliancy, i, 37, 4. — **nṛimpa** (°*shā*-), mfn. of brilliant power, x, 120, 1; AV. v, 11, 1. — **pratika** (°*shā*-), mf(ā)n. of brilliant appearance, RV. i, 66, 7 & 167, 5. — **yāma** (°*shā*-), mfn. impetuous in course, 166, 5. — **ratha**, mfn. having rushing or brilliant chariots, v, 61, 13.

— **samdrāṣṭa** (°*shā*-), mfn. = *-pratika*, i, 85; v f., x.

Tveshātha, m. fury, violence, i, 141, 8.

Tveshās, n. energy, impulse, 61, 11. **Tveshīn**, mfn. impetuous, vii, 60, 10 (°*shī*, nom. f. of °*shā*°).

Tveshyā, mfn. terrifying, awful, 58, 2.

त्वेषित *tvēshita*. See p. 463, col. 2.

त्वै *tvai*, ind. (g. *cādi* & Pāp. vi, 1, 94, Vārtt. 1, Pat.) = *tū vai*, TS. iif; ŚBr. ix f.; cf. *tvāvd*.

त्वोत *tvōta*, °*ti*. See p. 463, col. 2.

त्सर *tsar*, cl. 1. *tsārati* (Subj.) & p. *tsarat*; pf. *tatsāra* & aor. *atsār*, RV.; *atsārī*, Pāp. vii, 2, 2; pf. pl. *tatsarur*, vi, 4, 120, Kās.; to go or approach stealthily, creep on, sneak, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; Kauś.; Anup.; cf. *abhi*-, *ava*-, *upa*-.

Tsārā, f. approaching stealthily, Nyāyam., Sch.

Tsāru, m. a crawling animal, RV. vii, 50, 1; the stalk of a leaf (see *palāṭa*-), handle of a vessel, Śuśr.; the hilt of a sword, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Ragh.; cf. *sumati*-. — **mat**, mfn. having a handle, ĀpŚr. xii, 2, 8. — **mārga**, m. sword-fight, MBh. i, 5341. **Tsāraka**, mfn. making hilts of swords, g. *ākarsāddi*.

Tsāra, see *ku*-. **riṅin**, mfn. approaching stealthily, hidden, RV. i, 134, 5; AV. x, 1; TS. vi. — **ruka**, mfn. skilful in handling (*tsaru*) a sword, MBh. i, 5271.

य THA.

य 1. *tha*, aspirate of the preceding letter.

— **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *th*.

2. **Tha**, m. a mountain, L.; a protector, L.; a sign of danger, L.; N. of a disease, L.; eating, L.; n. preservation, L.; fear, L.; an auspicious prayer, L.

थक्कन *thakkana*, m. See *thakk*°, Rājat.

थक्रिय *thakriya*, m. N. of a man, iv, 493.

थक्रियक *thakriyaka*, N. of a man, v, 151.

थरथराय *tharatharāya*, Nom. Ā. (p. °*ya-māna*) to grow giddy, tumble, Kāraṇḍ. xi, 130.

थर्व *tharv*, cl. 1. P. to go, Nir. xi, 18.

थर्योरक *thalyoraka*, N. of a village, Rājat.

थुइ *thud*, cl. 6. °*dati*, to cover, Dhātup.

थुत्कार *thut-kāra*, m. = *thūt-k*°, W.

Thutthu-kāraka, mfn. one who smacks his lips in eating (not admitted into the Buddh. brotherhood), L.

Thuthu, = *thūthū*. — **kṛit**, m. N. of a bird, Npr.

थुर्व *thurv*, cl. 1. p. *thūrvat*, (Agni) hurting (Dhātup. xv, 62; cf. *√turv*), MaitrS. ii, 10, 1.

थूत् *thūt*, ind. (fr. *shṭhyūta*°). — **kāra**, m. the sound made in spitting, Rājat. viif. — **kṛita**, n. id., vii, 1116. — **kṛitya**, ind. spitting, ib.

Thūthū, imitative sound of spitting, Sūktik. येथै *thaiṭhai*, (in music) imitative sound of a musical instrument.

थोडन *thodana*, n. fr. *√thud*, W.

थौणेय *thauṇeya*, °*yaka*, n. = *sth*°, Car. vi f.

द DA.

द 1. *da*, the 3rd and soft letter of the 4th or dental class. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *d*.

द 2. *da*, mf(ā)n. (√*t. dā*) ifc. (Pāp. iii, 2, 3) giving, granting, offering, effecting, producing (e.g. *abhiśhā*-, 'giving any desired object', Pāṇcat. ii, 50; *gaja-vāji-vṛddhi*-, 'promoting the welfare of elephants and horses', VarBṛS. xviii, 5), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *agni*-, *a-doma-dā*; *anna*-, *artha*-, *garbha*-, *janma*- &c.); n. n. a gift, L.; (ā), f. id., L.

द 3. *da*, mfn. (√*da*) ifc., see *anala*-, 2. *ji-va*-, m. n. the act of cutting off, L.; (ā), f. id., L.

द 4. *da*, mfn. (√*4. dā*) ifc. See *ṛiṣya-dā*.

द 5. *da*, = *dāt*, cf. *a-panna*-, *panna*-, *sha-ḍa*.

द 6. *da*, m. a mountain, L.; n. a wife (derived fr. *dām-patī*), L.; (ā), f. heat, pain, L.

दंश 1. *daṇṣ* or *daṇs*, cl. 1. 10. P. °*ṣati*, °*ṣa-yati* or °*s*°, 'to speak' or 'to shine', Dhātup. xxxiii, 91; cl. 1. P. & 10. Ā. (fr. Prakṛit *daṇse*) to show, 2 f.

दंश 2. *daṇṣ*, cl. 1. (originally 6.) *dāsati* (Pāp. vi, 4, 25; Ā. MBh. i, 1798 & Hariv. 4302; p. *dāsati*, RV. &c.; pf. *dadaṇṣa*-, pl. °*sur*, R. i, 45, 20; p. *dadaṇṣas*, RV. iv, 38, 6; fut. *daṇṣkshyati*, Bhāṭṭ.; *daṇṣhā*, Pāp. vii, 2, 10, Kār.; 1. pl. *daṇṣhyāmas*, MBh. i, 1605; aor. *adāṇkshī*, Vop.; pl. °*shur*, Bhāṭṭ.; ind. p. *daṇṣhṭva*, TāṇḍyaBr.; cl. 1. *daṇṣhā*, Cāp.) to bite, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.: Caus. to cause to bite, Kauś.; to cause to be bitten by (instr.), MBh. i, 2243; iii, 544; Śuśr. iv, 14, 6 & 12; Intens. *dandaṣyate*, °*ṣiti*, Pāp. iii, 1, 24; vii, 4, 86; *dandaṣhī*, °*daṇṣhī*, Vop. xx, 19; p. *dandaṣāna* (cf. °*śūka*) repeatedly biting, RV. x, 95, 9; Caus. of Intens. (ind. p. *dandaṣayitva*) causing to be bitten by (instr.), Daś. i, 142; [cf. *daṇṣaw*; Goth. *tahyan*.]

Daṇṣa, mfn. 'biting', see *mṛiga*-, n. a bite, sting, the spot bitten (by a snake &c.), Śuśr.; Mālav. iv, 4 & 3; Gīt. x, 11; Kathās. lx, 131; snake-bite, W.; pungency, W.; a flaw (in a jewel), L.; a tooth, L.; a stinging insect, gnat, gad-fly, ChUp.; Mn. xii, 62; Yājñ. iii, 215; MBh. &c.; N. of an Asura, xii, 93; armour, mail, BhP. i, iii; a joint of the body, L.; (ā), f. a small gad-fly, L.; cf. *kshamā*-, *vrishā*-. — **nāśini**, f. 'sting-curing', a kind of insect, L. — **bhīru**, 'ruka', m. 'afraid of gad-flies', a buffalo, L. — **maśaka**, n. sg. gad-flies and gnats, Mn. i, 40 & 45; (in comp.) Jain. & Pāṇcat. iii, 2, 9. — **mūla**, m. 'pungent-root', Hyperanthera Moringa, L. — **va-dana**, n. 'sharp-beaked', a heron, L.

Daṇṣaka, mfn. 'biting', see *dyiḍha*-, *mṛiga*-, m. 'a tooth', see *puru*-, a gad-fly, L.; a common fly, Npr.; N. of a prince of Kampana, Rājat. viii, 178; (iḍā), f. a kind of stinging fly, Npr. °*ṣana*, n. the act of biting, bite, MBh. xiv, 754; Sāh.; the being bitten by (instr.), MBh. viii, 4252; armour, mail, i, iii, viii; Devīm. ii, 27. — **āita**, mfn. bitten, Vet. ii, 3; armed, nailed, MBh. R. iii; BhP. vi; protected, MBh.; Hariv.; adorned, 5432; ready for (loc.), MBh. xii, 644; fitting closely (like armour), standing closely together, crowded, iv, v, 7184 (*samī*-B); Hariv.; n. a bite, L. °*sin*, mfn. 'biting', see *tripra-daṇṣin*; m. a dog, Npr.; a wasp, ib.

Daṇṣuka, mfn. biting (withacc.), Kāth. TS. TBr.

Daṇṣera, for *daṣ*°, Up. i, 58. °*man*, n. a bite or the spot bitten, Kauś. 29 & 32; cf. *trishṭā*°.

Daṇṣhṭra, m. a bitter, AV. x, 4, 26.

Daṇṣhṭra, m. a large tooth, tusk, fang, RV. ii, 13, 4; x, 87, 3; AV. &c.; (ā), f. (g. *ajādi* & Pāp. iii, 2, 182) id., Śiksh.; MBh. &c.; cf. *dyo*-, *ashṭa*-, *ashṭā*-, *cātur*-, *tikshna*-, *bhagna*-, *raudra*-, *su*°.

Daṇṣhṭrā, f. of °*ra*. — **kārāla**, mfn. having terrible tusks, i, 5929; -*vat*, mfn. id., R. (B) iv, 22, 20. — **danda**, m. a hog's tusk, Dhanaṁji. i. — **nivāsin**, m. N. of a Yaksha, Divyāv. xxix. — **yudha** (°*ṛāy*°), mfn. using tusks as weapons (dogs), R. ii, 70, 23; m. a wild boar, Npr. — **viha**, mfn. having venom in the teeth, Śuśr. v, 3, 3. — **sena**, m. N. of

a Buddh. scholar, Buddh. L. **Dagahtrāla**, mfn. tusked, Hariv. ; R. ; m. of a Rakshas, v. 12, 13. **Dagahtrika**, mfn. tusked, cf. *vrihy-ādi* ; (ā), f. = *dādhika*, L. ; N. of a plant, Npr. **trin**, mfn. (g. *vrihy-ādi*) tusked, m. an animal with tusks, Mn. ; Yājñ. ; MBh. &c. ; m. Siva, xiv, 205 ; a wild boar, L. ; a hyena, Npr. ; a snake, Hariv. 12496.

दंस् 1. *days*, cl. 1. 10. See *√1* *danś*.

दंस् 2. *days*, cl. 10. (Suhj. 2. sg. *°śāyas*, = nom. pl. of *°śi*, Nir. iv, 25) to destroy (?), RV. x, 138, 1 ; cf. I. P. 10. A. for 2. *days* to bite, Dhātup. **Dagāna**, n. a surprising or wonderful deed, marvellous power or skill, RV. i, 166, 13 ; (ā), f. id., i, iii-viii (often instr. *°śāna*), x. **śāna-vat**, mfn. endowed with wonderful skill or power, i, iii ; ŚākhŚr. viii, 17. **°śayitṛ**, m. a destroyer, Nir. vi, 26, Sch. **Dagāna**, n. = *°śāna*, RV. cf. *puru- & su-dānas*. **Dagāni**, m. or f. = *karmān*, see s.v. 2. *days*. **Dagāśiṣṭha**, mfn. (Superl. of *°su* or *dasrā*) of very wonderful strength, i, 182, 2 ; viii ; x, 143, 3. **Dagāsu**, mfn. only in comp., = *daśrū*, Lat. *denus* (for the change of meaning cf. *gauri & Bapūs* &c.) ; ind. wonderfully, i, 134, 4 & 141, 4. - **jūta** (*dāgsu-*), mfn. wonderfully quick, 122, 10. - **patni** (*dāgsu-*), f. having a powerful lord (cf. Pān. iv, 1, 34, Vārt. 1, Pat.), iv, 19, 7 & (*dāgsu-patī*), vi, 3, 7.

दह *danh*, cl. 10. *°hayati*, to shine, burn, Vop.

दक *daka*, n. = *ud°*, water, Phetk. xvii ; cf. *dagārgala*, - **rākshana**, m. a water-Rākshasa, Divyāv. viii, 264 ff. - **līkavāṇika**, mfn. prepared with water and salt, L. **Dakōdara**, n. a dropsical belly (cf. *udak°*), Suśr. i, 25, 8 ; ii, 7 ; iii, 8 ; v, 2, 36.

दक्ष *daksh*, cl. 1. P. (Impv. 2. pl. *dākshatā*) to act to the satisfaction of (dat. ; Nir. i, 7), RV. vii ; *ā. dākshate* (p. *dākshamāna* ; pf. *dadakshe*) to be able or strong, 16, 6 ; AV. i, f. ; ŚBr. ii, iv ; to grow, increase, Dhātup. xvi, 7 ; to act quickly, ib. ; to go, xix, 8 ; to hurt, ib. ; Caus. *dakshdyati* (aor. *ada-dakshat*), to make able or strong, ŚBr. ii, iv, viii, xi.

Dāksha, m(f. ān). able, fit, adroit, expert, clever, dexterous, industrious, intelligent, RV. &c. ; strong, heightening or strengthening the intellectual faculties (Soma), ix, f. ; passable (the Ganges), MBh. xii, 1844 ; suitable, BhP. iv, 6, 44 ; Bhartr. iii, 64 ; right (opposed to left), RāmātUp. i, 22 ; Phetk. i ; m. ability, fitness, mental power, talent (cf. *kratū*), strength of will, energy, disposition, RV. ; AV. ; VS. ; evil disposition, RV. iv, 3, 13 ; x, 139, 6 ; a particular form of temple, Heat. ii, 1, 390 ; a general lover, W. ; a cock, Car. i, vi ; N. of a plant, L. ; fire, L. ; Siva's bull, L. ; N. of an Āditya (identified with Prajā-pati, TS. iii ; ŚBr. ii ; father of Kṛitika, Santikā), RV. i, x ; Nir. ii, xi ; N. of one of the Prajā-patis (MBh. xii, 7534 ; Hariv. ; VP. i, 7, 5 & 22, 4 ; BhP. iii, 12, 22 ; MatsyaP. cvl, 15 ; KūrmaP. &c. ; Śāk. vii, 27 ; born from Brahmā's right thumb, MBh. i, xii ; Hariv. &c. ; or from A-ja, 'the unborn', BhP. iv, 1, 47 ; or son of Pra-cetas or of the 10 Pra-cetasas, whence called Pra-cetas, MBh. i, xii f. ; Hariv. 101 ; VP. i, 15 ; father of 24 daughters by Pra-sūti, VP. i, 7, 17 ff. ; BhP. &c. ; of 50 (or 60, MBh. xii, 6136 ; R. iii, 20, 10 ; or 44, Hariv. 11521 ff.) daughters of whom 27 become the Moon's wives, forming the lunar asterisms, and 13 [or 17, BhP. ; or 8, R.] those of Kaśyapa, becoming by this latter the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals, while 10 are married to Dharmā, Mn. ix, 128 f. ; MBh. i, ix ; xii, 7537 ff. ; Hariv. ; VP. &c. ; celebrating a great sacrifice [hence *Daksho-syāna*, 'N. of a sacrifice', Mn. vi, 10] to obtain a son, he omitted, with the disapproval of Dadhica, to invite Siva, who ordered Vira-bhadra to spoil the sacrifice, Hariv. 12212 [identified with Vishnu] ff. ; Vāyup. i, 30 = BrahmaP. i ; LiṅgP. ; MatsyaP. xiii ; Vāmp. ii-v ; SivaP. i, 8 ; KāśiKh. lxxvii ff. ; named among the Viśve-dēvas, Hariv. 11542 ; Vāyup. ; Brihasp. [Heat.] &c. ; N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3597 ; of a man with the patr. Pārvaṭi, ŚBr. ii, 4, 4, 6 ; of a law-giver, Yājñ. i, 5 ; Mn. ix, 88, Sch. &c. ; of a son of Uśi-nara, BhP. ix, 23, 2 ; of one of the 5 Kānyakubja Brāhmins from whom the Bengal Brāhmins are said to have sprung, Kshītis. i, 13 & 41 ; (ā), f. the earth, L. ; cf. *a-tūrtā*, *dind-*, *sa-mānā* ; *su-dāksha* ; *mārga-dākshaka* ; *dākshā-yand* ; *deśvōr* ; Lat. *dex-ter* ; Goth. *taikrus*. - **ka-nyā**, f. a daughter of D°, MBh. i ; Durgā, L. - **kratū**, ni. du. = *kratū-dāksha*, TBr. i, 3 ; ĀsvGr. ; *dāksh°*, mfn. able-minded, VS. iv, 11 ; ŚBr. iii - **jē**,

f. 'D°s daughter', Durgā, L. ; pl. the Moon's wives, HPariś. ii, 88 ; - **pati**, m. 'lord of Durgā', Siva, W. ; = *°kshatma-jā-p°*, L. - **nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāndyaBr. xiv. - **tā**, f. dexterity, ability, Kām. v, 15 ; Sāh. iii, 51. - **tāti** (*dāksh°*), f. id., AV. viii, 1, 6. - **nidhana**, n. = *nidh°*. - **pati** (*dāksh°*), m. lord of the faculties, RV. i, 95, 6 ; cf. 56, 2. - **pitṛi** (*dāksh°*), m. 'id.' or 'having D° as father' (Mitra & Varuṇa, the gods &c.), vi-viii (du. *°tārā*, pl. *°tāras*) ; VS. ; TS. i, 2 (pl. *°tāras*) ; ŚākhŚr. - **putra**, see *°sāvarna*. - **makha-mathana**, n. 'destruction of D°s sacrifice', N. of LiṅgaP. i, 99 f. - **mathana**, m. 'destroyer of D°', Siva, Hcar. iii. - **yajña**, m. Daksha's sacrifice ; - **prabhañjana**, m. 'destroyer of D°s sacrifice', Siva ; - **vidhvansa**, m. = *°ksha-makha-manthana*, N. of KūrmaP. i, 15 ; - **vidhvansa**, n. N. of PadmaP. i, 5 & SivaP. ii, 11 ; - **vinā-sini**, f. Durgā, W. - **vibitā**, f. (scil. *gāthā*) a song composed by D°, Yājñ. iii, 114. - **vridh**, mfn. rejoicing in cleverness, TS. iii, 5, 8. - **śāpa**, m. 'curse of D°', N. of PadmaP. iii, 33. - **sādhana**, mfn. effective of cleverness, RV. ix. - **sāvarna**, m. N. of the 9th Manu, VP. iii, 2, 20 ; - **putra sāo or simply *-putra*, MārKp. xiv, 4 & 10. - **sāvarni**, m. id., BhP. viii, 13, 18. - **suta**, m. a son of D°, god (cf. *-pitṛi*), R. v, 43, 14 ; (ā), f. a daughter of D° ; pl. the Moon's wives, Ragh. iii, 33. - **sṭha**, m(f. ān). being (on the right i.e.) south, Heat. i, 3, 934. - **smṛiti**, f. N. of a law-book. **Dakshāṇḍa**, n. a hen's egg, Bhpr. v, 30, 73 ; vii, 76, 219. **Dakshātma-jā-pati**, m. 'lord of D°s daughters', the Moon, Vān. **Dakshādharma**, m. = *°ksha-yajña* ; - **dhvansa**, m. = *°ksha-yajña-prabhañjana*, L. ; - **dhvansa-kṛit**, m. id., L. ; - **dhvansa**, m. id., Prab. ii, 28. **Dakshāri**, m. 'D°s foe', Siva. **Dakshēśvara-līnga**, n. N. of a Liṅga, KāśiKh. lxxxix.**

Dakshas, mfn. able, dexterous, RV. i, vi ; viii, 13. **Dakshāyā**, mfn. to be satisfied by skill, i, f., vii.

Dakahi, m. pl. N. of a family, Pravar. iii, 3.

Dakshina (also *°nā*, ŚBr.), m(f. ān). declined as a pron. when denoting relative position ['right' or 'southern'], KātyŚr. ; ĀsvGr. &c. ; cf. Pān. i, 1, 34 ; vii, 1, 16 ; but not necessarily in abl. & loc. sg. m. n. [°ne, KātyŚr. ; Mn. ii, 63] and nom. pl. m. ; except Hariv. 12390 able, clever, dexterous, Pān. i, 1, 34, Kāś. ; Sātr. (i.e.) ; right (not left), RV. ; AV. ; VS. &c. ('*nam par*', 'to walk round a person with the right side towards him', BhP. iv, 12, 25 ; '*nam* *√kṛi*', 'to place any one on the right side as a mark of respect', i, viii) ; south, southern (as being on the right side of a person looking eastward), situated to the south, turned or directed southward, AV. ; VS. &c. ; coming from south (wind), Suśr. ; Ragh. iv, 8 ; (with *āmnāya*) the southern sacred text (of the Tāntrikas), Kulārj. iii ; straightforward, candid, sincere, pleasing, compliant, MBh. iv, 167 ; R. ; Śāk. iv, 18 ; Sāh. iii, 35 ; Pratapar. ; BrahmaP. ; m. the right (hand or arm), RV. i, viii, x ; TS. v ; the horse on the right side of the pole of a carriage, i, x ; VS. ix, 8 ; Siva ; m. or n. the south, Na. ix, 23 ; R. iv ; n. the right-hand or higher doctrine of the Śāktas, Kulārj. ii ; (*am*), ind. to the right, R. ii, 92, 13 ; (ā), f. (scil. *gḍ*) 'able to calve and give milk', a prolific cow, good milk-cow, RV. ; AV. ; a fee or present to the officiating priest (consisting originally of a cow, cf. KātyŚr. xv ; Lāty. viii, 1, 2), RV. &c. ; Donation to the priest (personified along with Brahmayas-pati, Indra, and Soma, i, 18, 5 ; x, 103, 8 ; authors of x, 107, RAnukr. ; wife of Sacrifice [Ragh. i, 31 ; BhP. ii, 7, 2], both being children of Ruci and Ākūti, iv, 1, 4 f. ; VP. i, 7, 18 f.) ; reward, RV. viii, 24, 21 ; (offered to the Guru), MBh. v ; Ragh. v, 20 ; Kathās. iv, 93 f. ; ('*nam ā-di*', 'to thank', Divyāv. vii, 104 ; Caus. 'to earn thanks', i) ; gift, donation (cf. *abhaya-prāṇa-rati*), Mn. iii ; R. ii ; (scil. *dis*) the south, Deccan. L. ; a figure of Durgā having the right side prominent, W. ; completion of any rite (*pratiśṭhā*), L. ; (e), loc. ind. on the right side, Hemac. ; (ā), abl. ind. from or on the right side, Pān. v, 3, 4 ; from the south, southward, ib. ; (*ena*), instr. ind. on the right or south (35), on the right side of or southward from (acc. ; ii, 3, 31), ŚBr. ; KātyŚr. ; MBh. &c. (with *√kṛi*, to place or leave on the right, BhP. v, 21, 8) ; (*ais*), instr. ind. to the right, Kaus. 77 ; [cf. Lith. *dessinē*, f. 'the right hand.'] - **kālikā**, f. a form of Durgā worshipped by the Tāntrikas, W. - **kālī-māhātmya**, n. N. of a work. - **jānv-akna**, mfn. having the right knee bent, Gobh. i, 3, 1. - **tās**, ind. (Pān. v, 3, 28) from the right or south, on the right side or southward from

(gen.), RV. &c. (with *√as* or *bhū*, 'to stand at the right side of, assist', viii, 100, 2 ; x, 83, 7 ; AV. xviii ; with *√kṛi* = *°ena* with *√kṛi*, BhP. v, 23, 1 ; with *√aristat* or *°ras*, south-east, ŚBr. xiii ; MBh. ii) ; - *ta-upacāra*, mfn. having the entrance on the south, ĀpŚr. xi, 9, 4 ; - *ta-upacāritin*, mfn. wearing the sacred thread on the right, iii, 17, 11 ; - *ids-ka-parda*, mfn. wearing the braid on the right side of the head, RV. vii, 33, 1 ; - *°nā-k*, Grhyās. ii, 40 ; - *taḥ-sdā*, mfn. = *°na-s°*, MaitrS. i, 4, 6 ; - *°fo-nyāya*, mfn. where the southern direction is the rule, ŚākhŚr. ii, iv. - **trā**, ind. on the right side, RV. vi, 18, 9. - **tva**, n. uprightness, honesty, Hemac. - **dagh**, see *-sād*. - **dvāritika**, mfn. (an asterism) propitious to a military expedition to the south, VarYog. v, 1, Sch. - **dhurīṇa**, mfn. harnessed on the right side of the pole, Pān. iv, 4, 78, Kāś. - **pañcāla**, mfn. belonging or relating to the southern Pañcālas (realm), BhP. iv, 25, 50. - **pañcāt**, ind. (Pān. v, 3, 32, Vārt. 2, Pat.) south-west from (gen.), Vait. - **pañcārḍha**, m. (Pān. v, 3, 32, Vārt. 3, Pat.) the south-western side, ŚākhŚr. i, 9, 6. - **pañcāma**, m(f. ān). south-western, ĀsvGr. ; MBh. iii, 16813 ; xvii, 44. - **pañcā-cāla**, mfn. = *pañcāla*, Pān. vii, 3, 13, Kāś. - **pūrvā**, m(f. ān). (ii, 2, 26, Kāś.) south-eastern, KātyŚr. ; (*ena*), instr. ind. south-east from (acc.), viii, 6, 20 ; (ā), f. (scil. *dis*) the south-east, Kaus. ; ĀsvGr. iv, 1 f. ; Gobh. iv, 2, 3 ; BhP. ; - *°vdyata*, m(f. ān). extending south-eastward, KātyŚr. xxv ; - *°vārḍha*, m. the south-eastern side, iii, ix ; Kaus. - **pūrvaka**, mfn. = *°vva*, Heat. i, 11, 711. - **prāk-pravāna**, mfn. sloping south-eastwards, ŚākhŚr. iv, 14, 6. - **prāōi**, f. = *-pūrvā*, R. vi, 96, 11. - **bhā-ga**, m. the southern hemisphere ('*na bh°*'), i, 60, 20. W. - **mānasa**, n. N. of a Tirtha near Benares. - **mārga**, m. the southern course (of a planet), VarYog. iv, 49. - **rādhā**, f. southern Rādhā (in Bengal), Prab. ii, 3 & 3. - **līpi**, f. the southern way of writing, Lalit. x, 31. - **sād**, mfn. sitting on the right or southern side, RV. xxxviii ; ('*nā-s°*'), ix, 35 ; - *°nī-dhak*, nom. fr. *-dagh*, Lāty. v, 7, 3. - **savyā**, mfn. du. right and left, AV. xii, 1, 28. - **sṭha**, m. 'standing on the right of his master', a charioteer, L. **Dakshināgni**, m. the southern fire of the altar (= *anvāhārya-pīcana*), AV. ; ĀsvGr. ; KātyŚr. ; Lāty. ; ChUp. ; ĀsvGr. ; VP. v, 34 ; BhP. iv. **Dakshināgra**, mfn. having the points turned to the south, ŚBr. ii ; KātyŚr. ; ŚākhŚr. ; Gobh. ; MBh. ; R. **Dakshināc**, m(ace. *°nācam*) in. southward, Kaus. 87. **Dakshinācala**, n. 'southern mountain', the Malaya range, L. **Dakshinācāra**, mfn. upright in conduct, MBh. iv, 167 ; = *°in* ; - *tantra*, n. N. of a Tāntic work. **Dakshinācārīn**, mfn. worshipping Śakti according to the right-hand ritual ; - *ri-tantra*, n. = *°ra-°*. **Dakshinādhipati**, m. the lord of the Deccan, Vet. v, 4. **Dakshināntikā**, f. N. of a metre. **Dakshināpara**, m(f. ān). south-western, KātyŚr. ; Lāty. ; Kaus. ; ĀsvGr. ; Āp. ; - *°rābhīnukha*, mfn. turned to the south-west, Vishn. lxi, 12. **Dakshināpavarga**, mfn. terminating in the south, Kaus. 87 ; ĀpGr. xxi, 9. **Dakshinābhi**, m. the southern ocean, VP. v, 23, 2 (v. l. for *°nā-patha*). **Dakshinābhīmukha**, m(f. ān). having the face turned southwards, Mn. iv, 50 ; Heat. i, 11, 7 ; flowing southwards, Suśr. i, 45 ; - *shīta*, mfn. standing with the face southwards, MārKp. **Dakshināyana**, n. 'southward way', 'way to Yama's quarter', MBh. xii, 996 ; 'sun's progress south of the equator', the winter half-year, Gaut. ; Mn. i, 67 ; MBh. ; VarBrS. ; Pañcat. ; BhP. v, 21, 3 ; mfn. situated in the sun's winter course (asan asterism), 23, 5 f. **Dakshināraṇya**, n. 'southern forest', N. of a forest, Hit. i, 2, 1. **Dakshinārus**, mfn. wounded on the right side, L. **Dakshinārdhā**, m. the right or southern side, TS. ; TBr. ; ŚBr. ; KātyŚr. ; MBh. ; R. ; - *°pācārḍha*, m. = *°na-p°*, MānŚr. vi, 2, 5 ; - *°pūrvārḍha*, m. = *°na-p°*, i, 1, 2 & 7, 6 ; ĀpGr. ii, 6 ; - *°nārḍhā-pārḍha*, m. = *°na-pācārḍha*, ŚākhŚr. xvii, 24, 18. **Dakshinārdhya**, mfn. being on the right or southern side, TS. ii, vi ; ŚBr. ; - *°pūrvārḍhya*, mfn. being on the south-western side, Lāty. i, 10, 3. **Dakshināvacara**, mfn. (an embryo) moving in the right part (of the womb), Lalit. vi, 7. **Dakshināvarta**, mfn. turning (from the left) to the right (a conch-shell, Sāh. ; *kuṇḍala*, BhP. v, 23, 5 ; a fruit, Bhpr. v, 1, 139 ; a woman's navel, Subh.) ; moving in the southern course (the sun), MBh. vi, 5671 ; m. a conch-shell opening to the right, Divyāv. viii, 490. **Dakshināvartaka**, m(f. ān). turned to the right or southwards, MBh. xii, 12813 ; ĀpGr. xl, 28 ; H h

Hcat. i, 3, 964; (f), f. *Tragia involucreta*, L. **Dakṣiṇāśa**, f. 'southern quarter', -*pati*, m. 'lord of D^o', Yama, Hcat. i, 3, 964; -*pati*, f. 'delight of D^o', Canopy, ib. **Dakṣiṇēśvara**, mfn. 'other than right', left, Kum. iv, 19. **Dakṣiṇāpati**, f. (= *ṇḍāyana*) the sun's progress south of the equator, Jyot. (YV) 9. **Dakṣiṇēśvara**, mfn. broken on the right side (a cart), Pān. v, 4, 126, Kāś. **Dakṣiṇēśman**, mfn. (126) = *ṇḍāyana*, Bālar. vii, 11. **Dakṣiṇōttara**, mfn. (ān), having the right lying on the other (the two hands), Gobh. i, 7, 4; right and left, ĀśvGr. iii, 2; southern and northern, KātyŚr.; MārKp.; (in comp.) Hcat. i, 3, 903 f.; *ṇḍāyala*, mfn. (ān), extending from south to north, 903 f.; 9, 141 f.; *ṇḍāyama*, mfn. id., 5, 929. **Dakṣiṇōttarin**, mfn. overhanging on the right side, ŚāṅkhŚr. i, xvii. **Dakṣiṇōttāna**, mfn. having the right hand turned upwards, KātyŚr. viii, 2, 9; (the hands) of which the right is turned upwards, ŚāṅkhŚr. v, 8, 5; Gobh. iv, 3. **Dakṣiṇōdag-dvāra**, mfn. (ān), having doors north and south, Ap. ii, 25, 5. **Dakṣiṇōpakra**, mfn. beginning on the right, MānŚr. i, 4, 1. **Dakṣiṇī**, f. of *ṇḍā*, q. v.; *ṇḍā* (old instr.) ind. on the right or south (Pān. v, 3, 36), on the right side of or southward from (abl. i, 3, 29), RV. ii, 27, 11; x, 17, 9; AV. (also *ddkṣh*); VS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Lāty.; ChUp.; Kaus. -*kaparda*, see *ṇḍāś-k*. -*kāla*, m. the time of receiving the sacrificial fee, KātyŚr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. -*gavī*, f. pl. the cows given as a sacrificial fee, ĀpŚr. xii, 19, 6, Sch. -*jyotiś* (*ddkṣh*), mfn. brilliant by the sacrificial gift, AV. ix, 5, 22 f. -*tinayana* (*ṇḍā*), m. the Mantra with which the Dakṣiṇā cows are driven southwards, ĀpŚr. iii, 6, 9. -*tvā*, n. the state of the sacrificial gift, MaitrŚ. iv, 8, 3. -*deśana* (*ṇḍā*), n. thanksgiving, Divyāv. xviii, 200; (ā), f. id., xiii, 247. -*dvāra*, n. a door on the south, MānGr. ii, 11; mfn. having a door on the south, Kaus.; Gobh. -*nyāya*, mfn. = *nyāto-nyā*, ŚāṅkhŚr. i, 1, 14. -*patha*, m. path of the Dakṣiṇā cow (between the Śāla and the Śadas), ŚāṅkhŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; (*ṇḍā-samcara*, Vait.) the southern region, Deccan, MBh.; Hariv. 5289; VarBṛS.; Suśr.; BhP.; Kathās.; Vet. Hit.; see *ṇḍābhi*. -*pathika*, mfn. belonging to the Deccan, Hariv. 6144. -*pratyac*, mfn. (ān), 'south-western', (*ān*), f. south-west, Gaut.; (with *dis*) MānGr. ii, 1, Sch.; (*tyak*), ind. south-westwards, i; *tyak-pravaṇa*, mfn. sloping south-westwards, ĀpGr. xvii, 1; *tyag-apavarga*, mfn. terminating in the south-west, Kaus. 1. -*pravaṇa* (*ṇḍā*), mfn. (ān), sloping southwards, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; MānGr. ii, 1; Mn. iii; Yājñ. -*prashti*, m. the horse harnessed on the right side of the yoke-horses, ŚBr. v, 1, 4; ix, 4, 2; KātyŚr. -*praharapa* (*ṇḍā*), mfn. hurled to the right, MaitrŚ. iii, 2, 10. -*prāḡ-agra*, mfn. having the points turned to the south-east, ĀpŚr. xiv, 32, 3; ĀpGr. i, 15. -*bandha*, m. 'bondage of ritual reward', one of the 3 states of bondage (in Śāṅkhya phil.), Tattvas. -*mukha*, mfn. (ān), standing with the face to the right or south, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Lāty.; ĀśvGr.; Mn.; R. -*mūrti*, n. a Tāntiric form of Śiva; N. of a copyist of the 17th cent.; -*prayoga*, m. N. of a ch. of Tantras; iv; -*mantra*, m. N. of Śārad. xix; -*samhita*, f. N. of a work, Tantras; Ānand. 31, Sch.; -*stava*, m. or -*stotra*, n. 10 verses ascribed to Śamkara (explained by Viśva-rūpa or Surēśvara in a commentary with gloss by Rāma-tīrtha); *ty-upaniśad*, f. N. of an Up. -*yugyā*, m. the right yoke-horse, ŚBr. v, ix. -*rūha* (*ṇḍā*), mfn. deserving the sacrificial fee, L. -*lūpi*, v. l. for *ṇḍā*. -*vat* (*ddkṣh*), mfn. giving sacrificial presents, RV. (Indra, iii, vi, ix); AV. xviii; abounding in sacrificial rewards (sacrifice), ŚBr.; Lāty.; MBh. -*vāh*, mfn. nom. -*vāṇ*, being borne to the right of the fire (the ladle), RV. iii, 6, 1. -*vṛit*, mfn. turning or going round to the right, i, 144, 1 (the ladle); ŚBr. vi-viii; TBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Kaus. -*vṛitta*, mfn. twisted from the left to the right, Āp. -*śiras*, mfn. having the head southwards, KātyŚr. xxii, 6, 4 & 15; Gobh. iii, 10, 27. -*śronī*, f. the right buttock, KātyŚr. xvii, 8, 24. -*samvara*, m. see *-patha*. -*sād*, see *ṇḍā*. **Dakṣiṇāt**, see *ṇḍā*. -*sād*, mfn. sitting to the south, MaitrŚ. ii, 6. **ṇḍā-vātā**, m. the south wind, 7. **Dakṣiṇāhi**, ind. far to the right or in the south (of abl., Pān. ii, 3, 29), v, 3, 37. -*pit*, ind. with the right hand, RV. v, 36, 4; cf. *pra-*. -*ni*, -*vrī*, = *ṇḍā* with *vrī*, BhP. iii, 24, 41; to give anything (acc.) as a sacrificial fee, Bālar. ii, 23. **ṇḍā**, mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 69) = *ṇḍā*, AV. viii, 10, 4; ŚBr.

iii f.; Hariv.; VarBṛS.; Mālav. ii, 11; venerable, Lalit. xxvi, 26; Kāraṇ. xxiii, 203 & 208 f.; cf. *ā-*. **ṇḍā**, mfn. (Pān. v, 1, 69) worthy of the sacrificial fee, fit for a sacrificial gift, TBr. i, 3, 3; ii, 1; cf. *ā-*. **दक्षिण दक्षिण**, *dakṣiṇ*. See *ṇḍā*. **दक्षिण**, *kāṣṭh*, mfn. burning, blazing, RV. i, f. **दगार्गल** *dagārgala*, n. 'water-key' (*daga* = *daka*), examining the soil in searching for wells or rules for doing so, VarBṛS. liv; (*udag*) cvii; N. of liv. **दगु** *dāgu*, m. N., see *dāgavyānā*. **दग्ध** *dagdh*, mfn. (*ṇḍā*) burnt, scorched, consumed by fire, AV. iv, xviii; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; tormented, pained, consumed by grief or hunger, distressed, Ritus. i, 10; Amar. 24; Rājāt.; dry, insipid, Śikṣh.; inauspicious, PŚarv.; miserable, execrable, Daś. vii, 290; Kād.; n. cauterisation (cf. *agmī*), Suśr. i, 11 f.; (ā), f. (soil *dis*) the quarter where the sun remains overhead, L.; (scil. *tithi*) N. of certain inauspicious days; = *-rūha*, L. -*kāka*, m. 'inauspicious crow', L. -*jathara*, n. the hungry stomach, Bhartṛ. iii, 22. -*putra* (*ṇḍā*), mfn. (ān), whose son is burnt, Suparn. ix, 2. -*matya*, m. a grilled fish, Bhpr. v, 10, 127. -*mandira-sāra*, mfn. one who has burned the best of mansions. -*marapa*, m. N. of an author, ŚārngP. evi, 5. -*yoni*, mfn. having its source or origin destroyed. -*ratha*, m. N. of a Gandharva, W. -*ruha*, m. 'growing in ashes', Clarendon-plantmoldes, L.; (ā), f. N. of a plant, L. -*varapa*, N. of a grass, Npr. -*vrāpa*, m. a burn, singe. **दग्ध** *dagdh*, mfn. an inauspicious letter (in a word), W. **दग्धेशतक**, f. a burnt brick, L. **दग्धोदारा**, n. = *ṇḍā-jathara*, Hit. i, 4, 13. **दग्धव्या**, mfn. to be burnt, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. **दग्ध**, m. one who burns (with acc.), RV. v, 9, 4; *dhṛī*, a burner of (gen.), ŚBr. ii, 2; Mālav. **दघ** *dagh*, cl. 5. (Pot. *ṇḍānyāt*; Prec. 3, sg. *ḡhyās*; aor. Subj. 1. pl. *ḡhma*) with *pasā* or *ēdāt*, to fall short of (cf. *ā-pasā-dagvān*), RV. i, 123, 5; vii, 56, 21; with *adhas*, to reach below the regular height, Kāth. viii, 12; to strike, Dhātup. xxvii, 26; to protect (cf. *ṇḍā*), ib. cl. 4. *dhāyati*, to go, Naigh. ii, 4; to flow, Nir. i, 9; cf. *ab-*, *ā-*; *pradāgha*; *deḡyopai*. **Daghnā**, mfn. (ān), f. (Pān. iv, 1, 15; v, 2, 37) 'reaching up to', cf. *ansa*, *aiṇa*, *ā-yupa-kaksha*, *upastha*, *ūru*, *kantha*, *kulpha*, *gulpha*, *jānu*, *nābhi*, *mukha*, *stana*. **दण्ड** *daṇḍ*, mfn. (*ṇḍā*) burnt, 139, Vārt. 4, Pat. m. doctoreous, VS. xv; MaitrŚ. ii, 8, 10. **दण्ड** *daṇḍ*, cl. 1. *ḡhati*, to keep off (derived fr. *daghnā*), Dhātup.; to protect (cf. *ṇḍā*), ib. **दण्ड** *dac-chada*, m. = *danta-ccā*, BhP. **दण्डो** *daṇḍo*, v. l. for *daṇḍi*, Kāś. **दण्ड** *daṇḍā*, (= *deḡdpo-v*, hence cognate with *dāru* & *ṇḍā*) m. (n. [cf. *ikṣhu*], g. *ardharāddi*) a stick, staff, rod, pole, cudgel, club, RV. &c. (staff given at investiture with the sacred thread, ŚBr. &c.; 'penis' [with *vaitsā*], xi, 5, 1; 'trunk', see *ṇḍā*; 'arm' or 'leg', see *dor-bāhu*; 'tusk', see *daṇḍītrā*); = *ḡdāḍana*, BhP. xxii, 115 (n.); a stalk, stem (of a tree; cf. *ikṣhu*, *ud-*, *khara*), MBh. ii, 2390; the staff of a banner, 2079; iv, xiv; the handle of a ladle, sauce-pan, fly-flap, parasol &c.), AitBr.; ŚBr. &c.; the stem of a plough, L.; 'a mast' see *mahādaṇḍā-dhara*; the cross-bar of a lute which holds the strings, ŚāṅkhŚr. xvii; the stick with which a lute is played, L.; a churning-stick (cf. *ḡdāḍata*), L.; a pole as a measure of length (= 4 Hastas), VarBṛS. xxiv, 9; MārKp. ii; N. of a measure of time (= 60 Vi-kāśās), Brahmap. ii; VarP.; BhavP.; N. of a prince-like appearance in the sky ('N. of a planet', L.; cf. *-bhāsa*), VarBṛS.; N. of a constellation, xx, 2; VarBṛ.; Laghu; a form of military array (cf. *vyūha*), L.; a line (cf. *-pāta*); a staff or sceptre as a symbol of power and sovereignty (cf. *nyasta*), application of power, violence, Mn. vii f.; MBh.; power over (gen. or in comp.), control, restraint (cf. *vāg-*, *mano*, *kāya* - *karma*), MārKp. xli, 22; *tri-daṇḍin*, Subh.; embodied power, army (*kośa*), du. 'treasure and army', Mn. ix, 294; MBh.; Kir. ii, 12), Mn. vii; Ragh. xvii, 62; the rod as a symbol of judicial authority and punishment, punishment (corporal, verbal, and fiscal; chastisement and imprisonment, reprimand, fine), Tāpdyabr. xvii, 1;

Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *guptā* & *gūḍha*); pride, L.; m. a horse, L.; Punishment (son of Dharmā and Kriyā, VP. i, 7, 27; MārKp. i); Yama, L.; Śiva, MBh. xii, 10361; N. of an attendant of the Sun, iii, 198; (g. *śivādi* & *śaṇakādi*) N. of a man with the patr. Aupara, MaitrŚ. iii, 8, 7; TS. vi, 2, 9, 4; of a prince slain by Arjuna (brother of *-dhara*, identified with the Asura Krodha-hantṛi), MBh. i, f., viii; of a Rakṣas, R. vii, 5, 39; see *ḡka-*; (ā), f. Hedyasurum lagopodioides, Npr. -*kan-* *daka*, m. N. of a bulb, L. -*kapālin*, mfn. carrying a staff and a skull, Hcat. ii, 1, 704. -*kamaṇḍalu*, m. a jar with a handle, Divyāv. i, 262 & 301; xviii, 343 (n.); xxxii, 63. -*kartṛi*, m. a punisher. -*karmān*, n. punishment, Yājñ. ii, 275. -*kala*, n. N. of a metre. -*kalita-vat*, ind. like one driven by a stick, ĀpŚr. xi, 12, 6, Sch. -*kāka*, for *dagdhā*, W. -*kāṣṭha*, n. a wooden staff, MBh. i, R. vii; Hariv.; Mṛicch. i, 23; Śak. ii, 2; vi, 3; Mālav. iv, 13. -*kūsa* or *-kūla*, m. pl. N. of a people, R. iv, 40, 25. -*ketu*, m. N. of a man, MBh. vii; BṛNārP. xxxvii. -*gauṛi*, f. N. of an Aparas, MBh. iii, 1784. -*grahana*, n. 'taking the staff', becoming an ascetic, W. -*grāha*, m. 'staff-bearer', g. *revaty-ādi*. -*ghaṭanā*, f. 'waving a stick' and 'prostrating one's self (before an idol)', Sighās. Introd. 13. -*ghana*, mfn. striking with a stick, committing an assault, Mn. viii, 380. -*caṅka*, n. = *-sthāna*, Mālav. i, 3; Daś. viii, 205; N. of a mythical weapon, R. i, 29, 5. -*ochadana*, n. a room for utensils, Buddh. L. -*jita*, mfn. subdued by punishment. -*dhakṣh*, f. N. of a drum or gong on which the hours are struck, L. -*tāḍana*, n. punishing with a stick, Āp. -*tā-* *mri*, f. = *ṇḍā*, L. -*tva*, n. the state of a stick, Bhāṣp. -*dāsa*, m. a slave or one enslaved for (non-payment of a) fine, Mn. viii, 415. -*dhara*, mfn. 'rod-bearer', punisher (of, gen.), ix, 245; MBh. xii; R. vi; BhP.; m. a king, ix; Ragh. ix, 3; Rājāt. iv; Yama, 655; a judge, vii, 1458. = *-mukha*, Daś. viii, 209; a door-keeper, Dharmasarm. ii, 76; a mendicant, W.; a potter, W.; *rādhipati*, m. a king who has full administrative powers, Rājāt. iv, 655. -*dhāra*, mfn. = *ṇḍā*, MBh. iii, 1596 (Yama); Kām.; Rājāt. iv; a king, L.; Yama, L.; N. of a prince slain by Arjuna (brother of Daṇḍa and identified with the Asura Krodha-vardhana), MBh. i, f., viii; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, i, 2738; pl. N. of a people, R. (G) ii, 88, 7. -*dhāraka*, mfn. 'rod-bearer', administering justice, MBh. xii, 2510. -*dhā-* *rāpa*, n. carrying a staff, PārGr. ii, 5, 11; applying the rod, punishment, MBh. i, iii; R. iv. -*dhārīn*, mfn. = *ṇḍā*, BhP. vi, 3, 5. -*dhṛī*, mfn. ifc. governing, iv, 21, 12. -*nyāyaka*, m. 'rod-applier', a judge, Hit. ii, 9, 3 & 3; = *-mukha*, Jain.; VarBṛS. lxxiii, 4; Rājāt. vii; N. of an attendant of the Sun, L., Sch.; -*purusha*, m. a policeman, Caurap., Sch. -*ni-* *dhāna*, n. 'laying aside the rod', pardoning, indulgence, MBh. xii, 6559 & 9904. -*nipātana*, n. application of the rod, punishing (with gen.), Kām. xiii, 17. -*niyoga*, m. infliction of punishment, Gaut. xii, 51. -*nīti*, f. application of the rod, administration of justice, judicature (as a science), Mn. vii, 43; Yājñ. i, 310; MBh. &c.; N. of a work, Ragh. i, 26, Sch.; Durgā, DevtP.; -*mat*, mfn. familiar with judicature, MBh. xii, 2699. -*netṛi*, m. 'rod-applier', see *adhi-*; -*tva*, n. judicature, Mn. xii, 100 (BhP. iv, 22, 45). -*pa*, m. N. of a man, g. *naḍḍi*. -*pa-* *kṣaka*, m. N. of a position of the hands, Hastar. -*parāyana*, mfn. wanting a stick (for walking), Kāraṇ. xvi, 16. -*pāṇḍalu*, m. a door-keeper, L. -*pāṇi* (*ḡd-*), mfn. (g. *āhitiḡny-ādi*) staff-handed, ŚBr. xi; Kathās. liv; m. a policeman, Hāsy.; Yama, ShaḍvBr. v, 4; BhP. i, v; N. of the leader of 2 of Śiva's troops, KāśīKh. xxxii; of the father of Buddha's wife Go-pā, Lalit. xii; Svamjap. xviii; of a Kāśī king, PadmaP.; of a physician, Bhpr. vii, 8, 137; of a prince (grandfather of Kṣhemaka), BhP. ix, 22, 42; Vāyup. ii, 37, 270 ff.; MatsyaP. i, 87; BrahmanḍaP.; (*khaṇḍ*) VP. iv, 21, 4. -*pāta*, m. = *-nipātana*, v, 22, 17; a kind of fever, Bhpr. vii, 8, 82; dropping a line (in a manuscript), *ni-pāta*, m. N. of a position of the feet in dancing, VP. v, 7, 46 (v. l. *caṇḍ*). -*pātana*, n. = *-nip*, Kām. vii, 76. -*pātin*, mfn. punishing (with loc.), R. i, 7, 13. -*pārushya*, n. actual violence, harsh punishment, Gaut. Mn. viii, 278 & 301; Pāṇcat. -*vat*, mfn. inflicting harsh punishment, Kām. xiv, 13. -*pāla*, 'laka', m. 'superintendent of punishment or judicature', see *prithivī*; a door-keeper, W.; N. of a fish, L. -*pāśaka*, m. 'holding a noose to catch

offenders, a policeman, *Pañcat*, ii, 4, 3; *Mudr.* i, 3. — **piṅgalaka**, m. pl. N. of a people to the north of Madhya-deśa, *VarBrS.* xiv, 27. — **poṇa** (i.e. *pavana*), a strainer with a handle, *Buddh.* L. — **prajitā** (*qā*), mfn. driven with a stick, *ŚBr.* xii, 4, 1, 10. — **prapayana**, n. 'infliction of punishment', N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **prapāma**, m. a prostration of the body at full length (like a stick), *Daś.* ii, 29. — **pradāna**, n. donation of a staff (at investiture with the thread), *ŚāṅkhGr.* ii, 11, 4. — **bāhu**, m. N. of an attendant of Skanda, *MBh.* ix, 2575. — **bhaṅga**, m. omission of punishment, *BhP.* vi, 3, 2. — **bhaya**, n. dread of punishment, *Nal.* iv, 10. — **bhāj**, mfn. undergoing punishment (through, gen.), *BhP.* x, 64, 42; *Yājñ.* ii, 35. — **bhāsa**, m. N. of an appearance in the sky, *Buddh.* L. — **bhiti**, f. = *bhaya*, *Kām.* ii, 43 (Hit.). — **bhṛit**, mfn. carrying a staff, *W.*; a potter, L.; *Yama*, *VarVog.* vi, 21. — **matṣya**, m. N. of a fish, *BhPr.* v, 10, 118. — **māṇava**, m. (*Pāṇ.* iv, 3, 130; 2, 104, *Vārt.* 23, *Pat.*) 'staff-pupil', a young Brāhman after *pradāna*, *R.* ii, 32, 18. — **mātāṅga**, Tabernemontana coronaria, *Npr.* — **mātha**, *Pāṇ.* iv, 4, 37, *Kāś.* — **mukha**, m. 'leader of a column or army', a captain, general, *Buddh.* L. — **mukhya**, m. id., *Kām.* xvii, 49. — **yātrā**, f. a procession, bridal procession, L.; a military expedition, *Hcar.* iv, vii. — **yāma**, m. a day, L.; *Yama*, L.; = *dakṣiṇā-rati*, L. — **yoga**, m. = *niy*, *Kām.* ii, 43 (Hit.). — **leśa**, n. a small fine, *Mn.* viii, 51. — **vat**, mfn. (*Pāṇ.* v, 2, 115, *Kāś.*) carrying a staff, *Heat.* i, 11, 566; furnished with a handle, *KātyŚr.* xxvi; having a large army, *Ragh.* xvii; *Kām.* xiii, 37; ind. like a stick, *Vishu.* xxviii, 5; (with *pra-nāmya*, prostrating the body) in a straight line, *AdhyR.* Introd. 5. — **vadhā**, m. 'death by punishment', capital punishment, *ŚBr.* v, 4, 4, 7. — **vācika**, mfn. actual or verbal (assault), *Mn.* viii, 6. — **vādin**, mfn. pronouncing judicial reprimand, *W.*; m. a door-keeper, L. — **vārīta**, mfn. forbidden by threat of punishment, *Pāṇ.* ii, 1, 24, *Vārt.* 5, *Pat.* — **vāladhi**, m. 'stick-tailed', an elephant, L. — **vāsilka**, m. a door-keeper, *Buddh.* L. — **vāsina**, m. id., L.; 'a village-head', a *daṇḍavāsika*, mfn. having no head (a village), *Heat.* i, 9, 60 (AgP). — **vāhin**, m. a policeman, *Daś.* xi, 249. — **vikalpa**, m. 'alternative of punishment', discretionary punishment or fine, *Mn.* ix, 228. — **viśaya**, m. the region of Daṇḍaka, *R.* vii, 81, 18. — **viśkambha**, m. a stake to which is fastened the cord of a churning-stick. — **virya**, m. N. of a prince, *Satr.* vi, 289. — **vri-kshaka**, m. *Thiymalus antiquorum*, L. — **vyūha**, m. arraying an army in columns, *Mn.* vii, 187. — **vra-ta-dhara**, mfn. = *dhāraka*, *BhP.* i, 13, 22. — **śatru**, *śarman*, m. N. of two princes, *Hariv.* i, 38, 3. — **śri**, for *camp* (N. of a prince), *Vāyup.* ii, 37, 350. — **samkhyā**, f. N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **sona**, m. N. of a son of Vishvak-sena, *Hariv.* 1070; of another prince (= *dhāra*), *MBh.* i, 544. — **sthāna**, n. a division of an army, *Divyāv.* xxxvi. — **hasta**, mfn. staff-handed, *MBh.* vi, 4959 (Yama); m. a door-keeper, *W.*; n. = *mātāṅga*, L.; (*ā*, L.); *i*, *BhPr.* v, 2, 29). f. id. **Daṇḍakhyā**, mfn. called after a staff (see *qāka*); called *Daṇḍa*, L., *Sch.*; n. a two-sided hall facing north and east, *VarBrS.* liii, 39 & 41; N. of a Tirtha, *MBh.* iii, 8157. **Daṇḍaghāta**, m. a blow with a stick, *Kathās.* liv, 203. **Daṇḍājina**, n. sg. staff and dress of skin as mere outward signs of devotion, hypocrisy, deceit, *Pāṇ.* v, 2, 76. **Daṇḍādandī**, ind. (4, 127 & ii, 2, 27, *Kāś.*) stick against stick (in fighting), *Mn.* iv, 121, *Kull.* **Daṇḍādhipa**, 'pati', m. a chief judge, *Kathās.* **Daṇḍāṅka**, n. = *qā-sthāna*, *Mālav.* v, 2. **Daṇḍapātānaka**, m. tetanus, *Suśr.* ii, 1, 51; *BhPr.* vii, 36, 172. **Daṇḍāpīpa**, 'stick and cake', *nyāya*, m. a method of reasoning in which a self-evident truth is illustrated by saying that a mouse which has eaten a stick is sure to eat a cake, *Dāyākramas.*; *pūpāyita*, mfn. self-evident, *Sch.* **Daṇḍāpīpikā**, f. = *pūpā-nyāya*, *Sāh.* x, 84. **Daṇḍāmītrā**, for *dattām*. **Daṇḍārta**, n. N. of a Tirtha, *MBh.* iii, 8141. **Daṇḍālasikā**, f. = *dakṣiṇasaka*, *Npr.* **Daṇḍālu**, n. Dioscorea alata, *W.* **Daṇḍāvayava**, m. = *dānika*, *Daś.* viii, 11. **Daṇḍāśrama**, m. 'staff-condition', asceticism, *W.*; *min*, m. an ascetic, *W.* **Daṇḍāsana**, n. = *dakṣ*, *Hyog.* iv, 123 & 130; *Yogas.* ii, 46, *Sch.*; N. of an arrow, L. **Daṇḍāstra**, n. N. of a mythical weapon, *R.* i, 56, 9. **Daṇḍābhata**, n. 'struck by a churning-stick', butter-milk, *BhPr.* v, 13, 43. **Daṇḍāsa**, m. = *qā-mukha*, *Gal.* **Daṇḍōtpala**, m. n. & (*ā*), f. N. of a plant, L. **Daṇḍōdyama**,

m. lifting the stick against, threatening (ifc.), *Yājñ.* iii, 293; pl. application of power, *R.* v, 24, 34; *Pañcat.* i, 16, 9. **Daṇḍōpaghātām**, ind. so as to strike with a stick, *Pāṇ.* iii, 4, 48, *Kāś.*

Dandaka (g. *riyādi*), m. (n., g. *ardharādi*) ifc. 'a staff', see *tri*; a handle (of a parasol), L.; the beam (of a plough), L.; the staff of a banner, *MBh.* vii, ix; (*Pāṇ.* v, 3, 87, *Kāś.*) N. of a plant, *Suśr.* v, 7, 1; a row, line, *ŚāṅkhŚr.*, *Sch.*; a class of metres the stanzas of which may extend from 4 × 27 to 4 × 999 syllables, *Chandaś.* vii, 33–36; *HanKāmUp.* 15; a kind of spasm, *Car.* vi, 28; *BhPr.* vii, 36, 171 & 227; (*qākhya*) *ḥḥḥ*; N. of a work relating to VS.; m. N. of a son of Ikshvaku (whose country was laid waste by the curse of Bhārgava, whose daughter he had violated; his kingdom in consequence became the *śāranya*), *MBh.* xii (allusion only); *Hariv.* 637; *BhP.* ix, 6, 4; *Kām.* (v.l. *dāṇḍakya*); *qāda*, *R.* vii, 79, 15; *VP.* iv, 2, 4; *Vāyup.* ii, 26, 9; *PadmaP.* i; N. of a silly man, *Bhār.* xxv; of an Asura, *Virac.* xvi; pl. the inhabitants of *śāranya*, *MBh.* ii, xiii; *R.*; *Ragh.*; *VarBrS.*; n. = *śāranya*, *MBh.* xiii; *R.*; *BhP.* ix, 11, 19; *Prasannar.* vii, 77 (pl.); (*ā*), f. id., *R.*; *Ragh.* xiii (colophon); *VarBrS.*; *Mear.* iv, 11; (*ikā*), f. a stick, staff, *Mn.* v, 99, *Kull.* (ifc.); a line, *Naish.* i, 21, *Sch.*; a rope, L.; a string of pearls, L. **Dandakāranya**, n. the Daṇḍaka forest in the Deccan, *MBh.* iii, 8183; *Hariv.* 638; *R.*; *Ragh.*; *Hit.*; *prasthāna*, n. N. of Abhirāmam. iv. **Dandakālasaka**, m. a kind of dysentery, *Car.* vi, 10; *Rājat.* vii. **Dandakāśana**, n. = *śāranya*, *R.* ii, 30; *VarBrS.* xiv, 16. **Dandakāsana**, n. lying prostrate on the ground, *Sarvad.* xv, 301.

Dandāna, m. a cane (?), *AV.* xii, 2, 54; n. beating, chastising, punishing, *Yājñ.* (also a-); *MBh.* xii, 431; *Kām.*; *Kulām.* i, 78; cf. a-dharma. — **vidhi**, m. the practice of inflicting punishment, *Bālār.* v, 63.

Dandāniya, mfn. to be punished, *Yājñ.*; *Bālār.* v. **Dandāya**, Nom. *yati*, to chastise, punish (with acc. of fine, *Mn.* ix, 234; *Pat.* on *Pāṇ.* i, 1, 1, *Vārt.* 12 & 7, *Vārt.* 1; on ii, vi, viii, cf. 4, 51, *Siddh.* & *Vop.* v, 6), *Mn.* viii, 5; *Yājñ.* i, f.; *MBh.* xii & c.

Dandāya, Nom. (p. *yāmāna*) to stand erect, *W.* **Dandāra**, m. 'having a flag-staff', a carriage, L.; 'having oars', a boat, L.; a potter's wheel (cf. *qābhrit*), L.; 'having a staff', a bow, L.; an elephant in rut, L. **raka**, ifc. the pole of a well (or *qā-raka*, 'stick and spokes of a water-wheel'), *Kād.* v, 840. **Dandī**, m. pl. N. of a family, *Pravar.* vii, 2.

Dandika, mfn. (g. *parohitādi*) carrying a stick, *Pāṇ.* v, 2, 115, *Kāś.*; iii, 1, 7, *Kār.* *Sch.*; = *dāṇḍ*, *MBh.* vi, 439; m. a policeman, *Gaut.*; N. of a fish, L.

Dandita, mfn. punished, *Pañcat.* i, 1, 74; *Hit.* **Dandina**, mfn. (*Pāṇ.* v, 2, 115, *Kāś.*) carrying a stick, *ŚBr.* xiii; *KātyŚr.*; *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; *Mn.* & c.; m. a Brāhman in the 4th stage of his life (= *tri*), *Kālid.*; N. of an order of ascetics founded by Saṃkarācārya, *W.*; a door-keeper, policeman, *Nal.* iv, 25; *Kād.* i, 225; an oarsman, *W.*; *Yama*, *Kām.* ii, 36; *Mañju-śrī*, L.; (g. *naḍādi*) N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, *MBh.* i, 2738; of a door-keeper of the Sun, *R.* vii, 23, 2, 9 & 11; of the author of *Daś.*, *Kāvyād.* and some 3rd work; *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.; pl. N. of a family, *Pravar.* ii, 2, 2. **di-datta**, m. du. *Dandān* & *Datta*, *Pāṇ.* vii, 2, 2, *Vārt.* 2, *Pat.* (not in ed.). **di-mat**, mfn. having club-bearers (an army), *iii*, 1, 7, *Kār.*, *Sch.* **di-muṇḍa**, m. staffed-handed and bald (*śāṅka*), *MBh.* xii, 10358.

Dandiman, m. abstr. of *qā*, g. *pritho-ādi*. **Dandya**, mfn. = *dāniya*, *Ap.*; *Gaut.*; *Pāṇ.* v, 1, 66; *Ma.* & c. (with acc. of fine, viii; *Yājñ.* i, 66; ii).

ḍāt, m. (taking the form *dānta* in the strong cases, *Pāṇ.* vi, 1, 63) a tooth, *RV.* (nom. *dān*, x, 115, 2); *AV.*; *VS.*; *ŚBr.*; *ĀśvGr.*; *BhP.*; often ifc. (*Pāṇ.* v, 4, 141–145), see a- & c.; a-dat-ka; *dae-chada*; [*cf.* *ḍōvr*, *Lat.* *dens* & c.] = *vāt*, mfn. furnished with teeth, *RV.* i, 189, 5; *AV.* iv, 3, 4; (*it*), f. with *rājya*, 'rope with teeth', a snake, 2; vii, 108, 1; xix, 47, 8. **ḍad-āyudha**, mfn. using the teeth as a weapon, *BhP.* x, 17, 6.

ḍāt 1. *datta*, mfn. (√*de*) protected, L.; honoured, L.

ḍāt 2. *dattā*, mfn. (√*i* *dā*) given, granted, presented, *RV.* i, f., viii, x; *AV.* & c.; placed, extended, *W.*; (with *putra*) = *uttrima*, *MBh.* xiii, 2616; m. a short form [*Pāṇ.* v, 3, 83, *Kār.*, *Pat.*] of names so terminating (*yajña*, *deva*, *jaya* & c.) which chiefly are given to Vaiśya men, vi, 2,

148; v, 3, 78 ff., *Kāś.*; *Mn.* ii, 32, *Kull.*; *Sāh.* vi, 141; (*Pāṇ.* vi, 1, 205, *Kāś.*) N. of an ascetic, *Tāṇḍya-Br.* xxv, 15, 3 (snake-priest); *MBh.* xii, 10875; *BhP.* iv, 19, 6; = *uttrima*, 1, 15; vi, 15, 14; N. of a son of Rājādhideya Śūra, *Hariv.* 2033; of a sage in the 2nd Manu-antara, 417; of the 7th Vāsu-deva, *Jain.* L.; of the 8th Tirtha-kara of the past Ut-sarpiṇi, ib.; n. a gift, donation, *ChUp.* v; *BhP.* i, 5, 22; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, *Pat.*; *Kāś.* (see *dātteya*); (names so terminating given to *veśyās*, *Sāh.* vi, 141; cf. *ā*. — *karna*, mfn. itc. giving ear to, listening to, *Kād.* iii, 759. — *kshaṇa*, mfn. to whom occasion or a festival has been given, *BhP.* iii, 3, 21. — *gitā*, f. N. of a work. — *dandān*, m. du. D° & D°, *Pāṇ.* viii, 2, 2, *Vārt.* 2, *Pat.* (not in ed.). — *dṛiṣṭi*, mfn. directing the eye towards, looking on (loc.), *Śāk.* i, 7 (v.l.); *Kathās.* lxxvii, 22. — *nṛityōpabhāra*, mfn. presented with the compliment of a dance, *Megh.* 32. — *pūrvōkta-śāpa-bhī*, mfn. causing fear by a previously uttered curse, *Kathās.* lxxviii, 23. — *prāṇa*, mfn. sacrificing life. — *bhujanga-stotra*, n. N. of a hymn ascribed to Saṃkarācārya. — *mahiman*, m. another work ascribed to him. — *mārga*, mfn. having the road ceded, *Megh.* 45 (v.l.). — *vat*, mfn. one who has given. — *vara*, mfn. presented with the choice of a boon, *Hariv.*; *R.* i, 1, 22; granted as a boon, vi, 19, 61. — *śatru*, *śarman*, for *daṇḍa*. — *śulka*, f. (a bride) for whom a dowry has been paid, *Mn.* ix, 97. — *hastā*, mfn. itc. having a hand given for support, supported by, *Sarvad.* iv, 39; shaking hands, *W.* **Dattāksha**, mfn. (n. = *ṭta-dṛiṣṭi*, *Sāh.* iii, 114. **Dattākshara**, mfn. (ān) having one syllable added, x, 11. **Dattātānta**, mfn. causing fear to (gen.), *Katnāḍ.* ii, 2. **Dattātman**, mfn. (with *putra*, a son deserted by his parents) who gives himself (for adoption as a child), *Yājñ.* ii, 131; m. N. of one of the Viśve-devās, *MBh.* xiii, 4359. **Dattāttri**, see *dambholi*. **Dattātreyā**, m. N. of a sage (son of Atri by Anasūyā who favoured Arjuna Kārtavīrya), *MBh.* iii, xii f.; *Hariv.*; *BhP.* ix, 23, 23 (Brahmā, Vishṇu, and Śiva propitiated by his penance became in portions of themselves severally his sons Soma, Datta, and Dur-vāsa; hence worshipped as representing the Triad); *VP.* i, 10, 10; iv, 11, 3; *MārKp.* xvi ff.; *BrNārP.* xxi; N. of an author, *VP.* iii, 9, 31, *Sch.*; *Anand.* 2 & 96, *Sch.*; pl. N. of a family, *Pravar.* iii, 1, 1; 'yāśhōtōtara-śāla-nāma-stotra', n. N. of a ch. of Brahmanḍap; 'yōpanishad', f. N. of an Up. **Dattātreyi**, n. 'story of *treya*', N. of *MārKp.* xix. **Dattādātā**, mfn. given and received. **Dattādāra**, mfn. showing respect; treated with respect. **Dattānapakarman**, n. non-delivery of gifts, *W.*; cf. *Mn.* viii, 4. **Dattāpahrita**, mfn. given and taken again, *W.*; cf. *Yājñ.* ii, 176. **Dattāpradānika**, mfn. relating to the non-delivery of a gift, 11. **Dattāmītra**, m. N. of a Sauvira prince, *MBh.* i, 5537; (*ā*), f. N. of a place (cf. *dattāmītriya*), *R.* iv, 43, 20 (v.l. *dandām*). **Dattāvadhāna**, mfn. attentive, *Pañcat.* ii, 2, 8; *Kathās.* xxiv, 98. **Dattāsana**, mfn. having a seat given. **Dattāiranda-pallaka**, n. of a district in the Deccan. **Dattōttara**, mfn. answered, *Sarvad.* xv, 211 (*-tva*, n. abstr.) **Dattōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Dattaka, mfn. (with *putra*) = *uttrima*, *Pravar.*; *Yājñ.* ii, 130; *Mn.* ix, 141, *Kull.*; m. a form of name-terminating in *-datta*, *Pāṇ.* v, 3, 83, *Kār.*, *Pat.*; N. of an author, *Vātsyai.* Introd. & ii, 10, 44; of Magha's father, *Śiś.* (colophon). — *candrikā*, f. N. of a work. — *mimāṃsā*, f. another work.

Dattā, f. of *ṭtā*. — *kārisagandhyā*, f. du. D° & K°, *Pāṇ.* ii, 4, 26, *Vārt.* 6, *Pat.* — *gārgyāṇḍi*, f. du. D° & G°, ib. **Dattī**, f. (vii, 4, 46) a gift, *Ragh.*

Dattika, *ṭtiya*, *ṭtila*, m. forms of names terminating in *-datta*, *Pāṇ.* v, 3, 83, *Kār.*, *Sch.* **Dattēya**, m. Indra, L. *ṭtogni*, *ṭtoni*, see *dambholi*.

Dāttra, n. (Indra's) gift, *RV.* iii, 36, 9; iv, 17, 8; viii, 49, 2. — *vat* (*ḍāt*), mfn. rich in gifts, vi, 50, 8.

Dattirima, mfn. received by gift (son, slave), *Mn.* **Dattvā**, ind. p. √*dāt*, q. v.; cf. *ā*. — *dāna* (*ṭtvād*), n. resumption of a gift, *Buddh.* L.

Dad, cl. 1. *dāti*, see √*dā*; mfn. itc. see *āyur-dād*. **Dada**, mfn. (ān) (*Pāṇ.* iii, i, 139) 'giving', see *abhayaṃ*; *dhanam-dadā*. **Dadana**, n. giving, L.

Dadāti, m. a gift, *Gaut.* v, 19. **Dadī**, mfn. giving, bestowing (with acc.), *RV.* i, f., iv, 24, 1; vi, 23, 4 (*Pāṇ.* ii, 3, 69, *Kāś.*); viii, x, 133, 3.

Daditri, m. a giver (preserver?), *VS.* vii, 14.

ददद् *dadadās*, ind. (onomat.) imitative sound of a thunder's roaring, *ŚBr.* xiv, 8, 2, 4.

ददरि *dadari*, N. of a river, Rasik. xii, 4.

ददायुध *dad-āyudha*. See *dāt*.

ददृत् *dadrit*, mfn. (√*dṛ*) bursting or causing to burst, Pān. iii, 2, 178, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

Dadrū, a tortoise, Up. vi, 1, f. (also *dardā*, Up. k.) = *drū*, Suśr. i, 11 & 45; v, 8. — **kushṭha**, n. id., ii, 5; iv, 31. — **ghna**, m. (also *dardā*) = *drū*, L.; Psoralea corylifolia, L. — **nāśini**, f. 'removing leprosy,' N. of an insect, L. (v.l. *dardā*). — **roga**, m. = *dadrū*, Hcat. i, 8, 455 & 11, 245. — **rogin**, mfn. leprous (also *dardā*, L.), 8, 444; 11, 232 & 244.

Dadrūka, m. = *drū*, L. **drūpa**, mfn. (g. *pā-mādi*) leprous (also *dardā*, L.), 8, 456.

Dadrū, f. (Pān. v, 2, 100, Vārtt. 1 & Pat.) a cutaneous eruption, kind of leprosy (also *dardā*, Up. i, 92 & *dardū*, Sch.), Suśr. iv, 9; VarBh. xxiii, 14. — **ghna**, mfn. 'removing leprosy,' Cassia Tora or alata, L. — **rogin**, mfn. = *drū*, L., Sch. (v.l. *dardā*). **Dadrūpa**, mfn. = *drūpa*, L., Sch. (also *dardā*).

ददृशानपवि *dadrīśānāpavi*, mfn. (√*dṛ*śi) having visible felines, RV. x, 3, 6.

दध् *dadh* (redupl. of √*dhā*), cl. 1. °*dhatē*, to hold, Dhātup. i, 7; to give, ib.: Intens. 2. sg. Impv. *dādaddhi*, Pān. viii, 2, 37, Kāś.

Dādha, mfn. (iii, i, 139) 'giving,' see *idā*, *ilā*.

Dādhaṇa, n. 'putting,' see *antar*.

1. **Dādhi**, mfn. (2, 171, Vārtt. 3) giving, RV. x, 46, 1; preserving (with acc.), Vop.; n. a house, L.

Dādhan, see 2. *dādhi*. — **vāt**, mfn. containing coagulated milk, RV. vi, 48, 18.

2. **Dādhi**, n. (replaced in the weakest forms by °*dhan* [Pān. vii, 1, 75]: instr. &c. °*dhanā*, °*dhnē*, °*dhnās*; loc. °*dhani*, ĀśvGr. i, 24, 5 & SvetUp. i, 5, or °*dhnī*, [ifc.] Suśr. vi, 40, 150) coagulated milk, thick sour milk (regarded as a remedy; differing from curds in not having the whey separated from it), RV. &c.; turpentine, L.; the resin of Shorea robusta, L. — **kāra**, m., 'milk-ear,' N. of a cat, Pañcat. iii, 2, § & 4 (Hit. ii); v.l. for *adh*. — **kulyā**, f. a stream of *d*, R. i, 53, 3. — **kūroikā**, f. mixture of boiled and *d* milk, Madanav. — **kra**, m. N. of a man, Pravar. vi, 3 (Kāty.). — **krā**, m. (Naigh. i, 14; Nir. ii, 27 f. & x, 31) N. of a divine horse (personification of the morning Sun; addressed in RV. iv, 38-40; vii, 44; iii, 20; x, 101, 1; °*krā-vati*, f. (scil. *ric*) the verse iv, 39, 6 (AV. xx, 137, 3), Maitr. S. i, 5, 13. — **krāvan**, m. = *krā*, RV. iv, 39, f.; vii, 41 & 44; TS. ii. — **grāha**, m. a cup with *d*, Jaim. iv, 4, 8; — **pātra**, n. the vessel used for taking up *d*, ĀpŚr. xii, 2, 1. — **ghana**, m. 'thickened *d*', curds, Pān. iii, 3, 77, Kāś. — **gharmā**, m. a warm oblation of *d*, ŚBr. xiv; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; ŚākhŚr.; Lāty.; — **homa**, m. id., Vait. — **cāra**, m. a churning-stick, L. — **ja**, mfn. produced from or on *d*, L.; n. fresh butter, L. — **drapsā**, m. a globule of thickened *d*, ŚBr. ix; ĀśvGr. i, 17, 7. — **dhāni**, f. a vessel for holding *d*, Āp. — **dhenu**, f. a cow represented by *d* (offered to priests), VarP. cvi; BhavP. ii, 168. — **nadi**, f. N. of a river, KapŚamh. xx. — **payas**, n. du. *d* and milk, Pān. ii, 4, 14. — **payas**, m. N. of a man, BrahmaP. ii, 12 & 18, 26. — **pinda**, m. = *ghana*, Gal. — **pu-coha**, m. 'milk-tail,' N. of a jackal, Pañcat. iii, 14, §. — **pushpikā**, f. 'milk-flower,' Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **pushpi**, f. the plant *kola-simbī*, L. — **pūpaka**, m. N. of a cake made of *d*, Madanav. — **pūrapa**, m. N. of a Nāga, L., Sch. — **pūrvā-mukha**, see -*m*. — **prishkataka**, N. of a mixture made with *d*, PārGr. ii, 16, 3. — **phala**, m. Feronia elephantum (its fruit having the acid taste of *d*), L. — **bhāksha**, m. food prepared from *d*, Lāty. ii, xii; mfn. eating *d*, Pañcar. iv, 8, 41. — **bhāṇḍa**, n. = *dhāni*, Hit. iii, 5, §. — **maṇḍa**, m. whey, Rasar.; °*dāda*, mfn. having whey as liquid (an ocean), BūP. v; °*dāda*, mfn. id., MBh. vi, 443; VP. ii, 4, 57 f. — **mantha**, m. a beverage obtained by churning *d*, Kauś. 40; ĀśvGr. ii, 5, 2 (pl.). — **manthana**, n. the churning of *d*, — **mukha**, m. 'milk-faced,' a kind of snake, Suśr. v, 4; N. of a Nāga, MBh. i, v; Hariv. 9503; of a Yaksha, W.; of a monkey (brother-in-law of Su-grīva), MBh. iii, 16275; R. v, t & 59; (—*pūrvā*—*n*) 63, 20; vi, 6 & (metrically °*dhi*—*n*) 7, 32; (also °*dhi-vakra*, v. f.). — **vakra**, see -*mukha*. — **vāt** (°*dadh*), mfn. prepared with *d*, AV. xviii, 4, 17. — **vāmana**, m. 'milk-dwarf,' m. N. of a mystic person, Tantras. ii, iv. — **vāri**, mfn. having *d* as liquid (an ocean), Hlemac. — **vāhana**, m. N. of a prince (son of Aṅga and father of Divi-ratha), MBh.

xii, 1796; Hariv. 1693 f.; Vāyup. ii, 37, 100; Ma-tsyap. i, 11, 91 f.; (adh° AgP.); of a king of Campā, Jain. — **vidarbha**, for *darbi*. — **sāra**, m. = *maṇḍa*, W. — **śona**, m. a monkey, L. — **saktu**, m. pl. barley-meal with *d*, Kauś.; ĀśvGr. iii, 5, 5 & 10; MBh. xiii, 5049. — **samudra**, m. the *d* ocean (cf. —*vart*), Śākhīyas. vi, 52, Anir. — **sambhava**, mfn. produced by *d*, M. n. v, 10; n. fresh butter, Gal. — **sāra**, n. id., L. — **akanda**, n. N. of a Tirtha, RevāKh. — **sneha**, m. = *maṇḍa*, L. — **svada**, m. butter-milk, L.

Dadhika, ifc. for °*dhi*, g. *ura-ādi*.

Dadhitha, m. = °*dhi-phala*, Gobh. i, 5, 15 (the wood of which is not allowed to be used in sacrifices); = *rasa*, Suśr. vi, 21, 4. — **rasa**, m. the resin of *D*, 49, 24. **Dadhithākhyā**, m. n. id., L.

Dadhishāyā, n. (fordidh°) clarified butter, Up.

Dadhisyā, Nom. °*yati*, = °*dhiyā*, Pān. vii, 1, 51, Siddh. °*dhyasyā*, Nom. °*yati*, id., ib.

Dadhica, m. = °*dhy-āc* (devoted himself to death that Indra might slay Vjitra with the thunderbolt fabricated by Tvashṭri out of his bones), MBh. i, iii, ix (father of Sarasvatī by Sarasvatī, 2929 ff.), xii; (blamed Dakṣa, q. v.), Vāyup. i, 30, 103 ff.; KūrmaP. i, 15, 6 ff. (v.l. °*ci*); author with the patr. Pāthnya, Anukr. on Kāth. xvi, 4. — **kabhupa-samvāda**, m. dialogue between *D* & Ksh°, LiṅgaP. i, 35.

Dadhici, m. = *ca*, MBh. xii, 10283 ff. (blaming Dakṣa); VarBh. lxxx, 3. — **cy-aṣṭhi**, n. 'D's bones,' the thunderbolt, L.; the diamond, L.

Dadhī-mukha. See *dadhī-m*.

Dadhīya, Nom. (Pān. viii, 4, 68, Vārtt. 3, Pat.; Pot. °*yār*) to like *dādhi*, ĀpŚr. (KātyŚr., Sch.)

Dadhy, incomp. for °*dhi*. — **agra**, n. = °*dhi-man-ḍa*, W. — **āc**, m. (nom. —*āc*, acc. —*ācam*; dat. °*dhi-āc*, gen. °*dhi-āc*; cf. Pān. vi, 1, 170) 'sprinkling *dādhi*'

(cf. °*dhi-krā* & *ghṛitāc*) N. of a mythical Rishi or sacrificer (RV. i, 80, 16 & [called Angiras] 139, 9; [Angirasa] TāndyaBr. xii, 8; son of Atharvan [cf. Atharvān], RV. vi, 16, 14; BHP. iv, 1, 42; having the head of a horse and teaching the Āsins to find in Tvashṭri's house the *madhu* or Soma, RV. i, 116 f. & 119; ix, 108, 4; favoured by Indra [x, 48, 2] who slays 99 Vjitra or foes with a thunderbolt made of his bones, i, 84, 13; BHP. vi, 11, 20; viii, 20, 7; propounder of the Brāhmaṇa called *madhu*, ŚBr. iv, xiv; BHP. vi, 9, 50 ff.). — **anna**, n. rice prepared with *d*, Yājñ. i, 288. — **ākāra**, m. = °*dhi-samudra*, L.

āsir (°*dadh*), mfn. mixed with *d* (Soma), RV. i, v, vii; ix, 22, 3; 63, 15; 101, 12. — **āhva**, °*hva*, m. the resin of Pinus longifolia, L. — **uttara**, n. = *agra*, Hariv. 4216; Suśr. i, 43, 4 f.; f. bulb-milk, Gal.; — *ga*, n. = °*dhy-uttara*, L. — **uda**, mfn. = °*dhi-vāri*, L. — **odana**, m. (Pān. ii, 1, 34, Kāś.) boiled rice mixed with *d*, ŚBr. xiv; Yājñ. i, 303.

दधिषु *dadhishū*, °*shū-pati*. See *didh*.

दधृषु *dadhriṣu*, mfn. (√*dhrish*) bold, Bhāṭṭ. vi, 117 (nom. °*dhrīk*); (°*dhrīk*), ind. (Pān. iii, 2, 59) strongly, boldly, RV. v, 66, 3; viii, 82, 2; x, 16, 7. — **ābhā**, mfn. bold, iii, 42, 6. — **āhi**, see *dadh*.

āhvāpi, mfn. bold, viii, 61, 3.

दध् *dadh*, m. N. of Yama, L.

दध्यच् *dadhy-āc*, -*anna*, &c. See above.

दध्यानी *dadhyāni*, f. N. of a plant, L.

दन् *dān*, *dānas*. See *dāt*, 2. & 1. *dam*.

दनायुस् *danāyus*, °*yū*. See *dānu*.

दनीध्वंस *danidhvansa*, mfn. (fr. Intens. of √*dhwans*), Pān. ii, 4, 74, Kāś.

दनु *dānu*, f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (by Kāśyapa [or Danāyū, ŚBr. i, 6, 3, 9], mother of the Dānavas), MBh. i, 2520 ff.; Hariv. R. iii, 20; VP. &c.; VarBh.; m. N. of a son of Śrī (also called Dānava; originally very handsome, but changed into a monster [Kābandha] by Indra for having offended him), R. iii. f. — **kābandha**, m. the monster *D*, Mear. iv, §. — **ja**, m. 'born from *D*', a Dānava, BHP. vi, 9, 39; — *dvish*, m. 'Dānava-enemy,' a god, L., Sch.; — *jā*, m. id., W.; °*jendra*, m. a Dānava prince, Vcar.

— **sambhava**, m. = *ja*, MārkaP. — **sūnu**, m. id., L.

Danāyus, f. N. of a daughter of Dakṣa (named with Daou), MBh. °*yū*, m., see s. v. *dānu*.

दन्त *dānta*, m. (fr. &) = *dāt*, RV. vi, 75, 11; AV. &c. (n., R. vi, 82, 28; f. [Kāthās. xxi; Caurap.] or f. [MBh. ix; Mṛicch. x, 13; VarBh. S; Ghaṭ.], Pān. iv, 1, 55); the number 32, Gaṇit.; an

elephant's tusk, ivory, MBh.; R. &c.; the point (of an arrow? *atharī*), RV. iv, 6, 8; the peak or ridge of a mountain, Hariv. iv, 32; Dharmasarm. vii, 32; an harbour, Siś. iv, 40; a pin used in playing a lute, Hariv. i, 9; (°*f*), f. = °*tikā*, Suśr.; VarBh.; (in music) N. of a composition; i. cf. *ibha-dantā*; *kuḍmala* & *krūra-dantā* &c. — **kāraṇa**, m. 'teeth-injuring,' the lime, L. — **kāra**, m. an ivory worker, R. ii. — **kā-shṭha**, n. a small piece of the wood (of particular trees) used for cleaning the teeth, MBh. xiii &c.; cleaning the teeth with the *danta-kāshṭha*, 4936; VarP.; m. N. of various trees the wood of which is used for cleaning the teeth (Flacourtia sapida, L.; Asclepias gigantea, Ficus indica, Acacia Catechu, Pongamia glabra, Terminalia alata), Npr.; °*shkhābhakṣhaṇa*, n. 'omitting to use the *d*', N. of VarP. cxxxii. — **kāsh-thaka**, n. Tabernemontana coronaria, L. — **kumāra**, m. N. of a man. — **kūra**, N. of a place, MBh. v, 23, 24 & 48, 76. — **krūra**, m. N. of a prince, vii, 70, 5. — **grāhi-tā**, f. the state of injuring the teeth, Suśr. i, 45. — **gharsha**, m. chattering of the teeth, MārkaP. xliii, 22. — **ghāta**, °*taka*, m. = *kāra*, Kāthās. lxxv (Vet. i, §). — **ghāta**, m. a bite, Sāh. iii, 8 §. — **cāla**, m. looseness of the teeth, Suśr. iv, 39. — **cōha-da**, m. (Kāś. on Pān. iii, 3, 118 & vi, 4, 96) 'tooth-cover,' a lip, Bhartṛ.; Ritus. &c.; (ā), f. Momordica monodelpha (its red fruit being compared to the lips), Npr.; °*dōpamā*, f. id., L. — **cōhadana**, n. = *da*, Gal. — **cchedana**, n. biting through, BHP. v, 11, 168. — **janman**, n. growth of the teeth, Yājñ. iii, 23. — **jāta**, m (ā, Pān. iv, 1, 52, Vārtt. 1 n. (vi), 2, 171; g. *āhitāgny-ādi*) = *jāta-danta*, Mn. v, 58; (a, neg.) ĀśvGr. iv, 4, 24. — **jāha**, n. the root of a tooth, g. *karnādi*. — **dārāna**, n. (a dog's) showing the teeth, MBh. v, 2652. — **dyut**, f. brightness of the teeth, Bālar. v, 66. — **dhāva**, m. cleaning the teeth, BHP. xi, 27, 35. — **dhāvana**, n. id., Kauś.; Gaut.; Mn. iv, 5; Yājñ. i, 1; MBh. &c.; = *payana*, R. ii; Suśr. iv, 22; Pān. vi, 2, 150, Kāś.; GarP.; N. of a ch. of Pārav. m. Acacia Catechu, L.; Mimosa Elenzi, L.; a kind of *karāñja*, L.; — *prakarāṇa*, n. N. of Parāś. i, § 8; 5. — *vidhi*, m. N. of Smṛitīk. iv, 2, 1; of ach. of Smṛityarth. of BHP. iv, 24 ff. — **dhāvanaka**, m. N. of a tree, Kauś. 36. — **nishkṣāta**, mfn. showing the teeth (a jackal), Hit. iii, 7, § (v.l.). — **pattra**, n. a kind of ear-ring, Kum. vi, 23; Kād.; Hcar. i, 387; Bālar. v, 76; Nom. °*trati*, to represent that ear-ring, Prasannar. vii, 61. — **pattraka**, n. a kind of jasmine (its petals being compared to the teeth), L.; (ikā), f. an ivory ear-ring, Siś. i, 60; a comb, MBh. i, 3, 157, Sch. — **payana**, n. 'tooth-cleaner,' a small piece of wood (= *kāshṭha*), Car. i, 5; Suśr. iv, 24. — **pāta**, m. the falling out of the teeth, VarBh. lxxv, 5. — **pālī**, f. an ivory hit (of a sword), Vāsav. 487. — **pālī**, f. the gums, VarBh. lxxviii, 97. — **pāvana**, n. = °*dhāva*, Pañcat. ii, 45. — **pu-ppuṭa**, m. gumbol, Suśr. i, 25. — **puṭṭaka**, m. id., ii, 16; iv, 22. — **pura**, n. 'city of Buddha's tooth, the capital of Kalinga, Jain. &c. — **pushpa**, n. Strychnos potatorum, L. — **prakhāṇa**, n. = *dhāva*, Āp.; Gobh.; = *payana*, KātyŚr. viii, 9; Āp.; PārGr. — **praveshta**, a case round an elephant's tusk, Siś. xviii, 47. — **phala**, m. Feronia elephantum, L.; n. = *pushpa*, L.; (ā), f. long pepper, L.; N. of a gourd, Gal. — **bija**, m. pomegranate, L.; (ā), f. id., L. N. of a gourd, L. — **bijaka**, m. = °*ja*, L. — **bhaṇḍa**, m. fracture of the teeth, Suśr. ii, 16; Pañcat. i; Kām. xiv; Pañcat. — **bhāga**, m. the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear), L.; part of a tooth, W. — **madhya**, n. the space between an elephant's tusks, Gal. — **maya**, mfn. made of ivory, Mn. v, 121. — **mala**, n. impurity of the teeth, L. — **māyasa**, n. the gums, Suśr. i, 35; ii, 16. — **mūla**, n. = *jāha*, VS. xxv, 1; VPāt.; APāt.; Suśr.; — *sōpha*, L. — **mūlikā**, f. = *dantikā*, L. — **mūliya**, mfn. belonging to °*lā*, dental (letter), RPāt. i, v. — **ra-onā**, f. = *dhāva*, Kāthās. lxxv. — **rajas**, n. = *ma-la*, Kauś. 31. — **roga**, m. tooth-ache, Suśr. iv, 22. — **rogin**, mfn. suffering from °*ga*, 24. — **lekha**, m. one who lives by painting the teeth, Kāś. on Pān. ii, 2, 17 & vi, 2, 73. — **vakra**, for -*vakra*. — **vakra**, m. N. of a Karūsha prince (also called *vakra-danta* & *vakra*; described as a Dānava or Asura), MBh. i, f.; Hariv.; VP. iv, 14, 11; v, 26, 7; BHP. iii, vii, ix; Vāyup. ii, 34, 145; BrahmaP.; Kām. — **vāt**, mfn. having teeth, Pān. v, 2, 106, Kāś. — **varpa**, mfn. 'tooth-coloured,' brilliant, MBh. viii, 63, 11. — **valka**, n. the enamel of the teeth, Suśr. ii, 16. — **vastra**, m. n. = *cchada*, L. — **vāñija**, n. ivory trade (forbidden to Jain laymen), Hyog. iii, 98 &

105. — **vāsaś**, (m. W.) = *-chada*, Kum. v. 34. — **vi-gṛhāta**, n. = *-gṛh*, Ritus. iv, 12. — **vidradhī**, f. an abscess of the teeth, Car. vi, 18. — **vipāṣā**, f. 'tooth-guitar', *°nām vādya*, mfn. 'playing the *°nā*', chattering with the teeth, Pañcat. i, 18, 2. — **veshta**, m. = *°tana*, MBh. vii, 3639; the gums, Yājñ. iii, 66 (du. 'the gums of the upper and lower jaw'); MBh. vii f. (of an elephant); Suśr. i, 5; ii, 16; tumour of the gums, i, 23 & 25; ii, 16, 15. — **vashtaka**, m. id., 11; du. the gums of the upper and lower jaw, Car. iv, 7. — **veshtana**, n. = *-praveśhita*, Śiś. xviii, 47, 7. — **valdarbha**, m. looseness of the teeth through external injury, Sūśr. i, 11; ii, 16; iv, 22. — **vyasana**, n. fracture or decay of the teeth or of a tusk. — **vyāpāra**, m. ivory work, Kād. — **śāṅku**, n. a pair of pincers for drawing teeth, Suśr. i, 8. — **śāṭha**, mfn. 'bad for the teeth', acid, L.; m. acidity, L.; N. of several trees with acid fruits & (n.) N. of the fruits (= *-karshaṇa*, Citrus Aurantium, = *-phala*, Averrhoa Carambola, L.), 42 & 46; (ā), f. Oxalis pusilla, L. — **śarkarā**, f. tartar of the teeth, 23; ii, 16. — **śāpa**, m. tooth-powder, L. — **śirā**, f. a back tooth, L.; the gums, W. — **śuddhi**, f. = *-dhāva*. — **śūla**, m. n. = *-roga*, MBh. xii; GarP. — **śodhana**, n. = *-dhāva*, Bhpr. iv, 44; (f), f. a tooth-pick, W.; *-cūrṇa*, n. tooth-powder, 25. — **śopha**, m. swelling of the gums, L. — **śliṣṭa**, mfn. entangled in the teeth, W. — **saṃgharṣa**, m. gnashing the teeth, MārKp. xxxiv, 72. — **śadman**, n. 'tooth-abode', the mouth, Gal. — **śkavana**, n. picking the teeth, Āp. — **harsha**, m. morbid sensitiveness of the teeth, Suśr. i, 42; ii, 16; iv, 22; = *-gṛh*, Vāyup. i, 19, 19. — **harshaka**, *°shapa*, m. = *-karshaṇa*, L. — **hastin**, mfn. having tusks and a trunk, R. i, 6, 24. — **hina**, mfn. toothless. **Dantāgra**, n. the top of a tooth, VPrāt. i, 81. **Dantāgrīya**, mfn. fr. *°gra*, g. *gahādī*. **Dantāghāta**, m. = *°la-gṛh*, W.; = *°la-karshaṇa*, L. **Dantāñji**, mfn. showing the teeth, MantraBr. ii, 4, 6. **Dantāda**, mfn. corroding the teeth, Suśr. vi, 54. **Dantā-danti**, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 127) tooth against tooth, MBh. viii, 2377. **Dantāntara**, n. 'space between the teeth', *-gata*, mfn. = *°nta-śliṣṭa*, Suśr. i; *°lar-adhiśhṭhita*, mfn. id., Mn. v, 141. **Dantā-yudha**, m. 'tusk-weaponed', a hog, L. **Dantār-bha**, m. n. = *°ta-śopha*, L. **Dantālaya**, m. = *°ta-sadman*, L. **Dantālī**, f. a row of teeth. **Dantālikā**, f. a horse's bridle, Śiś. v, 56. **Dantālī**, f. id., L. **Dantāvalī**, f. = *°tālī*, Bhartṛ. iii, 74. **Dantā-śliṣṭa**, mfn. = *°ta-f*, Mn. v, 141, Kull. **Dantā-cchisṭa**, n. the remains of food lodged between the teeth, Gṛhyas. ii, 89. **Dantāddheda**, m. appearance of the teeth, dentition, W. **Dantālikhalika**, n. 'tooth-hole', alveole, Car. iv, 7, 1. **Dantālikhalika**, mfn. 'using the teeth as a mortar', eating unground grain (an ascetic), Mn. vi, 17; Yājñ. iii, 49; MBh. ix, 2182; xiii, 647. **Dantālikhalin**, mfn. id., ix, 2166; R. (G) i, 52, 26; iii, 10, 3. **Dantāśhṭha**, m. for *°dāśhṭh*. **Dantāśhṭha**, mfn. paying attention to one's teeth and lips, Pāṇ. v, 2, 66, Kāś. **Dantaka**, ifc. 'a tooth', see *a*, *kṛimī*, *tyāva*; m. a projection in a rock, L.; 'a pin projecting from a wall', see *māga*; mfn. paying attention to one's teeth, Pāṇ. v, 2, 66, Sch.; (ikā), f. Croton polyandrum (yielding a pungent oil), L. **Dantāvala**, m. (113; vi, 3, 118) 'tusked', an elephant, Mu. vii, 106, Kull.; N. of a man, GopBr. i, 2, 5. **Danti**, for *°tin*, q. v. = *jā*, f. = *°tikā*, L. **danta**, m. 'an elephant's tusk', *-maya*, mfn. made of ivory, MBh. viii, 1021. — **durga**, m. N. of a man. — **daitya**, m. N. of a Daitya, Bālar. x, 30. — **mada**, m. the juice flowing from a rutting elephant's temples, L. — **vaktṛa**, m. 'elephant-faced', Gaṇḍa, iv, 16. — **stha**, mfn. seated on an elephant, Kum. xvi, 2. **Danti**, mfn. tusked (Gaṇḍa), MaitrS. ii, 9, 1 (°ti, Tār. x, 1, 5); m. an elephant, MBh.; R. &c.; a mountain, L.; (ini), f. = *°tikā*, L. **tila**, m. N. of a man, Pañcat. i, 3, 2. **tura**, mfn. (ā), Vop. n. (Pāṇ. v, 2, 106) having projecting teeth, Kathās. xii, xx, cxxiii; KātyŚr. xx, Sch.; jagged, uneven, Naish. vi, 13 (°tā, f. abstr.); ifc. = *°rita*, Kād.; Hcar. i, 121; ii, 224; Kathās. xviii; Vcar.; ugely, Kād. v, 1047 (°ā, f. abstr.); *-chada*, m. 'prickly-leaved', the lime tree, L. **tu-raka**, mfn. having prominent teeth, VarBṛS. lxix, 20; m. pl. N. of a people (east of Madhya-deśa), xiv, 6. **turaya**, Nom. *°yati*, to fill with (instr.), Hcar. ii, 488. **turita**, mfn. filled with, full of, Kād. iii, 1250; v, 843. **tila**, mfn. having teeth, g. *śidhmādi*. **teya**, m. Indra (v. l. *dat*°), L. **Dantiya**, mfn. (ā, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 213, Sch.) n. dental (a letter), Prāt.; Kāś.; Vop.; being on the teeth, Pāṇ.

iv, 3, 55, Kāś.; Hemac.; suitable to the teeth, Suśr. i, 46; Pāṇ. v, 1, 6, Kāś.; cf. *a*. — **Dantiya**, mfn. (ā), mfn. dental-labial, Śiś. 25; Pāṇ. vii, Kāś. **dandāśa**, m. (v. *don*) a tooth, W. **Dandaśūka**, mfn. (iii, 2, 166) mordacious, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh.; malignant, v, 1245; Car. iii, 8; m. a snake, Yājñ. iii, 197; MBh. xiv; BhP. iv-vii; N. of a hell infested by serpents, v, 26; of a Rakṣasa, L. **dandramāṇa**, mfn. fr. Intens. of *√dram*, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 150. **dandhvana**, m. (√*dhvan*, Intens.) 'whistler', a kind of cane, MBh. xii, 86, 14. **danv**, cl. i. P., to go, Dhātup. xv, 88. **dabh** or **dambh**, cl. i. (Subj. *dābhat* & *°bhāti*, RV.; pl. *°bhanti*, vii, *°bhan*, i, f., x & AV.; Pot. *°bheyam*, TS. i, 6, 2, 4) & 5. *dabhnōti* ('to go', Naigh. ii, 14; Impv. *°nuhi*, AV. x, 3, 3; cf. *ā* — Pass. *dabhyate*, RV. i, 41, 1; pf. *dadābha*, v, 32, 7; *dāmbha* [Pāṇ. i, 2, 6, Siddh.], AV. v, 29; pl. *debhur* [Pāṇ. vi, 4, 120, Vārtt. 4, Pat.], RV. i, 147, 3 = iv, 4, 13; x, 89, 5; also *dadambhur* & 2. sg. *debhiha* or *dadambhiha*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 6, Siddh.; aor. pl. *dadābhanta*, RV. i, 148, 2; *dāmbhishkur*, Bhāṭṭ. xv, 3) to hurt, injure, destroy, RV. AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; ShaṅvBr.; Bhāṭṭ.; to deceive, abandon, RV. i, 84, 20; VS. iv, f. viii; Caus. (Subj. & p. *dāmbhāyati* & 2. sg. *°yas*, *°ya*) to destroy, RV.; AV.; *dāmbhāyati* or *dābh*, to impel, Dhātup. xxxii, 132; *dāmbhāyate*, to accumulate, xxx, 4; Desid. *dābhasi* (Subj. [AV. iv, 36, i, f.] & p. *dīpsat*) to intend to injure or destroy, RV.; AV.; VS. xi, 80; *dhiṣ*, *dhiṣ*, *dī-dāmbhishati*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 49 & 4, 56 (i, 2, 10, Pat.) **Dābha**, see *d*. **Dābhi**, f. injury, TS.; Kāṭh. **Dābha**, mfn. deceiving, RV. v, 19, 4; (āya), dat. inf. to deceive, 44, 2; vii, 91, 2; ix, 73, 8; AV. iv; cf. *a*. **Dābhi**, m. an injurer, enemy, RV. iv, 41, 4; N. of a man (favoured by Indra, ii, iv, vi, f., x; by the Āsins, i, 112, 23). *°bhna*, see *dura-dābhnā*. **Dābhyā**, mfn. deceivable, x, 108, 4; deceitful, 61, 2. **Dābhā**, mfn. (ā), little, small, deficient, i, iv, vii, f., x; ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 13, 5; KenUp. vii, cf. *dakra*; m. the ocean, Up. Sch.; n. distress, RV. vii, 104, 10; (ām), ind. scarcely, i, 113, 5; cf. *d*. — **cetas** (°rd), mfn. little-minded, viii, x. — **buddhi**, mfn. id., BhP. vi, 7. **दम्** 1. *dam*, cl. 4. *dāmyati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 74; ind. p. *dāntvā* & *dāmitvā*, 2, 56; aor. Pass. *adami*, 3, 34, Kāś.; P. *mit*, Bhāṭṭ. xv, 37) to be tamed or tranquillised, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 2 (Impv. *dāmyata*); to tame, subdue, conquer, MBh. vii, 2379 & BhP. iii, 3, 4 (ind. p. *dāmitvā*); Bhāṭṭ.: cl. 9. irreg. (? Subj. 2. sg. *dānas* id., RV. i, 174, 2; Caus. *damayati* (P. *°mayat*; A. Pāṇ. i, 3, 89) to subdue, overpower, RV. vii, 6; x, 74, 5; AV. v, 20, 1; MBh.; Rājat.; Desid. see *√dān*; cf. *°dāpnyu*, *°dūas*; Lat. *donare* &c.). 2. *dam*, a house, RV. x, 46, 7 (gen. pl. *damām*); *pātrīr dān* (gen. sg.) = *dām-pātrī*, 99, 6; 105, 2; i, 149, 1; 153, 4; *pātrīr dān* = *dām-pātrī*, 120, 6; *śīsur dān*, 'a child of the house', x, 61, 20; [cf. *dāw* &c.] = *pātrī* (dām-), m. (= *δεο-νόρης*) the lord of the house (Agni, Indra, the Āsins), i, ii, 39, 2 (cf. Pāṇ. i, 1, 11, Kāś.); v, viii; (f), du. (g. *rājadantādi*, the comp. taken as a Dvandva and *dam* in the sense of 'wife') 'the two masters', husband and wife, v, viii, x; AV.; Gobh. &c. (said of birds, VarBṛS. v; Hit.). **Dāma**, m. (nr n.) house, home (δῶμος, Lat. *domus*), RV.; AV. vii (also *puru-dāma*, q. v.); VS. viii, 24; mfn. ifc. 'taming, subduing', see *arim*, *gām*, *balim*; m. self-command, self-restraint, self-control, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 2, 4 (°mā, but cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Kāś.); TUP.; KenUp.; Mn. &c.; taming, L.; punishment, fine, viii, f.; Yājñ. ii, 4; BhP.; N. of a brother of Damayanti, Nal. i, 9; of a Maha-rshi, MBh. xiii, 1762; of a son of Dakṣa, i, Sch.; of a grandson [or son, BhP. i, 2, 29] of Marutta, VP. i, 1, 20; MārKp. cxxxiv; Vāyup. cf. *dur*, *su*. — **kartṛi**, m. a ruler, W. — **ghoṣha**, m. N. of a Cedi prince (father of Śiśu-pāla), MBh. i-iii; Hariv.; VP. iv, 14, 13; BhP. vii, ix; *-ja*, m. son of D°, Śiśu-pāla, Śiś. ii, 60; *-suta*, m. id., xvi, 1. — **maya**, mfn. consisting of self-control, ŚāṅkhBr. ix, 1. — **śārīrin**, mfn. keeping one's body in self-control, BhP. iii, 31, 19. — **sva-srī**, f. 'Dama's sister', Damayanti, Naish. viii, f. **Damaka**, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 34, Kāś.) ifc. taming, a tamer, Mn. iii, 162; MBh. xiii, 1651. **matra**, see *mahā*. **matra**, m. (Up. iii, 114, Sch.) 'self-control', see *fri*; punishment, L. **mathu**, m. self-control, L.; punishment, W.

Damana, mfn. (f. n. ifc. taming, subduing, overpowering, MBh. viii; Bhartṛ.; self-controlled, passionless, L.; m. a tamer of horses, charioteer, BhP. iv, 26, 2; (g. *nandy-ādi*) Artemisia indica, Mantram. xxi; N. of a Samādhi, Kāraṇ. xvii, 18; of Yāmāyana (author of RV. x, 16), RAnukr.; of a son of Vasu-deva by Rohiṇi, Hariv. 1951; of a Brahmarshi, Nal. i, 6; Vāyup. i, 23, 115; of a son of Bharadvāja, KāśiKh. lxix; of an old king, MBh. i, 224; of a Vidarbha king, Nal. i, 9; n. taming, subduing, punishing, MBh.; R.; Śak.; BhP.; BrahmapP.; self-restraint, W.; (f), f. Solumum Jacquinii, L.; N. of a Śakti, Hcat. i, 8, 405. — **bhañjikā**, f. 'breaking *damana* flowers', a kind of sport, Vātsyāy. i, 4. **Damanaka**, m. Artemisia indica, VarBṛS. lxvii, 13; BhavP. ii; N. of a man, Bharat. iii; of a jackal, Pañcat. i, 22, 2; Kathās. ix, 19, 11; (n.?) N. of a metre of 4 times 6 short syllables; of another of 4 lines of 10 short syllables and one long each. **Damaniya**, mfn. tamable, to be restrained, W. **Damanya**, Nom. (Subj. *°yati*) to subdue, RV. x, 99. **Damayanti**, f. 'subduing (men)', N. of Nala's wife (daughter of Bhima king of Vidarbha), Nal.; a kind of jasmine, L.; *-kathā*, f. N. of Nalac; *-kāyā*, n. N. of a poem, Praudh.; *-parinaya*, m. N. of a drama. **Yantika**, f. N. of the mother of a Sch. on Venis. **Yitri**, m. a tamer, MBh. xiii, 7041 (Viṣṇu); Śiva. **Damya**, Nom. (pl. *°yantu*) to control one's self, TUP. i, 4, 2; (p. *°yāt*) to subdue, RV. vi, 18, 3; 47, 16. **Damita**, mfn. tamed, subdued, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 27. **Damitri**, m. = *°yāitri*, RV. ii, 23, 11; iii, 34, 10; v, 34, 6. **Damin**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 141) tamed, self-controlled, MBh. iii, 5016; 'taming', see *kāma-damini*; n. N. of a Tirtha, 5014; m. pl. the Brahmins of Śaka-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 39. **Damunas**, (Up. iv) m. (for *°mūn*) fire, Agni, L. **Dāminas**, mfn. belonging or devoted or dear to the house or family (Agni &c.), RV. (pl. the Ribhus v, 42, 12); AV. xix; m. a friend of the house (Agni, Savitṛi, Indra, Dirgha-niṭha), RV. AV. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr. 1. **Damya**, mfn. tamable, Mn. viii, 146; BhP. xi; m. a young bullock that has to be tamed, MBh. xii f.; Hariv.; R.; Ragh.; Vikr. — **śkrāthi**, m. 'guide of those who have to be restrained', N. of a Buddha, L. 2. **Dāmya**, mfn. being in a house, homely, RV. **दमदमाय damadamāya**, (onomat.) P. Ā. *°yati*, *°yate*, Pāṇ. iii, i, 13, Vārtt. 1, Pat. (not in ed.) **दमावन्द damāvandu**, N. of a mountain in Persia called Demavend, Romakas. **दम्याति dām-pati**. See 2. *dām*. **दम्** *dambh*. See *√dabh*. **Dambha**, m. deceit, fraud, feigning, hypocrisy, Mn. iv, 163; MBh. &c.; Deceit (son of A-dharma and Mṛiṣā, BhP. iv, 8, 2), Prab. ii; Indra's thunderbolt, L.; Śiva; N. of a prince (*darbha*, AgP.; *rambha*, VP.), PadmaP. — *caryā*, f. deceit, hypocrisy, L. — *muni*, m. a hypocritical Muni, Kathās. lxvii, 263. — *yājñā*, m. a hypocritical sacrifice, BhP. v, 26, 25. **Dambhōdhava**, m. N. of a prince (who fought with hermits but was worsted), MBh.; Kām. i. **Dambhaka**, mfn. ifc. deceiving, Mn. iv, 195. **Dambhana**, mfn. ifc. 'damaging', see *amitra* & *sapatna-dāmbh*; n. deceiving, 198; MBh. xii, 211. **Dambhin**, mfn. acting deceitfully, (m.) a deceiver, hypocrite, Yājñ. i, 130; BhP. xii, 6, 30; cf. *a*. **Dambholi**, m. Indra's thunderbolt, Bālar. iv, 51; ix, 22; Kathās. xciv, 11; Prasannar. iv, 10; v, 53; Sāh.; Agastya (Rishi of the 1st Manv-antara), VP. i, 10, 9; (*dattogri*) iii, 1, 11; (*°ttonā*) BrahmapP. & (v. l. *dant*) Hariv. 417; (*°lāttri*) Vāyup. (*°lāttriya*) PadmaP. — *pāpī*, m. 'd°-handed', Indra, Naish. xvii, 42; Bālar. x, 39. — *pāta*, m. the falling of Indra's thunderbolt, vii, 50; *°tāya*, Nom. *°yate*, to fall down like Indra's thunderbolt, Rājat. viii, 1615. **दय day**, cl. 1. Ā. *dāyate* (p. *dāyamāna*, RV. &c.; aor. *adayaṣi*, Bhāṭṭ.; pf. *°yām cakre*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 37) to divide, impart, allot (with gen., ii, 3, 52; acc., RV.); to partake, possess, RV.; Nir.; to divide asunder, destroy, consume, RV. vi, 5; x, 80, 2; to take part in, sympathise with, have pity on (acc., vii, 23, 5; AV.; ŚBr. xiv; Bhāṭṭ.; gen., Dās.; Bhāṭṭ.; Kathās. cxxi, 104); to repent, RV. vii, 100, 1; to go, Dhātup.; Caus. (Pot. *dayayet*) to have pity on (gen.), BhP. ii, 7, 42; Intens. *dandayate*, *dād*, Vop. xx, 8 f.; cf. *ava*, *nir-ava*, *vi*. **Dayā**, f. sympathy, compassion, pity for (loc., MBh.;

Pañcat; Bhāṭṭ. &c.; gen., R.; Hariv. 8486; incomp., MBh. xv; Hit. i, 6, 41; ŚBr. xiv &c. (yāy) *krī*, 'to take pity on' [loc., MBh.; Hit. i, 2, 7; gen., Vop.]; Pity (daughter of Dakṣha and mother of A-bhaya, BhP. iv, 1, 49 f.). Hariv. 14035; cf. *a-dayā*; *nir*; & *sa-dayā*. — *kara*, mfn. showing pity (Siva). — *kūra*, m. 'store of pity,' a Buddha, L. — *krī*, mfn. pitiful. — *nidhi*, m. 'treasure of mercy,' a very compassionate person. — *nvita* (yāy), mfn. full of pity. — *yukta*, mfn. id. — *rāma*, m. N. of several men, Saṃkaraceto. i, 130 &c. — *vat*, mfn. pitiful, taking pity on (gen., MBh. xiii; loc., ii; R. ii); (f.), f. N. of a Śruti (in music). — *vira*, m. a hero in compassion, very merciful man, Sighās. — *saṃkara*, m. N. of a man. — *śila*, mfn. compassionate. **Dayōrmi**, mfn. having compassion for (its) waves, Hit.

Dayālu, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 158) = *yā-vat*, MBh. &c. (with loc., Ragh. ii, 57); *-fā*, f. pity, Kāś. Kathās. civ; *-tva*, n. id., Kām. (with loc.). **luka**, mfn. = *lu*. **Dayita**, mfn. cherished, beloved, dear, MBh.; R.; protected, Bhāṭṭ. x, 9; m. a husband, lover, Śāk. iii, 11; (v.l.); (f.), f. a wife, beloved woman, Ragh. ii, 30; Megh. 4; Śiṣ. ix, 70; Kathās.; Dhōrtas. ii, 13.

Dayitā, f. of *ta*. — *dhina* (yāy), mfn. subject to a wife. — *maya*, mfn. wholly devoted to a beloved woman, Kathās. ci, 276.

Dayitāyāmāna, mfn. lovely, Haravij. ii, 8.

Dayitnu, mfn. 2, Lāty. vii, 10, 13.

darā (Pān. iii, 3, 58), mfn. (√ *drī*) ifc. 'cleaving, breaking,' see *puram-darā*, *bhagay*; m. (g. *ardharaddi*, *uñchaddi*) = *ri*, R. ii, 96, 4; a conch-shell, BhP. i, v, x; Kramadip. i, m. the navel, Gal.; 'stream,' see *asrig*; f. MBh. v, 4622; n. poison (v.l. *dhara*), L.; (f.), f. a hole in the ground, cave, MBh.; R.; Hariv.; Kum. &c.; (am), ind. a little, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 24. — *kanṭikā*, f. 'little-thorn,' *Asparagus racemosa*, L. — *kara*, m. 'hole-maker,' a staff, Gal. — *timira*, n. the darkness of fear, Git. x, 2. — *mantara*, mfn. a little slow, xi, 3. — *mukula*, mfn. a little budded, ii, 17; Sāh. iii, 111. — *vidalita*, mfn. slightly opened, Git. i, 35. — *vriddā*, f. slight shame, Sāh. iii, 60. — *ślatha*, mfn. a little loose, Git. xii, 13. — *hāra*, m. N. of a plant (v.l.), L. **Darēndra**, m. Viṣṇu's conch, W.

Darapa, n. cleaving, rending, breaking, ŚāṅkhGr. xiii; Kauś.; ShadvBr. v, 3; VarBṛS.; falling away (of flesh), Suśr. v, 1, 50. *ni*, m. f. surf, Up. ii, 103, Sch. *niya*, mfn. a-, 'unbreakable,' Nir. ix, 9. **Darat-pura**, n. the city of the Darads, Rājat. vii, 916; viii, 1155; (f.), f. id., vii, 913.

Daratha, m. a cave, Un. iii, Sch.; taking flight, ib. **Darad**, m. (g. *sindhv-ādī*) see *da*; f. (Pān. iv, 1, 120, Pat.) = *rat-pura*, L., Sch.; the heart, Un., Sch.; a bank, ib.; a mountain, L.; a precipice, L.; fear, L. *da*, m. pl. N. of a people (living above Peshāwar; also called *d*, Rājat.), Mn. x, 44; MBh.; Hariv. 6441; R. iv; VarBṛS.; Vāyup. i, 45, 118; sg. a Darada prince (also *d*, Rājat. vii, 914), MBh. i, 2694; Hariv.; fear, L. n. red lead, Bhpr. v, 26, 93; vii, 1, 227; *-lpi*, f. writing peculiar to the Daradas, Lalit. x, 32.

Darasāna, n. = *dyotva*, Un. ii, 86, Sch. **Darāya**, mfn. fut. Pass. p. √ *drī*, Vop. xvi, 164. **Dari**, mfn. 'splitting, opening,' see *go*; m. N. of a Naga, MBh. i, 2157; f. metrically for *ri*, vii, 8409. *rita*, mfn. timid, L. **rin**, mfn. Pān. iii, 2, 157.

Dari, f. of *ra*. — *bhrit*, m. 'having caves,' a mountain, Kir. xviii, 2. — *mat*, mfn. abounding with caves, R. (B) iv, 40, 35. — *mukha*, n. a mouth like a cave, MBh. vii, 6437; the opening of a cave, ib.; a cave representing a mouth, Kum. i, 8; Ragh. xiii, 47; m. 'cave-mouthed,' N. of a monkey, R. iv; of a Pratyeka-buddha, Jāt. 378. — *vat*, mfn. = *mat*, R. **Dariman**, destruction, RV. i, 129, 8.

Dārtri, mfn. breaking, RV. vi, 66, 8; *tyi*, m. a breaker, i, 130, 10; viii, 98, 6. **Dartnu**, m. id., 20, 3. **Dardara**, mfn. broken, burst, L.; m. 'having caves,' a mountain, L.; a ravine (?), R. (B) iv, 43, 27; a kind of drum, L.; (f.), f. N. of a river, L. **rāmra**, m. a sort of sauce, L.; N. of a tree, L. **rika**, m. a frog, Un. vr.; a cloud, ib.; N. of a musical instrument (also *rvar*), ib.; n. any musical instrument, ib.

Dardura, m. a frog (cf. *kūpa*), Mn. xii, 64; MBh.; R. &c.; a flute (cf. *jala*), Mjic. iii, 11; BhP. i, 10, 15; the sound of a drum, L.; a cloud, L.; a kind of rice, Car. i, 27; N. of a southern mountain (often named with Malaya), MBh. ii f.; Hariv.; R.; Ragh.; VarBṛS.; of a man, BhP. ii, 7, 34; of a singing master, Kathās. lxix, 73; = *raka*, Mjic. ii, 11; n. a kind of tale, Bhpr.; an assemblage of villages, L.; (ā, ī), f. Durgā, L. — *cchadē*, f. the

plant *brāhmī*, Npr. — *parṇi*, f. id., ib. — *puṭa*, m. the mouth of a pipe, W. **Dardurāma**, m. = *dar*, L.

Darduraka, m. N. of a gamester, Mjic. ii, 11. **Dardū**, see *dadrū*. *drau*, m. N. of a bird, Car. i, 27; see *dadrū*. *drupa*, *drū*, *drūpa*, see *dadrū*.

दरिद्र *dāridra*, mf(ā)n. (√ *drā*, Intens., Pān. vi, 4, 114, Vārt. 2) a roving, strolling, TS. iii, 1, 1, 2 (rīdra); VS. xvi, 47; ŚBr. i, 6, 1, 18; Tāṇḍya-Br.; poor, needy, deprived of (instr., Kathās. lxiii; incomp., lxiv; Bhāṭṭ. iv, 11), (m.) a beggar, Mn. ix, 230; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Kathās. xc, 26); cf. *mahā*. — *tā*, f. indigence, penury, state of being deprived of (incomp.), Pāñcat. ii; Mjic. ii; Bhāṭṭ.; Naish. &c. — *tva*, n. id., Rājat. — *nindā*, f. N. of ŚārngP. xxv. **Daridrat**, mfn. (pr. p.) poor, Daś. vii, 155. *drāna*, n. = *dra-tā*, Pān. vi, 4, 114, Vārt. 2, Kār. *drāyaka*, mfn. poor, ib. *drīta*, mfn. id., 5, 2, Siddh. *drītri*, mfn. (fut. p., vii, 2, 10, Vārt. 7, Pat.) id., W. *drin*, mfn. id., Sighās. xxi, 1. *drī*, ind. i. — *krī*-*tya*, ind. causing any one to rove, ŚBr. xi, 3, 3, 4; *-bhūta*, mfn. impoverished, Kathās. cxiv, 94.

दरोदर *darodara*. See *dur*.

दरु *dārtri*, *otnu*, *dardara*, &c. See col. 1.

दर्प *darpa*, m. (√ *drī*) pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence, conceit, Mn. viii; MBh. &c. (pl., Sāntis. iv, 22); Pride (son of A-dharma and Śrī, MBh. xii, 3388; MārKp. i, 25; of Dharma, VP. i, 7, 26; BhP. iv, 1, 51; musk, Hcat. i, 7, 131, 1; cf. *ati*, *sa* — *chid*, mfn. ifc. destroying the pride of, Hemac. — *da*, m. Siva. — *dhmāta*, mfn. puffed up with pride, W. — *nārāyana*, m. N. of a king, Kathās. vi. — *pattra*, N. of a grass, Npr. — *pūra*, mfn. full of pride, R. i, 55, 19. — *sāra*, m. N. of a man, Daś. — *ha*, mfn. pride-destroying, W. — *han*, m. Siva. — *hara*, mfn. = *ha*, Subh. **Darpāmbha**, m. beginning of pride, L. **Darpopāsanti**, f. allaying pride, Hit. ii, 12, 17.

Darpaka, mfn. ifc. making proud, W.; m. pride, Vāsav. 511; the god of love, L.

Darpana, m. (g. *nandy-ādī*) 'causing vanity,' a mirror, Hariv. 8317; R. ii; Śāk. &c.; ifc. 'Mirror' (in names of works), e.g. *ātānka*, *dāna*, *sūhitya*; = *dāna*, Smṛit. i, 2; N. of a measure (in music) of a mountain (seat of Kubera), Kālp.; of Siva, MBh. xiii, 1194; n. the eye, L.; repetition, VarBṛS. iii, 11, Sch.; kindling, W.; Nom. P. *natī*, to represent a mirror. — *kāra*, m. the author of Sāh., Kāvya. — *maya*, mfn. consisting of mirrors, Hcat. iv.

Darpanikā, f. a mirror, Naish. v, 106.

Darpita, mfn. made proud, Mn. viii; MBh.; Hariv.; R.; proud (horses, frogs), MBh. iii; Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ. — *pura*, n. N. of a town, Rājat. iv, 183; viii, 1942. **Darpin**, mfn. ifc. proud of, Hariv. 15606.

दर्भ *darbhā*, m. (√ *drī*) a tuft or bunch of grass (esp. of Kuśa grass; used for sacrificial purposes), RV. i, 191, 3; AV. &c.; N. of a grass (different from Kuśa and Kaśa, Suśr. i, 38; Saccharum cylindricum, W.), Lalit. xvii, 89; Suśr.; (Pān. iv, 1, 102; g. *kurv-ādī*, v.l.) N. of a man, Pravat. ii, 3, 1 (Āsv.; Kāty. &c.); of a prince, see *dambha*. — *kuṇḍikā*, f. a jar with *d*, Hariv. 14836. — *kusuma*, N. of an insect, Bhpr. vii, 19, 9; ŚārngS. vii, 15. — *guru-mushtī*, see *g*. — *citra*, n. a dress of *d*, MBh. iii, 1538. — *tarunakā*, n. a young shoot of *d*, ŚBr. iii; AitBr. vii, 33, 1; ĀsvGr. iv, 6. — *pattra*, m. Saccharum spontaneum, L. — *pavitra*, m. *d* used for cleansing, ŚBr. iii; *-pāni*, mfn. having *tra* in the hand, Pān. i, 1, r, Vārt. 7, Pat. — *piñjā*, n. a bunch of grass, MaitrS. iv, 8, 7 (Kāpishth. vii, 8); Kath. xxiii, 1; AitBr. i, 3, 8; ŚāṅkhGr. xviii, 8; MānŚr.; ŚāṅkhGr. vi (vat, mfn.); PārGr. i, 15, 4; (f.), f. id., Kauś.; Gobh. ii, 7, 5; Gṛhyās. i, 94. — *puñjā*, n. id., TS vi; TBr. i, f. — *puspa*, n. = *kusuma*, Car. i, 19; Suśr. vi, 54; N. of a snake, v, 4. — *pūtika*, for *tika*, Vām. (Gaṇat. 132, Sch.) & Gaṇaratnā. — *pūtika*, n. sg. *d* & *p*, g. *gavāśv-ādī*. — *pūla*, m. a bunch of (Kuśa) grass, KātyŚr. v, 5, 8, Sch. — *baṭu*, m. a puppet made of *d*, Gobh. i, 6, 21. — *māya*, mf(ā)n. (g. *śardā*) made of *d*, TBr. i; ŚBr. xiii; Pāñcat.; Kāś.; BhP. — *mushtī*, m. f. = *guru-m*, ŚBr. ix; TBr. iii; KātyŚr.; ĀsvGr.; Gobh. iv, 2, 20. — *mūli*, f. N. of a plant, Pān. iv, 1, 64, Kāś. — *raju*, f. a rop. made of *d*, MānGr. i, 11. — *lavana*, n. an instrument for cutting grass, Kauś. 8. — *sāra*, n. sg. *d* & *f* grass, g. *gavāśv-ādī*. — *saṃstara*, m. a bed made of *d*, R. ii, v; Kathās. xxii, liv. — *sūci*, f. the point of *d* grass,

ŚāṅkhGr. i, 22, 8. — *stambā*, m. = *pūla*, TS. v; TBr. ii, 7, 17; AitBr. v, 23, 9; ŚBr. vii, 2, 3, 1; ĀsvGr. iii, 14, 16; MānŚr. **Darbhanūpa**, g. *kshu-bhādī*. **Darbhaṅvaya**, m. Saccharum Munja, L. **Darbheśhikā**, f. a stalk of *d* grass, MānGr. i, 11. **Darbha**, m. N. of a prince, VP. iv, 24, 3; BhP. xii, 1, 5. *bhapa*, n. a mat of grass, Bauh. (ĀpŚr. xi, 8, 5, Sch.) *bhara*, m. (g. *āsmādi*) *Pardis chinensis*, Bhpr. v, 10, 60. *bhi* or *bhin*, m. N. of a man, MBh. iii, 7024 & 7027.

दभट *darbhaṭa*, n. = *dāraṭa*, L.

दर्म *darmā*, m. (√ *drī*) a demolisher, RV. iii, 45, 2. *mān*, m. id., i, 61, 5; 134, 6; x; ŚāṅkhGr. viii.

Darya, mfn. fr. *ra*, g. *gav-ādī*.

Daryaka, m. N. of a man, Rājat. viii, 866.

Darya, m. = *vi*, a ladle (cf. *pūrṇa-darvā*), ŚāṅkhGr. iv, 15, 19; the hood of a snake, Un., Sch.; a Rakshas, ib.; a mischievous man, rapacious animal, Un. vr.; see *vi*; pl. N. of a people (cf. *dārva*), MBh. ii, 1869; vi, 362; xiii, 2158; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Uśinara, Hariv. 1675 ff.; Vāyup. ii, 37, 19.

Darvārika, m. wind, Un. vr.; Indra, ib.; see *rdar*.

Dārvi, f. 'wooden (cf. *drū*)', a ladle, RV. v, x; AV. (voc. *ve*, iii, 10, 7; cf. Pān. vii, 3, 109, Vārt. 2, Pat.); the hood of a snake (cf. *vi-darvya*), AV. x, 4, 13; m. N. of a son of Uśinara, VP. iv, 18, 1 (v.l. *va*).

— *bhrit*, m. = *vi-karā*, Śiṣ. xx, 42. — *homā*, m. an ablation made with a ladle, TS. iii; ŚBr. v; KātyŚr.; Kauś. — *homin*, mfn. offering *md*, Nir. i, 14.

Darvika, m. a ladle, L.; (ā), f. id., L. see *dārvi*.

Dārvīdā, f. a sort of woodpecker, MaitrS. iii; VS.

Dārvi, f. = *vi*, a ladle, VS. ii, 49 (voc. *vi*; cf. Pān. vii, 3, 109, Vārt. 2); Kauś.; ĀsvGr.; PārGr.; Gobh.; MBh. &c.; the hood of a snake, L.; N. of a country, vi, 362. — *kara*, m. a hooded snake (class of snakes with 26 species), Suśr. i, 46; v, 4; Daś. vii, 165; Aśtāṅg. vi, 36. — *pralepa*, m. N. of an unguent, Car. i, 3. — *saṃkramana*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8023. — *homa*, m. = *vi*, i, 537; ŚBr. xiv, 6, 8, 9, Say.; cf. *dārvīkaumika*. **vyudāyuvana**, n. remnants clinging to the spoon, ĀpŚr.

Dārva, m. = *vi-homa*, ŚBr.

दर्वट *darvaṭa*, m. = *garvaṭa*, L.

दर्श *darśā*, mfn. (√ *drī*) ifc. 'looking at, viewing,' see *avasāna*, *ādinava*, & *vadhū-darśā*, *tattva*; 'showing,' see *ātma*; m. 'appearance,' see *chddir-darśā*, *dur*, *priya*; (g. *pacādi*) the moon when just become visible, day of new moon, half-monthly sacrifice performed on that day, AV.; (parox.) TS, TBr. & ŚBr. xi; Kauś.; ĀsvGr. &c. (n., MBh. iii, 14206); (Day of) New Moon (son of Dhātṛi, BhP. vi, 18, 3; of Kṛishṇa, x, 61, 14; N. of a Sādya, Vāyup. ii, 5, 6); du. = *pūrnāmāśā*, TS, Sch. — *pa*, m. pl. 'drinking the new moon oblation,' a class of gods, MBh. xiii, 1372. — *pūrnāmāśā*, m. du. (the days of) new and full moon, ceremonies on these days (preceding all other ceremonies), TS. if.; TBr. ii; ŚBr. if.; AitBr. &c.; *-devatā*; f. the deity presiding on those days, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 3; *-prayoga*, m. *-prāyascitti*, f. N. of works; *-yājñ*, mfn. = *sin*, TS. ii; ŚBr. x; *-sadyana*, n. = *śēshṭi*, ŚāṅkhGr. iii, 11, 4; Vait.; *śēshṭi*, f. a new and full moon sacrifice. — *pūrnāmāśin*, mfn. offering *śēshṭi*, MaitrS. i, 5, 13. — *paurnamāsa*, in comp.; *-prāyascitta-vidhi*, *-vidhi*, m. *-hautra*, n. N. of works; *śēshṭi*, f. = *dāra-pūrn*. — *yāga*, m. a new moon sacrifice. — *yāminā*, f. the new moon night, L. — *vipad*, m. 'having the misfortune to be hardly visible when new,' the moon, L. — *ārādha*, n. a Śrāddha performed on new moon, VP. iii, Sch.

Darśaka, mfn. seeing (with gen.), Pān. ii, 3, 70, Kāś.; looking at (acc.), MBh. xiii, 5097; ifc. looking for, i, 5559; 'examining,' see *aksha*; showing, pointing out (with gen., Kum. vi, 52; Hit. Introd. 10; ifc., Mjic. iv, 20; BhP. i, 13, 38; Rājat. i; with *lohitasya*, making blood appear by striking any one), Mn. viii, 284; m. a door-keeper, L.; a skilful man, W.; N. of a prince, Vāyup. ii, 37, 312; pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 361.

Darśatā, mf(ā)n. visible, striking the eye, conspicuous, beautiful, RV.; AV. iv, vii, xviii; ŚBr. xiv, 8; m. the sun, Un., Sch.; the moon, ib.; cf. *vitvā*.

— *śrī*, mfn. of conspicuous beauty, RV. x, 91, 2.

Dārīana, mf(ā)n. showing, Pān. v, 2, 6; ifc. seeing, looking at (see *tulya*, *deva*, *sama*), Ragh. xi, 93; 'knowing,' see *dharma*; exhibiting, teaching, MBh. i, 583; BhP. v, 4, 11; n. seeing, observing, looking, noticing, observation, perception, RV. i, 116,

23; ŚBr. xiv; ŚāṅkhGr. v, 5; MBh. &c.; ocular perception, Suśr. iv, 27; the eye-sight, vi, 17; inspection, examination, Yājñ. i, 328; Hariv. 5460; visiting, Yājñ. i, 84; Kathās. iii, 8; audience, meeting (with gen., Can.); instr. with or without *saha*, Vet.; in comp., Ragh. xii, 60; Śak. v, 3; vi, 3; Rājāt. vi, 43; experiencing, BhP. i, 8, 25; foreseeing, Ragh. viii, 71; contemplating, Mn. viii, 9 & 23; apprehension, judgment, Śak. iii, 3; discernment, understanding, intellect, Mn. vi, 74; Yājñ. i, 8; Bhag. &c.; opinion, Mālav. v, 1; Kām. ii, 6; intention (cf. *pāpa*), R. i, 58, 18; view, doctrine, philosophical system (6 in number, viz. [Pūrva-] Mīmāṃsā by Jaim.; Uttara-Mīmāṃsā by Bādar.; Nyāya by Gotama; Vaiśeṣika by Kaṇāda; Sāṃkhya by Kap.; Yoga by Paṭ.), MBh. xii, 1045 f.; BhP. &c.; the eye, Suśr. v, 8; Śak. iv, 6; Prabh. iii, 10; the becoming visible or known, presence, ĀyGr. iii, 7; Mu. ii, 101; iv; Yājñ. i, 131; ii, 170; MBh. &c.; appearance (before the judge), Mn. viii, 158; Yājñ. ii, 53; Kām.; the being mentioned (in any authoritative text), Kāty. Śr. i, xxvi; Lāty. vi, ix; Bādar. i, 1, 25; MBh. xiv, 2700; a vision, dream, Hariv. 1285; Hit. iii, 0 f.; i.e. appearance, aspect, semblance, Mn. ii, 57; MBh. (Nal. ii, 3; xii, 18 & 44); R.; Ragh. iii, 57; colour, L.; showing (cf. *danta*), Bhartṛ. ii, 26; Dhūrtas. i, 3; a mirror, L.; a sacrifice, L.; = *dharma*, L.; (f), f. Durgā, Hariv. 10238; N. of an insect, Npr.; cf. *a*-, *su*-. — *gr̥ha*, m. an audience-chamber, Mn. vii, 145, Kull. — *goosara*, m. the range of sight, Ratnāv. iii, 3. — *patha*, m. id., Pañcat. i, 5, 3; Prabh. ii, 3; iv, 3; cf. *a*-. — *pāla*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. vii. — *pratibhā*, m. bail for appearance, Yājñ. ii, 54. — *prātibhāvyā*, n. surety for appearance, Mn. viii, 160. — *bhūmi*, f. 'range of perception', N. of a period in a monk's life, Buddh. L. — *āḷasa*, mfn. i.e. desirous of beholding, MBh. — *viveka*, m. N. of a work. — *viśaya*, mfn. being in any one's range of sight, Pān. iii, 2, 111, Vārt. 2. **Darśanā-gaṇi**, m. the fire in the body that causes optical sensation, GarbhUp. **Darśanāntara-gata**, mfn. come within the range of sight, Mṛicch. iii, 12. **Darśanārtha**, mfn. intending to see any one, Āp.; (am), ind. to visit, Kād. **Darśanāvarāṇa**, n. obscuration of one's (philosophical) views, Jain. (Sarvad. iii, 195 ff.); *niya*, mfn. originating from *niya*, Bādar. ii, 2, 33; Govind. **Darśanāpau**, mfn. = *na-lāṣa*. **Darśanājvalā**, f. 'of brilliant aspect', great white jasmine. **Darśanīya**, mfn. visible, R. i, vi; worthy of being seen, good-looking, beautiful, TS. ii, 7, 9; ŚBr. xiii; ShaḍvBr.; ChUp.; ŚāṅkhGr.; MBh. &c. (superl. *-ama*, ii; R. iii; BhP. iv); to be shown, Kathās. lxxi, 20; to be made to appear (before the judge), Mn. viii, 158, Kull.; m. Asclepias gigantea, Npr.; cf. *a*-. — *mānīya*, mfn. thinking any one (gen.) to be good-looking, Pān. vi, 3, 36, Kās.; thought to be good by (gen.), iii, 2, 82 f., Kās.; = *yam-manyā*, ib. — *m-manyā*, mfn. thinking one's self to be good, ib. **Darśanīyā**, f. of *ya*. — *kānta*, m. having a good-looking wife or mistress, Gaṇar. 139, Sch. — *sama*, mfn. indifferent towards a good-looking woman, ib. **Darśam-darśam**, ind. at every sight, Kathās. **Darśayitavya**, mfn. to be shown, Bādar. iii, 2, 21, Saṃk. — *tu-kāma*, mfn. wishing to show. **Darśayitṛi**, mfn. showing, a shower, guide, MBh. vi, 129; Ragh. iii, 46; a door-keeper, L., Sch. **Darśāpita**, mfn. made to see, shown, Sighās. i, 3. **Darśita**, mfn. shown, displayed, exposed to view, R. i; Megh. &c.; explained, Hariv. 7289 &c. — *dvār*, m. a door-keeper, Gal. — *vat*, mfn. having shown. **Darśin**, mfn. i.e. seeing, looking at, observing, examining, finding, MBh. viii, 1757; R. &c.; knowing, understanding, (G) ii, 64, 3; Śak. i, 14; Ragh. xiv, 71; Kum. ii, 13; Hit. i; receiving, Mṛicch. ii, 7; experiencing, R. iii, 65, 11; composer (of a hymn, *sūkta*); looking, appearing, iv, 40, 48; showing, exhibiting, teaching, MBh.; Śak. iv, 3; Kathās. lvi, 203; inflicting (cf. *pāpa*), R. ii, 75, 12; Hariv. **Darśivas** (only i.e. nom. m. *o*van at the end of Śloka), one who has seen (irreg. pf. p.), MBh. viii, 1756-1771 (*Arjuna*); knowing, *tattva*-, i, 5637, *tattvārtha*-, iv, 902, *dharma*-, i, 6157; *sarva*-, Sūryas. xii; *dirgha*-, MBh. v, 4380; cf. *pratyaksha*-. **Darśya**, mfn. worthy of being seen, RV. v, 52, 11.

दल *dal* (= *√dri*), cl. 1. *o*lāti (pf. *dadāla*, Bhāṭṭ. jay; aor. *adālīshur*, xv) to crack, fly open, split, open (as a bud), Suśr. ii, 16; Śis. ix, 15; Bhām. i, 4; Amar.; Git.; Dhūrtas.: Caus. *dālayati*, to cause to burst, Suśr.; Bhāṭṭ.: *dar*, id.,

Anargh.; Git. i, 8, Sch.; to expel, Mālatim. viii, 1; Kathās. lvi, 8; cii, 58; cf. *ava*-, *ud*-, *vi*-. **Dala**, n. (m., L.) a plectrum or split off, fragment (cf. *anda*-, *carma*-, *dvi*-, *venu*-), Suśr. v, 3, 22; vi, 5, 4; Śis. iv, 44 (i.e. f. *ā*); Naish. vii, 31; 'part, a degree, VarBr. xvii, 4; a half (cf. *adhara*-, *ahar*-, *dyu*-), VarBrS.; Suśr. i, 7; Sūryas.; a hemistich; 'unfolding itself,' a small shoot, blade, petal, leaf (often i.e. in names of plants), MBh.; R. &c.; cinnamon leaf, L.; unclean gold, Bhpr. v, 26, 2; a clump, heap, L.; a detachment, W.; = *utsedha*, *dhavad-vastu*, *avadravaya* (*apad*?, W.), L.; dividing, splitting, W.; m. N. of a prince, MBh. iii, 13178; VP. iv, 4, 47. — *kapāṭa*, m. a folded petal or leaf. — *komala*, the lotus, Npr. — *kośa*, m. a kind of jasmine, Kād. iii, 389. — *ja*, mfn. produced from petals (honey), L., Sch. — *tarn*, m. Corypha Taliera, L. — *nirmoka*, m. 'leaf-shedding', Betula Bhojpatra, L. — *pati*, m. N. of a prince, Inscr.; = *lādhiśvara*. — *pushpā*, pf, f. Pandanus odoratissimus, L. — *mālinī*, f. leaf-cabbage, Npr. — *modaka*, m. petal-honey, Gal. — *yoga*, m. N. of a constellation, Laghuj. x, 1, Sch. — *vīṭaka*, n. N. of an ear-ornament, Kuṭṭānim. 65. — *śas*, ind. (√yā to go) to pieces, Kathās. xix, 109; lxxvii, 167. — *śālinī*, f. N. of a pot-herb, Npr. — *sāyāsī*, f. white basil, ib. — *sārīnī*, f. Colocasia antiquorum, L. — *sūci*, m. 'leaf-needle', a thorn, L. — *śnaśā*, f. the fibre of a leaf, L. **Dalākhyā**, m. = *o*-*la-yoga*, Laghuj. x, 2; VarBr. xii, 2 f. **Dalāgra-lohita**, a sort of spurge, L. **Dalādṛhaka**, m. Pistia Stratiotes, Jasminum multiflorum or pubescens, wild sesamum, Mesua ferrea, Acacia Sirissa, L.; red chalk, L.; foam or sea-foam, L.; a ditch, L.; the head of a village, L.; an elephant's ear, L.; a hurricane, L. **Dalādhyā**, m. mud, L. **Dalādī-tva**, n. the state of a leaf, &c., Kāvyaḍ. ii, 70. **Dalādhiśvara**, m. N. of the author of Nṛsiṅha-prasāda, **Dalāmala**, m. (for *o*la?) the plants *damana*, *maruvala*, & *madana* (? *damana*), L. **Dalāmala**, n. sorrel, L. **Dale-gandhi**, m. 'fragrance in the leaf', Alstonia scholaris, L. **Dalodbhava**, mfn. = *o*-*ja*, Suśr. **Dalad-dhīdaya**, mfn. broken-hearted, W. **Dalana**, m(f) n. splitting, tearing asunder, dispeeling, BhP. vii, 10, 59; Bhartṛ. iii, 47; Vidvanm.; n. breaking (of the heart), Git. v, 2; destruction, Naish. iv, 116; Kathās. lxxv, 62; causing to burst, splitting, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; Rājāt.; Git.; (f), f. a clod of earth, L.; cf. *nir*-, *māṇya*-. '11, f. id., Un., Sch. '11ka, n. timber, L. '11ta, mfn. (g. *kṛitādi*, Ganap.) burst, split, broken, torn asunder, MBh. viii, 4633; VarBrS.; Bhartṛ. &c.; unfolded, blown, Sāh. x, 66 f.; halved, Sūryas. iv, 12; divided into degrees, xiii, 5 f.; driven asunder, scattered, dispersed, destroyed, Kām.; Bhaktām. i, 18; Caurap.; Prabh. v; Brahmoṭṭh. iv, 59; ground, Śis. vi, 35; displayed, Prabh. ii, 35; cf. *sa*-. '11n, mfn. fr. 'o^{la}, g. *sukhādi*. '11-kṛita, mfn. halved, Sūryas. xii, 84. **Dalmi**, m. (Un. iv, 47) Indra (cf. *darmā*), L.; Indra's thunderbolt, g. *yavādi*; -*mat*, mfn. having a thunderbolt, ib. **Dalya**, mfn. fr. 'o^{la}, g. *balādi*.

दलत् *dalatṛi*, g. *arihaṇādi*.

दलप *dalapa*, m. (i.e., g. *cūrṇādi*) a weapon, Un. iii, 142, Sch.; gold, ib.

दलभ *dalbha*, m. a wheel, 151, Sch.; fraud, Un. k.; N. of a Rishi, g. *kaṇvādi*. *bhya*, see *dāl*.

दव *dava*, m. (√2. *du*) a wood on fire, BhP. viii, 6, 13; fire, L., Sch.; burning, heat, Car. i, 20; fever, W.; a forest, L.; cf. *dava*-. **dagdhaka**, N. of a grass, L. — *dahana*, m. the fire in a burning forest, BhP. v, 8, 22; Prasannar. vii, 23; (*naka*, vi, 32); Nitir.; Kuval. — *dāna*, n. setting fire on a forest, HYog. iii, 99 & 112. **Davāguī**, m. = *va-dahana*, MBh. vii; Ragh.; Megh.; BhP. i, 10, 2 (i.e.) &c.; cf. *dāv*. **Davānala**, m. id., iii, 30, 23; Kathās. lvi, 413 (i.e. f. *ā*); cf. *dāv*.

Davathu, m. (Pān. iii, 3, 89) heat, pain, Dhūrtas. i, 14; inflammation (of the bile, eyes &c.), Car. i, 20.

दवय *davaya*, Nom. *o*yati, to make distant, Bhāṭṭ. ii, 55.

Davishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. *dūrā*, Pān. vi, 4, 156) remotest, Rājāt.; (*ām*), ind. very far away, RV. vi, 51, 13. **Dāvīyas**, mfn. (compar., Pān.) very long (i.e.), Bhāṭṭ. i, 68; very distant, Rājāt. iv, 369; Kathās. xvi, xxv; *dūrād d*°, 'farther than far,' very distant, lx, 172; cxiii, 14; ind. farther away, AV. x, 8, 8; farther, ŚBr. iii, 6, 2, 3; *dūrād dāv*°, farthest

away, RV. vi, 47, 29; Kathās. lxxv, 21; *dāvīyasī pāras*, in a more remote time, ŚBr. x, 4, 2, 26.

दवर *davara*, *o*raka, m. a string, Jain.

दश 1. *daśa*, i.e. for *o*śā (*apa*-, *udag*- &c.)

दश 2. *daśa*, i.e. (*tri*-, *dvi*-, *nir*-) & in comp. for *o*jan; (*ās*), f. pl. 'Decads,' N. of 10 Jain texts (*upāsaka*- &c.) consisting of 10 chs. each. — *kakshya* (*dās*°), mfn. having 10 girths, RV. x, 94, 7. — *kaṇṭha*, m. (parox., Pān. vi, 2, 114) 'ten-necked,' Rāvaṇa, Bālar. ii, 13; *jīti*, m. 'enemy of R', Rāna, L.; *nigraha*, m. N. of Anargh. vi; *o*hīrī, m. = *o*tha-jit, Ragh. viii, 29; *o*hāya, Nom. *o*yate, to act like Rāvaṇa, Bālar. iii, 33. — *kandhara*, m. = *kaṇṭha*, MBh. iii; BhP.; Bālar.; HYog. — *kaṇyā-tīrtha*, n. the Tīrtha of the 10 Virgins, RevāKh. ccvii. — *karma-paddhati*, f. N. of a work on the 10 ceremonies prescribed to the 3 twice-born classes. — *kāma-ja-vyasaṇa*, n. the 10 vices arising from love of pleasure (see Mn. vii, 47). — *kumāra-carita* or *tra*, n. 'adventures of the 10 princes,' N. of a work by Daṇḍin. — *kshītī-garbha*, m. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. — *kaṭhira*, mfn. mixed with 10 parts of milk, Suśr. vi, 21 & 24; n. a compound of 10 parts of milk with 1 part of some other substance, iv, 22, 14; (*kṣh*° *daśa-guṇa*, 16). — *gaṇi*, f. the 10 classes of roots, Pān. i, 3, 1, Sch. — *gārgya*, mfn. bought for (the prize of) 10 women of Garga's family, ii, 4, 62, Vārt. 2, Pat. — *gīti*, *o*tikā, f. N. of a work by Āryabh. — *gu*, mfn. possessing 10 cows, MBh. xiii, 78, 11. — *guṇa*, mfn. tenfold, 10 times larger or more, i, 45 f.; Mn. viii; see *kshīra*; (*am*), ind. tenfold, Yājñ. i, 141. — *gunita*, mfn. multiplied by 10, Bālar. ix, 53. — *goṇi*, mfn. having 10 sacks, Pān. i, 1, 52, Kās. — *grāma*, g. 1. *kumuddādi* & *kāyādi*; (f), f. 10 villages, Yājñ. ii, 272; MBh. xii, 87, 3; *pati*, m. a chief of 10 villages, Mn. vii, 115. — *grāmika*, mfn. g. 1. *kumuddādi*. — *grāmīn*, m. = *ma-pati*, W. — *grīva*, m. (Pān. vi, 2, 114, Kās.). — *kaṇṭha*, MBh. iii, 15895; R. i, 16, 18; iii; BhP.; N. of a demon, MBh. ii, 367; Hariv.; of a son of Dama-goshā, 6601; of an enemy of Vṛisha, GarP. — *gva* (*dās*°), m. 'Decimus,' N. of an Āngiras, RV. iv, 51, 4; viii, 12, 2; x, 62, 6; (pl.) his family (named with that of Nava-gva; worshipping Indra), i, 62, 4; ii, 34, 12; iii, 39, 5; v, 29, 12. — *gvīn*, mfn. tenfold, viii, 1, 9. — *catuṣka*, n. N. of a sport, Sighās. xxvii, 3. — *candra*, mfn. having 10 moon-like spots, BhP. iv, 15, 17. — *cchadin*, mfn. ten-leaved, x, 2, 27. — *jyoti*, *tis*, m. N. of a son of Su-bhraj, MBh. i, 44 f. — *ṭikā-sarvasya*, n. N. of a work, Prātāpar., Sch. — *tas*, ind. from 10, Mn. viii f. — *taulika*, m. N. of a weight, Suśr. iv, 13. — *tva*, n. the state of 10, Jain. iii, 7, 27. — *daśa-vayava*, mfn. containing 10 parts each, Car. i, 4. — *daśin*, mfn. consisting of repeated decades, ŚāṅkhBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhSr.; ŚāṅkhGr. — *dāsa*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. iii, 134, 17. — *diś*, f. sg. the 10 regions (including that overhead and underneath), Vet. i, 33; Pañcat.; *o*dig-vyavalokana, m. N. of a Sāṃdhī, Kāraṇḍ. xvii, 8. — *driṣṭānta-kathā*, f. N. of a work. — *dyu* (*dās*°), m. N. of a man favoured by Indra, RV. i, 33, 14; vi, 26, 4. — *dhanus*, m. N. of an ancestor of Śākya-muni, W. — *dharma-gata*, mfn. addicted to the practices of the 10 (kinds of mental non-restraint), Hariv. 744 & 1153. — *dhā*, ind. in 10 parts, tenfold, TBr.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhSr.; Mn. &c. — *dhiya*, m(f) n. bought for (the prize of) 10 (*dhīvārī*) clever women, Pān. iv, 1, 36, Vārt. 2, Pat. — *nāmaka*, see *mānika*. — *nāli*, mfn. 10 x 24 minutes long, Sāh. vi, 304. — *ma-dāsin*, mfn. = *daś*°, ŚBr. iv, xi. — *pa*, m. = *grāmin*, MBh. xii, 3266. — *pakṣa* (*dās*°), m(f) n. having 10 side posts, AV. ix, 3, 21. — *paṭu*, mfn. = *dhīva* (fr. *paṭvī*), Pān. iv, t, 36, Vārt. 2, Pat. — *pada*, m(f) n. 10 feet long and broad, ĀpŚr. vii, 3, 10. — *padma* (B) or *ma-vat* (G), mfn. having 10 lotus-like parts of the body, R. v. — *padya*, m(f) n. = *da*, KātyŚr. v, 3, 33. — *parvī*, f. '10 Parvans (or chs.)', N. of a work, HPārī. i, 5. — *pa-la*, n. sg. 10 Palas, Mn. viii, 397; m(f) n. weighing 10 Palas, Yājñ. ii, 179. — *paṣu*, mfn. intended for 10 oxen, ŚāṅkhSr. xvi. — *pādī*, f. '10 chs.' N. of a grammatical work, Praugh. — *pāramitā-dhara*, m. 'possessing the 10 perfections,' a Buddha, L. — *piṇḍa-srāddha*, n. a funeral ceremony in which one and on each successive day one more Piṇḍa is offered until the number amounts to 10, W. — *pura*,

n. a kind of *Cyperus rotundus* (also *-pūra*, Sch.), L.; 'Decapolis,' the modern Man-dasor (in Malwa), Megh. 47; VarBrS. xiv, 13; HPārśi. xiii, f. id., Kād. — **purāṇḍara**, N. of a town or district, Sighās. xxix. — **purushama**, ind. through a series of 10 ancestors, ĀsvSr.; ŚāṅkhSr. i. *śādm-riyā*, n. a kingdom inherited through a series of 10 ancestors, ŚBr. xii, 9, 3; *śādm-nūkam*, ind. backwards through 10 generations, Pān. iv, 1, 93; Vārt. 5, Pat. — **pūra**, see *-pura*. — **pūruṣa**, mfn. being the 10th in the succession of generations, MBh. xiii, 4297. — **pūrvāratha**, see *-ratha*. — **pūrvin**, m. 'knowing 10 (of the 14) Pūrvas,' N. of 7 Jain patriarchs. — **pūli**, f. 10 bunches, Pān. ii, 1, 51; Vārt. 6, Pat. — **pēya**, m. N. of a Soma libation (part of a Rāja-sūya), ŚBr. v; TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀsvSr.; ŚāṅkhSr.; KātySr. — **pramati** (*ddā*), mfn. (Agni) taken care of by the 10 (fingers), RV. i, 141, 2. — **phala-vrata**, m. N. of an observance, Vratap. vii. — **baddha**, mfn. pl. bound in numbers of 10, Hariv. 3507. — **bandha**, m. a 10th part, Mn. viii, 107. — **bandhaka**, ifc. = *dha*, Yājñ. ii, 76. — **baṭa**, m. 'possessing 10 powers,' N. of a Buddha, L.; *-kāyapa*, m. N. of one of the first 5 pupils of Śākya-muni. — **balin**, mfn. possessing the 10 powers, Divyāv. viii, 81; ix, 17. — **bāhu**, m. 'ten-armed,' Śiva, L. — **bṛihat**, m (nom. *hat*) mfn. having 10 large parts of the body, R. (B) v, 35, 20. — **brāhmaṇa**, N. of Jāt. 495. — **bhūjā**, f. 'ten-armed,' Durgā, Kālp. — **bhūji** (*ddā*), mfn. = *gūṇa*, RV. i, 52, 11. — **bhūmi**, N. of a Buddha. Sūtra; *-ga*, m. 'traversing the 10 stages,' a Buddha, L.; *-mīṣa*, m. id., L.; *-mīṣara*, m. = *mī*. — **bhāṇika**, = *mī*, Buddh. L. — **mahā-vidyā**, f. 'possessing the 10 great sciences,' Durgā, W. — **mānika**, m. pl. N. of a woman, Vāyup. i, 45, 117; (*-nāmaka*, MatsyaP. cxiii, 4a). — **māya** (*ddā*), mfn. having 10 tricks, RV. vi, 20, 8. — **mārikā**, f. 'killer of 10,' N. of a woman, Kathās. lxvi, 86. — **māla**, n. 10 garlands, L.; (f) f. id., L. — **mālīka**, = *mānika*, MBh. vi, 374. — **māsya** (*ddā*), mfn. 10 months old (the child just before birth; cf. *-lo*), RV. v, 78, 7f.; AV. i, iii; ĀsvGr.; BHP.; let. do for 10 months (a horse), ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 22. — **mukha**, m. = *kaṇṭha*, Megh.; Glt.; Prab.; Sāh.; n. pl. 10 mouths, BHP. ix; (f) f. id., Bālar. i, 33; v, 17. — **ripu**, m. 'enemy of Rāvaṇa,' Rāma, Ragh. xiv, 87; *-vadha*, m. 'slaughter of Rāvaṇa,' N. of a poem (different from Setub. ?), Kavyād. i, 34, Sch.; *khāntaka*, m. = *śa-riṣṭa*, L. — **mūtraka**, n. the urine of 10 (elephant, buffalo, camel, cow, goat, sheep, horse, donkey, man, and woman), L.; cf. Suśr. i, 45, 11, 1 & 12. — **mūla**, n. a tonic medicine prepared from 10 roots (*trikantaka*, both kinds of *bṛihatī*, *prithak-parṇī*, *vidāri-gandhā*, *bilva*, *agni-mantha*, *tuṇṭuka*, *pātālā*, & *kāśmarī*), i, 38; iv, 37; (f) f. id., 15; Car. vi, 22. — **yantra** (*ddā*), mfn. = *śābhitā*, RV. x, 94, 8; having 10 water-raising machines, vi, 44, 24. — **yoktra** (*ddā*), mfn. having 10 girths, x, 94, 7. — **yoga-bhēṅga**, m. a method of fixing the position of a Nakṣatra, Jyot. — **yojana** (*ddā*), mfn. 10 times fastened, RV. x, 94, 7; n. a distance of 10 *yojanas*, R. i, 1, 63; (f) f. id., Kathās. xciv, 14. — **ratha** (*ddā*), mfn. having 10 chariots, RV. i, 126, 4; m. N. of Rāma's father (descendant of Ikṣhvāku, sovereign of Ayodhya), R. i, ii, 63f. (death of D°); Jāt. 461; Hariv. 821f.; Ragh. viii, 29 (*-pūrvā-ratha*); BHP. ix, 10, 1; VP. iv, 4, 40 & 18, 3; N. of an ancestor of Rāma's father, 4, 38; of a son of Nava-ratha, 12, 16; BHP. ix, 24, 4; Hariv. 1993; of Roma- or Loma-pāda, 1606; VP. iv, 18, 3; of a son of Su-yasas, 24, 8 (*ddā*, v.l.) & Inscr. (in Prākṛit *Dasalata*); n. the body, Npr.; *-tattva*, n. N. of a work; *-yajñādrāmha*, m. N. of PadmaP. iv, 14; *-jalitā-vrata*, n. N. of an observance, Vratap. iv; *-vijaya*, m. N. of PadmaP. iv, 12. — **raśmi-śata**, m. = *śata-r*, Ragh. viii, 29. — **rātrā**, mfn. lasting 10 days, ŚBr. xiii; KātySr. xxi; m. a 10 days' ceremony, TāṇḍyaBr.; KātySr. xxiii; ŚāṅkhSr.; N. of a 10 days' ceremony (forming the chief part of the *Dvādaśā*), ŚBr. xii; KātySr.; 10 days, xxv; ŚāṅkhSr.; Kaus.; Gobh.; Mn.; R. (n., iii, 2, 12); MārkaP.; *-parvan*, n. N. of a Sāman. — **rūpa**, in comp. the 10 forms of Vishṇu (hence *pa-bhṛit*, m. 'N. of Vishṇu,' L.), Daśar. i, 2; the 10 kinds of dramas, Bhar. xix, 46; n. N. of a work on rhetorical and dramatic composition (also called *śāloka* & *śāloka*, n.) — **rūpakā**, n. id., Mall. on Kum. & Śā.; Anand. 51, Sch.; the 10 kinds of dramas, Vām. i. — **reā**, n. a hymn of 10 Ricverses, AV. xix, 23, 7; Kāth. xxi, 10; TS. v, 4, 6,

4; KātySr. xx, 6, 18. — **rshabha** (*ddā*), m(f) n. consisting of 10 (*rish*) bulls, TS. ii, 1, 4, 1. — **lakṣhapa**, n. 10 marks or attributes, W.; mfn. relating to 10 objects, BHP. ii, 9, 43; (f) f. '10 chs.', N. of Kāṇḍa's Sūtras, Sarvad. x, 8. — **lakṣhapaka**, mfn. tenfold, Mn. vi, 91 & 94. — **vaktra**, m. N. of a magical formula pronounced over weapons, R. (G) i, 31, 6. — **vaḍana**, m. = *kaṇṭha*, Bhaṭṭ. ix, 137. — **varga**, m. a collection of 10, KātySr. xxii; mfn. forming a collection of 10, Divyāv. i, 325. — **varaha**, mfn. 10 years old, Ap.; Mn. ii, 135. — **varahin**, mfn. id., MBh. xiii, 8, 21. — **varahiya**, mfn. id., Pañcar. i, 3, 9. — **vājīn**, m. 'having 10 horses,' the moon, L. — **vāra**, mfn. 10 times repeated, Pañcar. i, 8, 31. — **vārshika**, m(f) n. = *varsha*, R. iv, 48, 12; lasting 10 years, Pañcat. iii, 2, 5; happening after 10 years, Yājñ. ii, 24. — **vidha**, mfn. of 10 kinds, tenfold, Jain.; Sāmpkhyak.; BHP. iii; *-śāna-mautra*, m. pl. N. of particular hymns, ĀsvMantraS. — **vira** (*ddā*), mfn. granting 10 men, VS.; TāṇḍyaBr. — **vrīksha**, m. N. of a tree, AV. ii, 9, 1. — **vṛishka**, mfn. possessing 10 bulls, v, 16, 10. — **vaikālika**, n. N. of a Jain text, HPārśi. v, 85. — **vraja** (*ddā*), m. 'having 10 cow-sheds,' N. of a man, RV. viii, 8 & 49 f. — **satā**, mfn. numbering 10 hundred, AV. v, 18, 10; n. 110, ŚāṅkhSr. xi; Lāty. ix; 1000, MBh. iii, xiii; Padyas; (f) f. 1000, Naish. v, 19; Rājat. vi, 38; *-kara-dhārin*, mfn. thousand-rayed (the moon), Hit. i, 2, 16; *-tama*, mfn. the 10th (ch. of R. [G] ii & vi); *-nayaṇa*, m. 'thousand-eyed,' Indra, Lalit. xv, 162 & 202; *-raśmi*, m. 'thousand-rayed,' the sun, L., Sch.; *śāśka*, mfn. thousand-eyed (Indra), MBh. vii, xiii; Daś. xi, 121; *śāśkari*, m. 'thousand-footed,' Asparagus racemosus, Npr.; *śāśka*, n. Viṣṇu's thousand-fellied disc, BHP. iii, 28, 27. — **śāla** (*ddā*), a distance of 10 Śālas, AV. viii, 7, 28. — **śākhā** (*ddā*), mfn. having 1000 fingers, RV. x, 137, 7. — **śīpra** (*ddā*), m. N. of a man, vii, 52, 2. — **śīrasa**, m. 'ten-headed,' Rāvaṇa, L., Sch.; 'ten-peaked,' N. of a mountain, R. iv, 43, 51. — **śīrsha** (*ddā*), mfn. ten-headed, AV. iv, 6, 1; MBh. i, 2162; m. Rāvaṇa, R. iv, 10, 22; N. of a magical formula pronounced over weapons, i, 30, 5. — **śloki**, f. ten Slokas (on Vedānta phil. by Sāmpkara), KāśiKh. lxxviii, 33, Sch. — **śani**, mfn. winning 10, MantraBr. i, 7, 6. — **saptā**, f. N. of a Viṣṇuti of the Saptadāśa-stoma, TāṇḍyaBr. ii, 7. — **sāhāra**, mfn. 10 + 1, RPrāt. xvi, 36. — **sāhasra**, mfn. = *śrika*, MBh. ifc, iv; R. vi; n. 10000, Hariv. — **sāhasrika**, mfn. numbering 10000, 6312. — **stobha**, n. N. of a Sāman. — **harā**, f. 'taking away the 10 sins,' the Gaṅgā; a festival in honour of the Gaṅgā (on the 10th day of Jyāishṭha, Vratap. x; now held in honour of Durgā in month Aśvin), PŚvar. — **kāthā**, f., *-stotra*, n. N. of 2 works. — **hala**, m(f) n. consisting of 10 ploughs, Hcat. i, 5, 889. — **hotrī** (*ddā*), m. N. of MaitrS. i, 9, 1 = Kāth. ix, 8 = Tār. iii, 1 f. (symbolizing the 10 parts of a sacrifice), TBr. ii; TāṇḍyaBr. xxv; Lāty. x; ŚāṅkhSr.; MānS. i. — **Daśāṅga**, m. a 10th part, Śāktān. xii; Hcat. i, 10 f. — **Daśākṣha**, m. N. of a formula pronounced over weapons, R. i, 30, 5. — **Daśākṣhara**, m(f) n. containing 10 syllables, VS. ix, 33; TS. v, 4, 6, 4; ŚBr. — **Daśāgni**, mfn. worshipping 10 Agnāyis, Pat. on Pān. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 2 & iv, 1, 36, Vārt. 2. — **Daśāṅgulā**, n. a length of 10 fingers, RV. x, 90, 1; mfn. 10 fingers long, Ma. viii, 271; n. a water-melon, Npr. — **Daśādhipati**, m. a commander of 10 men, MBh. xii, 3712. — **Daśāna**, m. = *śa-kaṇṭha*, R. iii; vi, 5, 21; Ragh. x, 76. — **Daśānika**, m. Croton polyandrum or Tigilium, L. — **Daśānikini**, f. 'ten-arranged,' a complete army, L. — **Daśāṅgīna**, n. N. of several Sāmans, ArshBr. — **Daśāntarashyā**, n. a distance of 10 stations, RV. x, 51, 3. — **Daśābākṣha**, mfn. existing for 10 years, Mn. ii, 134; cf. Ap. i, 14, 13. — **Daśābhīṣa**, mfn. having 10 brides, RV. x, 94, 7. — **Daśāritra**, mfn. having 10 *aritra* parts (a chariot), ii, 18, 1. — **Daśārpa**, mfn. having 10 syllables, VS. iii, 41, Sch.; m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q.v.), Ten Lakes', N. of a people (south-east of Madhya-deśa, VarBrS.), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Megh.; sg. a Daśārpa king, MBh. v, 7519; n. the Daśārpa country, Pān. vi, 1, 89, Vārt. 8, Pat. (*daśa + rīpa*); (ā), f. the Daśār river (rising in Bhopal and emptying into the Betwa); cf. *daś*. — **Daśārṇava**, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Hariv. 1660. — **Daśārdha**, mfn. pl. 'half of ten,' five, Mn. i, 27; MBh. i; *-tā*, f. (= *pañca-tva*) dissolution of the body into the 5 elements, lii, 209, 26;

-bhīṇa, m. 'five-arrowed,' Kāma, Naish. viii, 73; *-vayas*, mfn. 5 years old, BHP. v, 15, 30. — **Daśārha**, (g. *vimuktādi* & *prajñādi*) m. pl. (g. *pariv-ādi*) N. of a warrior tribe, MBh. iii; BHP. i, 11, 12; sg. of its ancestor (being of Yādū's family), ix, 24, 3; VP. iv, 12, 16; Vāyup. ii, 33, 40; LīṅgaP. i, 68, 42 f.; MatsyaP. xiv, 40; Agl.; Brahmap.; Hariv. 1991; Kṛishṇa, MBh. xiii, 7003 (*daś*, B); = *śa-bhūmi-ga*, L.; (f), f. a Daśārha princess, g. *pariv-ādi*; cf. *su-*. — **Daśārha**, m. pl. (g. *yāvādi*, Gaṇar. 187) the Daśārhas, BHP. ix, 24, 62. — **Daśālamkāra-maṇḍari**, f. N. of a work. — **Daśāvātara**, m. (= *śa-rūpa*) Vishṇu, L.; n. N. of an observance (performed on the 10th day of the light half of Bhādrapada, Vratap. x), BhavP. ii, 60; *-carita*, n. N. of a work. — **Daśāvāra**, mfn. pl. at least 10, Gaut. xxviii, 48 f.; m(f) n. sg. consisting of at least 10, Mn. xii, 110 f.; m. N. of an evil spirit, MBh. ii, 367. — **Daśāvarta**, mfn. having 10 crowns, R. x, 32, 12. — **Daśāvya**, m. = *śa-vājīn*, L.; N. of a son of Ikṣhvāku, MBh. xiii, 89 f. — **Daśāśvamedha**, n. the 10th of the 10 horse-sacrifices, iii, 5084; Revā-Kh. cecvii & celvii; KāśiKh. lii; SāmbhMāh. v; cf. *daś*. — **Daśāśvamedhika**, n. id., MBh. iii, 6034; Hariv. 9522. — **Daśāśva**, mfn. ten-mouthed, AV. iv, 6, 1; m. Rāvaṇa, R. iii, 55, 12; Sāh. vi, 33; *-jī*, m. 'conqueror of Rāvaṇa,' Rāma, L.; *-śyāntaka*, n. id., RāmātUp. i, 32. — **Daśāśva**, m. 10 days, ŚBr. xiii; ĀsvGr.; Mn.; R.; a ceremony lasting 10 days, KātySr. xxiii; Lāty. x, 10. — **Daśāśra**, mfn. worshipping the 10 Indrāṇis, Pat. on Pān. i, 1, 58, Vārt. 2 & iv, 1, 36, Vārt. 2; i, 2, 49, Kāś. — **Daśāndriya**, n. pl. the 10 organs (*ind*, q.v.), W. — **Daśāśa**, m. = *śa-pa*, Mn. vii, 116. — **Daśāśikṣāśika**, m(f) n. 'taking 11 for 10,' lending money at 10 per cent, Pār. iv, 4, 31. — **Daśāśopī**, m. N. of a man protected by Indra, RV. vi, 20, 4 & 8; x, 96, 12. — **Daśāśopya**, m. id., vii, 52, 2. — **Daśāśopaniśad-bhāṣya**, n. N. of a Comm. by Anāṇḍa-tīrtha. — **Daśaka**, mfn. consisting of 10, having 10 parts, RPrāt.; Mn.; Chandaḥ; Kāś.; Kām.; (with *śata*) 10 per cent, Yājñ. ii, m. one in a decade of chs. (of the Sāma-tantra); n. a decade, Śānti. iv, 7; Kathās. cii, 108; KātySr. xvii, 6, 3, Sch. — **māśika**, mfn. hired for 10 months, Pān. v, 4, 116, Vārt. 4, Pat. — **Daśāt**, (1, 60) mfo. consisting of 10, Kāś.; f. a decade, MaitrS. i, TS. vii; TBr. i; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr. — **Daśātata**, m(f) n. (Pān. v, 2, 42) consisting of 10, tenfold, RV. i; (f), f. N. of a Comm.; pl. (scil. *ricas*) the 10 Maṇḍalas of RV., Lāty. x; Nir.; cf. *daś*. — **Daśāti**, f. a decade of verses in SV. (nom. *ti*, v.l. *tyā*); 100 (only nom. acc. *tir data*, '1000'), MBh. — **Daśān**, pl. (g. *svasr-ādi*, Gaṇar. 42) ten (nom. acc. *dāsa*, RV. &c.; instr. [*dāsa*, x, 101, 10 &c.] *daśbhīṣ*, loc. *śāsa*, RV. &c.; both forms & *śābhya* in Class. also oxyt., Pān. vi, 1, 177 fl.); cf. *d*, *bika*. — **Daśāmā**, m(f) n. the 10th, RV. i (with *yugā* = *mī*, 158, 6); x; AV. v; xiii; VS. &c.; n. with *dhan*, the last day of the Daśā-rātra ceremony, TBr. ii; ŚBr. xii; TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚāṅkhSr.; (without *dhan*) Lāty.; (proparox., Pān. v, 3, 49) a 10th part, Mn. viii f.; (*dām*), ind. for the 10th time, RV. viii, 24, 23; TBr. ii; (f), f. the 10th stage of human life (age from 91 to 100 years), AV. iii, 4, 7; TāṇḍyaBr.; Gaut.; Mn. ii; (scil. *tithi*) the 10th day of the half-moon, iii, 276; MBh. &c.; the 10th day after birth, Pat. Intro. 73; [cf. Lat. *decimus*] — **bhāva**, m. the culminating point, or that point in which the meridian crosses a given circle, Sōryas., Sch. — **Daśāmin**, mfn. 91–100 years old, ŚāṅkhBr. xiii, 3, Sch. — **Daśāin**, mfn. having 10 parts, ŚBr. xiii; AitBr.; Lāty.; Maś.; RPrāt.; m. = *śa-grāmin*, Mn. vii, 119. — **दशन** *daśana* (√ *daś*) m. (n., L., Sch.) a tooth, Ma. &c. (ifc. f. *ā*, iii, 10; MBh. xii; Megh. &c.); a bite, Vātsyāy. i, 1, 2; m. a peak, L.; n. (= *danś*) armour, L. — **cehada**, m. = *danta*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; BHP. — **pada**, n. 'teeth-mark,' a bite, Glt. viii, 6. — **bhija**, the pomegranate, Npr. — **vasana**, n. = *chada*, Prasannar. ii, 9; *śānāga-rāga*, m. pl. N. of a Kālā (q.v.), Vātsyāy. i, 3, 17. — **vāśa**, n. = *vasana*, L. — **vyaśa**, m. loss of the teeth, W. — **Daśānāga**, m. pl. brightness of the teeth, Kum. vi, 25. — **Daśānāśka**, m. = *na-pada*, W. — **Daśānāśhyā**, f. Oxalis coriiculata, L. — **Daśānāśchīṣṭa**, m. a kiss, L.; a sigh, L.; a lip, L. — **दशस्य** *daśasya*, Nom. (fr. *śas* = Lat. *decus*; cf. *vdāś* & *yāśas*) *yādī* (Impv. *yā*, *ya*; p. *yāi*) to render service, serve, worship, favour, oblige (with acc.), RV.; to accord, do favour to (dat.), RV.

Dasasyā, ind. to please any one (dat.), vii, 99, 3.

दशा *daśā*, f. (√*daś*?) the fringe of a garment, loose ends of any piece of cloth, skirt or hem, KātyŚr. iv, 1, 17 (√*ānā*-); Lāty. viii, 6, 22; Kauś.; ŚāṅkhGr. ii, 12, 5; Mn. &c.; a wick, Gobh. iv, 2, 32 (√*kṣauma*-); Kum. iv, 30; Bhartṛ. iii, 1; state or condition of life, period of life (youth, manhood, &c.), condition, circumstances, R.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c.; the fate of men as depending on the position of the planets, aspect or position of the planets (at birth &c.), VarBṛS.; VarBṛ.; Laghuj.; the mind, L.; cf. *vastra*-; 1. *daśā*. — **karsha**, **shin** (√*śik*), m. 'wick-drawing, a lamp, L. — **nta** (√*śān*), m. the end of a wick, Ragh. xii, 1; the end of life, ib.; Hariv. 4394. — **pati**, m. the planet governing a man's life, VarBṛ., Sch. — **panna** (√*śāp*), mfn. being in a particular state or condition. — **paripāka**, m. a change in a man's fate, Mcar. vii, 4. — **pavitṛā**, n. a fringed filtering cloth, ŚBr. iv, 2, 2, 11; Lāty. i, 9. — **pāka**, m. the fulfilment of fate, VarBṛS. vc, 61. — **phala**, n. result of condition of life, future fate of a man, lxx, 26; N. of wk. — **maya**, m. Śiva, L. — **ruḥ** (√*śāp*), f. 'sticking to fringes', N. of a plant, L. — **lakshana**, n. N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **vat**, mfn. having fringes, ĀpŚr. xii, 14, 11. — **viśeṣa**, m. any particular state, Śāh. iii, 189; Hit. i, 7, 3. **Daśendhana**, m. 'wick-kindling, a lamp, L.

दशीविदर्भ *daśi-vidarbha*, m. pl. N. of a people (v.l. *dadhi*-), MBh. vi, 372.

दशेर *daśera*, mfn. (√*daś*) mordacious, injuring, Un., Sch.; attacking or killing any one when asleep, L.; m. a beast of prey, W. — **raka**, m. an ass (cf. *dasra*), MBh. viii, 1852; pl. N. of a people (— *maru*; cf. *dāś*; sg. their country, L.), iii, 134, 17 (√*śair*?) derived fr. *daśa*; vii, 397; VarBṛS. v, 67; cf. *agniveta*-; *gaderaka*, m. pl. the descendants of D° & G°, g. *tika-kitavadi* (Gaṇar. 34).

दशीणि *dāśiṇi*, ōnya. See 2. *daśa*.

दशीनि *dāśīni*, N. of a snake, AV. x, 4.

दष्ट *daṣṭa*, mfn. (√*daṣ*) bitten, stung, Mn. xi; MBh. &c. (said of a wrong pronunciation, PañS. [RV.] 35); n. a bite, Suśr. i, 13, 6.

दस *das*, cl. 1. 4. (p. *dāsamāna*; impf. pl. *adasyan*) to suffer want, become exhausted, RV. i, 134, 5 (Nir. i, 9); TS. i, 6, 11, 3; = *upa*-√*kṣip*, Dhātup.: Caus. A. (1. sg. 'saye'; Subj. pl. 'sayanta') to exhaust, iv, 2, 5; RV. v, 45, 3; cf. *apa*-, *upa*-, *anūpa*-, *pra*-, *vi*-; *saṃ*-*dadavds*, *dravino-dds*; 6cf. **Dāsa**, m. a demon, vi, 21, 11.

Dasta, mfn. = *dāsita*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 27; Vop. xxvi.

दस दसम, mfn. (√*daś*) accomplishing wonderful deeds, wonderful, extraordinary, RV.; m. a sacrificer, L.; fire, L.; a thief, rogue (cf. 'sye'), L. — **ta** — **ma** (√*śmā*-), mfn. most wonderful, ii, 20, 6. — **varcas** (√*śmā*-), mfn. of wonderful appearance, RV.

Dasmāt-√*ṛ*, to make wonderful, i, 74, 4. **Dasmāya**, mfn. wonderful, viii, 24, 20. **Dasrā**, mfn. accomplishing wonderful deeds, giving marvellous aid (chiefly said of the Āśvins), RV.; m. N. of one of the Āśvins, Bṛh.; MBh.; Hariv. 601; du. the Āśvins, L.; sg. the number 2, Sūryas. i; = *devatā*, viii, 9; a robber, thief, Un., Sch.; an ass (cf. *daśeraka*), L.; n. the cold season, Un. vr. — *devatā*, f. 'having the Āśvins as deity,' the Nakshatra Āśvinī, L. — *sū*, f. 'mother of the Āśvins,' Saṃjñā, L.

दस्यु *dasyu*, m. (√*das*) enemy of the gods (e.g. *śambara*, *śūshana*, *cūmuri*, *dhūni*; all conquered by Indra, Agni, &c.), impious man (called *a-braddhā*, *a-yajñā*, *d-yajya*, *d-prīyat*, *a-vratā*, *an-ās-vratā*, *a-karmān*), barbarian (called *a-nās* or *an-ās* 'ugly-faced', *dahara* 'inferior', *d-mānusha* 'inhuman'), robber (called *dhanān*), RV.; AV. &c.; any outcast or Hindū who has become so by neglect of the essential rites, Mn.; not accepted as a witness, viii, 66; cf. *trasā*- (*dasyave vrka*, m. 'wolf to the Dasyu', N. of a man, RV. viii, 51; 55f; *dasyave sāhas*, n. violence to the D° (N. of Turvili), i, 36, 18). — **jivin**, mfn. living a robber's life, MBh. xii, 2433. — **jūta** (*dās*), mfn. instigated by Dasyus, RV. vi, 24, 8. — **tārhanapa**, mfn. crushing the Dasyus, ix, 47, 2. — **sāt**-√*bhū*, to become a prey to robbers, MBh. xii. — **hātya**, n. a fight with the Dasyus, RV. i, x; cf. *śushpa-h*. — **hān**, m(nom. °hā, instr. °ghnā) fin. destroying

the Dasyus (Indra i, vi, viii; Indra's gift, x, 47, 4; manyū, 83, 3; mānas, iv, 16, 10); °hān-tama, mfn. (superl.) most destructive to the Dasyus, vi, 16, 15 & viii, 39, 8 (Agni); x, 170, 2 (Light); Hariv. (Budha); cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 17, Kās.

दस दस्र. See *dasmā*.

दह 1. *dah*, cl. 1. P. **dahati** (ep. also *ā*); p. *dāhat*; impf. *dāhat*; aor. *adhāk*, RV. ii, 15, 4; 1. sg. °*ksham*, MBh. vii; 3. pl. °*kshur*, Kathās.; Subj. *dāhat*, RV. i, 158, 4; 2. sg. *dahakshi*, iv, 4, 4; p. *dahakshat* [also nom. m.], vi, 3, 4; x, 91, 7; *dākhshat*, i, 130, 8; fut. *dahakshyati* [Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10, Siddh. Kār. 6], MBh. [Pot. *dahakshyet*, i, 8353] &c.; *dahishy*, i, 2120; BHP. iv; Prasāṅg. xix, 7; inf. *dagdhum* to burn, consume by fire, scorch, roast, RV. &c.; to cauterise, Suśr.; to consume, destroy completely, Mn. vii, 9; MBh. &c.; to torment, torture, pain, distress, disturb, grieve, MBh. &c.; Pass. *dahyate* (°i, MānGr. ii, 15; MBh. if., xii f.) to be burnt, burn, be in flames, AV.; Nir. &c.; to be consumed by fire or destroyed, Mn. vi, 71; to be inflamed (a wound), Suśr. i, 28; to be consumed by internal heat or grief, suffer pain, be distressed or vexed, MBh. &c.; Caus. *dāhayati*, to cause to burn or be burned, Mn.; Yājñ. i, 89; MBh. &c.; to cause to be cooked, Hariv. 15523 (aor. pl. *adāidahan*); Desid. *dīdhakshati* (cf. °*kshā*, °*kshu*) to be about to burn or consume or destroy, MBh. i-iv; R. (p. °*kshamāna*); Desid. Caus. (p. °*kshayati*) to cause any one to make efforts to burn, Bhāṭṭ. iii, 33; Intens. *dandahiti*, °*hyate* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 24; vii, 4, 86) to burn or destroy completely, Hariv. 8726; BHP. vi, 8, 21 (Impv. °*dagdhi*), Śiś.; Sans. vi, 32 & 48; Ā. to be burnt completely, Hariv. 7040; BHP.; Pañcat. i, 8, 33; [cf. Lith. *degu*, 'I am hot'; Goth. *dag-s*; Old Germ. *dah-l*, 'a wick'].

2. **Dah**, mfn. 'burning,' see *uśā*. **Dahati**, m. N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2536.

Dahadadhā, f. N. of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, 2638.

Dahana, m(ān) burning, consuming by fire, scorching, destroying (chiefly ifc.), Hariv.; BHP.; Bhartṛ.; (said of the *dahāṇa* of fire) Goraksh. 164; m. fire (of three kinds), Agni, Kauś.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Horāś.); the numeral three, VarBṛS.; Sūryas.; one of the 5 forms of fire in the Svāhā-kāra, Hariv. 10465; a pigeon, L.; Plumbago zeylanica, L.; Anacardium officinarum, L.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. ix, 2536; N. of a Rudra, i; MatsyaP. n. burning, consuming by fire, Kauś. 80; R. vii; Ragh. &c.; cauterising, Suśr.; sour gruel, Npr.; (ā), f. N. of part of the moon's course, VarBṛS. ix, 1-3, Sch.; (ī), f. Sansevieria Roxburghiana, L. — **karma**, n. the act of burning, Dhūrtas, i, 22. — **ketana**, m. 'mark of burning,' smoke, L. — **garbhā**, m(ān) filled with the fire (of wrath), Daś. vi, 21. — **tā**, f. the state of fire, ŚāṅgP. xxix, 11. — **prīyā**, f. the wife of Agni, L. — **rksha** (°rik), n. the constellation Kṛttikā, VarBṛS. x, 19. **Dahanāguru**, n. a kind of Agallochum, L. **Dahanārāti**, m. 'fire-enemy,' water, L. **Dahanōpa-karapa**, n. the means for cauterising, Suśr. i, 12, 2. **Dahanōpala**, m. the sun-gem, L. **Dahanōlkā**, f. a firebrand, L.

Dahanīya, mfn. to be burnt, combustible, W. — **tā**, f. combustibility, W. — **tva**, n. id., W.

दहर *dahara*, mfn. (fr. *dabhrā*) small, fine, thin, ChUp. viii, 1, 1; KātyŚr. xiv; KenUp. (v.l. *dabhra*); BHP. x; young in age, Lalit. vii, 72; Saddhp.; m. a younger brother, L.; a child, W.; a young animal, W.; a mouse, Gaut.; Yājñ. ii, 333. — **prīsthā**, n. N. of TS. v, 1, 11 & 2, 11 f., Āt-Anukr. i, 24. — **sūtra**, n. N. of a Buddh. Sūtra.

Daharaka, mfn. short (day), ŚāṅkhBr. xix, 3; Naigh. iii, 2.

1. **Dahra**, mfn. small, fine, thin, NāUp.; Āp. i, 9, 23 (°*re* *para-rātre*, 'in the shorter half of the night'); (ām), ind. little, TS. vii, 5, 3, 1; n. the cavity of the heart, BHP. iii; vi, 9. **Dahrāgni**, n. Agastya in a former birth, iv, 1, 36.

2. **dahra**, m. a wood on fire, Un. vr.; fire, ib.

दा 1. *dā*, cl. 3. *dādāti* (pl. °*dāti*, RV. &c.; Ā. *datte*, Pañcat. i, 4, 33 & 12, 7; Subh.; 1. sg. *dadmi*, MBh. xii; Hariv. R. if.; Impv. *dādātu*, pl. °*dātu*, 2. sg. *daddhī* RV. i, iv, vi, viii, x; *dchī* [Pāṇ. vi, 4, 119], RV. iii f., viii, x; AV. v,

xviii f. &c.; 2. pl. *dādāta* RV. vii, 57, 6, °*tana* x, 36, 10, *dattā* 51, 8; VS.; AV. &c.; 2. du. °*ttām*, RV. i, 34, 6; AV. &c.; Pot. *dāyāt*, AV. &c.; impf. *dādāt*; pl. *dādatur*, RV. vi, x; AV. v, 18, 1; 2. du. *dādattam*, RV. &c.; 2. pl. °*tana* i, 139, 7, *dādāta* x, 64, 12; Subj. *dādāt* ii, v, vii f., x, °*das* vii f., °*dan* AV. vi, 24, 1; p. m. nom. sg. *dādāt*, pl. °*as*, RV. &c.; p. A. *dādāna*, v, 33, 9; °*nā*, i, 148, 2; v, 2, 3; sg. *dādāti*, ii, 35, 10; MBh. iii, 13422; pl. °*danti*, xii f.; Impv. °*da*, ix; MärkP.; °*dāta*, Sindhās.; Pot. °*det*, Parāś. vi, 19; impf. *dādāt*, AV. xii, 4, 23; MBh.; R.; A. sg. *dādāte*, RV. i, 24, 7; AV. x, 8, 36; pl. °*dante*, 35; VS. viii, 31; Impv. sg. °*dātām*, RV. iii, 53, 17; °*darva*, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; impf. pl. *dādānta*, RV. vii, 33, 11; AV. xiv; p. *dādāmāna*, RV. i, 41, 9; iv, 26, 6; — aor. *dādāt* [Pāṇ. ii, 4, 77], *dātī*, *ddur*, *dūr* &c.; Subj. 2. du. *dādāsathas*, RV. viii, 40, 1 [cf. Naigh. ii, 30]; Pot. 1. pl. *deshma*, VS. ii, 32; p. *dādāt*, °*dūr*, °*dāthur*, °*datur*, °*dd*, RV. &c.; Pass. °*dē*, iv, 34 & 37; AV. x, 2, 16; *dādade*, °*dāte*, °*dire*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 126, Kās.; p. gen. *dādāsathas* RV. i, viii, °*shām* vi; nom. °*dāna*, x, 132, 3; °*dāvān*, AV. v, 11, 1; acc. °*dīvāṅsam*, ix, 5, 10 [cf. Vop. xxvi, 133]; fut. p. °*dāsyāt*, AV. vi, 71, 3; °*syate*, °*syante*, 1. sg. °*sye*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; MärkP.; Prec. *dēyāt*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 67; inf. *dīvāne*, RV.; *dānos*, vii, 4, 6; °*lave*, vii-ix; AV. iii, 20, 5; *dādāvāt* [Pāṇ. vi, 1, 200, Siddh.], RV. iv, 21, 9; °*tum*, v; RV. &c.; ind. p. *dātāvāya* [Pāṇ. vii, 1, 47, Kās.], RV. x, 85, 33; °*tivā*, AV. &c.; -*dāya* [Pāṇ. vi, 4, 69], RV. &c.; Pass. *dīyate* [Pāṇ. vi, 4, 62]; p. °*yā* -*māna*, AV. ix; aor. *adāyī*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 33, Kās.; Prec. *dāsīshṭa*, °*dāyīs*, vi, 4, 62; cl. 1. *dātī* (RV. iv-vii; Impv. °*tu*, 15, 11; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 8, Vārt. 3, Pat.; ii, 4, 76, Kās.) to give, bestow, grant, yield, impart, present, offer to (dat., in later language also gen. or loc.), RV. &c.; to give (a daughter, *kanyām*) in marriage, Mn. v, ix; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to hand over, Mn. viii, 186 & 234; (with *haste*) Kathās.; to give back, 222 f.; MBh. iii; Pañcat.; VP.; Kathās. lxxiv; to pay (*daṇḍam*, 'a fine,' Mn. viii f.; *ṛiṇam*, 'a debt,' viii; Yājñ. ii, 45); to give up, cede (*āsanam*, 'one's seat'), Mn. iv, 154; (*panthānam* or *mārgam*) 'to give up the road, allow to pass' viii, 275 & R. v, 94, 8; to sell (with instr. of the price), i; Nal. xiv, 21; VarBṛS. xlii, 11; to sacrifice (*ātmanam*, 'one's self,' Kathās. xxii, 227; *āp* *kheḍāya*, 'to give one's self up to grief,' v, 57); to offer (an oblation &c.), Mn.; Yājñ.; R. &c.; to communicate, teach, utter (blessings, *āśīshas*, Śāk.; MärkP.), give (answer, *prati-vacas*, °*canam*, *praty-uttaram*, Nal.; Śāk. &c.), speak (*satyaṃ vacas*, the truth, Yājñ. ii, 200; *vācam*, to address a speech to [dat.] Śāk. vi, 5); to permit, allow (with inf.), MBh. i; Śāk. vi, 22; to permit sexual intercourse, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 7; to place, put, apply (in med.), Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; to add, Pañcat. ii, 6, 5; Sūryas.; VarBṛS.; Laghuj.; with *varam*, 'to grant a boon,' ŚBr. xi; KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; *śokam*, 'to cause grief,' xiii; R. ii; *avakātam*, 'to give room or space, allow to enter,' Yājñ. ii, 276; Mṛicch.; Ragh. &c.; *prāṇān* or *jīvātām*, 'to spare any one's life,' MBh.; Kathās. xviii, 275; *talam* or °*lān*, to slap with the palms of the hands, MBh. iii, ix; Hariv. 15741; °*la*-*prahāram*, to strike with the palm, Pañcat. iv, 2, 1; *tālam*, to beat time with the hands, MBh. i; Bhāṭṭ.; *saṃjñām*, to make a sign, Mṛicch.; *saṃketakam*, to make an appointment, Pañcat. ii, 4, 3; *saṃayam*, to propose an agreement, Kathās. xviii, 139; *upanām*, to compare with [gen.], Cān.; *paṭāham*, to proclaim with the drum, Kathās. lxxiii, 357; *śabdām*, to make a noise, call out, Vet. iv, 3; *āpām*, to utter a curse, MBh.; R. &c.; *gālīh*, id., Bhartṛ.; *anuyātrām*, to accompany, Kathās. xviii, 197; *ālinganam*, *pari-rambhanam*, to embrace, 209; Git. iii, 8; *gham-pam*, to jump, Hit.; *śrāddham*, to perform a Śrāddha, MBh. xiv; R. ii; *vratakam*, to accomplish a vow, Hariv.; *yuddham*, *nity*, *saṃgrāmam*, to give battle, fight with, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; *ājñām*, *ādeśam*, to give an order, command, i; BrahmaP.; Vet.; *saṃdeśam*, to give information, Kathās. xvii, 161; *prayogam*, to give a dramatic representation, Mall. i, 13; *vṛttim*, to fence in, Mn. viii, 240, Kul.; *darśanam*, to show one's self, Prab. iii, 1; *dṛi-shīm*, *dṛiṣam*, *akṣhi*, *cakshus*, to fix the eyes on (loc.), Śāk. i, 6; Kathās.; Dhūrtas.; Śringārat.; Śāh.; *karmam*, to give ear, listen, Śāk.; Kathās.; *manas*, to direct the mind to (loc.), MBh. xii, 2526; *kare*

kapolam, to rest the cheek on the hand, Kāraṇḍ. xviii, 73; *niṣadāni*, to put on or apply fetters, Mṛicch. vii, 2; *piśavakam*, to set on fire; *agnin*, to consume by fire, Mn. v, 168; *śāram*, to move a chess-man, Daś. vii, 137; *argalam*, to draw a bolt, bar, Kathās.; Rājāt. vi, 96; *jānu*, to kneel upon (gen.), MBh. iii f.; *padam*, to tread upon [loc.], Bhartṛ. Hit. ii, 12, 25; Śaṅkhar. i, 38; to direct the steps, Amar. 74; *viśham*, to poison, Pañc. i, 14, 80 (with acc. i); *garam*, id., VP. iv, 3, 16 (with gen.); — A. to carry, hold, keep, preserve, RV.; AV.; VS.: 'to show', SV. i, 2, 1, 4, 7 (acc. *adadishṭa*; *aded* fr. *diṣ*, RV.); Caus. *dāpayati* (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36; acc. *adidapat*, 4, 1 & 58, Kās.) to cause to give or be given, caused to bestow or present or give up, oblige to pay, make restore, VS. ix, 24; AV. iii, 20, 8; Mn. &c.; to demand from (abl.), Mn. viii, 47; to cause to utter or speak, Hariv. 15782; Yājñ. ii, 2; *ghoshanām*, to cause to be made known, Kathās. lxiv, 86; to cause to place or advance, xii, 160; to cause to perform, v, 112; to cause to be put on (loc.), MBh. i, 5724; Desid. *dīśati* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54 & 58; p. *didāśat*, RV. x, 151, 2; *dīśat*, vii, ix; AV. v, 7, 6; MBh.; Pot. *dīśeyam*, RV. viii; MBh.; pf. 2. sg. *didāśitha*, AitBr. viii, 21; Śaṅkhar. xvi, 16; cf. ŚBr. xiii, 7, 1, 15) to wish to give, be ready to bestow, RV. &c.; to wish to give in marriage, MBh. &c.; Intens. *dēdīyate*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66, Kās.; [cf. *diḍḍu*; Lat. *do*; &c.]

2. **Dā**, m. a giver, RV. v, 41, 1 (dat. *dā*); vi, 16, 26 (nom. *dā*); ifc. 'giving, granting,' see *an-āva*, *a-bhiksha*, *āva*, *ātma*, &c. — *dā*; *an-āva*.

Dāka, m. a donor, Up. iii, 40, Sch.; a sacrificer, ib. 1. **Dāta**, mfn. 'given,' see *tvā*. **°tavya**, mfn. to be given, AitBr.; Mn. &c.; to be communicated, SvetUp.; Pañcat. i; Mārkaṇḍ.; to be given in marriage, Dāyabh. (Pañth.); Kathās.; to be paid or restored, Mn. viii; Pāṇ. iii, 3, 171, Kās.; to be placed upon (loc.), Mn. v, 136; VarBṛs.; to be made, Bhpr. vii, 18, 74. 1. **Dātī**, see *havyā*; — *vāra* (*dā*), mfn. liking to give, RV. i, 167, 8; iii, 51, 9; v, 58, 2.

1. **Dātṛi** (with acc.); once without, RV. iv, 31, 7), **°tṛi** (with or without gen.); exceptionally with acc., ŚBr. xi, 5, 1, 12), m. giving, a giver, donor, liberal, RV. &c.; one who gives a daughter (gen.) in marriage (cf. *kanyā*), Kum. vi, 1; a father or brother who gives a daughter or sister in marriage, MānGr. i, 8; Mn. iii, 172; Pāñth.; R.; one who offers (his wife, gen.), L.; a creditor, Mn. viii, 161; the arranger of a meal, iii, 236; granting, permitting (ifc. or with gen.), v, viii, xi; MBh. &c.; a founder (of a household, *kutumbānām*), xiii, 1663; [cf. *a*, *ṛiṇa*, *brahma*; *dhṛi*, *dhṛi*, Lat. *dator*, *daturus*.] — **tā**, f. the being a giver, liberality, Rājāt.; Sāh. iii, 99. — **tva**, n. id., Hariv. 14414; Ragh.; Cāṇ. — **nirūpana**, n. N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Śaṅkaracetov. i.

Dātta, m. a well made by Datta, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 74, Kās. **Dāttāmitṛi**, f. N. of a town built by Dattāmitra, 76, Kās.; **°tṛi**, mfn. fr. **°tṛi**, 123, Kās.

Dātteya, m. metron. fr. Dattā, i, 121, Kās.

Dātva, m. a giver, Up.; n. a sacrificial act, ib.

Dāda, m. (✓ *dad*) gift, donation, MBh. ix, 2117; 2269 (B. *dāya*); Śiṣ. xix, 114. — **da**, mfn. gift-giving, Śiṣ. x, ib.

Dādān, mfn. giving, a giver, W.

1. **Dāna**, n. the act of giving, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; giving in marriage (cf. *kanyā*); giving up (cf. *prāṇa*, *ātma*, *śarīra*, Pañc. ii); communicating, imparting, teaching (cf. *brahma*); paying back, restoring, Mn.; Yājñ.; adding, addition (VarBṛs.); donation, gift [Lat. *donum*], RV.; ŚBr. &c. (*°nam dā*, to offer a g., Mn.; Yājñ.; Ilit. &c.; *°nam prāyam*, to bestow a g., Mn. iv, 234); oblation (cf. *udaka*, *haviṣ*); liberality (cf. 2. *dāna*); bribery, Mn. vii, 198 (cf. *upāya*). — **kamālākara**, m. — **kalyāṇa**, m. N. of wks. — **kāma** (*dā*), mfn. fond of giving, liberal, TS.; **°kama**, m. — **kusumāñjali**, m. — **kaṇḍīkaumudī**, f. — **kaumudī**, f. — **kanstūbha**, n. or n. — **kriyā-kaumudī**, f. N. of wks. — **khaṇḍa**, n. N. of part 1 of Hemādri's wk. — **candrikā**, f. N. of wk. — **cyuta**, m. 'one who has abandoned liberality,' N. of a man (g. *kārtakaujapādi*). — **tas**, ind. through gifts by liberality, MW. — **darpaṇa**, m. — **dina-kara**, m. N. of wks. — **dharma**, m. duty of liberality, Mn.; Hit.; — **kathana**, n. — **vidhi**, m. *°mādhāya*, m. N. of wks on alms-giving. *°m-dada*, f. N. of an Apsaras or of a female Gandharva, Kāraṇḍ. — **pati**, m. 'liberality-lord,' munificent man, MBh.; R.; N. of A-kṛura, MBh.; Hariv.; of a

Daitya, Hariv. — **patra**, n. deed of gift, MW. — **paddhati**, f. N. of a wk on the 16 offerings, RTL. 415. — **para**, mfn. devoted to liberality; — *tā*, f. liberality, Nāg. v, 29. — **paribhāṣā**, f. N. of wk. — **pātra**, n. 'object of charity,' N. of a ch. of PSarv. — **pāramitā**, f. perfection of liberality, Kāraṇḍ.; Naish. — **pārijāta**, m. — **prakarapa**, n. — **prakāsa**, m. — **pradipa**, m. N. of wks. — **prātibhavya**, n. security for payment, W. — **bhāga-vata**, n. N. of wk. — **bhīna**, mfn. set at variance by bribes, Hit. iv, 39. — **mañjari**, f. — **manohara**, m. N. of wks. — **maya**, mfn. consisting in liberality, L. — **mayūkha**, m. N. of wk. — **yogya**, mfn. worthy of a gift, Daś. — **vajra**, m. 'whose weapon is liberality' (said of Vaiṣya), MBh. i, 6487. — **vat** (*dā*), mfn. having or bestowing gifts, liberal, RV. viii, 32, 12; MBh. xiii, 55. — **varman**, m. 'whose armour is liberality,' N. of a merchant, Kathās. — **va-si** — **✓kṛi**, to make subject by bribery, id. — **vār**, n. libation of water, Kāv. — **vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **vīra**, m. 'liberality-hero,' munificent man, Kathās. — **vya-tyāsa**, m. giving to a wrong person, W. — **vṛata**, mfn. devoted to liberality; m. pl. N. of inhabitants of Śāka-dvīpa, Bh. v, 20, 28. — **śālā**, f. hall for alms-giving, Subh. 127. — **śālin**, mfn. rich in gifts; wet with rut-fluid, Sindhās. Introd. 9. — **śīla**, mfn. liberally disposed, Yājñ.; MBh.; m. N. of a translator of Lalit. — **sūra**, m. — **vīra**, Kathās.; N. of a Bodhisattva (v. l. *sūra*), Buddh. — **śaunda**, mfn. 'intoxicated with giving,' very liberal, L. — **sāgara**, m. 'gift-ocean,' N. of wk. — **stuti**, f. 'praise of liberality,' N. of a kind of hymn. — **hina**, mfn. deprived of gifts, MW. — **hemādri**, m. — **khaṇḍa**. **Dānādhikāra**, m. N. of a Buddh. wk. **Dānāpna**, mfn. abounding in gifts, RV. x, 22, 11. **Dānōdāyato**, m. N. of wk.

Dānaka, n. a paltry gift; (*ā*), f. a partic. coin = 4 Paṇa, Sch.; N. of a drama. **°nika**, mfn. relating to a gift, &c. (only ifc.). cf. *adhyaṇa*, *udaka*, *vara*.

Dānin, mfn. giving, liberal, BhP.; having or receiving gifts (cf. *agre*).

Dāniya, mfn. worthy of gifts or offerings, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 113, Kās.; n. gift, donation, W.

Dānu, mfn. liberal (Up. iii, 32); courageous, L.; m. prosperity, contentment, L.; air, wind, L.

Dāpana, n. (fr. ✓ 1. *dā*, Caus.) forcing to give or pay (ifc.). L. **°paniya**, mfn. to be made to give or pay, Kull.; to be got or procured from (*sakātāt*, Pañc. i, 143). **°payitavya**, mfn. to be obliged to give or pay, Kull. **°payitvā**, ind. p. having given, W. **°pita**, mfn. caused to give (acc.) to (dat.), Kathās. xxii, 149; caused to be given, got, procured, obtained, Pañc. i, 143; Rājāt. vi, 50; condemned to pay, fined, L. (v. l. *dāyita*). **°pya**, mfn. to be caused to give or pay, Mn.; Yājñ.

1. **Dāman**, m. a giver, donor, RV.; a liberal man, MBh. xii, 3479; (*dā*) n. giving, a gift, RV. (cf. *a*, *su*). 1. **Dāmanvat**, mfn. furnished with gifts, RV. v, 79, 4.

1. **Dāya**, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 139; 141) giving, presenting (cf. *śata*, *go*); m. gift, present, donation, MBh.; R. &c.; nuptial fee, L. (cf. *su*); gift at the ceremony of initiation, W.; handing over, delivery, Mn. viii, 165; n. game, play, Pañcat.

1. **Dāyaka**, mfn. (*ikā*) n. giving, granting, bestowing; imparting, communicating, uttering, telling; fulfilling, causing, effecting, MBh.; Hariv.; Daś. &c. (generally ifc.). cf. *agni*, *uttara*, *jñāna*, *viśa*.

Dāyita. See under *dāpana*.

Dāyin, mfn. (ifc.) giving, granting, communicating; yielding, ceding, allowing, permitting; causing, effecting, producing, performing, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh.; Bhartṛ. &c.; having to pay, owing (acc.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 70; iii, 3, 170, Kās.

Dāyī — **✓kṛi**, to make a gift, Mātāt. viii, 6.

1. **Dārṇ**, mfn. liberal, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iii, 2, 159); m., see 2. *dārṇ*.

Dāvat. See *prāna*.

Dāvān, only dat. *°vāne* (mostly as inf.) in order to give or to receive, RV.; mfn. (ifc.) giving, granting, RV.; AV. &c.; (*°vārī*), f. in *go*, *śata*.

दा ३. दा. For ✓ *do*, to cut, q.v.

2. **Dāta**, mfn. cut off, mowed (*barhis*), Pāṇ. vii, 4, 46, Sch.

2. **Dātī**, f. sickle, scythe, Gal.

Dātu, n. part, division, allotted portion or task, RV. x, 99, 1; ifc. divisible, after a numeral = fold (cf. *su*, *śata*, *śahasra*).

2. **Dātṛi**, m. mowing, a mower (with acc.), RV. v, 7, 7.

Dātṛa, n. a sort of sickle or crooked knife, RV.; Āpast.; MBh. &c.; (*dātṛā*) allotted portion, share, possession, RV.

2. **Dāna**, n. cutting off, splitting, dividing, L.; pasture, meadow, RV.; rut-fluid (which flows from an elephant's temples), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*dānd*) m. (only in RV., but cf. *vasu*) distribution of food or of a sacrificial meal; imparting, communicating, liberality; part, share, possession; distributor, dispenser, RV. vii, 27, 4. **Dānāśukas**, m. delighting in a sacrificial meal (Indra), RV. i, 65, 1.

Dānavā, m. (fr. 2. *dānu*) a class of demons often identified with the Daityas or Asuras and held to be implacable enemies of the gods or Devas, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (described as children of Danu and Kasyapa, sometimes reckoned as 40 in number, MBh. i, 252; sometimes as 100 &c.); (*ī*), f. a female D°; mfn. belonging to the D°, MBh.; R. &c. — **guru**, m. preceptor of the D°, regent of planet Venus, Var. — **pati**, m. king of the D°, N. of Rāhu, Bhartṛ. — **pūjita**, mfn. worshipped by the D°; m. regent of Venus, Var. — **priyā**, f. the betel plant, L. — **vairin**, m. enemy of the D°, N. of Śiva, Sindhās. **Dānavāri**, m. id., L.; N. of Indra, R. ii, iii, 9; pl. the gods, L. **Dānavendra**, m. chief of the D°, MW.

Dānavēya, m. a Dānava or demon, MBh.; Hariv.

2. **Dānu**, mfn. valiant, victor, conqueror, W.; n. a class of demons (cf. *dānava*), RV. (f. i, 54, 7); ŚBr.; n. a fluid, drop, dew (*°nas pātī*, m. du. N. of Mitra-Vaṇa or of the Asvins, RV. viii, 256; 8, 16; cf. *ārdra*, *jirda*). — **citra** (*dā*), mfn. brilliant with dew or moisture, RV. — **dā**, mfn. trickling, ib. — **pīrvā**, mfn. swelling with drops (Soma), ib. — **mat** (*dā*), mfn. trickling, fluid, ib.

2. **Dāman**, m. or f. allotment, share, RV.

2. **Dāyā**, m. share, portion, inheritance, RV.; TS. &c. (*dāyād upādāta*, obtained through inheritance, Mit.; *dāyam upātī pītus*, he obtains his father's inheritance, Br.); division, part (ifc. = fold, cf. *śatā*); dismembering, destruction, L.; irony, L.; place, site, L. — **kāla**, m. time of dividing an inheritance, Yājñ. — **krama-samgraha**, m. — **tattva**, n. N. of wks.; *°tva-kṛit*, m. N. of an author. — **nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **bandhu**, m. partner in inheritance, brother, L. — **bhāga**, m. partition of inheritance, Mn. ix, 103; N. of wk.; (*ikā*), f. and *-tattva*, n. N. of wks. — **rahasya**, n. N. of wk. — **vibhāga**, m. division of property, W. — **hara**, m. receiver of inheritance, heir (cf. *brahma*). — **Dāyādā**, m. id. (with gen. or loc. of thing or ifc., Pāṇ. ii, 3, 37, vi, 2, 5) AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; a son or distant descendant or kinsman, MBh.; Pañc.; (*ā*, *ī*), f. heiress, daughter, AgP.; *-vat*, mfn. having an heir, MBh. **Dāyādya**, n. inheritance (cf. *brāhmaṇḍī*), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — *tā*, f. near relationship, affinity, MBh. i, 7509. **Dāyādhikāra-krama-samgraha**, m. N. of wk. **Dāyāpavartana**, n. forfeiture of property, Mn. ix, 79. **Dāyārha**, mfn. claimable as (or capable of being claimed as) inheritance, NW.

Dāyaka, m. heir, kinsman, GrS.

Dāyādava, m. id., W.

दा ४. दा. cl. 4. P. *dyāti* (cf. *ā* — ✓ 4. *dā*), to bind, only in *dishva*, VS. xxxviii, 3 [cf. *ḍēḷ*, *ḍiḇṇu*].

1. **Dēma**, in comp. for *dāman*, p. 475. — **kap-ṭha**, m. 'having a rope round neck,' N. of a man; pl. his descendants (g. *upakādi*). — **granthī**, m. N. assumed by Nakula, MBh. iv, 1020 (cf. *granthika*). — **candra**, m. N. of a man, MBh. vii, 7009. — **carita** or *śrīdāma-carita* (or *tra*), n. N. of a drama, W. — **jāta-śrī**, m. N. of a prince (on coins). — **tīṣha**, mfn. having threads for fingles, TāpdyBr. — **dāsa**, mfn. id., Lāty. — **līha**, mfn. licking or wishing to lick a rope. — **līhya**, Nom. P., *°ti*, to wish to lick a rope, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 37, Kās. — **siṅha**, m. N. of a prince. **Dāmācāna** (L.), *°cala* (Śiṣ. v, 61), n. a foot-rope. **Dāmōdara**, m. 'having a rope round waist,' N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; of 12th month, VarBṛs.; of 9th Arhat of past Ut-sarpil, L.; of 2 kings of Kāśmīra, Rājāt. &c.; of a river (held sacred by the Santāls), MW.; — *gubṭa*, m. N. of a poet, Rājāt. iv, 495; — *tantra*, n. N. of wk.; — *datta* & *-deva*, m. N. of 2 men; — *paddhati*, f. N. of wk.; — *bhūti*, m. N. of a man; — *miśra*, m. N. of author of one recension of the Ilanūman-nāṭaka; — *śrāṇya*, n. N. of a forest, Rājāt. vi, 183; *°riya*, mfn. relating to (king) Dāmōdara, Rājāt. i, 157. **Dāmōshṇīsha**, m. N. of

an ancient sage, MBh. (v. l. *nīva* & *nīda*); *°shi*, m. patr. fr. *°sha*; *°shya*, m. patr. fr. *°shi* (g. *kurv-ādi*).

2. **Dāma**, n. (īc., where also *-ka*) wreath, garland, MBh.; Hariv.; (ā), f. id., RV. viii, 61, 6.

3. **Dāman**, n. (m., L.) string, cord, rope, fetter, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; girdle; chaplet, wreath, garland for forehead, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; large bandage, Suśr.; a partic. constellation, VarBṛS.; N. of a friend of Kṛṣṇa = *īri-d°* (cf. below); īc. either in proper N. (cf. *āḍā-d°*) or in adj. (where, after a numeral, the fem. must end in ī, e. g. *dvī-dāmnī*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 27). [Cf. Gk. *δῆμα* in *δῆ-δῆμα*; *δεμῶν* in *κρη-δεμῶν*.] **°manī**, f. (īc. also *°nikā*) a long rope to which calves are tied by means of shorter ropes, Hariv. — **Dāman-vat**, mfn. furnished with cords, RV. vi, 24, 4.

दा 5. *dā*. For *√de*, q.v.

6. **Dā**, f. (*√de*), protection, defence, L.

दा 7. *dā*. For *√dai*, q.v.

8. **Dā**, f. (*√dai*) cleansing, purifying, L.

3. **Dāta**, mfn. cleansed, purified, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 46 (cf. *ava-*, *vyava-*).

3. **Dāna**, n. purification, L.

दाक्ष *dāksha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *daksha*) relating to Daksha (Hariv.) or to Dakshi (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 112); southern, dwelling in the south, ŚSampkar.; m. or n. the south (in *°shasyāyana*, n. the sun's progress towards s°, the winter solstice and sacrifice then performed, Mn. vi, 10 [v. l. *daksh°*]); m. pl. N. of the disciples of a partic. school (see *kumārī-d°*). **°sha-ka**, mfn. inhabited by the Dakshis (g. *rājanyādi*); n. a number of descendants of Daksha, L.

Dākshāyāna, mf(ī)n. coming from or relating to Daksha, VS.; m. a son or descendant of D°, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; a partic. sacrifice (cf. *°yajña*); (f), f. N. of any daughter of D° (Additi, Diti, Kadru &c.), MBh.; R.; BhP. &c. (pl. the 27 lunar mansions considered as daughters of D° and wives of the Moon, among whom Rohiṇī is the favourite, L.); Croton Polyanthrum, L.; n. the posterity of D°, BhP. iv, 1; gold or a gold ornament (cf. *°hasat*, below); = *dākshasyāyana* (under *dāksha*). — **°bhakta**, n. district inhabited by Dākshas (g. *aishukāryādi*). — **°yajñā**, m. a partic. sacrifice, Br.; **°nika**, mf(ī)n. relating to it, ŚākhŚr.; **°āin**, mfn. id., ŚBr. — **°hasat**, mfn. having gold in the hand, ŚBr. vi, 7, 4, 2. **Dākshāyāni-pa**, **-pati**, **-ramaṇa**, m. the protector, husband, lover of D° (i. e. Durgā or Rohiṇī), Śiva or the Moon, L. **Dākshāyāny-agni-praveśa**, m. N. of a ch. of ŚivaP.

Dākshāyānin, mfn. wearing golden ornaments, Yājñ. i, 133; m. a Brāhmaṇ student, W. **°nya**, m. the son of the Dākshāyāni Additi, the Sun, MBh. xiii, 6831. **°yini**, f. w. r. for *°yanī* (above).

Dākshi, m. a son of Daksha, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 93; (f), f. a daughter of D°, i, 65. — **°kantiā**, f. N. of a village, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 20; *°thiya*, mfn. relating to it, iv, 2, 142. — **°karsha**, m. N. of a village, vi, 2, 129. — **°karshū**, f. N. of a place; *°shuka*, mfn. id., 2, 104, Vārt. 7, Pat. — **°kūla**, n. N. of a village, vi, 2, 129. — **°grāma**, m., **°nagara**, n., **°palada**, m. or n., **°nada**, m. N. of places; *°miya*, *°riya*, &c., mfn. relating to Dākshi-grāma, *°nagara* &c., iv, 2, 142. **Dākshīputra**, m. metro. of Pāṇini, L.

Dāksheya, m. 'son of Dākshi', metro. of Pāṇini, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 120); (f), f. 'daughter of Dākshi' (?), metro. of the mother of parrots, MBh. xiii, 275 (cf. R. iii, 20, 17, 18).

Dākshya, n. (fr. *daksha*) cleverness, skill, fitness, capability, industry, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

दाक्षाय *dākshāya*, m. a vulture, L.

दाक्षिण *dākṣiṇā*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dākṣiṇā*, f.) belonging or relating to a sacrificial fee, ŚBr., ŚākhŚr.; relating to the south, W.; (ā), f. the southern country, i. e. the Deccan (see below, *°ja*); n. a collection of sacrificial fees (g. *bhikṣādi*); pl. N. of a Kāṇḍa of TS. — **°āla**, mfn. relating to a hall situated to the south, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 107, Kās. — **°homa**, m. the oblation connected with the sacrificial fee, Vait. xxi, 23. **Dākṣiṇāgnika**, mf(ī)n. performed in the southern fire, MānŚr. **Dākṣiṇā-ja**, m. inhabitant of the Deccan, Nir. vi, 9; (f. r), iv, 5. — **°pathaka**, mf(ī)n. relating to Dakṣiṇā-patha (g. *dhūmādi*). **Dākṣiṇārdhika**, mf(ī)n. = *dākṣiṇārdhya*, Pat. **Dākṣiṇātya**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *dakṣiṇā*, ind., Pāṇ. iv, 2, 98) southerly, southern, belonging to or living in or coming from the south or Deccan, MBh.;

Hariv. &c.; (also *°tyaka*, m[*°*tyikā]n. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 44, Vārt. 5, Pat.); m. (or n.?) the south, Hariv. 6200; cocoa-nut, L.; pl. inhabitants of the Deccan, MBh.; Hariv.

Dākṣhipika, mf(ī)n. connected with a sacrificial fee, Sch.

Dākṣhiṇya, mfn. = *dakṣhiṇya*, L. (v. l.)

Dākṣhiṇya, mfn. belonging to or worthy of a sacrificial fee, L.; n. dexterity, skill, officiousness, gallantry, kindness, consideration, piety (with loc., gen. or īc.), Hariv.; K. &c.; the ritual of the right hand Śāktas, L.; N. of a Tantra. — **°vat**, mfn. amiable, kind; *°vad-dara*, mfn. having a kind wife; *°tā*, Prasaṅg. — **°sampaṇna**, mfn. coming from the south; possessing kindness, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 174.

दागव्यायनि *dāgavyāyāni*, m. 'son of Dagu', N. of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 155, Vārt. 1, Pat.

दाडक *dādaka*, m. tooth, tusk (cf. *dādā*).

दाडिम *dādima*, mf(ī)n. the pomegranate tree, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr. (n. also its fruit; *°māni dāṇḍi*, to bite pomegranates, said of a hard or unwelcome task, Vām. iii, 2, 14); small cardamoms, L.; mfn. being on the pomeg° tree, Suśr. — **°pattra**, m. Soyimida Fibrifuga or Amooro Rohitaka, L. — **°pushpa**, m. id., L. (also *°ka*); n. the flower of the pomeg° tree, Suśr. — **°priya** & **°bhakṣhaṇa**, m. 'liking and eating pomeg°', parrot, L. — **°bhātṭa**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **°mī-vat**, mfn. planted with pomeg° trees, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 9, Kās. — **°mī-sāra**, m. = *dādima*, L. **Dādīmā**, m. the pomeg° tree, L.

दाडी *dādī*, f. a kind of plant and its fruit (g. *haritaky-ādi*; cf. *°dodī* and *dādī*).

दादा *dādā*, f. (= and prob. fr. *daṇḍā*) large tooth, tusk, L.; wish, desire, L.; number, multitude, L. **°dhikā**, f. (fr. *daṇḍā*) the beard, the whiskers, Mn. viii, 283; tooth, tusk, L.

दाण्ड 1. *dāṇḍa*, mf(ī)n. relating to a stick or to punishment, W.; m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa* (g. *ivādi*); (ā), f. a partic. game with sticks, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 57, Kās.; n. the being a staff (g. *prithv-ādi*); multitude of staff-bearers, vi, 4, 164, Sch. — **°grāhika**, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa-grāha* (g. *revaty-ādi*). — **°pāṇika**, m. (fr. *daṇḍa-pāṇi*) relating to a police officer, Sch. on Hala 536. — **°pātā**, f. (fr. *daṇḍa-pātā*, scil. *tithi*) 'stick-throwing', a partic. festival, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 58, Kās. (cf. *tailam-*, *śyanam-*). — **°pāyana**, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa-pa* (g. *nuḍādi*). — **°pāṇika**, m. = *daṇḍa-pātaka*, Deśn. ii, 99. — **°māthika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *daṇḍa-mātha*) churning with a straight stick (?), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 37, Kās. **Dāṇḍājīnika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *daṇḍājina*) carrying a staff and skin (as mere outward signs of religion), m. cheat, rogue, hypocrite, Pāṇ. v, 2, 76.

Dāṇḍaka, m. N. of a Bhoja (v. l. *°kya*). **Dāṇḍaki**, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍaka*; pl. N. of a tribe belonging to the Tri-gartas, Pāṇ. v, 3, 116, Kās. **°dākya**, m. a prince of the Dāṇḍakis, ib. **°dākya**, ni. N. of a prince, Kām. i, 56 (v. l. *°daka*).

Dāṇḍāyana, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍa* (?), only in comp. — **°sthalaka**, mf(ī)n. relating to *°sthalī* (g. *dhūmādi*). — **°sthalī**, f. N. of a village, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 129, Kās.

Dāṇḍika, mf(ī)n. inflicting punishment, punishing, MBh. xii, 2135; m. punisher, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 12, Sch. **°rya**, n. the office of a rod-bearer or policeman (g. *purohitādi*).

Dāṇḍin, m. pl. the school of Daṇḍa (g. *śauna-kādi*). **°dāṇḍāyana**, m. patr. fr. *daṇḍin*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 174.

दात 4. *dāta*, m. pl. N. of a school of AV.

दात्यूह *dātūyha*, m. a gullinule, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; Cuculus Melanoleucus, L.; a cloud, L. **°tyūhaka**, m. a little gullinule, R. iii, 79, 11. **°tyauha**, m. a gullinule, VS. xxiv, 25, 39; MaitrīS. iii, 14, 6 (accord. to Pāṇ. vii, 3, 1 fr. *ditya-vah*).

दादा *dādā*, *dādākhya*-*bhātṭa* or *dādā-bhāi*, m. N. of several authors.

दादू *dādū*, m. N. of founder of a sect, RTL. 178; 268. — **°panthin**, m. pl. his followers, ib.

दाधिक *dādihika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dadhi*) made of or mixed or sprinkled with coagulated milk, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 18; 3, 22, 26; carrying about or selling it, 4, 8; eating anything with it, Siddh. ib.; m. N. of a princely race; n. a kind of broth, Suśr.; īc. f. *ā*, ib.

दाधिक *dādihika*, mf(ī)n. relating to Dādhi-kṛā, AitBr. vi, 36; n. (*agnes*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrṣhBr.

दाधित्य *dādhittha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dadhittha*) relating to Feronia Elephantum, P. iv, 3, 140, Kāl.; n. its resin, Suśr.

दाधीच *dādihica*, mf(ī)n. relating to Dādhi or Dadhyac; m. patr. of Cyavana, TāṇḍBr.

दाधुचि *dādhrivi*, mfn. (*√dhrī*) able to bear (*bhāradhyai*), RV. vi, 66, 3.

दाधुचि *dādhrishi*, mfn. (*√dhrish*) courageous, bold, RV.; AV.

दाध्रयक *dādhrayaka*, m. a patr. (also pl.), Pravar.

दान् *dān* (Dhātup. xxiii, 25), cl. 1. P. Ā. and 10. P. *dānati*, *°te* and *°nayati*, to cut off; Desid. P. Ā. *dīdānsati*, *°te*, to be or make straight, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 6.

दान् 1. *dāntā*, mfn. (*√dam*) tamed, broken in, restrained, subdued; mild, patient, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; liberal, L.; m. a tamed ox or steer (cf. *dāmya*), Rājat. v, 432; a donor, giver, W.; Ficus Indica or *°damanaka*, L.; N. of a son of Bhima, Nal. i, 9; of a bull, Kathās. xvi, 295; pl. of a school of the AV.; (ā), f. of an Apsaras, MBh. xiii, 1425.

°deva, **°bhadrā**, and **°sena**, m. N. of men.

°dānti, f. self-restraint, patience, L.

°dāntvā, ind. p. (Pāṇ. vii, 2, 56) having subdued or tamed.

दान् 2. *dānta*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *danta*) made of ivory, MBh.; R.; Suśr. **°taka** & **°tika**, mf(ī)n. id., R.

दान् 3. *dānta*, mfn. ending in *dā*, MānGr. i, 18; Gobh. ii, 8, 16.

दाभ *dābha*, mf(ī)n. hurting, injuring, TS. ii, 4, 3, 1. **°bhya**, mfn., see *a-dābha*.

दामन *dāmana*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *damana*) relating to the Artemisia flower. — **°parvan**, n. the 14th day in light half of the month Caitra (a festival on which flowers are gathered), L. **Dāmani**, m. patr. fr. *Damana*, pl. N. of a warrior tribe, P. v, 3, 116; *°maniya*, ni. a prince of the Dāmanis, ib.

दामलिप्त *dāmalīpta*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP. ii, 2, 177; n. and (ā), f. N. of a town, Daśak. (cf. *tāma* or *tāmra*).

दामोद *dāmōda*, m. pl. N. of a school of AV.

दाम्पत्य *dāmpatya*, n. (fr. *dam-patī*) state of husband and wife, matrimonial relationship, Pur.

दाम्भ *dāmbha*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dambha*) deceitful, hypocritical, Nalac.

Dāmbhika, mf(ī)n. id.; m. a cheat, hypocrite, Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; Ardea Nivea, L. (cf. *baka*).

दाम्भोल *dāmbhola*, see *a-* (add.)

दाय *dāy*, cl. 1. Ā. *dāyate* (Dhātup. xiv, 9) to give.

दार 1. *dāra*, mf(ī)n. (*√dri*) tearing up, rending (cf. *bhū-*); m. rent, cleft, hole, TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3, 7 (cf. *udara-*, *karbu-*, *a-dāra-srī*); (f), f. id., Suśr. **°rana**, mf(ī)n. tearing, splitting, rending (w. gen. or īc.), MBh.; (f), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv.; n. the act of tearing &c.; bursting, flying open; a means of opening, Suśr.; the clearing-nut plant, L.

1. **Dāraka**, mf(ī)n. breaking, tearing, splitting (cf. *loha-* and *śatru-*); m. a hog, L.; N. of Kṛṣṇa's charioteer (cf. 1. *dāruka*), L.; (*ikā*), f. rent, chink (cf. *pāda-*).

Dārī, mfn. splitting, tearing asunder (cf. *vṇu-*). **Dārīta**, mfn. torn, rent, divided, MBh. &c.

1. **Dārīn**, mfn. id., with gen. (or īc.), MBh.

2. **Dārī**, mfn. breaking, splitting (Indra), RV. vii, 6, 1; m. a priest, L.

1. **Dārūka**, m. N. of Kṛṣṇa's charioteer, MBh.; of an incarnation of Śiva, Vāyup. **°rūki**, m. (patr. fr. *°ka*) N. of Pradyumna's charioteer, MBh.

दार 2. *dāra*, m. pl. (probably not connected with 1. *dāra* and *√dri*, but cf. Pāṇ. iii, 3, 20, Vārt. 4) a wife (wives), GrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*°an-* *°kri* or *°pra-kri*, take to wife, marry, MBh.; cf. *kṛīta-*); rarely m. sg. (Āp. i, 14, 24; Gaut. xxii, 29), f. sg. (BhP. vii, 14, ii) and n. pl. (Pañc. i, 450). — **°karma**, n. taking a wife, marrying, Mn. iii, 5,

12. -*kriyā*, f. id., MBh.; R. -*gava*, n. a wife and cows, Pān. v, 4, 77. -*grahapa*, n. = *karmān*, MBh. -*tyāgrāh*, m. a repudiator of his wife, Śak. 130. -*parigraha*, m. = *karmān*, Mn. ix, 336; *hin*, m. one who takes a wife, L. -*balli-bhūj*, w. r. for *dāra-bh*. -*rakshita*, mfn. relating to the protection of women. -*lakshapa*, n. sign of wifehood, Mn. viii, 237. -*samgraha*, m. = *karmān*, MBh. -*sambandha*, m. union with a wife, marriage, MBh. i, 7240. -*suta*, n. sg. wife and child, Yājñ. ii, 175. -*Dārāṅkramapa*, n. N. of a ch. of the PSarv. *Dārādhigama*, n. 'wife-going', marriage, Mn. i, 112. *Dārādhiṇa*, mfn. dependent on a wife, Mn. ix, 28. *Dārōpasamgraha*, m. 'wife-taking', marriage, Yājñ. i, 56.

2. *Dāraka*, m. (rather connected with 2. *dāra* than with *√dri*) a boy, son, child, MBh.; Mṛicch. 1. Pañc.; Suśr.; young animal, Pur.; (*ikā*), f. a girl, daughter, Hariv.; Kathās. (*akā*, BhP. iv, 28, 21); harlot, L.; (*okau*), m. du. a boy and girl, Nal. *Dārakācārya*, m. 'boy-preceptor', schoolmaster, Lalit. *Dārīkā-dāna*, n. gift of a daughter in marriage, Kām. ix, 6.

2. *Dārin*, m. 'having a wife or wives', a husband, W.

दारद *dārada*, mf(i)n. coming from the country of the Darads or Daradas (g. *śindhu-ādī*); n. a kind of poison, L.; quicksilver, L.; the ocean, L.; m. and n. vermilion, L.; m. pl. N. of a people (probably w. r. for *darada*, MBh.).

दारिद्र *dāridra*, n. probably w. r. for *ārya*, n. poverty, Mṛicch.; VarBṛ.; Pañc.; Hit.

दारिल *dārila*, m. N. of Sch. on Kauś.

दारु 3. *dāru*, m. n. (g. *ardharcādī*) a piece of wood, wood, timber, RV.; AV.; TS.; Br.; Up.; MBh.; R. &c. (usually o., m. only Hariv. 15522); n. Pinus Devadāru, Suśr.; ore, L. [connected with *ā. dru* and *taru*; cf. also *Zd. dauvri*; Gk. *δρόν, δρῦ*; Goth. *triu*; Germ. *trewu*; Engl. *tree*]. -*kacocha*, m. or n. N. of a district; *°cchaka*, mfn. relating to it, Pān. iv, 2, 126, Kāś. -*kadali*, f. a kind of wild plantain (= *vana*); L. -*karpin*, m. 'having wooden earrings', N. of Bhavila, Buddh. -*karmān*, n. wood-carving, Kād. -*kṛitya*, n. anything to be made of wood, Pañc. i, 108. -*gandhā*, f. a kind of perfume, L. -*garbhā*, f. wooden puppet, doll, L. -*ja*, mfn. made of wood, wooden, AgP. Heat. i, m. a kind of drum, L. -*tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivalP. -*nīśā*, f. a species of Curcuma, Car. -*patrī*, f. Balanites Roxburghii, L. -*parvata*, m. N. of a palace, Venis. i, 44. -*pātrā*, n. a wooden vessel, MānŚr. -*pītā*, f. = *nīśā*, L. -*puttrikā*, f. (Kathās.), -*puttrī*, f. (L.) = *garbhā*. -*phala*, m. or n. Pistachio (tree and nut); *°laka*, n. window-shutter, HParis. -*brahma-rasa*, m. a partic. medicine. -*matsyābhaya*, m. a lizard, L. -*ma-ya*, mf(i)n. made of wood, wooden (*°yi nārī, yoshā* or *stri*), a wooden doll, MBh.; *citi*, a funeral pile, BhP. iv, 28, 50. -*mukhyābhaya* or *°ava*, m. = *matsyābhaya*, L. -*muca*, m. or n. (med.) white arsenic. -*mūkhā* (*śhā?*), f. id., Bhpr. iii, 25. -*yantra*, n. a wooden puppet moved by strings, MBh. v, 5405. -*varman*, m. N. of a man, Mudrār. -*vaha*, mfn. bearing or carrying timber, Pān. vi, 3, 121, Vārtt. -*śailamaya*, mf(i)n. wooden or stony, AgP. -*śhatka*, n. a partic. mixture, Bhpr. iv, 34. -*sītā*, f. cinnamon in sticks, Bhpr. i, 188. -*strī*, f. a wooden doll, L. -*haridārā*, f. = *nīśā*, Suśr. -*hastā* or *°taka*, m. a wooden spoon or ladle, L. *Dārva-āghātā* or *°āghātā* (VS.) and *°āghātā* (L.) m. the woodpecker. *Dārva-āhāra*, m. a collector of wood, VS. xxx, 12.

Dārava, mf(i)n. wooden, made of wood or coming from wood, Mn.; MBh. &c. *°viya*, mfn. id., Vām. v, 2, 55. Bālar. ii, 55.

2. *Dāraka*, n. Pinus Devadāru, L.; (*ā*), f. a wooden doll or puppet, L. *°kū-vana*, n. N. of a wood, ŚivaP. *°kṣavaratīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib.

Dārūṇā and (Up. iii, 53) *dārūṇa*, mf(i)n. once *ī* n. hard, harsh (opp. *mṛidū*), ŚBr.; MBh.; Suśr.; rough, sharp, severe, cruel, pitiless; dreadful, frightful; intense, violent, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Śak.; Pañc. &c.; (in comp. or *°am* before a vb. to express excellence or superiority, cf. g. *kāśhādhī*); m. Plumbago Zeylanica, L. n. harshness, severity, horror, MBh.; *°naka*, n. N. of a disease of the roots of the hair, Suśr.; *°nya*, n. harshness (of sound, TPrat. ii, 10). -*karmān*, n. violent treatment (of diseases), Suśr. -*tā*, f. harsh-

ness, dreadfulness, MBh.; VarBṛ. -*vapas*, mfn. of frightful shape, MBh. *Dārūṇakṛitī*, mfn. id., Nal. *Dārūṇātman*, mfn. hard-hearted, cruel, Śak. *Dārūṇādhypaka*, m. an indefatigable teacher, Pān. viii, 1, 67, Kāś.

Dārūṇāya, Nom. *°yate*, to act harshly or cruelly, Naish. i, 80.

Dārva, mf(i)n. wooden, Pur.; m. pl. N. of a people (generally associated with the Abhi-sāras), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (*ī*), f. Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, also a kind of collyrium extracted from it, Suśr.; = *deva-dāru*, L. = *go-jihvikā*, L. *Dārvi-patrickā*, f. N. of a plant = *go-jihvā*, L. *Dārvi-homika*, mfn. = *°vīhaumika*, Comm. on Nyāyam. viii, 4, 2. *Dārvi-kvśhōdbhava*, n. collyrium prepared from Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, L. *Dārvi-haumika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dārvi-homa*) relating to an oblation made with a ladle, Suśr.

Dārva, mf(i)n. relating to the Dārvas, Pān. iv, 2, 125, Kāś.; (*ikā*), f. N. of a plant = *go-jihvā*, L.; collyrium prepared from Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, L.; N. of a river, Vāyup. iv, 24, 18.

दारोदर *dārōdara*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dārōdara*) connected with gambling, Nalōd. iii, 7.

दार्यसत्र *dārghasattro*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dīrgha*) connected with a long sacrifice, Pān. vii, 3, 1.

दारिच्युत *dārghacyuta*, m. patr. fr. *dṛiḥha-cyuta*, Pravar.; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. vii, 4, 1.

दार्ढ्य *dārḍhya*, n. (fr. *dṛiḥha*) hardness, fixedness, stability, strength, corroboration, Suśr.; Kām.; Rājat.

दार्तेय *dārteya*, m. patr. (fr. *dṛiti*), Kāth.; TāṇḍyaBr.

दारु *dardura*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dardura*) relating to a cloud, Hariv. 4162; a frog's (bite), Car. vi, 23; belonging to the mountain Dardura, R. ii, 15, 33; n. a conch-shell the valve of which opens to the right, L.; lac, L.; water, L.; the ways of a frog, L. *°duraka* or *°rika*, mf(i)n. belonging to a frog, BhP. ii, 3, 20.

दार्भ *dārbha*, mf(i)n. made of Darbha grass, Lāty. *°bhāyana* and *°bhi*, m. patr. fr. Darbha, Pān. iv, 1, 102, Sch. *°bhāyā* or *°bhāyā*, m. id. (g. *kurv-ādī*), RV. v, 61, 17 (applied to Śyāvāśva); TS. ii, 6, 2, 3.

दार्वट *dārvaṭa*, n. (fr. Pers. دربار) a court or council-house, L. (cf. *darbhaṭa*).

दारवाण्ड *dārvaṇḍa*, n. a peacock, L.

दरविन् *dārvaṇ*, m. N. of a son of Uśinara, VP. (cf. *dārvaḍ*).

दार्श *dārśa*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dārśa*) relating to the new moon or the n° m° sacrifice, Kauś. 24; m. (scil. *yajña*) the n° m° s°, Mn. vi, 9. *°śa-paurṇamāsika*, mf(i)n. belonging to the Dārśa-pūrṇamāsa sacrifice, ŚāṅkhŚr. v, 18, 7. *°śika*, mf(i)n. and *°śya*, mf(i)n. relating to the new moon or the n° m° sacrifice, Comm. on ĀpŚr. x, 21, 6 and TS. iii, 2, 2, 3.

दार्शनिक *dārśanika*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dārśana*) acquainted or connected with the Dārśanas or philosophical systems, L.

दार्षद *dārśhada*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dṛiṣhad*) ground on a stone, Pān. iv, 2, 92, Sch.; stony, mineral, W. *°śhadvata*, n. (fr. *dṛiṣhadvati*) N. of a Sattrā, ŚrS. *दार्शन दार्षतान्ता*, mf(i)n. (fr. *dṛiṣhātānta*) explained by an example or simile, L. *°tika*, mf(i)n. id., Śāṅk. on Bādar. ii, 3, 24; one who uses an example or simile as a proof, Sch.

Dārshṭivishayika, mf(i)n. (fr. *dṛiṣṭi* and *vishaya*) perceptible by the eye, Nir. vii, 8.

दाल *dāla*, n. (fr. *dala*) a kind of honey produced from petals (cf. *dala-ja*), L.; (*ā*), f. colocyth, Bhpr.; (*ī*), f. a kind of plant = *deva-dālī*, L.; m. a sort of grain = Paspalum Frumentaceum, W. (cf. *rajju*). *°laka*, see *rajju*; (*ikā*), f. colocyth, Bhpr. *Dālaki*, m. N. of a preceptor, Vāyup.

Dālana, n. (*√dal*) decay (of the teeth), Suśr.

दालभ्य *dālabhya* = *dālbya*.

दालव *dālava*, n. a sort of poison, L.

दालिम *dālīma*, m. the pomegranate tree (cf. *dālīma*). -*phala*, n. a pomeg°, Amar. 13.

दाल्भ *dālba*, mf(i)n. relating to Dālbbhya (see below), Pān. iv, 2, 111 (g. *kanvādī*). *°bhi*, m. (fr. *dālba*) patr. of Vaka, Kāth. *°bhya*, m. (fr. *dālba*, iv, 1, 105) patr. of Keśin, TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 10, 8; of Vaka, ChUp. i, 2, 13; of Caikitayana, ChUp. i, 8, 1; N. of a grammarian, VPrat. iv, 15; *°ghosha*, m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. iii, 8383; *°parīṣhṭa*, n. N. of wk. *°bhya*, m. N. of an ancient sage, BrahmaP.

दाल्मि *dālmi*, m. N. of Indra, L. (cf. *dalmi*).

दाव *dāv*, m. (fr. *√d*, Pān. iii, 1, 142) conflagration, esp. a forest conflagration, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; fire, heat; distress, L.; m. n. a forest, MBh. (always connected with fire), Ragh. ii, 8. -*dahana-jvālā-kalpāya*, Nom. *°yate*, to resemble the sheet of flame in a burning forest, Git. iv, 10. -*pā*, m. one who keeps watch over a forest on fire, VS. xxx, 16. -*parita*, mfn. surrounded by fire, VarBṛ. xxiv, 15. -*latā*, f. a creeper in a burning f°, BhP. iv, 8, 16. -*vivarjita*, mfn. free from fire. -*su*, m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa, TāṇḍyaBr.; -*nidhana*, n. N. of a Sāman, ib. *Dāvāgrī*, m. fire in a forest, MBh.; Hariv. *Dāvānīla*, m. id., Pañc., Kathās.

दाविक *dāvika*, mfn. coming from the river Devikā (water), Pān. vii, 3, 1, Sch. *Dāvika-kūla*, mfn. (rice &c.) coming from the banks (*kūla*) of the Devikā, ib.

दाश 1. *dāś* (the finite forms only in RV. and once in ŚBr., see below), cl. 1. P. *dāśati*, i, 93, 10; 151, 7 &c., *°ā*, *°te*, Dhātup. xxi, 18 (rarely cl. 2. 5. P. *dāśhī*, i, 127, 4; *dāśmōti*, viii, 4, 6 [the latter also = *√dāś*]; pf. *dādāśa*, i, 36, 4 &c.; Subj. *dādāśati*, *°as*, *°at*, i, 156, 2; 94, 15; 91, 20 &c.; p. *dadāśvās* [dat. *°śiśhe*, i, 112, 20 &c.], *dāśivās* [only SV. i, 2, 1, 1] and *dāśvās* [see below], to serve or honour a god (dat. or acc.) with (instr.), i, 68, 6; vii, 14, 3 &c.; v, 41, 16; viii, 19, 4; offer or present (acc.) to (dat.), grant, give, bestow, i, 93, 3; ii, 19, 4 &c.; Caus. P. *dāśayati*, offer, present, ŚBr. i, 6, 2, 5. [Cf. *dāśasya*, and Gk. *δωκ* in *δ-δωκ-α*, *δδ-δωκ-α*.]

2. *Dāś*, f. worship, veneration, RV. i, 127, 7; m. worshipper, vi, 16, 26 (cf. *dū-* and *puro-*). *Dāśas-pati*, m. lord of oblations, one who offers much, Sch.; *°patya*, mf(i)n. offering much milk (cow), TāṇḍyaBr. xiii, 5, 26, 27; n. N. of a Sāman, ib.

1. *Dāśa*. See *puro*.

Dāśn, mfn. worshipping, sacrificing (cf. *d-*). *Dāśvādhvara*, mfn. intent on sacrificial oblations, RV.

Dāśura, m. N. of a man (v. l. *°śura*).

Dāśuri, mfn. making offerings, devout, pious, RV. viii, 4, 12 (cf. *d-*).

Dāśva, mfn. (corrupted fr. *dāśvās*) liberal, munificent, L.

Dāśvās (p. pf. fr. *√d. dāśi*), honouring or serving the gods, devout, pious, RV., AV., VS.; gracious, RV. i, 3, 7 (the gods); 110, 2 (Saviti); x, 65, 5, 6 (Varuṇa); 104, 6 (Indra); giving, granting (with acc. or inf.), BhP.

2. *Dāśa* or (Up. v, 11) *dāśā* (written also *dāśa*), m. fisherman, ferryman, mariner, VS. xxx, 16; Mṛicch. viii, 408, 9; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the son of a Nishāda by a woman of the Āyogava caste, Mn. x, 34; servant, slave, L.; (*ī*), f. fisherwoman, female slave, L. -*tva*, n. the condition of a fisherman, Kathās. -*nandinī*, f. the fisherman's daughter, N. of Satyāvatī (mother of Vyāsa), L. -*pati*, m. the chief of fishermen, Kathās. li, 337 (printed *dāś*°).

Dāśaka, m. fisherman (?), N. of a son of Bhajamāna, Hariv.; -*putra*, m. the son of a fisherman, Sch. on Pān. vi, 2, 132 (Kāś. *dāmaka*). *°śoya*, m. (fr. *dāś*) the son of a fisherman's wife, L.; (*ī*), f. = *dāśa-nandinī*, MBh. i, 4015 (also written *dāśeya*, f. *ī*). *°śara*, m. fisherman (v. l. *dāś*°), L.; camel, L. *°śeraka*, m. fisherman, Kathās. cxvii, 204; pl. N. of a people (= *dāś*), MBh. vi, 2080.

दाश 3. *dāśa*, the Vṛiddhi form of 2. *dāśa* in comp. -*kanṭha*, mf(i)n. belonging to Dāśa-kanṭha, i. e. Rāvaṇa, Bālar. x, 37. -*grāmika*, mf(i)n. and *°ān*. (g. *kumuddī* & *kāśy-ādī*). -*pu-ra*, mf(i)n. coming from Dāśa-pura; n. (also *°pura*) a kind of fragrant grass (cf. *dāśa*), Bhpr. -*phali*, f., Pān. iv, 1, 64, Sch. (Kāś. *dāśi*). -*mūlika*, mf(i)n. coming from the Dāśa-mūla, Car.

—**ratha**, mf(ī)n. (a road) affording space for ten waggons, MBh. xii, 242; belonging to or coming from Dasa-ratha; m. patr. of Rāma, R. v, 80, 23. —**rathi**, m. a descendant of Dasa-ratha, patr. of Rāma, MBh.; R. &c.; of Lakshmana, N. of Caturāṅga, Hariv. 1697; (with Jāinas) N. of the 8th Black Vāsu-deva, L.; du. Rāma and Lakshmana, R. vi, 16, 97; Ragh. xii, 76; xiv, 1. —**rathī-tantra**, n. N. of wk. —**rājā**, n. the fight with the ten kings, RV.; AV. —**rātrika** (dā), mf(ī)n. celebrated in the same manner as the Dasa-rātra, ŚBr. xii, 1, 2, 2. —**rūpya**, n. N. of a village; **yaka**, mfn. relating to it, Pān. iv, 2, 104; Vārtt. 26, Pat. —**vāja**, n. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. **Dāsārha**, mf(ī)n. containing the word Dāsārha, treating of it (g. *vimuktīdī*); m. a prince of the D°, MBh. v, 7458, pl. N. of a people (= dā), MBh. v, 7515; **rāja** & **dāśārha**, m. a king of the D°, ib. and vi, 2080; **rnaka**, mf(ī)kān. Daśarnic, MBh. ii, 1063; v. **Dāsārha**, mf(ī)n. containing the word Dāsārha, treating of it (g. *vimuktīdī*); belonging to D°, i.e. Kṛishṇa, MBh. ii, 84; Hariv. 6810; m. a prince of the D°, N. of Kṛishṇa (MBh.) and of a king of Mathurā (SkandaP.); (ī), f. a princess of the D°, MBh. i, 3786; m. pl. N. of a people (= dā), MBh. i, 7513 (also -ka, m. pl., Bhp. iii, 1, 29. **Dāsāsvamedha**, w. r. for dā (q. v.) **Dāsādhanika**, mf(ī)n. Pān. iv, 3, 68, Seh.; m. (scil. *yajña*) N. of a partic. sacrificial rite; (ī), f. the priest's fee at it, Pān. v, 1, 95, Sch. **Dāsāt**, w. r. for dāsat. **Dāsatya**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dā*) tenfold, belonging to the text of RV. (consisting of 10 Maṇḍalas), RV. Prāt. xvii, 25; f. pl. (= dā) the 10 M°, xvi, 54; ŚākhŚr. xii, 2, 16, 22; du. ŚākhŚr. viii, 7. **दाशर्मे dāsarma**, m. N. of a man, Kāth. **दाशिवस् dāśivas**, **dāśvas**. See √1. **dās**. **दाशेय dāśeya**, **dāsera**. See above. **दास** 1. **dūs**, cl. 1. P. **Ā. dāsati**, °te, to give (Dhātup. xxi, 28), cl. 5. P. **dāsmoti** (v. l. for **dāt**, Vop. ib. xxvii, 32), to hurt, injure. (There occurs only **dāsati** with **abhi**; see s. v.) 1. **Dāsā**, m. fiend, demoo; N. of certain evil beings conquered by Indra (e.g. Namuci, Pipru, Sambara, Varcin &c.), RV.; savage, barbarian, infidel (also **dāsa**, opp. to **ārya**; cf. *dasyu*); slave, servant, RV.; AV.; Mn. &c.; a Śūdra, L., Sch.; one to whom gifts may be made, W.; a fisherman (v. l. for **dāsa**); ifc. of names, esp. of Śūdras and Kāya-sthas (but cf. also **kālī**); (ī), f. a female servant or slave, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; harlot, L.; Sch.; N. of a plant (= **nīlā** or **pīlā jhīntī**, **kāka-jāṅghā**, **nīlāmlāṅga** &c.), L.; an altar, L.; N. of a river, L.; (**dāsa**), mf(ī)n. fiendish, demoniacal, barbarous, impious, RV. — **karma-kāra**, m. a servant doing his work, Āp. — **ketu**, m. N. of a son of Manu Dakṣa-sāvarṇa, VP. iii, 2, 23. — **jana**, m. slave, servant, Kālid.; Kathās. &c. — **jivana**, mfn. living like a slave, Mn. x, 32. — **tā**, f. slavery, servitude, Venis. 175; Kathās. lxvii, 34. — **tva**, n. id. MBh.; R.; sense of dependence, humbleness, Sarvad. — **dāsī**, f. the female slave of a slave, Mn. ix, 179; — **jana**, m. a male and a female slave, VarBr. ii, 25. — **nandini**, see **dāsa**. — **patnī** (°sd-), f. pl. having the demons as masters, being in the power of demons, (āpas, RV. i, 32, 11 &c.; **purā**, RV. ii, 12, 16). — **pravarga** (°sd-), mfn. (wealth) connected with a multitude of servants, RV. i, 92, 8. — **bhārya**, n. sg. servants and wives, ChUp. vii, 24, 2. — **bhāva**, m. condition of a slave, servitude, MBh. — **mitra**, m. N. of a man; °**trīyana** & °**tri**, m. descendant of Dāsa-mitra (-**bhaktā**), n. the district inhabited by them, g. *aishukāry-ādi*; °**trika**, mf(ā) & (ī)n. relating to D° (g. *kaṭy-ādi*). — **mithuna**, n. a couple of slaves, KātyŚr., Lāty.; Mn. — **varga**, m. the whole collection of slaves or servants, Mn. — **veśa** (°sd-), m. probably N. of a man, RV. ii, 13, 8. — **sarman**, m. N. of a Sch. on ŚākhŚr. — **siras** & **sarasa**, n. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. **Dāsanya-kula**, n. low people, the mob, Pān. vi, 3, 21, Sch. **Dāsānuddāsa**, m. a slave of a slave (sometimes applied by a humble speaker to himself), MW. **Dāsaka**, m. N. of a man (cf. **dā**), g. *avādi*; (ikā), f. female slave, L. °**kāyana**, m. patr. fr. **dāsaka**, ib. **Dāsāya**, Nom. P. **Ā.**, °**yati**, °te, to become a slave, g. *lohitādi*.

Dāsāyana, m. the son of a slave or of a nian called Dāsa, g. *naḍdi*. 1. **Dāsā**-√**kṛi**, to make any one a slave, enslave, Kathās. xxii, 184. — √**bhū**, to become the slave of (gen.), Naish. viii, 71. 2. **Dāsā** (also °**sika**, ifc.), f. of 1. **dāsa** (q. v.). — **jana**, m. a female slave, VarBr. — **tva**, n. the condition of a female slave, MBh. i, 1088. — **dāna-vidhi**, m. N. of 146th ch. of the BhavishyōttaraP. — **dāsa**, n. sg. (g. *gavāivādi*) female and male slaves, MBh.; R.; m. pl. MBh. ii, 2510. — **putra**, (BrahmavPur.) or °**nyāhputra** (Pān. vi, 3, 22), m. 'the son of a female slave,' a low wretch or miscreant (as an abusive word often in the plays). — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brāhmaṇ who goes after a female slave, Pān. vi, 2, 29, Kās. — **bhāva**, m. the condition of a female slave, MBh. — **mānavaka**, m. female slaves and boys, g. *gavāivādi*. — **śrotṛiya**, m. = **brāhmaṇa**, Pān. vi, 2, 29, Sch. — **sabha**, n. a company of female slaves, L. — **suta** or **dāyāh-suta**, m. = **putra**, Rājat. v, 397; Bhp. iii, 1, 15. 1. **Dāsēya**, m. (fr. **dāsi**) the son of a female slave, Pān. iv, 1, 31, Kās.; slave, servant, L. 2. **Dāsēya**. See **dāsēya**. **Dāsēra**, m. = 1. **dāsēya**, Pān. ib.; a fisherman (cf. **dā**), L.; a camel, L. °**raka**, m. = 1. **dāsēya**, L.; a fisherman (cf. **dā**); a camel, Śis. v, 66; Pañc. iv, 4, 68, Kās.; of a people (cf. **dā**), VarBrS. xiv, 26; (ī), f. a female camel, Pañc. i, 44, Kās. °**raki**, m. patr. fr. **dāseraka**, Pān. ii, 4, 68, Kās. **Dāsya**, n. servitude, slavery, service, ŚBr.; Mn. &c. **Dāsvat**, mfn. (√**dās** or 1. **dā** ?) disposed to give, liberal, RV. **दास** 2. **dāsa**, m. a knowing man, esp. a knower of the universal spirit, L. **दासनीय dāsaniya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1825. **दासन्य dāsanyu**, m. N. of a semi-divine being, TañḍBr. i, 7, 8, 9. **दासनीय dāsamiya**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. viii, 2056 &c. **दासमेय dāsameya**, m. pl. N. of a people to the north of Madhya-deśa, VarBrS. xiv, 28 (Sch. **dā**). **दास dāsra**, mf(ī)n. relating to the Aśvin Dasra, Jyot. **दाह dāha**, m. (fr. √**dah**) burning, combustion, conflagration, heat, KātyŚr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; R. &c.; place of cremation, Vas. xix, 26; glowing, redness (of the sky, cf. *dig-*), Mn.; MBh.; VarBrS. &c.; cauterizing, cautery (of a wound), Suśr.; Mālav. iv, 4; internal heat, fever, Suśr.; pl. N. of a people (v. l. for **vaidaha**), Vāyup. 1; °**haka**, mf(ī)n. burning, setting on fire, Yājñ. ii, 282; Bhp. xi, 10, 8; m. Plumbago Zeylanica. — **kāshṭha**, n. a kind of Algalochum used as a perfume, L. — **jvara**, m. inflammatory fever, Kathās.; Daśak. — **dā**, f. Piper Betle, L. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of heat, inflammable; -**tva**, n. inflammableness, Sāh. — **vat**, mfn. heated, on fire, W. — **sara**, m., -**saras**, n., -**sthala**, n. a place where dead bodies are burnt, L. — **harapa**, n. 'removing heat,' the root of Andropogon Muricatus. **Dāhāguru**, n. = **dāha-kāshṭha**. **Dāhātma**, mf(ī)kān. of an inflammable nature, easily kindled or burning, Śak. ii, 7. **Dāhātman**, mfn. id.; Kāvyād. ii, 177. **Dāhādāhikāra**, m. N. of a ch. of a medical work by Vrinda. **Dāhana**, n. (fr. the Caus.) causing to burn or be burnt, reducing to ashes, MBh. i, 403; Bhp. xii, 1, 2, 40; cauterizing, W.; (ī), f. Grislea Tomentosa, L. **Dāhanāguru**, w. r. for **dāh**. **Dāhin**, mfn. burning, setting on fire; tormenting, painful, Mn.; MBh.; Bhartṛ. &c. **Dāhuka**, mfn. burning (acc.), TBr. i, 1, 2, 2; causing a conflagration, ApŚr. v, 3, 4; m. a conflagration, ĀsvGr. ii, 8, 14. **दिकम् dikam**, ind., g. *cādi*. **दिक** 1. **dikka**, ifc. = 2. **diś**. **दिक** 2. **dikka**, m. = **karabha** (v. l. **dhikka** and **vikka**), W. **दिकन्या dik-kanyā**, &c. See under 2. **diś**. **दिगन्त dig-anta**, &c. See ib.

दिग्ध **digdhā**, mfn. (√**dih**) smeared, anointed; soiled, defiled; poisoned, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. a poisoned arrow, R. ii, 30, 23 (cf. below); fire, L.; oil, L.; a tale, L. — **vidhā** (dī), mfn. pierced by a p° a°, ŚBr. xiv, 9, 4, 8. — **saha-saya**, mfn. lying in mud or along with any soiled person, Pān. iii, 2, 15; Vārtt. 2, Pat. — **hata**, mfn. hit by a poisoned arrow, R. ii, 144, 33. — **hasta**, mfn. (a hunter) having (in his hand) or using poisoned arrows, MBh. v, 1473; having the hands smeared or soiled, MW. **Digdhāṅga**, mf(ī)n. having the limbs anointed or smeared with (ifc.), MBh.; R. &c. **दिक् diṅka**, m. the nit of a louse, L. **दिङ्ग** **diṅ-nāga**, &c. See under 2. **diś**. **दिग्धि diṅḍi** or **diṅḍin**, m. N. of a man connected with the worship of the sun or of Śiva (he is called also **gaya-nāyaka** or **tripurāntaka**), BhavP. (cf. *dhunḍhi*). **दिङ्घी diṅḍiya**, m. N. of a man, MW. **दिङ्घी diṅḍira**, v. l. for **hiṅḍira**. **दिण** **diṇṇa**, a Prākṛit form for **datta**. See **deva**. **दित** 1. **dita**, mfn. (√3. **dā**) bound (cf. *ud-*, *ni-*, *saṃ-*). 1. **Diti**, f. N. of a deity answering to A-diti (q. v.) as Sura to A-sura and without any distinct character, AV. vii, 7, 1 &c.; VS. xvii, 22; in ep. daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kāśyapa and mother of the Daityas (see s. v.), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (the Maruts are also described as her progeny or derived from the embryo in her womb divided into pieces by Indra), Hariv. 239; R. i, 46, 1; cf. Pañc. ii, 40. — **ja**, m. son of D°, a Daitya, MBh.; Bhp.; **jāratī**, m. enemy of the Daityas, N. of Vishnu, Rājat. iv, 199. — **tanaya**, -**nandana**, m. = **ja**, Hariv.; Bhp. — **suta**, m. id.; Sāh.; -**guru**, m. the planet Venus, Var. **Ditya**, m. a son of Diti (w. r. for **daitya**). **दित** 2. **dita**, mfn. (√**dā**, Pān. vii, 4, 40) cut, torn, divided, Bhp. vi, 23 (cf. *nir-*). 2. **Diti**, f. cutting, splitting, dividing, L.; distributing, liberality (also personified, cf. 1. **diti**), RV.; m. N. of a king, L.; a king, W. **दित्यवह dityavah**, m. (in strong cases °**vah**, nom. °**vāt**; instr. *dityauhā*); f. °**tyauhi** (Pān. iii, 2, 64; vi, 4, 132, Kās.) a two-year-old steer or cow, VS.; TS. (Prob. from **ditya** = **dvītiya** + **vah**, cf. *turya-vah*). **Dityauhi**, f. see above. **दिता ditsā**, f. (√1. **dā**, Desid.) desire or intention of giving, Rājat. iii, 252. °**aita**, mfn. wished to be given, MBh. iii, 8627. °**sū**, mfn. wishing to give or grant or perform (acc.); RV. v, 39, 3; MBh.; Kathās. °**aya**, mfn. what one is willing to give, Pān. iii, 1, 97, Pat. **Diditsu**, mfn. ready to give or sacrifice (acc.), MBh. v, 187. **दिदम्बिषु didambhishu**, mfn. (√**dambh**, Desid.) wishing to deceive, Bhāṭṭ. **दिदिषि didiṣi** = **didivi**, the sky, L. **दिदीषि didiṣi** = **didivi**, boiled rice, L. **दिदृक्षा didrikṣā**, f. (√**dṛiṣ**, Desid.) desire of seeing, MBh.; Kathās. — **vat**, mfn. having a desire to see, W. °**shita**, mfn. what one has wished to see; n. the wish to see, Bhp. xv, 31. °**shitrī**, mfn. desirous of seeing (acc.), ŚBr. **Didrikṣu**, mfn. id., RV.; wishing to examine or try, Mn. viii, 1. °**shānya** & °**shaya**, mfn. what one likes or wishes to see, worth seeing, attractive, RV. **दिदेविषु didevishu**, mfn. (√**dīv**, Desid.) desirous of playing, Bhāṭṭ. ix, 32. **दिहा diddā**, f. N. of a princess of Kaśmīra, Rājat. vi, 177 &c. — **kshema**, m. 'promoting welfare of Diddā', N. of Kshema-gupta, Rājat. vi, 177. — **pāla**, m. 'protector of D°, N. of a man, ib. 146. — **pura**, n. N. of a town built by D°, ib. 300. — **avāmin**, m. N. of a temple built by D°, ib. **दिह्म diddibha**, prob. w. r. for **fiṭṭibha**. **दिद्यु didyū**, m. (√2. **dīv** or 1. **dī**) a missile, weapon, arrow, RV.; AV.; VS. (cf. *aima*); the sky, heaven, L. °**yāt**, mfn. shining, glittering, RV. vii,

6, 7; f. an arrow, missile, thunderbolt of Indra, RV.; flame, ib. vi, 66, 10; N. of an Apsaras, AV. ii, 2, 4.

दिद्योतिषु didyotishu, mfn. (√dyut, Desid.) wishing to shine, Bhāṭṭ. vii, 107.

दिपक्ष didhaksh, mfn. nom. °dhak (√dah, Desid.), wishing to burn, Vop. iii, 151. °kshā, f. desire to burn, MBh.; BhP. °kshu, mfn. desirous of burning, MBh.; R.; BhP.

दिधि didhi, f. (prob. w. r.) firmness, stability, W.

दिधिष didhiksh, mfn. nom. °dhik (√dh, Desid.) wishing to smear, Vop. iii, 151.

दिधिषाय didhishāyā, mfn. (√dhā, Desid.) 'to be tried to be gained', to be sought (Agni), RV. ii, 4, 1 (= dhārayitri, supporter, Sāy.)

Didhishu, mfn. wishing to gain or obtain, striving after, seeking, RV.; s. a suitor, RV. x, 18, 8; a husband, BhP. ix, 9, 34; the second husband of a woman twice married (also °shu), L.; (u or i), f. a widow remarried or an elder sister married after the younger (both of whom having the choice of their husbands may be compared to suitors). °shū-pati, m. the husband of a woman so married, Kāth. xxxi, 7; Gaut.; Vas. °shūpapati, m. her paramour, MBh. xii, 121 t. (Cf. agre-didhishu and edidhishuh-pati.)

Didhishu, f. = didishu, L.

दिधिषो didhirshā, f. (√dhri, Desid.) the wish to hold or support, Bālar. i, 48.

दिन 1. dinā, mfn. (√do) cut, divided, mowed, RV. viii, 67, 10 (cf. svayam-).

दिन 2. dina (√3. dā). See a-sam-.

दिन 3. dina (accented only Naigh. i, 9), m. n. (g. ardharādi, only occurring as n.) a day, Mn.; Ragh.; Pañcat. &c. (ifc. also in Vedic texts), ifc. f. ā, Rājāt. i, 347. [Cf. Lat. peren-dinus, nū-dinus &c.; Got. sin-teins; Lit. dēna; O.Pr. acc. sgl. deinan; Slav. dñi.] -kara, m(f) n. making day or light; m. the sun, Kāv. &c.; N. of an Āditya, RāmātUp.; of the author of the wk. Candrarākī; of a Sch. on Śiṣ. (mitra-d); of other men; (i), f. (scil. fīkā) N. of Comm. on the Bhāṣya, and Siddhānta-muktāvalī; °ra-tippāni, f. N. of a Comm.; °ra-tanaya, m. 'son of the son', the planet Saturn, Var.; °ra-deva, m. N. of a poet; °ra-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of an author; °riya, o. his wk.; °rāmaja, m. 'daughter of the sun', patr. of the river Yamunā; °riya, n., °rōddiyota, m. N. of wks. -kartavya, n. 'day-duty', ceremonies to be performed daily, Kathās. -kartī, m. 'day-maker', the sun, Hariv. -kṛya, n. = kartavya, Kathās. -kṛit, m. = kartī, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c.; -suta, m. = kara-tanaya, VarYogay.; °d-divasa, m. Sunday, ib. -kṛitya, n. = kartavya, Kathās. lii, 410 (printed diva-k); -keśava & -kesara (also written °jara), m. 'day-hair', darkness, L. -kshaya, m. 'day-decline', evening, Kām.; = tithi-, Hcat. i, 3; N. of a ch. of PŚarv. -gana, m. = ahar-, Ganit.; °nita, n. N. of wk. -graha, m. day-planet, Hcat. i, 7. -caryā, f. daily-work, Kathās. -ochidra, n. change of moon at the beginning or end of a half-day; a day; a constellation or a lunar mansion, Hcat. i, 3, 5. -jyotis, n. daylight, sunshine, L. -dñh-khita, mfn. 'afflicted by day', m. the Cakra-vāka bird, L. -nakṭam, ind. by day and night, MārK.P. -nātha, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Vcar. xiv, 64. -nīś, f. du. day and night, VarBṛS. xxxii, 7. -pa, m. the regent of a week-day, Āryabh. iii, 16. -pati, m. id., Ganit.; 'day-lord', the sun, Bhāṭṭ.; Rājāt. -pākin, mfn. being digested within a day, Bhāṭṭ. -pātikā, f. a day's wages, Vet. iv, 3 (v. l.) -prapī, m. 'day-leader', the sun (cf. tithi-), L. -prabhā, f. = jyotis, L. -bandhu, m. 'day-friend', the sun, L. -bala, m. 'day-strength', N. of the 5th-8th, 11th and 12th signs of the zodiac collectively, L. -bhāṭṭī, m. = nātha, Vcar. xi, 1, 12. -maṇi, m. 'day-jewel', the sun, Gīt.; Bālar.; -sārathi, m. the sun's charioteer, Arjuna, Bālar. vi, 33. -mala, n. 'day-refuse (?)', a month, L. -mukha, n. 'day-face', daybreak, Daś. -mūrdhan, m. 'day-head', the eastern mountain (cf. ud-ayā), L. -ratna, n. = maṇi, L. -rāja, m. 'day-king', the sun, Svapnac. i, 18. -rāśi, m. a term of days, L. (cf. ahar-gaṇa). -vāra, m. week-day, Ganit. -vyāsa-dala, n. 'day-radius', the radius

of a circle made by an asterism in its daily revolution, Sūryas. ii, 60. -sampoaya, n. = -rāśi, Gol. ii, 12. -sṛjā, n. a lunar day coinciding with three week-days, Hcat. i, 3. Dināpā & sāka, n. 'day-portion', day-time, L. Dināgama, m. day-break, Hariv. 4287. Dināpā, n. 'day-egg' (i.e. d-veil or -cover), darkness, L. Dinātyaya, m. = °na-kshaya, L. Dinādi, m. daybreak, dawn, Śiṣ. xi, 52. Dinādhinātha & dinādhīma, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Daś.; Pañc. Dinānta, m. 'day-end', sunset, evening, Kālid. Dināntaka, m. 'day-destroyer', darkness, L. Dinārambha, m. daybreak, W. Dinārdha, m. 'day-half', noon, Kalpat.; half a day, MBh. vii, 6036; half the days or time, Sighās. Dināvasāna, n. 'day-close', evening, Kālid. Dināstra, n. 'day-missile', N. of a magical formula, Mantram. Dinēsa, m. = °na-pati, VarBṛS.; °idmaja, m. 'son of the Sun', the planet Saturn, ib. Dinēsvara, m. = °na-nātha, Hariv.; R.; Bhāṭṭ. Dināka, m. one day, MW. Dinodaya, m. day-break, dawn, Subh. Dinopavāsina, mfn. fasting by day, Hāsy. i, 17. Dināgha, m. = dina-rāśi, Ganit. Dinikā, f. a day's wages, L. Dinī-√kṛī, to reduce to days, Sūryas.

दिन्दिम dindima, m. N. of a man, W.

दिन dinna, prob. = dinṇa (q. v.) -sūri, m. N. of a man, W. Dinā-grāma, m. N. of a village, Rājāt. viii; (cf. dharmā-).

दिन् दिव, cl. 1. P. dinvati, to gladden, Dhātup.

दिप dip, cl. 1. Ā. depate, ib. (v. l. tip).

दिम्पु dipsu, mfn. (√dabh, Desid.) intending to hurt or injure, RV.

दिम्प dimp, cl. 10. Ā. dimpayate, to accumulate, Vop. in Dhātup.

दिम्भ dimbh, cl. 10. Ā. dimbhayate, id., P. °ti, to order, direct, id.

दिय diya, mfn. deserving of gifts (= deya or dānārha, Durga on Nir. iii, 15), RV. viii, 19, 37; (prob. n.), a gift; diyānām pati, m. lord of gifts, a very liberal man.

दिर dir (√dri) in kalaśa-dīr (q. v.)

दिरपक diripaka, m. or n. a ball for playing with, L.

दिलीप dilī-pa, m. (fr. dilī = modern Delhi [cf. dillī] + pa, a protector?) N. of certain kings (esp. of an ancestor of Rāma, son of Aṅsumat and father of Bhāgi-ratha), MBh.; Hariv. &c.

दिलीर dilīra, m. or n. = śilindraka, a mushroom, L.

दिल्ल dilha, m. N. of a man (also -bhaṭṭāra), Rājāt. viii; (cf. dihlā.)

दिव 1. div, cl. 1. P. -devati, cl. 10. P. -devayati, to cause to lament, to pain, vex; to ask, beg; to go; Ā. °te, to suffer pain, Dhātup. xxxiii, 51, 32.

दिव 2. div, cl. 4. divyati, °te, RV.; Br. &c. (perf. didvā, AV.; fut. divishyati; cond. adevishyati, MBh.; Daś.; aor. adevīt, MBh.; infin. devitum, MBh. &c.; ind. p. devitvā, Pāp. i, 2, 18; -divya, RV. x, 42, 9) to cast, throw, esp. dice, i.e. play, gamble (akshais, RV. x, 34, 13; MBh. iii, 2260; akshān, Pāp. i, 4, 43), with (instr., MBh. ii, 2509), for (instr., ii, 2061 &c.; acc., MaitrS. i, 6, 11; ŚBr. v, 4, 4, 23; dat., MBh. iv, 534; ii, 2468; gen. [śatasya], Pāp. ii, 3, 58); to lay a wager, bet with (śardham), upon (dat.), MBh. i, 1192; to play, sport, joke, trifle with (acc., AV. v, 29); to have free scope, spread, increase (Pañc. ii, 193, B. vardhati); to shine, be bright (Zd. div; (?) Lit. dyvas), BhP. iii, 20, 22; to praise, rejoice, be drunk or mad; to sleep; to wish for; to go, Dhātup.; Caus. devayati, to cause to play (Sch.) or to sport, BhP. iii, 20, 22; Desid. divedishati and dudyvishati, Pāp. vii, 2, 49, Kāś.; Caus. of Desid. dudyvishyati, to incite to play, Bhāṭṭ. v, 49; Intens. dediviti, dedyeti, dedeti &c., Vop. xx, 17.

3. Div, dyū (nom. dyāvi; voc. dyāus [RV. vi, 51, 5; AV. vi, 4, 3]; acc. dyān, divam; instr. divā or divā [see below]; dat. divē [dyave, MBh. i, 3934]; abl. gen. divās [rarely dyās, e.g. RV. iv, 27,

3; i, 115, 5]; loc. divi, dyāvi; du. dyāvā, s.v. [dyāvā as voc. only iv, 56, 5]; pl. nom. dyāvas [divas only ix, 118, 11]; acc. dyūn [rarely divas, divās, e.g. i, 194, 2; iv, 3, 8]; instr. dyūbhis; native grammarians give as stems div and dyo; the latter is declined through all cases like go, but really does not occur except in forms mentioned above and in dyo-salita, MBh. viii, 4658, while div and dyu regularly alternate before vow. and cons.), m. (rarely f.) in Ved., f. in later Skr. heaven, the sky (regarded in Ved. as rising in three tiers [avama, madhyama, uttama or tritiya, RV. v, 60, 6 &c.], and generally as the father (dyauś pitā, while the earth is the mother [cf. dyāvā-prithivī], and Ushas the daughter), rarely as a goddess, daughter of Prajā-pati, AitBr. iii, 33; ŚBr. i, 7, 4, 1); m. (rarely n.) day (esp. in pl. and in such forms as divā, by day (cf. i. v.); dyāvi-dyavi, daily, every day; anu dyūn, day by day, daily; dyūbhis and āpa dyūbhis, by day or in the course of days, a long time, RV.; m. brightness, sheen, glow (only dyūbhis), RV. i, 53, 4; iii, 3, 2 &c.; fire (nom. dyis), L. [Cf. dyū; Gk. Zeus, Διός &c. = dyāus, dyav; Lat. Jov, Ju in Ju-piter, Jovis, Jovi &c. = dyavas, dyavi; O. E. Tīw, O. H. G. Ziu; O. N. Týr.] -it, mfn. going to the sky, RV. x, 76, 6. -itmat, mfn. going in or to the sky, heavenly, RV. iv, 31, 11 &c.; °matā, instr. heavenwards, RV. i, 26, 2. -īahī (dlv-), f. longing for heaven, devotion, worship, sacrifice (generally loc. plur.), RV. -īā, m. lord in heaven, pl. N. of the Ādityas, Vasu and Rudra, Hcat. i, 6. (For other comp. see under divās, divā, 2. divi, divo and 3. dyū.)

Divā, n. heaven, sky, MBh.; Hariv.; day, esp. io divi-dive, day by day, daily, RV. and ifc. (g. sarad-ādi); wood, L. [Cf. dhar-, tri-, nakṭam-, brihad-, rātrim-, su-; cf. also dīfo in dī-dior; Lat. (?) biduum.] -ksha, (°vā-), mfn. living in heaven, heavenly, RV. -m-gama, mfn. going or leading to heaven, MBh. (Pit. divam, acc. of 3. div + g°). -darśana, m. pl. N. of a school of A. = ratha, w. r. for divi- (q. v.) -sṛjā, mfn. (nom. sṛjā) heaven-touching, MBh. Divātithi, °vādi, °varka, see under divā; °vāvasāna = (& prob. w. r. for) dināp, L. Div'okas, m. (cf. °vādi) a god or the Cātaka bird, L. Divōbhava, mfn. 'sky-born', (ā), f. cardamoms, L. Divōlka, f. 'sky-firebrand', a meteor (cf. °vayō), MBh. i, 1416. Divākas, m. 'sky-dweller', a deity, Mn.; MBh.; Kālid. &c.; planet, Ganit., the Cātaka; a deer; a bee; an elephant, L.; °kaḥ-pati, m. N. of Indra, Prasannar. Divāśva, m. (= °kas) a god, L., N. of a Yaksha, Divyāv.

Divan, m. a day, L. (cf. prati-).

Divās, gen. of 3. div in comp. -°vāh-eyonī, f. N. of partic. sacrifices, Kāth. °vas-pati, m. 'sky-lord', N. of Indra, Nahusha and Vishnu, MBh.; of the Indra of the 13th Manv-antara, BhP. viii, 13, 32, 33. °vas-prithivyan, f. du. heaven and earth, Pāp. vi, 3, 30 (gen. °vās-prithivyoś, RV. ii, 2, 3; x, 3, 7; 35; 2; cf. dyāvā-prithivyaū).

Divasa, m. (or n., g. ardharādi, L.) heaven, TBr. i, 7, 6, 6; a day, MBh.; Kāv. &c. [Cf. dīfer in εὐδιεστος, εὐδιεστος for εὐδιεστος.] -kara, m. 'day-maker', the sun, R.; Hariv. &c. -kṛit, m. id., MBh.; Var. -kriyā, f. the religious performances of the day, Kathās. liv, 136. -kshaya, mfn. 'day-end', evening, MBh. i, 669. -cara, mfn. 'day-walking' (opp. to nīśā-cara), VarBṛS. -ochidra, n. = dina-, Hcat. i, 3. -tithi, m. the day-part of a lunar day, Sōryap. -nātha & -bhāṭṭī, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Var. -nirī-kshaka, m. a kind of ascetic, Buddh. -mukha, m. 'day-face', daybreak, dawn, Ragh. v, 76. -mudrā, f. 'day's coin', a day's wages, Buddh. -vāra, m. week-day, Var. -vigama, m. the departure of the day, Megh. 77. -vyāpka, m. day-work (washing &c.), Kād. Divasātyaya, m. the passing away of day, evening, MW. Divasāntara, mfn. only one day old, MBh. xi, 98. Divasāvasāna, n. 'day-close', evening, MW. Divasēsvara, m. 'day-lord', the sun, Bhāṭṭ.

Divasi-√kṛī, to convert the night into day, Mṛicch. iv, 3.

Divā, ind. (for divā, instr. of 3. div), g. svar-ādi, by day (often opposed to nakṭam), RV.; used also as subst., e.g. divā bhavati, ChUp. iii, 11, 3; (with rātris) MBh. ii, 154 &c.; esp. in beginning of comp. = kara, m. 'day-maker', the sun, AV; MBh.; R. &c. (with nīśā- among the sons of Garu-ḍa, MBh. v, 3599); a crow (cf. divātana, below), L.;

Calotropis Gigantea (cf. *arkā*), L.; N. of an Āditya, RāmatUp.; of a Rakshas, VP.; of a prince, VP. (= *divārka*, BHP.); of the founder of the Sūrya-bhakt sect; of other men (also *-bhakta*); *-mītra*, m. N. of a man, Hcar. 201; *-vatsa*, m. N. of an author; *-varaloca*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ.; *-suta*, m. 'son of the sun', the planet Saturn, VarBṛS.; (ā), f. 'daughter of the sun', N. of the river Yamunā, ib.; *-karōddiyota*, m. N. of a wk. — *kīrti* (or *āk*), m. a Caṇḍāla, Mn. v, 85; a barber, L.; an owl, L. — *kīrtya*, mfn. to be recited by day; n. N. of partic. recitations, Br.; (a day) having such a r°, AitBr. iv, 18; m. a Caṇḍāla (in *antar-dī*), add. — *kṛita*, mfn. done by day, MW. — *gapa*, m. = *ahar* - Ganit. — *cara*, mfn. going by day, Mn.; Var. — *cārin*, mfn. id., Grihyas. — *tana* (*vāt*), mfn. id., m. a crow, L. — *tithi* (*vāt*), m. a guest coming in the day-time, VP. — *ai* (*vādī* or *vādī*?), m. beginning of day, morning, Gaut. — *nakṣam*, adv. (older *divā nakṣam*) by day and night, Subh. 104; (as a subst. form) day and night, BHP. v, 22, 5. — *nīdāra*, f. sleeping by day. — *nīsam*, iod. day and night, Kathās. lxxvii, 11. — *ndha* (*vān*), mfn. blind by day, m. an owl, Pañc.; (ā), f. a kind of bird (= *valgulā*), L.; *ndhaki*, f. the musk-rat, L. — *pati*, m. 'day-lord', N. of the 13th month, Kāth. — *pushpa*, m. 'day-nourished', the sun, L. — *pradipa*, m. 'day-lamp', i.e. an obscure man, L. — *bhīta*, mfn. timid by day; m. an owl, Kum. i, 12; a thief, L.; a flower closing itself by day, L. — *bhīti*, f. 'having fear by day', an owl, L. — *bhūta*, mfn. turned into day, become bright (night), MBh. xiv, 1757. — *maṇi*, m. 'day-jewel', the sun, L. — *madhya*, n. midday, noon, L. — *manya*, mfn. passing for day, appearing as day (night), Pāṇ. vi, 3, 66, Kās. — *maithunin*, mfn. cohabiting by day, MārkaP. xiv, 74. — *rātram*, ind. = *nīsam*, Mn. v, 80, MBh. &c.; as a subst. day and night, MBh. iii, 816. — *rka* (*vāt*?), m. N. of a prince (cf. *divā-kara*). — *rasa*, mfn. beautiful by day (?), RV. viii, 34, 1. — *vihāra*, m. rest by day, Divyāv. — *śaya*, mfn. sleeping by day, Ragh. xix, 34. — *śayata*, f. sleep by day, Rājāt. v, 252. — *śayya*, f. id., Kāsem. ii, 18. — *samketa*, m. appointment (of lovers) by day, Mālav. iv, 11. — *samcara*, mfn. = *cara*, Var. — *supta*, mfn. asleep by day, MW. — *svapana*, n. sleeping by day, Suśr. — *svapna*, m. (n. only) MBh. xiii, 5094; sleep by day, Mn.; MBh.; Suśr. — *svāpa*, m. id., Suśr.; mfn. sleeping by day, (ā), f. a kind of night-bird (= *valgulā*), L. — *Divātana*, mf (n). (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 23) daily, diurnal, Kum. iv, 46. — *tara* (*dī*), mfn. id., RV. i, 127, 5. 1. *Divi*, m. the blue jay (= *kikidī*), L. 2. *Divi*, loc. of 3. *divi* in comp. — *kshaya*, mfn. heaven-dwelling, Vāyup. — *kshita*, mfn. id., RV. x, 92, 12; ChUp. ii, 24, 14. — *gata*, mfn. being in heaven, m. a god, Hariv. — *gamana*, m. 'sky-traveller', a planet, star; *-ratna*, n. 'star-jewel', the sun, Prasāṅg. — *cara* (*divi*), mfn. moving in the sky (as a planet), AV. xix, 9, 7. — *cārin*, mfn. id., m. an inhabitant of the sky, MBh.; Hariv.; R. — *ja*, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 15) heaven-born, celestial; m. a god, BHP. — *jā*, mfn. 'sky-born', RV. — *jāta*, mfn. id., m. N. of a son of Purū-ravas, Vāyup. — *yaj*, mfn. praying to heaven, RV. ix, 97, 26. — *yoni* (*divi*), mfn. sky-born (Agni), RV. x, 88, 7. — *ratha*, m. N. of several men (v.l. *diva*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. — *śrit*, mfn. going to heaven, AV. xi, 7, 23. — *śhād*, mfn. sitting or dwelling in heaven, AV.; VS.; m. a god, R.; Git.; Dhūrtas. — *adhvan*, m. the gods' path, atmosphere, Daśak. — *śhāmbhā*, mfn. dwelling on the sky, AV. xix, 32, 7. — *śhtha*, mfn. dwelling in heaven, celestial, MBh.; Hariv. — *sād* and *śtha* = *śhād* and *śhtha*. — *spṛiś*, mfn. heaven-touching, RV.; MBh.; BHP. — *spṛiśat*, mfn. id., BHP. vii, 8, 22. *Diviśa*, see *divi*-śa under 3. *divi*. *Divi*, f. a species of insect (= *upa-jhivikā*), L. *Divo*, in comp. for *vas*. — *jā*, mfn. born or descended from heaven (Uśhas), RV. vi, 65, 1. — *dāsa* (*dī*), m. 'heaven's slave', N. of Bharad-vāja (celebrated for his liberality and protected by Indra and the Āsvins, RV. i, 112, 14; 116, 18 &c.; the son of Vadhry-aśva, RV. vi, 61, 5; his father is also called Bhadrā-sva, Bahv-aśva &c., and his son Mitra-yu or Mitra-yu, Hariv.; Pur.); of the father of Śu-dās, RV. vii, 18, 28; of a king of Kāśi surnamed Dhanvantari, founder of the Indian school of medicine, Suśr.; of the father of Pra-tardana, MBh. xiii, Hariv.; Pur.; of a descendant of Bhīma-sena, Kāth. vi &c.; *śē-svara-linga*, n. N. of a Linga, SkandaP.; *śōpā-khyāna*, n. 'the episode of D' in PadmaP. — *dūh*,

mfn. milking from the sky, SV. (v.l.) — *rūo*, mfn. shining from heaven, RV. iii, 7, 5. 1. *Divya*, Nom. P. *ṇyati*, to long for heaven, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 77, Sch. 2. *Divyā* (*divya*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 101), mfn. divine, heavenly, celestial (opp. to *pārthiva*, *āntariksha* or *mānusha*), RV.; AV.; SBR.; Kāś.; MBh. &c.; supernatural, wonderful, magical (*āṅgāra*, RV. x, 34, 9; *aushadha*, Bhartṛ. ii, 18; *vāsas*, Nal. xiv, 24; cf. *-cakshus*, *jñāna* &c. below); charming, beautiful, agreeable, R.; Kathās. &c.; m. a kind of animal (= *dhanvana*), VarBṛS. lxxxviii, 9; barley, L.; bdellium, L.; N. of a prince, Pur.; of the author of RV. x, 107 &c.; (ā), f. N. of plants (= *haritaki*, *bandhyā*, *karkotaki*, *śatāvārī*, *mahā-medā* &c.), L.; a kind of perfume = *śura*, L.; N. of a Buddh. deity, Kālac.; of an Āpsaras, Sch.; n. the divine world or anything d°; pl. the celestial regions, the sky, heaven, RV.; an ordeal (10 kinds, viz. *tuḍā*, *agni*, *jala*, *viśha*, *kośa*, *tanḍula*, *taṭṭa-māsha*, *phāla*, *dharma-dharma*, *tulasī*, cf. ss. vve), Yajñ. ii, 22, 95; Pañc. i, 111, 451, 452 &c.; oath, solemn promise, lit. iv, 111, 451; clove, L.; a sort of sandal, L.; N. of a grammar. [Cf. Gk. *diōs* for *diōs*; Lat. *dius* for *divius* in *sub diō*.] — *kaṭa*, n. N. of a town, MBh. ii. — *kānana*, n. celestial grove; *-darśanā*, mfn. in aspect like to it, Nal. xii, 61. — *kārin*, mfn. undergoing an ordeal, taking an oath, W. — *kunda*, n. N. of a lake, Kālp. — *kriyā*, f. the application of an ordeal, Rājāt. iv, 94. — *gandha*, m. 'having a divine odour', sulphur, L.; (ā), f. large cardamoms, L.; a kind of vegetable (= *mahā-cañcu*), L.; n. cloves, L. — *gāyana*, m. 'd' songster', a Gandharva, L. — *caṅkshus*, n. a d° eye, supernatural vision, Daś.; Buddh.; mfn. having a d° eye, Ragh. iii, 45; fair-eyed, L.; having (only) the d° eye, (in other respects) blind, L.; m. a monkey, L.; a kind of perfume, L. — *jñāna*, n. d° knowledge; mfn. possessing it, MBh. i, 1784. — *tattva*, n. 'd° truth', N. of a wk. — *tā*, f. divinity, d° nature, Naish. — *tumbi*, f. a kind of plant, Gal. — *tejas*, n. a kind of plant, L. — *tva*, n. = *tā*, Kathās. — *darśana*, mfn. of a divine aspect, MBh. iii, 17075. — *darśin*, mfn. having a d° vision, MBh. xv, 566. — *drīś*, mfn. seeing d° things, Kathās.; m. an astrologer, Var. — *drīśhī*, f. = *caṅkshus*, n. Kathās. — *davi*, f. N. of a goddess, Buddh. — *daha*, m. a d° body, MW. — *dohada*, n. d° desire, the object of a deity's desire, L.; mfn. fit for an offering or oblation, L. — *dharmin*, mfn. 'having a d° nature', virtuous, agreeable, W. — *nadi*, f. a d° stream, ŚivaP. — *nāri*, f. a d° female, a Āpsaras, R.; Kathās. — *pañcāmṛita*, n. 'the five d° ambrosias', viz. ghee, milk, coagulated milk, honey, and sugar, L. — *pātala*, m. 'having a d° pale-red colour', N. of a plant, MBh. i, 2374. — *purusha*, m. 'a d° man', ghost, Uttarar. ii, 111. — *pushpa*, m. Nerium Odorum, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L.; *ṇikā*, f. a kind of Calotropis, L. — *prajñāna*, n. = *jñāna*, n.; *śālin*, mfn. = id., mfn., Kathās. lxxv, 136. — *prabhāva*, mfn. having celestial power, MW. — *praśna*, m. inquiring into d° phenomena, augury, MBh. v, 1906. — *mantra*, m. 'the d° syllable', Om, AmṛitUp. 20. — *māna*, n. measuring time according to the days and years of the gods, Sūryas. — *mānusha*, f. 'd° man', demi-god, Kathās. i, 47. — *yamunā*, f. 'the d° Jamunā', N. of a river in Kāma-rūpa, Kālp. — *ratna*, n. 'd° gem', the fabulous gem Cintā-māni, L. — *ratha*, m. 'd° car', vehicle of the gods, L. — *rasa*, m. 'd° fluid', quicksilver, L.; *śēndra-sāra*, m. N. of a wk. — *rūpa* & *ṇip*, mfn. of a d° aspect, beautiful, handsome, MBh.; Kathās. — *latā*, f. 'the d° creeper', Sanskrit Zeylanica (= *mūrva*), L. — *varma-bhṛit*, mfn. wearing d° armour, MBh. iii, 17167. — *vastra*, m. 'divinely dressed', a kind of flower (= *sūrya-johā*), L. — *vākya*, n. a d° voice. — *viśjñānavat*, mfn. = *jñāna*, mfn., Kathās. lxxvii, 6. — *śrotra*, n. 'a d° ear' (which hears everything), Buddh. — *samkṛāśa*, mfn. having a d° appearance, R. — *samgraha*, m. N. of a wk. — *sānu*, m. 'd° eminence', N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4355. — *śāra*, m. 'having d° juice or resin', Thorea Robusta, L. — *sūri*, m. N. of a man; *-carita*, n., *-prabhāva-dīpikā*, f. N. of two wks. — *stri*, f. a d° female, an Āpsaras, Var.; Kathās. — *śrag-anulepin*, mfn. adorned with d° garlands and unguents, Hcat. i, 8. *Divyāṅsu*, m. 'having d° rays', the sun, MBh. iv, 390. *Divyākṛiti*, mfn. of d° form, very beautiful, Kathās. lxxvii, 68. *Divyāṅganā*, f. = *ṇya-stri*, Daś. *Divyādivya*, mfn. d° and not d° (i.e. partly divine partly human), L.; (ā), f. the heroine of a

poem (as *Sītā* &c.) of mixed origin or character, a goddess, W. *Divyāvadhāna*, n. 'd° achievements', N. of a well-known Buddh. wk. from Nepāl (written in Sanskrit). *Divyōḍaka*, n. 'd° water', i.e. rain-water, L. *Divyōpapāṇika*, mf (n). divinely born, celestial, supernatural, L. *Divyāṅgha*, m. pl. 'the d° hosts', forms of Śiva and Durgā (with the Śāktas), L. *Divyāśhadha*, n. heavenly herbs or medicine, a magical potion, Bhartṛ. ii, 13. *Divyāśhadhi*, f. red arsenic, Bhpr. *Divyaka*, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr.; another kind of animal (= *divya*, *dhanvana*), VarBṛS. lxxxviii, 18. *Divyolaka*, m. a kind of serpent, Suśr. (= *divyaka*?). *Div*, f. (only dat. *divē*, loc. *divē*, RV.; acc. *dyū-vam*, dat. *dyūv*, AV.) gambling, playing with dice. *ṇana*, n. id. (cf. *devana*). *ṇyat*, mfn. playing, gambling; m. a gambler by profession, Sāh. *Divi*, m. the blue jay, L. (cf. *divi*). *दिविर* *divira*, m. a husband's brother (= *devara*), Gal.; chief clerk or secretary (also *-pati*), Sch. — *kisora*, m. N. of a poet. *दिश* 1. *diś*, cl. 3. P. *dīdeshī* (Imper. *dē-deshu*, RV.; cl. 6. *dīdī*, *te* [later the only Pres. stem]; pf. *dīdī*, *dīdī*; fut. *dēkshyati*, *te* [dēshā, Siddh.]; aor. *adikshat*, SBR. &c.; *adikshī*, *dīdī*, RV.; inf. *dēshum*, MBh. &c.; *dīśe*, RV.) to point out, show, exhibit, RV. viii, 82, 15; to produce, bring forward (as a witness in a court of justice), Mn. viii, to promote, effect, accomplish, Kir. i, 18; to assign, grant, bestow upon (dat., RV. ii, 41, 17; AV. xiv, 2, 13; gen., MBh. iii, 14278; Xii, 1843; loc., R. i, 2, 28); to pay (tribute), Hariv. 16061; to order, command, bid (inf.), Kir. v, 28; Pass. *dīdyate*, MBh. &c.; Caus. *dīśayati*, *te*; aor. *adīdī*, to show, point out, assign, MBh.; R.; to direct, order, command, ib.; teach, communicate, tell, inform, confess, Buddh.; Desid. *dīdikshati*, *te*, to wish to show &c.; Intens. *dēdīshī*, 3. pl. *śate*, (p. f. pl. *śatis*) to show, exhibit, manifest, RV.; to order, command, ib.; Pass. *dēdīyate*, to show or approve one's self, AV.; VS. [Cf. Z. *dis*; Gk. *deiknupō*; Lat. *dico*, *in-dicare* &c.; Goth. *teihan*; O. E. *teon* (fr. *tihan*).] *Dik*, in comp. for 2. *diś*, p. 480. — *kanyā*, f. a quarter of the sky deified as a young virgin, Bhartṛ. iii, 93 (v.l. *kāntā*). — *kara*, mf (n). youthful, juvenile (lit. making, i.e. changing q° continually, restless); m. a youth, L.; = *aruna* (as making a q° for the sun), L.; = *śambhu* (granter of space, promoter?), L.; (i), f. a young woman, L.; *-vāsinī*, f. a form of Devi, VP. — *karika*, mfn. (ifc.) = *-karin* and (at once) = *-karikā*, f. the mark of a bite or of a nail, Śiś. iv, 9; (ā), f. N. of a river, Kālp. — *karin*, m. 'elephant of the q°', one of the mythical elephants which stand in the four or eight quarters of the sky and support the earth, BHP. — *kāntā* (Bhartṛ. iii, 93), *-kāmīnī*, f. (Rājāt. iii, 382) = *kanyā*. — *krūḍja*, m. = *karin*, Sāh. — *kumāra*, m. pl. 'the youths of the q°', a class of deities (with Jains), L. — *akra*, n. the circuit of the q° of the compass, the horizon, Ratn. iii, 5; the compass, the whole world, VarBṛS.; *-vāla*, n. the whole range of sight, the scenery all around, Kād. — *chabda* (for *śabda*), a word denoting a direction, Pāṇ. ii, 39. — *taṭa*, m. the line of the horizon, remotest distance, Rājāt.; Kathās. — *tās*, ind. from the regions of the sky, SBR. — *tulya*, mfn. having the same direction, Sūryas.; *-tā*, f. ib. — *pati*, m. a regent or guardian of a q° of the sky (often identified with *loka-pāla*, q. v.), VarBṛS.; Git. — *patha*, m. 'the path of the horizon', the surrounding region or q°, Rājāt. v, 341. — *pāla*, m. = *-pati*, Rājāt. iv, 225. — *pravibhāga*, m. a q°, direction, Sch. on VarBṛS. — *prākṣhāna*, n. looking round in all directions (from fear &c.), Sāh. — *śūla*, n. 'sky-spear', any inauspicious planetary conjunction; N. of partic. days on which it is not allowed to travel in certain directions, L.; *-lakshana*, n. N. of ch. of the PSarv. — *sama*, mfn. = *-tulya*, Sūryas. — *śādhana-yantara*, n. N. of wk. — *śāmya*, n. sameness of direction, Sūryas. — *śūdrīś* (Śāṅkar.) and *-śūdarī* (Git.), f. = *kanyā*. — *śrakti*, mfn. having the angles or corners towards the quarters of the compass, Sch. on KātyŚr. — *svāmin*, m. = *-pati*, VarBṛS. *Dig*, in comp. for 2. *diś*. — *āṅganā*, f. = *dik-kanyā*, Kuval. — *ādhipa*, m. = *dik-pati*, Naish. vi, 112. — *anta*, m. 'the end of the horizon', remote

distance, Bhartṛ. i, 37; mfn. being in rd MBh. x, 260.
 — **antara**, n. another region, a foreign country, Ragh. ii, 15, Rājāt. &c.; a quarter of the sky; (also pl.) space, the atmosphere, Kād. = **ambara**, mfn. 'sky-clothed,' i.e. quite naked, Bhartṛ. iii, 90; Pañc. v, 14; m. (also -ka) a naked mendicant (esp. of the Jaina or Buddha sect, cf. i. *kṣhapana*), Prabh.; Vet. &c.; MWB. 530 &c.; N. of Śiva or Skanda, L.; & of a grammarian, Gaṇar.; darkness, L.; (f.) f. N. of Durgā, L. (cf. *vastra* and *vāsa*); *ra-tva*, n. entire nakedness, Kum. v, 72. — **avasthāna**, n. air, Gal. — **āgata**, mfn. come from a distant q°, Yājñ. ii, 254. — **ibha**, m. = **dik-karin**, BhP. v, 14, 39. — **isa** (Var.) & **isvara** (MBh.), m. = **dik-pati**. — **graja**, m. = **dik-karin**, MBh.; R. &c. — **grahapa**, n. observing and fixing the quarters of the compass, Var. BrS. xxiv, 9. — **jaya**, m. the conquest of various countries in all directions, Rājāt. iv, 183 (cf. *vi-jaya*). — **iyā**, f. the azimuth cosine of a place, Gaṇit. — **dantin**, m. = **dik-karin**, Śatr. — **darśana**, n. the act of looking to every q°, a general survey, MW. — **darśin**, mfn. looking round on all sides, having a general view, ib. — **dāha**, m. glowing, i.e. preternatural redness of the horizon, Mn. iv, 115, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. — **devatā**, f. = **dik-pati**, BhP. — **deśa**, m. a distant region or country, Rājāt. iv, 308; 417; in g. region, country, Hit. i, 1. — **daivata**, n. = **devatā**, MBh. vii, 793. — **nāga**, see **dih**. — **bandha**, m. = **grahapa**, Kathās. lxiii, 116. — **bhāga**, m. = **dik-pravibh**, R. iv, 47, Pañc. ii, 11. — **bheda**, m. difference of direction, Sūryas. = **bhrama**, m. perplexity about points of the compass; mistaking the way or direction, Vcar. v, 66. — **maṇḍala**, see **dih**. — **yātrā**, f. a procession in different directions, Sighās. Intro. 3. — **lābha**, m. profit or gain in a distant region, Yājñ. ii, 254. — **vakra-samsthā**, mfn. standing apart from the right direction, VarYngay. viii, 1. — **vadhū**, f. = **āṅganā**, Kād. — **vasana**, m. a Jaina, Sāṃkar.; n. nakedness, Prataṇḍ. — **vastra**, mfn. = **ambara**; n. N. of Śiva, L.; of a grammarian (= *deva-nandin*), Gaṇar. — **vāraṇa**, m. = **dik-karin**, MBh. — **vāsa**, mfn. = **ambara**, Mn. xi, 201; MBh.; BhP.; m. a naked mendicant, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 695 &c.; of a grammarian, Gaṇar. — **vijaya**, m. = **dig-jaya**; N. of a section of the MBh. (ii, 983-1203) describing the victories of Yudhi-ṣṭhira; of a wk. by Śaṃkarācārya describing his controversial victories over various sects; — **krama**, m. going forth to conquer the world, invasion, W. — **vidik-atha**, mfn. situated towards the cardinal and intermediate points, encompassing, MW. — **vidhāna**, n. N. of a ch. of the Tantras. — **vibhāga**, m. q°, point, direction, Vikr. i, 1; Ratn. iv, 5. — **vibhāvita**, mfn. celebrated or known in all q°s, W. — **virati**, f. the not passing beyond boundaries in any direction, Jain. — **vilokana**, n. = **dik-prekṣha**, Kām. vii, 25. — **vyāghraṇa**, n. sprinkling of the q°s of the sky, PārGr. iii, 8, 9. — **vyāpina**, mfn. spreading through all space or every q°, W. — **vrata**, n. = **virati**, Jain.

Dih, in comp. for 2. **dīś**. — **nāga**, m. = **dik-karin**, MBh.; N. of a Buddh. author (v. l. *dig-n*) &c. — **nātha**, m. = **dik-pati**, Var. — **maṇḍala**, n. = **dik-cakra**, Bhartṛ.; Var. (v. l. *dig-m*). — **mātaṅga**, m. = **nāga**, Rājāt. — **mātra**, n. a mere direction or indication, Kāvya. ii, 96. — **mārga**, m. a country road or a road to a distant c°, MW. — **mukha**, m(f.) n. facing any point or q°, W.; n. any q° or point of the heavens, Kāv.; place, spot, Sūryas.; — **maṇḍala**, n. pl. the countries all around, Subh. 123. — **mūḍha**, mfn. confused about the q°s of the compass, R. iii, 60, 3; anything about the direction of which one is doubtful, VarBrS. liii, 115. — **moha**, m. = **dig-bhrama**, Kām. xiv, 24.

2. **Dīś**, f. quarter or region pointed at, direction, cardinal point, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. (four in number, viz. *prāci*, east; *dakṣiṇā*, south; *prāci*, west; and *udici*, north, AV. xv, 2, 1; ĀsvGr. iv, 8 &c.; sometimes a 5th, *dhruvā*, AV. viii, 9, 15; ŚBr. ix, 4, 3, 10; and a 6th, *urdhva*, AV. iii, 27, 1; ŚBr. xiv, 6, 11, 5; and a 7th, *vy-ādha*, AV. iv, 40, 1; ŚBr. ix, 5, 2, 8; but oftener 8 are given, i.e. the 4 cardinal and the 4 intermediate quarters, S.E., S.W., N.W., and N.E., Mn. i, 13 [cf. *upa*]; and even a 9th and 10th, *tiryak* or *adhas* and *urdhva*, ŚBr. vi, 2, 3, 4, MBh. i, 729; *diśam pati* [cf. *dik-pati*, below] = Soma, RV. ix, 113, 2, or = Rudra, VS. xvi, 17; quarter, region, direction, place, part (pl., rarely sg. the whole world, e.g. *dīśi dīśi*, in all directions, everywhere, Bhartṛ. i, 86; *digbhyas*, from every q°,

BhP. i, 15, 8; *diśo diśas*, hither and thither, Pañc. ii, 113; *diśo valokya*, looking into the q° of the sky, i.e. into the air, Ratn. iv, 1; *diśo 'ntāt*, from the extremities of the world, ib., Intro. 6; country, esp. foreign country, abroad (cf. *dig-āgata* & *lābha*, below); space (beside *kāla*), Kap. ii, 12; the numeral 10 (cf. above), Śrutab.; Sūryas.; a hint, reference, instance, example, Suhr.; Sāh.; Schol.; precept, order, manner, RV. [cf. *diśat*; O. H. G. *zeiga* (see also *diśā*

Diśo = **diśas** (gen. of 2. *dīś*) in comp. — **daṇḍa**, m. 'sky-staff,' a partic. appearance in the sky. — **dāha**, m. = **Diś**, Divyāv. — **bhāga**, w.t. for — **bhāj**, mfn. one who runs away in all directions, Pañc. (B) iv, 15, 113. — **yāyina**, mfn. spreading in all directions, Kād.

Diśam, ind. = 2. **dīś**, ifc. (g. *śarad-ādi*).

Diśas, f. region, quarter &c., L.

Diśā, f. direction, region, quarter or point of the compass, MBh. iv, 1716 &c., Har. 2243 (cf. *antara* and *avantara*); N. of the wife of Rudra-Bhima, VP. — **graja**, m. = **dik-karin**, Hariv.; R. — **oakana**, m. 'sky-vision,' N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. v, 3595. — **pāla**, m. = **dik**, Hariv. 273; = **dik-karin**, R. i, 41, 16 &c.

Diśya, mfn. relating to the quarters of the sky or to the horizon, being there, ĀsvGr.; Kauś.; relating to space, Kap. ii, 2, 10; foreign, outlandish, Śis. iii, 76; (ā), f. N. of a kind of brick, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.

Diśhā, mfn. shown, pointed out, appointed, assigned (*diśhā gatis*, 'the appointed way,' i.e. death, R. ii, 103, 8); fixed, settled; directed, bidden, RV.; AV.; MBh.; R. &c.; m. time, L.; a sort of Curcuma, L.; N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Pur.; n. appointed place, ChUp. v, 9, 2; aim, goal, TBr. ii, 4, 2, 2 &c.; allotment, assignment, decree; fate, destiny, AV. x, 3, 16; MBh.; direction, order, command, BhP. v, 1, 11 &c.; Rājāt. iv, 121; a description according to space and time (i.e. of a natural phenomenon), Sāh. — **kārin**, mfn. executing an order or acting according to fate, BhP. iv, 28, 1. — **dīśā**, mfn. looking at fate or at one's lot, BhP. iv, 21, 22. — **para**, mfn. relying on fate, fatalist, MBh. iii, 1214. — **bhāva**, m. 'appointed state,' i.e. death, MBh. v, 4539. — **bhuḥ**, mfn. reaping the appointed results of one's works, BhP. vii, 13, 39. **Diśhānta**, m. 'appointed end,' i.e. death, MBh.; R. &c.

Diśhī, f. direction, prescription, TāndyaBr. xxv, 18; auspicious juncture, good fortune, happiness (esp. instr. *tyā*, thank heaven! I congratulate you on your good luck! often with *vardhase*, you are fortunate), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of measure of length, Kauś.; Sch. on Kāty. Śr. — **vīddhi**, f. congratulation, Kād.; Hcar.

दिश 3. **diś**, a vulgar form for **dīś**, to see, Pāṇ. i, 3, 1, Vartt. 13, Pat.

दिशु **dishnu**, mfn. = **deshnu**, liberal.

दिह 1. **dih**, cl. 2. P. Ā. **degdhi**, **digdhe**, Dhātup. xxiv, 5 (Subj. *dhat*, RV. vii, 50, 2; pf. *didēha*, *didihē*, MBh.; fut. *dhekshyati*, *degdhā*, Siddh.; aor. *adhikshat*, 'ta, 3. pl. *o'shur*, JaimBr.; *adigāha*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 73) to anoint, smear, plaster, ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; increase, accumulate, L.: Caus. *dehayati*, 'te, MBh. &c.; aor. *adidhat*: Desid. *didihkshati*, 'te; *dhi-kshate* (ŚBr.), to wish to anoint one's self: Intens. *dedihyate*, *dedegdhi*. [Fr. orig. *dhiḥ*; cf. *dyāvā*, *dyāv*, or, *teḥor*, *teḥor*; Lat. *finco*, *figulus*, *figura*; Goth. *deigan*, *gadigis*; O.E. *dāh*; E. *dough*; Germ. *Teig*.]

2. **Dih**. See *su*.

दिह **dihlā**, f. N. of a woman, Rājāt. vii, 332 (cf. *dihlā*).

दो 1. **dī** (cf. *√dī*), cl. 4. P. Ā. **dīyati**, 'te, to soar, fly, RV.; SV.: Intens. inf. *ddīyati*, to fly away, ŚBr. [cf. *dī*; Gk. *diēai*, *διῆν*, *diēōai*, *diōor*.]

दो 2. **dī** (*dīdī* or *dīdī*). cl. 3. P. 3. pl. **dīdyati** (Impv. *didihī* and *didihī*, RV.; impf. *ddidet*, ib.; pf. *didāya* or (ŚBr.) *didāya*; *didithā*, *didīyus*, ib.; Subj. *didīyati*, 'yat, ib.; *didāyati*, RV. x, 30, 4; 95, 12; *didāyati*, AV. iii, 8, 3; *didāyante*, ib. xviii, 3, 23; Prec. *didāyāsam*, TBr.; p. Pres. P. *ddīat*, Ā. *ddiāna*, p. pf. *ddidivās*) RV. to shlee, be bright; to shine forth, excel, please, be admired,

RV.; AV.; Br.; bestow upon (loc. or dat.) by shining, RV. ii, 2, 6; i, 93, 10. [Cf. *diēai*, *diēōai*, *diōor*.]

Dīti, f. splendour, brightness (see *su*).

Dīdī, mfn. shining, bright; only in **dīdy-agni**, mfn. having bright fires (said of the Āsvins), RV. i, 15, 11; viii, 57, 2.

Dīditi, f. = **dīti** (see *su-dīditi*).

Dīdivi, mfn. shining, bright, RV. i, 1, 8; risen (as a star), L.; m. a N. of Brīhas-pati, the planet Jupiter, L.; heaven, final emancipation (cf. *didivī*), L.; m. n. boiled rice, food, L. (cf. *didivi*) = *artha*, L.

दी 3. **dī**, cl. 4. Ā. **dīyate**, to decay, perish (Dhātup. xxvi, 25; *dīdye*; *dāsyate*, *dātā*; *adīsta*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 63; i, 50): Caus. *dāpayati*, Vop.: Desid. *diḍishate* and *diḍasate*, ib.

4. **Dī**, f. decay, ruin. — **da**, mfn. causing ruin, destroying, W.

Dīnā, mfn. (fr. *√3. dī*?) scarce, scanty, RV.; depressed, afflicted, timid, sad; miserable, wretched, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (am), ind. sadly, miserably, Śikṣ. 35; n. distress, wretchedness, Hariv.; Pañc.; Tabernmontana Coronaria, L.; (ā), f. the female of a mouse or shrew, L. — **citta** and **-oetana**, mfn. 'distressed in mind,' dejected, Kāv. — **tā** ('nd'), f. scarcity, weakness, RV. vii, 89, 3. — **dakṣha** ('nd'), mfn. of weak understanding, RV. x, 2, 5. — **dāsa**, m. a N. applied to a Śūdra, Kull. — **dīna**, mfn. very wretched or miserable, Bhām. — **dhl**, mfn. = **citta**, MW. — **nātha** and *'tha-sūri*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **manas** and **mānasa**, mfn. = **citta**, MBh. — **mukha**, m(f.) n. 'sad-faced,' looking melancholy, W. — **rūpa**, mfn. of melancholy aspect, dejected, MBh. i, 1817. — **locana**, m. (*dīpta*?) a cat, L. — **vatsala**, mfn. kind to the poor, MW. — **vadana**, mfn. = **mukha**, Daś. — **varpa**, mfn. discoloured, pale, MBh. iii, 15677. — **sattva**, mfn. = **citta**, R. — **sādhaka**, m. 'causing woe,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1152. **Dīnākrandana-stotra**, n. N. of Stotras. **Dīnānukampana**, mfn. pitying the poor, MW. **Dīnāśya**, mfn. = *'na-vadana*, Bhartṛ. iii, 22. **Dīnaka**, mfn. very miserable or dejected; (am), ind. very miserably, MBh. iii, 12260.

दीक्ष **dīkṣh** (Desid. of *√dakṣh*), cl. 1. Ā. **dīkshate**, Dhātup. xvi, 8 (pf. *didikshē*; fut. *dikshishyāte*; aor. *adidikshas* and *adikshishā*, Br.; ind. p. *dikshivā*, ChUp.) to consecrate or dedicate one's self (esp. for the performance of the Soma-sacrifice), Br.; Up.; Pur.; to dedicate one's self to a monastic order, Buddh.: Caus. *dikshayati*, 'te, to consecrate, initiate, TS.; Br.; pf. *didikshur*, TāndyaBr. xiv, 18; to consecrate as a king, MBh.; Hariv.; to make ready, prepare, MBh.: Desid. *didikshishate*, to wish to be consecrated, AitBr. iv, 25.

Dīkshaka, m. a priest, spiritual guide; N. of a king, Virac.

Dīkshana, n. consecrating one's self or causing one's self to be consecrated, consecration, initiation, ŚrS.; MBh.; (ā), f. id., VarBrS. xcvi, 14. **śhanīya**, mfn. (fr. *√dīksh*) to be consecrated or initiated; (fr. *dīkshana*) relating to consecration, Br.; (ā), f. (Vait.) = *gishī*, f. the sacrifice of consecration or initiation, Br.; ŚrS.

Dīkshayitṛ, m. consecrator, AitBr. i, 4.

Dīkshā, f. preparation or consecration for a religious ceremony, undertaking religious observances for a partic. purpose and the observances themselves, AV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS. &c.; dedication, initiation (personified as the wife of Soma, RV. 25, 26, of Rudra Ugra or R° Vamadeva, Pur.); any serious preparation (as for battle), MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; self-devotion to a person or god, complete resignation or restriction to, exclusive occupation with (comp. cf. *viraha*, *jāka*, *śringāra*). — **karaṇa**, n. performance of consecration, Sarvad. — **kārin**, mfn. consecrating, initiating, ib. — **krama-ratna**, n. 'the jewel of the regular order of initiation,' N. of wk. — **guru**, m. a teacher of initiation, Bālar. x, 41. — **hga-avastī-vīcana** ('*kshāṅg*'), n. N. of wk. — **tattva**, n. 'essence of initiation,' N. of wk. — **nta** ('*kshāṅg*'), m. the end of a D° = *avahīritā*, L. — **pāti** ('*kshā*'), m. 'consecration-lord,' i.e. Soma, VS. v, 6. — **pātra**, n. N. of wk. — **paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **pāla**, m. guardian of initiation (Agni or Vishnu), Br. — **prakaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **phala**, n. 'the fruit of initiation,' N. of a ch. of the PŚarv. — **maya**, m(f.) n. consisting in initiation, Hariv. 2115. — **mahātsava**, m., — **mātsādi-vīcra**, m., — **ratna**, n., — **vidhāna**, n., — **vidhi**,

m., -vinoda, m., -viveka, m., -samskāra, m., -sūta, n., -setu, m. N. of wks.

Dikṣhitā, mf (f. GopBr. i, 5, 24)n. consecrated, initiated into (dat., loc., instr., or comp.) AV.; TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; prepared, ready for (dat., instr. or comp.), MBh., R. (cf. *taṃ-akṛi*, to initiate, instruct, Kathās. xx, 198); performed (as the Dīkṣā ceremony), W.; m. a priest engaged in a D° (-*va*, n. Jaim.); a pupil of (affixed, and rarely prefixed to the N. of a teacher, and given as a N. to a Brahman to denote his being a pupil of that t, e.g. *Bhaṭṭoji*, *Sam-kara*; sometimes the teacher's N. is dropped and D° is used alone). -**dhūṇ-dhi-rāja**, m., -**bāla-kṛishṇa**, m., -**yajña-datta**, m. N. of men, Cat. -**vasana**, n. the garment of an initiated person, ŚBr. -**vādā**, m. the statement that a person is initiated, TS. -**vi-mitā**, n. a temporary dwelling for a person about to be initiated, Kāth. xiii, 1; AitBr. 1, 3 (cf. *prācīna-vaṣṭa*). -**vratā**, n. the vow of an initiated person, KātyŚr. iv, 6, 13. -**samarāja**, m. N. of the author of Dhūrta-nartaka. **Dikṣhitāve-dana**, n. = *ta-vādā*, Vait. xi, 12.

Dikṣhitāyāni, f. N. of the wife of Dikṣhitā-yajñadatta, L. **tiya**, mfn. written by a Dikṣhitā; n. N. of such a work.

Dikṣhitṛi, m. a consecrator, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 153.

Dikṣhin, mfn. (ifc.) one who has been initiated (cf. *gaya*).

दीदी *dīdī* or *didī*. See √2. *dī*.

दीधी १. *dīdhī* (connected with √2. *dī*), cl. 2. *ā*. *dīdhīte*, to shine, be bright, Dhātup. xxiv, 68; P. *dīdhī*, 3. pl. *adīdhayur*, to appear as, resemble (nom.), RV. v, 40, 5; i, 98, 7.

१. **Dīdhīti**, f. brightness, splendour, light, a ray, Naigh. i, 5; MBh.; Kālid. &c.; majesty, power, Bhartṛ. ii, 2. N. of wks., esp. ifc. -**prākṣā**, m., -**pratyakṣa-tikā**, f., -**māthurī**, f., N. of Comms. -**mat**, mfn. having splendour, shining, brilliant, SākhGr. vi, 3. m. the sun, Kum. ii, 2; vii, 10; N. of a Muni, Kathās. lix, 93. -**raudrī**, f., -**vyākhyā**, f. N. of wks.

दीधी २. *dīdhī* (cf. √1. *dhī* and √*dhya*), cl. 2. *ā*. *dīdhīte*, 1. sg. *dīdhīye* (RV. v, 33, 1), p. Pres. *dīdhīyat* (RV. ii, 20, 1) and *dīdhīyāna* (RV., often with *manasā*) to perceive, think, be intent upon; to wish, desire. 2. **Dīdhīti**, f. religious reflection, devotion, inspiration, RV. i, 186, 11 &c.

दीन *dīnā*, mfn. See under √3. *dī*.

दीनार *dīnāra*, m. (fr. *δηνάριον*, *denarius*) a gold coin or a certain weight of gold (variously stated as 2 Kāshīhas, 1 Pala of 32 Retti or the large Pala of 108 Suvārṇas), Pañc.; Rājāt. iv; a gold ornament, L.; a seal, L. **rāka**, m., **rikā**, f. (Hariv.), and **dīnnāra**, m. (Rājāt.) id.

दीप *dīp*, cl. 4. *ā*. **dīpyate** (*dīpyāte*, TBr., *dīpyati*, MBh., pf. *dīdīpe*, Ragh. v, 47; fut. *dīpishyate*, *dīpitā*; aor. *adīpi*, *adīpishṭa*, inf. *dīpitum*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 8, Sch.; i, 1, 61) to blaze, flare, shine, be luminous or illustrious, AV.; Br.; Mn.; MBh.; Kālid. &c.; glow, burn (also with anger, Bhartṛ.); Caus. *dīpyati*, *te*, aor. *adīdipat* or *adīdipat* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 3) to kindle, set on fire, inflame, TāpdyBr. xvi, 1; ĀsvGr. iv, 6; Kauś. 60 &c.; illuminate, make illustrious, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; excite, rouse, ib.: Desid. *dīdīpishate*: Intens. *de-dīpyate*, to blaze fiercely, shine intensely, be very bright, MBh.; BhP.; p. *dedīpyanti*, MBh. vii, 8138.

Dīpa, m. a light, lamp, lantern, ĀsvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. -**karpūra-ja**, m. a kind of camphor, Gal. -**kalikā**, f. N. of a Comm. on Yājñ. -**kitta**, n. lamp-black, soot, L. -**kūpi**, f., -**khori**, f. the wick of a l. -**m-kara**, m. 'light-causer', N. of a mythical Buddha, MWB. 136; -**jñāna**, m. having the knowledge of a B°, N. of a man, Buddh. -**da**, mfn. one who gives a lamp, Mn. iv, 229. -**dāna**, n. 'giving light', N. of a ch. of the PSarv.; -**padhati**, f., -**ratna**, n., -**vidhi**, m. N. of wks. -**dhvaja**, m. 'lamp-sign', soot, L. -**pādapa**, m. 'l'-tree, a candlestick, L. -**pushpa**, m. 'l'-flower, 'Michelia Campaka, L. -**pūjā**, f., -**vidhāna**, n., -**prākṣā**, m. N. of wks. -**bhājāna**, n. 'light-receptacle', alamp, Ragh. xix, 51. -**mallī**, f. a l. Gal. -**mālā**, f. a row of l's, an illumination, MBh. xiii, 4727; Caurap. 18. -**mālīkā**, f. id.; N. of wk.; -**kōṣṭava**, m. 'the feast of lights', N. of the 125th ch. of the BhavP. ii. -**māhātmya**, n. 'the glory of the festival of lights',

N. of a ch. of the BhavP. i. -**vat**, mfn. 'containing lights', illuminating; (f), f. N. of a river, Kālp. -**varti**, f. the wick of a lamp, Daś. -**vidhāna**, n., -**vidhi**, m. N. of wks. -**vrīkṣa**, m. = *prā-dapa*; lantern, light, MBh.; R.; Pinus Longifolia or Devadūru, L. -**vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk. -**śa-tru**, m. 'lamp-foe', a moth, L. -**śikha**, f. the flame of a l., Kathās. xviii, 77; the point of a shining body, Lil. 95; l'-black, soot, L.; *śhōpanishad*, f. N. of an Up. -**śrīkhalā**, f. a row of lamps, L. -**ārādha-vidhi**, m., -**sāra**, m., -**stambha-devatā-pūjā**, f. N. of wks. **Dīpānkura**, m. the flame or light of a l., Bhartṛ. iii, 81. **Dīpānvitā**, f. (sc. *tithi*) 'furnished with l's', N. of the Diwālī festival, BhavP. **Dīpārādha**, n. worshipping an idol by waving a l' before it, MW. **Dīpālī**, f. 'a row of l's', a festival with illuminations on the day of new moon in the month Āśvina or Kārtika (Diwālī), RTL. 432; *līka-kalpa*, m. N. of wk. **Dīpālaka**, m. lamp-light, a burning l' or torch, ŚārngP. **Dīpāvalī**, f. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination, BhP. iv, 21, 4, also = *dīpālī*; *valī-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. **Dīpāsura**, m. N. of an Asura, Virac. xvi. **Dīpōchishṭa**, n. 'l'-sediment', soot. **Dīpōtsava**, m. a festival of lights, BhavP.

Dīpaka, mfn. kindling, inflaming, illuminating, Pañc. iii, 27, 333; exciting, stimulating (digestion), Suśr.; skillful in managing a lamp (cf. *ākarsāditi*); m. a light, lamp, Hariv., Bhartṛ., BhP.; the shining body, Lilāv.; N. of two plants having digestive properties, Ptychotis Ajanan or Celosia cristata, L.; a bird of prey, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; a kind of measure; N. of Kāma (the inflamer), L.; of a son of Gaṇḍa (MBh. v, 3596) &c.; m. or n. saffron, L.; (*ikā*), f. a light, lamp, lantern, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; moonlight, W.; 'illustrator' or 'illustration' at the end of titles of books (cf. *kula*, *gū-ḍhārtha*, *trailokya*) and also alone, N. of wks. (see below); Ptychotis Ajanan or the root of Calmus, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī; n. a partic. class of rhet. figures (throwing light upon an idea), Sāh.; Kuval.; N. of a metre. -**mālā**, f. N. of a metre. -**vyākaraṇa**, n. N. of wk.

Dīpana, mf (f) u. kindling, inflaming, setting on fire, MBh.; Hariv.; Kālid.; digestive, stimulating (cf. *agni*- and *anala*), Suśr.; m. N. of certain digestive plants (= *mayūra-śikha*, *śālīka-śaka* or *kāsa-marḍa*), L.; an onion, L.; (f), f. Trigonella Foenum Graecum, Bhpr.; Ptychotis Ajanan; Clypea Hernandifolia, L.; a mystical formula described in the Tantra-sāra; (in music) a kind of composition; N. of a female attendant of Devī, W.; n. the act of kindling &c., R.; Pañc.; Daś.; promoting digestion, Suśr.; a digestive or tonic, Suśr.; the root of Tabernaemontana Coronaria (cf. *dīna*), L.; a partic. process to which minerals are subjected, Sarvad.; a partic. procedure with a niagic formula, ib. **Dīpanīya**, mfn. to be kindled or lighted or excited or stimulated; relating to tonic medicines; promoting digestion, Suśr.; Car.; m. Ptychotis Ajanan, L.; n. a digestive, Suśr. **Dīpayat**, mfn. illuminating, inflaming, W.

Dīpikā, f. of *dīpaka*, q.v. -**tikā**, f. N. of a Comm. -**talā**, n. the oil of Ptychotis Ajanan, Suśr. -**dhārīnī**, f. a female lamp-carrier, Kād. -**prākṣā**, m., **śikā**, f., -**vivaraṇa**, n., -**vyākhyā**, f. N. of Comms.

Dīpta, mfn. set on fire, inflamed, excited, illuminated, manifested, MBh.; R. &c. **Dīptṛi**, m. an illuminator, enlightener, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 153.

Dīpin, mfn. kindling, inflaming, exciting (ifc. Kathās. lxxxii, 29); (*ini*), f. a mystical formula (cf. *dīpana*, f.).

Dīpta, mfn. blazing, flaming, hot, shining, bright, brilliant, splendid; MuṇḍUp. ii, 1, 1; MBh.; R. &c.; excited, agitated (*krōḍha*, MBh. v, 7207); (in augury) exposed to the sun (also *āditya*, MBh. iii, 15699); being on the wrong side, inauspicious (opp. to *śānta*), Hariv., Suśr., VarBJS.; clear, shrill (? applied to the inauspicious voice of an animal and opp. to *pūrṇa*), VarBJS. lxxxviii, 1; xci, 1; Suśr.; m. a lion (from his bright colour), L.; the citron tree, L.; inflammation of the nose, Suśr.; (ā), f. Methonica Superba, L.; Cardiospermum Halicabum, L.; = *sātālā*, L.; red arsenic, L.; (in music) a partic. tone; a partic. Śakti, Heat, i, 5; n. Asa Foetida, L.; gold, L. -**kīraṇa**, mfn. 'hot-rayed', the sun, Mṛicch. viii, 23. -**kīrti**, mfn. 'bright-famed', N. of Skanda, MBh. iii, 14630. -**ketu**, m. 'bright-bannered', N. of a king, MBh. i, 231; of a

son of Manu Dakṣa-sāvarnī, BhP. viii, 13, 18. -**jihvā**, f. 'red-tongued', a fox, L. -**tapas**, mfn. fervent in devotion, of glowing piety, BrahmaP. -**tejas**, mfn. radiant with glory, ib. -**tva**, n. flaming, shining, Sah. -**nayana**, m. 'having glittering eyes', N. of an owl, Kathās. -**pīngalā**, m. 'bright and yellowish', a lion, L. -**pushpā**, f. 'bright-flowered', Tragia Involucrata, L. -**rasa**, m. 'having a yellow liquid', an earth-worm, L.; -**tva**, n. the predominance of fiery passions, Vām. iii, 2, 14. -**rū-pin**, n. a partic. personification, Gaut. -**roman**, m. 'red-haired', N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. xiii, 4356. -**locana**, m. 'having glittering eyes', a cat, L. -**loha**, n. the shining metal, brass, L. -**varṇa**, mfn. 'red-coloured', N. of Skanda, MBh. iii. -**virya**, mfn. of fiery strength, MBh. i, 2915. -**śakti**, n. 'having a glittering spear', N. of Skanda, ib. -**śikha**, mfn. 'bright-flamed' (fire), Kathās. lxxiii, m. N. of a Yaksha, ib. -**svēmin**, m. N. of the father of Śābara-svāmī, Cat. **Dīptāṅsu**, m. 'hot-rayed', the sun. **Dīptākṣa**, mf (f) n. having bright or glittering eyes, MBh. iii, 16138; m. a cat, L.; a peacock, W.; N. of an owl, Pañc.; pl. N. of a people, MBh. v. **Dīptāgni**, m. blazing fire, MBh. iii, 706; N. of Agastya, L. (cf. *dahragṇi* and *satyagṇi*); mfn. having the gastric fire well kindled, i.e. digesting well, Suśr., Heat; -*ā*, f. goodness of digestion, ib. **Dīptāṅga**, m. 'having a brilliant body', a peacock, L. **Dīptātman**, mfn. having a fiery nature, MBh. v, 7040. **Dīptāsya**, mfn. 'having fiery jaws', a serpent, ib. 7169. **Dīptōda**, n. 'having brilliant water', N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 8685. **Dīptōpala**, m. 'brilliant stone', the sun gem (= *sūrya-kānta*); a crystalline lens, L. **Dīptōtjas**, mfn. glowing with energy, VarBJS. xxxii, 15.

Dīptaka, m. or n. a kind of disease of the nose, L.; n. gold, L.

Dīpti, f. brightness, light, splendour, beauty, ŚBr.; Mn. (cf. *griha*) &c.; the flash-like light of an arrow, L.; lac, L.; brass, L.; m. N. of one of the Viśve Devās. -**kara**, mf (ā or ī) n. irradiating, illuminating, MW. -**ketu**, m. N. of a son of Manu Dakṣa-sāvarnī (cf. *dīpta*), VP. -**mat**, mfn. bright, splendid, brilliant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Hit.; (f), f. (in music) N. of a Śruti.

Dīptika, mfn. (ifc.) = *dīpti*; m. a species of plant, L. **keāvara-tīrtha** (*keāṇḍ*), n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

Dīpya, mfn. to be kindled or inflamed or stimulated, W.; promoting digestion, L.; m. Celosia Cristata; Ptychotis Ajanan; cumin-seed, L.; n. white cumin-seed, L. **Dīpyaka**, m. a species of plant, Suśr.; m. Celosia Cristata, m. or n. Ptychotis Ajanan; n. Apium Involucratum, L.; n. a figure of rhetoric, L.

Dīpra, mfn. flaming, shining, radiant, Kathās. xxv, 135; m. fire, L.

दीर्घ *dīrgha*, mf (ā) n. (compar. *drāghīyas*, superl. *drāghishṭha* [q.v. vv.]; rarely *dīrghatara* [Pañc. iv, 11] and *tama* [BhP. vii, 5, 44]) long (in space and time), lofty, high, tall; deep, RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; long (in prosody), Prāt. Mn. &c.; (*dām*) ind. long, for a long time (superl. *ulamam*, BhP. iii, 1, 37); m. a long vowel, Gobh. ii, 8, 15; KātyŚr. &c.; a camel, L.; Saccharum Gorb.; Shorea Robusta = *utkaṭa*, *rāma-sara* &c. L.; a mystical N. of the letter *a*, Up.; the 5th or 6th or 7th or 8th sign of the zodiac, Jyot.; N. of a prince of Magadha, MBh. i, 4451; of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1158; (*ā*), f. an oblong tank (cf. *ghikā*), R. v, 16, 27; a kind of plant = *patrā*, L.; a mystical N. of the letter *z*, Up.; n. a species of grass, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. [Fr. √*drāgh*; cf. also Gr. *δραχμός*; Sl. *dlugŭ*]. -**kaṇḍa**, f. white cumin, L. -**kaṇḍa**, *ṭaka*, m. 'long-thorned', N. of a plant (= *varvira*), L. -**kaṇṭha**, m. 'l'-necked', N. of a Dānava, Har. (v. l. *bahu*). -**kaṇṭhaka**, m. Ardea Nivea, L. -**kandaka**, n. 'having long bulbs', a kind of radish (= *mūlaka*); (*ikā*), f. Curculigo Orchioidea (= *mushali*), L. -**kam-dharā**, f. = *kaṇṭhaka*, L. -**karna**, m. 'l'-ear', N. of a cat, Hit. -**karshana**, n. a sort of Svaya, SaṅhUp., Pushpas. -**kāṇḍa**, m. 'having l' joints', the root of Scirpus Kysoor, L.; (*ā*), f. a sort of creeper, L. -**kāya**, mfn. 'l'-bodied', tall, MW. -**kāla**, m. a l' time, Mn. viii, 145, MBh.; -*jivin*, mfn. 'l'-lived, MW. -**kāshṭha**, n. a l' piece of timber, spar, beam, W. -**kila** or *laka*, m. 'l'-stemmed', Alanguium Hexapetalum (= *anikaṭa*), L. -**kūra**, n. 'l'

rice, a kind of rice (= *rājānna*), L. = *kūroa*, mfn. '1^o-bearded', MBh. vii, 47.9. = *kūsa*, m(f) n. '1^o-haired'; m. a bear, L.; pl. N. of a people. = *koāā*, 'āikā, and 'āi, f. a kind of muscle shell, a cockle, L. = *grati*, m. 'making 1^o journeys', a camel, L. = *gāmīn*, mfn. going or flying far, MBh. vii, 367.2. = *granthi*, m. 'having 1^o knots or joints', Scindapsus Officialis (= *gaja-pīpālī*), L. = *grīva*, mfn. '1^o-necked'; m. a camel, L.; a kind of curlew, L.; pl. N. of a people, VarBh. xiv, 23. = *ghāṭika*, m. '1^o-necked', a camel, L. = *caṣṣon*, m. '1^o-beaked', a kind of bird, L. = *oatrasāra*, mfn. shaped like an oblong square or parallelogram, Sāy.; m. an oblong, Śulbas. i, 36. = *cohadā*, mfn. '1^o-leaved', m. Tectonia Grandis or sugar-cane, L. = *jaṇ-gala*, m. a kind of fish (= *bhaṅgīna*), L. = *jaṇ-gha*, m. '1^o-legged', a camel, L.; Ardea Nivea, L.; N. of a Yaksha, Kathās. ii, 20. = *jñukha*, m. '1^o-kneed', Ardea Sibirica, L. = *jīhva*, mfn. 'long-tongued'; m. a snake, L.; N. of a Dānava, MBh. i; Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a Rakshasi, MBh.; R.; of one of the mothers attending on Skanda, MBh. ix, 2641; (ī), f. (Pāp. inv. i, 59) N. of an evil spirit, Br. = *jīhva*, mfn. '1^o-tongued', RV. ix, 101, 1. = *jiraka*, m. cumin, Bhpr. = *jivanti*, f. N. of a med. wk. = *jīvin*, mfn. '1^o-lived', Cāp. 9. = *tannu*, m(f) n. 'having a 1^o body', tall; (vī), f. a kind of Aroidea, L. = *tantu* (ghd-), mfn. forming a 1^o thread or row, RV. x, 69, 7. = *tapas*, mfn. performing 1^o penances, R.; Hariv.; m. N. of several Rishis (also v. l. for *tamas*), Hariv.; Pur.; *pa-ākhyāna*, and *paḥ-svarga-gama*, n. 'the story of a 1^o penance', and 'going to heaven by 1^o penance', N. of 2 chapters of the ŚivaP. = *tama*, mfn. longest. = *tamas* (ghd-), m. N. of a Rishi with the patron, Aucathya and the metron, Māmateya, RV. i, 158, 1; 6 (author of the hymns RV. i. 140-164; father of Kakshivāt, Sāy. on RV. i, 125, 1; through Brīhas-pati's curse born blind, MBh. i, 4192 &c.; xii, 13182; father of Dhanvan-tari, Pur.; has by Sudeshnā, Bālī's wife, five sons, Aṅga, Bhaṅga, Kālīṅga, Pūṅḍra, and Suhma, MBh.; Pur.); pl. his descendants, *tamaso 'rka*, m., *so vrata*, n. N. of two Sāmāns (cf. *tapas* and *dairghatama*). = *tara*, mfn. longer. = *taru*, m. 'the lofty tree', the Tāl or palm tree, L. = *tā*, f. (Suśr.; Var.) and *tvā*, n. (BHP.) length, longness. = *tī-mishā*, f. Cucumis Utilissimus, L. = *tiksha-mukha*, m(f) n. having a 1^o and pointed mouth (leech), Suśr. = *tuṇḍa*, m(f) n. '1^o-mouted', MBh. ix, 2649; (ā), f. the musk-rat, L. = *trīpa*, n. a kind of grass (= *pallī-vāha*), L. = *daṇḍa*, m(f) n. '1^o-stemmed, Kauś. 15; m. Ricinus Communis, Bhpr.; the palm tree, L.; (ī), f. a kind of small shrub (= *go-rakshi*), L.; *ḍaka*, m. Ricinus Communis, L. = *danta*, m(f) n. '1^o-toothed', MBh. ix, 2649. = *darśana*, mfn. far-seeing, provident, sagacious, wise, BhP. x, 29, 2. = *darśin*, mfn. id., MBh.; R. &c.; m. a bear, L.; a culture, L.; N. of a minister, Kathās. lxxvi, 5; of a monkey, R. v, 73, 43 (cf. *dūra*); *ḥitā*, f., *ḥitva*, n. far-sightedness, providence, Kām. viii, 10; iv, 8. = *darśivas* (MBh. v, 4380), *darśivan* (Kathās. lxi, 131) and *darśiṣṭi* (L.), mfn. = *darśana*. = *dru*, m. = *taru*, L. = *druma*, m. 'the lofty tree', Salmalia Malabarica, L. = *dveshin*, mfn. cherishing long hatred, implacable, MW. = *nakha*, m(f) n. having 1^o nails, MBh. ix, 2649; m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (ī), f. Diospyros Embryopteris, L. = *nāda*, mfn. '1^o-sounding'; m. a dog, L.; a cock, L.; a conch-shell, L. = *nāla*, n. '1^o-stalked', N. of several kinds of grass (= *vrīta-guṇḍa* and *yāvanāla*); n. = *rohiṣhaka*, L. = *nīdrā*, f. '1^o sleep, Ragh. xii, 81; death, Hcar. = *nīvasya*, ind. sighing or having sighed deeply, W. = *nīvāsa*, m. a 1^o or deep-drawn sigh, Mālatīm. vii, 47. = *nītha* (ghd-), m. N. of a man, RV. viii, 50, 10. = *pākha*, m. '1^o-winged', the fork-tailed shrike, L. = *patolika*, f. a kind of cucurbitaceous fruit, L. = *pattra*, mfn. '1^o-leaved'; m. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr.; a species of ebony tree, Bhpr.; the palm tree, L.; a kind of onion, L.; some other bulbous plant (= *vishnu-kanda*), L.; several kinds of grass, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant related to the Hemionitis Cordifolia, L.; Pandanus Odoratissimus, L.; = *ḍoḍi*, *gandha-patrā* &c., L.; (ī), f. = *palāṣi* or *maḥā-cañcu*, L. = *pattra*, m. a kind of sugar-cane, Suśr.; a kind of garlic (= *rakta-laruna*), L.; Ricinus Communis, L.; Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; a kind of reed, L.; Capparis Aphylla, L.; =

jalaja-madhūka, L.; (ikā), f. Desmodium Gangeticum, L.; Aloe Indica, L.; = *palāṣi*, L. = *pad* or *pād*, mfn. '1^o-legged'; m. a heron, L. = *parpa*, mfn. '1^o-leaved'; (ī), f. a species of plant related to the Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. = *parvan*, m. 'having 1^o knots or joints', sugar-cane, L. = *pallava*, m. 'having 1^o shoots or tendrils', Cannabis Sativa or Crotolaria Juncea, L. = *pavana*, mfn. '1^o-winded'; m. an elephant, L. (cf. *māruṭa*). = *pāṭha*, m. 'the 1^o reading', a kind of recitation of the VS. in which the consonants are often doubled, Cat. = *pāda* = *pad*, L. = *pādapa*, m. = *taru* or the Areca-nut tree, L. = *pādya*, f. a kind of brick, Śulbas. iii, 177. = *pushpa*, m. 'having 1^o flowers', Michelia Champaka or Calotropis Gigantea, L. = *prishṭha*, mfn. '1^o-backed'; m. a snake, L. = *prajña*, mfn. having a far-seeing mind; m. N. of a king, MBh. = *prajayru* (ghd-), mfn. persevering in offerings and sacrifices, RV. vii, 82, 1; receiving constant offerings or worship (Vishnu-Vārūṇa), TBr. ii, 8, 4, 5. = *prayatna*, m. persevering effort, MW. = *prasādan* (ghd-), mfn. offering extensive seats (the earth), RV. viii, 20, 1; 25, 20. = *prāpa*, mfn. having 1^o breath, ĀpSr. vi, 20, 2. = *prākāśin*, mfn. = *dārīana*, MBh. vii, 5467. = *phala*, mfn. having 1^o fruit; m. N. of plants (Cathartocarpus Fistula, Butea Frondosa, Asclepias Gigantea), L.; (ā), f. a red-colouring Oldenlandia; a vine with reddish grapes; Odina Pennata; a kind of cucumber, L. = *phalaka*, m. Agati Grandiflora, L. = *bāhu*, mfn. '1^o-armed', MBh. iii, 2454; R. ii, 42, 18 &c.; m. N. of one of the attendants on Śiva, Hariv.; of a Dānava, ib. (v. l. *kaṇṭha*); of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i; of a son or grandson of Dilipa, Pur.; = *garvita*, m. 'proud of having 1^o arms', N. of a demon, Lalit. = *bījā*, f. 'having 1^o seed', N. of a plant, Gal. = *bhūja*, mfn. '1^o-armed'; m. N. of one of the attendants on Śiva, L. = *māruṭa*, = *pavana*, L. = *mukha*, m(f) n. '1^o-mouthed', 1^o-beaked, 1^o-faced, Tār. iv, 32, 1; m. N. of a Yaksha (?), Buddh.; (ī), f. Parra Jacana or Goensis, ĀpSr. xv, 19, 4, Sch.; the musk-rat, L. = *mūla*, n. '1^o-root', the root of Andropogon Muricatus; m(f) n. and f. n. having 1^o roots; m. a kind of Bilva or creeper, L.; (ā), f. Desmodium Gangeticum or Ichnocarpus Frutescens, Suśr.; (ī), f. Alhagi Maurorum, Leea Hirta, Solanum Indicum, L. = *mūlaka*, o. a kind of radish, L.; (ikā), f. Desmodium Gangeticum, L. = *yaśāṣa*, m. 'performing a 1^o sacrifice', N. of a king of Ayodhyā, MBh. ii, 1076. = *yaśas* (ghd-), mfn. renowned far and wide, RV. v, 61, 9. = *yāthā*, m. or n. a 1^o course or journey, RV. ii, 15, 3; v, 45, 9. = *yāma*, mfn. having 1^o watches (as the night), Megh. = *raṅgā*, f. 'having a lasting colour', turmeric, L. = *rata*, m. '1^o in copulation', a dog, W. (cf. *surata*). = *rada*, m. '1^o-tusked', a hog, L. = *rasana*, m. '1^o-tongued', a serpent, L. = *rāgā*, f. = *raṅgā*, L. = *rātram*, ind. for a 1^o time or period, Lalit.; Divyāv. = *rātrika*, mfn. '1^o-lasting' (fever), Bhpr. = *rāva*, n. 'making a prolonged noise or yell', N. of a jackal, Hit. = *rūpa*, mfn. having a 1^o form, having the form of a 1^o vowel, MW. = *rogin*, mfn. '1^o ill or sick', W. = *roma*, m. = *next*; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. = *roman*, mfn. '1^o-haired'; m. a bear, L.; N. of one of the attendants on Śiva, Hariv. = *rosha*, mfn. 1^o in anger, bearing a grudge, ŚārṅgP.; -*tā*, f., Mālav. iv, 1, 2. = *roshana*, mfn. = *rosha*, Subh. 203. = *rohiṣhaka*, m. a kind of fragrant grass, L. = *lātā-druma*, m. Shorea Robusta, L. = *Io-cana*, mfn. '1^o-eyed', Hariv.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. = *lohita-yashṭikā*, f. 'having a 1^o red stem', red sugar-cane, L. = *vaṇāsa*, mfn. having a 1^o reed; being of an ancient family, W.; m. Amphidionax Karka, L. = *vaktara*, m. '1^o-faced', an elephant, L. = *vachikā* (fr. *vatsa*), L. or = *vachikā*, f. (W.) a crocodile or alligator. = *vat*, ind. like a 1^o vowel, W. = *varṇa*, m. a 1^o vowel, W. = *vartman*, n. = *yātha*, W. = *var-ahā-bhū*, f. a white-flowered Punar-nava, L. = *vālā*, f. '1^o-tailed', the bos grunniens, L. = *viśva-vedasa-kāvalya-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. = *vrī-ksha*, m. = *taru*, L. = *vrīta-phalā* (vrīta-?), f. a kind of gourd, L. = *vrīta*, m. = *stalked*, Colosanthus Indica; (ā), f. = *indra-cirbhīṣi*, L. = *vrīntaka*, m. Colosanthus Indica and a variety of it, L.; (ikā), f. Mimosa Octandra, L. = *veṇu*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii. = *vyādhi*, mfn. suffering from a 1^o illness, L. = *śara*, m. 'having

a 1^o reed', Andropogon Bicolor, L. = *śākha*, mfn. having 1^o branches; m. Shorea Robusta, L.; *khikā*, f. a kind of shrub, L. = *śimbika*, m. 'having a 1^o pod', black mustard, L. = *śira*, m. 'having a 1^o head or beak', a kind of bird, L. = *śūka*, 'kaka', m. 'having 1^o awns or beards', a sort of rice, L. = *śrīṅ-ga*, mfn. '1^o-horned', Kāv. = *śmaśru* (ghd-), mfn. '1^o-bearded', AV. xi, 5, 6. = *śravas* (ghd-), mfn. renowned far and wide; m. N. of nien, RV.; TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 3. = *śrūt*, mfn. hearing from afar, RV. x, 114, 2; heard or renowned far and wide (superl. *śama*), RV.; TS. = *śaktha*, m(f) n. having 1^o thighs, P. v, 4, 113, Kāi.; *śhi*, mfn. having 1^o shafts, ib. = *śattra*, n. a 1^o-continued Soma sacrifice, ŚBr., MBh. &c.; N. of a Tirtha, MBh. iii, 5050; mfn. = *śrin*, mfn. occupied with a prolonged Soma rite, ŚBr., BhP. = *śamdhya*, mfn. performing 1^o prayers or rites at the different twilight; -*tva*, n., Mn. iv, 94. = *śasya*, m. 'having 1^o fruit', Diospyros Embryopteris, L. = *śurata*, m. = *rata*, L. = *śūtra*, mfn. 'spinning a 1^o yarn', slow, dilatory, procrastinating, MBh.; R. &c.; -*tā*, f. (ib.), -*tva*, n. (Gal.) procrastination, dilatoriness. = *śūtrin*, mfn. = *tra*, Bhag. xviii, 28; *śrītā*, f. = *śratā*, Hit. i, 29 (v. l.) = *skandha*, m. = *śaru*, L. = *śvara*, m. = *varṇa*, W. *Dirghāghri*, m. 'having 1^o roots', Desmodium Gangeticum, L. *Dirghākāra*, mfn. '1^o-formed, oblong, MW. *Dirghāksha*, m(f) n. '1^o-eyed', Mālav. ii, 3. *Dirghāgama*, m. N. of a Buddh. wk. *Dirghāksha-grāma*, m. N. of a village. *Dirghāghri*, f. (Bhpr.) and *aghri*, m. (L.) = *ghri*. *Dirghā-dhi*, mfn. having a far-seeing mind, RV. ii, 27, 4. *Dirghādha*, m. a 1^o way or journey, ĀitBr. vi, 23; -*ga*, mfn. going 1^o journeys; m. a camel, a letter-carrier or messenger, L. *Dirghānala*, n. a mystical N. of the syllable *rā*, RāmātUp. *Dirghānuparivartin*, mfn. having a 1^o after-effect, L. *Dirghāpāṅga*, mfn. having 1^o outer corners of the eyes; m. N. of an antelope, Śak. v, 44. *Dirghāpākṣin*, mfn. very regardful or considerate, MBh. vii, 5467 (B. *dirgha-pr*). *Dirghāpasas*, mfn. having a 1^o fore-part (a waggon), RV. i, 122, 15. *Dirghāmasa*, mfn. '1^o sick, Hit. iv, 36. *Dirghāyu*, mfn. '1^o-lived', viii, 70, 7; -*tva*, n. ib. x, 62, 2; ŚBr. &c.; -*locis* (ghāyu-), mfn. shining through a 1^o life (Agni), RV. v, 18, 3. *Dirghāyudha*, m. (I) 1^o weapon, spear, L.; mfn. having 1^o weapons (tusks), m. a hog, L. *Dirghāyusa*, mfn. '1^o-lived', RV., MBh. &c.; wished to be 1^o-lived, R. iii, 1, 11 (cf. *dyushmat*); m. a crow, L.; N. of 2 trees (*jivaka* and *tālmali*), L.; of Mārkaṇḍeya, L. = *shka*, mfn. '1^o-lived', Bhpr.; *śh-tva*, n. long-livedness, a 1^o life, Hariv. 886 (cf. *yu-tva*); *śhya*, n. id., m. N. of a tree (= *sveta-mandāra*), L. *Dirghāranya*, n. a 1^o tract of wild or desert country, Br. *Dirghālarka*, m. = *ghāyushya*, m., L. *Dirghāsya*, mfn. '1^o-faced', Hariv.; m. N. of a people, Var. *Dirghānan*, m(f) n. having 1^o days, Pāp. viii, 2, 69, Vārt. 1, Pat. viii, 4, 7, id. *Dirghērvāra*, m. a kind of cucumber (= *ḍaṅgarī*), L. *Dirghōochvāsam*, ind. with a deep-drawn sigh, Megh. 99. *Dirghōt-kapṭha-manas*, mfn. having the heart full of an old longing, BhP. iv, 9, 43.

Dirghaya, Nom. P. *yati*, to be loog, tarry, procrastinate, R.

Dirghikā, f. an oblong lake or pond, MBh., Suśr.; Kāv.

Dirghī, ind. in comp. for *gha*. = *√kṛi*, to lengthen, prolong, Kālid. = *√bhū*, to become 1^o; -*bhāva*, m. lengthening (of a vowel), VS. Prāt.; -*bhūta*, lengthened (a vowel), Pāp. vii, 4, 72, Sch.

दीर्घ *dirgha*, mfn. (√*ḍi*) torn, rent, sundered, ŚākhŚr. xiii, 12, 1; R. ii, 39, 29; scattered, dispersed (army), MBh. vi, 144, 146; frightened, afraid, MBh. v, 4622, 4627.

दीर्घ *div*, *divi*, *divyat*. See under √2. *div*.

दु 1. *du* (or *dū*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 46) *davati* (pf. *dudāva*; fut. *doshayati*, *dotā*; aor. *adā-vit* or *adaushit*, Vop.), to go; Caus. *dāvayati* or *davayati* (see s. v.) Actually occurring only in Subj. aor. *dāvishāpi*, RV. x, 34, 5, 'na d' ebhik', (?) I will not go, i. e. have intercourse with them (the dice). [Cf. *ēvā*, *ēvā*, *ēvā*, *ēvā*.]

दु 2. *du* (also written *dū*), cl. 5. P. 4. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvii, 10; xxvi, 24) *dimoti*, *dūyate* (ep. also *ti*; pf. *dudāva*; fut. *doshayati*; aor. *adaushit*; inf.

dotum), to be burnt, to be consumed with internal heat or sorrow (Pres. *duṇoti*, MBh. iii, 10069; BHP. iii, 2, 17; Gīt. iii, 9; but oftener *duṇyate*, which is at once Pass.), MBh.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; (only *duṇōti*) to burn, consume with fire, cause internal heat, pain, or sorrow, afflict, distress, AV. ix, 4, 18; MBh.; VarBṣ.; Kāv.: Caus. *duṇyati*, aor. *aduṇvat*: Desid. *duḍuṣhāti*: Intens. *duḍuṣyate*, *duḍoti*. [Cf. *duḥ* for *duḥ*; *duḥ*, pain; Lit. *duḥ*, to torment; Sl. *duḥ*, to worry.]

Dut, f. anxiety, uneasiness. **Dud-da** and **duḍḍin**, mfn. giving pain, cruel, wicked, L.

Duta, mfn. pained, afflicted, Śiṣ. vi, 59.

Duvvat, mfn. afflicting, injuring, W.

दुः *duḥ*, in comp. for *duḥ* (p. 488; for *duḥ-k*°, *duḥ-p*°, see *duḥ-k*°, *duḥ-p*°). — **śāśna**, mfn. wishing or threatening evil, malicious, wicked, RV.; AV. &c. — **śāśa**, mfn. impracticable, impossible; -*śva*, n., Comm. — **śāśta** and **śāśi**, mfn. powerless, Pāṇ. v, 4, 121, Sch. — **śāśa**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i; (ā), f. of the only daughter of Dh°, wife of Jayad-ratha, ib. — **śāśta**, mfn. badly recited; n. a bad recitation, Br. — **śāśam**, ind. ill with vegetables, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6, Sch. — **śāśa**, mfn. difficult to be controlled, Vop. — **śāśana**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. iii, 3, 130, Vartt. 1, Pat.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i. — **śāśus**, mfn. malevolent, RV. x, 33, 1. — **śāśkṣita**, mfn. ill-bred, impertinent, Bālar. ii, 11. — **śāśkṣya**, m. a bad scholar, Kathās. — **śāśma**, mfn. bad to lie upon, Śāṅkh. Br. ii, 7; m. N. of a man, RV. x, 93, 14. — **śāśta**, mfn. having an indestructible body, MaitrS. i, 8, 6. — **śāśa**, mfn. badly disposed, ill-behaved, MBh.; R. &c. (-*śā*, f. Kull.); (ā), f. N. of a woman, Kathās.; -*śāśa*, mfn. bad-hearted, Subhāsh. — **śāśit**, f. a disloyal wife, L. — **śāśita** (*duḥ*), mfn. not well cooked, underdone, MaitrS. i, 4, 13. — **śāśva**, mfn. envious, malignant, RV. i, 42, 2. — **śāśoda**, mfn. difficult to be cleaned, Suśr. — **śāśha**, mfn. difficult to be dried, MBh. vii, 856. — **śāśava**, mfn. unpleasant to be heard; n. and -*śva*, n. a cacophony, Sāh. — **śāśuta**, mfn. badly or wrongly heard, R. iii, 41, 10 &c. — **śāśanta**, m. older form for *duḥyanta* (q.v.) = 1. -**śāśama**, n. a partic. weight (= 6 Dānaka), Car. vii, 1 (printed *śāśka*). — 2. -**śāśma**, n. a bad year, ŚBr. iii, 2, 1, 10; AitBr. ii, 29; (am), ind. unevenly, improperly; at a wrong time (cf. *tiṣṭhādgu-ādi*); (ā), f. (with Jains) N. of two spokes in the wheel of time (viz. the 5th in the Ava-sarpinī and the 2nd in the Ut-s°), L.; -**śāśama**, f. (with Jains) id. (the 4th and 3rd resp.), L. — **śāśha**, mfn. irresistible, RV. ix, 91, 5 (cf. *duḥ-s*°). — **śāśuta**, mfn. sleeping badly, having bad dreams, L. — **śāśuta**, n. faulty recitation of a Stotra, AitBr. iii, 38. — **śāśutā** or (*duḥ*)-**śāśutā**, f. a faulty or bad hymn, RV. i, 53, 1 &c. — **śāśhu**, mfn. ill-behaved, Up. i, 26, Sch.; ind. badly (cf. *śva-ādi*). — **śāśpara**, see -**śpara**. — **śāśvata**, w.r. for *duḥy°*. — **śāśvānya**, n. bad sleep or dreams, RV.; AV. — **śāśrakṣya**, mfn. difficult to be guarded, Nilak. — **śāślakṣya**, mfn. difficult to be observed or recognised, Rājat. — **śāśkṣra**, m. a bad custom or practice, ib. — **śāśkṣita**, mfn. deformed, R. ii, 8, 40. — **śāśkṣa** or **śāśi**, mfn. having deformed thighs, Pāṇ. v, 4, 121, Kāś. — **śāśga**, m. bad inclination, BHP. — **śāśpaka**, mfn. difficult to be walked or passed, Pañc. i, 189; Bālar. vi, 11. — **śāśamānta**, mfn. difficult to be conceived or imagined, Rājat. — **śāśtva**, n. evil being, noxious animal; -*śva*, mfn. filled with wild beasts (wood), R. ii, 28, 17. — **śāśmāna**, mfn. d° to be united, Pañc. ii, 36. — **śāśmātha**, mfn. id., MBh. v, 5827. — **śāśma**, mfn. unequal, uneven, unfit, perverse, bad, L. (cf. *duḥkṣa*°). — **śāśmātrama**, mfn. d° to be surmounted, L. — **śāśmārtha**, mfn. d° to be conceived, Sarvad. — **śāśmākṣya**, mfn. d° to be perceived, MBh. vii, 1928. — **śāśpāda** (Daś.) and **śāśya** (Śamk., -*śva*, n.), mfn. d° to be attained or arrived at. — **śāśpa**, m. a vicious serpent, Kathās. — **śāśa**, mfn. d° to be borne, unbearable, irresistible (-*śva*, n.; comp. -*tara*), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. N. an evil demon, MārKp.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i; of Puru-kutsa, Pur.; (ā), f. N. of Śrī, MBh. xii, 8154; of a shrub (= *āṅga-damanī*), L. — **śāśhā**, mfn. having bad companions, forsaken by all, MBh. v, 1861. — **śāśkṣin**, m. a false witness, R. iii, 18, 34. — **śāśhya**, mfn. difficult to be performed or accomplished, Hariv.; Kām.; Pañc. &c.; d° to be managed or dealt with, Pañc.

i, 111; d° to be reconciled, Bhartṛ. i, 49; d° to be cured, Hariv. 16132; d° to be conquered, MW. — **śevya**, mfn. d° to be managed, intractable, MBh. xiii, 2225. — **śtrī**, f. a bad woman (g. *yuvādi*). — **śtha**, mfn. 'standing badly', unsteady, disquieted (lit. and fig.); uneasy, unhappy, poor, miserable, Pur.; Rājat.; ignorant, unwise, a fool, L.; covetous, W.; (am), ind. badly, ill; with *śthā*, to be unwell, Amar. 29. — **śthita**, mfn. = *śtha*, Kathās.; Pur.; Rājat.; n. an improper manner of standing, MBh. iii, 14669. — **śthiti**, f. ill condition, Kathās. lxxi, 240. — **śtheya**, mfn. difficult to be stood; n. d° standing, MBh. xii, 11090. — **śukṣa**, n. defective or inauspicious ablution, Hariv. 3413. — **sparsa**, mfn. difficult to be touched or unpleasant to the touch, MBh.; BHP.; m. Alhagi Maurorum (also *śaka*, Car.); Guilandina Bonduca, L.; (ā), f. A° M°; Solanum Jacquinii; Mucuna Pruriens; Cassia Filiformis, Suśr.; Bhpr.; L. — **spṛīsa**, mfn. difficult or unpleasant to be touched, Hariv. 3645. — **spṛīśha**, n. slight contact, the action of the tongue which produces the sounds *y, r, l, v*, RV. Prāt.; m. a sound thus produced, Śikṣ. — **spṛīśha**, m. 'difficult to be burst', a sort of weapon, L. — **smara**, mfn. unpleasant to be remembered, Uttar. vi, 32. — **svana**, mfn. sounding badly, cacophonous, MBh. v, 7241. — **svapna**, m. a bad dream, GS.; -*darīana*, n. seeing a b° d°, Śāṅkh. Gṛ.; -*nāśa*, n. removal of b° d's, BhP.; mfn. = next, Hariv.; -*nāśana* and *śin*, mfn. removing b° d's, MBh.; Hariv.; -*prati-bodhana*, mfn. difficult to be awakened from sleep, R. v, 81, 53; -*śāśi*, f. (lit. = the next) N. of wk.; *śāśāśānti*, f. the cessation of a b° d°, BhP. viii, 4, 15.

दुः 1. **duḥkṣa**, mfn. (according to grammarians properly written *duḥkṣa* and said to be from *duḥ* and *kṣa* [cf. *śu-kṣa*]); but more probably a Prakritized form for *duḥ-kṣa*, q.v.) uneasy, uncomfortable, unpleasant, difficult, R.; Hariv. (comp. -*tara*, MBh.; R.); n. (jic. f. ā) uneasiness, pain, sorrow, trouble, difficulty, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 2, 15; Mn.; MBh. &c. (personified as the son of Naraka and Vedanā, VP.); (am), ind. with difficulty, scarcely, hardly (also *āt* and *ena*), MBh.; R.; impers. it is difficult to or to be (inf. with an acc. or nom., R. vii, 6, 38; Bhag. v, 6); *duḥkṣam* -*āśa*, to be sad or uneasy, Ratn. iv, 11; -*āśa*, to cause or feel pain, Yājñ. ii, 218; MBh. xii, 5298. — **kara**, m(f)n. causing pain to (gen.), afflicting, MBh. i, 6131. — **kṛin**, mfn. id., Ratn. iv, 11. — **gata**, n. adversity, calamity, MBh. xii, 5202. — **graha**, mfn. difficult to be conceived, Ratn. iv, 11. — **carin**, mfn. going with pain, distressed, R. iii, 23, 14. — **ochinna**, mfn. cut with difficulty, tough, hard; pained, distressed, W. — **ochedyā**, mfn. to be cut or overcome with difficulty, Hit. iv, 24. — **jāta**, mfn. suffering pain, distressed, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 52, Vartt. 5, Pat.; vi, 2, 170. — **jivin**, mfn. living in pain or distress, Mn. xi, 9. — **tara**, n. greater pain, a greater evil than (abl.), Nal. xi, 17 (cf. above). — **tā**, f. uneasiness, pain, discomfort, ChUp. vi, 26; R. — **dagdha**, mfn. 'burnt by affliction', pained, distressed, W. — **duḥkṣa**, n. (instr.) with great difficulty, Megh. 90; -*tā*, f. the uneasiness connected with pain, SaddhP. — **duḥkṣin**, mfn. having sorrow upon sorrow, BhP. xi, 11, 19. — **doḥyā**, f. difficult to be milked (cow), L. — **nivaha**, mfn. carrying pain with or after it, painful (thirst), BhP. ix, 19, 16; m. a multitude of pains or evils, ib. iii, 9, 9. — **paritāṅga**, mfn. whose limbs are surrounded or filled with pain, MBh.; *śāśman*, mfn. whose soul is affected with anguish, ib. — **pṛta**, n. a vessel or receptacle (= object) for sorrow, Jain. — **prāya** or **bahula**, mfn. full of trouble and pain, W. — **boḍha**, mfn. difficult to be understood, Nyāyas. i, 1, 37. — **bhāgin**, mfn. having pain as one's portion, unhappy, Mn. iv, 157. — **bhāgi**, mfn. id., Veṇṣ. iv, 11. — **bheshaja**, m(f)n. healing woe (Kṛishṇa), MBh. xii, 1624. — **maya**, m(f)n. consisting in suffering; -*tva*, n. Sāh. — **marapa**, mfn. having a painful death, Mālatī. viii, 1. — **mokha**, m. deliverance from pain, MW. — **moha**, m. perplexity from pain or sorrow, despair, Daś. — **yantra**, n. application of pain, torture, ib. — **yoga**, n. infliction of pain, Mn. vi, 24. — **yoni**, m. or f. a source of misery, Bhag. v, 22. — **labdhikā**, f. 'gained with difficulty', N. of a princess, Kathās. — **lavya**, mfn. hard to be cut or pierced (aim), Bālar. iv, 11. — **loka**, m. 'the world of pain' (= *saṃsāra*), L.

— **vasati**, f. and -**vāsa**, m. a difficult abode, MBh. — **vega**, m. a violent grief, Kāv. — **vykṣhāṣita**, mfn. pronounced with difficulty, MBh. xiii, 4485. — **śila**, mfn. bad-tempered, irritable, MBh.; -*tva*, n. irritability, Suśr. — **śoka-paritṛāṇa**, n. a shelter from pain and sorrow (Kṛishṇa), MBh. xii, 1681. — **śoka-vat**, mfn. feeling pain and sorrow, R. iv, 19, 11. — **śoka-samanvita**, mfn. id., MW. — **sampayoga**, m. = *duḥkṣa-yoga*, W. — **sampavardhita**, mfn. reared with difficulty, W. — **samasthiti**, mfn. in a wretched condition, poor, miserable, W. — **sampasāra**, mfn. unpleasant to the touch, MBh. v, 2046. — **sampośa**, mfn. passing unhappily (time), R. iii, 22, 10. — **samkyukta**, mfn. accompanied with pain, affected by anguish, MW. — **śigara**, m. 'ocean of pain', great sorrow; the world, W. — **sparsa**, mfn. = *saṃsp*°, Kull. ii, 98. — **han**, mfn. removing pain, W. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, m. a multitude of sorrows, Daś. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. filled with sorrow, Kathās. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. difficult to be dealt with, hard to manage, MBh. iv, 274. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. freed or escaped from pain, W. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. whose essence is sorrow; -*tva*, n. Sarvad. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. deserving no pain, MBh. iii, 998. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, m. 'the end of pain or trouble', (with the Māhātmya) final emancipation, Madhus. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. accompanied with pain, filled with grief, distressed, W. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. familiar with pain or sorrow, MBh. i, 745. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. visited by pain, distressed, MBh. i, 1860. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. consumed with grief, MW. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, f. a condition of uneasiness or discomfort, Subh. 156; Kād. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. = *duḥkṣa-cha*° (v. l.). **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. followed by pain, Śak. v, 1. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. having pain as result, BhP. xi, 20, 28. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, m. violent pain or grief, MBh. xii, 7460. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. = *khācāra*, Mudr. iii, 5. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. having the heart stricken with sorrow, MBh. xiii, 1801. **Duḥkṣakṣa**, mfn. affected by pain, suffering distress, MW.

2. **Duḥkṣa**, Nom. P. *khāti*, to pain, SaddhP. **khāya**, Nom. P. *yati*, (Dhātup. xxxv, 76), id. **Duḥkṣa** -*krī*, to cause pain, afflict, distress, Śiṣ. ii, 11. **khāya**, Nom. A. *yate*, to feel pain, be distressed, Mālav. v, 3. **Duḥkṣa**, mfn. pained, distressed; afflicted, unhappy, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; -*citta*, mfn. grieved in mind, MW. **Duḥkṣa**, mfn. pained, afflicted, grieved, Kathās.; Hit. &c. **khāti**, f., Kathās.; **khātiya**, n. Vedānta. **Duḥkṣa**, Nom. P. *yati*, to feel pain, be distressed, Hit. ii, 25. **Duḥkṣa**, Nom. P. *yati*, to cause pain (g. *kanvuddi*).

दुग्धं dukūla, m. a kind of plant, Hariv. 12680; n. very fine cloth or raiment made of the inner bark of this plant, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c. (different from *kṣauma*, MBh. xiii, 7175, opp. to *valkala*, Bhartṛ. iii, 54). — **paṭṭa**, m. a head-band of fine cloth, Hariv. 7041. — **vat**, mfn. wearing a garment of fine cloth, Ragh. xvii, 25. **Dugūla**, n. = *khāla*, n., L. (Megh. 64 as v. l.).

दुग्धं dugdha, mfn. (√2. *duh*) milked, milked out, extracted, RV.; AV. &c.; sucked out, impoverished, Daś.; milked together, accumulated, filled, full, BhP.; L.; n. milk, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; Pañc. &c.; the milky juice of plants, sap (cf. *go-rakṣa* and *tāmra*); (ā), f. a kind of Asclepias (= *khīrāvīkṣā*), L. — **kūpikā**, f. a cake made of ground rice and filled with coagulated m°, Bhpr. — **oara**, m. m°-food, Gal. — **tā**, f. and -*tva*, n. milkiness, milky nature, W. — **tāliya**, n. the froth of m°, cream, L.; m° and mangoes, mango fool, W. — **tumbi**, f. a kind of gourd, L. — **da**, mfn. giving m°, Pañc., Iatr. 5; increasing m°, Bhpr. — **doḥa**, mfn. milked out, KathUp. i, 3. — **padī** (*dhd*), f. whose footstep is m°, Suparn. ix, 4. — **pikāna**, n. a kind of salt (= *vajrakā*), L.; a vessel for boiling m°, W. — **pikāra**, n. a m°-pan, MW. — **pāyin**, mfn. drinking m°, ib. — **pāshāna**, n. calcareous spar, L. — **puochi** and **peya**, f. a kind of Cureuma, L. — **poshya**, m. a suckling, MW. — **phena**, m. the froth of m°, cream, L.; (ā), f. a kind of small shrub (= *gojā-parṇi*, *payah-pheni*, &c.), L. — **bandha**, m. the pledging of m°, L. — **bijā**, f. rice mixed with m°, L.; a kind of gourd, L. — **baṭit**, m. bear-

ing or yielding m°, MaitrS. i, 6, 1. — **mukha**, mfn. having m° in the mouth, very young, HParis. — **vaṣṭi**, f. a partic. mixture against diarrhoea (med.). — **śamudra**, m. the sea of m°, L. — **śindhu**, m. id., Malatim. iii, 11. — **śrotas**, n. a stream of m°, ib. iii, 14. **Dugdhāksha**, m. 'having m°-white eyes', a partic. precious stone, L. **Dugdhāgra**, n. upper part or surface of m°, cream, L. **Dugdhābhi**, m. the sea of m°, Rājat. iii, 276; Kathās; — **amayā**, f. N. of Lakshmi, Kavik. **Dugdhām-budhi**, m. = **dhābhi**, Prabh. iv, 28. **Dugdhām-ra**, n. m° and mangoes, mango fool, L. **Dugdhāśman**, m. calcareous spar, L. **Dugdhōdadhi**, n. the sea of milk, Naish.

Dugdhikā, f. (written also **dhikā**) a sort of Asclepias or Oxystelma Esculentum (med.).

Dugāhin, mfn. having milk, milky, W.; n. calcareous spar, L. **dhinikā**, f. red-flowered Apāmārga, L.

Dugha, mfn. milking, yielding (ifc.); (*dughā*), f. a milch-cow, RV.; VS.

दुच्छक *ducchaka*, m. a kind of fragrance or a hall of fragrances (= *gandha-kūṭi*), L.

दुष्कुना *ducchūnā*, f. (prob. fr. *dus* and *śunā*) misfortune, calamity, harm, mischief (often personified as a demon), RV.; AV.; VS.; **nāya**, Nom. A. *dyte*, to wish to harm, be evil disposed, RV.

दुडि *duḍi*, f. a small tortoise, L. (cf. *duḍi*).

दुदुक् *dupduk*, mfn. fraudulent, malicious, L.

दुदुभ *dupdubha* and **bbhi**, m. a kind of lizard, MBh. vii, 6905; Suśr.; Var. (= *dupdubha*; cf. also *dupdubha* and **bbhika**).

दुद्धा *dupdhā*, f. N. of a Rākshasī, W.

दुत्थोत्थदवीर *duṭṭhōtthadavira* (astrol.), N. of the 13th Yoga.

दुद *duda*, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiii, 7658.

दुदुह *duduha*, m. (√2. *duh*?) N. of a prince, Hariv.; Pur.

दुद्धर *duddhara*, m. (for *dur-dh*?) a kind of rope-ladder, Pañcad.

दुदुषु *dudyūshu*, mfn. (√2. *div*, Desid.) wishing to play with (acc.), Bhāṭṭ. ix, 32.

दुदुक्षु *dudrukshu*, w. r. for **दुदुक्षु** q. v.

दुदुम *duduma*, w. r. for **दुदुम** q. v.

दुध *dudh*, cl. t. P. *dōdhati* (Nigh. ii, 12), to be angry, hurt, injure; Pres. p. *dōdhat*, impetuous, wild, fierce, RV.

दुद्धि, mfn. violent, impetuous, injurious, RV.

दुद्धिता, mfn. troubled, perplexed, turbid, RV.

दुद्धरा, mfn. = *dūdhī*, RV. — **krit**, mfn. exciting, boisterous (the Maruts), RV. i, 64, 11. — **vāc** (°*dhra*-), mfn. speaking boisterously or confusedly, RV. vii, 21, 2.

दुधुक्षु *dudhukshu*, mfn. (√2. *duh*, Desid.) wishing to milk, MBh. vii, 2409.

दुधुक्षु *dudhrukshu*, mfn. (√*druk*, Desid.) wishing to harm, malicious, Rājat. vii, 1267.

दुन्दम *dundama*, m. a drum, L.

दुन्दु *dundu*, m. id., L.; N. of Vasu-deva, L. — **ābha** (*nāda*?), m. a kind of spell (= *dundu-bhī-svana*), R. — **māra**, m. = *dhundhu* (q. v.), L.

दुन्दुभ *dundubha*, m. an unvenomous water-snake, Say. (cf. *dundubha* and **bbhi**); N. of Śiva, ŚivaP.; pl. of a Vedic school, Hcat. i, 7; a drum (cf. *anaka*).

दुन्दुभि *dundubhi*, mf. a sort of large kettle-drum, RV.; Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a sort of poison, L.; N. of the 56th year in the Jupiter cycle of 60 years, Var.; Sūryas; of Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii, 1511; of Varuṇa, L.; of Asuras, a Rakshas, a Yaksha &c., R.; Hariv.; Kathās; of a son of Andhaka and grandson of Anu &c., Pur.; f. a drum, AV. vi, 38, 4 (also **bbhi**, MBh. iii, 786); (f); f. a partic. throw of the dice in gambling, L.; N. of a Gandharvi, MBh.; n. N. of a partic. Varsha in Krauñca-dvīpa,

VP. — **grīva**, mfn. 'drum-necked' (ox), MBh. viii, 1805. — **darpa-hau**, m. 'breaking the pride of D°', N. of Vālin, Gal. — **nīhrāda**, m. 'drum-sounding', N. of a Dānava. — **vadha**, m. N. of the 80th ch. of the GaṇP. — **vimocanīya**, mfn. (*homa*) relating to the uncovering of a drum, ApSr. xviii, 5. — **avana**, m. 'drum-sound', a kind of magical formula against evil spirits supposed to possess weapons, R. — **svara**, m. 'having drum-like voice', N. of a man; — **rāja**, m. N. of sev. Buddhas. **Dundubhīsvara**, m. N. of a Buddha. **Dundubhy-āghāta**, m. a drummer, ŚBr.

Dundubhika, m. a kind of venomous insect, Suśr. **bhya**, mfn. only in *akra*.

Dundumāya, Nom. A., only in *dyta*, n. the sound of a drum, Uttarar. vi, 2.

दुधार *duphāra*, m. N. of a place, Romakas.

दुमतो *dumatī*, f. N. of a river, L.

दुमेल *dumela*, n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

दुम्बक *dumbaka*, m. the thick-tailed sheep, Bhpr.

दुम्बदुमाक *dummadumāka*, m. N. of a village.

दुर 1. *dūr*, f. (only *dūras*, acc. nom., and *duras*, acc. pl.) = *dūr*, a door (cf. 2. *dura*). **Duraḥ-prabhṛitī**, mfn. beginning with the doors, ApSr. **Duro-dara**, m. 'door-opener' (cf. *dura-dabhna*), a dice-player, gamester, MBh. ii, 2000 &c.; dice-box, viii, 3763; a stake, L.; n. (?) playing, gaming, a game at dice, MBh.; Kāv. (written also *daro*). **Durā-sādhin**, m. a door-keeper.

1. **Dura** = 1. *dūr*, only in *sata* (q. v.) — **dabhnā**, mfn. 'eluding doors', not to be kept by bolts and bars, AV. xii, 4, 19.

2. **Durā**, m. (perhaps √*dri*) 'one who opens or unlocks', giver, granter (= *dūtri*, Say.), RV. i, 53, 2; vi, 35, 5.

Durogā, n. residence, dwelling, home, RV. — **yū**, mfn. fond of a house or of home, viii, 49, 19. — **sād**, mfn. residing in a house, iv, 40, 5.

Dūrya, mfn. belonging to the door or house, RV.; m. pl. a residence (cf. Lat. *fores*), ib.

Duryogā, n. = *durogā*, ib.

दुर 2. *dur*, in comp. for *dus* (p. 488), denoting 'bad' or 'difficult' &c.; *darishṭha* (superl.) very bad or difficult or wicked; n. great crime or wickedness, L. — **aksha**, m. (fr. 2. *aksha*) a bad or fraudulent die, W.; (°*śhd*), mf (īn). (fr. 4. *aksha*) weak-eyed, ŚBr. — **akshara**, n. an evil word, Naish. ix, 63.

— **atikrama**, mfn. hard or difficult to be overcome, insurmountable, inevitable, Mn. xi, 238; R.; Pañc. &c.; m. N. of a Brahman (regarded as son of Śiva), Vayup.; N. of Śiva; **naniya**, mfn. impassable, Bāl. vi, 11. — **atyaya**, mfn. = *atikrama*, KathUp. iii, 14; MBh.; R. &c.; inaccessible, MBh. xiii, 4880; inscrutable, unfathomable, R. iii, 71, 15; BhP.; **yā-nukramāna**, mfn. whose ways are past finding out (God), MW. — **atyātmā**, mfn. = *atikrama*, RV. vii, 65, 3. — **adriakṣa**, n. ill luck, L. — **admanī**, f. bad or noxious food, VS. ii, 20. — **adhiga**, mfn. difficult to be obtained, BhP. iii, 23, 8; **gama**, id., inscrutable, unfathomable, Kir. v, 18. — **adhiśh-ṭhita**, mfn. badly managed or executed, MBh. vii, 3314; n. staying anywhere improperly, ib. xii, 3084. — **adhiṭa**, mfn. badly read or learnt, Cān.

— **adhiyāna**, mfn. learning badly, GopBr. i, 1, 31. — **adhiśvara**, m. a bad king, L. — **adhyaya**, mfn. difficult of attainment, Śis. xii, 11; **yayana**, mfn. = *adhiyāna*, MW. — **adhyavasāya**, m. a bad or foolish beginning, Bhāṭṭ. — **adhyeya**, mfn. difficult to be studied or learnt; — **tva**, n. Cat. — **adhya**, m. a bad road, Naish. ix, 33. — **anujñāta**, mfn. badly allowed or granted, BhP. x, 64, 35. — **anuneya**, mfn. difficult to be won over; — **tā**, f. Jātakam.

— **anuplāna**, mfn. d° to be kept or preserved, MBh. xiii, 1929. — **anubodha**, mfn. d° to be recollected, L. — **anuvartya**, mfn. d° to follow, Jātakam. — **anushṭhita**, mfn. badly done or acted, R.; **śhṭhaya**, mfn. d° to perform, MBh. — **anta**, mfn. having no end, infinite; having a bad end, miserable, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — **kricchra**, m. or n. infinite danger, BhP. i, 15, 11; — **krit**, mfn. doing what is endless or suffering endless pains, MBh. x, 15; — **cintā**, f. infinite sorrow, BhP. iv, 28, 8. — **deva**, m. the god who removes difficulties (Gaṇēśa), Cān.; — **faryanta**, mfn. having a bad end, Prasannar;

— **bhāva**, mfn. exceedingly passionate, BhP. i, 11, 33; — **moha**, mfn. whose infatuation has a bad ending or has no end, BhP. vii, 6, 13; — **virya**, mfn. having endless energy, BhP. i, 3, 38; — **śakti**, mfn. having endless power, ib. vii, 8, 40. — **autaka**, mfn. = *anta* (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 724. — **avaya**, mfn. difficult to be passed along (road), R. ii, 92, 3; d° to be accomplished or performed, MBh., Hariv.; d° to be found out or fathomed, R.; not corresponding or suitable, BhP. x, 84, 14; m. a false concord (in gram.); a consequence wrongly deduced from given premises, MW. — **anveshya**, mfn. d° to be searched out or through, R. iv, 48, 6. — **apacāra**, mfn. d° to be displeased or offended, W. — **apavāda**, m. ill report, slander, Subh. — **apāsa**, mfn. d° to be cast off, Naish. v, 130. — **abhi**, n. (wrongly opp. to *surabhi*) stench, MaitrS. ii, 1, 3. — **abhi-graha**, mfn. d° to be laid hold of, W.; m. Achyranthes Aspera, L.; (ā), f. Mucuna Pruriens; Alhagi Maurorum, L. — **abhiprāya**, mfn. having a bad intention, BhP. x, 42, 20. — **abhi-bhava**, mfn. hard to be overcome or surpassed, Kād. — **abhimānin**, mfn. disagreeably or intolerably proud, Prabh. iii, 11. — **abhiraksha**, mfn. d° to be watched or kept; — *tā*, f. Daś. — **abhisamdhī**, m. = *abhiprāya*, Sch. on Mjicch. v, 27. — **abhisam-bhava**, mfn. d° to be performed, beset with difficulties, Jātakam. — **avagama**, mfn. d° to be understood, incomprehensible, BhP. v, 13, 26. — **avagāha**, mfn. d° to be fathomed or found out, Śak. (Pi.) i, 11, 11; d° to be entered, inaccessible, Jātakam. — **avagraha**, mfn. d° to be kept back or restrained, Kām. viii, 66; m. wicked obstinacy, stubbornness, BhP. i, 19, 35; — *grāha* (B.) or *grāhya*, mfn. d° to be attained (BhP. vii, 1, 19). — **avacohada**, mfn. d° to be veiled or hidden, ib. x, 62, 27. — **avatāra**, mfn. d° to be reached by descending, Kathās. lxxv, 17. — **avadhāra**, mfn. deciding or judging badly, ib. lxxii, 215. — **avadhāra**, mfn. difficult to be defined, Parvad.; *dhārya*, mfn. d° to be understood, ib. lviii, 66. — **avabodha**, mfn. id., BhP. x, 49, 29; — *tā*, f. Say. — **avaroha**, mfn. = *avatāra*, Rājat. vi, 49. — **avalepa**, m. disagreeable arrogance, Prasannar. — **avavada**, n. (impers.) difficult to speak ill of (gen.), AitBr. v, 22. — **avasita**, mfn. d° to be ascertained, unfathomed, BhP. xii, 12, 66. — **avastha**, mfn. badly situated; (ā), f. a bad situation, Prabh. vi, 11. — *śhita*, mfn. not firmly established, BhP. x, 76, 22. — **avāpa**, mfn. d° to be attained or accomplished, MBh. vii, 727; Śak. i, 11. — **avēkshita**, n. an improper look, a forbidden glance, MBh. iii, 14669. — **ahna**, m. a bad day, L. — **ākṛitī**, mfn. badly formed, disfigured, mishappen, R.; Hariv. — **ākṛanta**, mfn. having bad (or no) friends, Pañc. iv, 31. — **ākrama**, mfn. d° to be ascended or approached, MBh.; R. — **ākrama**, n. unfair attack; difficult approach, MW. — **ākṛānta**, mfn. unjustly attacked; difficult of access, ib. — **ākṛāma**, mfn. d° to be passed, invincible, R.; metric. = *ākrama*, ib. (B.). — **ākrosam**, ind. while badly scolding, R. iv, 9, 19. — **āgata**, m. 'badly come', N. of a man, Buddh. — **āgama**, m. bad income, improper gain, MBh. v, 1513. — **āgraha**, m. = *avagraha*, m. BhP. iii, 5, 43. — **ācara**, mfn. d° to be practised or performed, MBh. xii, 656; m. d° to be treated or cured, incurable, Suśr.; *rita*, n. misfortune, ill luck, MBh. vii, 6336. — **ācāra**, m. bad behaviour, ill conduct, MBh.; mfn. ill-conducted, wicked, Mn.; MBh. &c.; *rin*, mfn. id. — **ādhyta**, mfn. not rich, poor, W.; — *m-krā*, mfn. d° to be made rich, Pān. iii, 3, 127, Sch.; — *m-bhava*, mfn. becoming rich with difficulty, ib. — **ātmān**, mfn. evil-natured, wicked, bad, Mn.; MBh. &c.; *ma-tā*, f. meanness, wickedness, MBh. i, 2010; *ma-vat*, mfn. = *man*, MBh. i, 2017 &c. — **ādāna**, mfn. d° to be laid hold of, ShādyBr. iii, 10. — **ādriśhī**, mfn. bad-looking, Cān. — **ādeya**, mfn. d° to be taken away or seized, MBh. v, 5201. — **ādāna**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 2736 (cf. next). — **ādāra**, mfn. d° to be withstood, irresistible, invincible, inaccessible, MBh.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i, 4549 (cf. the prec.). — **ādāraśha**, mfn. d° to be attacked or approached, dangerous, invincible, irresistible, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; haughty, arrogant, W.; m. white mustard, L.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub (= *kutumbini*), L. — **ādāra**, mfn. d° to be conceived, Ntlak. on MBh. xiii, 724. — **ādhi**, m. distress or anxiety of mind, Kir. i, 28; indignation, Bhadrab. i, 34. — **ādhi**, mfn. mediating evil, malignant, RV. — **ānāma**, mfn. hard to bend (as a bow), R. i, 77, 14; Ragh. xi, 38. — **āneya**, mfn. d° to be

brought near, HPariś. — **āpa**, mfn. d° to be attained or approached, inaccessible, ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. — **āpanā**, mfn. d° to be overtaken, RV. x, 95, 2. — **āpādāna**, mfn. d° to be brought about, BHP. iii, 23, 42. — **āpūra**, mfn. d° to be filled or satisfied, vii, 6, 8. — **ābādha**, mfn. not to be assaulted with impunity (Śiva), MBh. xiii, 724. — **āmōda**, m. bad scent, stench, Kathās, lxxxi, 22. — **āmnyā**, mfn. d° to be handed down, MBh. xiv, 1441. — **āyya**, v.l. for **āvī**. — **āraksha** or **āhya**, mfn. d° to be protected, R. ii, 52, 72. — **ārā-dha** or **āhya**, mfn. d° to be propitiated or won or overcome, Kāv. — **ārī-han** (for **ar**), m. 'killing wicked enemies', N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 7032. — **ārūha**, mfn. d° to be ascended or mounted, MBh.; R.; m. a cocoa-nut tree or Aegle Marmelos, L.; (ā), f. Phoenix Sylvestris, L. — **ārūḍha**, mfn. ascended with difficulty, MW. — **ārōpa**, mfn. d° to be strung (bow), Balar. i, 44. — **ārōha**, mfn. d° to be ascended, MBh.; R. (tā, f. Kād.); m. the palm or date tree, L.; (ā), f. the silk-cotton tree, L.; **ārā-nyā**, mfn. d° to be ascended, MW. — **ālākshya**, mfn. d° to be perceived, MBh.; Kāv. — **ālabbha**, mfn. d° to be handled, W.; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum, Suśr. — **ālamba**, mfn. d° to be laid hold of or attained, R. v, 73, 6. — **ālambha**, mfn. d° or unfit to be touched or handled, MBh. xiii, 4707; (ā), f. — **ālā-bhā**, L. — **ālāpa**, m. curse, imprecation, abuse, L. — **ālōka**, mfn. d° to be perceived, Kāv.; not to be looked at, painfully bright; m. dazzling splendour, W. — **āvāra**, v.l. for **āvāra**, R. (B.). — **āvarta**, mfn. d° to be turned (from an opinion &c.), MBh. xii, 597. — **āvāra**, mfn. d° to be brought or led towards (comp.), MBh. xii, 12459. — **āvāra**, mfn. d° to be covered or filled up, R. ii, 105, 3; d° to be restrained, invincible, MBh. vii, 1480. — **āvāsīn**, mfn. having a bad dwelling, Cāp. — **āvī** (acc. **avyām**), mfn. d° to be passed through, RV. ix, 41, 2. — 1. — **āsā**, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚākhŚr. — 2. — **āsā**, mfn. having bad expectations, Prab. iii, 5; (ā), f. bad expectation, vain hope, despair, Rājat.; BHP. — **āsāgin**, mfn. foreboding evil, Vṛishabhān. — **āsāya**, mfn. evil-minded, malicious, Prab. ii, 44; BHP.; m. the subtle body which is not destroyed by death, Sch. — **āsīr** (**dūr**), mfn. badly mixed (Soma), RV. viii, 2, 5. — **āsīsa**, mfn. having evil wishes or intentions, BHP. — **āsraya**, mfn. d° to be practised, Tejob.U. 2. — 1. — **āsā**, mfn. d° to be driven out or expelled, W. — 2. — **āsā**, mfn. d° to be abided or associated with, Śiś. v, 19. — **āsada**, mfn. d° or dangerous to be approached, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; d° to be found or met with, unheard of, unparalleled, MBh.; R.; difficult to be accomplished (v.l. **sāha**); m. N. of Śiva, mystical N. of a sword, MBh. xii, 6203. — **āsāha**, mfn. d° to be accomplished, MBh. iii, 12255 (v.l. **sāda**); m. mystical N. of a sword (v. prec.), Gal. — **āsāta**, n. a bad manner of sitting, MBh. ii, 14669; xii, 3084. — **āsava**, mfn. d° to be dealt with or associated with, R. iii, 23, 15. — **āsāra**, mfn. d° to be offered (sacrifice), MBh. ii, 664. — **āśā**, ind. (opp. to **sv-āśā**) ill luck, misfortune, AV. — √1, cl. 1. A. **dur-ayate** or **dul-ayate**, Siddh., only in deriv. — **itā** (**dūr**), RV. i, 125, 7, n. bad course, difficulty, danger, discomfort, evil, sin (also personified), RV.; AV.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. difficult, bad, AV. xii, 2, 28; wicked, sinful, L.; — **kshaya**, m. destruction of sin, BHP.; N. of a man, ib.; — **damani**, f. Mimosa Suma, L.; — **itdman**, mfn. evil-minded, malicious, Subh. 147; **itāri**, f. 'enemy of sin', N. of a Jaina goddess; **itārnava**, m. 'ocean of sins', f. of a king, Kautukar. — **itā**, f. bad course, difficulty, distress, TB. — 1. — **ishāta**, n. (√3. **iśā**) 'bad wish', curse, sorcery, (cf. **iśhanā**); — **krīti**, mfn. performing a magic spell to injure another, VP. — 2. — **ishāta** (**dūr**), mfn. (√yaf) badly sacrificed (opp. to **sv-ishāta**), Br. — **ishāta** (**dūr**), f. defect or failure in a sacrifice, AV.; VS. — **iksha**, mfn. difficult to be seen; — **tā**, f. Śiś. xvii, 10. — **īsa**, m. a bad master, Prab. v, 18. — **īshānā** (for **esh**), f. imprecation, L. (cf. **iśhā**). — **īha**, mfn. ill-meant, Sāmpkar. — **uktā**, mfn. 'badly spoken', harsh, injurious; harshly addressed, Pañc. i, 100; n. bad or harsh word, Br.; GS.; MBh. &c.; **kitōkta**, mfn. ill spoken of, AitBr. ii, 17, 6. — **ukti**, f. harsh or injurious speech (personified as a daughter of Krodha and Hīṣā and sister and wife of Kālī), BHP. — **nocheda**, mfn. d° to be extirpated or destroyed, Prab. iv, 44; **dya**, mfn. id., Pañc.; d° to be cut through (knot), Prab. v, 44. — **nta**, mfn. badly woven, L. — 1. — **uttara**, mfn. (fr. **ut**, **uttara**) unanswerable, W. — 2. — **uttara**, mfn. (fr. **ut**, **uttara** or **Prākṛit** for

dus-tara) d° to be crossed or overcome, Kathās, xxvi, 10; Kull. on Mn. ix, 161. — **utsaha** or **śāha**, mfn. d° to hear or resist, MBh. &c. — **udaya**, mfn. appearing with difficulty, not easily manifested, BHP. iii, 15, 50. — **udarka**, mfn. having bad or no consequences, Naish. v, 41. — **udāhara**, mfn. d° to be pronounced or uttered, Śiś. ii, 73. — **udvaha**, mfn. hard to bear, MBh. &c. — **upakrama**, mfn. d° of access or approach, W.; d° of cure, Suśr. — **upa-cāra**, mfn. id., Pañc.; Car. — **upadishṭa**, mfn. badly instructed. — **upadeśa**, m. bad instruction, Pat. — **upapāda**, mfn. d° to be performed, Kād.; d° to be demonstrated, Sarvad. — **upayukta**, mfn. wrongly applied, DaivBr. iv. — **upalaksha**, mfn. d° to be perceived, Daś. — **upāsada**, mfn. d° of approach, Kir. vii, 9. — **upasarpin**, mfn. approaching incautiously, Mn. vii, 9. — **upasthāna**, mfn. — **upāsada**, W. — **upāpa**, mfn. d° of attainment, ŚBr. — **upāya**, m. a bad means or expedient, MW. — **ūha**, mfn. d° to be inferred or understood; — **tva**, n. Sch. — **ēva**, mfn. ill-disposed, malignant; m. evildoer, criminal, RV.; AV. — **ōkam**, ind. unpleasantly, RV. vii, 4, 3; **ka-śocis**, mfn. glowing unpleasantly (too bright or hot), ib. i, 66, 5. — **ōsha** and **śhas**, mfn. slow, lazy, RV. — **ga**, see **Durga** (p. 487). — **gā**, see **Durgā** (p. 487). — **gata**, mfn. faring ill, unfortunate, miserable, MBh. &c.; N. of a poet, Cat.; — **tā**, f. ill luck, misery, Pañc. i, 297. — **gati**, mfn. — **gata**, R. vii, 88, 3; f. misfortune, distress, poverty, want of (gen.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hell, L.; — **nālini**, f. 'removing distress', N. of Durgā, Brahmap. — **gandha**, m. bad smell, stink, Kauś.; mfn. ill-smelling, stinking, Hariv.; Suśr.; m. the mango-tree (= **āmra**), L.; an onion, Bhpr.; n. sochal-salt, L.; — **kāra**, m. the anus, Car.; — **tā**, f. badness of smell, Suśr. — **gāndhi**, mfn. ill-smelling, stinking, AV.; ChUp.; Mn. &c. — **gama**, mfn. difficult to be traversed or travelled over, impassable, inaccessible, unattainable, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; m. or n. a d° situation; m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva and Pauravi, VP.; of Dhṛita, ib.; &c. — **mārga-nir-gama**, mfn. d° of access and issue, Pañc. i, 427; **durgamānu-bodhini**, f. N. of a Comm. — **gamanīya** (Sch.) & **gamyā** (R.), mfn. — **gama**. — **ga-ya**, m. (√ji?) N. of an author. — **gala**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. vi, 359. — **gāha**, n. (√gāh) an impassable or impervious place, difficulty, danger, RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. viii, 54, 12. — **gāḍha** (Hariv.). — **gāḍha** (Suśr.), and **gāhya** (tva, n. Pañc. i, 317), mfn. unfathomable. — **gṛbbhi**, mfn. difficult to be seized or laid hold of, RV. i, 140, 6; — **ivan**, mfn. continually swelling, RV. i, 52, 6. — **gṛbbhiya**, Nom. A. **yate**, to be seized with difficulty, RV. v, 9, 4. — **goshthi**, f. evil association, conspiracy, Rājat. vi, 170. — **graha**, m. 'seizing badly', the evil demon of illness, spasm, cramp, Suśr.; Kathās; obstinacy, insisting upon (loc.), whim, monomania, Kathās. lviii, 62 &c.; Naish. ix, 41; mfn. d° to be seized or caught or attained or won or accomplished or understood, Kāth. xxxi, 15; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **grāhya**, mfn. — **graha**, mfn., MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **tva**, n. Pañc. i, 317; — **hrīdaya**, mfn. whose heart is d° to be gained, R. ii, 39, 22. — **ghaṭa**, mfn. hard to be accomplished, difficult, Rājat. iv, 364; BHP. (tva, n. vii, 15, 58); m. or n. N. of a gram work; **ka-kānya**, n. N. of a poem; **ta-ghātana**, m. or n., **ta-ṛṣiti**, f., **ṛṣita-prakāṭikā**, f., **ṛṣidghāta**, m. N. of Comms. — **ghosha**, m. 'harsh-sounding, roaring', a bear, L. — **jana**, m. a bad man, villain, scoundrel, Mn.; Kāv. &c.; m. pl. bad people, Sch.; mfn. malicious, wicked, Kathās. — **tā**, f. & — **tva**, n. wickedness, villainy, L.; — **nindā**, f., — **mukha-ca-peṭikā**, f., — **mukha-padma-pādūkā**, f., — **mukha-mahā-capeṭikā**, f. N. of wks.; — **malla**, N. of a prince, Inscr. — **janāya**, Nom. A. **yate**, to be a wicked man, Pañc. i, 5. — **janī** — **krī**, to make into a bad man, insult, wrong, Ratn. iii, 14; iv, 14. — **jaya**, mfn. d° to be conquered or won, invincible, irresistible, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a Dānava, MBh.; of an assemblage of D°, Śak. vi, 44; of a Rakshas, R.; of sev. heroes, MBh.; Pur.; (ā), f. N. of a place, MBh. iii, 8540. — **jayanta**, m. N. of a mountain, VP. — **jara**, mfn. not decaying or mouldering, BHP. x, 6, 10; 64, 32; indigestible, Suśr.; d° to be enjoyed, Rājat. v, 19; m. or n. N. of a place, Kālp. — **jala**, n. bad or noisome water, Bhpr. — **jāta**, mfn. badly born, ill-starred, miserable, wretched, MBh.; R.; wicked, bad, wrong, false, Rājat. iii, 142; with **bhartṛi** false lover, paramour, iv, 507; n. misfortune, calamity, Ragh. xiii, 72; disparity, impropriety, W. — **jāti**, f. mis-

fortune, ill condition, Mālav. v, 11; mfn. bad-natured, wicked, MBh. &c.; **ṛjya**, mfn. id., Hariv. — **jīva**, mfn. difficult to live; n. impers. 2. d° life, R. ii, 57, 20 &c. — **jaya**, mfn. d° to be conquered, BHP. x, 72, 10. — **jñāna**, mfn. d° to be known, MBh.; — **tva**, Kull. on Mn. iv, 1. — **jñeya**, mfn. d° to be understood or found out; m. N. of Śiva, MBh., Hariv. — **ṇaya**, w. r. for **ṇaya**. — **ṇāsa**, mfn. unattainable, inaccessible, AV. v, 11, 6 (cf. **dū-ṇ**, **dū-ṇā**). — **ṇashṭa**, mfn. unattained, MW. — **ṇāma-ōktana**, mfn. driving away the demons called Dur-ṇāman, AV. viii, 6, 3. — **ṇāman**, nif(mni) n. having a bad name; m. N. of partic. evil demons causing diseases (or according to Nir. vi, 12, N. of a worm; cf. **nāman**), RV.; AV.; **ma-hān**, mfn. destroying the Dur-ṇāman. — **ṇihitāśhin**, mfn. tracing out what is badly kept, AV. xi, 9, 15. — **ṇita** & **ṇiti**, see **ṇita** & **ṇiti**. — **dagdha**, mfn. burning or cauterising badly, Suśr. — **datṭa**, mfn. badly given, Pañ. vii, 4, 47, Sch. — **ḍama**, mfn. hard to be subdued, MBh. xii, 3310; m. N. of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohini, Hariv.; of a prince, son of Bhadrā-śreṇya, ib.; Pur.; of a Brāhman, VP. — **ḍamana**, mfn. — **ḍama**; m. N. of a prince, son of Sātānuika, BHP. — **ḍamya**, mfn. indomitable, obstinate, MBh. xii, 2951. — **ḍara**, mfn. tearing badly, distressing, W.; m. battle, Gal. (cf. **dura**); a kind of drug, W. — **ḍāśā**, mfn. difficult to be seen or met with, KathUp.; Āpast.; MBh.; R. &c.; disagreeable or painful to the sight, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **tā**, f. MBh. viii, 861; **ḍatāya**, Nom. A. **yate**, to have a bad or disgusting appearance, MW. — **ḍarśana**, mfn. — **darśa**, Suśr.; BHP. — **ḍasā**, f. bad situation, misfortune, Kathās. — **ḍanta**, mfn. badly tamed, untamable, uncontrolled, MBh.; Hariv.; m. a calf, L.; strife, quarrel, L.; N. of a lion, Hit. — **ḍāru**, n. bad wood, Car. — **ḍina**, n. a rainy or cloudy day, bad weather, Kauś. 38; MBh.; Kāv.; mfn. cloudy, rainy, dark, MBh. viii, 4771; R.; Hariv.; — **grasta-bhāskara**, mfn. having the sun obscured by dark clouds, MW.; **durdināya**, Nom. A. **yate**, to become covered with clouds, Pañ. iii, 1, 17, Vārt. i, Pat. — **divasa**, m. a bad or rainy day, Pañc. — **dūrūta**, m. an abusive word, Gaṇar. (v.l. **durūta**, cf. **dhurūta**); atheist; = **karāta**, l. — **dnhā**, f. difficult to be milked (cow), MBh. v, 1128. — **dūrānta**, mfn. very long (path), Sch. — **ḍrīā**, mfn. seeing badly, BHP. iv, 3, 17. — **ḍrīāsa**, mfn. — **darśa**, MBh. — **ḍrīāśka**, mfn. looking bad, RV. vii, 50, 1. — **ḍrīshṭa**, mfn. ill-seen (lit. & fig.), ill-examined or unjustly decided (lawsuit), Yājñ. ii, 305; looked at with an evil eye, W. — **ḍeśa**, m. a bad or unwholesome place; — **ja**, mfn. coming from it (water), Bhpr. — **ḍaiva**, n. bad luck, misfortune, Hit. — **vat**, mfn. unfortunate, ib. — **ḍolī**, f. a knot difficult to be undone, Sch. on Hala, 149. — **ḍoḍh**, f. difficult to be milked, Āpśr. — **dyūta**, n. a bad or unfair game; — **devin**, mfn. playing unfairly, cheating at play, MBh. iv, 532; — **vedin** (prob. w. r. for **devin**), m. N. of Śakuni, Gal. — **druma**, m. a green onion, L. — **dhāra**, mfn. difficult to be carried or borne or suffered, unrestrainable, irresistible, RV. i, 57, 1; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; d° to be administered (punishment), Mn. vii, 28; d° to be kept in memory or recollected, MBh. xiii, 3618; inevitable, absolutely necessary (suffix), Vām. v, 2, 51; m. quicksilver, L.; N. of two plants (**riśabha** & **bhallātaka**), L.; a kind of hell, L.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra (cf. **dhārsha**), MBh.; of one of Śambara's generals, Hariv.; of Mahishu, L.; (ā), f. N. of a partic. constellation (cf. **durudharā**), of Candragupta's wife, HPariś.; **ṛā-yogādhyāya**, m. N. of a ch. of the Mina-rāja-jātaka. — **dhārītu** & **dhārītu**, mfn. unrestrainable, irresistible, RV. — **dhārūta** = **dhurūta**, W. — **dhārma**, mfn. having or obeying had laws, MBh. viii, 2066. — **dhārsha**, mfn. d° to be assaulted or laid hold of, inviolable, inaccessible, unconquerable, dangerous, dreadful, awful, MBh.; R. &c. (tā, f. MBh.; — **tva**, n. BHP.); haughty, distant, W.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra (cf. **dhara**), MBh.; of a Rakshasa, R. v; of a mountain in Kuśa-dvīpa, MBh. vi, 451; (ā), f. N. of two plants (= **nāga-damāni** & **kanthāri**), L.; — **kumārā-bhūta**, m. 'one who has become an inviolable youth', N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — **dhārshapa**, mfn. inaccessible, dangerous, R. iv, 9, 55 &c. — **dhā**, f. bad order, disarrangement, RV. x, 109, 4 (cf. **dhita**). — **dhārya**, mfn. difficult to be borne, MBh. iii, 99, 41; with **manasā**, d° to be recollected, ib. xiii, 4483. — **dhāva**, mfn. d° to be cleaned or purified, l'at.

—**dhita** (*dūr-*), mfn. badly arranged, untidy, RV. i, 140, 11. —**dhī**, mfn. weak-minded, stupid, silly, MBh. v, 4590; Bhp. ii, 15, 13; having bad intentions, malignant, Nir. x, 5 (cf. *dū-dhī*). —**dhūr**, mfn. badly yoked or harnessed, RV. v, 56, 4. —**dhūrūta**, m. (for *ūdha?*), cf. *dhūr-vodhī* a pupil who does not obey his teacher without exercising his own judgment (cf. *dūrūta*), L. —**dhūfina**, n. evil thoughts, HPariś. —**dhya**, m. bad or imprudent conduct, MBh.; Hariv. &c. —**nārāṇa**, m. a miserable sorcerer or conjurer, Hariv.; L. —**nāman**, m. 'having a bad name', N. of a Yaksha, Brahmap. f. (= m. or *ōmni*) a cockle, L.; hemorroids, piles, L. (cf. *-nāman*); *ōmri*, m. 'enemy of p', the bulbous root of Amorphophallus Campanulatus, L.; *ōmaka*, n. hemorroids; *ōmika*, f. a cockle, L. —**nigraha**, mfn. difficult to be restrained or conquered, MBh. —**nimitta**, nfn. ill-measured, irregular (steps), Ragh. vii, 10. —**nimitta**, n. a bad omen, MBh. ii, 818; Śak. v, 11. —**niyānta**, mfn. d° to be checked or held back, RV. —**niriksha**, *ōksha*, *ōksha*, mfn. d° to be looked at or seen, MBh.; R. &c. —**nivartya**, mfn. d° to be turned back (flying army), MBh. vi, 145; —**nivartita**, xiii, 3504. —**nivāra**, mfn. d° to be kept back, unrestrainable, irrepressible, MBh., Kāv. &c.; *-iva*, n. Kull. —**nivārya**, mfn. id., MBh.; Hariv. &c. —**nivartita**, mfn. d° to be returned from, R. iv, 22, 36. —**nivāda**, mfn. d° to be related; *-iva*, n. Jātakam. —**nishedha**, mfn. d° to be warded off, Rālar. ii, 11. —**nishkrāma**, n. —**nishprapatana**, n. (wrongly written *ōlara*), —**nishrapana**, n. d° escape, ChUp. v, 10, 6, Śamk. —**nita**, mfn. ill-conducted, wrong; n. misconduct, impolicy, folly, ill-luck, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañcat. ii, 21; —**bhāva**, m. bad behaviour, improper conduct, MBh. v, 6007. —**niti**, f. maladministration, impolicy, Jātakam. —**nāpa**, m. a bad king, Rājat. v, 416. —**nyasta**, mfn. badly arranged, Mālatim. ix, 41; badly used (said of a spell), Divyāv. 27. —**baddha**, mfn. badly fastened, Suśr. —**bāndha**, mfn. d° to be composed, Vām. i, 3, 22. —**bala**, mfn. of little strength, weak, feeble, Mn.; MBh. &c.; thin, slender (waist), R. iii, 52, 31; emaciated, lean (cow); sick, unwell, Kāty. Śr. xiv, 7, 1; MBh. iv, 182; scanty, small, little, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. an impotent man, weakling, Mn. iii, 151 (v.l. *-vāla*); a kind of bird (w. r. for *-bala*); N. of a prince, VP.; of an author, Cat.; (ā), f. a species of plant (= *ambu-tirishikā*), Bhpr.; (ī), f. N. of wk.; —*-bala*, f. weakness, thinness, Kāv.; Pañc.; *durbalagnī*, mfn. having a weak digestion (*-ni-tā*, f. Suśr.). —*lāyāsa*, mfn. 'weak of effort', ineffective, MW.; *ōlndriya*, mfn. having feeble (i.e. unrestrained) organs of sense, MW.; *ōlita*, mfn. weakened, rendered ineffective, Kathās. cv, 91; *ōlī-ābhū*, to become weak or ineffective, iv. cviii, 52 (read *-bhūlita*); *ōlī-bhāva*, m. the becoming weak (of the voice), Car.; *ōliyas*, mfn. weaker, feeble, MBh.; Mn. iii, 79. —**bali**, m. (VarBrS. lxxviii, 88, 28, v.l. *ōla*) & *ōlika*, m. (ib. 7) a kind of bird (= *bhāṅṅika*). —**bāla**, see *-vāla*. —**birina** (*dūr-*), mfn. bristly, rough (beard), ŚBr. —**buddhi**, f. weak-mindedness, silliness, MBh.; mfn. silly, foolish, ignorant, malignant, MBh.; R. &c. —**budha**, mfn. weak-minded, silly, MBh. xi, 166. —**bodha**, mfn. difficult to be understood, unfathomable, R. iv, 17, 6; Bhp. &c.; —*-pada-bhañjīkā*, f. N. of a Comm. on Megh.; —*-pada-bhañjīnī*, f. of a Comm. on MBh. —**bodhya**, mfn. = *-bodha*, Sch. on Mjch. iv, 8. —**brāhmaṇa** (*dūr-*), m. a bad Brāhmaṇ, TS. —**bhaksha** or *ōshya*, mfn. to be eaten with difficulty, W. —**bhāga**, mfn. 'having a bad portion', unfortunate, unlucky, Suśr.; VarBrS.; Pañc.; Bhp.; disgusting, repugnant, ugly (esp. a woman), AV. x, 1, 10; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; (ā), f. a bad or ill-tempered woman, a shrew, W.; personified = Old Age, daughter of Time, Bhp. iv, 27, 10; *-iva*, n. ill fortune, Bhp. —**bhagna**, mfn. badly broken, Suśr. —**bhāga**, mfn. d° to be broken or loosened, Hariv. —**bhāpa**, mfn. d° to be mentioned; *-iva*, n. Parāś. —**bhara**, mfn. d° to be borne or supported or maintained, R.; Pañc.; Bhp.; heavily laden with (comp.), Śāntiś. i, 24; Kathās. cxii, 156. —**bhartṛi**, m. a bad husband, Kathās. —**bhāgya**, mfn. unfortunate, unlucky, Tattvas; n. ill luck, MW. —**bhāryā**, f. a bad wife, Kathās. —**bhāva**, m. f. an evil thought, bad inclination, MW. —**bhāvya**, mfn. d° to be called to mind, Mārkr. x, 7. —**bhāsha**, mfn. speaking ill, AgP.; m. injurious words, Bhp. —**bhāshita**, mfn. badly spoken or uttered, with *zāc*, f. = prec. m., MBh. v, 1171.

—**bhāshin**, mfn. speaking ill, abusing, insulting, ib. 751. —**bhiksha**, n. (rarely m.) scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine, want, distress, Tār. i, 4, 3; Mn.; MBh. &c.; *-iva*, n. Pañc. ii, 54, 55; *-vyasana*, mfn. suffering from the calamity of famine, Hit. iv, 44; —*-jama*, m. 'alleviator of famine', a king, L. —**bhida**, mfn. d° to be broken or torn asunder, MBh. —**bhishajya** (*dūr-*), n. d° cure, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 5. —**bhūta**, n. ill luck, harm, AV.; TBr. —**bhṛiti**, f. scanty maintenance or subsistence, RV. vii, 1, 21. —**bhoda** or *ōdya*, mfn. = *-bhida*, MBh.; Hariv. &c. —**bhogā**, f. = *bhikshukā*, Gal. —**bhṛā**, m. a bad brother, MBh. iii, 996. —**makha** & *-maṅgala*, see *a-dur-m°*. —**maṅka**, mfn. refractory, obstinate, disobedient, L. —**maṭa-khaṇḍana**, n. N. of wk. —**maṭi**, f. bad disposition of mind, envy, hatred, RV.; VS.; AV.; false opinion or notions, Cāṇ.; mfn. weak-minded, silly, ignorant (rarely 'malicious', 'wicked'), m. fool, blockhead (rarely 'scoundrel', 'villain'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of the 55th year of the cycle of Jupiter (lasting 60 years), Var.; Sūryas; of a demon, Lalit; of a blockhead, Bharat. —**maṭi-kṛita**, mfn. (fr. *matyā* & *√kṛi*) badly harrowed or rolled, AitBr. iii, 38. —**mada**, m. mad conception or illusion, foolish pride or arrogance, Pur.; (*-mda*), mfn. drunken, fierce, mad, infatuated by (comp.), RV.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i; of a son of Dhṛita (father of Pracetā); of a son of Bhadrā-sena (father of Dhanakā); of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohini or Pauravī, Pur.; *ōda-vira-mānīn*, mfn. foolishly fancying (one's self) a hero, Bhp. iii, 17, 28; *ōdā*, mfn. 'blinded by mad illusion', besotted, v, 12, 16; *ōdin*, m. drinker, drunkard, Pat. —**manas**, n. bad disposition, perversity of mind, R. ii, 31, 20; mfn. [cf. *ōva-perh*] in bad or low spirits, sad, melancholy, MBh.; R. &c. (*-tā*, f. sadness, Sch.); N. of a man (cf. *daur-manasāyana*); *ōska*, mfn. = *-manas*, mfn.; *-tā*, f. Kathās. cxiv, 35. —**manāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to be or become troubled or sad, Kāv. —**manushya**, m. a wicked man, villain, MBh. vii, 2117. —**mānta**, mfn. d° to be understood, RV. x, 12, 6. —**mantra**, m. bad advice, Bhart. ii, 34 (v.l. *daurmanṭya*); *ōrita*, mfn. badly advised; n. = prec., MBh.; *ōrin*, m. bad adviser or minister, Kathās. lxxii, 220; mfn. having bad ministers, Pañc. iii, 244. —**mānman**, mfn. evil-minded, RV. viii, 49, 7. —**māra**, mfn. dying hard, tenacious of life, ŚBr.; MBh.; n. a hard death (w. instr. of pers.), MBh. xiv, 2364; (ā), f. a kind of Dūrva grass or Asparagus Racemosus, L. —**marāṇa** (MW.) & *-maratva* (MBh.), n. any violent or unnatural death. —**marīyā**, mfn. difficult to be put to death, TS. —**marīyāda**, mfn. knowing no limits, having evil ways, wicked; *-tā*, f., Uttar. iv, 11. —**mārsha**, mfn. not easily to be forgotten, RV. viii, 45, 18 &c.; unbearable, insupportable, unmanageable, Bhp. vi, 5, 42 &c.; m. N. of the Asura Bālī, viii, 10, 32. —**marashana**, mfn. unmanageable, unbearable, insupportable; MBh.; R.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i &c.; of a son of Śrinjaya, Bhp. ix, 24, 91; of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 6971; *ōrta*, m. made refractory, MBh. xiv, 2314. —**malikā** or *-mallī*, f. a kind of minor drama, Sah. —**mātearya**, n. evil envy, Bhart. iii, 31. —**māyīn** or *ōyā*, mfn. using bad arts, Bhp. vii, 11, 6; RV. iii, 30, 15. —**mitrā**, mfn. unfriendly; m. N. of the author of RV. x, 105; of a prince, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (cf. *bāhu-ādi*); *ōriyā*, mfn. unfriendly, VS. vi, 22. —**miṭā** or *ōlikā*, f. N. of sev. forms of metre. —**mukha**, mif. (n.) ugly-faced, MBh.; R. &c.; foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous, Bhart. ii, 59; m. a horse, L.; a serpent, L.; N. of the 29th year of the cycle of Jupiter (lasting 60 years), Var.; Sūryas; of a prince of the Pañcālas, AitBr. viii, 23; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. i &c.; of an astronomer, L.; of a serpent-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Rakshas, R.; Bhp.; of a Yaksha, Brahmap.; of a monkey, R.; of a general of the Asura Mahisha, L.; *ōkhācārya*, m. N. of an author. —**muhūrta**, m. n. an un auspicious hour or moment, MBh. xii, 6735. —**mūlya**, mfn. dear in price, L. —**medha** or *-medhas* (Pān. v, 4, 122), mfn. dull-witted, stupid, ignorant, MBh.; R. &c.; *dhās-iva*, n. foolishness, stupidity, Suśr.; *ōdhā-vin*, mfn. = *-medha*, MBh. xii, 9486. —**maṭra**, mfn. unfriendly, hostile, Bhp. vii, 5, 27. —**moca**, mfn. hard to unloose; *-hastagrāha*, mfn. 'whose hand's grasp is hard to unloose', holding fast, Śak. vii, 117. —**mohā**, f. Capparid Separia, L. —**yavanam**, ind. bad for or with the Ya-

vanas, Pān. ii, 1, 6; Kās. —**yaśas**, n. disgrace, Naish. i, 88. —**yāman**, m. 'going badly', N. of a prince, VP. (v.l. *-dama*). —**yuga**, n. a bad age, Sch. —**yāj**, mfn. d° to be yoked, RV. x, 44, 7. —**yo-ga**, m. bad contrivance, crime, MBh. i, 1316; Uttar. vi, 11. —**yodha**, mfn. d° to be conquered, Vop. —**yodhana**, mfn. id. (*-tā*, f. MBh. iv, 2103); N. of the eldest son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra (leader of the Kauravas in their war with the Pāṇḍavas), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. *su-yō*); of a son of Sudarjaya, MBh. xiii, 96; *-rakshā-bandhana*, n. N. of wk.; *-viryā-jñāna-mudrā*, f. 'mark of knowledge of invincible heroism', a partic. intertwining of the fingers, L.; *ōdvaraja*, m. 'the younger brother of D°', N. of Duh-śāna, G. —**yoni**, mfn. of low or impure origin, Mn. x, 59. —**lakshya**, mfn. badly marked, MW. —**lakshya**, mfn. hardly visible, Daś.; Rājat.; n. a bad aim, Ratn. iii, 2. —**laṅghana**, mfn. difficult to be surmounted or overcome, Kull.; *-jakti*, mfn. of insurmountable power, MW. —**laṅghya**, mfn. = *-laṅghana*; (*-tā*, f. Daśar. iv, 13); d° to be transgressed (command), Rājat. v, 395. —**labha**, mfn. d° to be obtained or found, hard, scarce, rare (comp. *-lara*), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; hard to be (with inf. MBh. iii, 1728); extraordinary, eminent, L.; dear, beloved (also *-ka*), Kāraṇḍ.; m. Curcuma Ambaldi or Zerumbet, L.; N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum, or *śvetā-kaṇṭhā-kāri*, L.; *-tā*, f. (Rājat.), *-iva*, n. (Var.) scarceness, rarity; *-darśana*, mfn. out of sight, invisible, Mālav.; *-rāja*, m. N. of the father of Jagad-deva, Cat.; *-vardhana*, m. N. of a king of Kāśmīra, Rāj. iii, 489. —**labha**, mfn. = *ōha*; m. N. of a king of Kāśmīra (also called Prāṭhāpātya), Rājat. iv, 7; *-svāmīn*, m. N. of a temple built by Dur-vardhana, Rājat. iv, 6. —**lalita**, mfn. ill-mannered, wayward; spoilt by, weary of, disgusted with (comp.), Kāv. (*ōka* & *-la-sita*, v.l., Śak. vii, 11); n. waywardness, naughty or roguish tricks, Hariv. —**lābha**, mfn. = *-labha*, MBh. xii, 1168. —**likhita**, mfn. badly scarified, Suśr. —**lipi**, m. 'the fatal writing' (of Destiny on man's forehead), ŚārngP. —**lekhyā**, n. a false or forged document, Yājñ. ii, 91. —**vacā**, mfn. d° to be spoken or explained or asserted or answered, MBh.; R. &c. (*-iva*, n. Sarvad.); speaking ill or in pain, W.; n. abuse, censure; evil or unlucky speech, W. —**vaoka**, mfn. d° to be answered (?); *-yoga*, m. pl. a partic. art. Sch. on Bhp. x, 45, 36. —**vacana**, n. pl. bad or harsh language, Ratn. iii, 11. —**vacana**, n. id., MBh.; Pur.; mfn. using bad or harsh P., R.; d° to be explained or answered; *-iva*, n. Vāyup. —**vañca**, mfn. d° to be deceived. —**vañjī**, m. a wicked merchant, Kathās. ci, 333. —**vañaka**, mfn. speaking badly, stammering, Cat. —**varāha** (*dūr-*), m. a tame hog, ŚBr. xii; Āsv. Śr. ix, 10, 15, Sch. —**varṇa**, m. bad colour, impurity, Bh. xii, 3, 47; (*varṇa*), mfn. of a bad colour or species or class, inferior, TBr.; MBh. &c.; n. silver (opp. to *su-varṇa*, gold), L. (also *-ka*, n.); the fragrant bark of Feronia Elephantum, L. —**vārta**, mfn. difficult to be kept back, irresistible, RV. —**vala**, see *bala*. —**va-**, m. (impers.) d° to be resided in (loc.), MBh. iv, 93; mfn. d° to be passed or spent (time); d° to be stayed with, causing ill luck by one's presence, R. vii, 86, 12; 17. —**vasati**, f. bad dwelling, MBh.; Ragh. —**vaha**, mfn. hard to bear, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. —**vahaka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. —**vākya**, n. harsh or abusive language, W. —**vāka**, f. id., MBh.; (*vāc*), mfn. having a bad voice, AV. iv, 17, 5; speaking ill, Kāv.; *-vāg-bhāva*, m. abusiveness, MBh. xiii, 2359 (C. *-bhāva*). —**vācaka-yoga**, v.l. for *vac°*, Cat. —**vācika**, n. a bad commission, Naish. ix, 62. —**vācya**, mfn. hard (to be uttered); n. a b° word, Pur.; bad news, R. —**vāta**, m. 'bad wind', a fart, L.; *ōtāya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to break wind or fart against (acc.), Bhp. xi, 23, 39. —**vāda**, m. slander, abuse, reproach, ŚārngP. (v.l.); mfn. speaking ill, L. —**vānta**, mfn. having badly vomited (also said of a kech that has not ejected blood), Suśr. —**vāra**, mfn. hard to be restrained, irrepressible, irresistible, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*-iva*, n. Suśr.); *ōraṇa*, mfn. id., ib.; m. pl. N. of a tribe of the Kāmbojas, MBh. vii, 4333 (v.l. *ōvāri*); *ōraṇiya*, *ōrita*, *ōrya*, mfn. = *-vāra*, MBh. (*ōrya-iva*, n. ib.). —**vārtā**, f. bad news, Ragh. xii, 51, Sch. —**vāla**, mfn. bald-headed, Mn. iii, 151 (Comm. 'red-haired' or 'afflicted with a skin-disease'). —**vāsa**, m. (cf. *-vāsas*) prob. = *ōdācārya*, m. N. of a Rishi, Cat.; *ōa-purāṇa*, n. N. of a Pur.; *ōśvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, SkandaP.; *ōspanishad*, f. N. of a section of ŚivaP. —**vāsaṇā**,

f. bad inclination, Prab. vi, 11. — **vāsas**, mfn. badly clad, naked, RV. vii, 1, 19; MBh. xiii, 1176 (Śaṅḍa); m. N. of a Rishi or saint (son of Atri by Anasya), and thought to be an incarnation of Śiva, known for his irascibility, MBh.; Śāk. iv, 7; Pur. &c.; *sa-upaparaṇa*, m., *sa-upākhyāna*, n., *sa-darpa-bhāṅga*, m., *so-dvi-jati*, f., *so-mata-lātra*, n., *so-mahiman*, m., *so-vākya*, n. N. of wks. — **vāhita**, n. a heavy load or burden, Rājāt. iv, 18. — **vikāthana**, mfn. boasting in an arrogant or offensive manner, Daś. — **vikalpa**, m. unfounded irresolution. Daś.; mfn. very uncertain, Sch. — **vi-gāha**, mfn. = *avag*, Kāv.; Pañc.; difficult, dangerous, Prasannar. (also *vi-gāha*, MBh. xiii, 1840); m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **vikra**, m. an ill-placed hesitation, Daś.; mfn. very irresolute; — *iva*, o. Hcat. — **violatita**, mfn. ill thought or found out, Var. — **violenta**, mfn. hardly conceivable, MBh. — **vioeshta**, mfn. ill-behaved, ib. — **viśāna**, n. understanding with difficulty; (°nd), mfn. = next, ŚBr. — **viśūya**, mfn. hardly conceivable, unintelligible, Āsv.; MBh. &c. — **vitarka** or **kyā**, mfn. difficult to be discussed or understood, Bhp. — **vida**, mfn. d° to be known or discovered, MBh. — **vidagāha**, mfn. wrongly taught, wrong-headed, silly, Mfich. v, 11; Bhartṛ. &c. — **vidātra**, mfn. 'ill-disposed', envious, ungracious, RV. — **vidya**, mfn. uneducated, ignorant, Rājāt. i, 356. — **vidvas** (dūr-), mfn. evil-minded, malignant, RV. — **vidha**, mfn. acting in a bad manner, badly circumstanced, mean, poor, miserable, R.; Śāṅk.; stupid, silly (w. r. for *vidya*?), L. — **vidhi**, m. 'bad fate', misfortune, Kathās. xxi, 29. — **vinaya**, m. imprudent conduct, Pañc. v, 11. — **vināta**, mfn. badly educated, ill-conducted, undisciplined, mean, wicked, obstinate, restive, MBh., Kāv. &c. (°taka, id., Kathās. xx, 9); m. N. of a sage (associated with Durvāsas &c.), VarBṛS. xviii, 63; of a prince. — **vipāka**, m. an evil consequence or result (esp. of actions in former births matured by time), Hit. i, 11; mfn. having evil consequences (esp. as result of actions in former births), Uttar. i, 44. — **vibhāga**, m. pl. d° to be dissipated, 'N. of a people, MBh. ii. — **vibhāva** or **vāna** or **vyā**, mfn. d° to be perceived or understood, Kāv. — **vibhāsha**, mfn. d° to be uttered; n. harsh language, MBh. ii, 2187. — **vimāra**, mfn. d° to be tried or examined, Bhp. x, 49, 29. — **vimocana**, m. 'd° to be set free,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **virocya**, mfn. d° to be purged, Śuīr. — **virocana**, m. 'shining badly' (?), N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **vilasita**, n. a wayward or rude or naughty trick, ill-mannered act, Prab. vi, 11; Bālar. iv, 60. — **vikatī**, m. one who answers wrongly, MBh. v, 1212. — **vivāha**, m. bad marriage, n. alliance, Mn. iii, 41. — **vivecana**, mfn. d° to be judged or decided, Śāṅk. on Bādar. — **viśa**, mfn. d° to be entered, R. vi, 19, 16. — **viśa**, m. 'd° to be pervaded or approached,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10432. — **viśaha**, mfn. d° to be borne or supported, intolerable, impracticable, MBh.; R.; Bhp. (°śa-āya, id., MBh.; R.); m. N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10431; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **vrīta**, n. bad conduct, meanness, MBh.; mfn. behaving badly, vile, mean; m. rogue, villain, MBh.; R. &c. — **vrīti**, f. distress, misery, want, MBh.; R.; vice, crime, Hit. iii, 21 (v. l. *vrīti*); juggling, fraud, W. — **vrishala**, m. a bad Śūdra, L. — **vrishṭi**, f. want of rain, drought, Jātakam. — **veda**, mfn. (✓) *vid* having bad or little knowledge, ignorant, MBh. iii, 13437; difficult to be known, R. iv, 46, 2. — **veda**, mfn. (✓) *vid* d° to be found, ŚBr. — **valra**, mfn. living in bad enmity, Bhp. x, 13, 60. — **vyavasta**, n. an evil intention, Mudrār. iii, 11. — **vyavasthāpaka**, mfn. deciding or judging badly, Rājāt. vi, 54. — **vyavahāra**, m. wrong judgment (in law), Kull. — **vyavahāriti**, f. ill-report or rumour, Mear. iii, 36. — **vyasana**, n. bad propensity, vice, Kathās. lxiii, 73. — **vykṛita**, mfn. spoken badly or ill; n. a bad or unfit expression, MBh.; R. — **vrajita**, n. bad or improper manner of going, MBh. iii, 14669. — **vrata**, mfn. not obedient to rules, transgressing rules (cf. *daur-vratya*). — **hāṇṣ**, f. (✓) *han* mischievous, harm, RV.; *hanāya*, Nom. P., p. *yāt*, meditating harm, ib. x, 134, 2; *hāyū*, mfn. id., ib. iv, 30, 8; *hāṇṣ-vat*, mfn. inauspicious, pernicious. RV. viii, 2, 20; 18, 14. — **hāṇṣ** &c., see *hāṇṣ*. — **haṇu**, mfn. (✓) *han* 'ugly-jawed,' RV.; Tār. — **hala** or **hall**, mfn. having a bad plough, Pāp. v, 4, 121, Kāś. — **hārd**, mfn. evil-minded, malignant, AV.

— **hita** (dūr-), mfn. ill-conditioned, miserable, RV. viii, 19, 26; hostile, troublesome, AV. iv, 36, 9. — **huta**, mfn. badly offered (as sacrifice), MBh. xii, 559. — **hṛipāya**, Nom. P., p. *yāt*, furious, enraged, SV. (v. l. for *hṛip*, RV.); *hṛip*, mfn. id., i, 84, 16; vii, 59, 8. — **hṛita**, mfn. removed with difficulty, Car. — **hṛid**, mfn. bad-hearted, wicked; m. enemy, MBh. — **hṛidaya**, mfn. id. (g. *yuvādi*; cf. *daur-h*). — **hṛishika**, mfn. having bad or uncontrolled organs of sense, MBh. iii, 13951.

Durasya, Nom. P. *yāt*, to wish to hurt or injure, AV. i, 29, 2 &c.; *syū*, mfn. wishing to do harm, AV. v, 3, 2; ĀpSr. vi, 21, 1.

Durgā, mfn. (2. *dur* & *gām*) difficult of access or approach, impassable, unattainable, AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. bellium, L.; N. of an Asura (supposed to have been slain by the goddess Durgā, Skanda P.) and of sev. men (g. *naḍḍi*, Pāp. iv, 1, 99), esp. of the commentator on Yāska's Nirukta; also abridged for *durga-gupta*, *durgā-dāsa* &c. (see below); (ā), f. see *Durgā*, n. (m. only Pañc. v, 76; B o.), a difficult or narrow passage, a place difficult of access, citadel, stronghold (cf. *ab-giri* &c.); rough ground, roughness, difficulty, danger, distress, RV.; AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **karma**, n. fortification, MBh.; R. — **kāra**, m. 'making difficult or impassable,' the Bhojpatra or birch tree, L. — **gupta** (for *gā-g*, Pāp. vi, 3, 83), m. N. of a grammarian, Col. — **ghāta**, m. or n. N. of a fort, Rājāt. — **ghna**, mfn. removing difficulties; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, Hariv. 6426. — **ṭikā**, f. Durgā's commentary (on Yāska's Nirukta &c.). — **tarāṇi** & **ṭipā**, f. 'conveying over difficulties,' N. of the Śāvitri-verse, MBh. ii, 451; Hariv. 14078. — **ṭā**, f. impassableness, R. iv, 27, 16. — **datta** (for *gā-g*, Pāp. vi, 3, 63), m. N. of a man, Cat. — **deśa**, m. an impassable region, Kāv. — **nāga**, m. N. of a man, L. — **nivāsin**, mfn. dwelling in a stronghold, W. — **pati** & **pāla**, m. the commandant or governor of a fortress, Pañc.; Bhp. — **pada-prabodha**, m. N. of a Comm. — **piśāca**, m. N. of a Mātanga, Kathās. — **pura**, n. a fortified city, W. — **pushpi**, f. N. of a plant (= *kela-pushpā*), L. — **mārga**, m. a defile, a difficult pass or way, W. — **laṅghana**, m. 'making one's way through d° places,' a camel, L. — **vākya-prabodha**, m. 'knowledge of d° words,' N. of a work. — **vāsa**, m. staying over-night in inhospitable places, MBh. iii, 12344. — **vrīti**, f. N. of wk. — **vyasana**, n. defect in a fortress (its being ill-guarded &c.), W. — **śaila**, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. — **samoara** or **oāra**, m. difficult passage, defile, L.; Sch. — **sampaḍ**, f. perfection or excellence of a fortress, W. — **saha**, mfn. overcoming difficulties or dangers, Hariv. 5018. — **siṅha** (for *gā-g*, P. vi, 3, 63), m. N. of a grammarian and of an astronomer, Cat.; (f), f. D°'s commentary on the Kātantra. — **seṇa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Durgākramaṇa**, n. the taking of a fort, MW. **Durgācārya**, m. N. of a commentator on Yāska's Nirukta (= *durga*). **Durgādhikārin** & **dhya-ksha**, m. the governor of a fortress, L. **Durgāntarātīthi**, m. guest of the inside of a stronghold, a prisoner, MW. **Durgārohana**, mfn. difficult to be ascended, R. **Durgāvarodha**, m. investing or besieging a fortress, W. **Durgārayana**, n. taking refuge in a fortress, W.

Durgā, f. (of *gā*, q.v.) the Indigo plant or Clitoria Ternatea, L.; a singing bird (= *iyāmā*), L.; N. of two rivers, MBh. vi, 337; 'the inaccessible or terrific goddess,' N. of the daughter of Himavat and wife of Śiva (also called Umā, Pārvaī &c., and mother of Kārtikeya and Gaṇeśa, cf. *pūjā*), Tār. x, 2, 3 (d° *devī*); MBh. &c.; of a princess, Rājāt. iv, 659, and of other women. — **kavaca**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **kupā**, n. N. of a pool, W. — **tattva**, n. N. of wk. — **datta**, m. N. of the author of the *Vṛittamuktāvali*. — **dāsa**, m. N. of Sch. on Vopadeva; of a physician, Cat.; of a prince, Kṛitūti. — **navamī**, f. the ninth day of the light half of Kārtika (sacred to D°), L. — **pañcāṅga**, n. N. of wk. — **pūjā**, f. the chief festival in honour of D°, held in Bengal in the month Āśvin or about October, RTL. 197, 431; N. of a ch. of the Pārva. — **bhakti-taram-gini**, f., **mahat-tva**, n., **māhātmya**, n. (cf. *devīm*), and **mṛta-rahasya** (°gām), n. N. of wks. — **yantra**, n. N. of a mystical diagram in the Tantra-sāra. — **ṛkma** (°gām), m. N. of an author, Cat. — **rocana-māhātmya** (°gām), n. N. of wk. — **vati**, f. N. of a princess, Inser. — **vallabha**, m. a kind of perfume, Gal. — **villāsa**, m. N. of a poem, Cat. — **ṣṭami** (°gām), f. N. of a partic. eighth day connected with D°, Cat. — **samdeha-bhedikā**,

f. N. of wk. — **śāvitri**, f. (°tri only Vas. xxviii, 11) N. of RV. i, 99, 1, Vishp. lvi, 9. — **stava**, m., **-stotra**, f., **-stotra**, n. 'praise of D°', MW. N. of wks. — **śālāda** (°gām), m. a kind of perfume, Gal. (cf. *gā-vallabha*). **Durgātsava**, m., **-tattva**, n. N. of two treatises.

Durgī, f. N. of a deity (also = *durgā*) Tār. x, 1, 7.

Durgilā, f. N. of a woman, HParī.

Dus, in comp. for *dur* (p. 488). — **cāksha**, mfn. evil-eyed, TBr. — **car**, to act wrongly or badly towards (acc.), to behave badly, MW. — **cara**, mfn. difficult to be gone or passed; d° to be performed, MBh.; Hariv.; K.; Pur. (°iva, n. R. v, 86, 14); going with trouble or difficulty; acting ill, behaving wickedly, W.; m. a bear; a bivalve shell (prob. both as moving slowly), L. — **cārin**, mfn. practising very difficult penance, MW. — **carita** (dūt-), n. misbehaviour, misdoing, ill-conduct, wickedness, VS. iv, 28; Mn.; MBh. &c.; pl. (Buddh.) the 10 chief sins (viz. murder, theft, adultery, lying, calumny, lewdness, evil speech, covetousness, envy, heresy; cf. MW. 126); mfn. misbehaving, wicked, Kathās (also °tin, Lāty. iv, 3, 10). — **carma**, n. leprosy, L. — **cārman**, mfn. affected with a skin-disease, leprosy, TS.; TBr.; Yājñ.; having no prepuce, L. — **cārtra** (MBh.) and **cārin** (Kathās.), mfn. = *carita*. — **cikitsa**, mfn. difficult to be cured, Bhp. iv, 30, 38; (ā), f. (med.) a wrong treatment, Kull.; *tsita*, mfn. = *tsa*, ib.; *tsya*, mfn. id., Śuīr.; Car. (superl. *-tama*, Śuīr.; n. *-tva*, Kull.). — **cit**, mfn. thinking evil, AV. — **citta**, mfn. melancholy, sad, Kāraṇḍ. — **cintita**, n. a bad or foolish thought, Kathās. — **cintin**, mfn. 'thinking evil thoughts,' N. of a Māra-putra, Lalit. — **olntya**, mfn. difficult to be understood, MBh. — **ceshṭā**, f. misconduct, error, K.; *ṭita*, n. id., ib.; mfn. misbehaving, doing evil, W. — **cyavana**, mfn. d° to be felled, unshaken, RV.; AV.; m. N. of Indra, Prātṛ. — **cyāva**, mfn. id.; *avana*, mfn. shaking the unshaken, MBh. viii, 1506. — **cyavana**, W. — **chada**, mfn. badly covering (the body), R. ii, 32, 31; hardly covered, tattered, W. — **chāya**, mfn. having a bad complexion, looking unwell, Car. — **chid**, mfn. difficult to be cut or destroyed (enemy), Kām. xiv, 68. — **chinna**, mfn. badly cut out or extracted (thorn), MBh. xii, 5307.

1. **Dush**, in comp. for *dus* (p. 488). — **kara**, mfn. hard to be done or borne, difficult, arduous, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (often with inf.; *ram yad* or *yad*, with indic. or Pot. and also with inf. = hardly, scarcely, MBh.; R.); rare, extraordinary, MBh.; Kathās.; doing wrong, behaving ill, wicked, bad, W.; n. difficult act, difficulty, ib.; austerity, Divyāv. 392; aether, air, L.; the tree of plenty, W.; *-karman* (v. l. *dushkarma-kārin*), mfn. doing difficult things, clever, Daś.; *-kārin*, mfn. id.; experiencing difficulties, R. &c. (°ritā, f. MBh. xii, 5886). — **caryā**, f. hard penance, N. of a ch. of Lalit. — **sādhana**, n. means of overcoming difficulties, Daś. — **kāraṇa**, n. a difficult or miserable work, Kāś. on Pāp. vi, 2, 14. — **kāra**, m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **karma**, n. wickedness, sin; any difficult or painful act, MBh.; mfn. acting wickedly, criminal, ib.; *ma-sūdāna*, mfn. (f) n. destroying criminals, Śatr. — **kalyāna**, n. 'the bad or miserable body,' Bhp. — **kāyastha-kula**, n. 'the miserable writer-caste,' Rājāt. — **kāla**, m. an evil time, HParī; 'bad or all-destroying Time,' R.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10418. — **kirti**, f. dishonour, Bhp.; mfn. infamous, of bad repute, ib. — **kula**, n. a low family or race, Mn.; MBh.; R.; mfn. of a low family, low-born, Hariv.; Bhartṛ. (°lā, f. Śāh.); *ṭina*, mfn. id., MBh.; R.; m. a sort of perfume, L. — **kubaka**, mfn. incredulous, Divyāv. 7; 9 &c. — **kṛit**, mfn. acting wickedly, criminal, evil-doer, RV.; AV.; MBh. — **kṛita** (dūt-), mfn. wrongly or wickedly done, badly arranged or organized or applied, ŚBr. viii, 6, 2, 18; MBh. &c.; (°id), n. evil action, sin, guilt, RV.; ŚBr.; ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a partic. class of sins, Divyāv. 544; *-kārman*, mfn. acting wickedly, criminal, Mn.; Yājñ.; R.; n. wicked deed, wickedness, W.; *-la-bahish-kṛita*, mfn. free from sin, W.; *-tātman*, mfn. evil-minded, wicked, base, Bhp. — **kṛiti**, mfn. acting wickedly, an evil-doer, MBh.; R.; *tin*, id., ib. — **kṛi-ṣha**, mfn. badly ploughed, ill-cultivated, AtBr. iii, 38. — **krama**, mfn. ill-arranged, unmethodical (°lā, f. Kāvya); difficult of access; going ill, W. — **kṛiyā**, f. evil act, a misdemeanour, MW. — **kṛita**, mfn. (ā) n. badly or dearly bought, Nār. — **kha** &c., see *dukhka*. — **khadira**, m. a tree related to the Acacia

Catechu, L. — **tanu**, mfn. having an ugly body, AV. iv, 7, 3. — **tara**, mfn. difficult to be passed or overcome or endured; unconquerable, irresistible; incompa-
rable, excellent, RV. i, 53, 9. (cf. *duṣ-ṣṭ*). — **idritu**, mfn. id., RV. i, 53, 9. N. of a man, SBh. xii, 9, 3, 1. — **tuta** (*dush-tuta*), see *duḥ-sh-tuta*; °ti, see *duḥ-sh-tuti* (under *duḥ*). — **paca**, mfn. difficult to be digested, L. — **patana**, n. falling badly, L. — **patra**, n. a kind of perfume (= *cora*), L. — **pāda**, mfn. unfathomable or inaccessible (river), RV. i, 53, 9. — **parājaya**, m. 'd' to be conquered', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i. — **parigraha**, mfn. d' to be seized or kept, Kām. — **pariṇāma**, w. r. for °māna, mfn. of undefined extent, Kauś. 139. — **parimāṣṭa**, mfn. badly considered, Suśr. — **parihantu**, mfn. d' to be removed or destroyed, RV. ii, 27, 6. — **pariksha**, mfn. d' to be investigated or examined, MBh. — **parisā** (*dush-parisā*) = *duḥ-sparisā* (see *duḥ*). — **pāna**, mfn. d' to be drunk, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 128, Kāś. — **pāra**, mfn. d' to be crossed or overcome or accomplished, MBh. &c. — **pārshpi-graha** or **-grāha**, mfn. having a dangerous enemy in the rear, Kām. — **pīta**, mfn. badly drunk, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 41, Kāś. — **putra**, m. a bad son, MBh. — **purusha**, m. a bad man (g. *brāhmaṇḍi*). — **pūra**, mfn. difficult to be filled or satisfied, MBh. &c. — **peshana**, mfn. d' to be pounded or crushed, Aśr. viii, 5, 40, Comm. — **posha**, mfn. d' to be nourished; -ā, f. L. — **prakampa** and °**pya**, mfn. d' to be shaken or agitated, immovable, MBh.; Hariv. — **prakāśa**, mfn. 'lighting badly', obscure, dark, MBh. — **prakṛiti**, f. a mean nature or bad character, Kāś. i, mfn. evil-natured, bad-tempered, MBh. — **prakriya**, f. little authority, Rājāt. viii, 4. — **praja** (BhP.) and °**jas** (Pāṇ. v, 4, 122), mfn. having bad offspring. — **prajña**, mfn. weak-minded, stupid, MBh.; -*tva*, n. stupidity, Prabh. vi, 18. — **prajñāna**, n. want of understanding, weak intellect, MBh.; (°*nd*), mfn. = *prajña*, TB. — **pranāta**, mfn. badly led or conducted, ill-managed, MBh.; R.; n. ill-conduct or behaviour, MBh. — **pratara**, mfn. difficult to be passed or overcome, MBh.; R. — **pratigrāha**, mfn. d' to be taken or laid hold of, AV. x, 10, 28. — **prativāraṇa**, mfn. d' to be averted, R. iii, 31, 49. — **prativikshaniya** or °**kahya**, mfn. d' to be looked at, dazzling, MBh.; R. — **pratyabhiḥjā**, mfn. d' to be recognised, Caṇḍ. — **prada**, mfn. causing pain or sorrow, R. (B.) ii, 106, 29. — **pradharsha**, mfn. not to be assailed or touched, intangible, MBh.; R.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. vi; (ā), f. Alhagi Maurorum or Phoenix Sylvestris, L.; °*shana*, mf(ē)n. id., MBh.; R.; m. N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i; (ā), f. Melangena Incurva, L. °*shi-ni*, f. N. of various egg-plants, Bhpr.; v. r. for prec., L. °*dhrishya*, mfn. = °*dharsha*, MBh.; R. — **prapaḍana**, mfn. difficult to be attained or entered, Śāy. on RV. i, 59, 3. — **prabodha**, mfn. awaking with difficulty, Bhpr. — **prabhāṣjāna**, m. hurricane, Mcar. vii, 12. — **pramaya**, mfn. d' to be measured, W. — **prayukta**, mfn. falsely used, Vām. v, 2, 55. — **pralambha**, mfn. d' to be deceived, Ap. — **pravāda**, m. ill speech, slander, Kathās. — **pravṛitti**, f. bad news, Ragh. — **praveśa**, mfn. difficult to be entered, MBh.; R.; d' to be introduced, Suśr.; (ā), f. a species of Opuntia, L. — **prasaha**, mfn. d' to be borne or supported or suffered, irresistible; terrible, frightful, MBh.; Kāv.; m. N. of a Jain teacher, Śātr. — **prasāda** (MBh.) and °**dāna** (BhP.), mfn. d' to be propitiated. — **prasādhana** (MBh.) and °**dhyā** (Kām.), mfn. d' to be managed or dealt with. — **prasaḥa**, w. r. for °*saha*. — **prasū**, f. bringing forth (children) with difficulty, Suśr. — **praharsha**, m. 'bad rejoicing', N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshtra, MBh. i. — **prāpa** or °**pāna** or °**pya**, mfn. hard to attain, inaccessible, remote, MBh.; K.; Pur. &c. — **prāpta**, w. r. for °*prāpa*. — **prāvi**, mfn. 'badly heeding', unkind, unfriendly, RV. iv, 25, 6. — **pṛiti**, f. displeasure (cf. *jana*-, add.). — **prēkha** or °**kshaniya** or °**kshya**, mfn. difficult to be looked at, disagreeable to the sight, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **prēkahita**, mfn. badly looked at, VarBṛS. ii, 23. — **vāpnaya** (*dushvāpnaya*), see *duḥ-shv*°.

Dushthu. See *duḥ-shthu* under *duḥ*.
Dushmanta, w. r. for *Dushyanta* below.
Dushyanta, m. (fr. *duṣ* + °*so* or p. of °*dush*?, older form *duḥ-shanta*) N. of a prince of the lunar race (descendant of Puru, husband of Śakuntalā and father of Bharata), MBh.; Śāk.; Pur.
Dushyanta, w. r. for *Dushyanta* above.
Duṣ, ind. a prefix to nouns and rarely to verbs

or adverbs (Pāṇ. ii, 1, 6; 2, 18; Vārt. 2, Pat.; iii, 3, 126 &c.) implying evil, bad, difficult, hard; badly, hardly; slight, inferior &c. (opp. to *su*), often = Eng. *in-* or *un-* [cf. °*2. dush*; Zā. *dush*; Gr. *duṣ*; Goth. *tus*; O.H.G. *tur*]. It becomes *dur* (q. v.) before vowels and soft consonants; *dū* (q. v.) before *r* and sometimes before *d*, *dh*, *n*, which become *ḍ*, *ḍh*, *n*; remains unchanged before *t*, *th* (in older language however *shṭ*, *shṭh*); becomes *dush* (q. v.), rarely *duḥ* before *k*, *kh*; *p*, *ph*; *duṣ* (q. v.) before *c*, *ch*; *duḥ* (q. v.), rarely *duḥ*, *dush*, *duṣ*, before *s*, *sh*, *ś*. — **tapa**, mfn. difficult to be endured (penance), Śātr. — **tara**, mfn. (cf. *sh-ṣ*) difficult to be passed or overcome, unquarable, invincible, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **taraṇa**, mf(ē)n. id., MBh. — **tarka**, m. false reasoning, wrong argument, BhP.; -*mūla*, mfn. founded on it, MW. — **tarkya**, mfn. difficult to be supposed or reasoned about, ib. — **tāra** and **-tīraṇa**, mfn. = *-tara*, MBh. — **tithi**, m. an inauspicious lunar day, MBh. xii, 6735. — **tīrtha**, mfn. offering a bad ford or descent (river), MBh. v, 7363. — **tosha**, mfn. difficult to be satisfied, MBh., BhP. — **tyajya**, mfn. difficult to be relinquished or quitted, MBh.; R. &c. — **tyājya**, mfn. id., Śāntiś.

Dustha, **dusthita**, **duprīṣṭa**. See *duḥ-shtha* &c. under *duḥ*.

1. **Dū**, in comp. for *duṣ* above. — **dābha** or **-lābha**, mfn. difficult to be deceived, RV. — **dāśa**, mfn. not worshipping, irreligious, RV. — **dāśa**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 109, Vārt. 5, Pat. — **dhi**, mfn. malevolent, RV. — **dhyā**, mfn. id., Pāṇ. ib. — **nāśa**, mfn. unattainable, inaccessible, RV. iii, 56, 8. — **nāśa**, mfn. (fr. °*1. naś*) id., RV. vi, 27, 8; Pāṇ. ib.; N. of an Ekāha, ŚrS.; (fr. °*2. naś*) imperishable, incessant, perpetual. — **rakta**, mfn. badly coloured or dyed, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 14, Kāś. — **rakshya**, mfn. difficult to be guarded or preserved, Mṛicch. iv, 18. — **rāda**, mfn. difficult to be scratched, hard, Śiś. xix, 106. — **rādha**, mfn. difficult to be accomplished, TāṇḍyaBr. xx, 11. — **rūḍha**, mfn. badly grown or cicatrized; °*tva*, n. Suśr. — **roha**, mfn. difficult to be ascended or reached, AitBr. iv, 20. — **rohaṇa**, mfn. id.; n. N. of a difficult recitation of a verse in 7 ways (1 Pāda, 2 Pādas, 3 Pādas, the whole verse, 3 Pādas, 2 Pādas, 1 Pāda), MaitrS.; VS. &c.; °*ṇīya*, mfn. recited in that way, ŚākhBr.

दुराक durāka, m. N. of a barbarous tribe, L.

दुरु duru, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiii, 7658.

दुरुःफदुरुः *dururūpha*, m. (astrol.) N. of the 15th Yoga (v. l. *durapha* and *durupha*).

दुरुपरा durudharā, f. a peculiar position of the moon (°*ḍupropia*), Var.

दुरोदर duro-dara. See under 1. *dur*.

दुर्दुष्ट durdurūṣṭa and **durdh**°. See under 2. *dur*.

दुर्द्विता durdritā, f. a kind of creeping plant, L.

दुर्वै durv, cl. 1. P. *dūrvati*, to hurt, injure, kill, Dhātup. xv, 63 (cf. °*dhurv*).

दुर्वारि durvāri. See *-vāraṇa* under 2. *dur*.

दुल dul, cl. 10. P. *dolayati*, to swing, throw up, shake to and fro, Bhartṛ. iii, 43 (cf. *tul*, *dola*, *dolāya*).

Dulā, f. 'shaking', one of the 7 Kṛittikās, TS., Comm.

दुलयेते dul-ayate = *dur-ayate*. See *dur-*° under 2. *dur*.

दुलारभट्टाचार्य *dulāra-bhaṭṭācārya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

दुलि duli, m. N. of a sage, L.; (ṛ), f. a small or female tortoise, L. (Cf. *dauleya*.)

दुलिदुह *duliduha*, m. N. of a prince, MBh.; Hariv.

दुलोक *duloka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

दुलल *dullala* (?) = *romaśa*, L.

दुवन्वसद् *duvanya-sād*, mfn. (fr. °*1. du*) dwelling among the distant (Dadhī-kṛāvan), RV. iv, 40, 2 (Śāy. among the worshippers, cf. 2. *duvas*).

1. **Duvas**, mfn. stirring, restless (Soma), RV. i, 168, 3. **Duvasana**, mfn. id. (eagle), iv, 6, 10.

दुवस् 2. duvas, n. (fr. 3. *dū*, a collateral form to *dā* as *gū* to *gā*, *pū* to *pā*, *sthū* to *sthā*; cf. *agre-gū*, °*pū*, *sthavira*) gift, oblation, worship, honour, reverence, RV. i, 14, 1 &c. (165, 14 *duvas*, prob. gift, liberality). — °*krī*, to worship (loc.), RV. — **vat** (*duv*), mfn. offering or enjoying worship, VS.

Duvasya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to honour, worship, celebrate, reward, RV. iii, 2, 8 &c.; give as a reward, i, 119, 10. °*syū*, mfn. worshipping, reverential, viii, 91, 2.

Duvo, in comp. for *duvas* above. — °*dhā*, to worship (loc.), RV. — **yā**, f. (instr.) worship, RV. v, 36, 3. — **yā**, mfn. worshipping, honouring, vi, 36, 5; (ū), ind. reverently, 51, 4; out of acknowledgment, as a reward, vii, 18, 14; 25.

दुष्टिक दुष्टिकya, n. N. of the 3rd lunar mansion, Var.

दुष् 2. dush, cl. 4. P. *dushyati* (°*te*, MBh.; pf. *dudoshā*; fut. *dokshyati*, *doshā*, Siddh.; aor. *adushat*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 55; *adukshat*, Vop.) to become bad or corrupted, to be defiled or impure, to be ruined, perish; to sin, commit a fault, be wrong, AitBr.; ChUp.; MBh. &c.: Caus. *dushyati* (ep. also °*te*), see under *dūsha*; *doshayati* (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 91), to spoil or corrupt (the mind).

Dushṭa, mfn. spoiled, corrupted; defective, faulty; wrong, false; bad, wicked; malignant, offensive, inimical; guilty, culpable, ŚrS.; Mn.; Yājñ.; Suśr.; MBh. &c.; sinning through or defiled with (cf. *karma*-, *mano*-, *yoni*-, *vāg*-); m. a villain, rogue; a kind of noxious animal, Vishn. xii, 2; (ā), f. a bad or unchaste woman, L.; n. sin, offence, crime, guilt, Hariv., R. (cf. *śruti*-); Costus Speciosus or Arabicus, L. — **gaja**, m. a vicious elephant, MW. — **caritra**, mfn. ill-conducted, evil-doer, Pañc. i, 2, 18. — **cārin**, mfn. id., MBh.; R. &c. — **ceṣas**, mfn. evil-minded, malevolent, Mn.; R. — **tā**, f. or °*tva*, n. badness, wickedness; falsehood; defilement, violation, R.; Mṛicch.; Pañc. — **damana**, n. 'taming of the bad', N. of wk.; -*kāya*, n. N. of a poem. — **durjana**, m. villain, reprobate, Kāv. — **dhi**, mfn. = *-celas*, MW. — **nāśini**, f. N. of a deity, Cat. — **baṭuka**, m. a bad fellow, villain, Mṛicch. i, 28. — **buddhi**, mfn. ill-disposed against (*uṣari*), Pañc.; m. N. of a villain, Kathās. — **bhāva**, mfn. evil-natured, malignant, vicious, Ap.; MBh.; R.; -*tā*, f. R. i, 3, 11. — **mati**, mfn. = *-celas*, MW. — **mānasa**, mf(ē)n. id., ib. — **yoni-prāpti-vicāra**, m., -**rajo-darśana-śānti**, f. N. of wks. — **lāṅgala**, n. N. of a partic. form of the moon, Var. — **vāo**, mfn. uttering bad language, Mn. viii, 386. — **vānara**, m. a vicious monkey, Ratn. ii, 2. — **vṛisha**, m. a vicious or stubborn ox, W. — **vraṇa**, m. a dull boil or sore; a sinus, W. — **hṛdaya**, mfn. bad-hearted, Daś. **Dushātāra**, mfn. a bad or disobedient patient, Kath. ix, 120. **Dushātman**, mfn. evil-minded, malevolent, MBh.; °*āntarātman*, id. **Dush-tānvita**, mfn. defiled, rendered impure, W.

Dushṭi, f. corruption, defilement, depravity, AV.; growing worse (of a wound &c.), Suśr.; Car. °*ṭiya*, Nom. P. °*yati*, to become bad or corrupted, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 36, Sch.

Dūsha, mfn. defiling, corrupting (ifc.; cf. *kora*-, *pañkṛi*-). **Dūshaka**, mf(ē)n. corrupting, spoiling, disgracing, seducing, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. (°*shika* only Divyāv.). offending, transgressing (gen. or comp.), Hariv. 5635; Mṛicch. ix, 40; sinful, wicked, MBh. xii, 1236 &c.; m. offender, seducer, disparager (*vedānām*, MBh. xiii, 1639; *prakṛitānām*, Mn. ix, 232); (*ikā*), f. impurity or impure secretion of the eyes, Mn.; Suśr.; a kind of rice, Suśr.; pencil or paint-brush, L.

Dūshana, mf(ē)n. corrupting, spoiling, vitiating, violating, AV.; ŚākhGr. &c.; counteracting, sinning against (comp.), R. ii, 109, 7 (cf. *arā-ti-d*°, *kula-d*°, *kṛityā-d*°, *khara-d*°, *loka-d*°, *vi-sha-d*°, *viśkandha-d*°); m. N. of a Rakshas (general of Rāvaṇa), MBh.; R. &c.; of a Daitya slain by Śiva, ŚivaP.; (ā), f. N. of the wife of Bhauvana and mother of Tvashṭri, BhP. v, 15, 13; n. the act of corrupting &c. (see above), Mn.; MBh. &c.; dishonouring, detracting, disparaging, MBh.; Mṛicch.; Kathās. &c.; objection, adverse argument, refutation, Sarvad.; Jaini.; Kap., Schol.; fault, offence, guilt, sin, Mn.; Kāv.; Hit. &c. (cf. *artha-d*°, *rukṛita-d*°, *strī-d*°). — **tā**, f. the being a fault,

ŚārngP.; -vadin, m. opponent, adversary (in a disputation), Nyāyas., Comm. ^opari, m. 'the enemy of D^o N. of Rāma, L. ^opāvaha, mfn. occasioning guilt, MW. ^onādhāra, m. N. of wk. ^oshapya, mfn. = i. ^oshya, L.

Dūshaya, Nom. P. ^oyati (ep. also ^ote) to corrupt, spoil, contaminate, vitiate (of moral corruption also ^odoshayati, see 2. ^odush), AV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to dishonour or violate (a woman), Mn. viii, 364; MBh. &c.; (astrol.) to cause evil or misfortune, Var.; to adulterate, falsify, MBh. xiii, 1683; to object, refute, disprove, blame, ib.; Kathās. &c.; to retract or break (vācam, one's word), MBh. xii, 7256; to find fault with, accuse, MBh.; R.; (pa-ras-^oparam, each other), Pañc. i, 444; to offend, hurt, injure (gen.), R. ii, 74, 3; MBh. iv, 228 &c. ^oshayat, mfn. making bad, corrupting, defiling, MW. ^oshayāna, mfn. id., W. ^oshayitā, m. corrupter (see ^okanyā-d^o). ^oshayitān, m. id., Vop.

Dūshi, mfn. corrupting, ruining, destroying (ifc.; cf. arāti-d^o, āma-d^o, krityā-d^o, tanū-d^o); f. a poisonous substance, AV.; = next, L. **Dūshī** (or ^oshikā), f. the rheum of the eyes (cf. ^oshikā under ^oshaka), AV.; ŚBr.; Suśr.; -visha, n. a vegetable poison spoilt through age or decomposition, Suśr.; mfn. slightly poisonous, Car.; ^oshāri, m. a kind of antidote, Suśr. **Dūshy-udara**, n. a disease of the abdomen caused by poisonous substances; ^orin, mfn. affected with this disease, Suśr. (^oshyod^o, a wrong formation for ^oshy-ud^o).

Dūshita, mfn. spoiled, corrupted, contaminated, defiled, violated, hurt, injured, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; censured, blamed, MBh.; Kathās.; calumniated, blemished, compromised, falsely accused of (often in comp., see manyu-, jātrūpājā-), Mn. vi, 66 (v. l. bhūshita), viii, 64 &c.; MBh.; Bhartṛ.; Pañc. &c.; (ā), f. a girl who has been violated or deflowered, W. = tva, n. Sarvad.

Dūshin, mfn. corrupting, polluting, violating (ifc.; cf. ^okanyā-), MBh.; Yājñ.

1. **Dūshya**, mfn. corruptible, liable to be soiled or defiled or disgraced or ruined, MBh.; Kām.; reprehensible, culpable, vile, bad; m. wicked man, a villain, R.; Kām.; n. matter, pus; poison, L. -yukta, mfn. associated with a vile rascal, Kām. xiii, 70.

Dūshyat, mfn. offending, Yājñ. ii, 296 (for ^oshayati?).

दुसथ dussatha, m. (w. r. or Prakr. for ^odush-saktha?) a cock or dog, L.

दुसन dussani, m. (dus + sani, gift or giver?) N. of a man, Rājat. iv, 167.

दुह 1. ^oduh, cl. 1. P. ^odohati, to pain, Dhātup.

दुह 2. ^oduh (orig. ^odugh, cf. ^odūghāna, ^odugha &c., and the initial ^odh of some forms), cl.

2. P. ^oā. ^odogdhi; ^odugdhe or ^odūhē, RV. &c. (pl. ^oā. ^oduhātē, ix, 19, 5 &c.; ^oduhrate, i, 134, 6 &c.; ^oduhrē, vii, 101, 1 &c.; imp. P. ^oādhok, iii, 19; ^oduhir, ii, 34, 10 &c.; ^oā. ^oadūgha [according to Pāp. vii, 3, 173 aor.], pl. ^oaduhān, AV. viii, 10, 14; 3 sg. ^oaduhā, pl. ^ohāra, MaitrS. [cf. Pāp. vii, 1, 8; 41, Kās.]; Impv. ^oduhshva, RV.; &c. 3 sg. ^oduhām, RV. i, 164, 27; pl. ^oduhrām, ^orātām, AV.; ^oduhūghāvam, ĀśvŚr.; Subj. ^odohat [3 pl. ^ohān, Br.], ^ohate, RV.; Pot. ^oduhiyat, RV. ii, 11, 21; ^oyān, i, 120, 9; ^oā. ^ohita, ii, 18, 8; p. ^oduhāt, ^oā. ^oduhānā, ^oduhāna, and ^oduhō, RV.); cl. 6. P. ^oā. ^oduhāti, ^ote, RV. &c.; cl. 4. ^oduhyati, ^ote, MBh.; pl. ^oduddhā [^ohitha, RV. ii, 3, 16]; ^oduddhē, 3 pl. ^oduddhur [duddhūr, BhP. v, 15, 9], RV. &c.; ^oā. ^oduddhure, RV. iii, 57, 2 &c. [ix, 70, i, SV. ^ohrire]; fut. ^oduhshyati, ^ote, Pāp. viii, 2, 37, Kās.; aor. ^oaduhkshat, ^oshata [3 sg. ix, 2, 3, pl. 110, 8], ^oaduhkshat, i, 33, 10; ^odukskata, 3 sg. i, 160, 3; Impv. ^oduhshāva, RV.; Pot. ^oduhshimāhi, TS. i, 6, 4, 3; inf. ^odogdhum, MBh. &c.; ^odogdhos, ŚBr.; ^oduhādhiyati and ^odohāse, RV.; ind. p. ^odugdhvā, ŚBr.) to milk (a cow or an udder), fig. take advantage of (cf. ^oduḥkṛyāṁ), enjoy; to milk or squeeze out, extract (milk, Soma, e.g. any good thing); draw anything out of another thing (with 2 acc.), RV. &c. &c.; (mostly ^oā.) to give milk, yield any desired object (acc., rarely gen.), RV. &c. &c.; Pass. ^odhyāte, aor. ^oadohi (Pāp. iii, 1, 63, Kās.) to be milked, to be drawn or extracted from, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; Caus. ^odohdyati, ^ote, aor. ^oadiudhat, Pass. ^odohyāte, to cause to milk or be milked; to milk, milk out, extract, ŚBr.; Vait.; Mn.; BhP.: Desid. ^odidu-

^okshati (RV.), ^odudhukshati (Bhartṛ. ii, 38, cf. ^odu-dhukshu), to wish to milk.

3. **Duh**, mfn. (nom. ^odruk) milking; yielding, granting (cf. ^okāma-, go- &c.). **Duha**, mfn. id. ifc.

Duhitṛi, f. a daughter (the milker or drawing milk from her mother [cf. Zd. ^odughdar, Gk. ^odu-yārp, Goth. ^odauhtar, Lith. ^oduktė, Slav. ^odushtī]). ^otā-māṭṛi, f. du. daughter and mother, Kathās. xcviii, 54. ^otuh-pati, m. a daughter's husband, Pāp. vi, 3, 24, Kās. ^otṛi-tva, n. the condition of a daughter, MBh.; Pur. ^o-pati, m. = ^otuh-p^o, Pāp. ib. ^o-mat, mfn. having a daughter, GS.

Duhya, mfn. to be milked, milkable, W.

दुहु duhyu, w. r. for ^odruhyu.

2. **du**, f. (fr. ^o√2. ^odu) pain, distress. -**da**, mfn. afflicting, harassing, L. (For 1. ^odu, see p. 488, col. 2.)

1. **Dūtaka**, m. N. of Agni in the form of a forest conflagration, Gṛhyas. (cf. ^odava, ^odāva).

Dūnā, mfn. (Pāp. viii, 2, 45) burnt, afflicted, distressed, AV.; MBh. &c.

Dūyana, n. heat (of the body), fever, Car.

3. **dū** = 2. **dūvas**, only nom. acc. pl. **dūvas**, RV. (cf. ^od-dū).

दूत dūtā, m. (prob. fr. ^o√1. ^odu; cf. ^odūrā) a messenger, envoy, ambassador, negotiator, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. ^oāyaya, Nom. P. ^oyati, to employ as m^o or a^o, Naish; (f. female messenger, esp. procuress, go-between, RV.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of bird (= ^osārika), L.; N. of a female attendant on Durgā, W. -^okarman, n. business or duty of a m^o, MBh.; Pañc. -^oghni, f. 'm^o-killer,' N. of a plant, L. -^otva, n. the office or state of a m^o, Pañc. -^oparikāṣā, f. N. of wk. -^omukha, mfn. (ifc.) n. 'having an ambassador as mouth,' speaking by an a^o, Śis. ii, 82. -^omocana, n. 'liberation of an a^o' N. of a ch. of the GaṇP. -^olakshana, n. N. of wk. -^ovat, mfn. having a messenger, Kaush. Up. ii, 1. -^ovākya, n. and -^oprabandha, m. N. of wks. -^osamprēshana, n. the sending forth ambassadors, Mn. vii, 153. **Dūtāgāda**, m. 'Aṅgada as messenger,' N. of an act of the Mahā-nāṭaka; n. of a Chāyā-nāṭaka by Subhāṭa. **Dūti-tva**, w. r. for ^otī-tva, n. the office or state of a procuress, Śukas. **Duti-prakāśa**, m., ^otī-lakshana, n., ^oty-nyā-hāsa, m. N. of wks.

2. **Dūtaka**, m. a messenger, ambassador (cf. ^odeva-); (ikā), f. a female m^o, confidante, Pañc.; Vet.; a gossiping or mischief-making woman, Rājat. ^otikā, f. = prec. f., L. ^otyā, n. the state or office of an ambassador; an embassy, message, RV.; Hcar. &c.

दून dūna. See under 2. ^odū.

दूप dūpra, mfn. strong, L. (cf. ^odripra).

दूर dūr, N. of the Prāṇa or vital breath regarded as a deity, ŚBr.

दूर dūrā, mfn. (prob. fr. ^o√1. ^odu, but see Un. ii, 21; compar. ^odāvīyas, superl. ^odavishṭha, qq.v.) distant, far, remote, long (way); n. distance, remoteness (in space and time), a long way, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ām), ind. far, far from (gen. or abl., Pāp. ii, 3, 34, Kās.), a long way off or a long period back, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. (also ^odūrād ^odūrdm, AV. xii, 2, 14); far above (^out-patati, Hit. i, 444) or below (^oambhasi, Kathās. x, 29); far, i.e. much, in a high degree (^odūram un-mani-kṛita, Prab. iii, 444); ^odūran-^okrī, to surpass, exceed, Ragh. xvii, 18; ^om-karanyā, mfn. making far or distant, removing, Vop. (v. l.); ^om-gata, mfn. = ^ora-g^o, Sarpk.; ^om-gamā, mfn. going far away, VS. xxxiv, 1; (ā), f. (scil. bhūmī) one of the 10 stages in the life of a Śrāvaka, L. (ena), ind. (Pāp. ii, 3, 35) far, from afar, by far, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; compar. ^ora-tareṇa, VP. iii, 7, 26, 33; (āt), ind. (Pāp. ib.) from a distance, from afar, RV.; AV.; MBh. &c.; far from (abl.), Mn. iv, 151; a long way back or from a remote period, iii, 130; in comp. with a pp., e.g. ^odūrād-āgata, come from afar, Pāp. ii, 1, 39; vi, 1, 2; 2, 144, Kās.; (ē), ind. (Pāp. ii, 3, 36, Kās.) in a distant place, far, far away, RV. i, 24, 9; iv, 4, 3 (opp. ^oanti) &c., AV.; ŚBr.; TSUp. 5 (opp. ^oantike); Mn.; MBh. &c.; compar. ^ora-tare, some way from (abl.), Mn. xi, 128; ^odūre-^okrī, to discard, Amar. 67; ^odūre-^obhū or -^oagm, to be far away or gone off, Kathās.; Vet.; ^ore tishṭhātu, let it be far, i.e. let it be unmentioned, never mind, Kathās. vi, 37. -**ādīś**

(^odūrā- for ^ore-ā^o), mfn. announcing far and wide, RV. i, 139, 10. -**ādīś** (^odūrā- for ^ore-ā^o), mfn. whose thoughts are far away, vi, 9, 6. -**upa-sābda** (^odūrā- for ^ore-up^o), mfn. sounding to a distance, vii, 21, 2. -**khātōdaka**, mfn. (said of a place) where water is only found after deep digging, Gobh. iv, 7, 8, Comm. -**ga**, mfn. going or being far, remote, Hariv.; Rājat. -**gata**, mfn. gone far away, R. -**gamana**, n. the going or travelling far, Kāv. -**gā**, mfn. = ^oga, Tāṇdyabr. -**gāmin**, mfn. going far, R.; m. an arrow, W. -**griha**, mfn. whose house is distant, far from home, R. -**grahaṇa**, n. seizing or perceiving objects from afar (a supernatural faculty), BhP. -**cara**, mfn. walking or being far, R.; keeping away from (abl.), Jātakam. -**ja**, mfn. born or living in a distant place, MBh. -**tāś**, ind. from afar, at a distance, aloof from, far off, AV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ^odūrato-^obhū, to keep away, ŚārngP. -**tā**, f. (W.), -**tva**, n. (Bhāṣhp.) remoteness, distance. -**darśana**, m. 'far-seeing,' a vulture, L.; n. long-sightedness; foresight, W.; mfn. visible only from afar, BhP. i, 11, 8. -**darśin**, mfn. far-seeing; long-sighted (fig.), R.; m. a seer, prophet (cf. ^odirgha-d^o); a vulture, L.; N. of a v^o who was prime-minister of Citra-varṇa, MW. -**drīś**, mfn. id.; m. a vulture; a learned man, L. -**drīśhī**, f. long-sightedness, foresight, discernment, W. -**patha**, m. a long way; ^otham ^ogata, living far off, MBh. i, 801. -**pāta**, m. a long flight, MBh.; falling from a great height; mfn. shooting from afar, MBh.; R. (cf. ^odūrāp^o). -**pātana**, n. the act of shooting to a distance, MBh. -**pātin**, mfn. flying far or a long way, MBh.; R.; shooting to a distance, hitting from afar, ib. (^otī-tā, f. and ^otī-tva, n., MBh.) -**pātra**, mfn. having a wide channel or bed (river), R. ii, 73, 2 (v. l. -^opāra). -**pāra**, mfn. having the opposite shore far off, very broad or wide, R. ii, 71, 2 &c. (cf. prec.); difficult of access or attainment, MBh. xi, 138; m. a very broad river, MBh.; BhP.; (ā), f. N. of the Ganges, MW. (cf. ^odush-p^o). -**prasārin**, mfn. reaching far, Bhpr. -**bandhu**, mfn. having one's kinsmen distant, banished from wife and kindred, MBh.; Megh. -**bhāṣ**, mfn. 'possessing distance,' distant, W. -**bhāva**, m. remoteness, distance, Megh. -**bhinna**, mfn. pierced from a distance, wounded deeply, W. -**bheda**, m. the act of piercing from a distance, L. -**mūla**, m. Saccharum Munjia or Alhagi Maurorum, L. -**m-bha-vishnu** or -**bhāvuka**, mfn. moving to a distance, Vop. -**yāyin**, mfn. going far, W. -**vartin**, mfn. being in the distance, far removed, Kalid. -**vas-traka**, mfn. having the clothes removed, naked, W. -**vāsin**, mfn. residing in a distant land, W. -**vidāritānana**, mfn. having the mouth widely open, Ritus. i, 14 (v. l. ^obhūri-). -**vibhinna**, mfn. 'far separated,' not related, W. -**vilambin**, mfn. hanging far down, Sak. v, 12 (v. l. ^obhūri-). -**veda**, m. the act of striking from afar, L.; ^odhin, mfn. piercing from afar (as a missile, weapon), L. -**sūnya**, mfn. leading through a long desert (way), Gal. -**śravaṇa**, n. hearing from afar, Pañcar. -**śrava** (^orā), mfn. far-renewed, AV. (cf. ^ore-sr^o). -**sam-stha**, mfn. being in the distance, remote, Megh. ^osthāna, n. residing at a distance, W. -**sūrya**, mfn. having the sun distant, R. -**stha**, mfn. = ^osamstha, Mn.; MBh. &c.; -**tva**, n. Kathās. xiii, 80. -**sthāyin**, mfn. id., MW. -**sthita**, mfn. id., Ratn. -**svarga**, mfn. having heaven distant, far off from h^o, BhP. viii, 21, 33 (v. l. ^ore-sv^o). **Dūrāgata**, mfn. come from afar, Cāp. **Dūrādhirohin**, v. l. for ^orārohin, q. v. **Dūrāntara**, n. a wide space, long interval; ^orita, mfn. separated by a w^o sp^o, MW. **Dūrāpāṇika**, mfn. frequenting distant markets, Dharmasarm. **Dūrāpāṇa**, ^otin = ^ora-veda^o, ^odhin, L. **Dūrāpāṇa**, mfn. not even distantly to be thought of, quite out of the question, Kād.; -**tva**, n. Comm. **Dūrāplāva**, mfn. leaping far, W. **Dūrārūha**, mfn. mounted high, far gone or advanced, Vikr. iv, 44. **Dūrārōhin**, mfn. id., Sak. v, 444. **Dūrārātha**, m. remote or recondite object, MW. **Dūrārōloka**, m. sight from afar; ^oke sthita, standing very far off, Vikr. iv, 46. **Dūrāvasthita**, mfn. standing or being far off, W. **Dūrēritēkshana**, mfn. 'who sends his glances far apart,' squint-eyed, L. **Dūrēshu-pāṇin**, mfn. shooting arrows to a distance, MBh. vii, 264. **Dūrōtsārita**, mfn. driven far away; removed, banished, Vikr. iv, 23; -**tva**, n. Sarvad. **Dūrōnnamita**, mfn. raised aloft, stretched far out, ib. 18.

Dūraya, Nom. P. ^oyati, to be far from (abl.),

Vām. v, 2, 79; to keep distant, remove, Kum. viii, 31 (v. l. *dhūnayati*).

Dūri, ind. in comp. for *dūra*. — **karapa**, n. the making distant, removing, W. — **√kṛi**, to make distant, remove, repel, Pāṇ. i, 3, 37, Sch.; — **krīta**, nifu. repelled, surpassed, exceeded, Kāv. — **√bhū** to withdraw, retire, stand back; — **bhūta**, nifu. distant, removed, far off, Kāv.; Pur.

Dūrē, loc. of *dūra* (q. v.) in comp. — **anta**, mfn. ending in the remote distance, boundless (heaven and earth), RV.; AV. — **amitra** (°rē-), mfn. whose enemies are far away, VS. xvii, 83. — **artha** (°rē-), mfn. whose aim is far off, RV. vii, 63, 4. — **gavyānti** (°rē-), mfn. whose domain is or reaches far, AV. iv, 28, 3. — **cara**, mfn. going or being far, distant, Kām. — **janānta-allaya**, nifu. living far away from men, Śūr. 12, 3. — **pāṇīya-gocara**, mfn. having remote watering places (said of animals), Śūr. — **bāndhava**, m. a distant kinsman, Vas. xv, 7. — **bhā** (°rē-), mfn. shining to a distance, RV. i, 65, 10. — **yama**, mfn. one from whom Yama is distant, BhP. iii, 15, 25. — **va-dhā**, mfn. far-striking, VS. xvi, 40. — **arava**, mfn. far-renowned, ŚākhŚr. viii, 17, 11 (cf. °ra-ir°); m. N. of a man (cf. *dauretrava*). — **arata**, m. N. of a man (cf. *daure*). — **heti** (°rē-), mfn. whose arrows fly to a distance, PārGr. iii, 14; m. a partic. form of Agni, TS.; Comm.

दूरक dū-rakta, -raksha &c. See 1. dū.

दूर्य दूर्या, n. (fr. 1. *dur*?) feces, ordure; a kind of Curcuma (= *jaī*), L.

दूर्य दूर्या, m. N. of a prince who was son of Nripam-jaya and father of Timi, BhP. ix, 22, 41.

दूर्वा dūrvā, f. (√*durv*?) bent grass, panic grass, Dūrb grass, Panicum Dactylon, RV.; VS.; Br.; MBh. &c. (cf. *ali*-, *ganḍa*-, *granthi*-, *mālā*-). — **kāṇḍa**, n. a quantity or heap of D° grass, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 51, Kāś. — **°kālī** (°vāk°), f. N. of the wife of Vṛjika, BhP. ix, 24, 42. — **gapa-pati-vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat.; — **kāthā**, f. N. of wk. — **loaṣṭa**, n. lump of earth from a D° field, MānGr. i, 7. — **vapa** or **na**, n. a thicket of D° grass, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 6, Kāś. — **vat**, mfn. intertwined or joined with D° grass, Kum. vii, 14. — **vinikya-vrata**, n. N. of wk. — **vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. — **°vāṣṭā** (°vāṣṭh°), f. N. of a festival on the 8th day of the light half of the month Bhādra on which the D° is worshipped as a deity, BhavP. — **vrata-kāthā**, f. N. of wk. — **soma**, m. a species of Soma plant. **Dūrvēṣṭakā**, f. D° grass used like bricks in erecting an altar, ŚBr.; TS.

दूर्श दूर्श, u. a kind of woven cloth or vesture, AV. (cf. *dūṣya*, 2. *dūṣya*).

दूलाल dūlāla, m. N. of an author; °**upattra** and °**liya**, n. N. of wks, Cat.

दूलाल dūlāsa (?), m. a bow, W.

दूलिका dūlikā and **dūli**, f. the Indigo plant, L. (cf. *lūli*, *dolā*, *taru-dūlikā*).

दूष दूष्या, n. a tent (cf. *dūrśa*, 2. *dūṣya*).

दूष dūṣha, °*shaka*, °*shapa*, °*shita*. See under √2. *dush*.

दूष 2 dūṣya, n. a tent, Śiā. v, 21; clothes or a kind of cloth, cotton, calico, Divyāv. (cf. *kalpa*-, *dūria* and *dūṣya*); (ā), f. an elephant's leathern girth (cf. *cūṣhā*, °*shyā*, *kakshyā*).

दूस दूसा. See *avi-d°*.

दृ दृ, cl. 6. **Ā. dryāde** (ep. also °*ti*), to respect, honour (Dhātup. xxviii, 118); occurring only with prep. ā, cf. ā-√*dri*; Desid. *didarishate*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 75.

Drīta, mfn. respected, honoured, W.; (ā), f. cumin, L.

दृ दृ or **drih**, cl. 1. P. *driṣhati*, to make firm, fix, strengthen, RV.; AV.; VS. &c. (p. *driṣhantam*, AV. xii, 29); **Ā. °te**, to be firm or strong, RV. &c. (trans. = P. only in *driṣhthe*, RV. vi, 67, 6, and *driṣhāmahi*, ŚBr. ii, 1, 9); cl. 4. P. **Ā. only** Impf. *drihiya* and °*hyasva*, be strong, RV.; cl. 1. *darhati*, to grow, Dhātup.

xvii, 84; pf. *dadarha* or *dadriṣha*; p. **Ā. dādrihāḍ**, fixing, holding, RV. i, 130, 4; iv, 26, 6; fixed, firm, i, 85, 10; aor. *dadrihanta*, they were fixed or firm, x, 82, 1; Caus. P. **Ā. driṣhayati**, °*te*, to make firm, fix, establish, AV.; Kaus.; Gobh.

Drīṣha in *dhūmi-d°* (q. v.) **Drīṣhapa**, n. making firm, fastening, strengthening, AV. vi, 136, 1 (cf. *keṣa-d°*); means of st. TBr. ii, 8, 3, 8. **°hita** (or *drihita*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 20, Sch.), mfn. made firm, fortified; n. stronghold, RV. **°hitri**, m. strengthener, fortifier, i. TBr.

Drīḍha (or *drīḍhā*), mfn. fixed, firm, hard, strong, solid, massive, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; firmly fastened, shut fast, tight, close (e.g. ship, 52, 5; bonds, fetters, chains, Hit. i, 44; Mricch. vii, 4; fist, MBh. iv, 1976); whole, complete (opp. to *dhinna*), MBh. xiii, 7453; difficult to be bent (bow, ChUp. i, 3, 5); steady, resolute, persevering, Hariv.; Kathās.; confirmed, established, certain, sure, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; intense, violent, mighty, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in mathem.) reduced to the last term or smallest number by a common divisor; m. (in music) a kind of Rūpaka; N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. vii; (ā), f. N. of a Buddh. goddess; n. anything fixed or firm or solid; stronghold, fortress, RV. &c.; iron, L.; (dm), ind. firmly, fast, AV.; MBh.; R. &c. (conip. -*taram*, Prab. iv, 11); steadily, perseveringly, thoroughly, much, very well, MBh.; Kāv.; BhP. &c. — **kaṇṭhaka**, m. 'hard-thorned,' a kind of plant, L.; (ā), f. Phoenix Sylvestris, L. — **kāṇḍa**, m. 'strong-stemmed,' a bamboo, L.; (ā), f. a kind of creeping plant, L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. — **kārin**, mfn. 'acting firmly,' resolute, persevering, Mn.; Gaut. — **kuṭṭhaka**, m. (math.) a multiplier admitting of no further simplification or reduction. — **kro-dha**, mfn. having violent anger, MBh. iii, 1972. — **kshatra**, m. 'having strong prowess,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **kohurā**, w. r. for *driḍhikshā*, q. v. — **gātrikā**, f. 'having hard particles,' granulated sugar, L. — **granthi**, m. 'hard-knotted,' a bamboo, L. — **grāhin**, mfn. seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, MBh. xii, 7184. — **ochada**, m. 'hard-leaved,' m. Borassus Flabelliformis, L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. — **oyuta** (also *qāḥā*- and *driḥā*-), m. N. of a son of Agastya or author of a hymn of the RV.; Prav.; BhP. (cf. *dārḍha*-). — **jñāna**, n. certain knowledge, firm conviction, MW. — **°tara**, mfn. compar. firmer, harder; °*ri*-√*kṛi*, to strengthen, confirm, Daś. — **tarn**, m. 'strong tree,' Griseba Tomentosa, L. — **tā**, f., -*tva*, n. firmness, hardness, solidity, strength; steadiness, perseverance, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **trīna**, n. 'strong grass,' Saccharum Munjia, L.; (ā), f. Eleusine Indica, L. — **toranārgala**, mfn. having the bars of the gates firmly fastened (town), R. i, 6, 26. — **tvac**, m. 'tough-barked,' a kind of reed, L. — **daṇḍaka**, m. 'strong-toothed,' a shark, L. — **daṣya**, m. N. of an old sage, also named Idhmavāha (son of Drīḍha-cyuta, see above), Kād.; BhP. (cf. *driḍhasya*). — **dvāra**, mfn. having strong or well-secured gates, R. i, 5, 10. — **dhana**, m. 'having secure wealth,' N. of Gautama Buddha, Lalit. — **dhana**, m. 'having a strong bow,' N. of an ancestor of Gautama (v. l. -*hanu* and °*qāḥā*), VP. — **dhanvan**, mfn. having a strong bow, MBh. iii, 13553; m. a good archer, ib. i, 6995. — **dhanvin**, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 1348 &c.; furnished with strong archers, R. v, 72, 13. — **dhur**, mfn. having a strong pole or beam, Pāṇ. v, 7, 74, Kāś. — **dhṛiti**, mfn. 'strong-willed,' resolute, Āpast. — **nibha**, m. a spell for restraining magical weapons, R. i, 30, 5. — **nīcāya**, mfn. 'having fixed certainty,' certain, undoubted, W. — **nīra**, n. 'strong-juiced,' the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **netra**, m. 'strong-eyed,' N. of a son of Viśva-mitra, R. i. — **nemi**, n. N. of a prince (son of Śatya-dhṛiti), Hariv.; Pur. — **pattra**, m. 'strong-leaved,' a bamboo, L.; (f), f. Eleusine Indica, L. — **pāda**, m. 'firm-footed,' N. of Brahmā, Hariv.; (ā), f. Andrographis paniculata, L.; (f), f. Phyllanthus Niruri, L. — **pratijñā**, mfn. firm in keeping a promise or agreement, Śak. ii, 4 (v. l.) — **pratyaya**, m. firm confidence, Bhartṛ. iii, 14. — **praroḥa**, n. 'growing strongly,' Ficus Infectoria, L. — **prahāra**, m. a hard or violent stroke, Śak. i, 32, Sch. — **prahārin**, mfn. striking hard, shooting surely (°*ritā*, f. Mcar. i, 44; Divyāv. 58 &c.); m. N. of a man, HVog. — **phala**, m. 'having hard fruit,' the cocoa-nut tree, L. — **baddha**, mfn. firmly bound, tied tightly, W. — **bāndhana-baddha**, mfn.

caught fast in a snare, MW. — **bandhini**, f. 'winding closely round,' a kind of creeper (= *iyāmā*), L. — **bala**, m. 'of firm strength,' N. of a medical author. — **bija**, m. 'having hard seeds,' Cassia Tora, L.; Zizyphus Jujuba, L.; Acacia Arabica, J. — **buddhi**, m. 'firm-minded,' N. of a man, Kathās. — **bhakti**, mfn. 'firm in devotion,' faithful, R. (-*tā*, f. Kām.). — **°kṛika** and °*kti-mat*, mfn. id., R. — **mati**, mfn. firm-minded, strong-willed, resolute, Bhag. xviii, 64. — **manyu**, mfn. having intense anger or grief, Ragh. xi, 46. — **maṣṭi**, m. a strong fist, Kathās. cix, 148; a sword, L. (cf. *gāḍha-m°*); N. of a man, Kathās.; mfn. strong-fisted, whose grasp is difficult to unloose, MBh.; Hariv. (-*tā*, f. MW.); close-fisted, i. e. miserly, niggardly, L. — **mūla**, m. 'having a hard root,' the cocoa-nut tree, L.; Saccharum Munjia, L.; another kind of grass (= *manthana*), L. — **raṅgā**, f. 'having a fast colour,' alum, L. — **raṭha**, m. 'having a strong chariot,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i, vii (°*rhāṣṭra*, i, 4551, prob. id.); of a son of Jayad-ratha and father of Viśva-jit, Hariv.; of the father of the 10th Arhat of the present Ava-sarpini, L. — **ruoi**, m. 'of great glory,' N. of a prince and of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. — **latā**, f. 'having strong branches,' a kind of plant, L. — **loman**, mfn. coarse-haired, bristled; m. coarse hair, bristles; a hog, L. — **vajra**, m. 'having a strong thunderbolt,' N. of a king of the Asuras, L. — **vapna**, mfn. 'strong-bodied,' hale and hearty, Subh. — **varman**, m. 'having strong armour,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i; of a king of Prayāga, Priy. — **valka**, m. 'hard-barked,' the Areca-palm, L.; (ā), f. Hibiscus Cannabius, L. — **valkala**, m. 'id.', Artocarpus Locucha, L. — **vāda-parākrama**, mfn. firm in words and acts, MBh. xii, 201. — **vikrama**, mfn. of firm fortitude, MBh. i, 7636. — **viksha**, m. 'firm tree,' the cocoa-nut, L. — **vedhana**, n. piercing strongly, MBh. vii, 2635. — **vairin**, m. a relentless foe, MW. — **vrata**, mfn. 'firm-vowed,' firm in austerity or resolution, Mn.; MBh. &c.; persevering in, intent upon, devoted to (loc. or comp.), R. — **śaktika**, mfn. of great power; strong-willed, L. — **samāha**, m. 'faithful to engagements,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. — **samāhi**, m. firmly united, closely joined; strong-knit, thick-set; close, compact, L. — **samādhāna**, mfn. paying fixed attention, Nāg. v, 44. — **ātrikā**, f. 'having strong fibres,' Sansevieria Zeylanica, L. — **sona**, m. 'having a strong arm,' N. of a prince, Pur. — **sauhrīda**, mfn. firm in friendship, constant, Pañc.; Hit. — **skandha**, m. 'strong-stemmed,' a sort of Mimosa, L. — **sthūpa**, mfn. having firm posts or columns, R. — **hanu**, m. 'strong-jawed,' N. of a prince, BhP. (cf. *qāḥā-dh°*). — **hanta**, m. 'strong-handed,' N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. **Drīḍhāksha**, m. 'strong-eyed,' N. of a prince, Hariv. (v. l. °*qāḍha*). **Drīḍhāṅga**, mfn. (ā or ī) n. 'firm-bodied,' hard, strong; n. a diamond, L. **Drīḍhānūtapa**, mfn. deep reverence, Kum. iii, 8. **Drīḍhāya** or °**ysu**, m. 'firm-lived,' N. of the son of Purū-ravas and Urvaśi, MBh. i; of a prince, ib. v; of one of the 7 sages of the south, ib. xiii; of a son of the 3rd Manu Sāvarna. **Drīḍhāyudha**, mfn. having strong weapons, MBh.; m. N. of Śiva; of a son of Dhṛita-rāṣṭra, MBh. i. **Drīḍhāśva**, m. 'strong-horsed,' N. of a son of Dhundhu-māra, MBh. &c.; of a son of Kāśya, Pur. (v. l. °*qāḥā-dhanu* and -*hanu*). **Drīḍhēkshurā**, f. Eleusine Indica, L. **Drīḍhēshndhi**, m. 'having a strong quiver,' N. of a prince, MBh. i, 231.

Drīḍhaya, Nom. P. °*yati* = °*qāḥi*-√*kṛi*, Kāv.; Sch. (cf. *dradhaya*). **°dhaya**, w. r. for **°dhāsyu** (q. v.). MBh. xiii, 7112. **°dhāsyu**, m. N. of an ancient sage (= °*qāḥā-dasyu*, q. v.), MBh. iii, 8640. **°dhishṭha**, w. r. for *dradh°*. **°dheyu**, m. N. of one of the 7 sages of the west, MBh. xiii, 7114.

Drīḍhi, ind. in comp. for *qāḥā*. — **karapa**, n., -**kāra**, m. strengthening, corroboration, confirmation, MBh.; R. — **√kṛi**, to make firm or fast, strengthen, corroborate, confirm, Kāv. Sch. — **√bhū**, to become strong, increase, Pañc. iii, 258.

दृक द्रिका, n. a hole, opening, L.

दृकाय द्रिकā, m. (δένκος) the third part of a sign of the zodiac or a demi-god presiding over it, Var. (v. l. *drikkāna*, *drekk°*, *dreshk°*).

दृक् दृक-kaṇa &c. See 2. *dṛiṣ*.

दृक् दृक्sha, mfn. looking like, appearing as (in *amūt*-, *ī*-, *kī*-, *tā*-; cf. 2. *dṛiṣ* and *dṛiṣa*).

दृगचल drig-añcala &c. See 2. *dris*.

दृग्धू drigbhū, f. a thunderbolt, L.; the sun, L.; a serpent, L. (cf. *drinphū*, *drimphū*, *drinbhū*, *drimbhū*).

दृङ्गिरज drin-niraja &c. See 2. *dris*.

दृडक dridaka, m. a fire-place or hole made in the ground for cooking, W.

दृडु dridu, m. or f. (mus.) a kind of dance.

दृट् dridha. See under *√drish* &c.

दृति driti, m. (fr. *√dri*) a skin of leather, a leather bag for holding water and other fluids (fig. = a cloud), skin, hide, a pair of bellows, RV.; AV.; Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a fish, L.; N. of a man with the patr. Aindrūti or *drūta*, Tāpdyabr. [cf. *dārteya*; Gk. *drēpa*]. — **खण्ड-तपसोत्त** (only *ci-tām ayana*, n.), N. of a Sattra, ŚrS. — **ध्रुव**, m. a kind of plant, L. — **वृतावता** (only *vator ayana*, n.), N. of a Sattra, ŚrS. — **हारी**, mfn. carrying a leather skin or bags (said of cattle), Pāṇ. iii, 2, 25; m. a dog, L. — **हारा**, mfn. id. (but not said of cattle), Pāṇ. ib.; m. a carrier of skins and bags, a water-carrier &c., W.

दृढद्रिहृद्, mfn. (√*dhri*) seizing or fastening tightly, RV. iv, 1, 15.

दृन् drin, ind. an interjection (prob. made to explain *drinbhū*), L.

दृन्धू drinphū, m. a kind of snake, Up. i, 93, Sch. (v.l. *drimphū*).

दृन्धू drinbhū, m. (Pāṇ. vi, 4, 84, Vārtt. 1, Pat.) a thunderbolt, L.; the sun, L.; (f. W.) a snake; L.; a wheel, L. **Drimbhū**, id., Up. i, 93, Sch. (cf. *drigbhū* &c.).

दृप् 1. *drip* or *driph*, cl. 6. P. *dripati* or *dripṣṣ*; *driph* or *dripṣṣ*, to pain, torture, Dhātup. xxviii, 28.

दृप् 2. *drip*, cl. 4. P. *dripyati* (*darpati* only ApDh. i, 13, 4; fut. *drāpyati* or *darpishyati*, Br.; *darpitā*, *ptā*, and *draptā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 45; pf. *dadarpa*; aor. *adripat*, Br.; *adripi-sit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 44, Vārtt. 7; *adarpit* and *adarp-sit*, Vop.) to be mad or foolish, to rave, Br.; to be extravagant or wild, to be arrogant or proud, to be wildly delighted, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to light, kindle, inflame (*darpati* or *darpayati*, Dhātup. xxiv, 14, v.l. for *chrid*): Caus. *darpayati*, to make mad or proud or arrogant, Pañc.; Kathās.

Drīpta, mfn. mad, wild, proud, arrogant (-*tara*, compar.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *d-d* and *a-dripit*). — **बलकि**, m. N. of a man with the patr. Gārgya, ŚBr. **Drīptātman**, mfn. 'haughty-minded' (Kṛishṇa), MBh. xii, 1661.

Drīpti. See *prā-d*.

Drīpyat, mfn. being proud or arrogant, W. (cf. *d-d*).

Drīpra, mfn. strong, Up. ii, 13, Sch. (cf. *dūpra*); proud, arrogant, W.

दृभ 1. *dribh*, cl. 10. P. *darbhati* and *darbhayati*, to fear, be afraid, Dhātup. xxxiv, 15.

दृभ 2. *dribh*, cl. 6. P. *drībhati* (ŚBr.); 1. 10. P. *darbhati* and *darbhayati* (Dhātup. xxxiv, 16), to string or tie together, tie in a bunch.

Drībha, mfn. strung, tied, L. (cf. *saṃ-d*). **°bdhi**, f. stringing together, arranging, L.

दृभीक drībika, m. N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV.

दृमिचक्षेर drimicandēsvara, n. N. of a Liṅga, MatsyaP. (v.l. *kṛim*).

दृम्प *drimp* or *drimph*. See 1. *drip*.

दृम्पू drimphū or *°bhū*. See *drinphū* &c.

दृवन् drivān (√*dri*), mfn. piercing (arrow), VS. x, 8.

दृष् 1. *dris* (Pres. forms supplied by *√pat*, q.v.; pf. P. *daddrisa*, RV. &c. [2 sg. *dadartitha* and *dadarstitha*, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 65]; A. *dadrish*, AV. [dadrish, 3 pl. *°driṣṭe*, RV.; *°driṣṭe*, TBr.]; p. P. *dadrishṭas*, RV.; *°driṣṭas*, Up.; *dar-*

śivas, q.v.; A. *dadrishāna*, RV.; fut. P. *draksh-yāti*, Br. &c.; A. *°shyate* and fut. 2. *drashyā*, MBh.; aor. P. *adarisam*, *°ias*, *°iat*, 3 p. *°sur*, Br.; 1 pl. *adarisāma*, TS.; *adrisma*, 1aimBr.; Subj. *darisam*, *°iat*, *°iathas*, RV.; AV.; A. 3 pl. *dadrishān*, VS.; AV.; Br.; *°iram*, RV.; p. *driṣānd* or *driṣāna* [cf. s.v.], RV.; P. *driṣān*, 3 pl. *dadrishān*, Br.; Pot. *driṣyām*, RV.; *°senia*, AV.; P. *adrakshīl* and *adrāk*, Br.; A. 3 pl. *dadrishata*; Subj. 2 sg. *driṣhase*, RV.; inf. *driṣṭ* and *driṣṭye*, RV.; *drishṭum*, AV. &c.; ind. p. *driṣṭvā*, AV. &c. [MBh. also *driṣya*], *°vāya*, RV.; *-driṣya*, RV.; *-darisam*, Daś.; to see, behold, look at, regard, consider, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to see, i.e. wait on, visit, MBh.; R.; to see with the mind, learn, understand, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to notice, care for, look into, try, examine, Yājñ.; Pañc.; to see by divine intuition, think or find out, compose, contrive (hymns, rites, &c.), Br.; Nir. ii, 11: Pass. *driṣyate* (ep. also *°ti*), aor. *adriṣi*, RV. &c. to be seen, become visible, appear, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to be shown or manifested, appears (*iva*), prove, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. P. A. *dariṣayati*, *°te*, AV. &c.; aor. *adriṣat*, Br.; *adadarṣat*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 7, to cause to see or be seen, to show a thing (A. esp. of something belonging to one's self) or person (P. and A. with or scil. *ātmanam*, also one's self), to (acc., AV. iv, 20, 6; ŚBr. &c.; gen., Mu. iv, 59; MBh. &c.; dat., R. ii, 31, 33; Ragh. &c.; instr. after A. refl., Pāṇ. i, 4, 53, Kāś.; to show = prove, demonstrate, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to produce (money), i.e. pay, Mn. viii, 155; a witness), 158: Desid. A. *dadrishate* (ep. also *°ti*) to wish to see, long for (acc.), RV. iii, 30, 13; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; Desid. of Caus. *didarṣishati*, to wish to show, Sāmk.; *adidarṣishī*, Nid.; Intens. *dardriṣyate*, to be always visible, Bhojapr.; *daridarṣhi* or *dard*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 90; 91. [Cf. Gk. *drēpōmai*, *dēdōpka*, *ēdōpaxov*; Goth. *tārhan*.]

Drīk, in comp. for 2. *dris*. **Drīk-karṇa**, m. 'eye-eared', a snake, L. — **karman**, n. an operation by which any planet of a certain latitude (*vikshepa*) is referred to the ecliptic, Sūryas. — **kāṇa**, m. see *drikāṇa*. — **krōdha**, m. the wrathfulness of the aspect (of a planet), Sūryas. — **kahatra**, prob. w.r. for *-chattrā*, q.v. — **kahaya**, m. decay of sight, growing dim-sighted, MW. — **kshepa**, m. the sine of the zenith-distance of the highest or central point of the ecliptic at a given time, Sūryas. — **chattrā**, n. 'eye-cover', eye-lid, Rājat. viii, 133. — **tulya**, mfn. (astron.) being in accordance with an observed spot, Sūryas.; *-īd*, f. ib. — **patha**, m. range of sight; *°tham* *√i* or *gam*, to appear, become visible, Kālid.; Rājat. — **pāta**, m. the letting fall a glance, a look, esp. a downward *°*, Var.; Rājat. — **prāśādī**, f. 'eye-cleaner', a blue stone used for a collyrium (= *kulathā*), L. — **prīyā**, f. 'eye-delight', beauty, splendour, L. — **śakti**, f. (with the Pāsupatas) a supernatural power of sight, Sarvad. — **śrutī**, m. — **karṇa**, L. — **saṃgama**, m. sight of and meeting with (gen.), Pañc. iv, 35.

Drig, in comp. for 2. *dris*. — **añcala**, m. a sidelong glance, Prasannar. (cf. *nayanāñc* and *locanāñc*). — **adhyaṅksha**, m. 'sight-ruler', the sun, L. — **anta**, m. the outer corner of the eye, Prasannar. — **gati**, f. the cosine of the zenith-distance or the sine of the highest or central point of the ecliptic at a given time, Aryabh.; Sūryas.; — *°jivā*, f. (Sūryas.); — *°jyā*, f. (Schol. on Aryabh.) id. — **gocara**, m. range of sight, horizon, Rājat. — **gola**, m. a small circle on the axis of the earth within the greater circles of the armillary sphere and accompanying each planetary circle, W.; — *varṇana*, n. N. of wk. — **jala**, n. 'eye-water', tears, L. — *°jyā*, f. the sine of the zenith-distance or the cosine of the altitude, Sūryas. — **drīṣya-prakarṇa**, n. — **drīṣya-viveka**, m. N. of wks. — **bhakti**, f. look of love, Dhūrtas. — **bhū**, see *drigbhū*. — **ruj**, f. disease of the eye, L. — **rudh**, mfn. obstructing the sight, Śiṣ. xix, 76. — **lambana**, n. vertical parallax, Sūryas.; Sch. — **viṣha**, mfn. having poison in the eyes, L.; m. a Nāga or serpent, W. (cf. *drig*). — **vihina**, mfn. 'deprived of sight', blind, Gal. — **vṛitta**, n. vertical circle, Sūryas.; Sch.

Drin, in comp. for 2. *dris*. — **niraja**, mfn. whose eyes are like the lotus, MW. — **maṇḍala**, n. vertical circle, Azimoth, Aryabh.

2. **Dris**, m. (nom. *ḥ*, Ved. *ṛ*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 83) seeing, viewing, looking at; knowing, discerning, Yājñ.; MBh. &c. (ife., cf. *dyuvada-d*, *dishṭa-d*, *pri-thag-d*, *mantra-d*, *sama-d*, *sarva-d*, *sūrya-*

d); f. sight, view (dat. *drīṣṭ* as inf., cf. *√i. dris*); look, appearance (in *i-d*, *kī-d*, *tā-d*); the eye, R.; Var. &c. (also n., BhP. iv, 4, 24); theory, doctrine, Vear.; (astrol.) the aspect of a planet or the observed spot. [Cf. Gk. *ōpa* for *ōpak* in *ōpōdōpa*.]

Drīma, m. look, appearance (cf. *i-d*, *kī-d*, *tā-d* &c.); (am), ind. = 2. *dris*, ifc. (g. *śarad-ādi*) (*ā*), f. the eye, L. **Drīśākāṅkshya**, n. 'desirable to the eye', a lotus, L. **Drīśāphanta-mālā** (or *°iā-śph*), f. N. of wk. **Drīśāpama**, n. 'resembling the eye', Nelumbium Speciosum.

Drīśatī, f. look, appearance, RV. vi, 3, 3.

Drīśāna, m. (cf. 1. *dris*) a Brahman or spiritual teacher, L.; N. of a Rishi with the patr. Bhārgava, Kāth.; of a demon, L.; n. light, brightness, L.

Drīśālu, m. the sun, L.

Drīśīl, f. seeing, the power of seeing, Vedāntas. (dat. *°dye* as inf., cf. 1. *dris*); the eye, BhP. (also *°īl*, L.); a Śāstra, W. — **mat**, mfn. seeing, beholding, BhP.

Drīśika, mfn. worthy to be seen, splendid, RV.; (*ā*), f. look, appearance, ib. (cf. *citra*, *dur*, *su*). **śā**, m. beholder, TS.

Drīśēnya, mfn. = *drīśika*, RV. x, 88, 7.

Drīśna. See *dnati* (add.)

1. **Drīśya**, mfn. visible, conspicuous, RV.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be looked at, worth seeing, beautiful, pleasing, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. (arithm.) a given quantity or number; n. any visible object, Mālav. i, 9; the *v*° world, RTL. 119; N. of a town = *-pura*, Brahmap. — **°jīti**, f. (arithm.) reduction of a given quantity with fractions affirmative or negative. — **°tā**, f. (Daśar.). — **-tva**, n. (Var.) visibility, vision, sight. — **-pura**, n. N. of a town (see above). — **-śravya**, mfn. being seen or heard; *-tva*, n. Śāh. — **-sthā-pita**, mfn. placed conspicuously, Kathās. xxiv, 92. **Drīśyādriśya**, mfn. visible and invisible; (*ā*), f. N. of Sinivāl, MBh. iii, 14126. **Drīśyōtara**, mfn. 'other than visible', invisible; *-īd*, f. Naish.

2. **Drīśya**, ind. (for *drishṭvā*) having seen, MBh.

Drīśvan, mfn. (var.) n. seeing or having seen, familiar with (ife.), Kām.; Ragh. — **°va-tva**, n. Bhāṭṭ.

Drīśhā, mfn. seen, looked at, beheld, perceived, noticed, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; visible, apparent, AV.; VS.; considered, regarded, treated, used, Śak. iii, 7; Pañc. i, 111; appeared, manifested, occurring, existing, found, real, Kāv.; Pañc.; Hit.; experienced, learnt, known, understood, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; seen in the mind, devised, imagined, MBh.; R.; allotted, destined, ib.; settled, decided, fixed, acknowledged, valid, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; n. perception, observation, Sāmkhyak.; Tattvas.; (scil. *bhaya*) a real or obvious danger. — **karman**, mfn. whose actions are seen or proved, tried by practice, MBh.; Rājat.; who has seen the practice of others, Sūtr.; Bhpr. — **kaśha**, mfn. who has experienced calamity, Rājat. — **kūṭa**, n. riddle, enigma, W. — **cara**, mfn. (r) n. seen before, not quite unknown, Jātakan. — **tas**, ind. as something seen, Gobh. iii, 5, 27. — **tva**, n. the being seen or learnt or examined, Var.; Kap. — **duhkhā**, mfn. = *-kaśha*. R. — **doṣha**, mfn. found out faulty or sinful or guilty, Mn.; Yājñ. &c. — **drashtavya**, mfn. who has seen what was to be seen, Dhanamj. 11. — **dharma**, mfn. who has seen Dharma; m. this world, mundane existence, the present, Divyāv.; *°mika*, mfn. belonging to it, Buddh. — **dharman**, v.l. for *-sarman*. — **nashā**, mfn. seen and (at once) disappeared, Kathās. &c.; *-īd*, f. Rājat. (cf. *kṣhāna-d* &c.). — **puṣhpā**, f. a girl arrived at puberty (having experienced the menses), Gal. — **pūrvā**, mfn. seen before, MBh.; *°vin*, mfn. having known by sight before, HPārīs. — **pratyaya**, mfn. having confidence manifested, Pañc. i, 111. — **bhakti**, mfn. whose service has been beheld, Megh. — **mātra**, mfn. just or merely seen, Ratn. ii, 1. — **rajas** (L.) and *°akā* (Gal.), f. = *-puṣhpā*. — **ratha**, m. N. of a king, MBh. xiii, 7678 (v.l. *drīḍha* and *dhrishṭa*). — **rūpā**, f. N. of a female attendant on Devī, W. — **vāt**, mfn. having seen or beheld, MBh. — **vīrya** (*drishṭā*), mfn. of tried strength, RV. ii, 23, 14. — **vyatikara**, mfn. who has experienced misfortune, Hit. — **śarman**, m. N. of a prince, VP. (v.l. *-dharman*). — **śruta**, mfn. seen and heard, Mn. viii, 75. — **sāra**, mfn. = *-vīrya*, Kām. — **hāni**, f. disparagement of the evidence of the senses, Sāmkhyas. **Drīśhādrīśhā**, mfn. visible and invisible, relating to the present and future life, Rājat. i, 130; n. as subst., MBh. i, 6170; Pañc. iii, 242. **Drīśhānta**, m. (n. only R. ii, 109, 37)

'the end or aim of what is seen,' example, paragon, standard, allegory, type, MBh.; R. &c.; instance, exemplification (rhet.); a Śāstra, L.; a partic. high number, L.; death, L. (cf. *dishṭ*); -*kalikā*, f. N. of wk.; -*śat*, ind. as a standard or example or precedent, MBh. ii, 70; -*vāt*, mfn. containing examples or comparisons, Jātakam; -*śata*, n. 'a hundred examples,' N. of wk., MW.; *drishṭāntaya*, Nom. P. *yati*, to adduce as an example, Heat; *drishṭānta*, mfn. adduced as an example or comparison, Sch. on Prab. vi, 12. **Drishṭārishṭa**, mfn. in whom the symptoms of death are visible, Bhpr. **Drishṭārishṭa**, mfn. having the aim or object apparent, obvious, practical (opp. to *a-d*, transcendental), Śaṅk.; serving for a pattern or standard, Gaut.; knowing the matter or the real nature of anything, R.; Rāj. jāt.; -*śatvājña*, mfn. knowing the true state or circumstances of the case, MW.

Drishṭi, f. seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye), Br.; Up. &c.; sight, the faculty of seeing, ŚBr.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence, BhP.; L.; regard, consideration, L.; view, notion, Bhag.; Kap.; (with Buddhists) a wrong view; theory, doctrine, system, Jātakam; eye, look, glance, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. *drishṭi* dā with loc. turn the eye to, look at, Śrīngār. 15; the pupil of the eye, Suśr.; aspect of the stars (e.g. *śubhā*), Var. = *kṛit* or *kṛita*, m. or n. 'suitable to the faculty of seeing,' Hibiscus Mutabilis, L. = *kahama*, mfn. 'sight-bearing,' worth seeing, Vikr. iv, 21. = *kahapa*, m. casting glances, Kāv. = *gata*, n. theory, doctrine, Divyāv. 164. = *gupa*, m. mark for the sight, aim, L. = *guru*, m. 'sight-lord,' N. of Śiva, MBh. = *goara*, m. range of sight, Pañc.; mfn. visible, MW. = *dāna*, n. 'aspect-giving,' appearance, Dāi. = *doaha*, m. the evil influence of the human eye, RTL. 128. = *nipāta*, m. 'falling of the sight,' look, glance, Mn.; Var. = *pa*, mfn. drinking with the eyes, MBh. xiii, 1372. = *patha*, m. the path or range of sight, MBh.; R. &c. = *pathin*, m. (nom. *panthā*), id., Hariv. 6289. = *pāta*, m. = *nip*, Kalid.; Kathās. &c. = *pūta*, mfn. purified (i.e. protected from impurity) by the sight, Mn. vi, 46. = *pūtanā*, f. N. of an evil demon, Cat. = *prasaśā*, m. the favour of a look, Hit. = *phala*, n. 'the results of the aspect of the planets,' N. of ch. of VarBṛS. = *bhāvādhyāya*, m. N. of wk. = *bandhu*, m. 'friend of sight,' a fire-fly, L. = *bāpa*, n. 'eye-arrow,' a glance, leer, MW. = *maṇḍala*, n. the pupil of the eye, Suśr.; the circle or circuit of sight, MW. = *mat*, mfn. having eyes or intellect, wise, knowing, MBh.; Kām. = *mārga*, m. = *patha*, Kathās. = *rāga*, n. expression of the eyes, Śāk. ii, 11. = *roga*, m. disease of the eyes, Cat. = *vāda*, m. N. of the 12th Āṅga of the Jainas. = *vikahapa*, m. = *kahapa*, Śāk. (Chézy) 16, 1. = *vidyā*, f. the science of vision, optics, MW. = *vibhrama*, m. 'eye-rolling,' ogling, Śāk. i, 23. = *viśa* (also *shīf*), mfn. 'having poison in the eyes,' poisoning by the mere look, MBh.; R. i, m. a snake, W. (cf. *drig*). = *sambheda*, m. 'mixing glances,' mutual glance, Mālatim. vii, 1. **Drishṭika**, mfn. falsely believing in (comp.), Vajracch.

Drishṭika, mfn. having an insight into or familiar with anything; having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, MW.

Drishṭvā and **drishṭvā**. See 1. *dris*.

दृशद् drishad, drishadvati = *drishad, drishadvati* below.

Drishao, In comp. for *drishad* below. = *chāra* (for *śat-śā*), mfn. fresh from the mill-stone, newly-ground, Pañ. vi, 2, g. Kāś.

Drishat, in comp. for *drishad* below. = *kapa*, m. small stone, pebble, Kāvyspr. = *putra*, m. the upper and smaller mill-stone, Gobh. = *śāra*, n. 'stone-hard,' iron, L.

दृषद् drishdd, f. (cf. *dris*), Up. i, 130) a rock, large stone, mill-stone, esp. the lower m-st (which rests on the *upala*), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; GS.; Kāv. &c. = *śāman*, m. = *ś-putra*, BhP. x, 9, 6. = *upala*, n. a grindstone for condiments, MW.; also = *dā*, f. du. the upper and lower mill-stone, ŚBr. i, 1, 1, 22. = *vāt*, mfn. rocky, stony, Pañ. viii, 2, 10, Kāś.; m. N. of the father of Vārhṅgi (wife of Samyati), MBh. i, 3767; (*atī*), f. (*śhad-v*, also read *śad-v*), N. of a river which flows into the Saras-vati, RV. iii, 23, 4; TāndyaBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the mother of Aśtaka and wife

of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv.; the m° of Pratardana and w° of Divo-dāsa, ib.; the m° of Sibi Ausīnara and w° of Nripa, ib.; m° of Prasena-jit (called also Itamavatt, prob. as N. of a river), ib.; of Durgā, L.

Drishada = *śhad* in *śdūlikhala*, n. sg. mill-stone and mortar, Hariv. 6509. *draka*, Pañ. i, 1, 4, Vārtt. 6, Pat. *drā*, Nom. A. *dyate*; *dyitā* or *ditā*, Pañ. vi, 4, 50, Kāś.

Drishadī, loc. of *drishad* in comp. = *māshaka*, m. (with the eastern people) a tax raised from mill-stones, Pañ. vi, 3, 10, Kāś.

Drishan, in comp. for *drishad*. = *nau*, f. a ship made of stone, Subh.

दृष्ट drishṭa. See above.

दृष्या drishyā, f. = *dūshyā*, L.

दृष्ट drish. See *drish* and *drishik*.

दृ, *drī*, cl. 9. P. *drīṇāti*, Pot. *drīṇīyāt*, *drī*, cl. 2. P. 2. sg. Subj. *dārshi*, 2. 3. sg. *dārī*, impf. 2. sg. *adar*, RV. (pf. *dadāra* [2. sg. *dadārīha*, Pañ. vi, 4, 126, Sch.; 3 pl. *dadarur* or *dadarur*, vii, 4, 12, Sch.]; aor. *adarat* [Ved. *adārī*], Pañ. iii, 1, 59, Sch.; Subj. P. *darshasi*, *dārshat*; A. *dārshate*; Pot. *darshīṣṭa*, RV.; Prec. *diryāt*, Hariv. 15177) to burst, break asunder, split open, RV.; Hariv. (cf. above); to cause to burst, tear, rend, divide, RV.; MBh.; BhP.: Pass. *diryate* (°ti, MBh.), p. *diryamāṇa* and *diryāt*; pf. *dadre* (ŚāṅkhŚr. xiv, 27, 2) to be split, break open, fall asunder, decay, Br.; MBh.; Suśr.; Kāv.; to be dispersed or scattered (as an army), MBh.; R.; to be frightened or afraid (also *daratī*), Dhātup. xix, 47; Caus. P. *darayati*, to split, tear, break open, RV.; P. A. *darayati*, 'te'; aor. *adadarat* (Pañ. vii, 4, 95) to tear asunder, divide by splitting or digging, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to scatter, disperse, MBh.; Intens. P. *dārdarī* or *dārdarī*; Impv. 2. sg. *dārdrih*; Subj. 3. sg. *dārdarī*; impf. 2. 3. sg. *dārdar*, 3. pl. *adardarur* = Caus.; RV. [Cf. Gk. *deipō* and *deipō*; Lith. *dirū*; Slav. *drati*; Goth. *teiran*; Angl. Sax. *teran*; Engl. *to tear*; Germ. *zerren*, *zerren*.]

दे, cl. 1. A. *dayate*, Dhātup. xxii, 66; pf. *digye*, Pañ. vii, 4, 9, to protect, defend: Desid. *ditate*, 54. [Cf. 1. *datta*; 4. 5. *dā*.]

देउलिय देुलिया, n. (Prākr. for *devakulya*?) N. of a Grāma, Kshītī.

देङ्गपाल देङ्गापा, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

देष्टिका देष्टिका. See *nāga*.

देदीपमान देदीपमाना (√*dip*, Intens.) shining intensely, glowing, blazing, MBh. &c.

देदीयितवै देदीयितवै, dat. inf. of √*i*. *dī*, Intens.

देय देया, mfn. (√*i*. *dā*) to be given or presented or granted or shown; fit or proper for a gift, AV.; TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be or being given in matrimony (cf. *brahma*); to be delivered or handed over, Mn. vii, 185; to be ceded (road), Mn. ii, 138; to be returned, Vikr. iv, 33; to be paid (as a debt, wages, taxes &c.) Mn.; Yājñ.; to be laid or set to (as fire), MBh.; Bhpr.; n. giving, gift (cf. *a*, *bala*, *magha*, *rādho*, *vasu*, *vaira*); tax, tribute, MBh. xii, 3308; water(?), L. = *dharma*, m. 'the duty of giving,' charity, Buddh.

देलिम delima, m. or n. N. of a place, Cat.

देव dev. See √*i*. 2. *div*.

1. **Devana**, n. lamentation, wailing, grief, sorrow, L.

देव devā, mf(ā)n. (fr. 3. *div*) heavenly, divine (also said of terrestrial things of high excellence), RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. (superl. m. *devd-fama*, RV. iv, 22, 3 &c.; f. *devi-tamā*, ii, 41, 16); m. (according to Pañ. iii, 3, 120 *deva*) a deity, god, RV. &c. &c.; (rarely applied to) evil demons, AV. iii, 15, 5; TS. iii, 5, 4, 1; (pl. the gods as the heavenly or shining ones; *utse devās*, all the gods, RV. ii, 3, 4 &c., or a partic. class of deities [see under *vāta*], often reckoned as 33, either 11 for each of the 3 worlds, RV. i, 139, 11 &c. [cf. *tri-dā*], or 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, and 12 Adityas [to which the 2 Āsvinas must be added], Br.; cf. also Divyāv. 68; with Jainas 4 classes, viz. *Bhavanādhiśa*, *Vyanantara*, *Jyotiśhka*, and *Vaimānaka*; *devānām pātanya*, the wives of

the gods, RV.; VS.; Br. [cf. *deva-patnī* below]; N. of the number 33 (see above), Gayit.; N. of Indra as the god of the sky and giver of rain, MBh.; R. &c.; a cloud, L.; (with Jainas) the 22nd Arhat of the future Ut-sarpiit; the image of a god, an idol, Vishṇu; a god on earth or among men, either Brāhman, priest, RV.; AV. (cf. *bhū-d*), or king, prince (as a title of honour, esp. in the voc. 'your majesty' or 'your honour'; also ifc., e.g. *śrī-harsha-d*, *vīkramānka-d*, king Śrī-h° or Vikr°, and in names as *purushottama-d* [lit. having Vishṇu as one's deity; cf. *atithi-d*, *ācārya-d*, *pīṭi-d*, *mātri-d*]; rarely preceding the name, e.g. *deva-candamahāsena*, Kathās. xiii, 48), Kāv., Pañc. &c. (cf. *kshiti*, *nara*, &c.); a husband's brother (cf. *devyī* and *devara*), W.; a fool, dolt, L.; a child, L.; a man following any partic. line or business, L.; a spearman, lancer, L.; emulation, wish to excel or overcome, L.; sport, play, L.; a sword, Gal.; N. of men, VP.; of a disciple of Nāgārjuna, MW. 192; dimin. for *devadatta*, Pañ. v, 3, 83, Vārtt. 4, Sch.; (n. L.) an organ of sense, MuṇḍUp. iii, 1, 8; 2, 7; (ā), f. Hibiscus Mutabilis or Marisilia Quadrifolia; (ī), f. see s. v. [Cf. Lat. *divus*, *deus*; Lit. *devas*; Old Pruss. *deiwas*.] = *riśhabha*, m. 'a bull among the gods,' N. of a son of Dharma and Bhānu, Bhī. vi, 6, 5. = *riśhi*, m. 'a Rishi among the gods,' N. of Nārada, 16, 1 (cf. *varsh*). = *kāda*, m. (for *kṛita*) N. of a Grāma, MW. (cf. *devi-kṛit*). = *kanyakā*, f. a celestial maiden, a nymph, Kāv. = *kanyā*, f. id., MBh.; R. = *kamala-pura*, n. N. of a town, Kathās. = *kardama*, m. 'divine paste,' a fragrant p° of sandal, agallochum, camphor, and safflower, L. = *karmā*, m. master of divine or sacred work, RV. x, 130, 1. = *karmān*, n. religious act or rite, worship of the gods, ŚāṅkhŚr.; *ma-kṛit*, mfn. performing it, MBh. = *kālāsa*, m. N. of a man, Rājāt. = *kalpa*, mfn. god-like, MBh. i, 3124. = *kavaca*, n. divine armour, MW. (cf. *devi*). = *kāśana*, m. 'divine gold,' the tree Bauhinia purpurea, L. = *kānta*, m. 'god-loved' (?), magnet, L. (cf. *candara*, *sūrya*). = *kāma* (√*ad-k*), mfn. loving the gods, pious, RV. = *kārya*, n. = *karman*, Mn.; MBh.; any matter concerning the gods, divine command, Ragh. xii, 103. = *kāśhā*, n. 'divine wood,' Pinus Devadāru or some other kind of pine, Suśr. = *kīrti*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgi regarded as wife of Megha-rāga (cf. *giri*, *deśa-kari*, *gondā-kiri*, *rāma-k*). = *kilbiśha*, n. offence against the gods, RV. x, 97, 16. = *kirti*, m. N. of an astronomer, Cat. = *kuṇḍa*, n. a natural spring, L.; Sch. = *kura*, m. N. of a people and country (associated with the *uttara-k*), L.; Sch. = *kurumbā*, f. N. of a plant (= *mahā-drona*). = *kula*, n. 'deity-house,' a temple, ŚāṅkhGr.; Kāv.; Var. &c.; *śūdrā*, m. pl. buildings belonging to a t°, Kathās.; *lika*, m. attendant on a t°, L.; (ā), f. a small t°, chapel, Pañcād. = *kulā*, f. 'river of the gods,' personif. as a daughter of Pūrṇiman and grand-daughter of Marici, BhP.; N. of the wife of Ud-githa, ib. = *kusuma*, n. 'divine flower,' cloves, Bhpr. = *kūṭa*, n. 'd° peak,' N. of a mountain, Vāyup. = *kṛita* (√*ad-k*), mfn. made or done by the gods, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c. = *kṛitya*, n. = *kārya*, MBh.; BhP. = *kośā*, m. d° cask or receptacle, AV.; TāndyaBr. = *kri*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga (cf. *kiri*). = *kshatra* (√*ad-k*), n. domain of the gods, RV. v, 64, 7 (*kshetra*?); m. N. of a prince (son of Deva-rāta), Hariv.; Pur. = *kshetra*, n. domain of the g°, Br. = *kshema*, m. N. of the author of the Vijiñāna-kāya, Buddh. = *khāta*, mfn. 'dug by the g°,' hollow by nature; (m., Sch.) a natural pond or reservoir, Vāyup.; a cave or cavern, W. (-*ka*, n. id., L.); (-*īrtha*), n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.; -*bila*, n. cavern, chasm, W. = *gaṇā*, m. a troop or class of gods, VS.; MBh. &c.; -*deva*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *nikā*, f. 'd° courtesan,' Apsaras, L.; *nēvara*, m. 'lord of the troop of gods,' N. of Indra, MBh. = *gandharva*, m. pl. gods and Gandharvas, Apast.; the divine G° (opp. to *vanashya*), Taitt. Up.; MBh.; R. (Nārada so called, Hariv. 9633); n. a mode of singing, 8449 (cf. *gāndhāra*). = *gandhā*, f. 'having d° fragrance,' a kind of medic. plant (= *mahāmudā*). = *garjana*, n. 'celestial roaring,' thunder, L. = *garbha*, m. divine child, MBh.; Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a river in Kuśa-dvīpa, BhP. = *gava*, m. pl. the bulls of the gods, ĀpŚr. xi, 7, 6; (°vī), f. pl. the cows of the g°, MaitrS. i, 6, 3; N. of partic. verses or formulas, ĀpŚr. iv, 10, 4. = *gāndhāra*, n. or m. a partic. mode of singing, Hariv. 8689 (cf. *gandharva*); (ī), f. (in

music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. — **gāyana**, m. 'celestial songster,' a Gandharva, L. — **giri**, m. 'd° hill,' N. of a mountain, Suśr.; Pur. (cf. *pūrvā*); N. of Daulat-abād (situated between mountains), Cat. — **giri**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī (cf. *kīri*). — **gupta**, mfn. 'god-guarded,' BHP.; m. N. of a man, Rājat. — **guru**, m. the father or preceptor of the gods, i.e. Kaśyapa (Hariv.; Śak.) or Brihaspati (L.); god and preceptor (at the beg. of comp.), Sighās. — **guhī**, f. N. of a place, BHP. — **guhya**, n. a secret known only to the g°, MBh.; Hariv.; R. (cf. *rahasya*). — **grīhā**, n. house of the g°, TBr.; R.; temple, chapel, R.; Suśr.; Var. &c.; palace of a king, Mālav. v. 11. — **gopā** (*vd.*), mfn. having the g° for guardian, RV. i, 53, 11 &c.; (ā), f. divine protectress, RV. x, 36, 16; AV. vii, 20, 5. — **grantha**, m. N. of wk. — **granthī**, m. a d° knot or tie, Kāpishth. — **graha**, m. 'd° seizer,' a class of demons who cause harmless madness, Suśr.; MBh. — **ghosha**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. — **g-gamā**, mfn. (d°) n. going to the gods, TS.; ŚBr. — **gakra**, n. a d° wheel, Br.; (with Śaktas) 'the holy circle,' N. of a mystical diagram, RTL. 106. — **candra**, m. N. of a man, W. — **carita**, n. the course of action or practices of the gods, MW. — **oaryā**, f. service of the g°; *ryōpato-bhita*, mfn. beautified by it (as a hermitage), MBh. iii, 110, 45. — **cikitsaka**, m. divine physician; du. the two Aśvins, L. — **cittā**, n. the will of the gods, ŚBr. — **cobanda**, m. a necklace of pearls (composed of 100 nr 103 or 81 or 108 strings), VarBJS. lxxxi, 32, L.; — *prāsādu*, m. a temple consecrated to a god, MW. — **cchanda** and **dasā**, n. a d° metre, Nid.; Kāth. — **ca**, mfn. god-born, divine (as a Sāman), ŚBr.; m. N. of a prince (son of Saṃyama), BHP. — **jadgha** and **dhaka**, n. 'god-eaten,' a kind of fragrant grass (= *kalliripa*), L. — **janā**, m. (generally pl.) a troop or collection of gods or demons or serpents &c., AV.; VS. &c. (cf. *daiva*, *itara*). — **vid**, mfn. knowing gods &c., ŚBr.; *vidyā*, f. knowledge of serpents &c., ŚBr.; ChUp. — **janani**, f. the mother of the gods, Śak. (Pi.) vi, 111. — **japa**, m. N. of a Vidyā-dhara, Kathās. — **jaya**, m. N. of a poet, Bhojapr. — **jā**, mfn. 'god-born,' RV.; AV. — **jāta** (*vd.*), mfn. id., ib.; (*jātā*), n. a class or race of gods, Br. — **jāmi** (*vd.*), mfn. peculiar to the gods, RV. vii, 23, 2; (*jāmi*), f. a sister of the g°, AV. vi, 46, 2. — **jushṭa** (*vd.*), mfn. agreeable to the g°, RV. — **jūta** (*vd.*), mfn. 'god-speed,' incited or inspired or procured by the g°, RV. — **jūti** (*d°*), m. N. of an Aditya, TS. — **tara**, m. N. of a man (g. *śubhrādī*). — **taratha** and **taras**, m. N. of teachers, VBr. — **taru**, m. divine tree, the old or sacred tree of a village (cf. *caitya* and *dyu-l°*), L.; N. of the 5 trees of Svarga (*mandāra*, *pārijātaka*, *samīdāna*, *kalpa-vriksha*, *hari-candana*). — **tarpana**, n. 'refreshing of the gods,' offerings of water, part of the Sandhyā ceremony, RTL. 409. — **taipa**, m. couch of the gods, TāṇḍyaBr. — **tā**, see *Devdā*. — **tāda**, m. Lipeocercis Serrata, L. (also *qaka*, m. or *qī*, f.); Luffa Foetida or a similar plant, L.; fire, L.; N. of Rāhu, L. — **tāt** or **tāti** (*vd.*), f. divine service, RV. i, 28, 2; iii, 19, 1 &c.; divinity, the gods collectively, RV. i, 95, 8; iii, 19, 4 &c. — **tālaka**, m. Lipeocercis Serrata, Car. (cf. *tād*). — **tirtha**, n. 'd° Tirtha,' N. of a bathing-place, ŚivaP.; right moment for (worshipping) the gods, Anup.; the part of the hands sacred to the g° (i.e. the tips of the fingers), MārKp.; — *maya*, mfn. full of divine Tirthas, Kathās.; — *svāmin*, m. the ascetic N. of Viśvādeva-datta-mitra, Cat. — **tumula**, m. 'd° noise,' thunder, MānGr. i, 4. — **ṭta** (*vd.*, for *devā-datta*), mfn. god-given, RV. — **trā**, ind. among or to the gods, RV.; VS.; AV.; ŚBr. — **trāta**, m. 'god-protected,' N. of a Sch. on AśvŚr., Cat. — **tvā**, n. godhead, divinity (cf. *īā*), RV.; TBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **datta**, mfn. god-given, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of Arjuna's conch-shell, MBh.; of one of the vital airs (which is exhaled in yawning), Vedāntas.; N. of a cousin (or younger brother) and opponent of Gautama Buddha, MW. 52 &c.; of a son of Urū-śravas and father of Agni-veśya, BHP.; of a son of the Brāhman Govinda-datta, Kathās.; of a son of Hari-datta, ib.; of a son of king Jaya-datta, ib.; of sev. authors, Cat.; of a Nāga, BHP.; of a Grāma of the Bāhikas, Pān. i, 1, 75; Sch.; a common N. for men used in gr., phil. &c.; (ā), f. N. of the mother of Deva-datta who was the cousin of Gautama Buddha (see above); of a courtesan, Kathās.; *ṭṭaka*, m. pl. the party led by D°, Pān. v, 2, 78, Kās.; (*ikā*), f. dimin. for *-dattā*, vii, 3, 45;

Vārt. 4, Pat.; *ṭṭa-cara*, mfn. formerly in the possession of D°, v, 3, 54, Kās.; *ṭṭa-maya*, mfn. consisting of D°, iv, 2, 104, Vārt. 16, Pat.; *ṭṭa-rūpya*, mfn. = *-cara*, v, 3, 54, Kās.; *ṭṭa-satha*, m. N. of a preceptor, g. *Jaunakaddi* in Kās.; *ṭṭagraja*, m. 'the elder brother of D°,' N. of Gautama Buddha, Buddh. (cf. above); *ṭṭiya*, m. pl. the pupils of D°, Pān. i, 1, 73, Vārt. 5, Pat. — **dantin**, m. N. of Śiva (?), Kathās. iii, 5. — **damaniṭā** or **manī**, f. N. of a woman, Pañcad. — **darśa**, m. N. of a teacher of AV., Col.; (f), f. of a school of AV., Āryav. — **darśana**, mfn. seeing the gods, familiar with them, MBh.; m. N. of Nārada, BP. ii, 8, 1; of a Brāhman, Kathās.; n. appearance of a god, Sighās. — **darśana**, w. r. for *daiva-d°*. — **darśin**, mfn. = *śāna*, R.; m. N. of a school of AV., Kaus. — **dāni**, f. a kind of creeper (= *ghoshakākriti*), L. — **dāru**, m. N. Pinus Deodaru or Deodar (also Avaria Longifolia and Erythroxylon Sideroxyloides), MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; — *vana-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk.; — *maya*, mfn. made of its wood, MBh.; R. — **dalikā** or **dali**, f. a kind of pumpkin, Suśr.; Bhrp. — **dāsa**, m. a servant of a monastery (Buddh.); N. of a merchant's son, Kathās.; of the brother of Śārngadhara's mother (also *śa-deva*), Cat.; of the son of a Kālidāsa, ib.; of sev. authors, Cat.; (f), f. a temple Nāch-girl, RTL. 451; the wild citron tree, L. — **dāpa**, m. corrupt form for *-datta*, Pat. (Ben.) Introd. — **dinna**, m. id., N. of a son of Devadatta, HPariś. — **dipa**, m. 'divine lamp,' the eye, L. — **dundubhi**, m. 'd° drum,' holy basil with red flowers, L.; N. of Indra, L. — **durga**, mfn. inaccessible to the gods, R. — **dūtā**, m. divine messenger, TS. &c. (also *taka*, MBh.); (f), f. female messenger of the gods, W.; the wild citron tree, L. — **dūti**, w. r. for *-hūti*. — **deva**, m. 'the god of gods,' N. of Brahmā, MBh. i, 1628; of Rudra-Śiva, 7324; of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Bhag. x, 15; of Gaṇeśa, Kathās. xx, 55; du. Brahmā and Śiva, MBh. viii, 4456; pl. the Brāhmanas, BHP. iii, 16, 17; (f), f. N. of Durgā, Heat. i; *ṭṭa*, m. 'lord of the chiefs of the gods,' N. of Śiva, MBh. i, 8123; of Indra, iii, 1719; of Vishnu, xii, 12864. — **daivatyā**, mfn. 'having the g° as deity,' destined for the g°, Mn. ii, 189. — **dyumna**, m. 'glory of the g°,' N. of a prince (son of Devatā-jit and father of Parameśthin), BHP. — **droṇi**, f. an idol procession (orig. ablation; cf. *droṇī*), L.; Phlomis Ceylanica, L. — **dryāo**, mfn. turned towards the gods, RV. — **dhara**, m. (*bhāgavatdārya*) N. of Sch. on GṛS. — **dharmā**, m. religious duty or office, MW. — **dharmān**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **dhāni**, f. 'divine abode,' N. of Indra's city on the Mānāsottara (east of Meru), BHP. — **dhānya**, n. 'god's grain,' Andropogon Saccharatus, A. Sorgum, Holcus S° or S° Cernuum, L. — **dhāman**, n. = *grīha*, AgP. — **dhishnya**, n. seat (i.e. chariot) of a god, BHP. — **dhūpa**, m. 'd° incense,' the resin of Shorea Robusta, Bhrp.; bdellium, L. — **nakshatra**, n. N. of the first 14 Nakshatras in the southern quarter (opp. to *yama*), TBr.; m. N. of a king, VP. (v. l. for *va-kshatra*). — **naḍī**, f. 'd° river,' N. of several sacred rivers, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. — **nandā**, f. 'gods' joy,' N. of a celestial woman, Sighās.; *din*, m. 'rejoicing the gods,' N. of one of Indra's doorkeepers, L.; of a grammarian, Cat. — **nala**, m. 'god's reed,' Arundo Bengalensis, L. (cf. *nāla*). — **nāgarī**, f. 'divine city writing,' N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written (prob. from its having originated in some city), Col.; MWB. 66, 1. — **nātha**, m. 'lord of the g°,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of sev. authors (also *-thakkura*, *-tarka*, *-pañcāna*, and *-pātaka*). — **nābha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **nāmā**, m. pl. N. of partic. formulas, TĀr. v, 7, 1. — **nāman**, m. N. of a king and a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, BHP. — **nāyaka**, m. N. of a man, Rājat.; — *pañcāsāt* and *-stuti*, f. N. of wks. — **nāla**, m. = *nala*, L. — **nīkāya**, m. host or assembly of gods, Mn. i, 36; MBh. i, 4804; heaven, paradise, W. — **nīd**, mfn. hating the g°, a god-hater, RV. — **nindaka**, mfn. id.; atheist or atheism, MW. — **nindā**, f. heresy, atheism, MW. — **nibandha**, m. N. of wk. — **nirmālya**, n. a garland remaining from a sacrifice, Var. — **nirmīta**, mfn. 'god-made,' created, natural, W.; (ā), f. Cocculus Cordifolius, Bhrp. — **nīrayaṇī** or *śrenī*, f. 'ladder towards the gods,' N. of a partic. penance, Baudh. iii, 9, 18. — **nītha**, m. a formula consisting of 17 Pādas, Vait. — **pañca-rātra**, m. N. of a Pāñcāha, Cat. — **paṇḍita**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **pati**, m. 'lord of gods,' N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; pl. the most excellent

of gods, BHP.; — *mantrin*, m. 'I°s counsellor,' N. of Brihaspati, the planet Jupiter, Var. — **patana**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **patni** (*vd.*), f. having a god as husband, the wife of a god, RV.; MBh.; sweet potato (= *madhu-āluṅka*), L. — **patha**, m. 'gods' path,' heaven, ChUp.; MBh.; the Milky Way, L.; N. of place of pilgrimage (cf. Pān. v, 3, 100), MBh. iii, 8187 (also *-tirtha*, n., ŚivaP.); *ṭṭiya*, mfn. being on the celestial path, Kāth.; relating to or coming from Deva-patha (above), MW. — **padā**, n. a word containing a god's name, ŚBr. xi, 56, 9; = *pāda*, W. — **parishad**, f. an assembly of deities, MW. — **parṇa**, n. 'divine leaf,' N. of a medic. plant (= *sura*), L. — **pallī-pattana**, n. N. of a town, Col. — **paṇu**, m. any animal consecrated to a deity, Mn. — **pāpi**, m. 'god-handed,' N. of a class of Asuras, MaitrS. — **pātrā**, n. cup or drink of the gods, Br. — **pātrin**, mfn. partaking of the divine cup, TāṇḍyaBr. — **pāda**, m. pl. 'the feet of a god or king,' the royal presence or person, 'His Majesty,' Pañc. i, 111 &c.; — *mūla*, n. id., Prab. ii, 11. — **pāna**, mfn. serving the gods for a beverage, RV.; AV. — **pāla**, m. 'god-defender,' N. of sev. princes, Śatr.; of a mountain, BHP.; of an author (son of Hari-pāla), Cat. — **pālita**, m. 'god-protected,' N. of a man, Pān. vi, 2, 148, Kās. — **piyā**, mfn. revelling or despising the gods, AV. — **putra**, m. the son of a god, Hariv. (also *traka*, Kathās.); N. of Śiva, Kāraṇḍ.; (*vd.*), mfn. having gods as children (said of heaven and earth), RV. i, 106, 3; 159, 1 &c.; (*trīor* or *trikā*), f. Trigonella Corniculata, L.; — *māra*, m. N. of one of the four Māras, Buddh. — **pur**, f. (nom. *-pūr*) = *-pura*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii, 17; = *-pura*, n. Cat. — **pura**, n. Indra's residence, R. v, 73, 8; (ā), f. divine fortress, AV., TS. — **puri-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **purōhita**, m. domestic priest of the gods, Hariv. 13208; N. of Brihaspati, i.e. the planet Jupiter, Var., Sch. — **pushpa**, n. 'divine flower,' clothes, L. — **pūjaka**, m. worshipper of the gods, MW. — **pūjā**, f. worship of the gods (esp. the daily w° in the domestic sanctuary), RTL. 394; N. of wk. (also *-vidhi*, m., Cat.). — **pūjita**, mfn. worshipped by the gods, MBh. — **pūjya**, m. 'to be honoured by the gods,' N. of Brihaspati, i.e. the planet Jupiter, Var. — **pūrvā**, mfn. 'preceded by the word *deva*,' with *giri* = *deva-giri*, Megh. 42. — **pūrvakam**, ind. beginning with the gods, Mn. iii, 209. — **prakāśini**, f. N. of wk. — **pratikṛitī**, f. (Pān. v, 3, 99, Sch., where wrongly *prakt*) and *-pratimā*, f. (VarBJS. xxxiii, 20) image of a deity, idol. — **pratiśṭhā**, f., *-tat-tva*, n., & *-prayoga*, m. N. of wks. — **prabha**, m. 'having divine splendour,' N. of a Gandharva, Kathās.; (ā), f. of the daughter of a Siddha, ib. — **prayāga**, m. 'd° place of sacrifice,' N. of a sacred bathing-place, Cat. — **prāsna**, m. 'consulting the gods,' fortune-telling, L. (cf. *daiva*). — **prāsāda**, m. 'having the d° favour,' N. of a man, Rājat. — **prāsūta** (*vd.*), mfn. god-produced (water), AV. vi, 102. — **prastha**, m. N. of the city of Senā-bindu, MBh. ii, 1022. — **priya**, mfn. 'dear to the gods,' stupid, silly, Gal. (cf. *devānām*); m. N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of two plants (= *pīta-bhṛīngarāja* and *baka-pushpa*), L. — **psaras** (*vd.*), mfn. serving the gods as a feast or enjoyment, RV. — **bandhu** (*vd.*), mfn. related to the gods, RV.; m. N. of a Rishi, Kāth. — **bala**, m. 'having d° strength,' N. of a general, Kathās.; (ā), f. Sida Rhomboides, L. — **balli**, m. oblation to the gods, Up. iv, 123, Sch. — **bāhu**, m. 'the arm of the gods,' N. of an ancient Rishi, Hariv.; of a son of Hṛidika, BHP. — **bodha**, m. 'having d° knowledge,' N. of a poet and a Sch. on MBh., Cat. — **bodhi**, m. 'god-inspired,' N. of a poet, Cat. — **bodhi-sattva**, m. N. of a Budd. saint. — **brahman**, m. 'a Brāhman among the gods,' N. of Nārada, L. (cf. *-rishi*); of Deva, Gal. — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brāhman esteemed by the gods, Pān. ii, 1, 69, Siddh.; *ṇasāt* or *-kri*, to present to the gods and Brāhmanas, Heat. i, 7 (wrongly *śata-kri*). — **bhaktā** (*vd.*), mfn. distributed by the gods, RV. — **bhakti**, f. service of the gods, Sighās. — **bhāṭya**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **bhadra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **bhavana**, n. 'divine abode,' heaven, L.; temple, Kathās.; Ficus Religiosa, L. — **bhāga**, m. 'the portion of the gods,' the northern hemisphere (opp. to *asura*), Śūryas.; (°), N. of a teacher called also Śranta or Śrantarsha, Br.; of a son of Sūra and brother of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; BHP. — **bhāṣya**, *śāna*-vidhi-paddhati, f. N. of wk. — **bhishaj**, m. physician of the gods (the Aśvins), MBh. i, 721. — **bhīti**, f. fear of the gods (?), g. *dāsi-bhārdā*.

—**bhū**, m. a god or (f.?) heaven, L. —**bhūta**, mfn. having become a god, Kāv. —**bhūti**, m. N. of the last prince of the Śuṅga dynasty, Pur. (v. l. *omi* and *vi*); f. the Ganges of the sky, L. —**bhūmi**, v. l. for prec. m. —**bhūya**, n. godhead, divinity, L. (*yaṁ gata*, mfn. gone to d°, i. e. dead, Hcar.) —**bhūri**, v. l. for *ti*, m. —**bhoga**, n. pleasure of the gods, heavenly joy, Bhag. ix, 20. —**bhojya**, n. 'food of gods', Amṛita; nectar, L., Sch. —**bhrāj**, m. (nom. f.) 'shining like a god', N. of a son of Mahya, son of Vivasvat (the sun), MBh. i, 43. —**mañjara**, n. the jewel on Vishnu's breast, L. (cf. *-kaustubha*). —**mañi**, m. divine amulet, AV. viii, 5, 20; —prec., L.; a twist of hair on a horse's neck, Śiṣ. v, 4, Sch.; N. of a drug belonging to the Aśta-varga (= *mahā-medā*), L.; N. of Śiva, L. —**maṇḍala**, m. N. of a part. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. —**maṇḍa**, m. 'god-approved', N. of a Rishi, MBh. xiv, 711. —**mati**, m. N. of a man, Pravar.; f. of a woman, Kathās. —**madhu**, n. divine honey, ChUp. iii, 1. —**manushya** (AV.) or *ahya* (ŚBr.), m. pl. gods and men. —**maya**, m(f)n. consisting of or containing the gods, Hariv.; BhP. —**malimluo**, m. 'robber of the gods', an Asura, TāṇḍyaBr. xv, 4. —**māta**, m. N. of a man, Cat. —**mātri**, f. pl. the mother of the gods, MBh. xiii, 626; sg. N. of Aditi or of Dakṣhāyāni, Hariv.; Pur. —**mātrika**, mfn. 'having the god (Indra) or clouds as foster-mother', moistened only by rain-water (as corn, land), MBh. ii, 211; R. ii, 109, 23 (cf. *nadi*). —**mādana**, mfn. gladdening or inspiring the gods (Soma), RV. —**māna**, n. dwelling of the gods, ib. —**mānaka**, m. —**mañjara**, L. —**māya**, m. N. of a prince, Kathās.; (ā), f. d° illusion, R. i, 1, 26. —**mārga**, m. 'the way of the gods', the air or sky, Gal.; —anus, R. v, 61, 4, Sch. (cf. Pañc. Intro. §). —**mālā**, f. 'divine garland', N. of an Apsaras, Kathās. —**māsa**, m. 'the month of the gods', the 8th m° of pregnancy, L. —**mītra**, m. 'having the gods as friends', N. of an ancient teacher called also Śikalya, Pur.; of the father of Vishnu-mitra, Cat.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. —**mīthuna**, n. cohabitation of the gods, AitBr. i, 22. —**mīra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. —**mīḍha** (VP. *-ka*), m. 'god-begotten (?)', N. of a Yidava and grandfather of Vasu-deva (cf. next), MBh.; of a descendant of Nimi and Janaka, R.; BhPur. —**mīḍhana**, m. N. of the grandfather of Vasu-deva (cf. prec.), Hariv. —**muni**, m. heavenly or d° Muni, TāṇḍyaBr.; N. of a son of Iṣṭa-mada and author of RV. x, 146, RV. Anukr. —**yaj**, mfn. sacrificing to the gods (Agni), VS. i, 17. —**yajana**, m(f)n. id., AV. xii, 2, 42; serving for an oblation, x, 5, 15; n. place of offering, AV.; VS.; Br.; —*tya*, n. MaitrS. iii, 8, 3; *na-va*, mfn. having a p° of o°, ShāṅvBr. ii, 10. —**yajī**, mfn. —*yaj*, Bhaṭṭ.; m. a worshipper of the gods, a Muni, W. —**yajña**, m. sacrifice to the gods (esp. the Homa or burnt s°, one of the 5 great oblations), ŚBr.; ĀsvGr.; Mo.; N. of a nian (cf. *daiva-yajñ*). —**yajya**, m. or —*yajya*, f. worship of the gods, a sacrifice, RV.; Br. &c. (instr. also *yjā*, RV. x, 30, 11 &c.). —**yaśas**, n. divine glory, TS. iii, 1, 9, 1; *śin*, mfn. of d° g°, ib. —**yā**, mfn. going to the gods, longing for them, RV. —**yājñin**, mfn. sacrificing to the gods, ŚBr.; m. N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv. (v. l. *-yātrīn*). —**yājñika**, m. N. of an author (= *yājñika-deva*), Cat. —**yātu**, m. 'a heavenly Yātu', Kāth. (v. r. *ta*; cf. *daiva-yātuvā*). —**yātrā**, f. an idol procession, Mālav. v, 13. —**yātrīn**, see *-yājñin*. —**yāna**, m(f)n. —*yā*, RV.; AV.; VS.; leading to the gods, serving them as a way (*adhvaṇ*, *pathin* &c.), ib.; Br.; Up.; MBh.; n. way leading to the gods, MBh.; BhP.; the vehicle of a god, L.; (f), f. N. of a daughter of Uśanas or Śukrācārya (wife of Yayāti and mother of Yadu and Turvasu), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a wife of Skanda, RTL. 214. —**yāniya**, mfn. leading to the gods, Śāy. on RV. x, 18, 2. —**yāvan**, m(f)n. going to the gods, RV. vii, 10, 2. —**yukta** (vā), mfn. (horses) yoked by the gods, 67, 8. —**yuga**, n. 'the age of the gods', the first age of the world (= *krīta*), MBh.; any age or period of the gods comprising the 4 ages of mankind, MW. —**yonī**, m. f. place or origin of a god, a d° birth-place, Br.; the sacred wood used for kindling fire, Gṛhyas. i, 81 &c.; mfn. of d° origin; m. a demi-god or demon, Devīm. v, 60. —**yoṣhā**, f. the wife of a god, MBh.; Hariv. —**rakta-dagāl**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini. —**rakshita**, m. 'god-protected', N. of a son of

Devaka, Hariv.; of a prince of the Kosalas, VP.; of a Brāhman, Kathās.; (ā), f. of a daughter of Devaka and one of the wives of Vasu-deva, Hariv.; Pur. —**rata**, mfn. delighting in the gods, pious, Pañc. —**rati**, f. 'gods' delight', N. of an Apsaras, Kathās. —**rathā**, m. the car or vehicle of a god, AV.; TS.; Br.; a car for carrying the images of the gods in a procession, L. (cf. *daiva-*); N. of a man, Pravar.; *ṛthānyā*, n. a day's journey for the sun's chariot, ŚBr.; BṛArUp. —**rahasya**, n. divine mystery (cf. *-guhya*), MBh. —**rāj**, m. 'king of the gods', N. of Indra, MBh.; R.; of Nahusha, MBh. xiii, 4788 &c. —**rājā**, m. d° ruler, TBr.; king of the gods, N. of Indra, MBh.; R. &c.; N. of a king, MBh.; of a Rishi, Var.; of a Buddha, Buddh.; the father of Śārngadhara, and sev. authors, Cat. —*prabandha*, m., —*malishī-stotra*, n. N. of wks.; —*yajvan*, n. N. of a sch. on Naighaṇṭuka and also of his grandfather; —*sama-dyuti*, mfn. equal in glory to the king of the gods, MW. —**rājan**, m. a prince of a Brāhmanical family, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii, 10, 5. —**rājya**, n. sovereignty over the gods, MBh.; R.; Kathās. —**rāta**, m. 'god-given', N. of Śunah-sepa after being received into the family of Viśvā-mitra, AitBr. vii, 17; MBh. &c. (pl. his descendants, Pravar.); N. of a king who was the son of Su-ketu and descendant of Nimi, R.; Pur.; of a king who was son of Karambhi, Pur.; of another king, MBh. ii, 121; of Parikshit, BhP.; of the father of Yājñavalkya, ib. xii, 6, 64 (cf. *daiva-rati*); a sort of crane, L. —**rāma** (*-bhāṭa*), m. N. of sev. authors, Cat. —**rāshtra**, n. 'the empire of the gods', N. of an empire in the Deccan. —**rūp**, f. of divine form, N. of an Apsaras, Kathās.; *pin*, mfn. having a d° form, god-like, MBh. —**ratana**, mfn. sprung from d° seed, AitAr. lii, 17. —**rahi**, m. (*deva + rishi*) a Rishi, a saint of the celestial class, as Nārada, Atri &c., MBh. (xiv, 781 *sapta saptaśarshayā* for *sā devaśar*); R.; Pur. &c. (cf. *brahmarshi* and *rā-jarshī*); N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1259; —*carita*, n. the deeds of d° sages, MBh. xii, 7663; —*tva*, n. state or rank of a d° s°, BhP. i, 3, 8; —*pitri-vallabha*, m. sesamum, Gal.; —*varya*, m. chief of sages, MW. —**lakshma**, n. d° characteristic, TS.; the Brāhmanical cord, Gal. —**latā**, f. 'divine creeper', double jasmine, L. —**lāṅgulikā**, f. *Tragia involucrata*, L. —**lāṭi**, g. *dāśibhārādī*. —**līnga**, n. the image or statue of a deity, BhP. iii, 17, 13. —**lekha**, f. 'having a d° outline', N. of a process, Rājat. —**loka**, m. the world or sphere of any divinity; heaven or paradise; any one of the 3 or 21 (TS.) or 7 (MatsyaP.) superior worlds, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (for the 6 d° lokas of Buddh. see MWB. 206 &c.). *ke gata*, mfn. gone to the gods, dead, MBh. xiii, 2994; —*pāla*, m. 'protector of the world of the gods', N. of Indra, Kathās. cxv, 25. —**vakra**, n. 'the mouth of the gods', N. of Agni as the devouring flame, L. —**vacanā**, f. 'having d° speech', N. of a Gandharvā, Kāraṇ. —**-vat** (vā), mfn. guarded or surrounded by gods (also vā-vā), RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. vii, 18, 22 (the grandfather of Su-dās, Śāy.); of a son of A-kṛura, Pur.; of Devaka who was a son of Ahuka, Hariv.; of the 12th Manu, BhP. viii, 13, 28 (cf. *vāyu*); (*vati*), f. N. of a daughter of the Gandharva Grāma-ni, R. vii, 3, 3. —**-vat**, ind. like (in, with &c.) a god, KātyŚr. —**vadhā**, m. a weapon of the gods, AV. vi, 13, 1. —**vadhū**, f. the wife of a god, MW. —**vandā**, mfn. praising the gods, RV. x, 15, 5. —**vara**, m. a superior or supreme deity, W.; n. a divine boon or blessing, ib. —**varāni**, f. N. of a daughter of Bharad-vāja, R. vii, 3, 3. —**vartman**, n. 'd° path', the atmosphere, L. —**vardhaki**, m. 'd° architect', N. of Viśva-karman, L. —**vardhana**, m. N. of a son of Devaka, Pur. —**vārman**, n. armour of the gods, AV.; m. 'having d° armour', N. of a prince, VP.; of the author of the Tōnara-vajā (1350), Cat. —**varya**, m. best or chief of the gods (Śiva), MBh. vii, 9470. —**varsha**, m. N. of a prince; n. (?) of a Varsha in the Dvīpa Śālmala called after him, BhP. v, 20, 9. —**vallabha**, m. Rottlera Tinctoria, L. —**vāṇi**, f. a d° voice, MW. —**vāta** (vā), mfn. agreeable to the gods, RV.; m. N. of a man, ib. iii, 23, 2. —**vāyu**, n. N. of the 12th Manu, Hariv. 484 (cf. 1. *-vat*). —**vāhana**, mfn. (horse) carrying the gods, RV. —**vijaya-gaṇi**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. —**vidā**, mfn. knowing the gods, ŚBr. —**vidyā**, f. divine science (= *nirukta*, Śāṅk.). —**vibhāga**, m. 'quarter of the gods', the northern hemisphere, Sūryas. —**vimala-gaṇi**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. —**viś** (Br.)

or —**viśā** (MaitrS.), f. the gods collectively. —**vi** (or *vā-vā*), mfn. (superl. *-tama*) gratifying the g°, RV. —**vīti** (vā-vā), f. a feast or enjoyment for the g°, RV.; N. of a daughter of Meru and wife of a son of Agnildhra, BhP. —**vīksha**, m. 'd° tree', a tree of paradise (cf. *-taru*), L.; Alstonia Scholaris, L.; bdellium (= *guggulu*), L. —**vīṭti**, f. Deva's (i. e. Purushottama-D's) Comm. on Uṇ. —**viśman**, n. 'house of the gods', temple, chapel, Kathās. —**vyaśas** (vā), mfn. affording space for the gods, receiving them, RV. —**vratā**, n. any religious observation or vow, ŚBr.; Lāṭy. &c.; the favourite food of the g°, TāṇḍyaBr. xviii, 2; N. of sev. Sāmāns, SamavBr.; mfn. devoted to the g°, religious, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; m. N. of Bbishma, MBh.; of Skanda, Mficch. iii, 13. —**vratin**, mfn. obeying or serving the g°, MBh. —**śakti**, m. 'having divine strength', N. of a king, Pañc. —**śata-bhāṣya**, n. N. of wk. —**śāstra**, m. foe of the gods, an Asura or Rakshas, MBh.; R.; (vā), mfn. having the g° as foes, RV. vi, 59, 1. —**śabda**, m. the N. of a god, Jaim.; d° sound, i. e. thunder, Dhātup. xxv, 8. —**śāraṇa**, m. 'having the g° as refuge', N. of an old sage, MBh.; of an Arhat (author of the Vijnāna-kāya-śāstra), MWB. 419; of a minister of Jayāpida (king of Kashmir), Rājat.; Kathās. &c. —**śas**, ind. deity after deity, RV. iii, 21, 5. —**śābana-tantra**, n. N. of wk. —**śilpa**, n. work of divine art, AitBr. vi, 27. —**śilpī**, m. 'the artist of the gods', N. of Tvashṭri, L. —**śiśu**, m. —**garbha**, MBh. —**śiṣṭha** (vā), mfn. taught or directed by the g°, RV. i, 113, 3. —**śuni**, f. 'divine dog', N. of Saramā, MBh. i, 671. —**śūra**, m. 'd° hero', N. of a man, Cat. —**śekha**, m. 'd° diadem', Artemisia Indica, L. —**śekha**, n. the remnants of a god's sacrifice, MBh. xiii, 2019. —**śravaṇa** (vā), m. 'having d° renown', N. of a Bhārata, RV. iii, 23, 2, 3; of a son of Yama and author of RV. x, 17, Anukr.; of a son of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv.; of a son of Śūra and brother of Vasu-deva, ib.; Pur. —**śrī**, mfn. approaching the gods, worshipping, VS. xvii, 56, Mahtdh.; m. N. of a Rishi, VP.; —**garbha**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. —**śrūt**, mfn. audible to or heard by the gods, RV.; VS. —**śruta**, m. 'having divine knowledge', = lord, god (*īvara*), L.; N. of Nārada, L.; (with Jainas) N. of 6th Arhat of future Ut-sarpint; n. a sacred treatise or manual, L. —**śrī**, mfn. known to the gods, TAr.; m. barber of the g°, TS., Sch. —**śreṇi**, f. Sanevira Zeylanica, L. —**śreṣṭha**, m. 'best of the g°', N. of a son of the 12th Manu, Hariv.; BhP. —**samsād**, f. assembly of the g°, TBr. —**samhitā**, f. the Samhitā of the gods, SamhUp. vi, 4. —**sakha**, m. friend or companion of the g°, VS. xxiii, 49. —**sakhi**, m. 'id.', N. of a mountain, R. (B.) iv, 43, 17. —**samgita-yonin**, m. (?) N. of Nārada, Hariv. 4347. —**sattva**, n. a long festival in honour of the g°, MBh. —**sattva**, mfn. having the nature of a god, R. —**satyā**, n. divine truth, established order of the gods, ŚBr. —**sād**, mfn. living among the g°, VS. ix, 2. —**sādāna**, mfn. serving as a seat for the g°, AV. v, 4, 3. —**sadman**, n. a god's seat, MBh.; Hariv. —**samdhā**, mfn. connected with the g°, divine, W. —**samnidhi**, m. presence of the g°, MW. —**sabha**, n. N. of a town, Kathās.; (ā), f. a hall serving as a meeting-place for the gods, ib.; a gambling-house, L. —**sabhya**, m. keeper of a gambling-house, L.; a gambler; frequenter of clubs or assemblies; deity's attendant, W. —**sarasa**, n. 'pool of the gods', N. of a place, Rājat. —**sarashapa**, m. 'd° mustard', a kind of m°, L. —**savā**, m. a kind of sacrifice, Kāth. —**saha**, m. N. of a mountain, Sutr.; (ā), f. N. of plants (= *saha-devi* or (?) *bhikṣhā-sūtra*), L. —**śākhya**, n. testimony of the gods; loc. before the g° as witnesses, Nid. —**sāgara-gaṇi**, m. N. of an author (1630), Cat. —**śikṣā**, f. to offer to the g°, Bhaṭṭ.; —*bhū*, to become a god, MBh. —**śakyu**, n. union with or reception among the g°, deification, L. —**sāvarpi**, n. N. of the 13th Manu, BhP. —**śiṣha**, 'god-lion', N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of an author, Cat. —**siddhi**, m. N. of a man, Kathās. —**sunda**, m. N. of a lake, Sutr. —**sumati**, f. favour of the gods, RV. x, 98, 5. —**sumanas**, m. 'divine flower', a species of f°, L. —**sushti**, m. a divine tube or vital air (5 in number, viz. *prāṇa*, *vyāṇa*, *apāna*, *samāna*, *udāna*), ChUp. iii, 13, 1. —**sū**, m. (with or scil. *deva*) N. of 8 deities (viz. Agni grīha-pati, Soma vanas-pati, Savitṛi satya-prasava, Rudra paśu-pati, Bṛihas-pati vācas-pati, Indra jyeshtha, Mitra satya, and Varuṇa dharmā-pati), VS.; TS.; Br. &c. —**sūka-kshetra**, n. N. of a region of the northern

Pañcālas, W. — **sūda**, m. N. of a village, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 129, Kās. — **sūri**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **sūri-sha** ('*śud*'), mfn. discharged or caused or created by a god, ŚBr.; (ā), f. a kind of intoxicating drink, L. — **sena**, m. N. of a king of Śrāvastī, Kathās.; of a king of Paṇḍra-vardhana, ib.; of a cowherd, ib.; of a Buddha, Arhat; (ā), f. a host of celestials, RV.; AV.; Br. &c. (pl. the hosts of Deva or Iṣana, ApGh. xx, 5; — **pāti** [L.] and — **priya** [MBh.], m. N. of Skanda; N. of a daughter of Prajā-pati or niece (daughter, L.) of Indra and wife of Skanda, MBh.; Pur.; a particle of *mūla-prakṛiti*, W.; N. of Comm. on Kum. — **soma**, **maka**, m. N. of a nian, Kathās. — **stava**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **stūt**, mfn. praising the gods, RV. v, 50, 5. — **strī**, f. the wife of a deity, MW. — **sthalī**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **sthāna**, m. N. of an ancient Rishi, MBh.; n. of 2 Śāntians (*varuṇasya* and *bṛiṣad-deva*), ArshBr. — **smīti**, f. 'having a divine smile,' N. of the daughter of a merchant, Kathās. — **sva**, n. d° property, Mn. xi, 20; 26. — **svāpāharaṇa**, n. plunder of d° property, sacrilege, MW. — **svāmin**, m. 'lord of the gods,' N. of sev. Brāhmins, Kathās.; Vet.; of an astronomer, VarBṛS. vii, 7; of a Sch. on ĀśvS. &c., Cat. — **havis**, n. oblation to the gods, VS.; ŚBr. — **havya**, n. id., MBh.; m. N. of a Rishi, ib. — **hīnaka**, m. enemy of the gods, MW. — **hita** ('*śud*'), mfn. arranged or appointed or settled by the g°, RV.; m. the good or welfare of the g°; *hīr-hāya*, ind. for the sake of the g°, MBh. xiii, 13965. — **hiti** ('*śud*'), f. d° ordinance or arrangement, ib. — **hū**, mfn. invoking the g° (superl. — *hama*), RV.; VS.; m. N. of a man, g. *gargadī*; f. (scil. *dūr*) N. of the northern aperture of the human body, i.e. of the left ear (which is turned northwards if the face is directed towards the east), BhP. iv, 25, 51 &c. (cf. *pītri*). — **hūti** ('*śud*'), f. invocation of the gods, RV.; AV. &c. (also *ti*, BhP. ix, 24, 31); N. of a daughter of Manu Svayam-bhūt and wife of Kardama, BhP. ii, 7, 3 &c. (cf. *hī*, iii, 21, 3). — **hūya**, n. invocation of the g°, RV.; ŚBr. — **hēdana** or — **hēlana**, n. offence against the g°, AV.; VS.; N. of AV. vi, 114, Kaut. — **hetī**, f. d° weapon, AV. — **hotra**, m. N. of the father of Yogēśvara (a partial incarnation [aṅga] of Hari), BhP. viii, 13, 33. — **hrada**, m. 'the d° lake,' N. of a sacred bathing-place, MBh. — **Deva**, m. a portion, i.e. partial incarnation of a god, Kathās. — **Devākṛīḍa**, m. playing-place of the g°, Hariv. — **Devānāhara**, mfn. whose syllables are divine beings, TBr. — **Devāgama-stotra**, n., **mā-lampkrīti**, f. N. of wks. — **Devāgāra**, n. 'house of the g°,' temple, R.; Kathās. — **Devāhī-pūjā**, f. N. of wk. — **Devāhāra**, m. N. of an emanation from Sada-tīva's body (inventor of weaving); — *caritra*, n. N. of wk. — **Devāhāra**, f. a divine female, Sighās. — **Devāo**, m(f)(d)(i)n. directed towards the gods, RV. i, 127, 1. — **Devācārya**, m. 'd° teacher,' N. of a man, W.; of sev. authors, Cat.; — *dig-vijaya*, m. N. of wk. — **Devājīva** & **vin**, m. a man subsisting by attending on an idol and receiving its offerings, L. — **Devājīana**, n. divine ointment, AV. xix, 44, 6. — **Devāṭa**, m. N. of a sacred bathing-place, VarP. (cf. *patny-āṭa*). — **Devātītha**, w. r. for *daiv*. — **Devātīthī**, m. 'guest of the g°,' N. of a Kāya and author of RV. viii, 4, TāṇḍyāBr. ix, 2; of a prince who was son of A-krodhana (or Krodhana), BhP. ix, 22, 11 and Karambhā, MBh. i, 3775. — **Devātīdeva**, m. a god surpassing all other gods, MBh.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1259; of Viṣṇu, Hariv. 8814; of Śākya-muni, Buddh. — **Devātman**, m. the divine soul, SvetUp. i, 3; Ficus Religiosa, L.; mfn. being of d° nature, containing a deity, sacred, W.; *ima-takti*, f. the power of the d° soul, SvetUp., ib. — **Devātma**, f. the mother of the gods, L. (cf. *devatātmā*). — **Devādhīdeva**, m. 'god over gods,' an Arhat, Jain. — **Devādhipa**, m. 'king of the g°,' N. of Indra, MBh. v, 297; of a king identified with the Asura Nikumbha, i, 2663. — **Devādhipati**, m. 'id.', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1204. — **Devānanda**, m. 'delight of the gods,' N. of a man, W.; of sev. authors (also *siṛi*), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of the 15th night of the Karma-māsa (see s. v.), Sūryapr. N. of a divine female, Sighās. — **Devānīka**, n. an army of celestials, MBh.; m. N. of a king (son of Khe-madhanvan), Hariv.; Ragh.; Pur.; of a son of the 11th Manu, Hariv.; of a mountain, BhP. — **Devānu-krama**, m. 'series or order of the gods,' N. of wk. — **Devānucaṇa**, m. a follower or attendant of a god, Ragh. — **Devānuvāyin**, m. id., Kull. — **Devānta**, m. N. of a son of Hpidika, Hariv. — **Devāntaka**, m.

N. of a Rakshas, R.; of a Daitya, GaṇP.; — *vadha*, m. 'destruction of D°,' N. of 71st ch. of GaṇP. ii. — **Devāndhas**, n. 'd° food,' ambrosia, L. — **Devānna**, n. id., L.; food offered (first) to the gods, Mn. v, 7. — **Devāpi**, m. 'friend of the g°,' N. of a Rishi who was son of Rishiṭi-shena, RV. x (according to a later legend he is a son of king Pratipa, resigns his kingdom, retires to the woods and is supposed to be still alive, MBh.; Pur. &c.). — **Devābhīmukha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. — **Devābhīṣṭā**, f. 'desired by the g°,' Piper Betel, L. — **Devāyatana**, n. 'the dwelling of a god,' a temple, Mn. &c. — **Devāyūda**, n. 'weapon of the g°,' N. of Indra, TBr.; the rainbow, L. — **Devāyushā**, n. the life-time of a god, ŚBr. — **Devārāṇa**, n. divine grove, MBh.; Ragh. — **Devārādha**, n., **zn**, f. worship of the gods, MW. — **Devārī**, m. 'foe of the g°,' an Asura, MBh.; — *pa*, m. 'protector of the A°' (?), the sea, Nīlak. on MBh. iv, 1712; — *baṭa-sūdāna*, m. 'destroyer of the army of the A°,' N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu. i, 49. — **Devārōka**, m. worshipper of the gods, MW. — **Devārōcana**, n. worship of gods, idolatry, Pañc. (also *nā*, f., MW.). — **krama-paddhati**, f. N. of wk. — **Devārāpa**, n. an offering to the g°, MBh. xiii, 4202 (cf. *mad-arṇ*). — **Devārāya**, m. N. of the last Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī, Jain. — **Devārāha**, mfn. worthy of the g°, divine, W.; m. a kind of medic. plant, L.; N. of a prince, VP.; (ā), f. Sida Rhomboides, L. — **Devārāha**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **Devārāya**, m. 'residence of the g°,' heaven, L.; temple, Pañc.; MārKp.; — *pratishthā*, f., — *pratishthā-vidhi*, m., — *lakshana*, n., *yōtsavdī-krama*, m. N. of wks. — **Devāvat** — **devā-v**. — **Devāvataraṇa**, n. 'descent of the gods,' N. of a poem. — **Devāvātara**, m. 'id.', N. of a place, L. — **Devāvāsatha**, m. 'habitation of the gods,' temple, Rājāt. — **Devāvāsa**, m. id., L.; Ficus Religiosa, L. — **Devāvī** — **deva-vī**. — **Devāvīdhī** (for *va-v*), mfn. gladdening the g°, ŚBr. xi; m. N. of a mountain, Hariv. 12855 (nom. *vrī*; v. l. *vrīdha*). — **Devāvīdha**, m. N. of a prince who was father of Babhru (cf. *daivā-v*), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (v. l. *vrīdha*); of a mountain (see *vrīdhi*). — **Devāvīra**, m. divine horse, ŚāṅkhBr. v, 2; Indra's horse Uccaiḥśravas, L. — **Devāsura**, m. pl. the gods and the Asuras, ŚBr.; MBh.; R. &c.; mfn. (with *yuddha*, *raja* &c. the war) of the g° and A°, MBh.; R.; BhP.; — *ganāgrāhi*, *nādhīyaksha*, *nāśraya*; — *guru*; — *namas-kṛita*; — *pāti*; — *maḥā-mātra*; — *maḥāśraya*; — *ma-hēvara*; — *vara-prada*; — *vinirmātri*; *surēśvara*, m. N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1233; 1257-60. — **Devāhāra**, m. 'd° food,' ambrosia, L. — **Devāhāra**, m. 'called Deva,' N. of a prince, MBh. i, 228. — **Devā** and **devī**, see *Devī*. — **Devāj**, mfn. (nom. f) sacrificing to the gods, Vop. — **Devājya**, m. 'teacher of the g°,' N. of Brīhaspati, i.e. the planet Jupiter, L. — **Devāddha**, mfn. kindled by the g° (*agni*), RV.; Br. (opp. *manu-iddha*). — **Devāndra**, m. 'chief of the g°,' N. of Indra or Śiva, MBh.; R.; of sev. authors, Cat.; — *kīrti-deva*, m. N. of a man, Cat.; — *buddhi*, m. N. of a learned Buddhist, L.; — *samaya*, m. N. of a Buddha, wk.; — *siṛi*, m. N. of a Jain writer (1240), Cat.; — *drāśrama*, m. N. of an author, ib. — **Devāsa**, m. 'chief of the g°,' N. of Brahṁā or Viṣṇu or Śiva or Indra, MBh.; Kāv.; king, prince, MBh. xiii, 1832; (ī), f. N. of Durgā or of Devakī, Cat.; — *tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. — **Devāśvara**, m. 'sovereign of the g°,' N. of Śiva, R.; of a pupil of Śāṅkarācārya, Cat.; of another author, ib.; — *paṇḍita*, m. N. of a poet, ib. — **Devāśhita**, mfn. sent or impelled by the g°, RV.; AV. — **Devāśhā**, m. divine arrow, MaitrS. — **Devāśhā**, mfn. wished by or acceptable to the g°, W.; m. a sort of drug (also ā, f.); the resin of Shorea Robusta, Gal.; bdellium, L.; (ā), f. the wild lime tree, L. (see also m.). — **Devāśasā**, n. the curse of the g°, AV. — **Devādyāna**, n. 'grove of the g°,' sacred grove, L. — **Devāpāsaka**, m. worshipper of the g°, MW. — **Devāśas**, n. 'd° abode,' mount Meru, Sūrya. — **Devāśya-tva-ka**, mfn. containing the words *devāśya tva* (as an Adhyāya or Anuvākā), g. *goshad-ādi*. — **Devāśam-priya**, mfn. 'beloved of the gods,' simple, foolish, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 21, Vārtt. 3; L. — **Deveśaya**, mfn. resting on a god (Viṣṇu), MBh. xii, 12864. — **Devaka**, m(f)(i)(k)ān. who or what sports or plays, W.; divine, celestial, id.; m. (*d°*) a god, deity (at the end of an adj. compound), MBh. ii, 1396 &c. (cf. *daivaka*); N. of a man (?), RV. vii, 18, 20, Śāy.; of a Gandharva (at once a prince, son of Āhuka and father of Devakī [below]), MBh. i, 4480; v, 80 &c.;

Hariv.; Pur.); of a son of Yudhi-shthira and Yaudheyī or Pauravī (cf. *vīkā* below), Pur.; familiar N. for *deva-dattaka*, Pāṇ. v, 3, 83, Pat.; pl. N. of the Śūdras in Kṛaṇca-dvīpa, BhP. v, 20, 22; (ā), f. fam. for *deva-dattikā*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 45, Vārtt. 4, Pat.; (*d°vīkā*), f. N. of a class of goddesses of an inferior order, Br. (pl. the oblations made to them, viz. to Anu-matī, Rākā, Sintvāt, Kūhū, and to Dhātṛī, TS.; cf. *-havis*, AitBr.; Vait.); of the wife of Yudhi-shthira and mother of Yaudheyā, MBh. i, 3828; of a river, MBh. iii, 5044 (cf. *dāvika*); of a country, VarBṛS. xi, 35; the thorn-apple, Bhpr.; (*devakī*), f., see below. — **bhoja-putrī**, f. patron. of Devakī, BhP. iii, 1, 33. — **Devakītmajā**, f. id., L.

Devakī, f. N. of a daughter of Devaka (see above) who was wife of Vasu-deva and mother of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. (identified with *A-dūtī*, Hariv.; with *Dākshāyāni*, MatsyaP.) — **nandana** (or *ki-n*), — **putra**, — **mātrī**, — **sūna**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, ChUp.; MBh.; Hariv.

Devakiya, mfn. (g. *guhādī*) divine, belonging or relating to a divinity, W. **kyā**, mfn. id.; godlike, corresponding to the number of the gods (said of the metre Anushubh), ŚāṅkhBr. xxvii, 3 (v. l. *tyā*).

Devātā, f. godhead, divinity (abstr. & concr.), RV.; AV.; Br. &c.; image of a deity, idol, Mn. iv, 130; MBh.; Pur. (ifc. *-ka*, Kull. viii, 105); N. of the organs of sense (cf. *deva*), ŚBr. ii, 5, 2, 2 &c.; (ā), ind. with divinity, i.e. with a god (gods) or among the gods, RV.; AV. — **gāra** (*īdā*), n. 'gods' house,' temple, chapel, Ma.; R. — **griha**, n. id., R.; Kathās. — **jit**, m. 'g°-conqueror,' N. of a son of Su-mati and grandson of Bharata, BhP. — **tas**, ind. on the part of a deity, ŚāṅkhBr. i, 16, 15. — **tmān** (*īdā*), mfn. having a divine soul, Kum. i, 1; m. N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1260. — **tmā** (*īdā*), f. mother of the gods, L. (cf. *devatā*). — **tvā**, n. state of divinity, Nyāyam.; — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — **darśana**, n. manifestation of a deity, NṛisUp. — **dvāmdva**, n. a compound whose members are two or more names of deities, Pāṇ. — **dhīpa** (*īdā*), m. 'deity-chief,' N. of Indra, L. — **dhīya** (*īdā*), n. (scil. *brāhmaṇa*) N. of a Br. of the SV. — **nukrama** (*īdā*), m., **maṇi**, f. index of the Vedic deities. — **pārama**, n. N. of wk. — **pūjāna**, n. worship of a d° (cf. *deva-pūjā*), Parāś. — **prapīdhāna**, n. devotion to a d°, L. — **pratīdhā**, f. god-image, an idol, MBh. vi, 60. — **pratishthā-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **bādhā** (or *īdā*), m. molestation of the gods, MBh. i, 7579. — **bhāyāna** (*īdā*), n. worship of an idol or a deity, Mn. ii, 176; — *para*, mfn. devoted to it, Nal. xii, 58. — **maṇi**, m. 'divine jewel,' N. of a medic. plant, Bhpr. — **mandira**, n. = *griha*, Mālatim. vi, f. — **maya**, m(f)(n). containing all deities, KathUp. iv, 7. — **mīthuna**, n. the cohabitation of deities, MW. — **mūrti-prakarana**, n. N. of a wk. on sculpture. — **yātana** (*īdā*), n. = *griha*, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **rādhaṇa** (*īdā*), n. homage to the gods, Sighās. — **rcana** (*īdā*), n. worship of the g°, Kāv.; — *krama* & — *vidhi*, m. N. of sev. wks. — **īlaya** (*īdā*), m. (Var.). — **vesman**, m. (R.) = *griha*. — **vāda-vīcāra**, m., — **vīri-pūjā**, f. N. of wks. — **śeṣha**, m. = *deva-s* (q.v.) — **śraya** (*īdā*), mfn. relating to a g°, MānGr. — **sahāyin**, mfn. accompanied (only) by the g°, i.e. alone, Śak. (Pi.) iii, f. — **sthāpāna-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. — **snāna**, n. ablution of an idol, MatsyaP. — **svarūpa-vīcāra**, m. N. of wk. — **Devatājyā**, f. sacrifice to a deity, Kātyā. — **Devatōpadeśana**, n. designation of the d° worshipped in any rite, ApŚr.

Devatā, mfn. (ifc.) having as one's deity, sacred to a d° (cf. *eka*-, *kiṇ*-, *bahu*-, *soma*-, *daivatyā*); (ā), f. a species of animal (?), AV. i, 22, 3.

Devan, m. brother-in-law (= *devrī*), L.

2. **Devana**, m. a die, dice for gambling, L.; (ā), f. sport, pastime, L.; service, L.; n. (*d°*) shining, splendour, Kull. viii, 93; gaming, a game at dice, RV. x, 43, 5; MBh.; R. &c.; play, sport, pastime, L.; pleasure-ground, garden, L.; a lotus, L.; praise, L.; desire, emulation, L.; affair, business, profession, L.; going, motion, L.

Devaya, Nom. P., only p. *yātī*, loving or serving the gods, religions, RV. (cf. *d*); divine or shining (?), BhP. iii, 20, 22. **yū**, mfn. devoted to the g°, pious, RV.

Devaza, m. = *devrī*, ĀśvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; husband, lover, BhP. iv, 26, 26. — **ghnī**, f. killing one's brother-in-law, ŚāṅkhGr. i, 16. — **vatī**, f. having a brother-in-law, Gaut.

1. **Devala**, m. an attendant upon an idol (who subsists on the offerings made to it; oftener *laka*, Mn. iii, 152; 180; MBh.); a virtuous or pious man, Uu. i, 108, Sch.; N. of a descendant of Kātyāyana and one of the authors of RV. ix; of Asita or a son of A°, MBh.; Pur.; of a man mentioned with A°, Prav.; of an astronomer, Var.; of a legislator (also *-bhāṭa*), Madhus.; Kull.; of a son of Pratyūsha, MBh.; Hariv.; of an elder brother of Dharmya, MBh.; of the husband of Eka-parṇā, Hariv.; of the father of Samnati (the wife of Brahma-datta), ib.; of the grandfather of Pāy., Col.; of a son of Viśvā-mitra (pl. his descendants), Hariv.; of a son of Kṛīṣṇaśva by Dhishanā, BhP. — **smṛiti**, f. Devala's law-book, Cat.

2. **Devala** = *devara* (q. v.)

Devāya, Nom. P., only p. *yāt* = *ṛayāt*, Maitr. & KapS.; Kāth. *yū* or *yū* (only acc. sg. f. *yūvam*) = *yayū*, MaitrS.; Ār.

Devālā, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī.

Devī, in comp. for *devī*. — **tama**, see *deva* — **dāsa**, m. N. of sev. men, Cat.; of a Sch. on Vop., Col.

Devika, m(f) n. appertaining to or derived from a deity, W.; m. fam. N. for *deva-datta*, Pāp. v, 3, 78, Kāś. (ikā), f. see *devaka*.

Devitavya, mfn. to be gambled (impers.), MBh.; n. gambling, ib. **Devitṛi**, m. gambler, ib. **Devitṛā**, ind. p. having gambled (see *√2. dā*).

Devina, mfn. gambling, a gambler, MBh. (cf. *akṣha*, *durdūyāta*, *sādhu*).

Devīya, m. fam. N. for *deva-datta*, Pāp. v, 3, 79, Kāś.

Devila, m. id., ib.; mfn. righteous, virtuous (= *dharmika*), Uu. i, 57, Sch.; appertaining to a deity, divine, W.

Devī, f. (cf. *devā*) a female deity, goddess, RV.; ĀitBr.; MBh. &c. (e.g. Ushas, RV. vii, 75, 5; Sarasvatī, v, 41, 17; Sāvitrī, the wife of Brahmā, MBh.; Durgā, the wife of Śiva, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; the 4 goddesses of Buddhists are Rocanī, Māmākī, Pāṇḍurā and Tārā, Dharmas. iv); N. of a nymph beloved by the Sun, L.; of an Apsaras, MBh. i, 4818; (with Jains) the mother of 18th Arhat of present Ava-sarpiṇī, L.; queen, princess, lady (the consecrated wife or daughter of a king, but also any woman of high rank), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a kind of bird (= *śyāmā*), L.; a partie, supernatural power (= *kuṇḍalīnī*), Cat.; worship, reverence, W.; N. of plants (colocynth, a species of cyperus, Medicago Esculenta &c.), L. — **kālpa**, m., — **kavaca**, n., — **kā-lōttara**, n. N. of wks. — **kṛiti**, f. 'the queen's creation', N. of a grove, Kathās. — **koṭa**, n. 'Durgā's stronghold', N. of a town (prob. Devicotta on the Coromandel coast), L. — **kṛīḍā**, f. Durgā's playground, Bṛh. — **garbha-grīha**, n. D^o's sanctuary, Kathās. — **grīha**, n. D^o's shrine, ib.; apartment of a queen, Kām. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tva**, n. the state or rank of a goddess or queen, Kathās. — **datā**, m. N. of the father of Rāma-sevaka and grandfather of Kṛīṣṇa-mitra, Cat. — **dāsa**, m. N. of sev. authors (also *-akṣa-vartin* & *-paṇḍita*), Cat. — **dhāman**, n. temple of Durgā, Rājāt. — **nava-ratna**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **nāmāvalī**, f., — **nūtya-pūjā-vidhī**, m. N. of wks. — **m-dhiyaka**, mfn. containing the words *devīm dhiyā* (as an Adhyāya or Anuvāka), f. *goshad-ādi*. — **pañca-ratna**, n., — **pañca-śāti**, f., — **para-pūjā-vidhī**, m., — **paricaryā**, f. N. of wks. — **pāda-dvaya**, n. 'the two feet of Durgā', N. of a bathing-place, Cat. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of an Upaniṣad; *nūtya*, mfn. belonging to it, Cat. — **pūjāna-bhāṣaka**, m., — **pūjā-paddhati**, f., — **pūjā-prakaraṇa**, n., — **pūjā-vidhī**, m. N. of wks. — **bhavana**, n. = *dhāman*, Kathās. — **bhāgavata-purāṇa**, n., — **bhāgavata-stūti**, f. N. of wks. — **bhāva**, m. the dignity of a queen, Vām. — **bhu-jamga**, m. or n. N. of a Stotra. — **bheda-giri**, m. N. of a mountain, Rājāt. — **mata**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **mahā-deva**, n. N. of an Ullāpya (kind of play). — **mahīman**, m. N. of a Stotra. — **māna-niraya**, m., — **mānasa-pūjāna**, n., — **mānasa-pūjā-vidhī**, m. N. of wks. — **māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of Mārkaṇḍeya; — *pāṭha-vidhī*, m., — *mantra-vibhāga-krama*, m. N. of wks. — *yāmala-tantra* & *-rahasya*, n. N. of wks. — *-rāpaka* (Gaṇar.) or *pasaka* (g. *goshad-ādi*), mfn. containing the words *devir āpas* (cf. *m-dhiyaka*). — *śāntaka*, — *śānta-nāma-stotra* & *-sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of wks. — *sahāya* & *-siṅha-deva*, m. N. of authors, Cat. — *stūta*, n., — *stuti*, f., — *stotra*, n., — *svārūpa-stuti*, f., — *hṛīdaya*, n. N. of Stotras.

Devika, isc. = *devī*; see *sa*.

Devī, m. a husband's brother (esp. his younger brother), RV.; AV. (prob. as the player, because he has less to do than his elder b°); the husband of a woman previously married, W. [Cf. Arm. *taigr*; Gk. *deiphr*; Lat. *levir*; Angl. S. *tacur*; Germ. *zeihur*; Lith. *dēveris*; Slav. *dēverī*.] — **kāma** (°*vyī*-), mfn. loving one's brother-in-law. — **ghnī**, see *d-devyī-ghnī*.

Devī, in comp. for *devī* before vowels. — **aparā-dha-kehamāpāna-stotra**, — **ashtaka**, — **ashtōt-tara** & **-āgamana-tantra**, n.; — **ītharvāna-śirshōpanishad**, f. N. of wks. — **āyatana**, n. = *°vī-dhāman*, Rājāt. — **āryā-śāntaka**, n., — **āvaraṇa-pūjā** & **-upanishad**, f. N. of wks.

Devya, n. divine power, godhead, RV.

देवत devata, m. (√*dev*?, Uu. iv, 81, Sch.) artist, artisan.

देवद्वी devadī, f. a sort of gull (= *gaṅgā-cillī*), L.

देवखभट्ट devakṣa-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of an author, Cat.

देश deśa, m. (√*1. diś*) point, region, spot, place, part, portion, VS.; ĀitBr.; Śr. & GṛS.; Mn. &c.; province, country, kingdom, R.; Hit.; Kathās.; Vet.; institute, ordinance, W. (*deśam ā vvas* or *ni-√viś*, to settle in a place, Mn.; °*je*, in the proper place [esp. with *kāle*], MBh.; Hit. Often isc. [f. ā, Ragh. vii, 47; Rit. i, 27] esp. after a word denoting a country or a part of the body, e.g. *kāmboja*, *magadha*; *ayasa*, *kanṭha*, *skandha*; *ātmīya*, one's own country or home); (f), f. see *Deśī*. — **kaṭṭaka**, m. 'country's thorn', public calamity, Jātakani. — **kāri**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. — **kāla**, m. du. place and time, Mn. iii, 126 &c.; (sg.) p° and t° for (gen.), Mṛicch. iii, 11; — *jāla* (Kād.) and — *vid* (Car.), mfn. knowing p° and t°; — *vibhāga*, m. apportioning of p° and t°, MW.; — *virodhān*, mfn. neglecting p° and t°, Pañc.; — *vyatīta*, mfn. regardless of p° and t°, MBh.; — *vyavasthita*, mfn. regulated by p° and t°, W. — **cyuti**, f. banishment or flight from one's country, Daś. — **ja** or **-jāta**, mfn. 'country-born', native, born or produced in the right place, genuine (as horses, elephants &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; R. — **jā**, mfn. knowing a district, familiar with places, R. — **drīṣṭa**, mfn. seen (i.e. usual or customary) in a country, Mn. viii, 3; locally considered, judged as to place, W. — **dharma**, m. law or usage of a c°, Mn. i, 118. — **nirṇaya**, m. 'description of c°', N. of wk. — **pālī**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **bha**, n. the asterism dominating a c°, Var. — **bhaṅga**, m. ruin of a c°, Kathās. — **bhāṣā**, f. the language or dialect of a c°, MBh.; Kathās.; — *viññāna*, n. its knowledge (one of the 64 Kālās), Cat.; — *śāntara*, n. a foreign l° or d°, Mṛicch. iii, 19. — **bhramaṇa**, n. wandering about a country, peregrination, touring, MW. — **mānika**, m. pl. N. of a people (v. l. *daśa*), VP. — **rakṣin**, m. protector of a country, king, Daś. — **rāja-carita**, n. 'history of native princes', N. of wk. — **rūpa**, n. conformity with place, propriety, fitness, MBh. xii, 3961. — **vāsin**, mfn. residing in a country, MW. — **vibhāṇa**, m. = *-bhaṅga*, Var. — **vṛitta**, n. a circle depending upon its relative position to the place of the observer, Sūryas, Sch. — **vyavahāra**, m. custom or usage of a country, W. — **saukhyā**, n. N. of a ch. of the Tōḍarānanda. — **stha**, mfn. situated or living in a c°, MW. — **svāmin**, m. lord or prince of a c°, Sighās. **Deśākramaṇa**, n. invasion of a c°, Kull. vii, 207. **Deśākhyā**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga; (ā), f. of a Rāgiṇī (also *°khyā*). **Deśācāra**, m. local usage or custom, MW. **Deśātāna**, n. roaming through a land, travelling, Subh. **Deśātithi**, m. 'land-guest', foreigner, MBh.; Hariv. **Deśātāra**, n. another country, abroad, Mn. v, 78; longitude; the difference from the prime meridian, Sūryas. — *gamana*, n. going abroad, travelling, Mṛicch. ii, 9; — *phala*, n. the equation for difference of meridian, MW.; — *bhāṇḍānyana*, n. importing wares from foreign countries, MW.; — *mṛita-kriyā-nirūpaṇa*, n. N. of wk.; — *stha*, mfn. being in a f° c°, MānŚr.; — *ntarita*, mfn. living in a f° c°, Gaut.; — *ntarita*, mfn. belonging to a f° c°, a foreigner, Satr. **Deśāpekṣā**, f. spying or inspecting a land, W. **Deśāvākāśika**, n. (with Jains) a partic. vow or observance; — *vṛata*, n. id. **Deśopadeśa**, m. N. of a poem (cf. *°ja-nirṇaya*). **Deśopasargā**, m. mistress of a country, calamity in a c°, AV. xix, 9, 9.

Deśaka, mfn. (isc.) showing, pointing out; m. shower, indicator (*san-mārga*), Mārkaṇḍ. xix, 17; *dharmā*, Pañc. iii, 111, v. l. *māda*; ruler, instructor, L. — **paṭu**, n. a mushroom, Kauś.

Deśanā, f. direction, instruction, SaddhP.; Satr. **Deśika**, mfn. familiar with a place, a guide (lit. and fig.), MBh. i, 3599 (v. l. *daśī*, cf. *a*-[add.]); m. a Guru or spiritual teacher, MBh.; AgP.; a traveller, L. — **vijaya**, m., **°kōpanishad**, f. N. of wks.

Deśita, mfn. shown, directed, instructed, MBh.; R. &c.

Deśin, mfn. showing, instructing, guiding, MBh. &c.; of or belonging to a country, L.; (*inī*), f. the index or forefinger, Yājñ. i, 19; BhP.

Deśī, f. (sc. *bhāṣā*) the vulgar dialect of a country (opp. to *saṁskṛita*), provincialism; — *tva*, n., Kāvyaḍ; Deśin; L.; a vulgar mode of singing, Cat.; dance (opp. to *mārga*, pantomime), Daśar.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. — **kaṭṭari**, f. (in music) a kind of dance (mus.). — **koṣa**, m. a vocabulary of provincialisms, Cat. — **kāla**, n. (in music) a kind of measure. — **nāma-mālā**, f. N. of a dictionary of provincialisms by Hemac. — **arītya**, n. (in music) country dance. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of a dictionary of provincialisms, Sch. on Mṛicch. — **varāḍī**, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **śabda-saṁgraha**, m. = *-nāma-mālā*, Cat.

Deśiya, mfn. peculiar or belonging to or inhabiting a country, provincial, native (esp. isc., e.g. *Mā-gultha*, a native of Magadha, ŚrS.); bordering on, resembling, almost, nearly (isc. and regarded as a suffix, Pāp. v, 3, 67; cf. *pañca-varṣaka*, *paṭu*, *śad-varṣa*). — **rājasekhara-koṣa**, m. N. of wk. — **varāḍī**, f. = *°ji-v°*, Cat. — **śabda-saṁgraha**, m. = *°ji-v°*, Cat.

Deśya, mfn. to be pointed or picked out, excellent in its kind, standard, Pat.; being on the spot or present, witness, Mn. viii, 52 (? v. l. *deśa*); = *deśiya*, in all meanings, MBh.; Hariv. (*-tva*, Deśin.); Pāp. v, 3, 67 (cf. *lad*, *nānā*, *paṭu*, *vanāyū*, *vilasti*, *jīnu*); born in the country, indigenous, a true native, R. (cf. *deśa-jā*); n. the proposition or statement (= *pūrvā-pakṣa*), L.; the fact or charge to be proved or substantiated, W. — **nigṇāṇṇ**, m., — **nidarāṇa**, n. N. of glossaries. — **bhikṣu**, m. a native mendicant, Rājāt. iii, 9.

Deśhavya, mfn. to be pointed out or shown or declared, R.

Deśhṛī, m. pointer, indicator (*kuṇḍha*), BhP. vi, 7, 14; (*trī*), f. N. of a divine female, RV.; AV. **Deśhṛā**, n. indication, direction, RV.

देष्ट deśhṭha, mfn. (fr. √*1. dā*) giving most or best, RV.

Deśhṇā, n. giving, a gift, RV. (cf. *kumāra*, *cāru*, *tuvi* &c.), RV.

Deśhṇu, mfn. giving, liberal, L.; = *dur-dama* or *dur-gama*, L.; m. (fr. √*da*) a washerman.

देह deha, m. n. (√*dh*) to plaster, mould, (fashion) the body, Tār.; KātyŚr.; Mn. &c.; (in a triad with *manas* and *vāc*), Mn. i, 104 &c.; (*°ham dhārāya*, to support the body, i.e. exist, Nat.); form, shape, mass, bulk (as of a cloud; ifc. f. ā), Var.; person, individual, Subh.; appearance, manifestation, isc. having the appearance of (*saṁdeha*, Bālār. iii, 11); N. of a country, L.; (f), f. mound, bank, rampart, surrounding wall, RV. — **kāra**, m. 'body-former', a father, MBh. — **karṭṛī**, m. id., MW.; N. of the sun, MBh. — **kṛit**, m. a father, BhP.; N. of Śiva, MBh. — **koṣa**, m. 'b°-covering', skin or wing, L. (cf. *-dhi*). — **kṣaya**, m. 'b°-decay', sickness, disease, L. — **gata**, mfn. 'gone into a b°', incarnate, MW. — **grahāṇa**, n. assuming a b° or visible form, ib. — **catusṭhaya-vyavasthā-lakṣaṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **cara**, mfn. being on or in a b°, bodily (as disease), BhP. — **caryā**, f. care of the b°, Kathās. — **cyuta**, mfn. separated from the b° (as excrement or the spirit), W. — **ja**, m. 'b°-born', a son, BhP. (cf. *tanu*); the god of love, Daś. — **tantra**, mfn. whose chief kind of existence is corporeal, BhP. iii, 33, 5. — **tyāga**, m. relinquishing the b°, death, Mn. x, 62; Kāv. &c. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a b°, Āpast. — **da**, m. 'b°-(life?)giving', quicksilver, L. (cf. *pāra*). — **dāha**, m. 'b°-heat', fever, Mālatim. — **dīpa**, m. 'b°-lamp', the eye, L. — **dharma**, m. function or law of the b°, MW. — **dhātṛī**, m. (for *dhātu*?) chief part or element of the b°, Car. (cf. *dhātu*). — **dhāraka**, m. 'b°-sup-

porter, bone, L. — **dhāraṇa**, n. 'supporting the b°', living, life, existence, MBh. — **dhāraṇin**, mfn. having a b°, living, alive, Daś. — **dhī**, m. 'b°-receptacle, wing, L. — **dhṛik**, m. (nom.) 'sustaining the b°(?)', air, wind, Suśr. — **patana**, n. (MBh.), — **pāta**, n. (Kathās.), 'decay of the b°', death. — **bandha**, mfn. furnished with a b°, Hariv. 9030 (*baddha*?). — **bhāj**, m. 'possessed of a b°', corporeal, n. living creature (esp. man), Kāv.; BhP. — **bhuj**, m. 'possessing a b°', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1067. — **bhṛit**, mfn. 'carrying a b°', embodied, corporeal; m. a living creature (esp. man), MBh.; Ragh.; Pur.; N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1067 (cf. *bhuj*); life, vitality, W. — **bha-da**, m. 'destruction of the b°', death, SvetUp.; MBh. — **madhya**, n. 'middle of the b°', waist, RāmātUp. — **mātravasēṣita**, mfn. having merely the b° left, BhP. — **mānin**, mfn. proud of the b°, MW. — **m-bhara**, mfn. intent (only) upon nourishing the b° or prolonging life, BhP. v, 26, 3; — *vārtika*, id.; 5, 3; voracious, gluttonous, MW. (cf. *udaram-bhā*). — **yātrā**, f. supporting the b° or prolonging life, BhP.; Vedāntas.; food, nourishment, L.; passing away of the b°, dying, death, L. — **rakṣā**, f. 'care of the b°', chastity, MBh. iii, 17092. — **lakṣhaṇa**, n. 'b°-mark', mole, L. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a b°, embodied, R.; m. a living creature, man, MBh.; BhP. — **varman**, n. 'b°-armour', the skin, Gal. — **vāyu**, m. 'b°-wind', vital air, L. — **vīśarjāna**, n. 'quitting the b°', death, MW. — **vṛitti**, f. support of the b°, Kathās. — **vṛinta**, n. 'b°-stalk', navel, Gal. — **śaṅku**, m. a pillar of stone (?), KātyŚr. xxi, 3, 31, Schol. — **samocīrṇi**, f. 'issued from or passing through (her father's) b° (?)', a daughter, L. — **sāra**, m. 'b°-essence', marrow, L. — **siddhi-sādhana**, n. N. of wk. — **sukha**, mfn. agreeable to the b°, Var. — **stha-svarōdaya**, m. N. of wk. **Dehātmanvāda**, m. 'assertion that the soul is b°', materialism, Madhus.; *din*, m. materialist, Cārvāka, L. **Dehānta**, m. end of the b°, death, BhP. **Dehātara**, n. another b°, MW.; — *prāpti*, f. obtaining another b°, transmigration, id. **Dehāri**, m. 'foe of the b°', N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1179, Sch. (as v. l. for *kāhāri*). **Dehāvaraṇa**, n. 'b°-screen', armour, dress, MBh. **Dehāvāsāna**, n. = *āhanta*, Sighās. **Dehāsava**, m. 'b°-liquid', urine, Gal. **Dehāsvara**, m. 'lord of the b°', the soul, MārkaP. **Dehōtkampa**, m. trembling of the b°, Mālatim, v, 19. **Dehōdbhava** or *bhūta*, mfn. born in the b°, innate, MW. **Dehalī**, f. spirituous liquor, L. **Dehalī**, f. (rarely ?) the threshold of a door or a raised terrace in front of it, GrS.; Kāv.; Pur. — **mukta-pushpa**, n. a flower dropped on the threshold, Megh. 85. **Dehalīsa-stuti**, f. 'sa-stotra', n. 'praise of the lord of the threshold', N. of two hymns. **Dehikā**, f. a sort of ant or insect which throws up the earth, MārkaP. (cf. *ud-*, *upa-*). **Dehin**, mfn. having a body, corporeal; m. a living creature, man, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. the spirit, soul (enveloped in the b°), Up.; Bhag.; Suśr.; BhP.; (in), f. the earth, L. **दै dai**, cl. 1. P. *dāyati*, to purify, cleanse, Dhātup. xxii, 26 (cf. *√5. dā*). **दैय daiksha**, mf(i)n. (fr. *dīkshā*) relating to initiation or inauguration &c., Lāṭy. **दैगम्बर daigambara**, mf(i)n. relating to the Dig-ambaras, VP. **दैद daiḍā**, m. (f), f. patron., MaitrS. **दैतेय daiteya**, m. (fr. *diti*) a son or descendant of Diti, an Asura, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; N. of Rāhu, Var.; (f), f. a female descendant of D°, R. vii, 58, 5, Sch.; mf(i)n. proceeding from or belonging to the Daiteyas, MBh.; Hariv. **दैत्या**, m. a son of Diti, a demon, Mn.; MBh. &c.; mf(i)n. belonging to the Daiteyas, MBh.; R.; (ā), f. N. of plants (= *caṇḍīśadhī* and *murā*), L.; spirituous liquor, L. — **guru**, m. 'preceptor of the Daiteyas', N. of Śukra, the planet Venus, Var. — **dānava-mardana**, m. 'crusher of D°s and Dānavas', N. of Indra, MW. — **dava**, m. 'god of the Daiteyas', Varuṇa; Wind, L. — **dviṣa**, m. 'refuge of the D°(?)', N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. — **nāśa**, m. 'D°-destroyer', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh. — **niśūdana**, m. 'id.', N. of Indra, Jātakam. — **niśūdana**, m. 'id.', N. of Viṣṇu, Pur. — **pa** and **-pati**, m. 'D°-prince', N. of Bali, MBh.; Kathās. — **puro-**

dhav, — **purohita**, — **pūjya**, m. = *-guru*, Var.; L. — **mātri**, f. 'mother of the D°s', Diti, L. (pl., Hariv. 9498). — **meda-ja**, m. 'produced from the marrow of a D°, a kind of bdellium, L.; (ā), f. the earth (supposed to be produced from the marrow of Madhu and Kaitabha), L. — **yuga**, n. an age of the D°s (= 4 ages of man), L. — **rtvij** (*ya-rit*), m. = *-guru*, Var.; Sch. — **senā**, f. N. of a daughter of Prajā-pati and sister of Deva-senā, MBh. — **han**, m. 'Daitya-slayer', N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Indra, Hcat. — **hanṭi**, m. 'id.', N. of Viṣṇu, Kāv. **Daityāntaka**, m. 'D°-destroyer', Ratn. **Daityāri**, m. 'foe of the D°s', a god (esp. Viṣṇu), Prab. ii, 28; — *paṇḍita*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Daityāho-rātra**, m. a day and night of the D°s (= a year of man), L. **Daityēja**, m. = *tya-guru*, Var. **Daityāndra**, m. 'D°-prince', N. of Pātāla-ketu, Prab. iii, 4; — *pūjya*, m. = *tyēja*, Var. **Daityāya**, Nom. *Ā. yate*, to represent a Daitya, BhP. x, 30, 16.

दैषिष्य daidhishavya, m. (fr. *dīdhishū*) prob. the son of a woman by her second husband, ŚrS.

दैन I. daina, mf(i)n. (fr. *dina*) relating to a day, diurnal, daily, L. — **m-dina**, mf(i)n. happening daily, quotidian, Pur.; — *dāna-kāṇḍa*, m. & n., — *sad-dāra-darpaṇa*, m. N. of wks.; — *pralaya*, m. destruction of the world after the lapse of 15 years of Brahmā's age, Pur.

Dainika, mf(i)n. daily, diurnal, L.; (f), f. a day's hire or wages, W.

दैन 2. daina, n. (fr. *dina*) = the next, L. **Dainya**, n. wretchedness, affliction, depression, miserable state, MBh.; Kāv.; Suśr. &c.; meanness, covetousness, W.

दैप daipa, mf(i)n. (fr. *dīpa*) relating or belonging to a lamp, ŚiS. xi, 18.

दैयाम्याति daiyāmpati, m. patr. fr. *dyāmpati*, ŚBr.

दैय 1. dairgha or (oftener) *ghya*, n. (fr. *dīrgha*) length, longness, MBh.; Var.; Suśr.; Pur.

2. Dairgha, Vṛiddhi form of *dīrgha* in comp. — **tama**, m. = next, m., BhP. — **tamasa**, mf(i)n. relating to Dīrgha-tamas, Lāṭy.; m. patr. fr. D°, ĀśvŚr.; n. N. of sev. Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **rātrika**, mf(i)n. long, chronic (disease), Car. — **varatra**, mfn. (with *kūpa*) founded by Dīrgha-varatra, Pān. iv, 2, 73, Kāś. — **śravasa**, mf(i)n. relating to Dīrgha-śravasa, ŚrS.; n. N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

दैलीप dailipi, m. patr. fr. Dilīpa, q.v.

दैव I. daiva or *daivā*, mf(i)n. (fr. *devā*) belonging to or coming from the gods, divine, celestial, AV.; Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; sacred to the gods (*īrtha*, n. the tips of the fingers, Mn. ii, 59; cf. s. v.; *viḍik*, f. the north, L.; cf. *2. diś*); royal (*vāc*), Rājat. v, 205; depending on fate, fatal, Kāv.; m. (with or without *vivāha*) a form of marriage, the gift of a daughter at a sacrifice to the officiating priest, Mn. iii, 21; 28; the knowledge of portents, Śamk.; patr. of Atharvan, ŚBr.; pl. the attendants of a deity, TaṇḍBr. xvii, 1, 1; (f), f. a woman married according to the Daiva rite, Vishu. xxiv, 30; a division of medicine, the medical use of charms, prayers &c., W.; n. a deity (cf. *kula-*), BhP. iii, 1, 35 &c.; (scil. *karmaṇ*, *kārya*) a religious offering or rite, Yājñ.; MBh.; divine power or will, destiny, fate, chance (*vāḍ*, ind. by chance, accidentally), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c. — **karmaṇ**, n. oblations to the gods, religious rite, W. — **krīta**, mfn. caused by divine power or nature, natural (opp. to 'artificial'), Suśr. — **kovida**, mn. acquainted with the destinies of men; m. f. (ā) a fatalist, fortune-teller, L. — **gati**, f. 'course of destiny', fortune (*tyā = dai-vā*), Megh. — **ointaka**, m. 'reflecting on fate', astrologer, N. of Śiva, MBh.; Var.; Kāv.; fatalist, W. — **cintana**, n. (MW.), — **cintā**, f. (W.) fatalism or astrology. — **jña**, mfn. knowing fate or men's destinies; n. = *cintaka*, N. of Śiva, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — *iva*, n. Var.; (jñā), f. female fortune-teller, L.; — *kalā-nidhi* & *-cintā-maṇi*, m., — *jātaka*, n., — *dīpa-kalikā* & *dīpikā*, f., — *bhūṣaṇa*, n., — *manohara*, m., — *mukha-maṇḍana*, n., — *vallabha*, m. (or *bhā*, f.), — *vidhi-vilāsa* & *-vilāsa*, m. N. of wks.; — *jarman*, m. N. of Viśva-nāth (son of Gopāla), Cat.; — *śiro-maṇi*, m. N. of wk.; — *samunni*, m. N. of an astrologer, L.; *°jñālamkāriti*, f. N. of wk.

— **tantra**, mfn. subject to fate, MW. — **tas**, ind. by f° or chance, Kathās.; BhP. — **1. -datta**, mfn. (for 2. see 2. *daiva*) given by f° or fortune, innate, natural, Daś. — **dīpa**, m. 'the heavenly lamp', the eye, L. (cf. *deva-*, *dēha-*). — **dur-vipāka**, m. the evil ripening of destiny through the effect of deeds done in the present or former births, Hit. — **doṣha**, n. the fault or evil result of deeds, evil fate, MW. — **nirmita**, mfn. = *-krīta*, MBh. — **para**, mfn. trusting to f°, fatalist, Kām.; Hit.; Pur. (also *°rā-yaṇa*, R.); fated, willed, predestined, W. — **pari-kāṣhā**, f. N. of wk. — **praśna**, m. inquiring of f°, astrology (cf. *deva-*); a supernatural voice heard at night (cf. *upa-śruti*). — **2. -yajña-piṇḍa-sūrya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. (w. r. for *deva-*?). — **yuga**, n. an age of the gods (cf. *daitya-*), MW. — **yuta**, mfn. favoured by fate, Var. — **yoga**, n. juncture of fate, fortune, chance; (*ena* & *det*) ind. by chance, accidentally, Hariv.; Kathās.; Vet. — **1. -rakṣhita**, mfn. (for 2. see 2. *daiva*) guarded by the gods, MW. — **ratha**, n. divine chariot (w. r. for *deva-*?), MBh. i, 634. — **rājya**, w. r. for *deva-*. — **lekha**, n. fortune-teller, astrologer, L. — **laukika**, mf(i)n. celestial and worldly, MW. — **vaśa**, m. the will or power of destiny; (ā), ind. by chance, fatally, Dhātup. — **vāṇi**, f. a voice from heaven, W. — **vid**, mfn. destiny-knowing; m. an astrologer, Var.; Rājat. — **vidhi**, m. course of fate, Pañc. iii, 238. — **śrāddha**, n. a partic. Śrāddha. — **sampanna**, mfn. favoured by destiny; — *tā*, f., Kām. — **hata**, mfn. stricken by d°, ill-fated, R. — **hataka**, mfn. id.; cursed by d°, Amar.; n. a blow of d°, Prab.; cursed D°, Ratn. iv, 1. — **hina**, mfn. forsaken by fortune, Var. **Daivātyaya**, m. danger or evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena, Var. **Daivādy-anta**, mfn. beginning and ending with a ceremony in honour of the gods (opp. to *pitrādya*), Mn. iii, 205. **Daivādharma**, mfn. subject to fate, MW. **Daivānurodha**, mfn. obedient to fate or to the will of the gods, W. **Daivānvita**, mfn. favoured by destiny, Var. **Daivāyatta**, mfn. dependent upon d°, W. **Daivāhō-rātra**, n. a day and night of the gods (= a year of men), W. (cf. *daityāho-*). **Daivēja**, mfn. sacred to the planet Jupiter (topaz), L. **Daivōdhā**, f. a woman married according to the Daiva ritual (see above); — *ja*, m. the son of such a w°, Mn. iii, 38. **Daivōdhāna**, n. divine grove, R. (cf. *devdyō*). **Daivōpataka** (W.) & *°taka* (Kām.), mfn. struck by fate, ill-fated (cf. *daiva-hō*).

2. Daiva, Vṛiddhi form of *deva* in comp. — **kāhatri**, m. patr. fr. Deva-kāhatri, Hariv. 1994. — **jana** (*dal*), mf(i)n. belonging to the gods collectively, RV. x, 2, 21. — **tarasa**, m. patr. fr. Deva-taras, ĀśvŚr. xii, 10. — **tareya**, m. patr. fr. Deva-tara, g. *śubhrādi*. — **2. -datta**, mf(i)n. being in the village Deva-datta, Pān. i, t, 75. Sch.; m. pl. the pupils of D°, 73. Vārtt. 5, Pat. (cf. *deva-dattīya*); — *śaṭhn*, m. pl. id., g. *śaunakādi*, Kās. — **datti**, m. patr. fr. Deva-datta, Pat.; *dattika*, mf(i)n. relating to D°, g. *kāyā-ādi*. — **darsana**, n. pl. the pupils of Deva-darsana, g. *śaunakādi*. — **dārava**, mf(i)n. made of the tree Deva-daru or being on it, Pān. iv, 3, 139, Kāś. — **mati** & **-mitra**, m. patr. fr. Deva-mata & -mitra, g. *taulvalyā-ādi*. — **māno-shaka**, mfn. belonging to gods and men, Mn. xi, 235. — **yajñi**, m. patr. fr. Deva-yajña, g. *taulvalyā-ādi* (f. i or yā, Pān. iv, 1, 81). — **yātava**, m. patr. fr. Deva-yātu; *vaka*, mf(i)n. inhabited by the Daivayātavas, g. *rājanyādi*. — **yāneya**, m. metron. fr. Deva-yāni, MBh. i, 3163. — **2. -rakṣhita**, n. patr. fr. Deva-r° (also pl.), VP. — **rathāyāni**, n. patr. fr. Deva-ratha, g. *tikādi*. — **rāja**, n. N. of a Sāman; *°jaka*, mfn. made by Deva-rāja, g. *kalādi*; *°jika*, mf(ā & i) n., g. *kāyā-ādi*. — **rāti**, m. patr. fr. Deva-rāta, N. of Janaka, MBh. xii, 11546; of Yājñavalkya, ŚBr. xiv, 4, 2, 5, Sch. — **vāṣṭā**, mf(i)n. relating to Deva-vāṣṭa, RV.; m. patr. of Śpīṇjaya, ib. — **śarmi**, m. patr. fr. Deva-śarmā, g. *bāhu-ādi*; *°mīya*, mfn. g. *gāhādi*. — **sthāni**, n. patr. fr. Deva-sthāna, g. *paṇḍi*. — **hava**, mf(i)n. g. *kaṇvādi*. — **havya**, m. patron. fr. Deva-hū, g. *gargādi*. **Daivātitha**, mf(i)n. relating to Devātithi; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy. **Daivānika**, n. (fr. *devan*) N. of a Sāman. **Daivāpā**, n. patr. fr. Devāpi, N. of Indrota, ŚBr. xiii, 5, 4, 1. **Daivārīpa**, m. (fr. *devārī-ya*) a shell, MBh. iv, 1712. **Daivāvṛidh**, n. (fr. *dev*) a partic. formula, Vait. **Daivāvṛidha**, m. patr. fr. Devā-vṛidha, N. of Babbhu, AitBr. vii, 34. **Daivāśura**, mf(i)n. relating to the gods and Asuras, ŚBr.; cf. Pān. iv, 3, 88, Vārtt.;

existing between the g^o and A^o (*vaira*, 'hostility'), 125. Vārtt.; containing the word *devāsura* (as an *Adhyāya* or *Anuvāka*), g. *vimuktādi*.

Daivaka, mf(ī)n. (īc.) = *daiva*, a deity (cf. *sa-*); (f.), f. = *devakī*, the mother of Kṛṣṇa, L. *xi-nan-dana*, m. N. of an author, W.; v. l. for *devakī-n*, L.

Daivata, mf(ī)n. (fr. *devatā*) relating to the gods or to a partic. deity, divine, Śr. and GrS.; m. N. of a prince, VP.; n. (m., g. *ardharādī*) a god, a deity (often coll. 'the deities', esp. as celebrated in one hymn, cf. g. *prajñādī*) Śr. & GrS.; Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; image of a god, idol, Kauś.; Mn.; BHP.; mf(ā)n. īc. having as one's deity, worshipping (cf. *ab-* [add.], *lad-*, *bhartṛi*). — **kānda**, n. N. of Nir. vii-xii. — **pati**, m. 'lord of gods', N. of Indra, R. — **para**, mfn. worshipper of the g's, Nal. — **prati-**, f. the image of a deity, Adbhr. — **narit**, f. 'divine stream', the Ganges, Dhūrtan. ii, 27.

Daivatya, mf(ā)n. (fr. *devatā*) īc. having as one's deity, addressed or sacred to some d°, Yājñ.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. *devatyā*).

Daivata, m. patr. fr. *Devala*, TāṇḍBr. *ḷaka*, m. = *devalaka*, L. *ḷi*, m. patr. fr. *Devala*, g. *faul-vāly-ādī*, Kāś.

Daivika, mf(ī)n. peculiar or relating to the gods, coming from gods, divine, Mn.; Pur.; n. a fatal accident or chance, Yājñ. ii, 66; a partic. Śrāddha (on behalf of the gods, esp. the Viśve Devās), RTL. 305. — **dharma-nirūpaṇa**, n. N. of wk.

Daivya, mf(ā) and f(n). divine, RV. (esp. *vyā* *hōtārā*, the two divine priests); AV. &c.; m. N. of a messenger of the Asuras, TS.; n. divine power or effect, AV. iv, 27, 6; fortune, fate, L. — **hotṛi**, m. pl. the divine priests (cf. above), ĀpŚr. iii, 7, 10.

दैवन्त्यायन daivantyāyana, m. (patr. fr. ?) N. of a man, pl. his descendants, ĀvŚr. xii, 10.

दैवसक daivasaka, mf(īkō)n. (fr. *divasa*) happening in one day, MBh. iii, 13255.

देवाकरि devākari, m. (fr. *divā-kara*) 'son of the Sun', patr. of Yama and Śani (the planet Saturn), L.; (f.), f. 'daughter of the Sun', patr. of the river Yamunā, L. **Daivādikā**, mf(ī)n. belonging to the div-ādīs, i.e. to the 4th class of roots, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 65, Sch. **Daivodāsa**, mf(ī)n. relating to Divo-dāsa, RV.; m. patr. fr. D°, Pravar.; *ḍāsi*, m. patr. of Pratarāna, ŚākhBr.; of Paruccheṇa, RV. Anukr.

देशिक daiśika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *deśa*) relating to space (opp. to *kālika*, Bhāṣhāp.) or to any place or country; local, provincial, national, MBh.; R.; a native, Rājat.; knowing a place, a guide, MBh.; showing, directing, spiritual guide or teacher, MBh.; Hariv. (cf. *deśika* and *deśya*); n. a kind of dance, Mall. on Megh. 35.

देश्य daiśeya, m. metron. fr. 2. *diś*, g. *śubhrādī*.

दैहिक daiśhika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dishṭi*) fated, predestined, W.; m. predestinarian, fatalist, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 60, Kāś. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. fatalism, predestinarianism, destiny, MW.

दैहिक daihika, mf(ī)n. (fr. *deha*) bodily, corporeal, PHp. **ḥya**, mf(ā)n. being in the body (*ātman*), ib.; m. the soul, ib.

दो do, cl. 2. 4. P. *dātī*. RV. &c.; *dyātī*, AV. &c. (pf. 3 pl. *ā-* *dadire*, ŚBr. iii, 4, 2, 5; aor. *adāsīt* and *adūt*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 78; Prec. *deyāt*, 47, 67; *dāyāt*, Kāth.; — *dishiya*, RV.; cf. *ava-* *do* to cut, divide, reap, mow, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; Pass. *diyate*, prob. to be cast down or dejected, Bhojap.; Rājat.: Desid. *dīsati*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54; Intens. *dediyate*, vi, 4, 66 (cf. *√day* and 3. *dā*).

दोःशालिन doḥ-sālin, &c. See *doḥ*, p. 499.

दोग dogā, m. a bull(?), W.

दोगध्व dogdhavya, mfn. (fr. *√duh*) to be milked, MBh.

Dogdha-kṣma, mfn. wishing to milk or to suck out, i.e. to strip or impoverish, Daś.

Dogdhṛi, m. a milkster, AV.; MBh. &c. (cf. *a-*); a cowherd, L.; a calf, L.; a poet who writes for reward, L.; (*dogdhṛi*), f. giving milk (a cow, wet-nurse &c.), VS.; Śatr. &c.; mfn. yielding milk or profit of any kind, MBh.; Kāv.

Dōgdhos, abl. inf. of *√duh*, ŚBr.

Dogdhra, n. milk-pail, ĀpŚr.

Dōgha, mfn. milking, or m. milkster, milking, RV. v, 15, 5 (cf. *madhu-*, *su-*).

दोडो dōḍi, f. a species of plant and its fruit, g. *haritaky-ādī* (cf. *dōḍi*, *dādī*).

दोडुयाचार्य dōḍyācārya, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

दोदुल्यमान dōdulyamāna, mfn. (*√dul*, Intens.) swinging or being swung repeatedly or violently, W.

दोष dōḥa, m. (for *dogdhṛi*?) a calf, L.

दोषक dōḥaka, mfn. robbing one's own master, L.; n. a form of metre (also *-vṛitta*, n.), Śrutab.; Chandom.; — *śloka-tika*, f. N. of Connu.

दोषत dōḥat. See *√dudh*.

दोष्यमान dōḥyamāna, mfn. (*√dhū*, Intens.) shaking or trembling violently, MBh.

दोमन dōmana, n. (*√du*) pain, inconvenience (see *a-doma-dā* and *-dhā*).

दोरक doraka, n. rope, strap of leather, KātyŚr., Sch.; m. f. (*ikā*), a string for fastening the wires of a lute, W.

दोपन्दोलन dōp-andolana, &c. See *dos*.

दोल dola, m. (*√dul*) swinging, oscillating, MBh. i, 124; a festival (on the 14th of Phālguna) when images of the boy Kṛṣṇa are swung, W.; a partic. position of the closed hand, Cat.; (ā), f., see below. — **parvata**, m. N. of a mountain, L. — **maṇḍapa**, m. or n. a swing, L. — **yātrā**, see *ḷā-y*. — **yāna**, n. a swing, L. **Dolādāri**, m. = *la-parvata*, L.

Dolā, f. litter, hammock, palanquin, swing (fig. = fluctuation, incertitude, doubt), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (rarely *ḷa*, m. or f., f.); the Indigo plant, L. — **kuḷa-dhī** (*ḷāḥ*), Rājat. and — **cala-otta-vṛitti** (Ragh.), mfn. one whose mind is agitated like a swing, — **ghara** and **raka**, m. or n. a hall with a d°, Mālav. iii, 11. — **dhīrūḥa** (*ḷāḥ*), mfn. mounted on a d°, MW.; restless, disquieted, Kathās.; — **ndolana** (*ḷāna*), n. fluctuating in doubt like a d°, Prab. ii, 34 (v. l. *dor-and*). — **yantra**, n. drugs tied up in a cloth and boiled out over a fire, Bhpr. — **yātrā**, f. 'swing festival', RTL. 430 (cf. *dola*). — **vi-veka**, m. N. of wk. — **yuddha**, n. a doubtful fight; Siś. xviii, 80. — **rūḥa** (*ḷāḥ*) = *ḷādhīr*, Kād., Pāñc. — **rohana-paddhati** (*ḷāḥ*), f. N. of wk. — **lola**, mfn. restless like a d°, uncertain, Prab. v, 30. — **Dolotsava**, m. = *ḷā-yātrā*, W.

Dolīya, Nom. *√yate*, to rock about like a swing, move to and fro; be doubtful or uncertain, MBh.; Kathās. &c. **yamāna**, mfn. oscillating, wavering; — **matī**, mfn. doubtful in mind, Hit. **yita**, mfn. swung about, rocking; — *śravaṇa-kundala*, mfn. one whose earrings swing to and fro, Cat.

Dolīkā, f. a litter, swing, cradle, L.

Dolita, mfn. swung, shaken, tossed (*-citta*, Śatr.); m. a buffalo, Gal.

दोष 1. dosha, m. evening, darkness (only Bhp., where personified as one of the 8 Vasus and husband of Night, vi, 6, 11; 14); (ā), f., see next.

1. **Doshā**, f. darkness, night, RV.; AV. &c. (*ām* & *ā* [instr.]; cf. g. *svaṛ-ādī*), ind. in the evening, at dusk, at night; Night personified (and regarded with Prabhā as wife of Pushpānā and mother of Pradosha or Evening, Niśitha [I] or Midnight and Vyushṭa or Day-break), Bhp. iv, 13, 13; 14 (cf. *doshās*, *paścā-dosha*, *pra-dosha*, *prati-dosham*). — **1. -kara**, m. 'night-maker', the moon, Śatr.

— **kleśī**, f. 'fading in the evening', a kind of plant, L. — **tana**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *doshā*, ind.) nocturnal, at evening, Ragh. xiii, 76. — **tilaka**, m. 'night-ornament', a lamp, L. — **bhūta**, mfn. (fr. *doshā*, ind.) having become n°, turned into n° (day), Up. iv, 174, Sch. — **manya**, mfn. (fr. *doshā*, ind.) considered as n°, passing for n° (day), Siś. iv, 62; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 66, Kāś. — **ramaṇa**, m. 'N's lover', the moon, Dhūrtan. ii, 22. — **vasṭri**, m. illuminer of the dark (Agni), RV. **Doshāśya**, m. 'face of the night', a lamp, L.

Doshās, n. evening, dusk, AV. xvi, 4, 6.

दोष 2. dosha, m., rarely n. (*√dush*) fault, vice, deficiency, want, inconvenience, disadvantage,

Up.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; badness, wickedness, sinfulness, Mn.; R.; offence, transgression, guilt, crime (acc. with *√ri* or *labh*, to incur guilt), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; damage, harm, bad consequence, detrimental effect (*nāśha doshaḥ*, there is no harm; *kōṭra d*, what does it matter?), Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; accusation, reproach (*śham* *√kri* or *śheya* *√gam* with acc., to accuse), R.; alteration, affection, morbid element, disease (esp. of the 3 humours of the body, viz. *pitta*, *vāyu*, and *śleshman* [cf. *tri-dosha* and *dhātū*], applied also to the humours themselves), Śutr.; (also *śhaka*) a calf, L. — **kara**, mf(ī)n. causing evil or harm, pernicious, Var. — **kārin** and **-kṛit**, mfn. id., ib. — **kalpana**, n. attributing blame, reprehending, W. — **guṇa**, n. bad and good qualities, Mn. ix, 330; *ni-karana*, n. turning a fault into a merit, Kuval. Sch. — **guṇin**, mfn. having good and bad qualities; *ni-kva*, n., Mn. viii, 338; Sch. — **grasta**, mfn. involved in guilt, guilty, MW. — **grāhin**, mfn. fault-finding, censorious, susceptible of evil, L. (cf. *guṇa*). — **ghna**, mf(ī)n. removing the bad humours, Śutr. — **jit-kāra**, m. N. of wk. — **jā**, mfn. knowing the faults of (comp.), Kāv.; knowing what is evil or to be avoided, prudent, wise, Ragh. i, 93; m. a physician, L.; a Pandit, teacher, discerning man, W. — **tas**, ind. from a fault or defect; — *to* *√brū*, to accuse of a fault, R. ii, 61, 34. — **traya**, n. vitiation of the 3 humours (above); any combination of 3 defects, W.; — *ghna*, (f. f.) and *-hara*, mfn. removing the 3 bad h°, Śutr. — **tva**, n. faultiness, deficiency, Śāh. — **dū-ṣhita**, mfn. disfigured by a fault; — *tva*, n. Sarvad. — **drishṭi**, f. looking at faults, f°-finding, MW. — **dvaṣa**, n. a combination of two evils, Pracaṇḍ. i, 68. — **nirghāta**, m. expiation of a crime, penance, Āpast. — **parihāra**, m. N. of wk. — **pra-saṅga**, m. attaching blame, condemnation, W. — **phala**, n. the fruit or consequence of a sin, Āp.; mfn. sinful, wicked, ib. — **bala-pravṛitta**, mfn. proceeding from the influence of bad humours (a disease), Śutr. — **bhakti**, f. tendency to a disease, Car. — **bhāj**, mfn. possessing faults or doing wrong, Yājñ.; a villain, Kautukas. i, 23. — **bhīṭi**, f. fear of offence, MW. — **bheda**, m. a partic. disease of the 3 humours, Śutr.; *ḍīya*, mfn. relating to it, Cat. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of faults, Subh. — **vat**, mfn. having f°, faulty, defective, blemished, Mn.; MBh. &c.; guilty of an offence, Āp.; MBh.; connected with crime or guilt, sinful, wicked, Gaut.; Āp.; Mn.; noxious, dangerous, R. — **samaṇa**, mfn. = *ghna*, Śutr. — **sthāna**, n. the seat of disorder of the humours, ib. — **hara**, mfn. = *ghna*, ib.

2. **Doshākara**, m. a mine or heap of faults, Kathās. **Doshākshara**, n. 'word of blame', accusation, Śak. **Doshānudarśin**, mfn. perceiving faults, MBh. i, 3068. **Doshānuvāda**, m. talking over faults, tale-bearing, MW. **Doshānta**, mfn. containing a fault, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 58. **Doshāpatti**, f. incurring a f°, MW. **Doshāropa**, m. imputing f°, accusation, L. **Doshākṣadṛi**, mfn. seeing only f°, censorious, L. **Doshācōchṛāya**, m. the rise or accumulation of vitiated humours, Śutr. **Doshōdaka**, n. water caused by dropsy, ib. **Doshōddhāra**, m. N. of wk. **Doshōpacaya**, n. = *śhōchchṛāya*, Śutr. **Doshōllāsa**, m. N. of wk.

Doshapa, n. imputation of a crime, accusation, MW. **ḥala**, mfn. of a faulty nature, defective, corrupt, Śutr. **ḥika**, mf(ā)n. faulty, defective, bad; m. disease, W. **ḥin**, mfn. faulty, defiled, contaminated, Kāv.; Pur.; guilty of an offence, Gaut. **Doshāśya**, Nom. *√yate*, to seem or appear like a fault, Bhavabh.

दोषन doshān, n. (occurring only in nom. du. *doshānī*, AV.; AitBr.; gen. sg. *doshānās*, ŚBr.; instr. *doshānā*, loc. *doshānī* [or *doshānī*, see below], gen. du. *doshānos*, Rājat.; acc. pl. [m.] *doshānas*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63; the other forms are supplied by *dos*, q. v.) the fore-arm, the lower part of the fore-foot of an animal; the arm in general. **Doshānī-śriṣh**, mfn. leaning or hanging on the arm, AV. vi, 9, 2.

Doshānyā, mfn. being in or belonging to the arm, RV.; AV.

2. **Doshā**, f. (for 1. see 1. *dosha*) the arm, L. **Dōś**, n. (m. only R. vi, 1, 3; nom. acc. sg. *dōś*, ŚBr.; du. *doshī*, Kauś.; *dorbhyām*, MBh.; Kāv.; pl. *bhis*, Mālav.; *dōshshu*, BHP.) the fore-arm, the arm &c. = *doshan* (q. v.); the part of an arc defining its sine, Sūryas.; the side of a triangle or square, W. (cf. *bāhu* and *bhuja*).

Doh, in comp. for *dos*. — *śālina*, mfn. having strong arms, Kathās. — *śālinī*, f. = *doṛ-jyā*, Gaṇit. — *śekhara*, n. 'arm-top', shoulder, L. — *śaṅkara-bhṛt*, m. '1000-armed', N. of Arjuna Kārtavya, L. **Dor**, in comp. for *dos*. — *āndolana*, n. swinging the arm, Prabh. ii, 34 (v.l. *dolāṇa*). — *gaḍu*, mfn. having a crippled arm, L. — *graha*, mfn. 'seizing with the arms', strong, L.; m. pain in the arm, W. — *jyā*, f. the sine of the base, Sūryas. — *daṇḍa*, m. 'arm-stick', a long arm, Kāv. — *nikartana*, n. amputation of the arm, R. — *bāhava*, n. pl. fore-and upper-arms, ŚBr. — *madhya*, n. the middle of the arm, W. — *mūla*, m. 'arm-root', i.e. the armpit, Naish. — *latikā*, f. 'arm-creeper' (cf. *daṇḍa*). — *darśanīya* (Subh.) or *bhīma* (ŚārngP.), m. N. of the poet Bhīma.

Dosh-mat, mfn. having arms, HPariṣ. **Dosha** (for *doh*), mfn. placed on the arm, W.; m. servant (cf. *pāṭya-sṭha*), service, L.; player, play, L.

दोहदोहा, mfn. (√*duh*) milking, i.e. yielding, granting (ifc.), BHP.; m. milking or milk, RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; deriving advantage from (gen. or comp.), profit, gain, success, Daś.; Pur.; a milk-pail, MBh.; BHP.; *manaso* d°, N. of a Sāman; (ā), f. N. of a Prākṛit metre, Chandom. — *kāma* (d°), mfn. desirous to be milked, TS.; Kāth. — *ja*, n. 'produced by milking', milk, L. **Dohādohiya**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. **Dohāpanaya**, m. milk, L.

Dohaka, m(ikā)fn. see *go*. **Dohāna**, m(ā)fn. giving milk, a milker, RV.; giving milk, yielding profit (cf. *kāma*, *bahu*), MBh.; Hariv.; (i), f. milk-pail, Kauṣ. (also 'nikā', Heat.); n. (also *doh*) milking, RV.; ŚBr. &c. (cf. *go*); the result of m°, KātyŚr.; (also 'naka', Heat.) milk-pail, MBh.; Sūir.; BHP. (cf. *kāṇya*). — *nīya*, mfn. to be milked, MW.

Dohas, n. milking; dat. *ohāse*, as inf., RV. — *hita*, mfn. made to yield milk, milked, ŚBr. — *hina*, mfn. milking, yielding milk or desires (cf. *kāma-dohini*). — *hīyas*, nfn. giving more or much milk, Pañ. v, 3, 59, Kāś.

Dohya, mfn. to be milked, milkable, MaitrS.; n. an animal that gives milk, Yājñ. ii, 177 (cf. *duhya*, *duḥkha-dohya*, *sukha-dohā*).

दोहडिका *dohadikā*, f. a kind of Prākṛit metre (= *dohā*), Chandom.

दोहद *dohada*, m. (also n., L.; probably Prākṛit for *daurhrida*, lit. sickness of heart, nausea) the longing of a pregnant woman for partic. objects (fig. said of plants which at budding time long to be touched by the foot or by the mouth [Ragh. xix, 1a] of a lovely woman); any morbid desire or wish for (loc. or comp., f. ā), Yājñ.; R.; Kālid.; Pañc.; Kathās. &c.; pregnancy; a kind of fragrant substance used as manure, Naish. i, 82, Sch. — *duḥkha-sīlatā*, f. 'tendency to morbid desires', pregnancy, Ragh. iii, 6. — *prakāra*, m. N. of a wk. on pregnancy. — *lakṣhana*, n. 'having morbid longing as its mark', a fetus or embryo, Ragh.; the period of passing from one season of life to another, L. — *vatī* and *dāvatī*, f. having a pregnant woman's longing for anything, L. — *din*, mfn. eagerly longing for (loc. or comp.), Vāsav.; Kād.; Kathās.; m. the Atoka tree, L.

Dohala, *lavatī*, and *lin* = *dohada* &c.

दोः *dauḥ*, Vṛiddhi form of *duḥ*, in comp. for *dus*, q.v. — *śaleya*, m. prob. metron. fr. *Duḥ-śālā*, Cat. — *śāsana*, nfn(ī)n. belonging to *Duḥ-śāsana*, Pracaṇḍ. ii, 41; *ni*, m. patr. fr. D°, MBh. xiv, 1825. — *śīlya*, n. bad character or disposition, wickedness, MBh.; R. &c. — *śhanti* (*dauḥ*), m. patr. fr. *Duḥ-shanta*, R. — *śhṭhava*, n. (fr. *duḥ-shṭhu*) badness, wickedness; L. — *śhvaṇya*, n. evil dreams, AV. iv, 17, 5. — *stra*, n. (fr. *duḥ-strī*) discord between women (cf. *yuvddī*). — *sthya*, n. (fr. *duḥ-sṭha*) bad condition, Sarvad.

Daur, Vṛiddhi of *dur* for *dus*. — *ātmya*, n. bad-heartedness, wickedness, depravity, MBh.; &c.; *myaka*, mfn. wicked, evil (deed), R. — *ārdhī* (*dauḥ*), f. (√*ridh*) want of success, TBr. — *itā*, n. mischief, harm, ŚBr. — *ga*, see *daurga*. — *gātya*, n. distress, misery, poverty, MBh. &c. — *gandha* (Divyāv.). — *dhī* (W.), m.; *dhya* (MBh.), n. bad smell, fetor. — *gahā*, m. 'descendant of *Dur-gaha*', patr. of *Puru-kutsa* (Naigh. 'horse'), RV. iv, 42, 8. — *jana*, mfn(ī)n. consisting of bad people (company), Nalac.; *mya*, n. wickedness, de-

pravity; evil, wrong, Hit.; BHP.; ill-will, envy, ŚārngP. — *jivītya* (*dauḥ*), n. a miserable existence, AV. iv, 17, 3. — *bala*, (v.l. for) *lya*, n. weakness, impotence, MBh. &c. — *brāhmaṇya*, n. the state of being a bad Brāhman, KātyŚr.; Sch. — *bhāḡineya*, m. the son of a woman disliked by her husband (g. *kalyāṇy-ādī*); (i), f. the daughter of a disliked woman. — *bhāḡya*, n. (fr. *duḥ-bhaga* or *-bhagā*) ill-luck, misfortune, Yājñ. i, 282; (*dauḥ*), unhappiness of a woman disliked by her husband, AV.; MBh. &c. — *bhiksha*, n. famine, TāṇḍyaBr., Sch. — *bhṛkṛta*, n. discord between brothers, g. *yuvddī*. — *madya*, n. brawl, fight, L. — *manasāyana*, m. patr. fr. *Dur-manas*, g. *avddī*. — *manasya*, n. dejectedness, melancholy, despair, Var.; Pañc. &c. — *mantrya*, n. bad consultation or advice, Bhartṛ. ii, 34 (v.l. *dur-mantra*). — *mitrī*, m. metron. fr. *dur-mitrā* (g. *bāhu-ādī*). — *mukhī*, m. patr. fr. *dur-mukha*, MBh. vii, 7008 &c. — *yodhana*, mfn(ī)n. belonging or relating to *Dur-yodhana*, MBh. iv, 1712 &c.; *ni*, m. patr. fr. D°, vi, 2367. — *labhya*, n. difficulty of attainment, rarity, MW. — *vacasya*, n. evil speech, L. — *varnika*, n. bad mark, Divyāv. — *vāsa* or *vāsa*, mfn(ī)n. relating to *Dur-vāsa*, Madhus.; n. (scil. *purāṇa*) N. of an *Uppurāṇa*. — *vratya* (*dauḥ*), n. disobedience, ill conduct, VS. — *hṛda*, n. badness of mind, wickedness, enmity, g. *yuvddī*. — *hṛda*, n. id., MBh. v, 751; m. villain, Nilak.; morbid longing of pregnant women, L. — *hṛdinī*, f. a p° w°, BHP.

Daus, Vṛiddhi of *dus* for *dus*. — *oarmya*, n. a disease of the skin or of the prepuce, Mn. xi, 49, Kull. — *oarya*, n. ill conduct, wickedness, R. vi, 103, 20.

Daus, Vṛiddhi of *dus* for *dus*. — *kula* and *le-ya*, mfn(ī)n. sprung from a bad or low race, MBh.; R. — *kulya*, mfn. id., MBh. iii, 12629; n. low extraction, BHP. i, 18, 8. — *kṛitya*, n. badness, wickedness, TāṇḍBr.; Lāty. **Dausḥava**, see *dauḥ-sh°* (above). **Dausḥparushya**, n. the state of a bad man, g. *yuvddī*.

दौकूल *daukūla*, mfn(ī)n. (fr. *dukūla*) covered with fine cloth (also *kūlaka* or *gūla*), L.; n. a cloth made of *Dukūla*, Var.

दौय *dautya*, n. (fr. *dūta*) the state or function of a messenger, message, mission, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (*yaka*, n., BHP.)

दौहर *daurudhara*, mfn. (fr. *durudharā*), Var.

दौरेषवस *daureśrava*, m. (fr. *dūre-śra-vas*) patr. of the serpent-priest *Prithu-śra-vas*, TāṇḍyaBr. **Dauresīrata**, ni. (fr. *dūre-īrata*) patr. of the serpent-priest *Timirgha*, ib.

दौर्ग *daurga*, mfn(ī)n. relating to *Durga* or *Durgā*; m. pl. the school of *Durga*, Cat.; n. a wk. by *Durga*, ib. — *siḡha*, mfn(ī)n. belonging to or composed by *Durga-siḡha*, Cat. **Daurgāyapa**, m. fr. *Durga*, g. *naḡddī*.

Daurgya, n. difficulty, inaccessibility, W.

दौर्वीण *dauvīṇa*, n. (fr. *dūrvā*) the sap or juice of bent grass, L.; = *nṛiṣṭā-parna* (a clean leaf, W.) or *iṣṭā-parna*, L.

दौलेय *dauleya*, m. (fr. *duḥ*) a turtle or tortoise, L.

दौल्मि *daulmi*, m. N. of *Iudra* (cf. *dalmi* and *dālmī*).

दौवारिक *dauvārika*, m. (fr. *dvār* or *dvāra*) door-keeper, warder, porter, Śak.; Pañc.; Rājāt. (°kī, f., Ragh. vi, 59); a kind of demon or genius, Var.; Heat.

दौवालिक *dauvālika*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. ii, 1874.

दौषक *dauṣka*, mfn(ī)n. (fr. *das*) one who swims or crosses a stream by the help of his arms, Pañ. vii, 3, 51; Pat.; going on the arms, Up. ii, 69, Sch.

दौष्य *daushtya*, n. (fr. *dushtā*) depravity, wickedness, Var.

दौष्यन्त *daushyanta*, mfn(ī)n. relating to *Dushyanta*, MBh.; m. N. of a mixed caste, Gaut.; °i, m. patr. of *Bharata*, MBh.; Śak. &c. (w.r. *daushu*). **Daushmanta**, °ti, w.r. for *prec*.

दौहदिक *dauhadika*, m. (fr. *dohada*) a landscape gardener, Naish.; morbid or ardent desire, ib.

Dauhrīda and *°dini* (Sutr.) = *daurhṛ°* (see *daur* under *dauḥ*).

दौहिक *dauhika*, mfn(ī)n. (fr. *doha*) g. *cheddī*.

दौहित *dauhitra*, m. (fr. *duhitri*) a daughter's son, Mn.; MBh. &c.; N. of a prince, VP. (v.l. *ṛyrya*); (i), f. a d°'s d°, MBh.; R.; n. a rhinoceros, L.; sesamum-seed, L.; ghee from a brownish cow, L. — *dauhitra*, m. the son of the daughter of the daughter's son, MBh. i, 5026. — *vat*, mfn. having a daughter's son, MBh.

Dauhitraka, mfn(ī)n. relating to a daughter's son, ib.

Dauhitrāyapa, m. the son of a daughter's son, g. *karitādi*.

द्या *dya*, *dyas*. See *a-dyā*, *sa-dyās*.

द्व्याम-पता, *dyāvā*. See under 2. *dyū*.

द्व्याम. See *vrishṭi*.

द्व्यु *dyu*, cl. 2. P. *dyauti* (Dhātup. xxiv, 31; pl. *dudyāva*, 3 pl. *dudyuvur*) to go against, attack, assail, Bhartṛ. **Dyut**, mfn. advancing against, (ifc.), ib.

द्व्यु 2. *dyū*, for 3. *div* as inflected stem and in comp. before consonants. — *karpārda*, m. = *dina-vyāsa-dala*, Sūryas. — *kāma*, m. N. of a man (cf. *dyaukāmi*). — *kāshā*, m(ā)fn. (fr. 1. *ksha*) heavenly, celestial, light, brilliant, RV.; *-vacas* (*kshā*), mfn. uttering heavenly words, vi, 15, 4. — *ga*, m. 'sky-goer', a bird, L. (cf. *khe-cara*). — *gaṇa*, m. = *dinārāṣi*, Sūryas. — *gāt*, ind. (√*gam*?) through the sky (Naigh. quickly), RV. viii, 86, 4. — *oara*, mfn. walking or moving in heaven, an inhabitant of h°, Hariv.; Rājāt.; m. a *Vidyā-dhara*, Kathās. (°i √*bhū*, to become a V°, ib.); a planet, Gol. — *cārin*, m. a *Vidyā-dhara*, Kathās. — *jana*, m. a god, Pur. — *jaya*, m. conquest or attainment of heaven, BHP. — *jivā* (Gol.) and *-jyā* (Sūryas, Sch.), f. 'sky-diameter', the d° of a circle made by an asterism in its diurnal revolution. — *tara*, m. the tree of heaven, BHP. — *dantin*, m. heavenly elephant (cf. *dik-karīn*), Dharmasarm. — *dala*, n. 'sky-half', noon, Sūryas. — *dhāman*, m. having one's abode in heaven, a god, Pur. — *dhuni*, f. 'heavenly river', the Ganges, BHP. — *nadi*, f. id., ib.; *-samgama*, m. N. of a place of pilgrimage, Rasik. — *nivāsa*, m. heavenly abode, heaven, W.; inhabitant of h°, a deity, ib. (also °in, Siddhāntas.); °i-*bhūya*, n. the becoming a deity. — *nīs* or *-nīsa*, day and night (only °i, Var.; °i, Mn.; °i, Yājñ.; °i, du., Sūryas.). — *pati*, m. 'sky-lord', a god (pl.), BHP.; the sun, L.; N. of *Indra*, L. — *patha*, m. 'sky-path', the upper part of the sky, Rājāt. — *piḡḡa*, m. or n. = *ahar-gaṇa*, Sūryas. — *puramdhri*, f. = *yoshit*, Rājāt. — *bhakta* (*dyū*), mfn. distributed by heaven, RV. — *maṇi*, m. 'sky-jewel', the sun, Heat.; N. of *Śiva*, MW.; calcined copper, BHP. — *mat*, mfn. bright, light, brilliant, splendid, excellent, RV.; VS.; BHP.; clear, loud, shrill, RV.; AV.; brisk, energetic, strong, ib.; m. N. of a son of *Vasishṭha*, BHP.; of *Diva-dāsa* (= *Pratardana*), ib.; of *Manu Svārocisha*, ib.; N. of a minister of *Śālva*, ib.; n. eye, ib. iv, 25, 47; ind. clearly, brightly, loudly, RV.; *-sena*, m. N. of a prince of *Śālva*, father of *Satyavat*, MBh.; R.; °i-*gāman*, mfn. loud-singing, SV. — *maya*, mfn(ī)n. light, clear; (i), f. N. of a daughter of *Tvaṣṭri* and wife of the Sun, L. — *maryāda* (or *-vat*), mfn. having the sky as boundary (*°da-tva* and *°da-var-tva*, n., Śaṅk.). — *mārga*, m. = *patha*, Kathās. — *maithuna*, n. cohabitation by day, AV. Pariṣ. (cf. *divā-maithunin*). — *maurvi*, f. = *-jivā*, Gaṇit. — *yoshit*, f. 'heavenly woman', an *Āpsaras*, Kathās. — *ratna*, n. 'sky-jewel', the sun, Kāvyaṇ. — *rātra*, n. day and night, Gaṇit.; *-vrilla*, n. diurnal circle, Gol. — *rāṣi*, m. = *ahar-gaṇa*, ib. — *loka*, m. the h° world, BrĀUp. (cf. *dyaur-°*). — *vadhū*, f. = *yoshit*, Kathās. — *van*, m. the sun, heaven, Up. — *vanī*, f. heavenly grove, SŚaṅkar. — *shad*, m. 'sitting in h°', a god, Rājāt.; a planet, Gol. — *sad* and *-sadan*, m. a god, L. (cf. *prec*). — *sambhava*, mfn. originating by day, Var. — *saras*, n. the lake of the sky, Kathās. — *sarīt* (Bhartṛ.) and *-sindhū* (Kathās.), f. = *nadi*. — *strī*, f. = *yoshit*, Kathās.

द्व्याम-पता, m. (fr. *dyām*, acc. of *div*, *dyu* + p°) N. of a man (cf. *dalyāpātī*).

द्व्याव (du. of *div*, *dyu*, 'heaven', generally connected with another du. meaning earth, but also alone) heaven and earth, RV. ii, 6, 4; vii, 65, 2 &c.; night

and day, i, 113, 2. — **kāhams**, f. du. heaven and earth, L. — **kāhāmā** (*dyā*), f. du. id., RV. — **prithivī** (*dyā*), f. du. id., RV.; AV. &c. (*vyā*), Suparṇ; — **vat**, mfn. connected with h° and e°, RV.; *thiofya*, mfn. relating or sacred to them (also *vyā*), Br.; n. (scil. *sakta*) a partic. hymn, ŚākhBr. — **bhūmi** (*dyā*), f. du. heaven and earth, RV.; AV. &c.

Dyumnā, n. splendour, glory, majesty, power, strength, RV.; AV.; ŚrS.; MBh. i, 6406; enthusiasm, inspiration, RV.; VS.; wealth, possession (= *dhana*, Naigh. ii, 10), Daś.; food, L.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; m. N. of the author of RV. v, 53; of a son of Manu and Nādvāla, BhP. — **vat** (*mud-*), mfn. inspired or clearly sounding, RV. iii, 29, 15; strong, powerful, v, 28, 4 &c. — **vārdhana**, mfn. increasing strength, ix, 31, 2. — **śravas** (*mud-*), mfn. producing a strong or clear sound, v, 54, 2. — **skti** (*mud-*), f. receiving inspiration or power, i, 131, 1. — **hūti** (*mud-*), f. inspired invocation, i, 129, 7 &c. **Dyumnā-sah** (strong -*sāh*), mfn. bearing strength, i, 121, 8. **Dyumno-dā** (fr. a stem *mnas*), mfn. granting splendour, NārUp.

Dyumnī, m. N. of a prince, VP. **mnin**, mfn. majesty, strong, powerful, inspired, fierce, RV. **maika**, m. N. of a son of Vasishṭha and author of RV. viii, 76.

Dyas. See *anye*, *apare* &c.

Dyo, Guṇa form of *dyu* in comp. — **kāra**, m. 'maker of brightness,' builder of splendid edifices, Nilak. on MBh. xii, 1799 (v. l. *fyā*). — **druma**, m. the heavenly tree = *kāpa-d*, Naish. — **bhūmi**, m. 'moving between heaven and earth,' a bird, L.; (f), f. du. h° and e°, W. — **śhad**, m. 'sitting in h°,' a deity, L.

Dyau, Vṛddhi form of *dyu* in comp. — **kāmi**, m. patr. fr. *Dyu-kāma*. — **śāpita** (*dyā*), mfn. impelled or incited by heaven, AV. x, 3, 25. **Dyaur-dā**, mfn. giving h°, ApŚr. xvii, 5. — **lokā**, m. the heavenly world, ŚBr. xiv, 6, 1, 9.

द्युक् *dyuka* & *kāri*, w. r. for *ghūka* & *kāri*.

द्यु 1. *dyut*, cl. 1. *dyotate*, AV.; MBh. (also *dyi*) &c. (pl. *dyūte*, p. *dyā*, RV. [cf. Pān. vii, 4, 67], *dyāyā*, AV.; *dyutur*, TS.; aor. *dyāyāt*, *dyāyut*, Br.; *dyāyut*, RV.; Br., *adyutishṭa*, Pān. i, 3, 91; iii, 1, 55; Kāś., p. P. *dyutal*, A. *dyā* or *dyūtāna*, RV.; fut. *dyutishyati*, Br.; ind. p. *dyutitvā* or *dyot*, Pān. i, 2, 26, Kāś.; *dyutya*, AitBr.) to shine, be bright or brilliant : Caus. *dyotayati* (te, Bhāṭṭ.) to make bright, illuminate, irradiate, MBh.; Kāv.; to cause to appear, make clear or manifest, express, mean, Shadv-Br.; Lāty.; Śāṅk.; Sāh.; Desid. *dyutyatishati* or *dyutyot*, Pān. i, 2, 26, Kāś.; Intens. *dyūdyot*, 3 pl. *dyutati*, RV.; AV.; Br.; *dyutyate*, Pān. vii, 4, 67, Kāś., to shine, glitter, be bright or brilliant.

2. **Drūt**, f. shining, splendour, ray of light, RV.; MBh. &c. (cf. *danta*). — **tāt**, mfn. shining; *dyād-yāman*, mfn. having a shining path, RV. — **tānā**, mfn. shining, bright, RV.; m. N. of a Rishi (with the patr. Māruta or *ti*, author of RV. viii, 85) and the hymn ascribed to him.

Dyuti, f. splendour (as a goddess, Hariv. t4035), brightness, lustre, majesty, dignity, Mn.; MBh.; Var.; Kāv. &c.; (dram.) a threatening attitude, Daśar.; Sāh.; m. N. of a Rishi under Manu Meru-sāvarga, Hariv.; of a son of Manu Tāmāsa, ib. — **kāra**, mfn. producing splendour, illuminating, bright, handsome, W.; m. the polar star or (in myth.) the divine sage Dhruva, L. — **dhara**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **mat**, mfn. resplendent, bright, Var.; Rājāt.; splendid, majestic, dignified, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of a prince of the Madras and father-in-law of Saha-deva, MBh.; of a prince of the Śālvās and father of Ricika, ib.; of a son of Madirāśva and father of Su-vira, ib.; of a son of Priya-vrata and king of Krauñca-dvipa, Pur.; of a son of Prāṇa (Pāṇḍu), VP.; of a Rishi under the first Manu Meru-sāvarga (Hariv.) or under Manu Dākṣasāvargi, BhP.; of a son of Manu Svāyam-bhuva, Hariv.; of a mountain, MBh.; (f), f. N. of a woman, Cat. — **matī**, mfn. of brilliant understanding, clear-minded, R. iii, 78, 16.

Dyutita, mfn. enlightened, illuminated, shining (cf. *dyotita* and Pān. i, 2, 21, Kāś.)

Dyuti-lā, f. Hemionitis Cordifolia, L.

1. **Dyōta**, m. light, brilliance (cf. *kha*-, *cintya*-, *nakha*-); sunshine, heat, W.; (ā), f. a squinting or a red-eyed or a red-haired woman, GṛS., Comm. — **taka**, nifu. shining, illuminating (cf. *kha*-); (if-)

making clear, explaining, Rājāt. iii, 155; expressing, meaning, Sarvad.; -*tva*, n. ib.

1. **Dyōtana** or **dyōtana**, nif. ā or f) n. shining, glittering, RV.; illuminating, enlightening (cf. *kha*-); explaining, meaning, MW.; m. a lamp, Up. ii, 78, Sch.; N. of a nian, RV. vi, 20, 8 (Sāy.); n. shining, being bright, Śāṅk.; Kull.; illumination, BhP.; making manifest, explaining, showing, Śāṅk.; Sarvad.; seeing, sight, L. — **tanaka**, mfn. making manifest, explaining; (*ikā*), f. explanation (if-), Cat. — **tanī**, f. splendour, brightness, RV. — **tita**, mfn. shine upon, illustrated, bright (cf. *dyut*); -*prabha*, mfn. resplendent, W. — **tin**, mfn. shining, brilliant, Megh. 18; meaning, expressing (if-), Sarvad.

Dyotis, n. light, brightness; a star; *ir-ingana*, m. a shining insect, fire-fly, L.; *ish-patha*, m. 'star-path,' the upper part of the air, Ragh. xiii, t8 (v. l. *fyotish*).

Dyotman. See *su-d*.

Dyotyā, mfn. to be expressed or explained, Pān.

ii, 3, 26; 27, Kāś.

Dyanta, n. N. of sev. Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. — **tāna**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍBr.; Lāty. — **ttra**, n. light, splendour, Up. iv, 160; forked lightning, W.

द्यु 3. *dyut*, Caus. *dyotayati*, to break, tear open, AV. iv, 23, 5 (cf. *abhi-vi*, ā-).

Dyutā, mfn. broken, torn or rent asunder, AV. iv, 12, 2; xii, 3, 22.

2. **Dyōta** and **tana**. See *hrid-d*.

द्युत *dyuta*, n. N. of the 7th mansion (= *dyutā*), Var. (v. l. *dyuna* or *dyūna*).

द्युन *dyuna*. See *prec*.

द्यु *dyū*, mfn. (fr. √2. *div*) playing or sporting with, delighting in (cf. *aksha*-, *eka*-, *kama*-, *myiga*-); f. game at dice (only *dyūvam* & *dyuv*), AV. vii, 50, 9; 109, 5 (cf. *div*).

Dyūtā, n. (m. only MBh. ii, 2119; cf. Pān. ii, 4, 31) play, gaming, gambling (esp. with dice, but also with any inanimate object), AV.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (fig.) battle or fight, contest for (comp.), MBh. iii, 3037 &c.; the prize or booty won in battle, ib. vii, 3966; ix, 760. — **kāra**, m. a gambler, Mṛicch.; -*maṇḍalī*, f. a gambler's circle (cf. *dyūta-maṇḍala*), ib. ii, §. — **kāra**, m. = *kara*, Pañc.; = next, L. — **kāraka**, m. the keeper of a gaming-house, L. — **kimkari**, f. = *dāsi*, Pracaṇḍ. ii, 42. — **krit**, m. a gambler, L. — **kridā**, f. playing with dice, gambling, MW. — **jita**, mfn. won at dice, MBh. — **tā**, f. = *kridā*, MBh. xii, 2519. — **dāsa**, m. a slave won at dice, Vajś. v, §§; (f), f. a female slave won at dice, 29. — **dharmā**, m. the laws concerning gambling, Mn. ix, 220. — **palāyita**, mfn. one who has run away from a game, Mṛicch. — **pūṇimā or **paun-ṇimī**, f. the day of full moon in Kārttika (spent in games of chance in honour of Lakṣmī), L.**

— **pratipad**, f. the first day of the bright half of the month Kārttika (celebrated by gambling), L. — **priya**, mfn. fond of gambling, MW. — **phalaka**, n. gambling-board, Pañcad. — **bija**, n. a cowrie (a small shell used as a coin and in playing), L. — **bhūmi**, f. gambling-ground, playing-place, KātyŚr. — **maṇḍala**, n. a circle or party of gamblers; a gambling-house, Nār. xvi, 5, 6; MBh. ii, 2615; a circle drawn round a gambler (to make him pay), Mṛicch. ii, §. — **lakhaka**, m. or n. a gambling-bill, Mṛicch. i, 14. — **vartman**, n. method of g°, Daś. — **viśeṣa**, m. pl. 'different kinds of g°,' N. of ch. of Vatsyāy. — **vṛtti**, m. a professional gambler; the keeper of a g°-house, Mn. iii, 160. — **vaitanika**, m. pl. men who live by g° and bird-catching, R. ii, 90, 28. — **śālī**, f. (Kāthās.). — **sadana**, n. (BhP.). — **sabhā**, f. (W.). — **samāja**, m. (Daś.) a g°-house; an assembly of gamblers. — **samāhvaya-prakarana**, n. 'a treatise on the law-suits arising from g°,' N. of ch. of Viśveśvara's Su-bodhini. **Dyūtādhi-kārin**, m. the keeper of a g°-house, W. **Dyūtādhyakṣa**, m. superintendent of g°, Daś.

Dyūtya and **tvā**. See *a-dyūtyā* and 2. *div*.

द्युन 1. *dyūna*, mfn. (fr. √1. and 2. *div*) lamenting, sorrowful, Bhojap. (cf. *pāri*-); playing, sportive, W.

द्युन 2. *dyūna* (ifc. also -*ka*), n. the 7th sign of the zodiac reckoning from that which the sun has entered, Var. (cf. *dyuta* & *dyuna*).

द्यै 1. *dyai*, cl. t. P. *dyāyati* (Dhātup. xxii, 9), to despise, ill-treat.

2. **Dyāi**, ind. fie! for shame! W.

द्यो *dyo*, *dyota* &c. See under *dyu* and 1. *dyut*.

द्यौषित् *dyauṣ-pitṛi*. See under 3. *div*.

द्र *drā*, m. (fr. 2. *drā*?) AV. xi, 7, 3 (cf. *ut-lara-drā* [or -*drū*?], *krishṇa*-, *madhu*-).

द्रकट *drakṣa* or *dragaḍa*, m. a kettle-drum for awakening sleepers, L.

द्रक्षणा *drakṣhaṇa*, n. a measure of weight (= *tolaka*), ŚārngS.

द्रक्ष *drakṣa*, m. a town, city, Śatr.; Rājāt.; (ā), f. id., Rājāt. (cf. *udr*° [for *ud-dr*°], *ku-dr*°; *trāṅga*).

द्रदप *dradhapa* (fr. *drīḍha*), Nom. P. *dyati*, to make firm, fasten, tighten, strengthen, Uttarar. ii, 27; confirm, assert, L.; Sch.; to stop, restrain, Śārng. (cf. *drīḍhaya*).

Dradhika, m. N. of a man, Pañc. — **dhiman**, m. firm place, stronghold against persecutors, Sch. on Yājñ. iii, 227; firmness, resolution, Bālar.; Kathās.; BhP.; affirmation, assertion, Śāṅk.

Dradhishṭha and **dhīśya**, mfn. superl. and compar. of *drīḍha*, Pān. vi, 4, 161, Pat.

Drādhas, n. (for *dhās*?) garment, TS. iii, 2, 2, 2.

द्रप्स *drapsa*, m. (√2. *drū*?) a drop (as of Soma, rain, semen &c.), RV.; ŚBr.; Gf. & ŚrS.; a spark of fire, RV. i, 94, 11; x, 11, 4; the moon (cf. *indū*), vii, 87, 6; flag, banner, iv, 13, 2; n. thin or diluted curds, L. — **vat**, mfn. (*psd*-) besprinkled, AV.; containing the word *drapsa*, ApŚr. **Drapsin**, mfn. falling in drops, RV. i, 64, 2; flowing thickly, ŚBr. xi, 4, 1, 15; distilling, MW. **Drapsya**, n. thin or diluted curds, L.

द्रबुद्ध *drabuddha*, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

द्रम *dram*, cl. 1. P. *drāmati* (Naigh. ii, 14) to run about, roam, wander, Dhātup. xiii, 23; pf. *dadrāmur*, Bhāṭṭ.; Intens. *dandramyate*, id., KathUp. ii, 5. [Cf. *drā* and 2. *drū*; Gk. *δρᾶμ-ov*, *δρᾶμ-α*, *δρᾶμ-ος*.]

द्रमिट *dramīṭa* or *ōta*, m. N. of a serpent-king, L.

द्रमिड *dramiḍa*, m. pl. N. of a school of grammarians (opposed to the Āryas), Cat. (cf. next and *draviḍa*). — **bhāshya**, n. N. of Conun. on the Brahma-sūtra.

द्रमिल *dramīla*, m. N. of a country (also = *draviḍa*), L.; of a lexicographer (v. l. *drim*°); pl. his school, L.; Cat.

द्रम्म *dramma*, fr. and = Gk. *δραμμή*, Cat.; Col.

द्रव *dravā*, mfn. (fr. √2. *drau*) running (as a horse), RV. iv, 40, 2; flowing, fluid, dropping, dripping, trickling or overflowing with (comp.), Kāth.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; fused, liquefied, melted, W.; m. going, quick motion, flight, Hariv.; play, sport, Jātakam.; distilling, trickling, fluidity, Bhāshāp.; juice, essence, decoction; stream or gush of (comp.), Kāv.; (dram.) the flying out against one's superior, Daśar.; Sāh.; N. of one of the Viśve Devās, Heat. — **ja**, m. treacle, L. — **tā**, f. (Kād.; Śis.). — **tva** (Hit.) and **tvaka** (Bhāshāp.), n. natural or artificial fluid condition of a substance, fluidity, wetness.

— **dravya**, n. a fluid substance, Suśr. — **prāya**, mfn. chiefly fluid (food), ib. — **māya**, mfn. fluid, soft, Mālatim. iii, 4. — **mūrti**, f. fluid condition, Pān. vi, 1, 24. — **rasā**, f. 'having fluid essence,' lac, gum, extract, L. — **vasu**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **sveda**, m. a hot bath, Suśr. **Dravādhāra**, n. 'fluid-holder,' a small vessel or receiver, L. **Dravētara**, mfn. 'other than fluid,' hard, solid, congealed, Kir. xvii, 60. **Dravōttara**, mfn. chiefly fluid, very fluid, Suśr.

Dravaka, mfn. running, Vop. — **vaṇa**, n. running, TBr.; Hariv.; melting, becoming fluid, ŚārngP.; dropping, exuding, W.; heat, W.

Drāvat, mfn. running, swift, RV. &c.; trickling, oozing, W.; (*antī*), f. a river, L.; Anthericum Juberossu, Suśr.; (*dr*), ind. quickly, speedily. **Dravācakra**, mfn. having rapid wheels, RV. viii, 34, 18. **Dravat-patṛi**, f. a kind of shrub (= *Jim-ṛiḍi*), L. **Dravāt-pāṇi**, mfn. swift-footed, RV. viii,

5, 35; having swift horses, i, 3, 1. **Dravād-aśva**, mfn. drawn by swift horses, iv, 43, 2.

Dravatyā, Nom. P. *yati*, to become fluid, L. **Dravamāṇa**, mfn. running, flowing, fluid, melted, MBh. &c.

Dravya, Nom. A. *yate*, to run, flow, RV. x, 148, 5.

Dravarā, mfn. running quickly, RV. iv, 40, 2.

Dravasya, Nom. P. *yati* (fr. *dravas* [√*dru*?], g. *kanṭh-ādī*), to harass one's self, toil, serve.

Dravi, m. a smelter, one who melts metal, RV. vi, 3, 4.

Draviṇa, n. movable property (as opp. to house and field), substance, goods (m. pl. Bhp. v, 14, 12), wealth, money, RV.; AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; essence, substantiality, strength, power, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; R. &c.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; m. N. of a son of Vasu Dhara (or Dhava), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; of a son of Prithu, Bhp.; of a mountain, ib.; pl. the inhabitants of a Varsha in Kṛaṇḍa-dvīpa, ib. — **nēśana**, m. 'destroying vigour,' Hyperanthera Moriaga, L. — **rāśi**, m. a heap of wealth or riches, Hcar. — **vat**, mfn. possessing or bestowing goods, TāqBr.; strong, powerful, MBh.; Hariv. **Dravināgama**, m. acquirement of property or wealth, Pañc. ii, 12 (B. *hūdaya*). **Dravinādhīpati**, m. 'lord of wealth,' N. of Kubera, R. **Dravinēśvara**, m. = *ṇādhipati*, Pañc.; possessor of wealth, Subh. **Dravinōdaya**, see *ṇādaya*.

Dravinaka, m. N. of a son of Agni, Bhp.

Dravinas, n. movable property, substance &c. (= *draviṇa*), RV. i, 15, 7 &c.; concr. bestower of wealth (said of Agni); Sāy. 'moving, ever moving', iii, 7, 10; m. N. of a son of Prithu (= *draviṇa*), Bhp. iv, 24, 2. **Dravinas-vat**, mfn. possessing or bestowing goods, RV. ix, 85, 1.

Dravinasyū, mfn. desiring or bestowing goods, RV.

Draviṇīya, Nom. P. *yati*, Pañ. vii, 4, 36, Sch. **Draviṇo**, in comp. for *ṇas*. — **dā**, **dās**, **dā**, mfn. granting wealth or any desired good, RV.; AV.; VS. — **vid**, mfn. id., RV. ix, 97, 25.

Dravitrī, m. runner, RV. vi, 12, 3, Sāy. *ṇitru*, mfn. running, quick, RV.

Dravi, in comp. for *drava*. — **karana**, n. liquefaction, melting, L. — **√kṛi**, to liquefy, melt, L. — **bhāva**, m. melting, i.e. becoming soft or moved, Sāh. — **√bhū**, to become fluid, MBh.; Suśr.; Mṛicch.

Dravya, n. a substance, thing, object, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; the ingredients or materials of anything, MBh.; R.; medicinal substance or drug, Suśr.; (phil.) elementary substance (g in the Nyāya, viz. *prithivī*, *ap*, *tejas*, *vāyu*, *ākāśa*, *kāla*, *dī*, *ātman*, *manas*; 6 with Jains, viz. *jīva*, *dharma*, *adharma*, *puṇya*, *galā*, *kāla*, *ākāśa*); (Gr.) single object or person, individual (cf. *eka*); fit object or person (cf. *ā*); object of possession, wealth, goods, money, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; gold, R. vii, 18, 34, Sch.; bell-metal, brass, L.; ointment, L.; spirituous liquor, L.; a stake, a wager, W. — **kṛapavali**, f. N. of wk. — **kṛiśa**, mfn. poor in goods, Āp. — **gana**, m. a class of similar substances, Suśr. — **garvita**, mfn. proud of money, Mṛicch. iii, 1. — **gupa**, m. N. of wk. — **dīpikā**, f. — **paryāya**, **vicāra** & **vivēka**, m. — **śata-śloki**, f. — **samgraha**, m. — **ṇādhara**, *ṇādarśa-nighaṇṭu* & *ṇādhirāja*, m. N. of wk. — **jāta**, m. a kind of substance, VP. iv, 4, 19 &c.; all kinds of things, Mālatī. vi, 11. — **tas**, ind. in substance, according to *ś* &c., MW. — **tva**, n. substantiality, substance, Sarvad. — **jāti-mānavicāra**, m. N. of wk. — **dīpaka**, n. a kind of simile, Kāvya. ii, 101, Sch. — **devatā**, f. the deity of a substance, KātyŚr.; Heat. — **dvaita**, n. duality of *ś*, instrumental cause (?), MW. — **nirūpana**, m. N. of wk. — **nīcāya**, m. N. of ch. of Bhājōtpala's Comm. on VarBrS. — **patākā**, f. — **padārtha**, m. N. of wk. — **parigraha**, m. the acquirement or possession of property or wealth, R. — **pūjā**, f. N. of ch. of the PSarv. — **prakarsha**, m. the excellence of a matter, Pāp. v, 4, 11. — **prakalpana**, n. procuring materials for a sacrifice, ApŚr. — **prakāśikā**, f. N. of wk. — **prakṛiti**, f. the nature of a matter, MW.; pl. the constituent elements or necessary attributes (of a king), Pañc. i, 48; Kull. vii, 155. — **prajojana**, n. use or employment of any article, W. — **bhāṣā** & **-īkā**, f. N. of 2 Comms. — **ma-ya**, mfn. material, substantial, MBh.; R. — **mātra**, n. only the money, Pañc. (B.) iv, 11, 24 (v. l. *ṇtrā*). — **yajña**, mfn. offering a material sacrifice, Bhag. — **ratnāvali**, f. N. of wk. — **lakṣha**, n.

characteristic of a thing or person, definition, Kan. — **vat**, mfn. inherent in the substance, Kan.; rich, wealthy, KātyŚr.; Suśr.; MBh.; R.; — *tva*, n. wealth, opulence, Jaim. — **vardhana**, m. N. of an author, Var. — **vācaka**, mfn. expressive of (a single) thing or person; m. a substantive, MW. — **vādin**, mfn. = prec. (opp. to *jāti*); RāmātUp. — **vīddhī**, f. increase of wealth, Mn. — **śabda**, m. = *vācaka*, Sāh. — **suddhī**, f. cleansing of soiled articles, Mn.; Gaut.; N. of wk. — **dīpikā**, f. of a Comm. on it. — **śodhana-vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. — **samākṣa**, m. consecration of articles for a sacrifice; purification or cleansing of soiled or defiled articles, W. — **samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **samocaya**, m. accumulation of property or wealth, W. — **samuddesa**, m. N. of ch. of the Vākya-pāṇīya. — **śīra-samgraha**, m. N. of wk. — **siddhī**, f. acquirement of wealth; success by wealth, W. — **hasta**, mfn. holding anything in the hand, Mn. v, 143. **Dravyāt-maka**, mfn. substantial, containing a substance, Bhp. **Dravyātma-kārya-siddhī**, f. effecting one's object by means of wealth, MW. **Dravyādāra**, m. N. of wk. **Dravyāntara**, n. another thing, g. *mayūra-vyaṅgakṛdī*. **Dravyārjana**, n. acquirement of property or wealth. **Dravyārjita**, mfn. inherent in a substance, L. **Dravyāṅgha**, n. abundance of wealth, Sāh.

Dravyaka, m. a carrier or taker of anything, Pāp. v, 1, 50.

द्रविड draviḍa, m. N. of a people (regarded as degraded Kshatriyas and said to be descendants of Draviḍa, son of Vṛishabha-svāmīn, Śatr.) and of a district on the east coast of the Deccan, Mn.; Var.; MBh. &c.; collect. N. for 5 peoples, viz. the Āndhras, Karmāṭakas, Gurjaras, Tāilāṅgas, and Mahārāshṭras (cf. *draviḍa* below); N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, Bhp.; of an author, Cat.; pl. of a school of grammarians, ib.; (f), f. (with *strī*) a Dravidian female, Cat.; (in music) N. of a Rāgīnī. — **gaṇḍaka**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāga. — **deśa**, m. the country of the Dravidians, Cat.; *śīya*, mfn. coming from or born in it, ib. — **bhāṣya**, n. N. of Comm. — **śīśu**, m. 'son of Draviḍa,' N. of an author, Cat. **Dravidācārya**, m. N. of a teacher. **Dravidōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.; *śhac-chekhara*, m., *śhat-tātparya-ratnāvali*, f., *śhat-sāra*, m., *śhat-sāra-ratnāvali-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks. relating to it.

Draviḍa, mfn. Dravidian, a Draviḍa, MBh.; Rājāt. &c.; m. pl. the D° people, MBh. R.; Pur.; also collect. N. for the above 5 peoples, and of the 5 chief D° languages, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayālam and Tulu; m. sg. a patr. fr. Draviḍa, Śatr.; N. of a Sch. on the Amara-kośa, Col.; a partic. number, L.; Curcuma Zedoaria or a kindred plant, Bhp.; (f), f. a Dravidian woman, Vcar.; small cardamoms, Bhp. — **gaṇḍaka**, m. = *draviḍa-g°*. — **jāti**, f. N. of wk. — **bhūtika**, m. Curcuma Zedoaria. — **līpti**, f. the Dravidian writing or character, Lalit. — **veda-pārāyaṇa-pramāṇa**, n. N. of work. **Dravidaka**, m. Curcuma Zedoaria, L.; n. a kind of salt, L.

द्रव्य dravya, mfn. (fr. 4. *dru*) derived from or relating to a tree, Pāp. iv, 3, 161; tree-like or corresponding to a tree, ŚāṅkhBr. x, 2; n. lac, gum, resin, L.

द्रश्य drashṭavyā, mfn. (fr. *√dṛiś*) to be seen, visible, apparent, ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be examined or investigated, Yājñ.; to be regarded or considered as (nom.), MBh.; R.

Drashṭu, inf.-stem of *√dṛiś* in comp. — **kēma**, mfn. wishing to see, desirous of seeing, Mālatī. ii, 1. — **manas**, mfn. having a mind to see, wishing to see, Vikr. ii, 17. — **śākyā**, mfn. able to be seen, MW.

Drashṭri, m. one who sees, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c. (also as 2nd sg. fut., MBh. i, 1685); one who sees well, R. ii, 80, 3; m. one who examines or decides in a court of law, a judge, Yājñ.; Mṛicch. — **tva**, n. the faculty of seeing, Kap.; Śāṅkhyak.; Bhp.

द्रह draha, m. = *hrada*, a deep lake, L.

द्रह drahya, m. (fr. *√dṛiś*) N. of a man (cf. *drāhyāṇa*).

Drāhyāt, ind. firmly, strongly, RV. ii, 11, 5.

द्रा 1. drā. See *drai*.

Drāṇa. See *an-ava*, *ni*, *vi*.

द्रा 2. drā, cl. 2. P. *drāti* (Impv. *drātu*, *drāntu*, RV.; AV.; pf. *dadrā*, p. *da-*

drānt, RV.; aor. *adrāsīt*; Subj. *drāsāt*, ib.), to run, make haste; Caus. *drāpayati* (Desid. of Caus. *didrāpayishati*), ŚBr.; aor. *adidrapat*, Siddh.; Intens. *didrādrāt*, TS; 3 pl. *daridrāt*, Hit.; to run hither and thither; to be in need or poor; Desid. of Intens. *didrādrāsāt* & *didrādrīshati*, Pāp. vi, 4, 114, Vartt. 2, Pat. [Cf. *√2. dru* & *drām*; Gk. *δρᾶ-στω*, *δρᾶ-ναι*.]

Drāk, ind. (fr. *√2. drā* & *añc* or fr. *√dṛiś*) quickly, speedily, shortly, soon, Hariv.; Pañc. &c. — **kendra**, n. eccentricity, the distance of a planet from the point of its greatest velocity, Gaṇit. — **pratiṃdāla**, n. a second eccentric circle, Gol. **Drāg-bhṛitaka**, n. water just drawn from a well, L.

Drāṇa, mfn. run, flown, Up.

द्राक्षा drākṣhā, f. vine, grape, Hariv.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. (as *i, am*) made of grapes, Kull. xi, 95. — **ghṛita**, n. a partic. medicine, Rasar. — **prastha**, n. N. of a city, g. *māldī*. — **mat**, mfn. furnished with grapes, g. *yavāddī*. — **rasa**, m. grape-juice, wine, MW. — *ṛāṇēśvara* (*ṛkṣhār*), m. 'lord of the vineyard,' N. of Śiva, RTL. 446, 5. — **riṣṭa**, m. (in med.) a partic. beverage. — **latā**, f. vine, vine-tendrils, MW. — **vana**, n. vineyard, Hariv. — **valaya-bhūmi**, f. a place furnished with vineyards, Ragh. — **vārūṇī**, f. = *śava* (*ṛkṣhās*), m. liquor made of grapes, L.

द्राक्ष drākṣh, cl. 1. P. *drākṣhati*, to become dry or arid; to be able or competent; to adorn; to prohibit or prevent, Dhātup. v, 10 (cf. *dhṛāḍ*).

द्राघ drāgh, cl. 1. A. *drāghate*, to be able; to stretch, lengthen; to exert one's self; to be tired; to tire, torment; to roam, stroll, Dhātup. iv, 40; Caus. *drāghayati*, to lengthen (also prosod., RPrāt.), extend, stretch, Rājāt.; Bhājñ.; to be long or slow, tarry, delay, R.

Drāghitā, mfn. lengthened (metrically), RPrāt. **Drāghimān**, m. length, VS.; a degree of longitude, L.; *ma-vat*, mfn. long, lengthy, W.

Drāghishṭha, mfn. (superl. fr. *dirgha*, q. v.) longest, RV. &c.; m. a bear, L. n. a kind of fragrant grass, L. **ghīyas**, mfn. (conipar. fr. *dirgha*, q. v.) longer, RV. &c.

Drāghmān, m. = *ghimān*, RV.; MaitrS.; instr. *ghmā*, ind. in length or along, RV. x, 70, 6.

द्राक्ष drākṣh, cl. 1. P. *drākṣhati*, to utter a discordant sound, croak or caw; to desire, long for, Dhātup. xvii, 19 (cf. *dhṛāṅkṣh*).

द्राङ्गवध drāṅgavadha, m. N. of a man, Pravar.

द्राड drād, cl. 1. A. *drādāte*, to split, divide; to go to pieces, Dhātup. xviii, 35 (cf. *dhṛād*).

द्राप drāpa, m. (only L.) mud, mire; heaven, sky; fool, idiot; N. of Śiva with his hair twisted or matted; a small shell, Cypraea Moneta.

द्रापि 1. drāpi, m. mantle, garment, RV.; AV.

द्रापि 2. drāpi, mfn. (Caus. of *√2. drā*) causing to run (said of Rudra), VS. xvi, 47, Mahidh.

द्रामडी drāmiḍī, f. small cardamoms, Var. BṛS. lxxviii, 1, Sch. (v. l. *drāmiḍī*).

द्रामिल drāmila, m. 'born in Dramila,' N. of Cāṇakya, L. (v. l. *dromiṇa*).

द्राव drāva, m. (fr. *√2. dru*) going quickly, speed, flight; fusing, liquefaction; heat, L. — **raṇḍa**, m. a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **kara**, m. a kind of borax; a flux, L.

Drāvaka, mfn. (fr. *√2. dru*, Caus.; only L.) causing to run; captivating, enchanting; cunning; m. a pursuer or chaser; a thief; a wit, clever man; a libertine; a loadstone; a flux to assist the fusion of metals; distilled mineral acids; a kind of Rasa or sentiment; (*ikā*), f. saliva (as flowing); n. bee's wax (as melting); a drug employed in diseases of spleen.

Drāvāṇa, mfn. causing to run, putting to flight, MBh.; Hariv.; n. the act of causing to run &c., Hariv.; fusing, distilling, L.; softening, touching, Anaṅgar.; the clearing-nut, L. — **bāṇa**, mfn. whose arrow puts to flight (Kāma-deva), RTL. 200.

Drāvayāt-sakha, mfn. (p. Caus. of *√2. dru* + *sakhi*) speeding the comrade (i.e. carrying the rider quickly away, said of a horse), RV. x, 39, 10.

Drāvayāṇa, mfn. putting to flight, MBh. vi,

5199. °vayitnā, mfn. melting, RV. ix, 69, 6. °vita, mfn. made to run or fly, chased, Bhp.; melted, liquefied, L.; softened, mollified, L. °vina, mfn. getting in motion (cf. laghu-); dissolving, renewing (cf. pitta-, mala-, māṇsa-). °vya, mfn. to be made to run or put to flight, W.; fusible, liquefiable.

द्राविड drāviḍa. See p. 501, col. 2.

द्राविणोदस drāviṇodasā, m(f)(i)n. (fr. dra-viṇo-das) coming from or belonging to or destined for those who present gifts (i. e. the sacrificers), RV. ii, 37, 4; Vait. xx, 5; relating to Draviṇo-das (Agni), Nir. viii, 2.

द्राविल drāvila, m. = vātsyāyana, Gal.

द्राह drāh, cl. 1. Ā. drāhate, to wake; to deposit, put down, Dhātup. xvi, 45.

द्राह्यायण drāhyāyana, m. (fr. drahya) patr. of an author of certain Sūtras, VBr. i. — grīhya, n. or — sūtra, n. pl. D°'s wks.

Drāhyāyana, n. the Sūtra of Drāhyāyana. °yapi, m. patr. fr. D°. °yapiya, mfn. relating to D°, composed by him, L.

द्रिमिल drimila. See dramila.

द्रु 1. dru, cl. 5. P. drunoti, to hurt, injure, Dhātup. xxvii, 33 (pf. dudrāva, Bhaṭṭ.); to repent; to go, Vop. (cf. i. drū).

द्रु 2. dru, 1. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 47; ep. also Ā.) drūvati, °te, RV. &c. &c. (pf. dudrāva, Br.; °drotha, °druma, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 13; °druvur, MBh.; R. &c.; aor. adudruvat, Br.; °drot, Subj. dudrāvāt, RV.; fut. droshyati, Br.; inf. -drotum, Śatr.; ind. p. drutvā & -drutya, Br.) to run, hasten, flee, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to run up to (acc.), attack, assault, MBh.; R.; to become fluid, dissolve, melt, Pañic.; Vet.; Bhp.: Caus. drāvdyati (ep. also °te; drāvayate, see under draud) to cause to run, make flow, RV. viii, 4, 11; to make fluid, melt, vi, 4, 3; to drive away, put to flight, MBh. (Pass. drāvayate, vii, 3515); R.; Bhp.: Desid. dudrūshati, Gr.: Desid. of Caus. dudrāvayishati or did°, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 81; Intens. dodrūyate or dodroti, Gr. (dodrāva, TS.). [Cf. 2. drā & dram; Zd. dru, drvant.]

3. Dru, mfn. running, going (cf. mita-, raghu-, jatā-); f. going, motion, L.

Druta, mfn. quick, speedy, swift, MBh.; R.; quickly or indistinctly spoken, Git.; flown, run away or asunder, Kāv.; Pur.; dissolved, melted, fluid, Kāv.; m. a scorpion, L.; a tree (cf. druṇa & druma), L.; n. a partic. faulty pronunciation of vowels, Pat.; (am), ind. quickly, rapidly, without delay, Mn.; MBh. &c. — gati, mfn. going quickly, hastening, Daś. — caurya, n. a theft rapidly committed, Deśin. — tara, mfn. (compar.) quicker, swifter (-gati, mfn. quicker in motion, Megh.); (am), ind. very quickly, as quickly as possible, Kāv. — tva, n. melting, softening, touching, Sāh. — pada, n. a quick pace or step, W.; a form of metre, Col.; (am), ind. quickly, MBh.; Var.; Śāk. — bodha, m. 'quick understanding,' N. of a grammar. — bodhikā, f. N. of a modern Comm. on Ragh. — madhyā, f. 'quick in the middle,' a kind of metre, Col. — meru, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — yāna, n. swift going, running, Śuśr. — varāha-kula, n. a herd of running boars, Ragh. — vāhana, mfn. having swift chariots or horses, R. — vikrama, mfn. having a quick step, Bhp. — vilambita, n. 'quick and slow motion alternately,' Chāndogya; a kind of metre (also -ka), Śrutab.

Druti, f. melting (cf. garbha-); being softened or touched, Sāh.; N. of the wife of Nakta and mother of Gaya, Bhp.

द्रु 4. drū, m. n. (= 3. dāru) wood or any wooden implement (as a cup, an oar &c.), RV.; TBr.; Mn.; m. a tree or branch, HPariś. (cf. indra-, su-, harid-, hari-). — kilima, n. Pinus Deodora, L. — gha, m. N. of a man, g. jivādi, Kāś. — ghanā, m. a wooden mace, RV.; AV. &c.; axe, hatchet (also °na), L.; Kampeferia Rotunda, L.; N. of Brahmā, L. — ghañi, f. a hatchet for cutting wood, Kauś. — nasa, mfn. 'tree-nosed,' i. e. large-n°, L. — naha (or -naha, W.), m. scabbard, sheath of a sword, L. — nakha, m. 'tree-nail,' thorn, L. — padā, n. a wooden pillar, a post (to which captives are tied), any pillar or column, RV.; VS.; AV.; m. N. of a king of the Pañcālas (son of Prishata and father of Dhṛiṣṭa-dyūma, of Śikhaṇḍin or Śikhaṇḍin), and of

Kṛiṣṇā, the wife of the Pāṇḍu princes, hence called Draupadī), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (ā), f. (with or scil. sāvitri or ric) N. of a sacred formula, TBr.; Vishn.; — putra, m. patr. of Dhṛiṣṭa-dyūma, Bhag.; °ddt-majā, f. patr. of Kṛiṣṇā or Draupadī (cf. above), who is sometimes identified with Umā, SkandaP.; °dditiya, m. a form of the Sun, ib. — pāda, m(f)(adi)n. large-footed, g. kumbha-pady-ādi; (padi), f. a splay-footed female, MW. — mat, mfn. furnished with wood, g. yuvādi. — mara, m. 'tree-death,' a thorn, L. — shād or -shadvan, nfn. sitting in or on a piece of wood or a tree, RV.; TS.; TBr. — sallaka, m. Buchanania Latifolia, L. Drv-anna, mfn. one whose food is wood, RV.

Druma, m. a tree, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (sometimes also any plant; according to some esp. a tree of Indra's paradise = parijāta); N. of a prince of the Kim-purushas, MBh.; Hariv.; of a son of Kṛiṣṇa and Rukmiṇī, Hariv.; (ā), f. N. of a river, VP. — kim-nara-prabha, m. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas. — kim-nara-rāja, m. Druma, prince of the Kim-naras; — paripriṣṭhā, f. 'the questioning of D° &c.', N. of a Buddh. work. — kulya, m. N. of a place, R. — khaṇḍa, m. n. a group of trees, Hariv. (v. l. shuṇḍa). — da, m. N. of a man, MBh. — nakha, m. = dru-n°, L. — maya, m(f)(i)n. made of wood, wooden, Nir. — ratna-śākhā-prabha, m. N. of a prince of the Kim-naras, L. — vat, mfn. overgrown with trees, woody, MBh.; Ragh. — valka, m. or n. the bark of a tree, R. — vāsin, m. 'tree-dweller,' ape, R. (B.). — vyādhī, m. 'tree-disease,' lac, resin, L. — śiraha, n. 'tree-head,' a sort of decoration on the upper part of a building or wall, L. — śreshṭha, m. 'the best of trees,' N. of the palm-tree (= tāla), L. — shaṇḍa, m. n. = khaṇḍa, Hariv.; R. — sena, m. N. of a king (identified with the Asura Gavishṭha), MBh. Drumāgra, n. tree-top, R. Drumāmaya, m. = ma-vyādhī, L. Drumāri, m. 'enemy of trees,' an elephant, L. Drumālaya, m. a place of shelter or dwelling in trees, MW. Drumāśraya, mfn. seeking shelter in trees, W.; m. lizard, chameleon, L. Drumēśvara, m. 't°-king,' the Parijāta, Hariv.; the palm-tree, L.; N. of the Moon, L. Drumōtpala, m. Pterospemum Acerifolium, L.

Drumara. See under 4. dru.

Drumāya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to pass for or be like a tree, Hit.

Drumini, f. an assemblage of trees, a forest, g. khalddi (P. iv, 2, 51). — mila, m. N. of a Dānava (prince of Saubha), Hariv.; of a son of Rishabha, Bhp.; of a cowherd (husband of Kalāvati and father of Nārada), BrahmapP.

Druvāya, m. a wooden vessel or dish; the wooden part of a drum, AV.; m. n. a wooden measure (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 162), L.

द्रुष drugdhā. See under √ i. dru.

द्रुद्र druḍ, cl. 1. and 6. P. droḍati and druḍati, to sink, perish, Dhātup. xxviii, 100 (v. l.).

द्रुण druṇ, cl. 6. P. druṇāti, to make crooked, bend; to go, move; to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxviii, 47 (cf. 1. dru and 1. drū).

Drūṇa (only L.), m. a scorpion; a bee; a defamer; (f), f. a small or female tortoise; water-tough (also °pi; cf. droṇa and °mī); centipede; (ā), f. bow-string; n. bow; sword. — ha, see druṇaha under 4. dru.

द्रुम्बुलो drumbhūli, f. a kind of reed, stalk, MaitrS. iii, 8, 3.

द्रुम् drum, cl. 1. P. drummati, to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

द्रु 1. dru, cl. 4. P. drūhyati (ep. and metr. also Ā. °te), Br.; MBh.; R. &c. (pf. dudrōha, RV., °hiha, AV.; aor. adruhat, Gr., Subj. 2 sg. druhas, MBh.; 3 pl. druhan [with mā], RV.; 2 sg. adrukshas, AitBr.; fut. dhrokshtyati, MaitrS., dhrokshtyati, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 45; drogdhā, drogdhā or drohita, Gr.; inf. drogdhavati, Kāth.; ind. p. drugdhvā, drohivā, druhtivā, Gr.; -druha-, MaitrS.) to hurt, seek to harm, be hostile to (dat.); rarely Gen. [R. ii, 99, 23; Hit. ii, 121], loc. [Bhp. iv, 2, 21] or acc. [Mn. ii, 144]; absol. to bear malice or hatred, MBh.; Hit.; to be a foe or rival, Kāvādyā. ii, 61; Caus. drohyati: Desid. dudrohisati, dudruḥ°, Gr.; dudrukshat, Kāth. (cf.

abhi- & dudrukshu). [Orig. dhruḥ; cf. Zd. druḥ; Germ. triogan, trügen.]

Drugdhā, mfn. one who has tried to harm, hurtful, malicious, RV. v, 40, 7; n. offence, misdeed, vii, 86, 5; impers. harm has been done, Rājāt. v, 298. 2. Drūh, mfn. (nom. dhruk or dhruḥ, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 33; wrongly druḥ; cf. nīdrā-) injuring, hurtful, hostile to (gen. or comp.), Mn.; MBh.; Pur.; m. f. injurer, foe, fiend, demon, RV.; Kāth.; f. injury, harm, offence, RV.; AV. [Cf. Zd. druḥ; Germ. gidrog, gethroc.] Druham-tara, mfn. (√tri) overcoming the injurer or demon, RV. i, 127, 3.

Druhā, m. f. = 2. druḥ, AV. °hya, m. N. of a man; g. jivādi, pl. his descendants; g. yaskādi (also v. l. for the next, Hariv.). °hyū, m. pl. N. of a people, RV.; sg. N. of a son of Yayāti and brother of Yadu &c.; MBh. (w. r. dūhyu); Hariv. (v. l. druhyu); Pur.

Drūhvan, mfn. hurting, injuring, RV.; AV.

Drogdhavyā, mfn. to be injured, ŚBr.; MBh.

Drogdhā, m. injurer, ill-wisher, MBh.; Rājāt.

Drōgha, in °ghāya vacase for drogha-vacase, using injurious or malicious words, RV. vi, 62, 9. — mitra (drōgha-), m. a mischievous friend, x, 89, 12. — vāo, mfn. = -vacas (above), 104, 14.

Droha, m. injury, mischief, harm, perfidy, treachery, wrong, offence, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. — ointana, n. injurious design, L. — para, mfn. full of malice, Rājāt. — buddhi, mfn. maliciously-minded, malevolent, MW. — bhāva, m. hostile disposition, Mn. ix, 17. — vacana, n. injurious language, MBh. — vṛitti, mfn. malicious, wicked, Rājāt.

Drohāṭa (hāṭa?) n. a false man; a hunter; a form of metre (L.).

Drohita, mfn. hostile, maliciously inclined, L. °hin, mfn. hurting, harming; perfidious against, hostile to (gen. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.

द्रुह druha, m. a son, L.; a lake, L. (cf. draha); (f), f. a daughter, L.

द्रुहण druhaṇa, m. (either fr. √ i. druḥ or = dru-ghaṇa) N. of Brahmā, L. °hina, m. id.; Rājāt.; N. of Śiva or Vishṇu, Hariv. (w. r. °hina).

द्रु 1. drū, cl. 9. P. drūṇāti, to hurl, throw, MaitrS. (v. l. druṇ°); cl. 5. P. drūṇoti, to kill or to go, Dhātup. xxvii, 33 (v. l.).

द्रु 2. drū, mfn. taking any shape at will, L.; f. (?) gold, Uṇ. ii, 57.

द्रुघण drū-ghaṇa, m. = dru-ghana, L.

द्रुद्र druḍ, cl. 1. druḍāti (°ḷati), to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

द्रुण druṇa, m. a scorpion, L.; n. a bow, L. (cf. druṇa).

द्रेक drek, cl. 1. Ā. drekate, to sound; to be in high spirits; to grow or increase, Dhātup. iv, 4 (cf. dhrek).

द्रेका drekā, f. Melia Sempervirens, Bhpr.

द्रेक drekka or drekkāna or dreshkāna = drikāna, L. Dreshkāpādhyāya, m. N. of ch. of VarBṛS.

द्रेष्य dreyā, mfn. (prob. fr. √ dṛis = dṛis) visible; cf. a-.

द्रे drai or drā (Dhātup. xxii, 20 and xxiv, 46), cl. 1. P. Ā. drāyati, °te (cf. ni-) or cl. 2. P. drāti (pf. -adrau, Naish.; aor. adrāsīt, Br.; fut. drāsyādi, ib.) to sleep. [Cf. Gk. ἐδραβον, Lat. dormio.]

द्रोघष्य drogdhavyā &c. See above.

द्रोण drōṇa, n. (fr. 4. dru) a wooden vessel, bucket, trough &c.; a Soma vessel [cf. Zd. draṇa], RV.; MBh. &c. (ūc. f. ā, Heat.); m. n. a measure of capacity (= 4 Aḍhakas = 16 Pushkalas = 128 Kuñcis = 1024 Mushtis, or = 200 Palas = 1/8 Kumbha, or = 1/8 Khāri = 4 Aḍhakas, or = 2 Aḍhakas = 1/4 Śūrpa = 64 Seras, or = 32 Seras), Mn.; Yājñ. MBh.; Śuśr. &c.; a measure for measuring fields (as much land as is sown with a D° of corn), Col.; n. an altar shaped like a trough, Śulbas. iii, 216; m. a lake or large piece of water of 400 poles length, L.; a kind of cloud (from which the rain streams forth as from a bucket), L. (cf. -megha and

-*vrishṭi* below); a raven or crow, L. (cf. *-kaka*); a scorpion (cf. *draṇa*); a kind of plant (prob. *Leucas Linifolia*), L.; N. of one of the 8 Vasus (husband of Abhimati and father of Harsha, Śoka, Bhaya &c.), BhP.; of a Brāhman said to have been generated by Bharad-vāja in a bucket (the military preceptor of both the Kuru and Pāṇḍu princes; afterwards king of a part of Pañcāla and general of the Kurus, the husband of Kṛpī and father of Aśvatthāman), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.; of one of the 4 sons of Mandapāla and Jaritā (born as birds), MBh. i, 8345 &c. (as author of RV. x, 142, 3, 4, with the patr. Śāri-ga); of a Brāhman, Pañc.; of sev. other men, VP.; of sev. mountains, ib.; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L.; N. of a daughter of Siṅha-hanu, Buddh.; (j), f. a wooden trough or tub, MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; any vessel or implement made of wood, L.; a measure of capacity (= 2 Śūpas = 128 Śeras), L.; a valley, Mālatim. ix, 4; Pur.; a kind of creeper, Bhpr.; of coloquintida (= *indracirbiti*), L.; of salt, L.; N. of a country, of a mountain and of a river, L. - *kalaśa*, m. a large wooden vessel for the soma, VS.; TS.; Br. &c. - *kaka* or *-kakala*, m. a raven, L. (cf. above). - *kshirā*, f. (a cow) yielding a D^o of milk, L. - *gandhikā*, f. a kind of plant (= *risnā*), L. - *gāhā*, f. (= and corrupted from ?) - *dughā*, L. - *cit*, mfn. arranged in a trough form, ŚBr.; Śulbas. - *citi*, f. arrangement in tr-form, MaitrS. - *duṅdhā* or *-duṅdhā*, f. = *-kshirā*, L. - *padī*, f. 'tr-footed', L. - *parṇī*, f. 'tr'-leaved', Musa Sapientum, L. - *parvan*, n. 'D^o section', N. of MBh. vii. - *pushpa*, n. flower of *Leucas Linifolia*, L. (cf. above). - *pushpī*, f. *Phlomis Zeylanica* or other plant, Bhpr. - *maya*, mf(ī)n. made of the D^o measure, Heat.; consisting only of D's, MBh. - *mānā*, f. = *-kshirā*, L. - *mukha*, n. the chief of 400 villages, Divyāv. (°*khyā*, ib.); the end of a valley (v.l. °*nī-m*). - *megha*, m. a kind of cloud (see above), Mfich. x, 25. - *m-paca*, mfn. 'cooking a D^o', liberal in entertaining, L. - *ripa*, n. 'D^o's foe', N. of Dhṛiṣṭya-dyumna, Gal. - *vrishṭi*, f. rain streaming forth as from a trough, Mfich. x, 37 (cf. *droṇa* and *-megha*). - *śarma-pada*, n. N. of a Tirtha, MBh. - *śac*, mfn. clinging to the trough, united with it (Soma), RV. x, 44, 3. - *siṅha*, m. N. of a prince of the Vallabhi dynasty, Inscr. - *stūpa*, m. N. of a Stūpa (said to contain a D^o holding relics of Gautama Buddha), Buddh. - *droṇācārya*, m. D^o as teacher of the Kuru and Pāṇḍu princes, L. - *droṇāsa*, m. 'trough-mouthed', N. of a demon who causes diseases, ParGr. i, 16 (long-nosed, Sch.; cf. *dru-nasa*). - *droṇābhāva*, mfn. having a D^o for a bucket (= streaming abundantly), RV. x, 101, 7. - *droṇādāna*, m. N. of a son of Siṅha-hanu and uncle of Buddha, Lalit.

Droṇaka, m. pl. 'the inhabitants of a valley', N. of a people, VP.; (ikā), f. trough, tub, L.; the tongue bent in the form of a trough (to pronounce *sh*), AV. Prāt. i, 23; the indigo plant, L.

Droṇi, f. trough, tub, L.; a valley, Nalac.; N. of a country, L.

Droṇī, f. of *droṇa*, q.v. - *ja*, n. = *-lavāna*, L. - *dala*, m. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. - *padī*, f. = *na-p*, L. - *mukha*, see *na-m*. - *lavāna*, n. a kind of salt coming from Droṇi, L. - *droṇyābhāva*, mfn. having troughs (i.e. clouds) for horses, RV. x, 99, 4. - *droṇyābhāva*, m. a kind of disease (= *arishyā-āmayā*), KātyŚr. xx, 3, 16, Sch.

Droṇeya, n. = °*nī-lavāna*, L. - **Droṇya**, mfn. belonging to or longing for the manger, RV. x, 50, 4.

Draṇa, mf(ī)n. containing a Droṇa, Pāṇ. v, 1, 52, Vārtt. Pat. °*āyana* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 103), °*āyana* (MBh.), m. patr. of Aśvatthāman, °*nī*, m. id., Pāṇ. iv, 1, 103; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of Vyāsa in a future Dvāpara, VP. - **°nīka**, mf(ī)n. = *draṇa*, g. *nishkṛdī*; (with or scil. *kshetra*) a field sown with a D^o of grain, Pāṇ. v, 1, 45, Kāś. - **°pi** (MBh. v, 2119) w.r. for *droṇī*. - **°nya**, n. a kind of salt, L.

द्रोमिण *droṇiṇa*, m. N. of Cānakya, L. (cf. *drāmila*).

द्रोह *droha* &c. See above.

द्रोण *drauṇa* (Bṛj.) and °*naka* (g. *arihaṇḍī*) fr. *dru-ghaṇa*.

द्रोपद *draupada*, mf(ī)n. belonging to or descendant from Drupada; (ī), f. see below. - **Draupadāditya**, v.l. for *drup*, q.v. - **Draupadāyana**, fr. *drupada*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 80, g. *karnādi*.

Draupadī-ja, m. pl. (for °*dī*-) the sons of D^o, Bh. viii, 4202.

Draupadī, f. patr. of Kṛṣṇa (wife of the Pāṇḍu princes), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (identified with Unā, SkandaP.). - **pramātha**, m. = *-haraṇa*. - **vas-trāharaṇa**, n. 'the seizure of D^o's garments', N. of a poem. - **avyaṇa-vara**, m. N. of a drama. - **haraṇa**, n. 'the forcible abduction of D^o', N. of ch. of MBh. iii.

Draupadeya, m. pl. metron. of the 5 sons of Draupadī (viz. of Prativindhya, son of Yudhiṣṭhira; of Suta-soma, son of Bhīma; of Śrūta-kīrti or Śrūta-karman, son of Arjuna; of Śātānika, son of Nakula; and of Śrūta-sena, son of Sahadeva), MBh.; MārKP.

द्रौहिक *drauhika*, mfn. fr. *droha* (g. *chedādi*).

द्रौह *drauhya* (g. *śivādi*) and °*hyava* (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 168, Sch.) patr. fr. *Druhyu*.

द्वा *dva*, original stem of *dvi*, q.v. (nom. acc. du. m. *dvā* or *dvau*, f. n. *dvē*; instr. dat. abl. *dvābhyām*, gen. loc. *dvayōs*) two, RV. &c. &c.; both (with *api*, Ragh. xii, 93); loc. *dvayōs* in two genders (masc. and fem.) in two numbers (sing. and plur.), Gr.; L. [Cf. *dvā* and *dvi*; Zā. *dva*; Gk. *duo*, *duo* and *di* = *dfi*; Lat. *duo* and *bi* = *dvi*; Lith. *du*, *dvi*; Slav. *dvua*; Goth. *twai*, *tva* &c.]

Dvakā, mfn. du. two and two, twofold, RV. x, 59, 9.

द्वंद्व *dvamda*, n. (corrupted fr. *dvamda*) pair, couple, L.; m. a clock or plate on which the hours are struck, W.

द्वंद्व *dvamdvā*, n. (the repeated nom. of *dva*) pair, couple, male and female, TS.; Br.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*ām*, *e*, or *ena*, ind. by two, face to face, secretly); a pair of opposites (e.g. heat and cold, joy and sorrow &c.), Up.; Mn.; MBh.; R. &c.; strife, quarrel, contest, fight (esp. between two persons, a duel), MBh.; R.; Hit.; stronghold, fortress, L.; m. (scil. *samāsa*; rarely n.) a copulative compound (or any c^o in which the members if uncompounded would be in the same case and connected by the conjunction 'and', cf. *devatā*, *nakṣatra*), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 29, 4, 2; m. N. of sev. Ekāhas, KātyŚr.; the sign of the zodiac Gemini, Gol.; (in music) a kind of measure; a species of disease, a complication of two disorders, a compound affection of two humours, L. - **cara** (L.) and **-oṣṭri** (Ragh.), m. 'living in couples', the ruddy goose, Anas Casarca. - **ja**, mfn. proceeding from a pair or from discord or from a morbid affection of two humours, W. - **duṣkha**, n. pain arising from opposite alternations (as heat and cold &c.), Śiś. iv, 64. - **bhāva**, m. antagonism, discord, Ritus. - **bhīna**, n. separation of the sexes, W. - **bhūta**, mfn. become doubtful, irresolute, uncertain of (loc.), MBh. i, 1867 (v.l. °*dvī-bh*). - **moha**, m. trouble excited by doubt, MW. - **yuddha**, n. duel, single combat, W.; - **varṇana**, n. N. of 4 1st ch. of GauP. ii. - **yodhin**, mfn. fighting in couples or by single combat, BhP. - **lakṣhaṇa-vāda**, m. - **vi-cāra**, m. N. of wks. - **śas**, ind. two by two, in couples, MBh.; R. &c. - **samprahāra**, m. = *-yud-dha*, Uttarar. - **sahishnu-tā**, f. (Vedānt.), - **tva**, n. (MBh.) ability to support opposites (as happiness and misery &c.). **Dvamdvātita**, mfn. gone beyond or freed from opposites (see above), W. **Dvamdvādi-kośa**, m. N. of a dictionary. **Dvamdvārīma**, mfn. liking to live in couples, MBh. **Dvamdvāpāsa**, m. dialogue between two persons, private conversation, Pañc.

Dvamdvīn, mfn. forming a couple, ŚBr.; opposed to one another, contradictory, antagonistic, Prab.

Dvamdvī - **bhū**, to become joined in couples, BhP.; to engage in single combat, MBh.; to hesitate or be doubtful (cf. *dva-bhūta*).

द्वय *dvaya*, n. (fr. and in comp = *dvi*) twofold, double, of 2 kinds or sorts, RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh. &c. (°*ye*, m. pl. Śiś. iii, 57); (ī), f. couple, pair, Naish.; Rājāt.; n. id.; two things, both (e.g. *tejo*, the 2 luminaries, Śak. iv, 2), Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. ā, R. i, 29, 14); twofold nature, falsehood, RV. i, 147, 4 &c.; the masc. and fem. gender, Gr.; (am), ind. between, Śiś. iii, 3. [Cf. Zā. *dvaya*; Gk. *doiōs*.] - **dvaya-samāpatti**, f. copulation, L. - **bhāratī**, f. N. of a woman, Cat. - **vādin**, mfn. double-tongued, insincere, MW. - **sata**, see *dve-s*. - **hīna**, mfn. destitute of both genders, neuter, L. **Dvayāgni**, m. Plumbago Zeylanica. **Dva-**

yātiga, mfn. one who has overcome the two (bad qualities, i.e. passion and ignorance) or the opposites (see under *dvandva*), L.; m. a saint, a holy or virtuous man, W. **Dvayātma**, mfn. having a twofold nature, appearing in a 1^o manner, L. **Dvayōpanishad**, f. N. of an Up.

Dvayat, **dvayas**. See *d-a*.

Dvayasa, mf(ī)n. (ifc.) having the length or breadth or depth of, reaching up to, Kāv.; Heat.

Dvayāvin, mfn. false, dishonest, RV.; AV. **°yin**, m. comrade, fellow (cf. *asad-dvayin*, add.) **°yā**, mfn. = *°yavin*, RV.

द्वर *dvārā* and °*rī* (or °*rīn*), mfn. (fr. √*deri*) obstructing, RV. i, 52, 3 (Śay.)

द्व *dvā*, old nom. du. of *dva*, substituted for *dvi* in comp. before other numerals &c. - **cat-vāriṇā**, mf(ī)n. the 42nd; °*sat* (MBh.) and °*satī* (Rājāt.), f. 42. - **ja**, m. son of two fathers, BhP. ix, 20, 38 (wrong explanation of *bharad-vāja*). - **triṇā**, mf(ī)n. the 32nd, MBh.; consisting of 32, Br.; Lāty.; 32, in °*śāra*, mfn. having 32 spokes, RāmātUp. - **triṇāśat** (*dvā*), f. 32; °*śac-chāla-bhaṇṇikā*, f. pl. 32 statues, Siphās.; N. of wk.; °*śat-karma-pādāhātī*, f. N. of wk.; °*śat-pattra*, mfn. having 32 petals, NṛisUp.; °*śad-akshara* (*dvā*), TS.) and °*rin* (L.), mfn. consisting of 32 syllables; °*śad-āparādha-stotra*, n. N. of part of the VarP. - **śad-ara**, mfn. = °*śāra*; °*śad-upanishad*, f. N. of an Up.; °*śad-rātra*, n. (sc. *sattra*) a sacrifice lasting 32 days, ŚrS.; °*śal-lakṣhaṇika* (Siphās.) and °*hōpēta* (Hit.), mfn. 'having 32 auspicious marks upon the body', illustrious, great. - **triṇāśatī**, f. collection of 32 (w. r. for °*sat* in *siṅghasana-t*). - **triṇāśatikā** or °*tkā* (Siphās.) and °*śikā* (in *bharataka-dvāt*), Cat., f. aggregate or collection of 32. - **daśa** and **-daśan**, see below. - **navata**, mf(ī)n. the 92nd, MBh.; °*tī*, f. 92, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 49. - **pañcāśā**, mf(ī)n. the 52nd, MBh.; R. (du. the 51st and 52nd, ŚāṅkhBr. xviii, 3); accompanied or increased by 52, ŚBr. - **pañcāśā**, f. 52, Hariv.; Rājāt.; °*śad-akshara*, mfn. consisting of 52 syllables, Nidānas. - **pāra**, m. n. that die or side of a die which is marked with two spots, VS.; TS.; Kāth.; MBh.; the Die personified, Nal. vi, 1; 'the age with the number two', N. of the 3rd of the 4 Yugas or ages of the world (comprising 2400 years; the Y^o itself = 2000, and each twilight = 200 years; it is also personified as a god), AitBr.; Mu.; MBh. &c.; RTL. 111; 433; N. of a myth. being, MBh. i, 2713; doubt, uncertainty, L.; - *icchandas*, n. pl. a partic. class of metre, Nidānas; - *stoma*, m. pl. of Stomas, ib. - **viṇāśī**, mf(ī)n. the 22nd, Br.; Up.; Mn.; consisting of 22, VS. - **viṇāśī**, f. (*dvā*) 22, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; - *tama*, mf(ī)n. the 22nd, MBh.; R.; - *dhā*, ind. 22fold, ŚBr.; - *rātra*, n. (sc. *sattra*) a sacrifice lasting 22 days, ŚrS.; - *śata*, n. 122; - *śatama*, mf(ī)n. the 122nd, MBh.; R.; °*ty-akshara*, mfn. consisting of 22 syllables, Nidānas. - **śaśhā**, mf(ī)n. the 62nd, MBh.; joined with 62, ŚBr. - **śaśhī**, f. 62, MBh.; - *tama*, mf(ī)n. the 62nd, R. - **saptata**, mf(ī)n. the 72nd, MBh. - **saptatī** (*dvā*), f. 72; °*tiṣṭhaka*, mfn. consisting of 72 bricks, ŚBr.

1. **Dvā-daśā**, mf(ī)n. the twelfth, VS.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (du. the eleventh and twelfth, Kāth.); ifc. (f. ā) forming 12 with (cf. *āśva*, add.); consisting of 12, 12fold, RV.; ŚBr.; increased by 12, KātyŚr.; (ī), f. (sc. *rātri* or *tithi*) the 12th day of the half-month; n. a collection or aggregate of 12, ŚBr. **Dvādaśāṅga**, m. the 12th part or division (esp. of a constellation), Var.

Dvā-daśaka, mf(ī)n. the twelfth, MBh.; consisting of 12 (syllables), RV.; Prāt.; with *dama* (a fine) amounting to 12 (Paṇas), Mn.; n. the number or an aggregate of 12, Yājñ. - **śikā**, mfn. having the length of 12, Śulbas.; happening on the 12th day or on the 12th day of a half-month, R.

Dvā-daśan, pl. (nom. acc. *dvā-daśa*, instr. *dvā-daśābhis*, dat. abl. *dvābhyas*, loc. *dvāsu*, gen. *dvānām*, according to Pāṇ. vi, 1, 179, 180 in Class. also *dvābhis*, *dvābhyas*, *dvāsu*) twelve, RV. &c. [Cf. Zā. *dva-daśan*; Gk. *duō-deka*; Lat. *duo-decim*.]

2. **Dvā-daśa** for *-daśan*, in comp. - **kapāla**, mf(ī)n. distributed on 12 pots, ŚBr. - **kāra**, m. '12-handed or 12-rayed', N. of Kārttikeya, L.; of Bṛjhas-pati or the planet Jupiter, L. - **gavā**, a team of 12 bulls, TS.; ŚBr. - **grīhītā**, mfn. drawn 12 times (as water), ŚBr. - **gopāla-nirṇaya**.

bhakti, f., -jyotiṛ-linga-stotra, n. N. of wk. -**tā**, f., -**tva**, n. the aggregate of 12, KātyŚr., Sch. -**dhā**, ind. 12fold, AV. &c. -**nīma-pañjara**, n. N. of a Stotra, -**nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. -**pañjarikā-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. -**patra**, mfn. having 12 petals, NisUp. -**patra**, n. N. of a Yuga or partic. religious observance in which the 12 syllables *om namo bhagavate vāsudevāya* are connected with the 12 signs of the zodiac and with the 12 months, VāmP. -**paṇḍa**, m(fā)n. consisting of 12 words, Mālatim., Sch. -**puṣhaka**, mfn. consisting of 12 lotus flowers, TāndyaBr. -**bhavana**, n., -**bhāva**, m., -**va-phala**, n., -**va-vicāra**, n. N. of wk. -**bhūja**, m. 'having 12 arms', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, Mdvā. -**ma**, m(fā)n. the 12th, MBh.; BHP. (cf. 1. *dvā-dāsa*). -**mañjari** or **rikā**, f. N. of a work by Saṃkarācārya. -**maṅgala-vikya**, n. pl. 'the 12 great works', N. of a wk. on the Vedānta; -**nirṇaya**, m., -**vivaraṇa**, n. N. of Comms. on it; **kyāvali**, f. prob. = **maṅgala-vikya**. -**maṅgala-siddhānta-nirūpaṇa**, n. N. of wk. -**mātra**, mfn. consisting of 12 metrical instants, AmṛitUp. -**māsa-deya-dāna-ratnakara**, m. N. of wk. -**māṣika**, mfn. consisting of 12 months, Kāraṇḍ. -**mūla**, m. 'having 12 roots', N. of Viṣṇu, L. -**yātrā-tattva**, n. N. of a work. -**yoga**, v. l. for **śāy**, q. v. -**rātra**, n. a period of 12 nights (days), ĀvGr.; mfn. lasting 12 nights (days), KātyŚr. -**rāsi-phala**, n. N. of wk. -**roṣā** (f. a + *ricā*), mfn. containing 12 verses, ŚrS. -**lakṣhaṇi**, f. = **śādhyaṇi** (q. v.) -**liṅga-stavana**, **ga-stotra**, & **gōḍbhava**, n. N. of wk. -**lo-**oana, m. '12-eyed', N. of Skanda, L. -**vatsari**, f. a period of 12 years, HPariś. -**varga**, m. an aggregate of 12, Cat.; **gītyā**, f. pl. 12 female heretics, Divyāv. -**vārshika** (v. l. *var*), m(fā)n. 12 years old, lasting 12 years, Mn.; -**vratā**, n. a vow for 12 years, MW. -**vidha** (*dvā*), mfn. 12fold, ŚBr.; -**putra-mimāṃsā**, f. N. of wk. -**śata** (*dvā*), n. 112; in comp. also 1200 (= *ī*, f., Rājāt.); -**ī-**ama, m(fā)n. the 112th; -**śakṣiṇa**, mfn. (a sacrifice) at which 1200 are given as a fee, ĀpŚr. -**samākāra**, n. pl. 'the 12 ceremonies', N. of wk. -**sāhaṣa**, m(fā)n. consisting of 1200, MārKp. -**siddhānta**, m. N. of wk. on the Vedānta. -**stotra**, n. pl. 'the 12 Stotras', N. of wk. **Dvādaśāṅga**, n. 'the 12-rayed', 12. of Brīhaspati or the planet Jupiter, L. **Dvādaśākāra** (Divyāv.), **dvādaśākṣitī** (RV.), mfn. having 12 shapes. **Dvādaśākṣa**, m(fā)n. 12-eyed; m. N. of Skanda, L. (cf. *śa-locana*); of one of his attendants, MBh.; of a Buddha (cf. *śākhyā*), L. **Dvādaśākṣa** (*dvā*), m(fā)n. containing 12 syllables, VS.; ŚBr.; -**mantra**, m. the prayer of 12 addressed to Viṣṇu (cf. *dvādaśa-patṛaka*), PadmaP.; -**mālā** (Cat.) & -**vidyā** (BHP.), f. probably id. **Dvādaśākhyā**, m. 'the 12 named?' a Buddha, L. (cf. *śākhyā*). **Dvādaśāṅgi**, f. the collective Jaina sacred writings (consisting of 12 parts), L. **Dvādaśāṅgula**, mfn. having the breadth of 12 fingers, L.; -**sārīṇi**, f. N. of wk. **Dvādaśātman** or **tmaka**, m. 'appearing in 12 forms', the sun (in each month), MBh.; L. **Dvādaśāḍītya** (in comp.) the 12 Ādītyas; -**īrtika**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP.; -**stava**, m. N. of wk.; **tyāśrama**, m. N. of a hermitage, SkandaP. **Dvādaśādyāyī**, f. N. of Jaimini's Mīmāṃsā (consisting of 12 Adhyāyas). **Dvādaśānta-prakarana**, n. N. of wk. **Dvādaśānyika**, mfn. one who has made 12 mistakes in reading, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 64, Kāś. **Dvādaśābda**, mfn. lasting 12 years, VP.; **śānta-āvalokana-vidhi**, n. N. of wk. **Dvādaśāyus**, m. 'whose life lasts 12 (years)', a dog, L. **Dvādaśāyoga**, mfn. yoked with 12 (bulls), MaitrS.; ŚāṅkhŚr. **Dvādaśāra**, mfn. having 12 spokes (as the wheel or cycle of the year), RV.; MBh. **Dvādaśārātri**, mfn. 12 cubits long, ŚBr. **Dvādaśārka**, m. N. of wk. **Dvādaśārca**, m. = **śāntu**. **Dvādaśāvarta**, m. a form of salutation involving 12 circumambulations, HPariś. **Dvādaśāsra**, n. or **śrī**, f. a dodecagon, a dodecagonal figure, Col. (written also *śra*, *śrī*). **Dvādaśāḥa**, mfn. lasting 12 days; a period or ceremony of 12 days, AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; -**prayoga**, m., -**prayoga-pādhati**, & -**prayoga-yriti**, f., -**prāna**, m., -**mahāvratā-prayoga**, m., -**maitrāvratā-prayoga**, m., -**hantra**, n., -**śāhāṇḍa-bhā**, f. N. of wk. **Dvādaśāhika** (KātyŚr., Sch.) & **hīya** (TBr., Sch.), mfn. relating to a period or ceremony of 12 days. **Dvādaśodyāma**, mfn. having 12 traces or strings, Kap.

Dvā-daśika, see above. -**daśin**, mfn. consisting of 12, twelvefold, RV. Prāt.; ŚāṅkhŚr.

Dvā-daśi, f. of 1. *dvā-daśa* in comp. -**tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. -**māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. -**vratā**, n. a partic. observance on the 12th day of a half-month, BHP. **śy-udyāpāna**, n. N. of wk.

द्विद्विक dvādvika, mfn. (fr. *dvādvā*) proceeding from a compound affection of two humours, Car.

द्विः dvāḥ, in comp. for *dvā*. -**stha** (MBh.; Kāv.) and -**sthita** (L.), mfn. standing at the gate or door; m. door-keeper, porter, warder (written also *dvā-sth*).

Dvār (fr. *√dvarī*), gate, door, entrance or issue, fig. expedient, means, opportunity (instr. *°vā*, ifc. by means of, by), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. [Cf. 1. *dur*, 1. *dura* and *dvāra*; Gk. *thura*; Lat. *foras*; Slav. *dvor*; Lit. *dūrys*; Got. *daur*; Old Sax. *dur* &c.] -**bāhu**, m. door-post, ĀpŚr. -**vat**, mfn. having many doors; (f) f. = *dvāra-vatī*, BHP.

Dvāra, n. door, gate, passage, entrance, ŚBr.; ĀvGr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; opening, aperture (esp. of the human body, cf. *nava*), Up.; Śūtr. &c.; a way, means, medium (instr. *°vā*, ifc. by means of, with regard or according to), MBh.; Kāv.; Pañc. &c. (the Māhāvīras hold that there are 6 Dvāras or means of obtaining religious ecstasy, Sarvad.); n. N. of a Gandharva, R.; (f), f. door, ŚāṅkhŚr. -**kapṭaka**, m. 'door-thorn', the bolt of a d°, L.; a d° or gate, L. -**kapṭa**, m. or n. the leaf of a d°, L. -**koshṭaka**, m. gate-chamber, Divyāv. -**japa-sūkta**, n. pl. N. of partic. hymns. -**tā**, f. the being the way to or the occasion of (comp.), Ragh.; Kād.; a door, gate; an entrance, way, access, MW. -**tva**, n. the being caused or produced by (comp.), Śāṅk. -**darśin**, m. a d°-watcher, d°-keeper, R. -**ḍṣṭu** & **ḍṣṭn**, m. Tectona Grandis, BHP. -**nyāyaka**, n. d°-keeper, porter, warder, Rājāt. -**pa**, m. id., ĀitBr.; ChUp. -**pakṣa** (ĀvGr.), **ṣṭhaka** (Kād.), m. d°-panel; d°, gate. -**paṭṭa**, m. id., Kathās. -**pati**, m. = *pa*, MBh. -**pāla**, m. id., MBh.; Hariv. &c. (f, f. g. *revaty-ādī*); N. of various Yakshas and of sacred places connected with them, MBh.; -**mantra**, m. a kind of hymn. -**pālaka**, m. door-keeper; (*°likā*, f., Kād.). -**pālita**, m. metron. fr. *°pālī* (g. *revaty-ādī*). -**piṇḍī**, f. the threshold of a d°, L. -**pidhāna**, n. (m., ŚBr.) d°-bolt; closure, end, Mālav. ii, 11. -**phalaka**, n. = *kapṭa*, ŚāṅkhGr. -**bandhāvaraṇa**, mfn. one who hides himself behind a bolted d°, Hariv. -**balli-bhūj**, m. 'eater of offering at d°', Ardea nivea; a crow or a sparrow, L. -**bāhu**, m. d°-post, Lāty. (ifc. *ka*, Hariv.). -**ma-**hima-**varṇana**, n. N. of ch. 127 of GaṇP. ii. -**mu-**kha, n. 'd°-mouth', opening, Mṛicch. iv, 38. -**yan-**tra, n. d°-bolt, L. -**yātrā-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. -**raṣṭhaka** (Kālid.) & **-raṣṭhin** (Kathās.), m. d°-keeper. -**lakṣhaṇa-pāṭala**, m. or n. N. of wk. -**vaṇṣa**, m. in the cross-beam of a d°, MānGr. -**vat**, mfn. 'many-gated', (f), f. N. of the capital of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; *°ti-nirmāṇa* & *°ti-mā-*hātmya, n. N. of wk. -**vartana**, n. gateway, MW. -**vṛitta**, n. black pepper, L. -**śākhā**, f. door-post, L. -**śobhā**, f. a beautiful portal, Mṛicch. iv, 38. -**stambha**, m. = *śākhā*, L. -**stha**, mfn. standing at the d°; m. d°-keeper, porter, MBh.; Hariv. &c. -**sthita**, mfn. id., Pañcad. -**sthūṇā**, f. d°-post, ĀpŚr. **Dvārādhipa** (Rājāt.) & **°rā-**dhyakṣa (MBh.), m. = *°ra-rakṣin*. **Dvārā-**pidhāna (Sch.) = *°ra-p*. **Dvārābhīmāna**, mfn. assuming the character of (sacrificial) doors, MW. **Dvārārari**, m. leaf of a door, Rājāt. **Dvārā-**vatī, f. = *°ra-v*, VarP.; -**māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. (= *dvārakā m°*).

Dvāraka, n. door, gate, MBh.; ifc. occasioned or caused by, Śāṅk.; (*akā*), f. 'many-gated', N. of the capital of Kṛishṇa (on the western point of Gūjārat, supposed to have been submerged by the sea), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. (*ikā*, f. id., L.; RTL. 55, 1; 113; 400, 2).

Dvārakā, f. of prec. -**ḍṣṭa**, m. 'slave of Dvārakā', N. of a man, Cat. -**nātha-yajvan**, m. 'worshipper of the lord of D°', N. of Sch. on Śulbas. -**pravaṇa**, m. 'entrance into D°', N. of ch. 103 of Brahmap. iv. -**māhātmya**, n. 'glory of D°', N. of wk. (= *dvāravati m°*). **Dvārakārambha**, m. 'commencement of D°', N. of ch. 102 of Brah-

mapP. iv. **Dvārakāśa**, m. 'lord of D°', N. of Kṛishṇa, L.

Dvārika, m. door-keeper, warder, Pañc. iii, 85; N. of one of the Sun's 18 attendants, L. (*ikā*, f., see *dvārakā*). **°ria**, m. d°-keeper, MBh. i, 4906. **°rya**, mfn. belonging to or being at a door, GrS.; ŚrS.; (*ā*), f. (scil. *sthūṇā*) d°-post, ib.

Dvārī-√kṛī, to employ as a medium or means or mediator, Mudr. iv, 7.

द्वि dvi, du. two (nom. *dvau*, see *dva*). -**ka**, m. 'having 2 k's in one's name' (cf. *kāka*), a crow, Vām. v, 1, 15; Anas Casarca, L.; -**kāra**, m. id., L. -**kakud**, m. '2-humped', a camel, L. -**kapāla** (*dvā*), mfn. distributed on 2 pots/herds or consisting of 2 skull-bones, ŚBr. -**kara**, m(fā)n. doing 2 things or making 2 of anything, W. (cf. Pāp. iii, 2, 21, Kāś.). -**karapī**, f. the diagonal of a square, Śulbas. -**karmaka**, mfn. having 2 objects or accusatives, Pāp. ii, 3, 68, Kāś. -**karma-vāda**, m. N. of wk. -**kāṇḍa**, m(fā)n. consisting of 2 strings (rope); (f, ā) containing 2 Kāṇḍas (kind of measure), Pāp. iv, 1, 23, Kāś. -**kārṣhapaṇa** & **°pika**, mfn. worth 2 Kārṣhapaṇas, v, 1, 29, Kāś. -**kālam**, ind. at 2 times, ĀpŚr., Sch. -**kubja**, mfn. 2-humped, L. -**kulija**, m(fā)n., -**kulijika**, m(fā)n. & -**kullijina**, m(fā)n. containing 2 Kulijas (see s. v.), Pāp. v, 1, 55, Kāś. -**kūbāra**, mfn. (carriage) having 2 poles, BHP. -**koṇa**, mfn. '2-cornered', ĀpŚr.; Sch. -**kaudavika**, mfn. containing 2 Kuḍavas (see s. v.). Pāp. vii, 3, 17, Sch. -**krama**, m. a Krama (see s. v.) consisting of 2 elements, RV. Prāt. xi, 3, 8. -**khaṇḍikā**, f. a couplet, MW. -**khārika**, mfn. worth 2 Khāris, Pāp. v, 1, 33, Sch. -**khura**, mfn. having 2 (i. e. cloven) hoofs, Tār., Comm. -**gat**, m. N. of a Bhārgava, TāndyaBr. -**gata**, mfn. ambiguous, Pat. -**gava**, mfn. yoked with 2 oxen or cows, Parāś. -**gu**, in. (sc. *samāsa*) N. of a Tatpuruṣa compound in which the 1st member is a numeral (being formed like *dvi-gu*, 'worth 2 cows'), Pāp. ii, 1, 52 &c. -**guṇā** (or *dvī-gu*), mfn. double, twofold, of 2 kinds, ŚBr.; ŚrS. &c.; doubled, i. e. folded (garment), ŚBr.; twice as large or as much as (abl.), Yājñ. ii, 4; (comp.), Mn. viii, 59; compar. -**lara**, Kād.; -**laram**, ind. Ratn. i, 16; -**lā**, f. Var.; -**tva**, n. Amar.; **°naya**, NomP. **°yati**, to double, multiply by 2, Sch.; **°nita**, mfn. doubled, Mṛicch.; Ratn.; Kir. **°nā**, ind., with *√kṛī*, to plough twice, Pāp. v, 4, 59, Kāś.; **°nā-karma**, mfn. having an ear divided by a slit (cattle), vi, 3, 115, Kāś.; **°nā-**ya, **°yate**, to become double, Kād.; **°nī-√kṛī**, to double, make twofold, Śis.; Kād.; **°nī-√bhī**, to become double, grow, increase, Kād. -**gūḍha**, n. a kind of song, Sāh. -**oakra**, m. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. (C. -*vakra*); a partic. phenomenon in the sky, MBh. -**catur-asraka**, m. N. of a partic. gesture or posture, Vikr. (v. l. *catur-asr*). -**catvāri**, n. pl. two or four, RāmātUp. -**catvāriṇa**, m(fā)n. the 42nd, MBh. -**catvāriṇāt**, f. 42, Pāp. vi, 3, 49 (cf. *dvā*). -**catvāriṇāṭka**, w. r. for *catv*. -**oandra**, mfn. having 2 moons, Viddh. -**oaraṇa**, mfn. 2-legged, Śānti. -**catvāriṇāṭika**, mfn. consisting of 2, L. -**oḍḍa**, mfn. having 2 protuberances (brick), KātyŚr. -**ochinna**, mfn. cut into two, bisected, MW. -**jā**, see *Dvijā*. -**jāman**, mfn. having a double birth or b°-place or nature, RV.; a member of the first three classes (esp. a Brāhman), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a tooth (as twice grown), L.; any oviparous animal (as bird, snake &c.), L. -**jā**, mfn. twice-born, RV. -**jāti**, mfn. id.; m. an Āryan, esp. a Brāhman; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; a bird or snake &c., L. (cf. *°jamaṇa*). -**muḥhya**, m. 'first of the twice-born', a Brāhman, Ma. iii, 286; -**śāt**, ind. for or to Brāhmins with *√kṛī*, to make 2 present of (acc.) for B°, Rājāt. v, 120. -**jātiya**, mfn. relating to the twice-born, i. e. to the first 3 castes; of twofold nature or mixed origin, mongrel; m. a mule, L. -**jāni**, mfn. having 2 wives, RV. -**jihva** (*dvā*), mfn. double-tongued (lit. and fig.), AV.; MBh. &c. (*-lā*, f., *-tva*, n., Kāv.); m. a partic. disease of the tongue, Śūtr.; a snake, MBh.; R. &c.; informer, thief, scoundrel, villain, W.; N. of a Rakshas, R. -**jyā**, f. the sine of an arc, W.; -**mārga**, m. a horizontal line, ib. -**tha** or **-dha**, m. N. of the Visarga (as having 2 points) and of Svāhā (wife of Agni), L. -**ī**, -**tā**, f. doubleness, the number 2, duality, MW. -**tra**, mfn. pl. 2 or 3, Kāv. &c. -**trayaṣa-tripāt**, f. 2 x 33, Lāty. -**tri** = *-tra*, esp. in comp.; -**caturam**, ind. twice or thrice or four times, Daś; -**catur-bhāga**, m. pl. 4 or

1, VarBrS. xxxii, 7; -*catuṣ-pañcaka*, mfn. increased by 2, 3, 4 or 5; with *śata*, n. 2, 3, 4 or 5 per cent., Yājñ. ii, 37; -*divasa-nivāsa*, m. abode for 2 or 3 days, Prabh. ii, 8. - **triveṇu**, mfn. (chariot) furnished with 2 Trivenus (s.v.), MBh. vii, 1569. - **tris**, ind. twice or three times, Jātakam. - **tvā**, n. = duality (phil.); dual, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 46, Kāś.; reduplication, Sch. on i, 1, 58, 59 &c.; -*tvā*, n. the being duality or dualism, Sarvad. - **daṇḍī**, ind. (fr. *daṇḍa*) with a stick, stick against stick, single stick, quarter staff, W. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 128, Kāś.). - **daṇḍin**, m. 'carrying 2 staves,' a kind of mendicant (Buddh.). - **daṭ**, mfn. having (only) 2 teeth (as a mark of age; cf. Lat. *bi-dens*), Pāṇ. v, 4, 141, Sch. - **datta**, m. N. of a man (cf. *davidatti*). - **danta**, mfn. = *dat*; m. elephant, Gal. - **dala**, mfn. split in two, forked, Hariv.; m. fork, ib.; (ā), f. Baubinia Tomentosa, L. - **daśa**, mfn. pl. 20, Pāṇ. ii, 2, 25, Sch. - **dāmanī**, f. (a cow) tied with 2 ropes, L. - **dīva**, mfn. lasting 2 days; m. a ceremony of that length, TāṇḍBr. - **devata**, mfn. relating or belonging to 2 deities, ŚrS.; n. the constellation Viśākhā (presided over by Agni and Indra; cf. *daivatyā*), VarBrS. - **devatyā**, mfn. = *pred*, mfn.; Br.; m. (scil. *graha*) a ladleful for 2 deities, ib.; -*pātra*, n. pl. the ladies used for such libations, ĀpŚr. - **dēsha**, m. '2-bodied,' N. of Gaṇeśa (s.v.). L. - **daivatyā**, f. = *devata*, n., L. - **droṇa**, n. sg. 2 Droṇas; *oṇena*, (to buy or sell) by the measure holding 2 Dṛs, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 18, Kāś. - **dha**, mfn. divided in 2, split asunder, forked, Gṛhyas. - **dhā** (*dhv-*), ind. in 2 ways or parts, twofold, divided, RV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; -*karanya*, n. the dividing into 2, making twofold, arranging in two ways, L.; -*dhāra* (*dhāk-*), mfn. of 2 kinds, twofold, Pañc.; -*kāram*, ind. dividing into 2 parts, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Kāś.; -*√kri*, to divide, MBh.; Kāv.; -*gati*, m. 'going in 2 ways,' a crab or crocodile, L. - *√gam*, to be divided or split, Kathās.; -*tmaka* (*-adhātum*), n. nutmeg (as being of 2 kinds?), L.; -*bhāvam*, ind. being divided into 2 parts, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Kāś.; -*√bhu*, to be divided or separated, MBh.; Kāv.; -*bhūtīkṛtī*, mfn. of a twofold shape (leech), Suśr.; -*lekhyā*, mfn. to be written in 2 ways, W.; m. Phoenix Paludosa, L.; -*śhila*, mfn. existing double or in 2 forms, Śak. vi, 3. - **dhātu**, mfn. (musical piece) consisting of 2 parts, twofold; m. N. of Gaṇeśa (cf. *-deha*), L. - **dhāra**, mfn. (water) forming 2 streams, RV. - **dhūr-yaha**, m. a draught-ox carrying loads in the 2nd year, Līl. - **nagna**, m. 'doubly naked,' a person having no prepuce, L. - **nayau**, f. the two eyes, Naish. - **nava-kṛtvas**, ind. 18 times, BhP. - **navata**, mfn. (ī)n. the 92nd, MBh. - **navatī**, f. 92, ib.; -*tama*, mfn. the 92nd, ib. - **nāman** (*dvī-*), mfn. (mfn.)n. having 2 names, Br. - **nārāyaṇa**, mfn. (ī)n. twice furnished with the vessels called Nṛ, AitBr. - **nidhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, L. - **nishka**, mfn. (ā)n. or -*naishkika*, mfn. (ī)n. worth 2 Nishkas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 30. - **netra**, mfn. 'two-eyed,' Pañcad.; -*bhedin*, mfn. knocking out a person's 2 eyes, Yājñ. - **pa**, m. elephant (lit. drinking twice, sc. with his trunk and with his mouth), Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. (ifc. f. ā); N. of the number 8, Gaṇit.; Mesua Ferrea, L. - **dāna**, n. the rut-fluid of an elephant, Ragh.; -*pati*, m. 'prince of elephants,' a large e^o, Ratn.; -*mada*, m. = *-dāna*, L.; -*pāri*, m. 'foe of elephants,' a lion, BhP.; -*pāya*, m. 'having an e^o's face,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; -*pēndra*, m. = *-pa-pati*, Ragh.; -*pēndra-dāna*, n. the rut-fluid of a large e^o, Var.; -*pēśvara*, m. = *-pēndra*, Mālatī. - **paksha** (*dvī-*), mfn. having 2 side-posts, AV. - **pañcadvayasāṅgula**, mfn. having the height, depth &c. of 10 finger-breadths, Hcat. - **pañca-mūla**, n. '5', f. = *data-mūla*, Suśr.; Car. - **pañca-viṇṣa**, n. du. 2 x 25, AitBr. - **pañcāśa**, mfn. (ī)n. the 52nd, MBh.; 2 x 50, AitBr. - **pañcāśat**, f. 52, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 49 (cf. *dvā-*); *śat-tama*, mfn. (ī)n. the 52nd, MBh. - **panya**, mfn. worth 2 Panyas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34, Kāś. - **patraka**, m. '2-leaved,' a kind of bulbous plant, L. - **patnika**, m. having 2 wives, Nyāyam., Sch. - **patha**, m. a place where 2 roads meet, crossway, L.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Col. - **pād** (or *dvī-*), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 197, m. (*pād*, RV.) f. (*pādī*, ib., or *pād*, g. *kumbha-padyā-ādi* n. (*pād* or *pād*, RV.)), two-footed, bipedal, biped (m. man; n. sg. men, mankind), RV.; AV.; Br.; MBh. &c.; consisting of 2 Pādas (m. a metre of that kind), RV.; ŚBr.; (pādī), f. a kind of Prakṛit metre, Col.; a song composed in this m^o, Kad. (°*di-khaṇḍa*, Ratn. i, 11; 12);

taking 2 steps, ĀsvGr. i, 7, 19. - **pada** (*dvī-*), mfn. (ā)n. 2-footed, MBh.; Kathās.; consisting of 2 Pādas, VS.; ŚBr. &c.; containing 2 words, VPrāt.; binomial, Col.; m. a biped, (contemptuously) a man, Kathās. vi, 63; a brick 2 Pādas long, Śulbas.; N. of partic. signs of the zodiac, L.; (ā), f. a stanza consisting of 2 Pādas, TS.; ŚBr.; RPrāt.; n. a kind of metre, Col.; a combination of 2 words, VPrāt.; -*pati*, m. 'lord of men,' a king, prince, BhP.; -*pāti*, m. any one of the signs Gemini, Libra, Aquarius, Virgo, and half of Sagittarius; °*dāntara* n. °*dhhyāsa* (with *rathamāntara*), N. of a Sāman. - **padikā**, f. = *dvau padau*, prob. double amount, Pāṇ. v, 4, 2, Kāś. (cf. *pādya*); a kind of metre (= °*di*), Col.; a partic. manner of singing (?), Vikr. iv, 3 &c. - **parāka**, see *dvai-p* under *dvai*. - **parārdhika**, mfn. equal to 50 of Brahmā's years (cf. *parārdha*), MārK. - **pari**, ind. except 2, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 10, Kāś. - **parpa**, mfn. (ī)n. 2-leaved, opposite-leaved; (ī), f. wild jew's thorn, L. - **pasu**, mfn. (sacrifice) at which 2 animals are killed, ĀsvGr.; -*tvā*, n. ib., Comm. - **pāt-tā**, f. - **pāt-tva**, n. (cf. *-pad*) 2-footedness, bipartiteness, W. - **pātra**, n. sg. a couple of vessels, Vop.; mfn. (ī)n. containing 2 Pātras (kind of measure), Pāṇ. v, 1, 54, Sch.; °*trika*, mfn. (ī)n. and °*trika*, mfn. (ā)n. id., ib. - **pād**, see *-pad*. - **pāda** (*dvī-*), mfn. 2-footed, ŚBr.; MBh. &c. - **pādaka**, mfn. twofold; with *puṇya-kshetra*, n. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. - **pādika**, f. a kind of song (cf. *-padikā*), R. vii, 6, 58. - **pādyā**, mfn. worth double, amounting to double, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34; n. a double penalty, L. - **pāyin**, m. 'drinking twice,' an elephant, R. iii, 20, 26 (cf. *-pa*). - **pāyya**, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 122, Kāś. - **pītri**, mfn. having 2 fathers or ancestors, Bauddh.; °*trika*, mfn. (a Śrādhā) relating to 2 ancestors, Cat. - **puṣa**, mfn. (ī)n. folded double, L.; (ī), f. a kind of jasmine, L. - **purusha**, mfn. (ā) or (ī)n. having the length of 2 men; (ā), f. bought with 2 men, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 24; (am), ind. through 2 generations, AitBr. viii, 7. - **prishtha**, m. (with Jains) the 2nd black Vāsudeva. - **paurnsha**, mfn. (ī)n. having the length of 2 men, Sūryapr. - **pratika**, mfn. (ī)n. bought &c. with 2 Karshāpanas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 29, Kāś. - **pratiśtha** (*dvī-*), mfn. 2-legged, Br. - **pratihāra**, mfn. (liturg.) connected with 2 Pratihāras (s.v.), Lāty. - **pravācana**, mfo. having a double name, ĀsvGr. - **pravrajīn**, f. running after 2 men, ĀsvGr. - **prāsha**, mfn. issuing 2 invitations, AitBr. - **bāndhu**, n. N. of a man, RV. - **bārha-jman**, mfn. (fr. *barha* = 'has') having a double course or path, RV. - **bārhas**, mfn. (*hā* also n. & ind.) doubly close or thick or strong; in g. doubled (as opposed to single), mighty, large, great, RV. - **bāpi**, f. sg. 2 arrows, Naish. - **bāhu**, mfn. 2-armed; m. man, Kathās. liii, 94. - **bāhuka**, m. 'the 2-armed one,' N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, Hariv. - **bindu**, m. 'double-dot,' the sign of the Visarga, Vop. - **bhalaka**, n. a kind of arrow-point, ŚārngP. - **bhāga** (*dvī-*), m. double portion or share, TS.; a partic. sin, L.; -*dhand*, n. double the goods or property, AV. xii, 2, 35. - **bhāta**, n. twilight; -*tvā*, n. ĪPariś. - **bhādra**, mfn. having 2 months called Bhādra, Rājat. - **bhārya**, m. having 2 wives, Kāty.; Var.; -*ryāgni*, n. N. of wk. - **bhāva**, see *dvai-bhāva*. - **bhūja**, mfn. '2-armed,' Hcat.; n. an angle, W.; -*rāma-dhyāna*, n. N. of wk. - **bhūma**, mfn. '2-floored,' Pāṇ. v, 4, 75, Vārtt. - **bhūma**, mfn. (ī)n. id., Hcat. - **mantha**, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 122, Kāś. - **maya**, mfn. (ī)n. made or consisting of 2 parts (gen.), v, 2, 47, Kāś. - **mātrī**, mfn. having 2 mothers (as fire produced by 2 rubbing sticks), RV.; -*ja*, mfn. born from 2 mothers or in 2 ways, W. (cf. *dvaimātura*). - **mātra**, mfn. doubly as great, MānŚr. and Gṛ.; containing 2 syllabic instants, Prāt. (also °*trika*, Śiksh.). - *ā*, f. sg. 2 s^o instants, RPrāt. - **mārga**, n. (Gal.) *gī*, f. (Bharat.) cross-way. - **māshya**, mfn. weighing or worth 2 Māshas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34. - **māḥa**, m. N. of a son of Hastin (Bijhat) and grandson of Su-hotra, Hariv.; Pur. - **mukha**, mfn. (ī)n. 2-mouthed, 2-faced, Hcat.; m. a kind of worm, Suśr.; of snake, L.; (ā), f. leech, L.; a water-jar with two mouths, L.; °*khāhi* or °*khāra*, m. a kind of serpent, L. - **muni**, mfn. produced by 2 sages, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 19, Sch. (cf. *tri-*). - **musali** (written also °*shali*), ind. with 2 clubs, club against club (in fighting), g. *dvaidandya-ādi*. - **mūrdha**, mfn. (ī)n. 2-headed, Pāṇ. v, 4, 115. - **mūrdhan** (*dvī-*), mfn. id., vi, 2, 197; m. N. of an Asura, AV.; MBh.; Hariv. - **yaja**, mfn.

twice containing (the word) *yaja*; -*tvā*, n., ĀpŚr., Sch. - **yajna** (*dvī-*), f. a partic. brick, ŚBr. - **ya-**ma, '2 tones,' circumflex, TPrāt. - **yamunam**, ind. at the confluence of the 2 Jūnās, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 20, Kāś. - **yāmi**, f. 2 night-watches = 6 hours, ĪPariś. - **yodha**, m. 'fighting with 2,' N. of Kṛṣṇa's charioteer (v.l. °*dhin*); (ī), f. a kind of metre, Col. - **ra**, m. = *-repha*, L. - **rada**, mfn. 2-tusked, L.; m. an elephant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*pati*, m. a large e^o, BhP.; -*karāgra*, n. the tip of an e^o's trunk, MW.; -*rata*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kārand.; °*dāntaka*, m. 'destroyer of the e^o,' lion, L.; °*dārāti*, m. 'foe of the e^o,' the fabulous animal Sarabha, L.; °*dāśana*, n. 'food of the e^o,' Ficus Religiosa; °*dāya*, m. 'e^o-faced,' N. of Gaṇeśa, Bālar. - **rasana**, mfn. 'double-tongued'; m. snake, L. - **rājā**, n. battle between 2 kings, AV. - **rātrā**, mfn. lasting 2 days; m. a period or festival of that length, AV.; ŚrS. - **rātrīpa**, mfn. to be accomplished in 2 nights, Lāty. - **rūpā**, mfn. biform, bicolour, twofold, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; Daś.; spelt or written in 2 ways; n. a word so spelt, variety of interpretation or reading, W.; -*koṣa*, m. a dictionary of words written in 2 ways, Cat.; -*ā*, f. doubleness of form or expression, L. - **rotas** (*dvī-*), mfn. (a male ass) doubly impregnating (sc. mare and she-ass), Br.; (a mare) doubly impregnated (sc. by horse and male ass), TāṇḍyāBr.; a kind of hermaphrodite, Car. - **repha**, m. 'shaped like 2 r's or having 2 r's in its name (*bhramara*)?', a large black bee, Var.; Kāv. &c.; -*gaṇa-samkulā*, f. Rosa Glanulifera, L.; -*gaṇa-sammūlā*, f. a kind of rose, MW.; -*caya*, m. (Caurap.), -*malā*, f. (Kum.), -*yrinda*, n. (MW.), a flight or swarm of bees. - **laksha**, n. a distance of 200,000 (sc. Yojanas), Kāv. - **laksha-**na, mfn. twofold, of 2 kinds, Mn. - **laya**, n. (in music) double time (?), Vikr. iv, 33. - **vaktrā**, mfn. 2-faced, 2-mouthed, Suparṇ.; n. N. of a Dānava, Hariv. - **vacana**, n. the dual and its endings, Pāṇ. i, 4, 102 &c.; °*nānta*, n. a d^o-termination, MW. - **vacas**, n. = *-vacana*, RPrāt. - **vajraka**, m. a 16-angled column, Var. - **varpa**, mfn. bicolour, GṛS.; n. doubling of a consonant, TPrāt.; -*ralha*, m. N. of an ancestor of Śākya-muni, L. - **varsha**, mfn. 2 years old; (ā), f. a 2 y^o o^o cow, L. - **varshaka**, mfn. (ī)n., -*varahīna*, mfn. (ā)n. = *prec*, mfn., L. - **vastra**, mfn. clothed with 2 garments, MānGr. - **vācin**, mfn. expressing or denoting 2 (a dual suffix), Kāt. - **vārshika**, mfn. (ī)n. 2 years old, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 16, Kāś. (cf. *āna*-, add.). - **vāhika**, f. as wing or litter, L. - **viṇṣatikina**, mfn. worth 2 x 20, L. - **vida**, m. N. of a monkey (slain by Viṣṇu, or an ally of Rāma and son of the Āsvins), MBh.; Hariv.; Por.; °*dāri*, m. 'Dvi-vida's foe,' N. of Viṣṇu, L. - **vidha**, mfn. twofold, of 2 kinds, ŚāṅkhŚr.; Mn.; Suśr. &c.; (ā), ind. in 2 parts or ways (*vibhinna*), R. vii, 7, 54. - **vivāhin**, mfn. allied with 2 by matrimony; °*hiṭa-saṇḍi-karaṇa*, n. N. of ch. of Pśarv. - **vīsta**, mfn. worth 2 Vistas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 31. - **vrīntika**, Nom. A. °*yate*, to appear to have 2 stalks, Viddh. - **vrīṣha**, mfn. having 2 bulls, AV. - **veda**, mfn. familiar with 2 Vedas, iv, 1, 88, Sch.; -*gaṇa*, m. N. of Sch., Cat. - **vedin**, mfn. = *-veda*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 88, Sch. - **vesarā**, f. a kind of light carriage drawn by 2 mules, L. - **vaistika**, mfn. (ī)n. = *-vista*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 31. - **vyāma**, mfn. 2 fathoms long, KātyŚr. - **vyāyāma**, mfn. id., ĀpŚr. - **vrapāya**, mfn. relating to the twofold wounds, Suśr. - **vrata** (*dvī-*), mfn. eating twice a day, TS. - **śata**, mfn. (ī)n. consisting of 200, containing 200, Mn. viii, 257; the 200th, MBh.; (ī), f. 200, Āryabha.; n. 200, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 47, Vārtt.; 102, Nidānas.; -*ka*, mfn. worth 200, bought for 200, Pāṇ. v, 1, 24, Sch.; -*tama*, mfn. (ī)n. the 200th, Hariv.; °*tāntara-sāhasra*, mfn. (ī)n. consisting of 200, Cat.; °*likā*, f. an amount of 200, Pāṇ. v, 4, 1; 2, Kāś.; °*tya*, mfn. = *-śataka*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 34, Vārtt. - **śapha**, mfn. cloven-hoofed; m. a cloven-hoofed animal, Mn.; Yājñ. - **śarīra**, m. '2-bodied,' N. of Gaṇeśa, L. - **śavas** (*dvī-*), mfn. having or granting twofold strength, RV. ix, 104, 2. - **śas**, ind. 2 by 2, in pairs, KātyŚr.; Suśr. - **śākhā**, mfn. 2-branched, forked, Kauś.; °*khaka*, mfn. (ī)n. id., Gṛhyas., Comm. - **śāpa**, °*pika* (ŚārngS.), or °*pa*, mfn. worth 2 Śāpas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 36. - **śūla**, mfn. containing 2 rooms, Var.; n. a 2-roomed house, MatsyaP. - **śikha**, mfn. two-pointed, forked, BhP. - **śiras** (Pañc.) and °*śaka* (Var.), mfn. 2-headed. - **śirsha** and °*shaka*, mfn. id., L.; (°*shaka*), m. N. of Agni, L. - **śukla**, mfn. doubly pure (sc. on father's and mother's side), R.; -*vai*, mfn. id., R. (B.), Comm. - **śūrpa**, mfn. containing 2 Śūrpas or

winnowing baskets, Pāṇ. v, 1, 28, Sch. — **śūla**, mfn. 2-pronged, forked, ŚR. — **śringa**, mfn. having 2 horns or points, KāvŚr. — **śringikā**, f. a kind of plant, L. — **śringin**, m. '2-horned,' a kind of fish, L. — **śaurpika**, mfn. = **śūrpa**, Pāṇ. v, 1, 20, Vārt. 2, Pat. — **śruti**, mfn. (in music) comprehending 2 intervals. — **śamphita**, mfn. (for **śamh**) twice folded, Br. — **śandika**, m. (**śhāṇḍ**) a garment sheltering from wind and cold, L. — **śam-dhi**, mfn. (cf. **śamdh**) composed of 2 parts, AitBr.; admitting a twofold Sandhi, RPrāt. — **śash**, mfn. pl. 2 x 6, 12, BhP. — **śashatā**, mif(ā)n. the 62nd, ch. of MBh. — **śashṭi**, f. 62, ib. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 49 and **dvā**); — **tama**, mif(ā)n. the 62nd, ch. of MBh. and R.; — **vākya**, n. N. of wk. — **śāśhtika**, mif(ā)n. consisting of 62, worth 62 &c., Pāṇ. v, 1, 57; vii, 3, 15, Kāś. — **śāśhaara** (**dvā**), mif(ā)n. consisting of 2000, TS. (cf. **śāh**). — **śhūta**, mfn. having 2 Sūktas, SāṅkhBr. — **śhtha**, mfn. staying in 2 places, Sūtrya; AgP. (**śā**, f.); ambiguous (words), Pat., Introd. — **śampatsaripa**, mfn. accomplished in 2 years, Pāṇ. v, 1, 87, Kāś. — **śamstha** or **śstha**, mfn. standing on 2 fields, AgP. — **śattva-lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **śamdhī**, mfn. = **śamdhī**, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 106, Kāś. — **śamdhya**, mfn. having a morning and an evening twilight, Sutr. — **śaptata**, mif(ā)n. the 72nd, ch. of MBh. — **śaptati**, f. 72, Mn. vii, 172 (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 49 and **dvā**); — **tama**, mif(ā)n. the 72nd, ch. of MBh. and R. — **śapta-dhā**, ind. in (into) 14 parts, BhP. — **śaptan**, mfn. pl. 2 x 7, 14, RāmātUp.; **śpta-samkhyāka**, mfn. id., Pañcad. — **sama**, mfn. consisting of 2 equal portions; having 2 equal sides; — **catravāra** or **tribhūja**, m. an isosceles quadrangle or triangle, alg. — **samīna**, mfn. 2 years old, v, 1, 86, Sch. — **sahasra**, mfn. worth 2000, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 156; v, 1, 29, Kāś.; n. 2000, vi, 3, 47, Vārt., Pat. (cf. **śāh** and **śāh**); **śrāksha**, m. 'the 2000-eyed one,' N. of the serpent-king Seshā, Hariv. — **śamvatsarika**, mif(ā)n. = **śamvatsaripa**, Pāṇ. v, 1, 87, Kāś. — **śāptatika**, mif(ā)n. worth 72, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 15, Kāś. — **śāhasra**, mif(ā)n. = **sahasra**, KāvŚr.; n. 2000, Mārķī. — **śitya**, mfn. twice ploughed, L. — **śuvarpa** or **śsuvarnika**, mfn. worth 2 Suvarṇas, Pāṇ. v, 1, 29, Vārt., Pat. — **śūrya**, mfn. having 2 suns, Kāś. — **stanā** (**dvā**), and **ni**, f. having 2 udders or 2 pegs, ŚBr.; KāvŚr., Comm. (cf. Pāṇ. vi, 2, 164). — **āthūna**, m. (sc. **daṇḍa**) a partic. form of military array, Kām. — **śrakti**, mfn. 2-cornered; a vessel so shaped for making libations to the Āsvins, ĀpŚr. — **śva-bhāva**, mfn. having a double nature or character, MW. — **śvara**, mfn. 2-syllabled, TPrāt. — **han**, m. 'striking twice, i.e. with tusks and teeth,' an elephant, L. — **halya**, mfn. twice ploughed, L. (cf. **śilya**). — **havis**, mfn. connected with 2 oblations, SāṅkhŚr. — **hanta**, mif(ā)n. 2 hands long, Heat. — **hāyana**, mif(ā)n. 2 years old, Mn. xi, 134; (f.) f. a 2-year-old cow, L. — **himpkāra**, m. N. of 2 Sāmanas, ĀrshBr. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of both genders (i.e. of the masc. and the fem.); neuter; n. the neuter gender, L. — **hūta-vat**, mfn. containing an invocation of 2 gods, AitBr. — **hridaya**, f. 'double-hearted,' pregnant, Sutr. — **hotri** (**dvā**), m. a double Hotri (Agni), Tār. — **Dvidā**, n. N. of a Sāman, Kāth. — **Dvin-driya**, n. 2 organs of sense (**grāhya**, mfn. perceptible by 2 senses, sc. sight and touch, Bhāṣhāp.); mfn. having 2 senses (touch and taste), L. — **Dvipā** &c., see s.v. — **Dvirāvatika**, mfn. (place) possessing 2 Irāvats, Pat. — **Dvy-ajña** &c., see p. 507, col. 3. — **Dvish**, in comp., see under **dvish**, p. 507, col. 3. — **Dvika**, mfn. consisting of two, 2-fold, Lāty.; Sutr.; two, VarBhS. xiii, 3; happening the 2nd time, Pāṇ. v, 2, 77, Kāś.; increased by 2 (e.g. **kaṇi śatam** 102, i.e. 2 per cent.), Mn. viii, 141. — **pri-śhtha**, m. the 2-humped camel, L. — **Dvi-jā**, mfn. twice-born; n. a man of any one of the first 3 classes, any Āryan, esp. a Brāhman (re-born through investiture with the sacred thread, cf. **upa-nayana**), AV.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a bird or any oviparous animal (appearing first as an egg), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a tooth (as growing twice), Sutr.; Bhartṛ.; Var. (n., BhP. ii, 1, 31); coriander seed or Xanthoxylum Alatum, L.; (ā), f. Piper Aurantiacum, Bhpr.; Clerodendrum Siphonanthus, L.; = **pālāṅki**, L. (cf. **śā** & **jāti**). — **kalpa-latā**, f. N. of wk. — **kutsita**, m. 'despised by Brāhmins,' Cordia Latifolia and Myxa, L. — **ketu**, m. a kind of citron, L. — **cohatta**, n. N. of a place, Cat. — **je-tri**, m. N. of a Brāhman, ib. — **tva**, n. 'the being twice-born;' the condition or rank of a Brāhman or

of any one of the first 3 classes; Vishṇ.; BhP.; Rāj. — **dāsa**, m. 'slave of the twice-born,' a Śūdra, L. — **dava**, m. 'god among the twice-born,' a Brāhman, a sage, BhP.; — **deva**, m. 'god among B's,' a very pious or excellent B^c, MW. — **nayana**, n. N. of wk. — **nishaveta**, mfn. inhabited by birds, MW. — **pati**, m. 'chief of twice-born,' the moon (as produced first from Atri's eye and again from the ocean of milk), Hariv. 1249 t. — **prapā**, f. 'watering-place for birds,' a basin for water round the foot of a tree (= **ālavāla**), L. — **priya**, mfn. dear to a Brāhman (Āryan), m. a kind of Khadira, L.; (d), the Soma-plant, L. — **bandhu**, m. 'a mere twice-born,' a B^c &c. only by name, L. (cf. **kshatra**). — **bruva**, m. called or calling one's self (but not being) a B^c, L. — **maya**, mif(ā)n. consisting of B's, Can. — **malla**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **mukhya**, m. 'first among the twice-born,' a Brāhman, MBh. — **rāja**, m. = **pāti**, Heat.; the moon; N. of a Brāhman, Śrīkaṇṭh; N. of Garuḍa (king of birds), L.; of Ananta (serpent-king), L.; camphor, L.; **jōdaya**, m. N. of wk. — **ropani**, f. a kind of pill, Rasēndrac. — **rshabha** (**śya** + **rish**), m. 'bull (i.e. best) among the twice-born,' a Brāhman, MBh. — **rshi** (**śya** + **rishi**), m. a priestly sage (= **brahma-rshi**), VP. — **liṅgin**, mfn. wearing the insignia of a B^c, Mn. ix, 224; a Kshatriya, L.; an impostor, a pretended B^c, W. — **vara**, m. = **mukhya**, MBh. — **varya**, m. an excellent or superior B^c, W. — **vāhana**, m. 'having a bird (Garuḍa) as vehicle,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **vrapa**, m. gum-boil, L. — **śapta**, m. 'cursed by Brāhmins,' prohibited (on certain occasions), Dolichos Catjang, L. — **śreshṭha** and **sattama**, m. = **mukhya**, MBh. — **sevaka**, m. = **dāsa**, L. — **seva**, f. service of the twice-born (by Śūdras), W. — **sneha**, m. 'favourite of Brāhmins,' Butea Frondosa, L. — **Dvijāgrya**, m. = **ja-mukhya**, Mn. iii, 35 &c.; a chief or respectable Brāhman, W. — **Dvijāṅgikā** or **āṅgi**, f. a kind of medicinal plant (= **katukā**), L. — **Dvijāmbā**, f. N. of a princess, L. — **Dvijālaya**, m. 'the residence of birds,' the hollow trunk of a tree, L.; the P^c of Brāhmins, W. — **Dvijēndra**, m. = **ja-mukhya**, MBh.; = **ja-pati**, Inser.; N. of Garuḍa, Suparṇ. — **Dvijēndraka**, m. = **ja-ke-tu**, L. — **Dvijēśa**, m. = **ja-pati**, L. — **Dvijēśvara**, m. 'chief of twice-born,' a Brāhman; the moon, Kāv-yād. ii, 175; N. of Siva, L. — **Dvijōttama**, m. = **ja-mukhya**, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. — **Dvijōpāsaka**, m. = **ja-dāsa**, L. — **Dvijāya**, Nom. Ā. **Yate**, to become or be born again as a Brāhman, Heat. — **Dvijāyanī**, f. the thread worn over the shoulder and marking the first 3 or twice-born classes, L. — **Dvijā** + **bhū**, to make one's self a Brāhman, Virac. — **Dvitā**, m. 'second,' N. of an Āptya (s.v.; cf. **trid**), RV.; VS.; ŚBr.; (according to some he is the author of RV. ix, 103; to others, son of Atri and author of v, 18, Anukr.) — **vana**, m. N. of a man (cf. **dvaitavana**). — **Dvitaya**, mfn. consisting of two, twofold, double, BhP.; Pāṇ. v, 2, 42; pl. (e or ā), i, 33, Kāś. two, both (each thought of as a plurality, e.g. mountains and trees), Ragh. viii, 89; n. a pair or couple, Yājñ.; Kāv.; Pur. — **Dvitā**, ind. (Nir. v, 3) doubly so, i.e. just so, by all means, indeed, certainly, especially (often in relat. clauses and connected with **adha** or **aha**), RV. — **Dvitiya**, mif(ā)n. (fr. **dvi**, Pāṇ. v, 2, 54; decl. i, 1, 36, Vārt. 3, Pat., cf. vii, 3, 115) second, RV. &c. &c.; (am), ind. for the second time, KathUp.; MBh. &c.; m. companion, fellow (friend or foe), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; ifc. doubled or accompanied by, furnished with (cf. **a**, **chāyā**, **dhanur** &c.); the 2nd in a family (i.e. a son, L.; cf. AitBr. vii, 29); the 2nd letter of a Varga, i.e. the surd aspirate, Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; (ā), f. female companion or friend, Kath. xcviii, 33; wife (a second self), L.; (sc. **vibhakti**) the 2nd case, the accusative or its terminations, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 24 &c.; (sc. **tithi**) the 2nd day of a half-month, Rātn. iv, 3; (**dolitiya**), mfn. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 49) forming the 2nd part or half of anything, with **bhāga**, m. half of (gen.), Mn. iv, 1 &c.; n. the half (at the beginning or end of a comp.), Pāṇ. ib., ii, 2, 3, Kāś. — **kula-dhāraka**, m. a son (cf. above), Gal. — **cakravartī-lakshana**, n. N. of wk.; — **didhiti-tikā**, f., — **prākāśa**, m., — **rahasya**, n., **ṇḍanuga**, m. N. of wks. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **tā**, f. state of being second, MW. — **tāla**, m. (in music) a kind of measure. — **triphalā**, f. the 2nd set of 3 fruits (viz. grape, date, and the fruit of Gmelina Arborea),

L. — **tvā**, n. = **lā**, MaitrS. — **pragalbha-lakshana**, n., — **ṇḍanuga**, m. N. of wks. — **mīra-lakshana**, n., — **prākāśa**, m., — **vivecana**, n., **ṇḍanuga**, m. N. of wks. — **vat** (**tiya-v**), mfn. having as a second or companion, accompanied by (instr.), ŚBr.; MBh. — **vayas**, mfn. having arrived at the 2nd period of life, L. — **svara**, n. N. of a Sāman. — **avalakshana**, n. N. of wk.; — **ṭikā** & **didhiti-tikā**, f., — **rahasya**, n., **ṇḍanuga** & **ṇḍaloka**, n. N. of wks. — **Dvitiyādi-vyutpatti-vāda**, m. N. of wk. — **Dvitiyābhāṣa**, f. Curcuma Aromatica or Xanthorrhiza, L. — **Dvitiyaka**, mfn. second, the second, AgP.; (**dul**) happening the 2nd time, Pāṇ. v, 2, 77, Kāś.; recurring every other day (fever), 2, 81, Kāś. — **Dvitiyā**, f. of **tiya**. — **kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **candra**, m. the moon of the 2nd day of the half-month, the young moon, Ratn. iv, 3. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. — **roana-kalpa-latā** and **roana-candrikā** (**yār**), f. N. of wks. — **Dvitiyā**, ind. -√**kṛi**, to plough the second time, Pāṇ. v, 4, 58, Kāś. — **Dvitiyika**, mfn. Pāṇ. v, 1, 48. — **yin**, mfn. standing in the 2nd place or rank, ĀvŚr.; receiving the half as portion or share, Nyāyam., Comm. — **yūka**, mfn. second, W. — **Dvir**, in comp. for **dvish** below. — **apsaka**, mfn. 2-shouldered, L. — **anugāna**, n. N. of a Sāman, Ārsh Br. — **abhyasta**, mfn. twice repeated, L. — **abhyāsāpāra**, n. N. of a Sāman, L. — **āsana**, n. eating twice a day, L. — **āgamana**, n. 'twice coming,' the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house after a visit to that of her father, L.; — **prakarana**, n. N. of wk. — **āpa**, m. (?) drink-ing twice' (sc. with trunk and mouth), elephant, L. (cf. **dvi-pa**). — **āmushyāyana**, mfn. = **dvy-ām**, Nar. — **āshāḍha**, m. an intercalary Āshāḍha month, Jyot. — **ida**, mfn. containing the word **idā** twice; (with **pada-stobha**, m.) N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyāBr. — **ukta**, mfn. twice said, repeated, doubled, reduplicated, VPrāt.; said or told in 2 ways, W.; n. repetition, Siddh. — **ukti**, f. repetition, tautology, telling anything in two or various ways, W.; (Gr.) repetition of a syllable; twofold way of expression or of spelling a word; — **kośa**, N. of a dictionary; — **prakriyā**, f. N. of ch. of the Madhya-siddhānta-kau-mudī. — **uccārita**, n. the repetition of a piece of music, Mṛicch. iii, 5. — **udātta**, mfn. doubly accented, VPrāt. — **ūdhā**, f. (a woman) twice married, L. — **ośthya**, mfn. containing 2 labials; — **tva**, n., VPrāt., Comm. — **nagna**, mfn. doubly naked or defective (i.e. whose ancestors on both sides have during 3 generations omitted all Veda-study and kindling of the sacred fire), Gobh. — **bhāva**, m. doubling, reduplication, Vop.; double-dealing, deceit, Pañc. (B.) iii, 65. — **vacana**, n. repetition, reduplication, APrāt.; Pāṇ. &c. — **vyūha**, mfn. appearing twofold, MBh. 13603. — **Dvish**, in comp. for **dvish** below. — **ṭamām** and **ṭarām**, ind. (superl. & comp.), Pāṇ. viii, 2, 27, Sch. — **Dvish-pakva**, mfn. twice cooked, warmed up, Gobh. — **Dvish**, ind. (Pāṇ. v, 4, 18; cf. viii, 3, 43) twice, RV. &c. (**dvir ahaṇā**, **ahānā**, or **ahni**, twice a day, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 64, Kāś. [Cf. **Zd. bis**; Gk. **dis**; Lat. **bis**]. — **Dvish-sama**, mfn. twice as large, Yājñ. — **Dvish-svara**, mfn. doubly accented, Prāt. — **Dvish-tāvā**, f. (fr. **tāva**) twice as large (a Vēdi), Pāṇ. v, 4, 84. — **द्विष** 2. **dvish**, cl. 2. P. Ā. **dvēshṭi**, **dvish-tē** (ep. also **dvishati**, **te**; Subj. **dvēshat**, AV.; impf. **adveṣ**, 3. pl. **adviṣur** & **śhan**, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 112; pf. **didvesha**, ŚBr.; aor. **dvishat**, **shata** (3. sg.), AV.; fut. **dvēkshyati**, **dvēshati**, Siddh., Pāṇ. vii, 2, 10; inf. **dvēkshum**, MBh.; **dvēkshos**, ŚBr.) to hate, show hatred against (acc.; rarely dat. or gen.); be hostile or unfriendly, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to be a rival or a match for, Kāv-yād. ii, 61; Pass. **dvishyate**; aor. **adveshi**, Gr.; Caus. **dvēshayati**, Kāv.; Desid. **didvishati**, **te**, Gr.; Intens. **dedvishyate**, **dedveshi** or **dedvishati**, Gr. [Cf. **Zd. qvish**; Gk. **δ-δύω-αρο**; Germ. **Zwist**]. — **Dvī**, in comp. for 3. **dvish**. — **svā**, f. service of a foe, treachery, W. — **sevin**, mfn. serving an enemy, traitor, Mn. ix, 232. — **Dvish** (nom. **dul**), hostility, hatred, dislike; (also n.) foe, enemy, RV.; AV. &c.; mfn. hostile, hating, disliking (ifc.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **Dvisha**, mfn. (ifc.) hostile, hating (cf. **-tā** and

-*tva*); hateful or unpleasant to, Hariv.; m. foe, enemy, L. -*tā*, f. (MW.), -*tva*, n. (Var.) hostility, hatred (see above). -*m-tapa*, mfn. vexing an enemy, re-vengeing, retaliating, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 39; vi, 3, 67; 4, 94.

Dvishāt, mfn. (p. Pres. of *√1. dvishā*) hating or detesting, hostile, unfriendly, foe, enemy (with acc. or gen.), Pāṇ. ii, 3, 69, Vārtt. 5, Pat.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. *√1-tāpa*, mfn. harassing female foes, L.

1. Dvishāta, mfn. hated, disliked, odious, hostile, Yājñ.; Mn.; MBh. &c. -*tva*, n. odiousness, Naish. **Dvishā**, m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity to (comp.), ŚBr.; Mn.; MBh. &c. (*°śham-√kri*), to show enmity against (dat.), Pañc. iii, 160.

-*parimuktā*, f. 'free from hatred', N. of a Gandharva maid, Kāraṇḍ. -*parimocana*, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib. -*stha*, mfn. betraying dislike or aversion, Gīt.

Dvishāna, mfn. hating, disliking; foe, enemy, MBh.; n. dislike or hatred against (gen. or comp.), Suśr.; MBh.

Dvishāṇiya, mfn. = *°śhya*.

Dvishān, n. aversion, dislike, hostility; foe, enemy, RV.; AV.; VS. **Dvisho-yāvana** (Maitr.S.) and -*yāt* (RV.), mfn. removing hostility.

Dvishin, mfn. hating, disliking, hostile, malignant against (gen. or comp.), MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; m. foe, enemy, ŚārngP.

Dvishṇam & *°śos*. See *√2. dvish*.

Dvishṇi, mfn. one who hates or dislikes (comp.), enemy, foe, MBh.; Hariv.; Suśr.

Dvishya, mfn. to be hated or disliked, odious, detestable; foe, enemy, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; n. nutmeg, Gal. -*tā*, f. (Pañc.), -*tva*, n. (Bhpr.) odiousness, disfavour. -*pāpaka*, mfn. detesting sin, MBh. xii, 3168.

द्विषयिक dvishayika. See under *dvi*.

द्विषदा dvishadā, f. Polianthes Tuberosa, L.

द्विषा dvishā, f. cardamoms, L.

द्विष्ट 2. dvishṭa, n. (for *dvy-ashṭa*) copper, L.

द्वीप द्वीप, m. n. (fr. *dvi + ap*, Pāṇ. v, 4, 74; vi, 3, 97) an island, peninsula, sandbank, RV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; a division of the terrestrial world (either 7 [Jambu, Plaksha or Go-medaka, Śālmali, Kuśa, Krauñca, Śāka and Pushkara, MBh. vi, 604 &c.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.] or 4 [Bhadrāsava, Ketu-māla, Jambu-dvīpa and Uttarāḥ Kuravāḥ, MBh. vi, 208, Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; cf. Dharmas. cxx] or 13 [the latter four + 9, viz. Indra-dvīpa, Kaserū-mat, Tāmra-varṇa, Gabhastī-mat, Nāga-dvīpa, Saumya, Gāndharva, Vāruna and Bhārata, which are enumerated VP. ii, 3, 6; 7, as forming Bhārata-varṇa] or 18 [among which the Upa-dvīpas are said to be included, Naish. i, 5, Sch.]; they are situated round the mountain Meru, and separated from each other by distinct concentric circumambient oceans; *ayam dvīpaḥ = jambu-dvīp*, BhP. v, 16, 5 or = *bhārata-dvīp*, VP. ii, 3, 7); m. place of refuge, shelter, protection or protector, MBh.; Kāraṇḍ.; a tiger's skin, L.; cubets, L. (cf. *-sam-bhava*). -*karpūra* or *-karpūra-ja*, m. camphor from China, L. -*kumāra*, m. (with Jāinas) N. of a class of deities, L. -*kharjūrī*, f. a kind of date, L. -*ochandira*, m. or u. N. of a place, Cat. -*ja*, n. = *-kharjūrī*, L. -*rāja*, m. N. of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. -*vat*, mfn. abounding in islands, MBh.; m. the ocean, L.; a river, L.; (f), f. a river, Dharmas.; the earth, L. -*vyavasthā*, f. N. of wk. -*āstru*, m. Asparagus Racemosus, Car. (cf. *°pi-ś*). -*śreshṭha*, m. the best of islands, MW. -*sambhava*, m. the largest sort of raisin, cubets, L.; Vernonia Anthelmintica, L.; (f), f. a kind of date, L. **Dvīpāntara-vacā**, f. Smilax China, Bhpr. **Dvīpēsa**, m. lord of an island, viceroys, Pracaṇḍ. **Dvīpi**, incomp. = *°pin*. -*karpū*, m. 'tiger-eared', N. of a prince, Kathās. -*nakha*, m. Unguis odoratus, L. -*āstru*, m. Asparagus Racemosus (cf. *dvīpikā* & next).

Dvīpikā, f. Asparagus Racemosus, Car. (cf. *dvīpa-āstru* and *dvīpya*).

Dvīpin, mfn. having islands or spots like islands, L.; (f), m. tiger, ounce or panther, leopard, AV.; Hariv.; MBh. &c.; (n), f. the sea or a river, Bālar. iii, 48; a kind of plant, L.

Dvīpya, mfn. living on an island, VS.; m. cubets (cf. *dvīpa-sambhava*), L.; a sort of crow, L.; N. of Vyāsa (cf. *dvīpāyana*), L.; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus (cf. *dvīpikā* and *dvīpi-āstru*), L.

द्वि देरि, cl. 1. P. *dvarati* (Dhātup. xxii, 36) to obstruct; to cover; to disregard; to appropriate.

द्वेधा dve-dhā, ind. (fr. *dvaya*; cf. *tre-dhā*) in two parts or ways, twice, Br.; MBh. &c. -*kāram*, ind. changing into two, ĀśvSr. -*kṛta*, mfn. broken in two, Bālar. iv, 53. -*kriyā*, f. breaking or splitting in two, Mear. ii, 33.

Dve-dhī, ind. in two, asunder; -*kṛta*, AV. Parisi. **Dve-sata**, mfn. 'in two places equal' having the same length above and below the navel (v. l. *dvaya-ś*), Lāty. i, 1, 7.

द्वेष dvesha, &c. See above.

द्वै dvai, Vṛiddhi form for *dvi* in comp.

-*kulijika*, mf(ī)n. containing 2 Kulijas (kind of measure), L. -*gata*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-gat*) N. of a Sāman, TāpdyāBr. -*gunika*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvi-guṇa*) one who requires the double or cent per cent interest; m. usurer, L. -*gunya*, n. doubling or the double, Mn.; MBh. &c.; duality, W.; the possession of 2 out of the 3 qualities, W. -*jāta*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-jāt*) belonging to the twice-born, consisting of them, Mn. viii, 374. -*ta*, see *Dvaitā*. -*dattī*, m. patr. fr. *dvi-datta*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 88, Sch. (w. r. *daiva-dattī*). -*dha*, see *Dvaidha*. -*paksha* and *°śhya*, n. 2 factions or parties, MBh. -*padā*, m. a combination or compound of 2 words, RPṛt. (-*śas*, ind. ib., Sch.); 2 Pādas, Vait.; mfn. relating to a stanza consisting of 2 Pādas, ŚāṅkhBr. -*padika*, mf(ī)n. familiar with the Dvi-padā, g. *ukhādī*. -*parāka*, m. (fr. *dvi-p*) N. of a Tri-rātra, ŚāṅkhŚr. -*pārāyānika*, mf(ī)n. one who performs the Pārāyāna twice, Pāṇ. v, 1, 20, Vārtt. 2, Pat. -*bhāvya*, n. double nature; division or separation into two, g. *brāhmaṇādī*. -*matya*, m. patron. (also pl.), Prav. -*mātura*, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvi-mātri*, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 115) having 2 mothers (with *bhrātṛi*, m. step-brother), Kathās.; Rājāt.; m. N. of Gaṇeśa, L.; of Tara-sapdha, L. -*mātrika*, mf(ī)n. nourished by (2 mothers, i. e. by) rain and rivers (as a country, cf. *deva-m* and *nadi-m*), L. -*māsya*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-māsa*) lasting 2 months, Gaut. -*mitri*, mfn. (fr. *dvi-mitra*) born of 2 friends, L. -*yogya*, n. (fr. *dvi-yoga*) a combination or connection with two, Pāṇ. v, 1, 30, Vārtt. 1. -*ratha*, n. (*yuद्ध*) chariot-duel, a single combat in chariots, any *ś* c°, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; mf(ī)n. relating to any *ś* c° in chariots, ch. of R.; m. an adversary, MBh.; BhP. -*rājya*, n. a dominion divided between 2 princes, Mālav. v, 13; Rājāt.; the boundaries of 2 states, a frontier, Naish. viii, 59. -*rātrika*, mf(ī)n. of or belonging to a period of 2 nights, Pāṇ. v, 1, 87, Kās. -*rūpya*, n. duality of form, double appearance or nature, BhP. -*lūgya*, n. duplicity of sex, Sch. -*vacana*, mf(ī)n. relating to the dual, ĀśvSr. -*varahika*, mf(ī)n. biennial, happening after 2 years, W. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 16). -*vidhya*, n. twofold state or nature or character, duplicity, variance, MBh.; Suśr. &c. -*śāpa*, mf(ī)n. worth a Śāpas. -*samādhyā*, n. morning and evening twilight, Kāv. -*samika*, mf(ī)n. 2 years old, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 15, Vārtt. 2, Pat. -*hāyana*, n. a period nr the age of 2 years, L.

Dvaitā, n. (fr. *1. dvi-tā*) duality, duplicity, dualism (cf. *-vāda*), doubt, ŚBr.; Kap.; Prab.; BhP. &c. -*nirpaya*, m. (-*tika* and *-phakkikā*, f., *-jivapūjā-saṃgraha* and *-siddhānta-saṃgraha*, m.), -*pariśiṣṭa* and *-bhūṣhana*, n. N. of philos. wks. -*bhṛta*, m. pl. N. of a philos. school, Cat. -*vāda*, m. dualism, Cat. -*vādin*, m. 'dualist', assertor of dualism (a philosopher who asserts the 2 principles or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being), L. (cf. *a-dv*). -*viveka*, m. N. of wk. -*vaitathya* *°panishad*, f. N. of an Upan. -*siddhānta-saṃgraha*, m., -*siddhi*, f. N. of wks. **Dvaitādvaitamārga**, m. the path of dualism and non-dualism. -*paribhrashṭa*, mfn. having missed it, Prab. ii, 8.

Dvaitavānā, m. (fr. *dvaita-vana*) patr. of the king Dhvasan, ŚBr.; (*dvait*), mfn. belonging or relating to Dhvasan Dvaitavana, ŚBr.; MBh.; n. (with or sc. *vana*) N. of a forest, MBh. iii, 453 &c., Kir. i, 1.

Dvaitin, m. = *dvaita-vādin*, Śāṅk.

Dvaitīyaka, mf(ī)n. recurring every second day (fever; cf. *dvītyaka*). L. *°tīyika*, mf(ī)n. the second (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 2, 7, Vārtt. 1, Pat.); -*tā*, f. Naish. ii, 110.

Dvaidha, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvi-dhā*) twofold, double, Pāṇ. v, 3, 45, Vārtt. 1, Pat. (cf. *a-*); n. a twofold

form or state, duality, duplicity, division, separation into two parts, contest, dispute, doubt, uncertainty, Lāty.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; double resource, secondary array or reserve, Mn. vii, 161, 167; (*am*), ind. (Pāṇ. v, 3, 45) into two portions, in two parts or ways, doubly, AitBr.; KātyŚr.; Hariv. -*m-kāram*, ind. = *dvaidhā-k*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Sch. -*sūtra*, n. N. of ch. xxi-xxv of Baudh.

Dvaidhī, in comp. for *°dha*. -*karana*, n. making into two, separating, Dhātup.; W. -*kṛta*, mfn. separated, madetwofold, W.; brought into a dilemma, MW. -*bhāva*, m. duality, double nature, MBh.; dilemma, doubt, uncertainty, ib.; double-dealing, falsehood, deceit, Yājñ.; Pañc.; Kām.; separation (esp. of an army, one of the six kinds of royal policy), Mn. vii, 160; exciting dissension or causing the separation of allies, W. -*√bhū*, to become separated or divided into two parts, to be disunited, MBh.; Hariv.; Kāv.; -*bhūta*, mfn. separated, disunited, MBh.

Dvaidhya, n. duplicity, falsehood, Kām.; diversity, variance, discrepancy, MW.

द्वैप द्वािपा, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvīpā*) being or living or happening on an island, an islander, Śiś., Sch.; g. *kachādī*; (fr. *dvīpin*) belonging to a tiger or panther, Suśr.; m. (with or scil. *ratha*) a car covered with a tiger's skin, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 12; L.

Dvāipaka, mf(ī)n. living on an island, an islander, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127; 133 &c.

Dvāipāyana, m. (Pāṇ. iv, 1, 99) 'island-born', N. of Vyāsa (author or compiler of the Vedas and Purāṇas, the place of his nativity being a small island in the Ganges), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; mf(ī)n. relating to Dvāipāyana, MBh.

Dvāipya, mf(ī)n. (Pāṇ. iv, 3, 10; 1. 16, Pat.) of or belonging to an island, islander, Śiś. iii, 76.

-*bhaimāyana*, m. pl. N. of a tribe belonging to the Andhaka-Vṛishnis, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 34, Sch.

द्वैयकाल्य द्वाियakahālyā, n. abstr. fr. *dvy-aha-kāla*, Jaim. **Dvāiyahnika**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *dvy-ahan*) of or belonging to 2 days, Pāṇ. v, 1, 87, Kās. **Dvāiyābhāva**, mf(ī)n. fr. *dvy-ābhāva*, L.

द्वैयणीया द्वाishanīyā, f. a sort of betel pepper, L. (cf. *dveshanīya*, *dveshya*).

द्वय dvy, in comp. before vowels for *dvi*, p. 504.

-*agṇa*, m. sg. 2 shares, Mn.; (f), f. id., Gaut.; mfn. having 2 shares or parts, Jyot. -*akṣha*, mf(ī)n. 2-eyed, MBh.; m. pl. N. of a people, ib. -*ākshara*, n. sg. 2 syllables, TS.; mf(ī)n. 2-syllabled, ŚBr. (*ak-sharā*, TS.); n. a 2-syllabled word, ib. &c.; N. of a Sāman; -*nāma-mālā*, f. N. of a dictionary. -*agni*, mfn. twice containing the word *agnī*, AitBr. -*agra*, mf(ī)n. 2-pointed, ending in 2 extremities, MW.

-*anḡa*, w. r. for *try-anḡa*, MBh. ix, 1388 (B. *vy-anḡa*). -*anḡulā*, n. 2 fingers' breadth, ŚBr. (*°la utkarsham*, *°lenḡk* or *°lōk*), in such intervals, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 51, Kās.; mfn. 2 fingers broad; -*āryṅga*, mfn. having horns of 2 fingers' breadth (said to denote the age of a horned animal), Pāṇ. vi, 2, 115, Kās. -*āṅjala*, n. 2 handfuls, Pāṇ. v, 4, 102.

-*apuka*, n. a combination of 2 atoms (the first step in the formation of substances when they become perceptible), Śāṅk.; *°kiya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to become twice as thin, Alanikāras; *°kōdara*, mf(ī)n. having a very thin body, Naish. iv, 3. -*adhika*, mf(ī)n. 2 more, Mn.; Gaut. -*anikā*, mf(ī)n. forming 2 rows, TS. -*antara*, mf(ī)n. separated by 2 intermediate links, Gaut. -*anya*, mf(ī)n. accompanied &c. by 2 others; n. the 2 others collectively, W. -*abhiyoga*, m. a twofold accusation, Nār. -*ārtha*, mf(ī)n. having 2 senses, ambiguous, equivocal, Śāh.; having 2 objects, W.; n. double meaning, double entendre, W.; -*kośa*, m. N. of a dictionary of ambiguous words. -*ardha*, mfn. 1 1/2, Sūryap. -*āsita*, mf(ī)n. the 8and (chs. of MBh.)

-*āsītī*, f. 82, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 47; -*tama*, mfn. the 8and (chs. of MBh.). -*ashta*, n. (fr. *ashtan*?) copper, L. (cf. 2. *dvishṭa*). -*ashta-sahasra* or *-sāhasa*, n. 16000, BhP. -*ahā*, m. a period of 2 days, ŚBr.; Lāty. &c.; (*am*), ind. during 2 days, Gaut.; (*e* and *āt*), ind. after 2 days, Suśr.; Pāṇ. ii, 3, 7, Kās.; mfn. lasting 2 days; m. such a festival or ceremony, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; -*kāla*, mf(ī)n. falling on 2 days, Jaim., Comm.; -*arjita*, mfn. happened 2 days ago, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 115, Pat.; -*tarsham* or *°ham* P., ind. having caused any one to be thirsty for 2 days, 4, 57, Kās.; *°hdyāsam* or *°ham atyāsam*, ind. always overleaping 2 days, every 3rd day, ib. -*ahan* (only

loc. °hni, 2 days, Vop. — **ahina**, mfn. to be accomplished in 2 days; —*ava*, n. Lāty. — **ākhāyana**, m., g. *āishukāry-ādi*. — **āṣṭa**, mf(ā)n., °tika, mf(ā)n., °tina, mf(ā)n. containing 2 waggon-loads, Pāṇ. v. 1, 54, Sch. — **āḥaka**, mf(ā)n., °tika, mf(ā)n., °tina, mf(ā)n. containing 2 āḥaka-measures, ib. — **ātmaka**, mfn. 'double-natured'; m. pl. the signs of the zodiac Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces, Jyot. — **ādhāna**, n. the placing or kindling of the sacred fire by 2 persons, Jaim. — **ānushāyana**, °paka, n. descended from 2 persons, being the ānushāyana (s. v.) to 2 people, Nār.; Mārkaṇḍ. 4, 77. — **āśhaya**, mfn. having 2 holy ancestors, L. — **āśraya-kośa-vṛtti**, f. N. of wk. — **āśya**, mfn. two-mouthed, AV. — **āśhaya**, mfn. having 2 watering-places, g. *dhūmādi*. — **āhika**, mf(ā)n. recurring every other day (fever), AgP. — **aktha**, mfn. reciting 2 Uktas (s. v.), AitBr. — **udāṣṭa**, mfn. doubly accented; n. a doubly accented word, L. — **udāsa**, mfn. having 2 elevations of sound or accent, TāṇḍyaBr. — **āraṇya**, mf(ā)n. having 2 lambs, ŚBr. — **ṛiṣa**, m. a strophe consisting of 2 verses, Rāṭrāt.; ĀśvŚr. — **ekāntara**, mfn. separated by two or by one (degree), Mn. x, 7. — **oga** (for *dvi-yoga*), mfn. (carriage) drawn by 2 pairs, TāṇḍyaBr. — **opāsa**, mf(ā)n. having 2 appendages, ib.

य DHA.

य 1. *dha*, aspirate of the preceding letter, — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *dh*.

य 2. *dhō*, mf(ā)n. (√1. *dhā*; cf. 2. *dhā*) ifc. placing, putting; holding, possessing, having; bestowing, granting, causing &c. (cf. *a-dama-dhā*, *garbha-dhā*); m. N. of Brahmi or Kubera, L.; (in music) the 6th note of the gamut; virtue, merit, L.; n. wealth, property, L.; (ā), f. in 2. *tiro-dhā*; *dur-dhā* (qq. vv.)

धक् 1. *dhak*, nom. fr. *dagh* or *dah* (cf. *dakṣiṇa-dagh* and *udā-dah*).

धक् 2. *dhak*, an exclamation of wrath, Ut-tarar. iv, 23.

धक्त् *dhakit*, ind. = *dhik*, Pāṇ. v. 3, 72, Kāś.

धक् *dhakk*, cl. 10. P. *dhakkayati*, to destroy, annihilate, Dhātup. xxxii, 55.

धक्त् *dhākshat* and *dhākshu*, mfn. (√*dah*) = *dhakshat* and *dhakshu*, RV.

धगङ्गिति *dhogaddhag-iti*, ind. (onomat.) crack! crack! HParīś.

धगिति *dhag-iti*, ind. (onom.) in a moment, at once, Kād.

धनोक् *dhānaka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

धट *dhata*, m. (prob. fr. √*dhri* like *bhaṭa* fr. √*bhri*) a balance or the scale of a b°, Hcat. (cf. *tulā*); ordeal by the b°, Mit.; the sign of the zodiac Libra, Jyot.; (ṛ), f. old cloth or raiment; a piece of cloth worn over the privities, L. — **Dhaṭi-dāna**, n. giving an old cloth to a woman after impregnation, MW.

Dhaṭaka, m. a kind of weight = 14 Vallas or 42 Raktikās, Līl.

धटिका *dhāṭikā*, *dhāṭin*, and *dhāṭikaca*, w. 1. for *ghāṭikā* &c.

धटिश्च *dhāṭiśva*, m. N. of a man, Inscr.

धण *dhan*, cl. 1. P. *dhanati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 11 (cf. √1. *dhan*, *dhvan*).

धन *dhattūra*, m. the white thorn-apple, *Datura Alba* (used as a poison), Suśr. (also °*raka*, m., °*kā*, f.); Bhpr.; Kāv.; gold, Kāv.; n. the fruit of *Datura Alba*, Kathās.

धन् 1. *dhan*, cl. 1. P. *dhanati*, to sound, L. (cf. √*dhan* and *dhvan*).

धन् 2. *dhan*, cl. 3. P. *dadhānti* (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 192) to cause to run or move quickly (p. *dadhānti*, *dadhānvds*; Pot. *dadhānyur*, RV.); to bear fruit, Dhātup. xav, 23; Caus. *dhanāyati*, °*te*,

to cause to move or run; to move or run, RV. (cf. *dhanu* and *dhānushṭha*).

Dhāna, n. the prize of a contest or the contest itself (lit. a running match, race, or the thing raced for; *hitam dhānam*, a proposed prize or contest; *dhanam* √*ji*, to win the p° or the fight), RV.; booty, prey (*dhanam* √*bhri* Ā., to carry off the prize or booty), RV.; AV.; any valued object, (esp.) wealth, riches, (movable) property, money, treasure, gift, RV. &c. &c.; capital (opp. to *vṛiddhi* interest), Yājñ. ii, 58; = *go-dhana*, Hariv. 3886; (arithm.) the affirmative quantity or plus (opp. to *ṛiṇa*, *kṣaya*, *vyaya*, *hāni*); N. of the 2nd mansion, Var.; n. N. of a merchant, HParīś.; Sighās. — **kāma** (*dhāna*)- and **kāmya**, mfn. desirous of wealth, covetous, AV. — **kālī**, m. 'sporting with w°', N. of Kubera, L. — **kośa**, m. treasure of w° or money, R. — **kṛitī** (or °*tā*), f. a woman bought with m°, MW. — **kṣaya**, m. loss of m° or property, Var.; Pañc.; N. of a man, Vet. — **garva**, n. 'purse-proud', N. of a man, Daś. — **garvita**, mfn. proud of money, MW. — **giri**, m. 'm°-mountain', N. of a man, HParīś. — **gupta**, mfn. (for *g°-dh°*) one who guards his m° carefully; m. N. of a merchant's son, Pañc. ii, 111 (°*tā*, f. 111). — **gotrī**, mfn. = prec. mfn., Kāv. — **oandāra**, N. of an author. — **ochi**, m. the Numidian crane (= *karatayā*), L. — **oyuta**, mfn. fallen from wealth, poor, W. — **jāta**, mfn. arising from wealth, produced by w°, W.; n. pl. goods of every kind, Mn. ix, 114. — **jit**, mfn. winning a prize or booty, victorious, wealth-acquiring, RV.; AV.; VS.; m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **m-jāya**, mfn. = prec. mfn., RV.; AV.; TBr.; m. fire, Kāth.; a partic. vital air supposed to nourish the body, Vedāntas.; PlumbhagZeylanica, L.; N. of Arjuna, MBh.; Hariv.; the 9th day of the Karma-māsa (s. v.), the plant Terminalia Arjuna, L.; N. of a serpent-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.; of a Vyāsa, VP.; of a king of Kālīṅga, Kathārñ.; of a king of Kaushalāpura, L.; of the author of the Daśa-rūpaka &c. (see below); of a merchant, SkandaP.; of a Brahman, pl. his descendants, Pravar.; *-kośa*, m., *-nāma-mālā*, f., and *-nighaṇṭu*, m. N. of dictionaries; *-vijaya*, m. 'the victory of Dhanam-jaya or Arjuna', N. of a Vyāyoga by Kāñcana; *-samgraha*, m. N. of wk.; *-seva*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **tama**, m. (with *dāya*) an exceedingly rich donation, TāṇḍyaBr. — **tripti**, f. sufficiency of money, Pañc. — **trishṇā**, f. thirst for m°, covetousness, MW. — **tyaj**, mfn. resigning wealth, ib. — **da**, mf(ā)n. 'w°-giving', liberal, Kām.; m. Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; N. of Kubera, MBh.; R. &c.; a Guhyaka, L.; N. of a servant of Padma-pāñi, W.; of sev. men, Sighās.; of a monkey, RāmātUp.; of a mountain, MBh.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a Tantra deity, Tantras.; n. a kind of house, Gal.; *-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.; *-deva*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; *-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; °*dākshī*, f. a kind of tree (= *kuberākshī*), L.; °*dānuja*, m. the younger brother of Kubera, N. of Ravana, R.; °*dā-pūjā-yantara*, n. N. of a mystical diagram, Tantras.; °*dā-mantra*, m. N. of a partic. prayer, ib.; °*dāya*, Nom. P. °*yate*, to resemble Kubera, Jātakam.; °*dā-vāsa*, m. K°'s residence, N. of the mountain Kailāsa, L.; °*dā-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra; °*dāvara*, m. 'wealth-giving lord', N. of Kubera, Kathās.; °*dāvara-tirtha*, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **darpa**, m. fine, amercement, Mn.; Yājñ. — **datṭa**, m. 'w°-given', N. of sev. merchants, Mṛicch.; Kathās.; Vet. — **darpa**, m. pride of w°, MW. — **dā**, mfn. prize-giving, giving booty or treasures, RV.; AV. (cf. *-da*). — **dāyin**, mfn. giving rewards or treasures, SamhUp.; m. N. of Agni, L. — **deva**, m. N. of a minister and author, Cat.; of another man, Pañc. — **dharma** or °*man*, m. N. of a king, VP.; °*manī*, n. du. (*Prajā-pateh*) N. of 2 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **dhāni** (*dhāna*), f. receptacle for valuable articles, Tār. — **dhānya**, n. money and grain (°*nyā-dhika*, mfn. rich in m° and g°, MW.); a spell for restraining certain magical weapons, R. — **nāma**, m. loss of wealth or property, Kāv. — **netṛi**, m. 'bringer of w°', prince, king, Gal. — **m-dadā**, f. 'w°-granting', N. of a Buddhist deity. — **peti** (*dhāna*)-, m. lord of w° (with or scil. *dhanānam*), AV.; a rich man, Kāv.; a king, Gal.; N. of Kubera, ŚāṅkhGṛ.; MBh.; Kāv.; N. of sev. authors, Cat. (also *-mītra* and *-sūri*). — **paṇa**, mf(ā)n. fond of money, Vām. — **pālā**, m. guardian of treasure, treasurer, AV.; king, Gal.; N. of a grammarian; of the author of the Pāyā-lacchī &c., Cat.; of other men, HParīś.

— **piśāṅkā** or °*oi*, f. thirst for wealth, avarice, L. — **priya**, mfn. fond of w°, MW.; (ā), f. N. of a plant, L. (prob. w. r. for *ghana*). — **bhāṣā**, m. pl. booty and enjoyments, RV. x, 102. — 1. **maḍa**, m. pride of money, Kathās.; = *-vat*, mfn. proud of money, Kāv. — **mītra**, m. N. of sev. men, Śāk.; Daś.; — **mīla**, n. principal, capital, L.; mfn. proceeding from or founded on wealth, Hit. — **mūlya**, n. w°-root, capital; — *-lā*, f., Jātakam. — **mohana**, m. N. of a merchant's son, Kathās. — **yauvana-sālin**, mfn. endowed with w° and youth, Kathās. — **raksha**, m. keeping money, not spending it, Kāv. — **raksha-ka**, m. N. of Kubera, R. — **rūpa**, n. a partic. kind of property, Gaut. — *-rea* (RV.); *-rei* (SV.), mfn. shining with booty (fr. *rica*, *rici*; √*arc*). — *-rpa* (for *-ṛiṇa*), n. (in arithm.) positive and negative quantities, MW. — **lubbha**, mfn. greedy of wealth, avaricious, Var. — **lobha**, m. desire of w°, covetousness, Kathās. — **lobhin**, mfn. = *-lubbha*, MW. — *-va*, Nom. (fr. the next) P. °*vati*, to become rich, Kulārṇ. — *-vat*, mfn. wealthy, rich; m. a rich man, Mn.; R. &c.; the sea or ocean, Kāvād. iii, 117; (ṛ), f. the constellation Dhanuṣṭhā, L.; N. of a Vidyā-dhart and a merchant's daughter, Kathās. — **varjita**, mfn. destitute of w°, poor, Pañc. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, Kuṭṭanīm. — **viparyaya**, n. = *-nāsa*, Kāv. — **vibhāga**, m. distribution of w°, MW. — **vṛiddha**, mfn. rich in money, Kāv. — **vṛiddhi**, f. increase of property, MW. — **vyaya**, m. the spending of m° or treasure, extravagance, Kathās. — **āri**, f. N. of a woman, HParīś. — **sam-oaya**, m. (Mn.), °*yana*, n. (Kāv.) collection of m°, riches. — **samoyin**, mfn. having a c° of m°; m. a rich man, Var. — **sāni**, mfn. granting or winning wealth, AV.; ChUp. — **sampatti** (Hit.), °*pad* (Var.), f. accumulation or abundance of w°. — **sam-mata**, m. N. of a prince, Divyāv. — *-sā*, mfn. = *-sāni*, RV.; AV.; AitBr. — **sāti** (*dhāna*)-, f. acquisition of w°, RV.; AV.; VS. — **sādhana**, n. id., Sighās. — *-sū*, m. 'w°-producer', the fork-tailed shrike, L. — *-stha*, mfn. 'living in w°', wealthy, rich, MBh. — *-sthāna*, n. 'receptacle for w°', treasury; (astron.) the 2nd mansion; °*dhādhikārin*, m. 'superintendent of t°', a treasurer, Rājāt. — *-sprit*, mfn. carrying away the prize or booty, RV. — **svāmīn**, m. owner of money, capitalist, Kāś. on Pāñ. i, 4, 35. — *-hara*, mfn. m°-stealing; m. a thief or an heir, L.; a kind of plant, Bhpr.; (ṛ), f. a kind of perfume commonly called Chora, ib. — **harin**, mfn. = prec. mfn., MW. — **hāreka**, mfn. with money, Divyāv. — **hārin**, mfn. = *-hara*, MW. — **hārya**, mfn. to be won by money, Mṛicch. i, 23. — **hīna**, mfn. = *-varjita*, Kāv.; *-lā*, f. poverty, ib. — *-hit*, mfn. = *-hara*, Kāv.; m. a thief, MW.; a kind of bulbous plant, L. — **Dhanāgama**, m. (ifc. f. ā) accession of wealth, gain, Mn.; Var. &c. — **Dhanādhye**, mfn. opulent, rich, Kāv.; *-lā*, f. riches, wealth, Rājāt. — **Dhanādāna**, n. acceptance of money, Mn. xi, 69; *-nibandhana*, mfn. contingent on the possession or non-possession of wealth, ib. — **Dhanādhihāra**, m. title or right to property, ib. — **Dhanādhihārin**, m. heir; = the next, W. — **Dhanādhihāritā**, m. 'placed over treasures', a treasurer, W. — **Dhanādhipatṛi**, m. 'guardian of t°', N. of Kubera, MBh. — **Dhanādhipa**, m. 'lord of t°', N. of Kubera, Hariv. — **Dhanādhipati**, m. id., Kathās.; Kīr.; °*patya*, n. dominion over t°, MBh. — **Dhanādhyaksha**, m. 'overseer of t°', treasurer, R.; N. of Kubera, MBh.; Hariv. — **Dhanāndha**, mfn. blinded by riches, MW. — **Dhanānvita**, mfn. endowed with riches, wealthy, Var. — **Dhanāpahāra**, m. taking away of property, fine, amercement; plunder, W. — **Dhanāpti**, f. acquisition of wealth, Pañc. — **Dhanāyus**, m. N. of a son of Purū-ravas, MBh. (cf. *van*). — **Dhanārgha**, mfn. deserving a reward or prize, TS. — **Dhanāroṭita**, mfn. 'honoured by w°', rich, opulent, W. — **Dhanārjuna**, n. acquisition of w° or property, W. — **Dhanārthin**, mfn. 'w°-seeking', covetous, miserly, Mn.; Kāv. — **Dhanāśā**, f. longing after w°, desire for riches, Hariv.; Hit.; hope of gaining wealth, Kāv. — **Dhanāśochā**, f. desire for w°, Kāv. — **Dhanāśa**, m. 'w°-lord', a rich man, Sighās. — **Dhanāśa**, m. id., Var.; N. of Kubera, ib.; Hariv. (*-ava*, n., Jātakam.); N. of Vopadeva's teacher, Cat. — **Dhanāśvara**, m. 'treasure-lord', N. of Kubera, MBh.; N. of a Brahman, PadmaP.; of Vopadeva's teacher (cf. prec.) &c., Cat.; (ṛ), f. a rich woman or the wife of Kubera, BhP. vi, 19, 25. — **Dhanāśvarya**, n. dominion over riches, Mn. — **Dhanāshin**, mfn. longing for t°,

wishing for money, Jātakam; m. a creditor who claims his m^o, Mn. viii, 60. **Dhanōshman** (ur^ondh^o), m. burning desire for m^o or for wealth, Mn. ix, 231.

Dhanaka, m. avarice, covetousness, L.; N. of a Yādava (son of Dur-dama or Dur-mada), Pur.; of another man, Daś.

Dhanāya, Nom. P. A. °yati, °te, to wish for wealth or money, be desirous of (gen., dat. or acc.), VS.; MBh.; Kir. °yā, f. desire of w^o, covetousness, L. °yā, mfn. acquiring m^o, AV.

Dhanika, mfn. wealthy, opulent, Pañc.; Dhūrtas. (-fā, f. wealth, opulence, Kāv.); good, virtuous, L.; m. a rich man, owner, creditor, Mn.; Yājñ.; a husband, L.; N. of Sch. on Daśar.; m. n. coriander, L.; (ā), f. a virtuous or excellent woman; any young woman or wife, L.; Panicum Italicum, L.

Dhanin, mfn. possessing wealth or treasures, wealthy, rich, well off, RV.; MBh. &c.; m. a rich man, owner, creditor, Mn.; Yājñ.; N. of Kubera, L.; of a messenger of the Kapas, MBh.

Dhanishtha, mfn. (superl. of √2 dhan) very swift, RV. x, 73, 1; (fr. dhanā) very rich, Śākh-Sr. viii, 20, 4; (ā), f. sg. and pl. the more modern N. of the Nakshatra Śrāvishthā or 24th lunar mansion, ŚākhGr.; MBh. &c.

Dhanikā, f. = dhanikā, a young woman, L. **Dhaniya**, Nom. P. °yati, to wish for riches, Pañ. vii, 4, 34, Kāś.

Dhanīyaka or °neyaka, n. coriander seed (= dhanyāka), L.

1. **Dhanū**, m. a store of grain, L. (for 2. see dhanu).

Dhanaya, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Hariv.

Dhānya, mfn. bringing or bestowing wealth, opulent, rich (ifc. full of), RV. &c. &c.; fortunate, happy, auspicious, Mn.; MBh. &c.; good, virtuous, L. (cf. dhanika); wholesome, healthy, Car.; m. infidel, atheist, W.; a spell for using or restraining magical weapons, R.; Vatica Robusta, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. (cf. Pañ. iv, 1, 110, g. āvādī); of the Vaiśyas in Kṛauñca-dvīpa, VP.; (ā), f. a nurse, L.; Emblic Myrobalan, L.; N. of Dhruva's wife, VP.; (also n.) coriander, L.; n. treasure, wealth, L. = tē, f. fortune, good luck, opulence, MBh. = tithi, m. an auspicious or a particular day, L. = tva, n. = fā, f., MW. = m-manya, mfn. thinking one's self fortunate, Daś. = vīda, m. thanksgiving, praise, applause, MW. = stotra, n. 'the praise of the blessed', N. of a poem ascribed to Śaṅkarācārya, Cat. **Dhan-yāsi**, f., see dhanāśrī below. **Dhanyāshṭaka**, n. = °nya-stotra, Cat. **Dhanyōdaya**, m. N. of a man, Rājat.

Dhanyaka, m. N. of a man, Daś. **Dhanyika**, n. Coriandrum Sativum, L.

धनस्यक dhanasyaka, m. Asteracaultha Longifolia, L.

धनाश्री dhanāśrī or **dhanyāśrī** (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇī.

धनीराम dhanīrāma, m. N. of an author, Cat.

धनु dhanu, m. or (Up. i, 82) 2. dhanū, f. (fr. √2 dhan) a bow, Hit. i, Śānti.; a measure of 4 Hastas or cubits, L. (cf. dhanu-antara below); the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Priy. i, 5; Buchanania Latifolia, L.; Semecarpus Anacardium, L.; (dhanu or dhanū), f. a dry sandbank, a sandy shore [cf. Engl. bight, Germ. Bucht], RV.; AV. i, 17 (nom. °nūs). = ketaki, f. a kind of flower, L. = Gupta, m. N. of a man, L. = rāja, m. N. of one of the ancestors of Śākya-muni, L. = rāśi, m. the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, L. = ārenī, f. Sansevieria Zeylanica, L. = stambha, see dhanuḥ-s^o. = hastā, f. N. of a being attendant on Devī, W. **Dhanv-ahga**, see dhanvaga. **Dhanv-antara**, n. the space or distance of a Dhanu or 4 Hastas, MBh. viii, 4224; N. of Śiva, vii, 9536 (Nilak. 'bow-string'; but cf. °lari). **Dhanv-arghas**, mfn. overflowing the dry land, RV. v, 45, 2.

Dhanuḥ, incomp. for °nūs. = kṛpā, -khaṇḍa, -paṭa = dhanuḥ-k^o -kh^o -p^o (below). = śata, n. 100 Dhanas or 400 Hastas or cubits, Mn. viii, 237. = śikhā, f. = nur-guṇā (below), L. = śikā, f. bow-room, Hariv. = ārenī, f. = dhanu-s^o or = mahēndra-vāruṇī. = samaptha, mfn. shaped like a bow, MBh. = stambha, m. a kind of spasmodic contraction of the body, Suśr.

Dhanur, incomp. for °nūs. = śikā or -śikṛitī, mfn. bow-shaped, curved, bent, W. = śruti, f. the end of a bow (where the string is fastened), ŚBr. = śana, n. a partic. mode of sitting, Cat. = guṇa,

m. a bow-string, W.; (ā), f. Sansevieria Zeylanica (from the leaves of which a tough thread is extracted of which b^o-strings were made), L. = graha, m. bearing a b^o, an archer, R.; the art of managing a b^o, MBh.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, ib. = grāha (MBh.), 'hin' (Śak.), m. an archer. = jyā, f. a bow-string, ŚvGr.; Hariv. = tala-jāda, m. the mere twanging noise of the b^o-st^o, MW. = durga, mfn. made inaccessible or protected by a desert; n. a place so protected, MBh. xii, 3332; Mn. vii, 70 (v. l. dhanu-). = druma, m. 'b^o tree', the bamboo (used for bows), L. = dvitīya, mfn. furnished with a b^o, MW. = dhara, m. = graha, Mn.; MBh.; R. &c. (also as N. of Śiva); the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Var.; N. of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh. = dhārin (R.), -bhṛit (Ragh.), m. bow-man, archer. = makha, v. l. for = maha. = madhya, n. the middle part of a b^o (= lastaka), L. = maha, m. the consecration of a b^o, Hariv. = marga, m. 'b^o-line', curve, L. = mālī, f. = guṇā, L. = māsā-māhātmya, n. N. of wk. = yantra, n. (Bālar.), -yashṭī, f. (Daś.) a bow (lit. b^o-instrument, b^o-stick). = yāsa, m. Alhagi Maurorum, L. = yogyā, f. b^o-exercise, archery, Bālar. = latā, f. a bow (lit. b^o-creeper), Kathās.; = soma-vallī, L. = vaktra, m. 'b^o-mouth', N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. = vakra, mfn. crooked like a b^o, Suśr. = vāta, m. a kind of disease, Cat. = vidyā, f. 'b^o-science', archery, Vet.; = dipikā, f., dyārambha-prayoga, m. N. of wks. = vṛksha, m. 'b^o-plant', the bamboo; Ficus Religiosa; Semecarpus Anacardium; Isora Corylifolia, L.; a measure of 4 cubits, L.; (geom.) an arc, W. = veda, m. the science of archery, an a^o-treatise (regarded as an Upa-veda connected with the Yajur-veda, and derived from Viśvāmitra or Bhṛigu), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; N. of a wk. by Śārṅga-datta, Cat.; = cintā-maṇi, m. N. of wk.; = para or -parāyana, mfn. devoted to archery; = prakaraṇa, n.; = sāra, m. N. of wks. = vedin, mfn. versed in a^o; m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. = hasta, mfn. bow in hand, having a bow, W.

Dhanush, in comp. for °nūs. = kapila, n., g. kaskādi. = i. -kara, m. a bow-maker, L.; (i), f. a kind of flower, L. = 2. -kara, mfn. b^o in hand, armed with a b^o, L. = karshapa, n. bending a b^o, Ragh. vii, sq. = kṛpā, n. sg. b^o and arrow, Hit. = kṛa and -kṛit, m. a b^o-maker, VS. = koṭī or °ī, f. the curved end of a b^o, MBh.; Kāv. etc. = khaṇḍa, n. a portion of a b^o, Megh. 15. = khātā, f. N. of a river, Kāś. on Pañ. vi, 2, 146. = paṭa, m. Buchanania Latifolia, L. = pāṇi, mfn. b^o in hand, armed with a b^o, MBh.; R. = mat, mfn. armed with a b^o, an archer, MBh.; R. &c.; n. N. of a mountain to the north of Madhya-dēśa, Var.; (i), f. N. of the tutelary deity in the family of Vyāghra-pād, BrahmaP.; -tā, f. archery, Bhartṛ. i, 13.

Dhanusha, m. N. of a Rishi (°śākhya, MBh. xii, 12758). **Dhanushāksha** (or °śākhsha?) id., iii, 10741.

Dhanushka, mfn. ifc. = dhanus, see sa-; n. a small bow, Lāty. viii, 6, 8.

Dhanus, n. (m. g. ardharāddi; cf. dhanu) a bow, RV. &c. &c.; a measure of length = 4 Hastas or 4 Gavyūti, Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; (geom.) an arc or part of a circle; (astron.) an arc or quadrant for ascertaining the sun's altitude and zenith-distance; a fiddle-stick; the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Sūryas.; Var.; Buchanania Latifolia, L.; N. of Śiva, MBh. vii, 9536 (armed with a bow, L., or = dhanuḥ-svarūpa, Nilak.); a desert, arid land (cf. °nur-durga). **Dhanustambha**, see °nuḥ-s^o.

धनु dhandha, n. indisposition, L. (cf. dhāndhya).

धनु dhanya, dhanyaka etc. See col. 1.

धनु dhanu, cl. i. P. A. dhanvati, °te (Impv. dhanivā, metric. for dhanva, SV.; pf. da-dhanv^o, vir^o, p. dadhanv^o; aor. dadhanvishur) to run or flow; cause to run or flow, RV. (Cf. √2 dhan; dhav and 1. dhāv).

Dhānūtri, mfn. running, moving quickly, RV. **Dhanva**, n. = dhānvan (Up. iv, 95, Sch.; esp. at the beginning and at the end of comp.; cf. ishuvā, tisri-, priya-; also ā, f. in dhanvābhis, Hariv. 7315, v. l. °vibhis); m. N. of a mao, Rājat. v, 51; 56. = ga, see s. v. = oarā, mfn. going in a desert land, RV. v, 36, 1. = oyāt, mfn. shaking the ground, i, 168, 5. = ja, mfn. growing on dry soil, produced on barren land, Suśr. = taru, m. 'desert tree', a kind

of Soma plant, L. = durga, mfn., see dhanur-d^o. = dhi, m. a bow-case, Śākh-Sr. = pati, m. g. āva-paty-ādī. = yavāsa, °saka, m. Alhagi Maurorum, L. = yāsa, °saka, m. id., Car. **Dhanvācārya**, m. teacher of archery (Śiva), MBh.

Dhānvan, n. a bow, RV. &c. (esp. ifc.; cf. asthi-, ugra-, kshīpra- &c., and Pañ. v, 4, 134 &c.; Vām. v, 2, 67); rain-bow, MānGr. i, 4; the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Jyot.; (also m.) dry soil, shore (samudrasya; cf. dhanu); a desert, a waste, RV. &c. &c.; m. Alhagi Maurorum, L.; N. of a country, BhP. (Cf. dhanu, °nus).

Dhanvan-tari, m. (for °vani-t^o) 'moving in a curve,' N. of a deity to whom oblations were offered in the north-east quarter, Kauś. 74; Mn. iii, 85, MBh. xiii, 4662 (where °tare v. l. for °tareḥ); of the sun, MBh. iii, 155; the physician of the gods (produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of Amṛita in his hands, the supposed author of the Āyur-veda, who in a later existence is also called Divo-dāsa, king of Kāśi, and considered to be the founder of the Hindī school of medicine), MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Suśr.; Pur.; Rājat. vii, 1392 (dhān^o); N. of the author of a medical dictionary (perhaps the same mentioned among the 9 gems of the court of Vikramāditya), Cat. = guṇāgūṇa-yoga-śata, n., -grantha, m. N. of wks. = grastā, f. Helloborus Niger, L. = darpa-bhaṅga, m. 'the breaking of Dh^o's pride,' N. of a ch. of Brahmap. iv. = ni-ghaṭṭu, m., -pañcaka, n. N. of wks. = yajña, m. the sacrifice offered to Dh^o, ŚvGr. i, 3, 12. = vilāsa and -sāra-nidhi, m. N. of wks.

Dhanvantariya, mfn. composed by Dh^o (also read dhān^o), Cat.

Dhanvanyā, mfn. being in dry soil or barren land, AV.; Tār.

Dhanvā, in comp. for °van. = yin or -vin, mfn. carrying or bearing a bow, VS. = sāh (sāh), mfn. skilled in archery, RV. i, 127, 3.

Dhanvāyana, see bhīma-dh^o.

Dhanvin, mfn. (Vām. v, 2, 59) armed with a bow, a b^o-man, MBh. &c. &c. (cf. ishuvā, drūḍha, bahu-); cunning, shrewd, L.; m. the sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, Var.; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of Vishnu, L.; of Arjuna, L.; Terminalia Arjuna; Mimosaops Eleni; Alhagi Maurorum, L.; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, Hariv.; of a Sch. on Drāghyśr. (also °vi-svāmin); °vi-bhāshya, n. the Comm. of Dhanvin.

धनुग dhanvaga or °vaṅga, m. Grewia Elastica, Bhpr.; n. its fruit.

धनुव dhanvana, m. n., id., L.; m. a kind of animal, VarBṛS. lxxxviii, 9; v. l. °vina.

धम dham or dhāmā, cl. i. P. dhāmati (Ā. °te, Up.; MBh.; cl. i. P. dhāmantas = dhāmantas, BhP. x, 12, 7; perf. dadhmanu, 3. pl. Ā. °mire, MBh.; aor. adhmāsī, Kāv.; Prec. dhāmāyāt or dhmeyāt, Gr.; fut. dhāmiṣyati, MBh.; dhāmāyati, dhāmātā, Gr.; ind. p. -dhāmāya, Br.) to blow (either intrans. as wind [applied also to the bubbling Soma, RV. ix, 73] or trans., as to blow a conch-shell or any wind instrument), RV. &c. &c.; to blow into (loc.), MBh. i, 813; to breathe out, exhale, RV. ii, 34, 1; MBh. xiv, 1732; to kindle a fire by blowing, RV. ii, 24, 7; MBh. ii, 2483; to melt or manufacture (metal) by blowing, RV. &c. &c.; to blow or cast away, MBh. v, 7209; Pass. dhāmyate, ep. also °ti, dhāmāyate, °ī (ŚBr.; MBh.) to be blown &c.; Caus. dhāmāyati, MBh. (aor. adidhmapat, Gr.; Pass. dhāmāyati, MBh.) to cause to blow or melt; to consume by fire, reduce to cinder, MBh.; Suśr.: Desid. didhmāsati, Gr.: Intens. dedhmāyate, Pañ. vii, 4, 31; dadhmāyate, p. °yamāna being violently blown (conch-shell), BhP. i, 11, 2. [Cf. Slav. dūmo 'smoke'.]

Dhama, mfn. blowing, melting (ifc.; cf. karam-, kharim-, jalām- &c.); m. (only L.) the moon; N. of Brahman; of Yama; of Kṛishṇa.

Dhamaka, m. 'a blower,' blacksmith (as blowing the forge), Up. ii, 35, Sch.

Dhama-dhama, m. 'blower,' N. of a demon that causes disease, Hariv.; of an attendant of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; (ā), ind. blowing repeatedly or the sort of sound made by blowing with a bellows or trumpet, MW.

Dhamana, mfn. blowing with a bellows, L.; blowing i. e. scaring away (cf. māyā-); cruel, L.;

m. reed, Bhpr.; Azadirachta Indica, L.; m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh.; n. melting (of ore).

Dhamāni, f. the act of blowing or piping, RV. ii, 11, 8; (also *ni*) a pipe or tube, (esp.) a canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c., AV.; ChUp.; MBh.; Sutr. &c. (24 t° vessels starting from the heart or from the navel are supposed to carry the *rasa* or chyle through the body); the throat, neck, L.; N. of Irāda's wife (the mother of Vāṭapi and Ilvala), BhP.; (f.) a sort of perfume, Bhpr.; turmeric or Hemionitis Cordifolia, L. — **sam-tata** and **ni-rajju-samtata**, mfn. 'having the veins strained like cords', emaciated, lank, Hariv.

Dhamānīla, mfn. full-veined, having prominent veins, cf. *sikhmādi*.

Dhamara or **dhamātra**, m. or n. a partic. high number, Buddh. (cf. *dhamana*).

Dhami, mfn. blowing, puffing; f. the act of blowing (see *antram*).

Dhamitā, mfn. blown, kindled, RV.

Dhamitra, n. an implement for kindling fire, L. (cf. *dham*).

Dhamin. See *kāmaṃ-dh*.

Dhamyat or **yamāna**, mfn. being blown or melted, W.

धममाय dhamadhamāya, Nom. Ā. *yate*, to quake, tremble, Mālatī. vii, 1.

धम्मट dhammaṭa, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.

धम्मल dhammala, m. the breast ornamented with gold or jewels (cf. *milla*), W.

धम्मिका dhamnikā, f. N. of a woman, Rājāt.

धम्मिल्ल dhammilla, m., ifc. *laka*, mf(ā)n. a woman's braided and ornamented hair wound round the head, Kathās.; Sāh. &c. (Sātr. i, 58, w. r. *dhamilla*); N. of a Brāhman. — **caritra**, n. N. of wk.

धय dhaya, mf(ā)n. (√*dhe*) sucking, sipping, drinking; (often ifc.; cf. *āsyam*, *karam*, *ghatim*); with gen., Naish. i, 8a.

धयद्वत् dhayadvat, mfn. containing the word *dhayati* &c., TB.

धयान्तिकā dhayāntikā, f. (dimin. of *ni*) sucking, AV. Paipp.

धर dhara, mf(ā)n. (√*dhri*) hearing, supporting (scil. the world, said of Kṛishṇa and Śiva), MBh.; ifc. holding, bearing, carrying, wearing, possessing, having, keeping (also in memory), sustaining, preserving, observing (cf. *anśu*, *aksha*, *kulam* &c.), MBh.; R. &c.; m. a mountain, Kir. xv, 12; (cf. *ashiti*, *bhu* &c.); a flock of cotton, L.; a frivolous or dissolute man (= *vita*), L.; a sword, Gal.; N. of a Vasu, MBh.; of a follower of the Pāṇḍavas, ib.; of the king of the tortoises, L.; of the father of Padma-prabha (6th Arhat of pres. Ava-sarpiṇī), L.; (ā), f. 'bearer, supporter', the earth, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the uterus or womb, Bhpr.; a vein or tubular vessel of the body, L.; marrow, L.; a mass of gold or heap of valuables (representing the earth and given to Brāhmanas), W.; one of the 8 forms of Sarasvatī, id.; N. of one of the wives of Kāśyapa (mother of the land and water-birds, prob. = the Earth), Hariv. 232 (v.l. *irā*); n. poison, L. (v.l. *dara*). — **paṭṭa** and **-sena**, m. N. of 2 princes of the Valabhi dynasty, Inscr. — **samstha**, mfn. mountain-like, MW. **धरādāhārē**, f. 'support of the mountains', the earth, L.

धरāpa, mf(ā)n. bearing, supporting, VS.; T. Ār.; m. a dike or bank, L.; the world, L.; the sun, L.; the female breast, L.; rice-corn, L.; N. of a king of the Nāgas, Sātr.; m. or n. a sort of weight variously reckoned as = 10 Palas = 16 silver Māshakas = 1 silver Purāṇa = 1/16 Satamāna = 19 Nishpāva = 1 Karsha = 1/16 Pala = 24 Raktikā, Mn.; Yājñ.; Sutr.; Var. &c.; n. the act of bearing, holding, &c., Kāv.; bringing, procuring (cf. *kāma*); support, prop, stay (cf. *prithivi*, *savana*); a partic. high number, Buddh. (cf. *dhamana*, *dhamara*); (f.), see s.v. — **priyā**, f. N. of the goddess executing the commands of the 19th Arhat, Jain.

Dharāpi, f. (cf. the next) the earth (personif. as the wife of Dhruva), MBh.; R.; BhP. &c. — **kośa**, m. N. of the Dictionary of Dharāpi-dāsa. — **goni-ga**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village. — **ja**, m. 'earth-born', a tree, Dak.; 'son of the earth', metron. of the planet Mars, Var. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth; — **taitila**, m. a god on

earth, a Brāhman, Daś. — **dāsa**, m. N. of a lexicographer, Cat. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-bearer', N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, VP. (cf. *prithu-dharāpi-dh*); a mountain, MBh. (cf. *ni-dh*). — **pati** (Prasaṅg.), — **bhu** (Vcar.), — **bhrit** (Rāj.), m. a prince or king. — **maṇḍa**, m. or n. N. of a place, Lalit. — **suta**, m. metron. of the planet Mars, Var., Sch. (cf. *ja*). — **stha**, mfn. being or staying on earth, MW.

Dharāpi, f. (cf. *ya* and *ni*) the earth, the soil or ground, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; a vein or tubular vessel of the body, L.; = **kanda**, L.; a beam or rafter for a roof, L.; N. of a Dictionary (cf. *ni-kośa*). — **kanda**, m. a kind of bulbous plant or esculent root, L. — **kilaka**, m. a mountain, L. — **tala**, n. the surface of the earth; — **irī**, m. N. of a prince of the Kimpurās, L. — **dharma**, mfn. bearing or sustaining the earth; m. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, L.; of Śiva, MBh.; of Śeṣha, Hariv.; of the mythic elephants fabled to support the earth, MBh.; a mountain, MBh. &c.; a tortoise, L.; a king, Rājāt.; N. of a man of the family of Maunin and son of Mahēśvara, Inscr.; of the father of Sasi-dhara, ib.; of the father of Vāsudeva and grandfather of the author Hari-nātha, Cat.; of the father of Dayā-sarpaka, ib.; of a Sch. on Mn., Kull.; of a poet and other authors (also with *pantha*), Cat.; of a Bodhi-sattva (also read *ni-dh*), Buddh. — **dhrit**, m. 'earth-bearer', N. of Śeṣha, Hariv. 6766 (v.l. *bhrit*). — **dhra**, m. id., a mountain, Vām. v, 2, 36. — **nārīyapa-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **m-dhara**, see *ni-dh* (above). — **pura**, m. 'earth-flooding', the ocean, L. — **plava**, m. 'having the earth as ship', id., ib. — **bandha**, m. 'earth-bond', id., Balar. iv, 77. — **bhrit**, m. a mountain, Hariv. 13616 (cf. *dhrit*). — **maṇḍala**, n. 'earth-sphere', the globe, Pañc. — **ruha**, m. 'earth-growing', a tree, R. — **varāha**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; — **samvāda**, m. N. of wk. — **vrata**, n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. — **āvāra** (*nīru*), m. 'earth-lord', N. of Śiva, L.; — **rāja**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — **suta**, m. metron. of Aṅgiras or the planet Mars, L.; (ā), f. of Sita, L. — **sura**, m. 'god on earth', a Brāhman, RāmātUp.

Dharāpiya, mfn. to be held or borne (cf. *tiro*). — **Dhara**, f. of *ra*, q.v. — **kadamba**, m. Nauclea Cadamba, L. — **turāshāh** (*sāh*), m. prince, king, Naish. iii, 95. — **emaja** (*rām*), m. metron. of the planet Mars, L. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-bearer', N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa, MBh.; BhP.; (ifc. f. ā) mountain, MBh.; R. &c.; **rēndra**, m. 'mo'-king, N. of Himālaya, Śis. i, 5. — **dhava**, m. 'earth-lord', king, Rājāt. vii, 337. — **dhārē** (*rādhe*), f. the earth, L. — **dhipa** (*rādhe*), m. id., MBh. — **pati**, m. id., Daś.; N. of Vishnu, BhP. — **putra**, m. metron. of the planet Mars, MBh. — **bandha**, m. = **dharāpi-dh, Balar. vii, 46. — **bhu**, m. 'earth-enjoyer', a king, Rājāt. — **bhrit**, m. 'earth-bearer', a mountain, MBh. — **mara** (*rām*), m. 'a god on earth', a Brāhman, MarkP. — **āya**, mf(ā)n. sleeping on the earth, Mn. vi, 26. — **sūnu**, m. = **putra**, L. **Dharādāhārē**, m. deliverance of the world, W. **Dharādāhārē**, m. the surface of the earth, L.**

Dharinī, m. N. of an Āgastya, Pravar.

Dharitri, f. a female bearer or supporter, VS.; TS.; Hariv.; the earth, Var.; Kāv.; Pur. — **dharma**, m. 'earth-holder', mountain, Kir. — **putra**, m. metron. of the planet Mars, Var. Yogay. — **bhrit**, m. prince, king, ib., Sch. — **autrāman**, m. id., Dhūrtan.

Dhariman, m. a balance, weight (cf. *ma-meya*); form, figure, Up., Sch. — **ma-meya**, mfn. measurable by weight, Mn. viii, 321.

Dharitu. See *dur-dharitu*.

Dhariman, m. = **dharman**; only loc. *maṇi*, according to custom or law or precept, RV.

1. **Dharāpa**, mf(ā)n. bearing, holding, supporter, RV.; VS.; AV.; m. N. of the supposed author of RV. v, 15; of Brahmanā, L.; heaven, L.; (also n.) water, L.; opinion, L.; (f.) f. capacious, as subst. receptacle, AV. iii, 12, 3; n. basis, foundation, firm ground (also pl.); the firm soil of the earth; prop, stay, receptacle, RV.; AV. — **hvara** (*vrina*), nfn. trembling in its foundations or receptacle, RV. i, 54, 10.

Dharāpa, mfn. holding, supporting; strong, powerful, able, Kath.; ĀpSr. — **gāsi**, mfn. id. (a synonym of *bala*, Naigh. ii, 9); of all spirit (as Soma), RV.; TB.; n. support, RV. i, 105, 6.

Dharpi, m. supporter, keeper (of riches), i, 127, 7.

Dhartavya, mfn. to be upheld or supported; to be held or had or possessed; to be placed or fixed, W.

Dhartu. See *dur-dhartu*.

Dhartri, m. bearer, supporter, RV.; AV.; &c. (f. *trī*, VS.; TS.); (*dāri*), loc. inf. in bearing or supporting or preserving, RV. ii, 23, 17; ix, 86, 42.

Dhartrī, n. prop, support, stay, VS.; TS.; ŚāṅkhSr.; a house, L.; sacrifice, merit, L.

1. **Dharma**, m. (rarely n., g. *ardharaddi*; the older form of the RV. is *dharman*, q.v.) that which is established or firm, steadfast decree, statute, ordinance, law; usage, practice, customary observance or prescribed conduct, duty; right, justice (often as a synonym of punishment); virtue, morality, religion, religious merit, good works (*dharmaṇa* or *mat*, ind. according to right or rule, rightly, justly, according to the nature of anything; cf. below; *me shita*, mfn. holding to the law, doing one's duty), AV. &c. &c.; Law or Justice personif. (as Indra, SBr. &c.; as Yama, MBh.; as born from the right breast of Yama and father of Sama, Kāma and Harsha, ib.; as Vishnu, Hariv.; as Prajā-pati and son-in-law of Dakṣha, Hariv.; Mn. &c.; as one of the attendants of the Sun, L.; as a Bull, Mn. viii, 16; as a Dove, Kathās. vii, 89, &c.); the law or doctrine of Buddhism (as distinguished from the *saṅgha* or monastic order, MWB. 70); the ethical precepts of Buddhism (or the principal *dharma* called *sūtra*, as distinguished from the *abhi-dharma* or 'further dharma' and from the *vinaya* or 'discipline', these three constituting the canon of Southern B°, MWB. 61); the law of Northern B° (in 9 canonical scriptures, viz. Prajā-pāramitā, Gaṇḍa-vyūha, Daśa-bhūmiśvara, Samādhi-rāja, Laṅkāvatāra, Saddharma-puṇḍarika, Tathā-gata-guhyaka, Lalita-vistara, Suvāra-prabhāsa, ib. 69); nature, character, peculiar condition or essential quality, property, mark, peculiarity (= *sva-bhāva*, L.; cf. *dāsa-dh*-gata, SBr. &c. &c.; *upamānāpameyayor dh*), the tertium comparationis, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 55, Sch.; a partic. ceremony, MBh. xiv, 2623; sacrifice, L.; the ninth mansion, Var.; an Upanishad, L.; associating with the virtuous, L.; religious abstraction, devotion, L.; = *upamā*, L. (cf. above); a bow, Dharmas.; a Soma-drinker, L.; N. of the 15th Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī, L.; of a son of Anu and father of Ghṛita, Hariv.; of a s° of Gandhārī and f° of Dhṛita, Pur.; of a s° of Haihaya and f° of Netra, BhP.; of a s° of Pṛithu-sṛavas and f° of Usanas, ib.; of a s° of Su-vrata, VP. (cf. *dharma-sūtra*); of a s° of Dirgha-tapas, VāyuP.; of a king of Kāśmīra, Rāj. iv, 678; of another man, ib. vii, 85; of a lexicographer &c. (also *paṇḍita*, *bhaṭṭa* and *āstīrin*), Cat. [Cf. Lat. *firmus*, Lith. *dermē*] — **kaṇḍuka**, m. or n. armour or garb of virtue; — *pravesin*, mfn. putting it on, Śak. v, 11. — **kathaka**, m. propounder of the law (v.l. *thika*), Buddh. — **kathā**, f. discourse upon l° &c., MW. — **karōpādhyāya**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **karmān**, n. work of duty, pious action, BrahmvP.; Subh. — **kāṅkshinī**, f. N. of a Gandharvī and a Kimp-narī, Kāraṇḍ. — **kāṇḍa**, m. n. N. of wk. — **kīma**, mfn. loving justice, observing right, R.; m. N. of a demon (son of Pāpiyas), Lalit.; — *mārtha*, m. pl. virtue, pleasure, and wealth, Mn. vii, 151; — *mārtha-sambaddha*, mfn. joined with or containing v°, p°, and w°, MW. — *mārtha-sambandha*, m. alliance for v°, p°, and w°, i.e. matrimony, MBh. i, 3007. — **kīya**, m. 'law-body', N. of one of the 3 bodies of a Buddha, Vajracch.; MWB. 246; 'having the l° for body', a Buddha, L.; a Jaina saint, W.; N. of Avalokiteśvara, Buddh.; of a god of the Bodhi tree, Lalit. — **kāra**, m. 'law-doer', N. of a man, MW. — **kāraṇa**, n. cause of virtue, ib. — **kārya**, n. any act of duty or religion, good work, virtuous conduct, Mn.; Yājñ.; Śak. — **kāya**, m. (*kāya*?) a Jina, Gal. — **kīrti**, m. 'glory of the l°', N. of a philosopher and poet, Cat.; of a grammarian, ib.; of a king, Pur. — **kīla**, m. royal edict or grant (also *-ka*), L.; husband, Gal. — **kūṣa**, m. N. of Sch. on R., Cat. — **kūpa**, m. 'holy well', N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. — **kṛicakra**, n. a difficult point of duty or right, MBh. — **t. -kṛit**, mfn. (2. see under 3. *Dharma*) doing one's duty, virtuous, MBh. — **kṛitya**, n. fulfilment of duty, virtue, any moral or religious observance, Āpat.; Hariv. — **ketu**, m. 'having justice for a banner', N. of a son of Su-keṭu and father of Satya-keṭu, Hariv.; Pur.; a Buddha, Lalit.; a Jaina saint, W. — **kośa** or **-sha**, m. the treasury or collective body of laws and duties, Mn. i, 99; N. of wk., Cat. — **kośa-vyākhyā**, f. N. of a Buddh. wk. — **kṛitya**, f. observance of duties, pious work, righteous conduct, Mn.; Var.; Kām.; Śak. — **kshetra**, n. 'law-field'

= *kuru-kshetra*, q.v., Bhag. i. 1; m. a man of piety and virtue, W.; N. of aman, VP. — **khaṇḍa**, m. N. of wk. — **gañja**, m. the treasury of law, Kāraṇḍ; N. of a library consisting of sacred books, Buddh. — **gavesha**, m. 'virtue seeking', N. of a man, Advānaś. — **gaha-nābhayudgata-rāja**, m. 'a prince who has penetrated the depths of the law', N. of a Buddha. — **gupa**, mfo, protecting or observing the law, MBh. — **gupta**, m. 'I'-protected, N. of men, Kathās; Skandap. (also *-mīra*) of a poet, Cat.; of a Buddh. school; *-carita*, n. N. of wk. — **gopa**, m. N. of a king, Kathās. — **ghaṭa**, m. a jar of fragrant water offered daily in the month Vaiśākha, L.; *-vratā-kathā*, f. N. of wk. — **ghoṣa**, m. N. of an author, Car. = *ghna*, m(f) n. 'destroying law or right', unlawful, immoral, Yājñ; m. Terminalia Bellerica (whose seeds are used as dice), L. — **akra**, n. the wheel or range of the law, MBh.; Buddh.; Jain.; a partic. mythical weapon, Hariv.; R.; m. 'having or turning the wh° of the I°', a Buddha, L.; *-bhṛit*, m. 'holding the wh° of the I°', a Buddha or Jain, L. — **caṣṣus**, n. the eye of the I°, Vajracch.; mfn. having an eye for the I° or for what is right, R. — **candra**, m. 'I°-moon', N. of a man, L. — **cara**, m. 'I°-observer', N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit. — **carapa**, n. (MBh.), *-caryā*, f. (Āpast.) observance of the I°, performance of duty. — **cārin**, mfn. observing the I°, fulfilling one's duties, virtuous, dutiful, moral, MBh.; R. &c.; m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of a deity of the Bodhi tree, ib.; (iṇi), f. a female helpmate in the fulfilment of duties; an honest wife, a virtuous woman, Vikr. v. 4; L. (cf. *saha-dharma*). — **cintaka**, mfn. meditating on the law, familiar with it, MBh. — **cintana**, n. (L.), *-cintā*, f. (Lalit.) consideration of the I° or duty, virtuous reflection. — **cintin**, mfn. = *-cintaka*, Lalit. — **oḥala**, m. fraudulent transgression of I° or duty, MBh. — **ja**, mfn. produced by a sense of duty, Mn. ix, 107; m. = the next. — **janman**, m. 'son of Dharma', i. e. Yama, N. of Yudhi-shthira, BhP. — **jīṇāśa**, f. 'inquiry into the I°', N. of a Parīśiṣṭa of Kāty. — **jīvana**, mfn. living by fulfilment of duties; m. a Brāhman who lives according to rule, Mn. ix, 273. — **jāna**, mfn. knowing the I° or what is right, Mn.; Var.; MBh. &c.; *-jama*, mfn. superl. R. ii, 112, 31. — **jñāna**, n. knowledge of I° or duty, Hit. — **tattva**, n. the real essence of the I° (*-tas*, ind. in a manner entirely corresponding to the I°, MBh. viii, 229); N. of a wk. by Kamalakara; of a modern wk., RTL. 510, o. 1; *-prakāśa*, m. N. of wk.; *-vid*, mfn. knowing the truths of laws or religion, MW.; *-samgraha*, 'śrōdṛtha-cintāmaṇi', m. N. of wks. — **tantra**, n. sg. and pl. the beginning and end of the law, summa jus, Gaut.; MBh.; m. N. of a nian, VP. — **taa**, ind. according to I° or rule, rightly, justly, Mn.; MBh.; R.; Pañc.; from a virtuous motive, Mn. viii, 103; ifc. = *dharma*, from the rules of, VP. iii, 7, 20. — **tā**, f. essence, inherent nature, Buddh.; the being law or right, Jātakam.; (*ayā*), ind. ifc. by way or means of, Divyā. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, MBh. — **tyāga**, m. abandonment of religion, apostasy, MW. — **trāta**, m. 'I°-protected', N. of a Buddh. author. — **tva**, n. inherent nature, peculiar property, Kap.; Sāh.; morality, piety, W. — **da**, mfn. giving or granting virtue, Hariv.; m. N. of one of the attendants of Skanda, MBh. — **daśa**, m. f. fee for instruction in the law, Kāraṇḍ. — **datta**, m. N. of a poet and a writer on rhetoric, Cat. — **darśana**, n. knowledge of duty or I°, MW. — **darāin**, mfn. seeing what is right, R. (B.), Comm. — **dāna**, n. a gift made from duty, L.; *-padhati*, f. N. of wk. — **dāra**, m. pl. a lawful wife, Kathās. — **dāma**, m. 'duty-slave', N. of a man, Buddh.; of sev. authors (a poet, a grammarian and a Sch. on Karpūra-mañjari), Cat. — **dinnā**, f. (Pāli = *dattā*) 'given by religion', N. of a female, Buddh. — **dīpa**, m., *-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — **duṅghā**, f. a cow milked for a sacrifice, BhP. — **drīdhābhedya-sunilambha**, m. N. of a king of the Garuḍas, L. — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. seeing the right, regarding piety, MW. — **drīṣṭi**, mfn. id., MBh. — **deva**, m. the god of justice, MW. — **deśaka**, m. teacher of the law, Pañc. iii, 44 (v. l. °māda). — **deśanā**, f. instruction in the I°, ib. (B.; v. l. °māda); with Buddhists = sermon, Kāraṇḍ; Lalit. — **dogdhri**, f. a cow whose milk is destined for sacrifice, VP. (cf. *-dugdhā*). — **dravī**, f. 'having I° or virtue for its waters', N. of the Ganges, L. — **druha**, mfn. violating the I° or right, Mcar. ii, 7. — **drupa**, m. or n. 'I°-vessel', N. of the I°-books of Mn., Vas., Yājñ. and Gaut., Sch. on Gobh. Śrāddhak. — **drohin**,

mfn. = *-druha*; m. a Rākṣasa, L. — **dvāra**, n. pl. the virtues or duties as a means of acquiring the highest wisdom, Car. — **dveshin**, m. Terminalia Bellerica, L. (cf. *-ghna*). — **dvaita-nirṇaya**, m. N. of wk. — **dhara**, n. 'I°-supporter', N. of a partic. Samādhi; of a prince of the Kimpurās; of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh. — **dhātu**, m. 'the element of I° or of existence', one of the 18 Dhātus of the Buddhists; a Buddha (whose essence is I°), L.; *-niyāta*, m. a partic. Samādhi, L.; *-parirakṣinī*, f. N. of a Kimp-narī, Kāraṇḍ; *-vāg-iṣvara*, m. N. of a Buddh. deity. — **dhātri**, f. female I°-supporter &c. (said of the water), Hariv. — **dhāraya**, mfn. maintaining the I°, MaitrS. — **dhurya**, mfn. foremost in justice, Kām. — **dhṛik**, m. N. of a son of Śva-phalka, Hariv.; VP. (lit. = next or fr. ✓ *dhṛish*?). — **dhṛit**, mfn. observing the I° &c., AV. — **dhenu**, f. = *-dogdhri*, VP. — **dhvaja**, mfn. 'whose banner is I°', feigning virtue, hypocritical, an impostor, BhP. (also *-vat* and *°jika*, MBh.; *°jin*, Mn. iv, 195); m. N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 149; of a king of Mithilā (son of Kuśa-dhvaja, father of Amita-dhvaja and Kṛita-dhvaja), Pur.; of a brother of Kuśa-dhvaja, ib.; of a king of Kāśāna-pura, ib.; of another person, Lalit. — **nada**, m. N. of a sacred lake, Skandap. — **nandana**, m. 'Dharma's joy or son', N. of Yudhi-shthira; pl. the sons of Pāṇḍu, BhP. i, 9, 12 (cf. *-ja*, *-janman* &c.). — **nandin**, m. N. of a Buddh. author. — **nātha**, m. legal protector, R. — **nābha**, m. 'I°-centre', N. of Viṣṇu, L.; of a king, Cat. — **nāśa**, f. 'law-ruin', N. of a fictitious city, Kautukās. — **nitya**, mfn. constant in duty, MBh. — **nibandha**, m. attachment to I°, virtue, piety, W. (°*dhin*, mfn. pious, holy, ib.); N. of wk. — **niveśa**, m. religious devotion, MW. — **nishāṭha**, mfn. grounded on or devoted to virtue, Mfich. x, 53. — **nishpatti**, f. fulfilment of duty, moral or religious observance, W. — **netra**, m. 'I°-eyed', N. of a grandson of Dhṛita-rāshṭra, MBh.; of a son of Tagpu and father of Dushmanta, Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Haihaya, ib.; of a son of Su-vrata, BhP., VP. (v. l. *-sūtra*). — **mpadā**, mfn. giving the I°, Kāraṇḍ; (ā), f. N. of a Gandharvī, ib. — **pañcavīṇatikā**, f. N. of wk. — **paṭa**, m. the band of I° or duty, L. — **paṭtana**, v. l. for *-pātana*, q.v. — **pati** (*dhārma*), m. the lord or guardian of I° and order, VS.; ŚBr. — **pattana**, n. 'the city of the law', N. of the city of Śrāvastī (v. l. *-paṭtana*, VarBJS. xiv, 14), L.; pepper, Bhpr. — **patra**, n. Ficus Glomerata, L. — **patnī**, f. a lawful wife, Mn.; Yājñ; MBh.; Kāv. (cf. *-dāra*). — **patha**, m. = next, R.; N. of a merchant, L. — **pathin**, m. (nom. *-panthās*) the way of duty or virtue, R. — **para**, mfn. intent on virtue, pious, righteous, Āpast.; Var.; MBh.; Kāv. — **parāyana**, mfn. id., MBh.; R. — **parikṣā**, f. 'inquiry into the I°', N. of wk. — **parāyā**, m. N. of partic. Buddh. wks., Lalit.; Kāraṇḍ. — **pāṭhaka**, m. a teacher of I°, lawyer, Mn. xii, 111. — **pāla**, m. 'I°-guardian', fig. = punishment or sword, MBh. xii, 4429; 6204; N. of a minister of king Dasa-ratha, R.; of a great scholar, Buddh.; of a prince, Inscr.; of a poet, Cat. — **pāśa**, m. 'band of I° or duty', N. of a partic. mythical weapon, R. — **pīṭha**, m. 'I°-seat', N. of a place in Vārāṇasī, Skandap.; (ā), f. N. of a serpent-maiden, Kāraṇḍ. — **pidā**, f. transgression of I° or duty, Daś. — **putra**, m. a son begot from a sense of duty, L.; N. of Yudhi-shthira (cf. *-janman*), Mfich. i, 39; of the 11th Manu, VP.; du. of the Rishis Nara and Nārāyaṇa, Pur.; *°traka*, m. adopted son (cf. *pārvaṭi-dharma-putraka*). — **pura**, p. 'I°-city', N. of Ayodhyā, R.; of a town situated on the Narmadā river, W. — **puraskāra**, mfn. placing duty above all, Āpast. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of wk. — **pūta**, mfn. purified by virtue, most virtuous, Daś. — **prakāśa**, m. N. of wk. — **pracrā**, m. 'the course of I° or right', fig. = sword, L. — **pratirūpaka**, m. counterfeit of virtue, Mn. xi, 9. — **prādiṇa**, m. 'light of the law', N. of several wks. — **vyākhyāna**, n. N. of a Comm. — **pradhāna**, mfn. eminent in piety, Mn. iv, 243. — **prabhāsa**, m. 'illuminator of the law', N. of a Buddha. — **pramāṇa-pariccheda**, m. N. of wk. — **pravaktṛi**, m. teacher of I°, Mn. — **pravacana**, n. promulgation of the law, Buddh. — **pravṛtti**, f. practice of virtue, pious act, Rājat.; N. of wk. — **prāsna**, m. 'inquiry into the I°', N. of wk.; *-vyākhyā*, f. N. of a Comm. on it. — **prastha**, m. 'habitation of the god Dharma', N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. — **priya**, m. 'I°-friend', N. of a Gandharva prince, Kāraṇḍ; of a Buddh. scholar. — **prākṣha**, mfn. having an eye for what is right

R. — **plava**, m. boat of virtue (a son), MBh. i, 3097. — **balā**, m. 'I°-strength', N. of a man, Buddh. — **bāṇjika** &c., see *-vāṇ*. — **bālyā**, mfn. 'outside the law', contrary to what is right, V. — **bindu**, m. 'a drop of the I°', N. of wk. — **buddhi**, mfn. having a virtuous mind, Pañc.; N. of a merchant, Kathās. — **bhagini**, f. a female that has the rights of a sister, Kathās.; a sister in respect of religion, Mfich. viii, 48 (cf. *-bhṛāṭṛi*). — **bhagna**, mfn. one who has neglected his duty, Hariv. — **bhāgin**, mfn. possessed of virtue, virtuous, Hit. — **bhāṇaka**, m. I°-exponent, preacher, Buddh.; lecturer, public reader of the MBh. and other sacred wks., W. — **bhikṣuka**, m. a mendicant from virtuous motives, Mn. xi, 2. — **bhīra**, mfn. forgetful (lit. afraid) of duty, Kautukar.; *°ruka*, mfn. tremblingly alive to d°, MW. — **bhṛit**, m. 'I°-supporter', N. of princes and other men, MBh. &c. &c. (cf. *-dhṛit*). — **bhṛita**, m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv. (v. l. *-bhṛitika*). — **bhṛatṛi**, m. a brother in respect of religion or piety, Yājñ. (cf. *-bhagini*). — **matī**, m. 'pious-minded', N. of a prince and of a god of the Bodhi tree. — **maya**, m(f) n. consisting merely in law or virtue, moral, righteous, ŚBr.; MBh.; BhP. — **mahā-mātra**, m. a minister in matters of religion, Buddh. — **mātra**, mfn. depending only on modality or on the method, only attributive, KātyŚr. (*-tva*, n. ib.); n. mere modality, the manner or method, Jaim.; Kāś. on Pān. ii, 3, 33. — **mārga**, m. the path of virtue or duty, Pañc. — **mitra**, m. 'friend of the law', N. of a man, Buddh. — **mīmāṃsā**, f. N. of the Pūrva-mīmāṃsā of Jaimini; *-paribhāṣā*, f. *-samgraha* and *-sāra-samgraha*, m. N. of wks. — **mūla**, n. the foundation of law and religion, the Vedas, Gaut. — **mṛij**, m. (nom. *mṛik*), v. l. for *-dhṛik*, Hariv. — **megha**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Yogas. (*-dhyāna*, n. a partic. state of mind connected with it, ib., Sch.); (ā), f. N. of one of the 10 Bhūmis, Buddh. — **mera**, m. N. of Comm. on Ragh. — **yajña**, m. sacrifice of virtue, an unbloody s°, Jātakam. — **yaśas**, m. 'glory of the I°', N. of a man, L. — **yukta**, mfn. righteous, Āpast.; accordant with the law, ib.; R. — **yuga**, n. 'age of religion', the Kṛita-yuga, Hariv. — **yuj**, mfn. = *-yukta*, L. — **yuddha**, n. an honest fight, Kāv. — **yogēśvara**, m. N. of a poet. — **yoni**, m. the womb or source of I°, N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu. — **raṣṭā**, f. 'I°-protected', N. of a female, Daś. — **rata**, mfn. 'delighting in virtue', virtuous, Kāv. — **ratī**, mfn. id., Ragh.; N. of a demon, Lalit. — **ratna**, n., *-mañjūṣā*, f., *°trākara*, m. N. of wks. — **raṭha**, m. 'law-chariot', N. of a son of Sagara, Hariv.; of Divi-ratha, Pur.; *°rābhīrūḍha*, m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — **rasāyana** and *-rahasya*, n. N. of wks. — **rāj**, m. 'king of justice', N. of Yama, Mn.; BhP.; of Yudhi-shthira, MBh.; of a king of the herons (son of Kaśyapa and an Apsaras), MBh. xii, 6350 (cf. *rāja-dharmān* and *dharmāṅga*). — **rāja**, m. 'id.' a just or righteous king, Hariv.; any king or prince, L.; a Buddha, L.; N. of Yama, MBh.; Hariv.; Daś. &c. (*-tā*, f., MBh.). of Yudhi-shthira, MBh.; Hariv. (*-purogama*, mfn. headed by Y°, MW.); Law conceived as a king, Kāraṇḍ; N. of sev. authors (also *-dikṣita* [°iya], n. his wk.), *-putra*, *-bhāṭṭa*, *°jādhvārī-vara* and *°jādhvārīndra*, m.) — **rājan**, m. 'id.', N. of Yudhi-shthira, MBh. — **rājī**, m. f. a Stūpa, Buddh. — **rāṭṛi**, f., w. r. for *-dhātri*, Hariv. — **ruoi**, mfn. delighting in or devoted to virtue, Āpast.; m. N. of a Dānava, Kathās.; of a god of the Bodhi tree, Lalit.; of a man, Buddh. — **roḍhin**, mfn. opposed to I°, illegal, immoral, W. — **lakṣaṇa**, n. a essential mark of I° or ethics (as place, time &c.), ib. — **lopa**, m. violation of I°, neglect of duty, irreligion, MBh.; absence of an attribute, Sāh. — **-i**, *-vat*, mfn. (2. see under 3. *Dharma*) virtuous, pious, just, L.; (*atī*), f. N. of a Mudrā, Buddh.; N. of women, Kathās. — **vatsala**, mfn. tenderly alive to duty, loving piety, MW. — **vartin**, mfn. 'abiding in duty', righteous, ib. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing right or virtue (Śiva), MBh.; N. of a king of Śrāvastī, Daś.; of a poet, Cat.; n. N. of a town, R. — **varman**, n. 'shield or armour of justice', N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **vasu-prada**, mfn. granting virtue and wealth (Viṣṇu), Viṣṇu. — **vācas-pati**, m. N. of Sch. on Kāvyaḍ., Cat. — **vāṇijika** (MBh.), *°jika* (L.), *°jyaka* (MBh.), m. one who tries to make a profit out of his virtue like a merchant. — **vāda**, m. discussion or argument about I° or duty, R.; *°din*, mfn. discussing I° or d°, MBh.; Pañc. — **vāsara**, m. 'day of religious duties', the day of full moon, L.; yesterday (= *pūrve-dyut*), L. (cf. *dharma*). — **vāha**,

m. 'whose vehicle is the 1^o, just, virtuous, MBh.
 -**vāhana**, m. 'id.', N. of Śiva, L. -**vāhya**, see
 -**bāhya**, -**viokra**, m. 'discussion of 1^o or duty';
 -**śāstra**, n., -**samgraha**, m. N. of wks. -**vijaya**,
 m. the victory of justice or virtue, Rājāt.; N. of a
 drama, Cat.; -**gati**, m. N. of Sch. on Kir., Cat.
 -**vid**, mfn. knowing the 1^o or duty, virtuous, pious,
 Gaut.; MBh. -**vidyā**, f. knowledge of the 1^o or
 right, L. -**vidharman**, n. pl. (*prajāpater dharma-*
u) N. of 4 Sāmans, ĀrshBr. -**vidhi**, m. course of 1^o,
 legal precept or injunction, Mn. x, 131. -**viplava**, m.
 violation of 1^o or duty, wickedness, Kir. -**virodha-**
vat, mfn. -**rodhin**, R. (B.) -**vivaraṇa**, n., -**vi-**
riti, f. 'explanation of the 1^o', N. of wks. -**vi-**
vardhana, m. 'promoter of 1^o or right', N. of a son
 of Aśoka (= *kundila*), Buddh. -**viveka**, m. 'dis-
cussion on the 1^o', N. of ch. of ŚārngP. -vidhā**,
 mfn. 'advanced in virtue', MBh.; N. of a son of
 Śva-phalka, BhP. (cf. *-dhrik* and *-bhrit*); of other
 men, VP. -**vaitsapika**, m. 'merit-catcher', one
 who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the
 hope of acquiring merit, L. -**vyatikrama**, m.
 transgression of the 1^o, Āpast.; Gaut. -**vyavasthā**,
 m. judicial decision, decisive sentence, Gaut. -**vy-**
ādhā, m. 'the righteous hunter', N. of a Brahman
 changed into a hunter in consequence of a curse, MBh.
 lii; Śukas (according to the VarP. of a Brahman-
 killer born as a hunter from the body of Vasu, king
 of Kāśmīra). -**śāstra**, n. a body or collection of
 virtues or sacred relics, Jātakam.; a kind of small
 Buddh. Stūpa. -**śāman**, m. 'refuge of 1^o or virtue',
 N. of a preceptor; *MBh. yudaya*, m. N. of wk.
 -**śāta-praticohanna**, mfn. clothed with the garb
 of righteousness, naked, Divyāv. -**śāli**, f. court of
 justice, tribunal, W.; charitable asylum, hospital, esp.
 religious asylum, L.; RTL 153. -**śāna**, n. 1^o-
 book, code of laws, MBh. -**śāstra**, n. id.; -**kā-**
rikā, f., -**dipikā**, f., -**nibandha**, m., -**vacana**, n.,
 -**samgraha**, m. (and *śa-loka*, m. pl.), -**sarvasva**,
 n., -**sudhā-nidhi**, m., -**śrōṭrādhipita-vacana**, n. pl.
 N. of wks. -**śāstrin**, m. an adherent of the 1^o-books;
 pl. N. of a partic. school, Hcar. -**śāla**, mfn. of a
 virtuous disposition, just, pious, MBh.; Kāv.; m. N.
 of a man, Kathās.; of a woman, Śukas. -**buddhi**,
 f. a correct knowledge of the law, Mn. xii, 103.
 -**śāvana**, n. the hearing of a sermon, Buddh.
 -**śreṣṭhīn**, m. N. of a Buddh. Arhat. -**sam-**
yukta, mfn. lawful, legal, Sch. on Yājñ. -**sam-**
apita, mfn. virtuous, pious, Var. -**samhitā**, f. code
 or collection of 1^o (as Manu, Yājñ. &c.); N. of a
 partic. wk., Cat. -**samkathā**, f. pl. pious conver-
 sation, Kād. -**śaṅga**, m. devotion to justice or virtue;
 hypocrisy, W. -**samgara**, m. = *yuddha*, MBh.
 -**samgiti**, f. 'discussion about the 1^o', a Buddh.
 council; N. of wk. -**samgraha**, m. N. of a col-
 lection of Buddh. technical terms; -*niyūriti*, f. N.
 of a Jaina wk. -**samcaya**, m. store of good wks.,
 Mjicch. viii, 1. -**samjñā**, mfn. having the sense
 of duty; -*śva*, n. (Jātakam.) and *śjñā*, f. (MBh.)
 the sense of duty. -**satya-vrata**, mfn. devoted to
 truth and virtue, R. -**satya-vrateyu**, m. pl. =
 Dharmeyu, Satyeyu and Vrateyu, BhP. ix, 20, 4.
 -**samāna-sū**, mfn. producing virtuous offspring
 or actions, MW. -**sabhā**, f. court of justice, tri-
 bunal, L. -**samaya**, m. a legal obligation, Mn. ix,
 273. -**sampradāya-dipikā**, f. N. of wk. -**sa-**
hāya, m. a companion in religious duties, Sth.
 -**śagara**, m. 'ocean of justice', N. of an author.
 -**samkathā**, n. discussion about the law, Kāraṇ.
 -**śādhana**, n. fulfilment of duties, Sighās.; means
 of the 1^o of d^o, any act or virtue essential to a system
 of duties, Kām. -**śāra**, m. 'law-essence', N. of wk.;
 -*samucaya*, m. 'collection of laws', N. of work.
 -**śrathī**, m. 'charioteer of Dharma', N. of a son
 of Tri-kakud, BhP. -**śāvarṇi**, *nika*, m. N. of
 the 11th Manu, Pur. -**śiṅga**, m. 'lion of virtue',
 N. of a man, L. -**sindhu**, m. 'ocean of law',
 N. of sev. wks.; -*śāra*, m. 'essence of the ocean of 1^o',
 N. of wk. -**suta**, m. 'son of Dharma', N. of Yudhi-
 shthira, BhP. -**subodhini**, f. N. of wk. -**sū**,
 mfn. promoting order or justice, TBr.; m. the fork-
 tailed shrike, L. -**sūkta**, n. N. of wk. -**sūtra**,
 n. a Sūtra wk. treating on 1^o and custom (-*kāra*,
 m. the author of a S^o wk., Uttara. iv, 4; -*vyākhyā*,
 f. N. of wk.); m. N. of a son of Su-vratā, BhP.
 -**setn**, m. barrier of 1^o or justice, MBh.; Hariv.;
 R.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a son of Āryaka, BhP.**

-**sona**, m. N. of a king, Vet.; of an author, Cat.
 -**sevana**, n. fulfilment of duties, Hit. -**skandha**,
 m. '1^o-collection', N. of wk.; chief section of a wk.
 relating to laws, Śāmpk. -**stha**, m. 'abiding in the
 1^o', a judge, Mn. viii, 27. -**sthalā**, n. 'place of jus-
 tice', N. of a town, Vet. -**sthavira**, m. 'firm in
 1^o', N. of a man, Buddh. -**sthitī-tā**, f. the constant
 nature of Dharma, ib. -**sthūpā-rāja**, m. chief pillar
 of the 1^o, PārG. -**smāra**, m. 1^o-teacher. -**smṛ-**
iti, f. N. of wk. -**svāmin**, m. 'lord of 1^o and right',
 N. of a Buddha; of a sanctuary built by Dharma
 (king of Kāśmīra), Rājāt. iv, 696. -**hantri**, mfn. (*tri*)
 transgressing the law or justice, MBh. -**hāni**, f.
 neglect of duty, Āpast. -**hina**, mfn. standing out-
 side the 1^o, Gaut. **Dharmākara**, m. 'mine of virtue
 or 1^o', N. of a poet, Cat. of the 99th Buddha; of a
 disciple of B^o Lokēśvara-rāja; of a Buddh. trans-
 lator. **Dharmākshara**, n. pl. 'letters of the law',
 formula or confession of faith, Mjicch. viii, 44.
Dharmākshapa, m. objection to the commonly ac-
 cepted property or nature of anything, Kāvya. ii,
 128. **Dharmākhyāna**, n. explanation of duties,
 Cāp. **Dharmāgama**, m. '1^o-tradition', a 1^o-book,
 MārK. (cf. *siddhānta-dh^o*). **Dharmānga**, m.
 'whose body is the 1^o', N. of Viṣṇu, Viṣṇu.; (ā),
 f. a heron, L. (cf. *dharma-rāj*). **Dharmāṅga**,
 m. 'having the 1^o for ornament', N. of a king (son
 of Priyāṅkara), Kshiti.; of another man, Cat.
Dharmācārya, m. teacher of 1^o or customs, Āsv-
 Gṛ.; -*stuti*, f. N. of wk. **Dharmātikrama**, m.
 transgression of the 1^o, Āpast. **Dharmātma**,
 m. = *ma-sūta*, Vet. **Dharmātma-tā**, f. religious-
 mindedness, justice, virtue, MBh.; R. **Dharmāt-**
man, mfn. religious-minded, just, virtuous, dutiful,
 MBh.; R.; Var.; m. a saint, religious person; N.
 of Kumāra-pāla, L. **Dharmāditya**, m. 'sun of
 justice', N. of a Buddh. king, Inscr. **Dharmāde-**
śaka, see *ma-d^o*. **Dharmādharma**, m. du. right
 and wrong, justice and injustice, MW.; -*jña*, mfn.
 knowing r^o and w^o, Mn. i, 26; -*parikṣhaṇa*, n.,
 -*kṣhā*, f. the test of r^o and w^o, a kind of ordeal by
 drawing lots or slips of black and white paper, Sch.
 on Yājñ. -*prabodhini* and *-vyavasthā*, f. N. of
 wks.; -*senā-hanana*, n. N. of ch. of the GaṇP.
Dharmādhipikaraṇa, n. administration or court of
 justice, Pañc. (*-sthāna*, n. a law-court, ib.); m. a
 judge, magistrate, MatsyaP. **Dharmādhipikāra**,
 m. administration of the 1^o, Śak.; N. of wk.; -*kā-*
ranika (Pañc.) and *gṇin* (L.), m. a judge; *rika*, mfn.
 relating to the chapter on the 1^o, Cat.; *rin*, mfn.
 administrator of the 1^o, chief officer of justice, judge,
 magistrate, Pañc.; Rājāt. *-ri-purusha*, m. officer
 of a law-court, Vet.; a judge of morals, censor,
 preacher, Sighās. **Dharmādhipikṛta**, m. a judge,
 Pañc. **Dharmādhipikṛtāna**, n. a court of justice,
 ib. **Dharmādhyakṣha**, m. 'overseer of justice',
 minister of 1^o, judge, magistrate, Cāp.; Rājāt.
Dharmādhyāna, m. the way of justice or virtue,
 Prab.; *dhya-bodha*, m. N. of wk. **Dharmānala**,
 m. fire of 1^o, N. of a man, Kautukar. **Dharmā-**
nukāṣhaka, mfn. striving after 1^o or what is right,
 R. **Dharmānushthāna**, n. fulfilment of duty,
 virtuous or moral conduct, Āpast. **Dharmānu-**
sāra, m. conformity to 1^o or virtue, course or prac-
 tice of duty, W. **Dharmānūsmṛiti**, f. continual
 meditation on the 1^o, Lalit.; *-ty-upasthāna*, n. N.
 of wk. **Dharmānūdhū**, m. 'well of virtue',
 'sacred well', N. of a Tirtha, SkandaP. **Dharmānvaya**,
 m. obedience to 1^o, Divyāv. **Dharmāpēta**, mfn.
 departing from virtue, wicked, unrighteous, n. im-
 morality, vice, W. **Dharmābhijāna-vat**, mfn.
 righteous and of noble origin, R. **Dharmābhi-**
manas, mfn. directing the mind to virtue or religion,
 virtuous, W. **Dharmābhimanukha**, m. 'turned to
 virtue', N. of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ.; (ā), f. N.
 of an Āpsaras, ib. **Dharmābhishoka-kriyā**, f.
 any ablation prescribed as a religious duty, Śak.
Dharmāmṛita, n. '1^o-nectar', N. of wk.; -*ma-*
hōdadhī, m. 'the ocean of 1^o-nectar', N. of work.
Dharmāmbodhi, m. '1^o-ocean', N. of wk. **Dhar-**
māyatana, n. the sphere or objects of Manas;
nika, mfn. relating to them, Buddh. **Dharmā-**
yana, n. course of law, lawsuit, Bhar. **Dharmā-**
raṇya, n. 'grove of religion', sacred g^o or wood,
 Śak.; N. of a sacred forest in Madhya-dēśa, Var.;
 MBh.; of a town founded by Amūrta-rājas, R.; N.
 of wk.; -*kulācāra-nirṇaya*, m., -*khaṇḍa*, m. or n.,
 -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wks. **Dharmārāva**, m. N. of
 wk. (cf. *māmbodhi*). **Dharmārtha**, m. du. reli-
 gious merit and wealth, Mn. ii, 112 &c.; (am), ind. for

religious purposes, according to right or rule or duty,
 MW.; -*kāma-mokṣha*, m. pl. religious merit, wealth,
 pleasure and final emancipation (the 4 objects of ex-
 istence), MW.; -*darśin*, mfn. having an eye to duty
 and interest or to religion and wealth, MW.; -*prati-*
baddhātā, f. attachment to d^o and 1^o or to r^o and w^o,
 ib.; -*yukta*, mfn. conformable to duty and interest,
 Āpast.; *rikha*, mfn. striving after righteousness,
 just, pious, L.; *rikhiya*, mfn. relating to law or duty,
 MBh. **Dharmālīka**, mfn. having a false charac-
 ter, MW. **Dharmāloka**, m. 'light of the law',
 N. of wk., Kāraṇ.; -*mukha*, n. introduction to the
 light of the 1^o, Lalit. **Dharmāvṛtti**, f. acquirement
 of religious merit, R. **Dharmāvīradham**, ind.
 according (lit. not opposed) to law or virtue, MBh.
 i, 3501. **Dharmāsoka**, m. 'the Aśoka of justice',
 N. of king A^o (the grandson of Candragupta); of a
 poet; -*datta*, m. N. of a poet. **Dharmāsṛita**,
 mfn. seeking virtue, just, pious, Var. **Dharmā-**
sana, n. the throne of justice, judgment-seat, Mn.;
 MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*gata*, mfn. seated on it, MW.
Dharmāstikīya, m. the category or predicament
 of virtue, Jain. **Dharmāha**, m. yesterday, L. (cf.
ma-vāsara). **Dharmāhṛita**, mfn. acquired in a
 legal manner, Āpast. **Dharmendra**, m. 'lord of
 justice', N. of Yama, MBh. **Dharmēpsu**, mfn.
 wishing to gain religious merit, Mn. x, 127. **Dhar-**
mēsa, m. = *mēndra*, SkandaP. **Dharmēśvara**,
 m. id., ib. (*-tirtha*, u., Śivap.); -*linga*, n., SkandaP.;
 N. of a Deva-putra, Lalit.; of sev. men, ib.; of sev.
 authors (also *ra-dāvajha* & *rdgmi-hoṭrin*), Cat.
Dharmēśaya, m. 'accumulation of law', N. of a
 palace, Buddh. **Dharmōttamā**, f. N. of a Comm.
Dharmōttara, mfn. entirely devoted to justice or
 virtue, Gaut.; Ragh.; m. N. of a Buddh. teacher
 (*riya*, m. pl. his scholars), n. predominance of virtue
 (over wealth and pleasure), MBh.; N. of wks. (cf.
vishnu-dh^o and *śiva-dh^o*). **Dharmōpaghātaka**,
 mfn. 'law-killing', unlawful, MBh. i, 2979. **Dhar-**
mōpadeśa, m. instruction in 1^o or duty, religious or
 moral instruction, Mn.; Āpast.; the laws collectively,
 Mn. xii, 106; the statement of modality, Jaim. (cf.
ma-mātra); N. of a Jaina wk.; -*deśaka*, m. teacher
 of the 1^o, spiritual preceptor, L.; *deśanā*, f. v. l.
 for *ma-deśanā*, q. v. **Dharmōpadha**, mfn. mak-
 ing a pretence of religion, hypocritical, MW. **Dhar-**
mōpamā, f. a simile in which two things are com-
 pared with regard to a common characteristic pecu-
 liarity, Kāvya. ii, 15. **Dharmōpēta**, mfn. en-
 dowed with virtues, MW.

2. **Dharma**, Nom. P. *mati*, to become law, Vop.

3. **Dharma**, in comp. for *man*, q. v. - 2. **kṛit**.

m. maintainer of order (Indra), RV. viii, 87, 1.

- 2. **-vat** (*dhārma*), mfn. accompanied by Dharma

or the law (Āsmins), viii, 35, 13.

Dharmaka, ifc. = 1. *dhārma*; m. N. of a man,

Inscr.

Dharmān, m. bearer, supporter, arranger, RV.;

N. of a son of Bṛihad-rāja and father of Kṛitāṇi-jaya,

VP.; (*dhārman*), n. (older than *dhārma*, q. v., in

later language mostly ifc.; cf. below) support, prop,

hold, RV.; VS.; established order of things, stead-

fast decree (of a god, esp. of Mitra-Varuna), any

arrangement or disposition; will, pleasure; law, rule,

duty; practice, custom, mode, manner (*dhārmanā*,

maḥis; *manas pāri* in regular order, naturally;

svāya dharmāne at one's own pleasure; *dharmāni*

with the permission of, *ādhi dh^o* against the will of

[gen.], RV.; AV.; VS.; (esp. ifc.) nature, quality,

characteristic mark or attribute, ŚBr. (cf. *an-ucchit-*

ti); MBh. (cf. *uñcha* [add.], *kshatra*-, *phala*-,

phena); Var. (cf. *dasyu* [add.]); Kap. (cf. *cid-dh^o*

[add.]); Kāv. (cf. *vināśa*).

Dharmāya, mfn. righteous, virtuous, L.

Dharmāya, Nom. P. *ati*, to become law,

Vop.

Dharmika, w. r. for *dhārmika*.

Dharmin, mfn. knowing or obeying the law,

faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just, Gaut.; MBh.;

R.; endowed with any characteristic mark or pecu-

liar property, Hariv.; Kāvya. (cf. below); Sāh.;

(ifc.) following the laws or duties of, having the

rights or attributes or peculiarities of, having any-

thing as a characteristic mark, subject to any state

or condition, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; m. the

bearer of any characteristic mark or attribute, object,

thing, Kap.; N. of the 14th Vyāsa, DevibhP.; of a

king, VP.; (*in*), f. a kind of perfume, L.; N. of a

woman (cf. *dhārmīnya*). *mi-tā*, f. the being en-

dowed with any ch^o m^o or a^o (ifc.), Sarvad.; *lāva-*

ccheda, m., *lāvachedakātā-vāda* & *°vādārtha*, m., *lāvachedaka-pratyasatti*, f., *°tti-nirūpana*, n., *lāvachedaka-rahasya*, n., *lāvachedaka-vāda*, m. N. of wks. **mi-tva**, n. virtuousness, justice, faithfulness to duty, Kām.; (ifc.) the being obliged to, Gaut.; the being endowed with or obnoxious to, Suśr.; Kāv.; Pur. **my-ākshapa**, m. objection to the bearer of any characteristic or peculiarity, Kāv. ii, 130.

Dharmishtha, mfn. (superl.) very virtuous or righteous, completely lawful or legal, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **tā**, f. great virtuousness or righteousness, MBh. i, 2987.

Dharmīya, mfn. (compar.) more virtuous &c.; very pious or moral &c., W.

Dharmeya, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, MBh.; BhP.

Dharmya, mfn. legal, legitimate; usual, customary, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; just, virtuous, righteous, Mṛicch. ix, 5; endowed with qualities or properties, 'perturbed', KathUp. ii, 13 (cf. *taḍ*); suitable to (gen.), Pāṇ. iv, 4, 47; N. of a man (cf. *dharmīyā-yaṇa*); a customary donation, vi, 2, 65. — **vivāha**, m. a legal marriage, Mn. iii, 22. **Dharmyāmṛita**, n. the nectar of law or faith, Bhag. xii, 20.

धरुण 2. *dharuṇa*, m. (√*dhe*?) a sucking calf, RV. viii, 51 (cf. *dhāru*).

धकेट *dharakaṭa*, m. N. of a teacher, Cat.

धर्बक *dharbaka*, m. N. of a son of Ajāta-kṣatru, VP.

धर्म *dharma*. See p. 510, col. 3.

धर्मण *dharmāṇa*, m. a kind of snake, L.; a kind of tree, Grewia Elastica, L.

धर्मयदीक्षित *dharmayya-dikshita*, m. N. of a man, Cat.

धर्मपुत्र *dharmi-putra*, m. an actor, a player (v. l. *dhātri-p*).

धर्ष *darsha*, m. (√*dhṛish*) boldness, insolence, arrogance, MBh. i, 7040 (cf. *dur*); impatience, W.; paralyzing, rendering weak or impotent, ib.; violation (of a woman), ib.; injury, wrong, insult; restraint, ib.; a eunuch, ib. (cf. below). — **kārinī**, f. a violated virgin, W. — **vara**, m. a eunuch (prob. w. r. for *varsha-dhara*), W.

Dharshaka, mfn. attacking, assailing (ifc.), Hariv. 8844; overbearing, MW.; violating, seducing, ib.; m. seducer, adulterer, ib.; dancer, actor, niime, L.

Dharshana, mfn. offending, hurting, assaulting, MW.; n. & (ā), f. assault, outrage, offence, violation, seduction, MBh.; Hariv.; Pañc. &c.; overpowering, L.; copulation, L.; (ī), f. a wanton or unchaste woman, a harlot, Up. ii, 105, Sch.; L. **Dharshapātman**, m. having a violent nature, N. of Śiva, MBh.

Dharshaniya, mfn. liable to be attacked or assaulted, violable, conquerable, MBh.; Hariv.; R.

Dharahita, mfn. overpowered, violated, ill-treated, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; n. contumely, insolence, W.; copulation, ib.; (ā), f. an unchaste woman, L.

Dharahin, mfn. attacking, assaulting, ill-treating (ifc.), Hariv.; proud, arrogant, W.; cohabiting, ib.; (inī), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, L. (cf. *shani*).

धलण्ड *dhalanḍa*, m. a kind of small thorny tree, L.

धलल *dhalila*, m. or n. N. of a valley in which the capital of Udyāna is said to have been situated, L.

धव *dhav*, cl. 1. *dhavate*, to run, flow, RV. [Cf. 2. *dhan* & 1. *dhāv*; Gk. *θεῖν* in *θεῖν*, *θεῖσθαι*, *θεῖν*.]

धविया, mfn. (comp.) running fast, RV. vi, 12, 5.

धव 1. *dhavā*, m. Grisea Tomentosa or Anogeissus Latifolia, AV.; MBh. &c.; Suśr.; Bhpr.

धव 2. *dhavā*, m. (accent only Naigh.; said by some to be fr. √*dhū*, but more probably a secondary formation fr. *vi-dhāvā*, q. v.) a man, Naigh. ii, 3; Pañc. ii, 109; a husband, BhP. i, 16, 20; lord, possessor, Hariv. 14952; rogue, cheat, L.; N. of a Vasu (w. r. for *dhara*?), VP.

धवनी *dhanvā*, f. Desmodium Gangeticum or a similar plant, L.

धवर *dhavara*, n. a partic. high number, Buddh.

धवल *dhavala*, m(fā)n. (fr. √2. *dhāv*? cf. Up. i, 108, Sch.) white, dazzling wh?; Var.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; handsome, beautiful, L.; m. white (the colour), L.; a kind of dove, Bhpr.; an old or excellent bull, Hcar.; a kind of camphor, L.; Anogeissus Latifolia, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; N. of a nūn, Kathās.; of one of the elephants of the quarters, R.; of a dog; (ā & ī), f. a white cow, Kād.; (ī), f. wh? hair (as a kind of disease), L.; N. of a river, L.; n. wh? pepper, L.; a kind of metre (= *lāṅka*), Col.; N. of a town, Kathās. — **giri**, m. 'the wh? or snowy mountain', N. of one of the highest peaks of the Himālayas (commonly *dhola-giri* or *dhola-gir*). — **griha**, n. the upper story of a house (painted wh?), Pañc.; Hcar. — **oandra**, m. N. of the patron of Nārāyaṇa (the author of Hit.), Cat. — **tā**, f. (Kathās.). — **tva**, n. (Inscr.) whiteness. — **nibandha**, m. N. of wk. — **paksha**, m. 'wh?-winged', a goose, L. (*-vikāṅgama*, id. Śiś. vi, 45); the light half of the month, L. — **mukha**, m. 'wh?-mouthed', N. of a man, Kathās. — **mṛittikā**, f. 'wh? earth', chalk, L. — **yāvanāla**, m. wh? Yāvanāla, L. — **amṛiti**, f. N. of wk. **Dhavalāṅka**, m. a kind of metre (= *dhavala*, n.), Col. **Dhavalāśṭaka**, n. N. of a poem. **Dhavalātara-taṇḍula**, m. Andropogon Bicolor, Gal. **Dhavalōtpala**, n. the wh? esculent water-lily, L.

Dhavalaya, Nom. P. *°yati* to make white, illuminate, Kād., Prasannar.; *°lita*, mfn. whitened, illuminated, Bhartṛ.

Dhavalāya, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become white, shine brightly, Kād.; Hcar.; *°yita*, mfn. become white, ib.

Dhavaliman, m. white colour, whiteness, Śiś. iv, 65.

Dhavalī, in comp. for *°vala*. — **kṛita**, mfn. made white, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. become wh?, Hcar.

धवाक *dhavāpaka*, m. (√*dhat*) wind, Up. iii, 83, Sch.

Dhavitavyā, mfn. to be fanned, ŚBr.

Dhavitra, n. a fan (made of skin or leather, esp. for blowing the sacrificial fire), ŚBr.; Tār.; Āp. Śr. — **danḍa**, m. the handle of a fan, MānŚr.

धा 1. *dhā*, cl. 3. P. *dhātī*, *dhattē*, RV. &c. &c. (P. *dhā*, *dhātī*, *dhattē*, *dhattā* [Pāṇ. viii, 2, 38]; pl. *dhātmāsi* or *°māsi*, *dhāthā*, *dhāthā*; impf. *dhādhāt*, pl. *°dhur*, 2. pl. *dhāthā* or *dhādhātā*, RV. vii, 33, 4; Subj. *dhāthāt* or *°dhāt* [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 70, Kās.], *°dhās*, *dhātas*, *°dhan*; Pot. *dhāhyāt*; Impv. *dhādhātu*, pl. *°dhātu*; 2. sg. *dhēhi* [fr. *dhādhāt*; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 119] or *dhāthāt*, RV. iii, 8, 1; 2. pl. *dhāthāt*, i, 64, 15; *dhāttana*, i, 20, 7; *dhādhātā*, vii, 32, 13, or *°tana*, x, 36, 13 [cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 45, Sch.]; p. *dhāthāt*, *°ti*, m. pl. *°tās*; A. 1. sg. *dhāhe* [atonce 3. sg. = *dhāttē*, RV. i, 149, 5 &c. and = pf. A.], 2. sg. *dhātsē*, viii, 85, 5 or *dhātsē*, AV. v, 7, 2; 2. du. *dhādhāthe*, *°dhāte*; 2. pl. *dhādhvāt* [cf. pf.]; 3. pl. *dhādhāta*, RV. v, 41, 2; impf. *dhāthā*, *°thās*; Subj. *dhādhāse*, viii, 32, 6 [Pāṇ. iii, 4, 96, Kās.]; Pot. *dhādhāta*, RV. i, 40, 2 or *dhādhāt*, v, 66, 1; Impv. 2. sg. *dhātsva*, x, 87, 2 or *dhādhishva*, iii, 40, 5 &c.; 2. pl. *dhādhvām* [Pāṇ. viii, 2, 38, Kās.] or *dhādhvām*, RV. vii, 34, 10, &c.; 3. pl. *dhādhātām*, AV. viii, 8, 3; p. *dhādhāna*; rarely cl. 1. P. *dhādhātī*, *°te*, RV.; MBh.; only thrice cl. 2. P. *dhāti*, RV.; and once cl. 4. A. Pot. *dhāyeta*, MaitrUp. (pf. P. *dhādhāt*, *°dhātha*, *°dhatur*, *°dhimā*, *°dhur*, RV. &c.; A. *dhādhē* [cf. pr.], *dhādhishē* or *dhishē*, RV. i, 56, 6; 2. du. *dhādhāthe*, *°dhāte*, 2. pl. *dhādhivāt* [cf. pr.]; 3. pl. *dhādhātē*, *dhādhā*, x, 82, 5; 6, or *dhire*, i, 166, 10 &c.; p. *dhādhāna* [cf. pr.]; aor. P. *dhādhāt*, *dhāthās*; *adhūr*, *dhūr*, RV. &c.; Pot. *dhēyām*, *°yur*; *dhētana*, RV.; TBr.; 2. sg. *dhāyīs*, RV. i, 147, 5; Impv. *dhātū* [cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 8, Vartt. 3, Pat.]; 2. pl. *dhātā* or *°tana*, 3. pl. *dhātū*, RV.; A. *dhāthā*, *°thās*, *adhūtām*, *adhimahi*, *dhimahi*, *dhimāhe*, *dhāmahe*, RV.; 3. sg. *dhāta*, *hita*, AV.; Tār.; Subj. *dhēthe*, RV. i, 158, 2, *dhāithe*, vi, 67, 7; Impv. *dhishvāt*, ii, 11, 18, &c.; P. *adhāt*, SV.; *dhāt*, RV.; P. *dhāsur*, Subj. *°sathas* and *°satha*, RV.; A. *adhishī*, *°shata*, Br.; Pot. *dhishyati*, ib. [P. vii, 4, 45]; *dheshīya*, MaitrS.; fut. *dhāsyati*, *°te* or *dhātā*, Br. &c.; inf. *dhātum*, Br. &c.; Ved. also *°tave*, *°taval*, *°tos*; *dhīyādhyai*, RV.; Class. also *dhītum*; ind. p. *dhītā*, Br.; *hitvā* [Pāṇ. vii, 4, 42], *dhāya*

and *dhām*, AV.; Pass. *dhīyate*, RV. &c. [Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66], p. *dhīyāmāna*, RV. i, 155, 2; aor. *dhāyī*, *dhāyī*, RV. [Pāṇ. vii, 3, 33, Kās.]; Prec. *dhāyīshā* or *dhāyīshishā* [vi, 4, 62] to put, place, set, lay in or on (loc.), RV. &c. &c. (with *danḍam*, to inflict punishment on [with loc., MBh. v, 1075, with gen., R. v, 28, 7]; with *lat-padvayim padam*, to put one's foot in another's footstep, i. e. imitate, equal, Kāv. ii, 64); to take or bring or help to (loc. or dat.; with *ārā*, to remove), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; (A.) to direct or fix the mind or attention (*chintām*, *manas*, *matim*, *samādhi* &c.) upon, think of (loc. or dat.), fix or resolve upon (loc., dat., acc. with *frati* or a sentence closed with *iti*), RV.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv.; BhP.; to destine for, bestow on, present or impart to (loc., dat. or gen.), RV.; Br.; MBh. &c. (Pass. to be given or granted, fall to one's [dat.] lot or share, RV. i, 81, 3); to appoint, establish, constitute, RV.; ŚBr.; to render (with double acc.), RV. vii, 31, 12; Bhartṛ. iii, 82; to make, produce, generate, create, cause, effect, perform, execute, RV.; TBr.; SvetUp. &c. (aor. with *purayām*, *mantrayām*, *varayām* &c. = *purayām* &c. *cakāra*); to seize, take hold of, hold, bear, support, wear, put on (clothes), RV.; AV.; Kāv.; BhP. &c.; (A.) to accept, obtain, conceive (esp. in the womb), get, take (with *okas* or *cānas*, to take pleasure or delight in [loc. or dat.]), RV.; AV.; Br.; to assume, have, possess, show, exhibit, incur, undergo, RV.; Hariv.; Kāv.; Hit. etc.: Caus. *dhāpāyati*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36 (see *antar-dhā*, *śrad-dhā* &c.): Desid. *dhītsati*, *°te* (Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54), to wish to put in or lay on (loc.), RV.; AitBr. (Class. Pass. *dhītsyate*; *dhītsya* see s. v.); *didhishati*, *°te*, to wish to give or present, RV.; (A.) to wish to gain, strive after (p. *didhishāna*, x, 114, 1), ib.; with *avadyām*, to bid defiance, ib. iv, 18, 7 (cf. *didhishāya*, *didhishāt*): Intens. *dhēhiyate*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66. [Cf. Zl. *dā*, *dadūti*; Gk. *θε-*, *θη-*, *τιθημι*; Lith. *dedū*, *dėti*; Slav. *dedjti*, *děti*; Old Sax. *duan*, *dōn*, Angl. Sax. *dōn*, Engl. *to do*; Germ. *tuon*, *tuon*, *thun*.]

2. **Dhā**, mfn. putting, placing, bestowing, holding, having, causing &c. (ifc.; cf. 2. *dha*); m. placer, bestower, holder, supporter &c.; N. of Brāhmā or Brihaspati, L.; (ā), f., see 2. *dha*; instr. (= nom.) perhaps in the suffix *dhā* (which forms adverbs from numerals, e. g. *eka-dhā*, *dvī-dhā* &c.)

Dhāka, m. an ox, Up. iii, 40, Sch.; a receptacle (= *adhāra*; v. l. *ādhāra*, food), ib.; a post, L.; (ā), f., Pāṇ. vii, 4, 13, Vartt. 1, Pat. [cf. *ṭhāṇ*].

1. **Dhātu**, m. layer, stratum, KātyŚr.; Kaus.; constituent part, ingredient (esp. [& in RV. only] ifc., where often = 'fold', e. g. *tri-dhātu*, threefold &c.; cf. *trivishṭi-*, *sapta-*, *su-*), RV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; element, primitive matter (= *mahā-bhūta*, L.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. (usually reckoned as 5, viz. *kha* or *ākāśa*, *anila*, *tejas*, *jala*, *bhū*; to which is added *Brahma*, Yājñ. iii, 145; or *Viśvāna*, Buddh.). a constituent element or essential ingredient of the body (distinct from the 5 mentioned above and conceived either as 3 humours [called also *doṣa*] phlegm, wind and bile, BhP. [cf. *purīsha*, *mūṣa*, *manas*, ChāndUp. vi, 5, 1]; or as the 5 organs of sense, *indriyāṇi* [cf. s. v. & MBh. xii, 6842, where *śrotra*, *ghrāṇa*, *āśya*, *hrīdaya* & *koshā* are mentioned as the 5th of the human body born from the ether] & the 5 properties of the elements perceived by them, *gan-dha*, *rasa*, *rūpa*, *sparsa* & *abadda*, L.; or the 7 fluids or secretions, chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen, Suśr. [L. *rasādi* or *rasa-raktādi*, of which sometimes 10 are given, the above 7 and hair, skin, sinews, BhP.]; primary element of the earth, i. e. metal, mineral, ore (esp. a mineral of a red colour), Mn.; MBh. &c.; element of words, i. e. grammatical or verbal root or stem, Nir.; Prāt.; MBh. &c. (with the southern Buddhists *dhātu* means either the 6 elements [see above], Dharmas. xxv; or the 18 elementary spheres [*dhātu-loka*], ib. lviii; or the ashes of the body, relics, L. [cf. *-garbha*]). — **kathā**, f., — **kalpa**, m., — **kāya**, m., — **kāvya**, n. N. of wks. — **kāśāla**, n. red sulphate of iron, L. — **kūśāla**, mfn. skilled in metals, metallurgist, Var. — **kōsa**, m., — **krama-māli**, f. N. of wks. on verbal roots. — **kriyā**, f. metallurgy, Var. — **kshaya**, m. waste of the humours, consumption; — **kūsa**, m. a consumptive cough, L. — **gapa**, m. 'list of roots,' N. of wk. — **garbha**, m. (with Buddh.) receptacle for ashes or relics, a Dāgaba or Dāgoba (Sinhalese corruption of Pāli *Dhātu-gabbha*), MWB. xxxv; — **kum-bha**, m. a relic-urn, Hcar. — **grāhī**, m. calamine, L. — **ghoshā**, f. N. of wk. on verbal roots. — **ghna**, m.

'destroying the humours, 'sour gruel, L. = **candrikā**, & **candrodāya**, m. N. of wks. — **cārpa**, n. mineral powder, Sutr. — **ja**, mfn. produced or derived from a verbal root; m. or n. bitumen, L. — **tarapūṣṭi** & **-dipikā**, f. N. of gramm. wks. — **drāvaka**, n. 'dissolving metals', borax, Bhpr. — **nāṣana**, n. = **ghna**, L. — **nidāna**, n. N. of a med. wk. — **pa**, m. 'chief of the 7 fluids', elementary juice or chyle, L. — **parāya-dipikā** & **-parāya-maṇḍāḥ**, f. N. of wks. on grammatical or verbal roots. — **pāṭha**, m. 'recital of g° r°', N. of an ancient list of roots ascribed to Pāṇini. — **pārīyāna** or **parīya**, n. — **vrīṭti**, f. N. of wks. on verbal roots. — **paṇḍikā** & **pi**, f. Griselea Tomentosa, L. (cf. **dhātṛi**). — **pūṣṭi**, f. — **prakarapa**, n. — **prākāśa**, m. — **pratyaya-pāṇḍaka**, n. — **pratyaya-pāṇḍikā**, f. — **pradīpa**, m. — **pradīpikā**, f. N. of wks. — **prasakta**, mfn. devoted to alchemy, Var. — **priyā**, f. N. of a Kīṃṃari, Kāraṇḍ. — **bhṛit**, m. 'earth-bearer', a mountain, L.; a robust man, W.; mfn. promoting the animal secretions, ib. — **mañjarī**, f. 'root-garland', N. of a granum, wk. — **mat**, mfn. containing elements, BhP.; abounding in minerals or metals, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; — **tā**, f., Kum. i. 4. — **māya**, mf(i)n. metallic, Kāv. — **mala**, n. impure excretion from the fluids of the body, faeces, BhP.; lead (the most impure of metals), L. — **mākshika**, n. sulphuret of iron, L. — **māraṇa**, n. N. of a med. wk. — **mārin**, m. 'dissolving metals', sulphur, L.; (ini), f. borax, ib. — **mālā** & **-ratna-mañjarī**, f. N. of wks. on gramm. roots. — **ratna-mālā**, f. N. of a med. wk. — **ratnākara**, m. — **ratnāvali**, f. — **rahasya**, n. N. of wks. on gramm. roots. — **rājaka**, n. 'chief fluid of the body', semen, L. — **rūpa**, n. — **rūpādāra**, m. — **rūpāvali**, f. N. of wks. on verbal roots. — **lakshana**, n. N. of a wk. on some Vedic verbs. — **vallabha**, n. 'friend of metals', borax, L. — **vāda**, m. metallurgy, alchemy, Kād.; **adin**, m. assayer, metallurgist, Kāv. — **vikāra**, m. = **kshaya**, MW. — **vish**, f. = **mala**, lead, L. — **visha**, n. a mineral poison, Sutr. — **vrīṭti**, f. Comm. on verbal roots (with **mādhaviyā**) Sāyana's Comm. on Dhātup. — **vairin**, m. 'metal-enemy', sulphur, L. — **śekhara**, n. 'chief of minerals', green vitriol, L. — **śodhana**, m. or n. lead, L. — **samgraha** & **-samāsa**, m. N. of wks. on verbal roots. — **sambhava**, m. or n. lead. — **śadhana**, n. 'complete scheme of verbal roots', N. of a wk. containing paradigms of conjugation. — **sāmya**, n. equilibrium of the bodily humours, good health, MW. — **stūpa**, m. (with Buddh.) 'relic-receptacle', a Dāgaba, MW. 504; Kāraṇḍ. — **han**, n. 'destroying metals', sulphur, L. **Dhātūpāla**, m. 'mineral-like stone', chalk. **Dhātva-ārtha**, m. 'having the sense of a root', a verb, MW. **Dhātva-avaropana**, n. depositing of relics (inside a Dāgaba or Stūpa), Kāraṇḍ. (printed **ṛudava** & **dhyanāva**). **Dhātva-ākara**, m. a mine; **rākhyā**, n. pl. minerals, VarBṛS. civ. 12.

Dhātuka (ifc.) = 1. **dhātū**; m. or n. bitumen, L.

Dhātula, mfn. full of (comp.), HParis.

Dhātṛi, m. establisher, founder, creator, bearer, supporter (cf. **vasu**), orderer, arranger, RV. &c. &c.; N. of a divine being who personifies these functions (in Vedic times presiding over generation, matrimony, health, wealth, time & season, & associated or identified with Savitṛi, Prajā-pati, Tvashṭṛi, Bṛhaspati, Mitra, Aryaman, Vishnu &c., RV. x; AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; later chiefly the creator and maintainer of the world = Brahṃa or Prajā-pati, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; in ep. one of the 12 Ādityas and brother of Vi-dhātṛi & Lakshmi, son of Brahṃa, MBh.; or of Bhṛigu & Khyāti, Pur.; Fate personified, Kāv.); one of the 49 winds, VāṇiP.; paranoir, adulterer, Daś.; the 10th or 44th year in the cycle of Jupiter, Cat.; N. of a Rishi in the 4th Manv-antara, Hariv. (C. **dhaman**); of an author, Cat.; (trī), f., see **dhātṛi**. [Cf. **Zd. dātār**; Gk. **θετήρ**; Slav. **dětelj**.]

— **putra**, m. 'Brahṃa's son', N. of Sanat-kumāra, L. — **paṇḍikā** & **pi**, f. Griselea Tomentosa, L. (cf. **dhātū**). — **bhavana**, n. Brahṃa's heaven, Var.

Dhātṛikā, w. r. for **trikā**.

1. **Dhātṛa**, n. receptacle, vessel, L.

2. **Dhātṛā**, mf(i)n. belonging to Dhātṛi, ŚBr.

Dhātṛi, f. (metric:) = **trī**, Emblica Officialis, Sutr.

Dhātṛikā, f. wet-nurse or = prec., L.

Dhātṛi, f. 'female supporter', a nurse, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; midwife, Hit. iv. 61; mother, Yājñ. iii. 82; the earth, Var.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; Emblica Officialis, Var.; Sutr. (some derive it fr. **dhe**, cf. **dhāyas**

& Pāṇ. iii. 7, 181). — **dharma**, m. 'earth-bearer', mountain, Var. — **patra**, n. the leaf of Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. — **putra**, m. 'the son of a nurse', an actor, L. (v. l. for **dharma**). — **phala**, n. the fruit of Emblica Officialis, W. — **modaka**, m. a kind of pastille (in med.). — **āvari** (**trīṭv**), f. Griselea Tomentosa, L.

Dhātṛeyikā, f. foster-sister (a sort of confidante), MBh.; Bālar.; wet-nurse, L.; female slave, Nilak. — **yi**, f. foster-sister, Daktar. ii. 17; wet-nurse, L.

Dhāna, mfn. containing, holding (cf. **uda**); n. receptacle, case, seat (cf. **agni**, **kshura**, **raju** &c.; **nam** **ahās** prob. = womb or bosom of the night, RV. iii. 7, 6); (f), f. = n. (cf. **angāra**, **gopāla**, **rāja** &c.); the site of a habitation, L.; coriander, L.; N. of a river, L.; (ā), f., see s. v.

1. **Dhānaka**, n. coriander, Bhpr.; (ā), f. pl. dimin. fr. next, L.

Dhānā, f. corn, grain (originally the grains of seed from their being 'laid' into and 'conceived' by the earth, cf. **√t**, **dhā**, but usually = fried barley or rice or any grain fried and reduced to powder), RV. &c. &c.; coriander, L.; bud, shoot, L. — **cūrpa**, n. the meal or flower of fried barley &c., L. — **atar-vat** (**dhānāt** or **dhānāt**), m. N. of a Gandharva, ŚBr. — **pūpa** (**ṇāp**), m. a cake of fried barley &c., MBh. — **phala-vrata-kathā**, f. N. of wk. — **bharjana**, n. the frying or parching of grain, KātyŚr. — **muṣṭi**, f. a handful of g°, MBh. — **ruh** (**ṇā**), mfn. growing from a grain, ŚBr. — **vat** (**ṇā**), mfn. accompanied by g° (as Soma), RV. — **somā**, m. pl. grains with Soma, TS.; ŚBr.

Dhānākā, f. pl. = **dhānā**, L.

Dhānika, f. See **āṅgīra-dh**.

Dhānin, m. Careya Arborea or Salvadora Persica, L.

Dhāni, f. See **dhāna** (above).

Dhāneya & **ya**, n. coriander, Bhpr.; MBh.

13, 5468 (B?).

1. **Dhānya**, mfn. consisting or made of grain, RV.; AV.; n. corn, grain, ib. &c. &c. (according to Sutr. only **śālaya**, **shashikā** & **vrihaya**, the other grains being **ku-dhānya**, q. v.); a measure = 4 sesamum seeds, L.; coriander (also ā, f.), L.; Cyperus Rotundus, L.; a kind of house, Gal. — **kaṭaka**, N. of a country, L. — **kartana**, n. 'corn-reaping', N. of ch. of PSarv. — **kalka**, m. bran, chaff, straw, W. — **kūṭa**, m. or n. granary, Var. — **koṣa** or **sha**, m. store of grain, R.; ear of corn, Gal. — **koṣṭaka**, n. = **kūṭa**, L. — **kshetra**, n. a corn-field, rice-field, MW. — **khalā**, m. threshing-floor, KātyŚr. — **gava**, m. c° heaped up in the shape of or equal in size to a bull, Pāṇ. vi. 2, 62, Kāś. — **camasa**, m. rice flattened by threshing, L. — **ōrin**, mfn. eating grains (bird), Bhpr. — **caura**, m. a stealer of corn, Mn. xi. 50. — **jivin**, mfn. living on grains; m. a bird i° on g°, R. — **tā**, f., w. r. for **dhanaya-tā** = **tilvīla** (**nyā**), mfn. abounding in corn, ŚBr. — **tvao**, f. husk of c°, L. — **da**, mfn. giving or distributing c°, Mn. — **dhana**, n. sg. c° & wealth; — **tas**, ind. on account of possessing c° & w°, Mn. ii. 155; — **vat**, mfn. rich in c° & w°, Hcat. — **dhenu**, f. a heap of rice (like a cow) to be presented to a Brahṃan, MW. (cf. **gava**). — **pañcaka**, n. the 5 sorts of grain (**śālī-dhānya**, **vrihi**, **śūka**, **śimbi**, **kshudra**), L. — **patā**, mfn. & **pati**, n., g. **āva-paty-ādi**, Pāṇ. iv. 1, 84. — **parvata-dāna-vidhi**, m. N. of ch. of PSarv. — **pātra**, n. a vessel for corn, Lāṭy. — **pāla**, m. N. of a family, Cat. — **pūla**, m. a bunch of corn-stalks, ĀsvŚr. Comm. — **bija**, n. coriander, L. — **māya**, mf(i)n. consisting of corn or rice, Hcat. — **mātri**, m. a measurer of c°, L. — **māna**, n. 'c°-measure', as much c° as a man can eat at once, VP. (v. l.) — **māya**, m. = **mātri**, L.; corn-dealer, ib. — **māsha**, m. a partic. measure, Car. — **miśra**, mfn. mixing or adulterating corn, Yājñ.; (ā), f. a mixture of different sorts of grain, Destin. — **rāja**, m. 'g°-king', barley, L. — **ropana**, n. 'g°-planting', N. of ch. of PSarv. — **vat**, mfn. rich in g°, L.; ind. like g°, Mn. v. 119. — **vani**, (?) a heap of g°, L. — **vapana**, n. 'g°-sowing', N. of ch. of PSarv. — **vardhana**, n. usury with g°, L. — **vija**, see **bija**. — **vira**, m. 'g°-chief', Phaseolus Radiatus, L. — **īrshaka**, n. the ear of corn, L. — **śūka**, n. the awn or beard of c°, L. — **śāla-dāna**, n. N. of ch. of MatsyaP. (cf. **parvata-dāna-vidhi**). — **śreshṭha**, n. 'the best of c°', a kind of rice, L. — **samgraha**, m. a store or magazine of grain, W. — **āra**, n. 'essence of g°', threshed corn, L. **Dhānyāna**, m. a grain of corn, L. **Dhānyā-kṛit** (for **nyā-kṛ** or **nyākr**), m. cultivator of g°, RV. x, 94, 13. **Dhānyācala**, m. a pile of g° for

presentation to Brahṃans, W. (cf. **nyā-parvata** & **śāla**). **Dhānyāda**, mfn. eating corn, Br. **Dhānyābhra** & **raka**, n. a partic. preparation of talc, Bhpr. **Dhānyāmāla**, n. sour rice-gruel, Sutr. **Dhānyāri**, m. 'enemy of corn', a mouse, L. **Dhānyārgha**, m. the price of c°, Var. **Dhānyārtha**, m. wealth in rice or grain, W. **Dhānyāsthā**, n. threshed corn, L. **Dhānyōttama**, m. 'the best of grain', rice, L.

Dhānyaka (ifc. for **dhānya**), grain, corn, Mn.; MBh.; m. N. of a man, Daś.; Rājāt.; n. = **dhānyāka**, coriander (cf. **dhānyāka**).

Dhānyaya, n. coriander, Gal.

1. **Dhāma**, m. pl. N. of a class of superhuman beings, MBh.; n. abode &c. = **dhaman**, L.

2. **Dhāma**, in comp. for **man**, below. — **keśin**, mfn. 'ray-haired' (the sun), MBh. iii. 193. — **ochād**, mfn. hiding (i. e. changing) his abode; m. N. of Agni, TS.; VS.; of a Vashat-kāra, AitBr. iii. 7; of VS. xviii. 76, ŚBr. — **dhā**, m. causer of order or founder of homesteads, RV. ix. 86, 28. — **nidhi**, m. 'treasure of splendour', the sun, L. — **bhāj**, mfn. possessing seats (the gods), ŚākhBr. x. 6. — **mānin**, mfn. believing in a place, i. e. in a material existence, BhP. iii. 11, 38. — **vat**, mfn. powerful, strong, Kir. i. 43. — **śas**, ind. according to place or order, RV. i. 164, 15. — **śāo**, mfn. keeping a certain place (Indra), RV. iii. 51, 2 ('possessing riches', Sāy.). **Dhāmādhipa**, m. 'lord of rays', the sun, Prab. iv. § 9.

Dhāman, n. dwelling-place, house, abode, domain, RV. &c. &c. (esp. seat of the gods, cf. **mādhyaṃam dhāna Vishṇoḥ**, Sak. [Pi. iv. 5]; site of the sacred fire and the Soma, RV. &c.; with **priyāna**, favourite residence, VS.; Br.; favourite thing or person, delight, pleasure, VS.; AV.; Br.; the inmates of a house or members of a family, class, troop, band, host (also pl.), RV. &c.; law, rule, established order (esp. of Mitra-Varuna), RV.; AV.; state, condition, Prab. i. 30; manner, mode, tone, form, appearance (esp. in sacrifice, song &c.), RV.; VS.; effect, power, strength, majesty, glory, splendour, light, RV. &c.; MBh.; Kāv.; Pur.; m. N. of one of the 7 Rishis of the 4th Manv-antara (v. l. **dhātṛi**), Hariv. [Cf. Gk. **ἡμῶν** in **εὐ-ἡμῶν**; **δαμά**, **δαμῶς** &c.; Lat. **fam-ulus**; Angl. Sax. **dōm**; Goth. **domas**; Germ. **thom** & suff. **-lum**.]

Dhāya, mfn. having, possessing &c. (also **-ka**, Pāṇ. vii. 3, 33, Kāś.); m. layer, stratum, Kauś.

1. **Dhāya**, mfn. giving, liberal (Indra), RV. iii. 30, 7.

Dhāyya, mfn. g. **dig-ādi** (Kāś. **yā**); m. a Purohita or family priest, W.; (ā), f. (scil. **ric**) an additional verse inserted in certain hymns, TS.; Br. &c.

1. **Dhāsi**, f. dwelling-place, seat, home, RV.

धातु dhātṛi, f. assault, L. — **pañcaka** and **-rahasya**, n. N. of wks.

धातुनृत्य dhātū-nṛitya, n. a kind of dance (mus.).

धातुक dhānaka, m. (√t. **dhā** cf. Up. iii. 83) a weight of gold, part of a Dināra (cf. 2. **dhān**), L.; (**dhānikā**), f. pudendum muliebre (?), TS. (Comm. 'a pregnant woman'); AV.; (nīkī), f. see **man-dhira-dh**.

धातक dhātaka, n. = **dhāṭi**, Gal.

धातकि dhātaki, m. N. of one of the 2 sons of Viti-hotra Praiyavrata (king of a Varsha of Pushkara-dvīpa), Pur.; (f), f. Griselea Tomentosa, Sutr. — **ki-tirtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP. — **ki-khanda** & **-shanda**, n. N. of a Varsha of Pushkara-dvīpa ruled by Dhātaki, Pur.

धातु 2. dhātu, mfn. (√dhe) to be sucked in or drunk (**havi**), RV. v. 44, 3, f. = **dhenu**, milch cow, Lāṭy. vii. 5, 9.

Dhāyas, mfn. nourishing, refreshing, strengthening, sustaining, satisfying (cf. **ari**, **kāra**, **go** &c.); n. the act of nourishing &c., RV. **Dhāyin**, see **amṛita-dh** (add.). 2. **Dhāyā**, mfn. voracious, RV. vii. 36, 4.

Dhāṛā, mfn. sucking (acc.), AV. iv. 18, 2 (cf. Pāṇ. iii. 2, 159).

2. **Dhāsi**, m. milk-beverage; any drink, nourishment, refreshment, RV. **Dhāsyā**, mfn. desirous of drinking or eating, AV.

धातु 3. dhātu, n. (with **rauhiṇa**) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

धातु dhātṛi, **dhātṛi**, &c. See col. 1.

धानक 2. *dhānaka*, m. a partic. coin of a certain weight (= 4 *Kārshāpaṇas*), Car.; Heat.

धानजय *dhānamjayya*, m. patron. fr. *dhānam-jaya*, N. of a teacher, Lāty.; mfn. relating to *Dhānamjayya*, ib.

धानद *dhānada*, m(f)(i)n. relating to *Dhānada* i.e. Kubera, *ShadyBr.* v, 1.

धानपत *dhānapata*, m(f)(i)n. relating to *Dhāna-pati* i.e. Kubera, *g. āṣva-paty-ādi*.

धानश्री *dhānāśrī*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāga.

Dhānāśrī, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgini.

धानाक *dhānāka*, m. patr. of Luśa (fr. *dhānāka*), RV. Anukr. 1. n. N. of 2 *Sāmans*, *ĀrshBr.*

धानुर्दण्डिक *dhānurdandika*, m(f)(i)n. (fr. *dhānus + danda*) living by bow and club, *Paṇ.* iv, 4, 12, Sch.

Dhānurveda, m. = *dhanur-veda*, HPariś.

Dhānuṣhka, m(f)(i)n. armed with a bow; m. bowman, archer, MBh. (-*āṣa*, f. *Bhartṛ* i, 13, v. 1.); (*āṣa*), f. *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.

Dhānuṣhkarī, N. of a plant (prob. w. r. for *dhanush-k*), Lalit.

Dhānuṣhya, m. 'suitable for bows,' a bamboo, L.

धान धांता (or *dheānta*?), mystical N. of the letter *n*, Up.

धान्या *dhāndhā*, f. small cardamoms, L.

धान्य *dhāndhya*, n. indisposition, L. (cf. *dhandha*).

धान्य 2. *dhānya*, n. (fr. *dhana*) the being rich, richness, *Dhātup.* xx, 3.

धान्यायन *dhānyāyana*, m. patr. fr. *dhanya*, *g. āṣvādi*.

धान्व *dhānva*, m(f)(i)n. (fr. *dhanvan*) = *dhanva-ja*, Car.; (*vd*), m. patr. of *Asita* (chief of the *Asuras*), *ŚBr.*

1. *Dhānvana*, m(f)(i)n. situated in a desert, *Kām.*; m. = prec. m., *ŚāṅkhŚr.*

धान्व 2. *dhānvana*, m(f)(i)n. made from the wood of the *Dhanvana* tree, *ŚāṅkhŚr.*; *Suśr.*

धान्वतर *dhānvantara* (*Suśr.*) or *riya* (Cat.) or *rya* (MBh.), mfn. relating to or proceeding from *Dhanvan-tari* (see s.v.)

धान्वपति *dhānvapata*, m(f)(i)n. relating to *Dhanva-pati*, *g. āṣva-paty-ādi*.

धामक *dhāmaka*, m. a sort of weight (= *māshaka*), L.

धामनिका *dhāmanikā*, f. (fr. *dhamanī*?) *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.

Dhāmanī, f. *Hemionitis Cordifolia*, L.; any tubular vessel of the body (= *dhamanī*), ib.

धामागि *dhāmārga*, m. a kind of plant, Car. (prob. = next). *gava*, m. *Luffa Foetida* or a similar plant, *Suśr.*; *Achyranthes Aspera*, L.; patr. of *Vadiśa*, Car.

धार 1. *dhāra*, m(f)(i)n. (*√dhri*) holding, supporting, containing (ifc.); cf. *kārya*-, *chattrā*-, *tuḷā* &c.; m. N. of *Vishnu*, L.; debt, L.

1. *Dhāraka*, mfn. = prec. (ifc.); cf. *kula*-, *deha*-, *nāma* &c.; keeping in the memory (with gen.), *Kāraṇḍ.*; m. a receptacle or vessel for anything, *Suśr.*; a water-pot, L.; (*ikā*), f. prop. pillar, *Heat.*; a division of time (= 6 *Kṣapas* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *Muhūrta*), L.; (*dhārakā*), f. the vulva of a female, *VS.*; *ŚBr.*

Dhārāpa, m(f)(i)n. holding, bearing, keeping (in remembrance), retention, preserving, protecting, maintaining, possessing, having (ifc. or with gen.), *TĀr.*; MBh.; *Suśr.*; *BhP.*; assuming the shape of (gen.), resembling, MBh. xiii, 739; m. N. of *Śiva*, MBh.; of a son of *Kaśyapa*, ib.; of a prince of the *Candra-vatsas*, ib.; du. the two female breasts, L.; (*dhārāna*), n. the act of holding, bearing &c., *ŚBr.*; Mn.; *Yājñ.*; MBh. &c.; wearing (see *liṅga*); suffering, enduring, R.; keeping in remembrance, memory, *TĀr.*; Mn.; MBh.; Hariv.; immovable concentration of the mind upon (loc.), *Vedānta*; restraining (cf. *āśva*); keeping back i.e. pronouncing imperfectly, *Prāt.*; (*ā & ī*), f., see *dhārāṇā & ṇī*. — *pātra*, n. a kind of vessel

or receptacle, Buddh. — *mātrikā*, f. one of the 64 arts, *BhP.*, Sch. — *yantra*, n. a kind of amulet, *Tantras*. — *lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of wk. *Dhārāpādhyāna*, n. the conservative method of reading (i.e. the rehearsing of a work to keep it in memory, as opp. to *grahaṇādhā*, the acquisitive method), L. *Dhārāpānita*, mfn. endowed with a good memory, *Kām.*

Dhārāpaka, mfn. holding, containing, consisting of (cf. *a*-, *pañca*-); m. a debtor, *Yājñ.* ii, 63.

Dhārāpā, f. (cf. *ṇa*, col. 1) the act of holding, bearing, wearing, supporting, maintaining, MBh.; R.; retaining, keeping back (also in remembrance), a good memory, *KāthUp.*; *GrS.*; MBh.; *BhP.*; collection or concentration of the mind (joined with the retention of breath), Mn.; MBh.; *Suśr.*; *Kāv.*; *Pur.* &c.; cf. *MWB.* 239 (*dhāri*), to exercise concentration, *Yājñ.*; *dhāri gataḥ*, having composed one's self, R.; understanding, intellect, *Yājñ.* iii, 73; firmness, steadfastness, righteousness, L.; fixed precept or settled rule, certainty, Mn.; MBh.; pl. the 8th to the 11th day in the light half of month *Jyāishtha*, Var. — *tmaka* (*ndā*), m(f)(i)n. that whose nature consists in bearing itself, *Sūryas*; one who easily collects or composes himself, *Suśr.* — *pārāpa-vrata*, n. N. of wk. — *māya*, m(f)(i)n. consisting in abstraction of the mind, *BhP.* — *yukta*, mfn. connected with abstr^o of the m^o, MBh. — *yoga*, m. abstr^o of the m^o, deep devotion, *MW.* — *vat*, mfn. connected with memory, L.

Dhārāpi, m. patr. (fr. *dhārāṇa*?), *g. tauḷvaly-ādi*.

Dhārāpi, f. any tubular vessel of the body, L.; the earth, Gal.; a partic. bulbous plant, ib.; a mystical verse or charm used as a kind of prayer to assuage pain &c., *MWB.* 154; 351 &c. (4 kinds of Dh's according to *Dharmas*, lii); row or line (w. r. for *dharaṇī*), L.; N. of a daughter of *Sva-dhā*, *VP.* — *mati*, m. (?) N. of a *Samādhi*, L. — *mukha-sarva-jagat-prapīdhi-samdhārāpa-garbhā*, m. N. of a *Bodhi-sattva*, — *rāja*, m. N. of a *Buddh.* wk.

Dhārāpiya, mfn. to be held or borne or sustained &c.; (*ā*) f. a partic. bulbous plant (= *dharanī-kanda*), L.

Dhārāya, mfn. holding, bearing &c. (*Pāṇ.* iii, 1, 138); owing a sum (gen.) to (dat.), L.

Dhārāyat, m(f)(i)n. holding, possessing, maintaining &c. (cf. below); acquainted with, versed in, W. — *kavi* (*yāt-k*), mfn. supporting or cherishing sages, RV. — *kṣiti* (*yāt-kṣ*), mfn. bearing or sustaining creatures, ib. *Dhārāyat-vat*, mfn. possessing the quality of sustaining or supporting (*Ādityas*), TS.

Dhārāyāna, mfn. bearing, holding, supporting, containing &c., *MW.* (cf. *Vām.* v, 2, 83).

Dhārāyitavya, mfn. to be borne or held, Var.; *Prab.*; to be perceived or understood, *Śāṅk.* *rayitṛi*, m. holder, bearer, restrainer, MBh.; R.; who keeps anything in remembrance, *TĀr.*; (*ṛi*), f. the earth, L. *rayishṇu*, mfn. capable of bearing or accustomed to bear, *Pāṇ.* iii, 2, 137, Kāś.; *-tā*, f. patience, *Kām.*

Dhārī, mfn. holding, bearing, Sch.

Dhārīta, mfn. borne (also in the womb), held, supported &c., *TĀr.*; MBh.; n. (also *laka*) a horse's trot, W. (w. r. for *dhārīta*, *laka*).

1. *Dhārīn*, mfn. bearing, wearing, holding, possessing, keeping in one's memory, maintaining, observing (with gen. or ifc.), Mn.; MBh.; *Kāv.* &c.; = *foṣhka* (?), Hariv. 11986 (*Nilak.*); m. *Careya Arborea* or *Salvadora Persica*, L.; (*inī*), f. the earth, L. (cf. *bhūta*); N. of a daughter of *Sva-dhā*, *BhP.* (cf. *raṇī*); N. of a deity, Jain.; of the wife of *Agni-niitra*, *Mālav.*; of other women, *HPariś.*; pl. a collect. N. of the 74 wives of the gods, *VahniP.*

1. *Dhārīya*, mfn. to be borne or worn or carried &c., MBh. (-*tva*, n. L.); (*danda*) to be inflicted or imposed on (dat.), ib. v, 7526; to be kept (also in the memory), to be upheld or maintained, MBh.; Hariv.; *Suśr.* &c.; to be observed or followed (order, vow, &c.), Hariv.; to be called to mind (*cetasi*) or attended to, *Kāv.*; to be suffered or put up with (said of a servant), *Pañc.*; to be kept back or restrained, MBh.; n. clothes, *BhP.*

Dhārīyamāna, mfn. being held, maintained &c. — *tva*, n. possession, property, W.

धार 2. *dhāra*, m. or n. (*√i* *dhāo*) stream, gush (cf. *taila* [add. *& toya*]; mfn. coming down in a stream or as rain, *Suśr.*; *Bhpr.* — *pūta* (*dhā*), mfn. pure as a stream of water (*Ādityas*), RV. ii, 27,

2; 9. — *lopaka*, m. or n. N. of a partic. observance, Cat. — *vākā*, mfn. whose praises are pure or gush forth like water, v, 44, 5.

Dhārāy, mfn. streaming, dripping (*Soma*), RV. ix, 67, 1.

1. *Dhārā*, f. stream or current of water; (cf. *tri*-, *dvī*-, *śata*-, *sahasra*-), flood, gush, jet, drop (of any liquid), shower, rain (also fig. of arrows, flowers, &c.; *vdor dh*), 'source of good', N. of a partic. libation to *Agni*, AV.; *ŚBr.*, MBh., of a sacred bathing-place, MBh.; of *Agni*'s wife, *BhP.*; a leak or hole in a pitcher &c., L.; the pace of a horse, *Śiś.* v, 60 (5 enumerated, viz. *dhōrita*, *valgita*, *pluta*, *ut-tejita*, *ut-tērita*, or *ā-skandita*, *reṣita* for the two latter, L.; with *paramā*, the quickest pace, *Kāthās.* xxxi, 39); uniformity, sameness (as of flowing water?), L.; custom, usage, W.; continuous line or series (cf. *vana*); fig. line of a family, L.; N. of a sacred bathing-place (also with *māheshvārī*, cf. above), MBh.; of a town (the residence of *Bhoja*), Cat. — *kadamba*, pl. *Nauclera Cordifolia*, Kād. (also *bhaka*, L.); N. of a poet, Cat. — *griha*, n. a bath-room with flowing water, shower-bath, *Suśr.*; *Kāv.*; *-tva*, n. Vear. — *graha*, m. a cup filled from flowing *Soma*, *KātyŚr.* — *ghoṣha*, m. the noise of milk flowing into a bucket, *ĀpŚr.* — *hakra* (*ṛāṅk*), m. a rain-drop, L.; hail, *VarBṛS.* xxxii, 21; advancing before the line of an army to defy an enemy, L. — 1. *-hga* (*ṛāṅga*), m. a sacred bathing-place, L. — *-ṛā* (*ṛāṇa*), m. the *Cājaka* bird (fond of rain-drops), L.; a horse (going in paces, see above), L.; a cloud (filled with drops), L.; a furious elephant (emitting rut-fluid), L. — 1. *-dhara*, m. 'water-bearer,' a cloud, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; *ṛāṅgama*, m. 'cloud-coming,' the rainy season, Kād.; *ṛāṇyaya*, m. 'c'-ceasing,' autumn, Car.; *ṛāṇyāna*, n. 'c'-garden,' N. of a grove, *Priyād.* — *dhvāṇa*, N. of a poem, Cat. — *dhvani*, ni. the sound of falling rain or flowing water, W. — *ni-pāta*, m. rain-shower, *Pañc.* — *nyāya* (*ṛāṇ*), m. a secondary sacrifice connected with a libation, *KātyŚr.*, Sch. — *pāta*, m. (only pl.) = *ni-pāta*, *Mṛicch.*; Megh. — *yantra*, n. 'water-machine,' a fountain, *Kāv.*; *-griha*, n. a bath-room with fountains, *Kāthās.* — *yāja*, m. a sacrifice connected with a libation, *KātyŚr.*, Sch. — *vatī*, f. N. of a town, *PadmaP.* — *vani*, m. wind, L. (cf. next). — *vara*, mfn. fond of showers (*Maruts*), RV. ii, 34, 1 (cf. prec.). — *varta* (*ṛāv*), m. whirlpool; (*ena*, ind.) fluently, quickly, *Heat.* — *varsha*, m. n. a torrent of rain, *Kāv.* — *vāsa*, m. N. of a town, *Pañcād.* — *āṣṭa*, mfn. (milk) cooled after having been milked, *Bhpr.* — *āru* (*ṛāṣru*), n. a flood of tears, *Amar.* — *sampāta*, m. = *ni-pāta*, *Prab.* — *śakra* (*ṛāṣ*), m. id., *Kāv.*; Hit. — *āura*, m. or n. N. of a place situated on the river *Go-dāvari*, Cat. *Dhārāśvara*, m. the lord of *Dhārā* i.e. King *Bhoja*, Cat. *Dhārāśrmi*, m. or f. a rolling or heaving wave, MBh. *Dhārāśhaṇa*, mfn. warm from the cow (milk), *Suśr.*

Dhārāya, Nom. *āyate*, to be like a stream, *Amar.* 10, Sch.

Dhārāla, mfn., *g. sidhmādi*.

धार 3. *dhāra*, m. a sort of stone, L.; edge, boundary, L. (cf. 2. *dhārā*); deep place, depth, W. (to 1. *dhāra*?).

2. *Dhāraka*, ifc. = prec. or next; cf. *tri*-.

धारि 2. *dhārā*, f. (*√2* *dhāo*) margin, sharp edge, rim, blade (esp. of a sword, knife, &c.; fig. applied to the flame of fire), RV.; *ŚBr.*; MBh.; *Kāv.* &c.; the edge of a mountain, L.; the rim of a wheel, *Ragh.* xiii, 15; the fence or hedge of a garden, L.; the van of an army, L.; the tip of the ear, L.; highest point, summit (cf. *ṛādhirūḍha*); glory, excellence, L.; night, L.; turmeric, L. — *gra* (*ṛāṅ*), n. the broad-edged head of an arrow, L. — 2. *-hga* (*ṛāṅ*), m. sword, L. — *jala*, n. blood dripping from the edge of a sword, Kād.; *Prasannar.* — *hoala* (*ṛāṅ*), m. the c^o of a s^o, *Prasannar.* — 2. *-dhara*, m. sword, L.; — *dhirūḍha* (*ṛāḍh*), mfn. elevated to the highest point or pitch, *Kāthās.* vi, 62. — *ntara-cara* (*ṛāṅ*), mfn. 'moving among swords,' daring, audacious, impudent, R. (v. l. *dharant* & *hārāṅ*). — *patha*, m. 'ruin-path,' i.e. the rut (of a wheel), *Dharmāś.*; the reach of a blade; *tham prāpay*, to cause to perish by the blade of (gen.), *Vepit.* iii, 7. — *payas*, n. = *jala*, Vear. — *phala*, m. N. of a tree with prickly fruits (= *madana*), L. — *mūhas* (*ṛāṅ*), n. = *-ra-jala*, *Prasannar.* — *vat*, mfn. having an edge, edged, *Kām.*; (*vatī*), f., see 1. *dhārā*. — *viṣha*, ni. 'having a poisoned edge,' a sword, sci-

mitar, L. — **salila**, n. = *-jala*, Dharmas. — **śubhi**, f. N. of a plant, L.

धार्ता dhārta, Vṛiddhi form of *dhṛita*, in comp. — **rājāna**, m. patr. fr. *Dhṛita-rājan*, Paṇ. vi, 4, 135 (mfn. Vop.); (f.), f. g. *dhūmādi* tolv, 2, 127; *ṛāka*, mfn. ib. — **rāshṭra**, mfn. (f.) n. belonging to *Dhṛita-rāshṭra*, MBh.; m. a son of *Dhṛ*, a Kuru (cf. *nir-*), esp. patr. of Dur-yodhana (ife. f. ā), ib.; a kind of snake, L.; (f. *dhṛita-rāshṭri*) a sort of goose with black legs and bill, Hariv.; Kād.; — **padī**, f. N. of a plant, L. — **rāshṭri**, n. N. of a serpent-demon, Kauś.

Dhārteya, m. pl. (prob. fr. *dhṛita*), N. of a warlike tribe; sg. a prince of this tribe, f. f. g. *yaudheyādi*.

धार्मि dharma, mfn. (f.) n. (fr. *dharma*) relating to justice or virtue, ŚBr.; belonging to *Dharma* (god of justice), MBh.

2. **Dhārma**, Vṛiddhi form of *dharma* in comp. — **pata**, mfn. (f.) n. relating to *Dharma-pai*, g. *asvapatyādi*. — **pattana**, n. black pepper, L. — **vidya**, mfn. familiar with the law, a lawyer, jurist, Paṇ. iv, 2, 60, Vārtt. 4, Pat.

Dhārmika, mfn. (f.) n. righteous, virtuous, pious, just, Up.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; resting on right, conformable to justice (mind, words &c.), R.; m. judge, L.; a bigot, Kād.; juggler, Ratn.; a Bodhi-sattva, L. — **tā**, f. (Rājāt.), — **tva** (Kull.), & **kyā** (g. *purahitādi*), n. righteousness, justice, virtue.

Dhārmīna, n. an assemblage of virtuous men, g. *bhikshādi* (iv, 2, 38).

Dhārmīya, m. patr. fr. *dharma*, g. *tubhrādi*. **Dhārmika**, mfn. just, righteous, Mānśr. i, 6, 1.

Dhārmīya, w. r. for *dharma*.

Dhārmīyāna, n. patr. fr. *dharma*, g. *atvādi*.

धार्ध dharṣa, mfn. (f.) n. (f. BhP.), *ṛaka* (Hariv. [v. l. *shṇaka*]); VP.) proceeding or descended fr. *Dhṛishṭa*.

Dhārṣadyama or *ṛmi*, m. patr. fr. *Dhṛishṭa-dyuma*, MBh.

Dhārṣṭya, n. boldness, audacity, violence, Var.; R.; Suśr. &c.

Dhārṣṭya (w. r. for *ṛava*), mfn. descended fr. *Dhṛishṭya*, Hariv. 642 (v. l. *ṛaka*; cf. above).

धाव dhāv, cl. 1. P. *ā. dhāvati*, *ṛte* (pf. *dadhāva*, *ve*, Gr.; aor. *adadhāvat*, RV.; *adhāvīt*, Br.; Prec. *dhāvāyam*, Gr.; fut. *dhāvishyati*, Kāv., *ṛte* & *dhāvita*, Gr.; ind. p. *dhāvituā* & *ṛya*, Kāv.; *dhantvā*, Gr.) to run, flow, stream, move, glide, swim, RV. &c. &c.; to run after (with or scil. *patāt*), Mn.; MBh. &c. = seek for (acc.), Kir. ii, 29; run towards (— *abhinukham*), Hit., run a race (*ājim*) Br., run as fast as possible (*sarvam jayam*) ib.; run to and fro (*itāś cetaś ca*), MBh.; Hit.; run away, flee, RV.; AV.; to advance or rush against (acc.), MBh.; R.; (*prati*), Kathās.: Caus. *dhāvayati* (aor. *adadhāvat*, Gr.) to make run, impel, Pañc.; to drive in a chariot, (with instr. of the vehicle and acc. of the way), Br.; to jump, dance, RV. x, 146, 2. (Cf. *√2. dhan*, *dhanu*, *dhav*; 1. *dhū*).

Dhāvaka, mfn. running; *purato dhō*, m. fore-runner, R. **Dhāvāt**, mfn. (f.) n. running, quick.

1. **Dhāvana**, n. running, Suśr.; galloping, Sāh.; attack, assault, Rājāt.

Dhāvamāna, mfn. running, going quickly, RV.

1. **Dhāvita**, mfn. running, having begun to run, Kath. iii, 52. *ṛvitrī*, m. runner, courser, MBh.

ṛvin, mfn. running, going quickly, Naish.

धाव 2. dhāv, cl. 1. P. *ā. dhāvati*, *ṛte* (pf. *dadhāva*, Bhāṭṭ; aor. *adadhāviṣṭa*, RV. ix, 70, 8; ind. p. *dhautvā*, Vṛab. iv, 23 [v. l. *dhūtūā*] & *-dhāvya*, Kauś.) to rinse, cleanse, wash, purify, polish, make bright (Ā. also to rub one's self with, rub into one's own person), RV. &c. &c.: Pass. *dhāvayate* (pf. 3. pl. *-dadhāvire*), Śis.: Caus. *dhāvayati*, *ṛte*, to cleanse, wash, Br.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; cause to be washed, L.: Desid. *didhāvishati*, *ṛte*; Intens. *didhāvayate*, Gr.

Dhāvya, mfn. washing, cleansing (ifc.; cf. *asi*, *cala*); m., see *danta*. *ṛvaka*, mfn. id.; m. a washerman, Kathās.

2. **Dhāvana**, mfn., see *bila*; n. washing, cleansing, rubbing off or in, Suśr.; MBh.; R. (cf. *manāṣṭilā-candana-dhō* & *mina-dh-loya*); having a garment washed by a man that is not one's kin, Buddh.

Dhāvānī, f. *Uraria Lagopodioides*, Bhpr.; *ṇī*, f.

Solanum Jacquinii or *Grislea Tomentosa*, L.; *ṇīkā*, f. *Solanum Jacquinii*, L.

2. **Dhāvita**, mfn. purified, clean, MBh.

धावत्य dhāvalya, n. (fr. *dhavala*) whiteness, Śis. iv, 65, Sch.

धास dhāsa, m. (✓1. *dhā*?) a mountain, Up. iv, 220, Sch.

धि 1. dhi, cl. 6. P. *dhīyati* (*didhāya*, *dhe-shyati* &c.) to hold (Dhātup. xxviii, 113). Prob. abstracted fr. ✓1. *dhā*, of which it is the weak form.

2. **Dhī**, m. receptacle (only ifc.; cf. *ambu*, *ishu* &c.).

1. **Dhita**, mfn. (cf. *hita* and ✓1. *dhā*) put, placed, bestowed &c., Hariv. 7799 (cf. *dur*, *nema*, *mitra* &c.). *ṛā-van*, mfn. rich in gifts, liberal (Agni), RV. iii, 27, 2; lucrative (sacrifice), 40, 3.

Dhīti, f. See *nemā*, *mitrā*, *vand*, *vasu*.

Dhītaya, mfn. (fr. Desid. of ✓1. *dhā*), Paṇ. iii, 1, 97, Sch.

धि 3. dhi or *dhinv*, cl. 5. P. *dhinoti* (aor. *adhinvi*, Br.; pf. *didhinva*; fut. *dhinvishyati*, *dhinvitā*, Gr.) to nourish, satiate, satisfy, Br.; to delight, please, Kāv.

2. **Dhita**, mfn. satisfied, pleased, MW.

धि 4. dhi = 2. *dāhi* (e.g. in *dhi-shṭhita* [MBh.; BhP.] for *adhi-shṭhita*, q. v.; cf. *pi* = *dpi*, *va* = *dva*).

धिक् dhik, ind., used as a prefix or as an interj. of reproach, menace or displeasure = fie! shame! out upon! what a pity! &c. (with acc., rarely gen., voc. or nom.), Up.; Lāty.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also *dhig dhik*, *aho dhik*, *hā dhik*, *hā dhik kash-tam*, *hā hā dhik* &c.; *dhik tvām* or *tava* [also with *astu*] shame upon you!) — *kāra*, m. reproach, contempt, scoffing, BhP. — ✓ *kṛti*, to reproach, reprimand, curse, MBh.; R. &c. — *kṛita*, mfn. reproached &c.; mocked, derided, Daś.; n. pl. reproach, contempt, ib. — *kṛiyā*, f. = prec. n. pl., L. — *pārushya*, n. excessive abuse, W.

Dhig, in comp. for *dhik*. — *danda*, m. reprimand, censure, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. — *vāda*, m. reproachful speech, censure, Jātakam.

धिक dhikka, m. twenty-year-old elephant, Gal. (cf. 2. *dikka*).

धिक्ष dhiksh (Desid. of ✓1. *dah*? cf. *dhuksh*), cl. 1. *ā. dhikshate*, to kindle; to live; to be weary or harassed, Dhātup. xvi, 2.

धिव दधिवा, m. (Prākṛit = *dhig-var-na*?) a man of low or mixed caste (sprung from a Brāhman and an Āyogava woman), Mn. x, 15.

धित dhita and *dhitsya*. See above.

धिन् dhinv. See ✓3. *dhi*.

धिसु dhispu, mfn. (Desid. of ✓ *dambh*) wishing to trick or deceive, deceptive, Bhāṭṭ.

धियंजिन dhiyam-jinvā, &c. See ✓1. *dhi*.

धिष् 1. dhiṣ, cl. 3. P. *didheshṭi*, to sound, Dhātup. xxv, 22. (Probably invented to explain *dhishanā*, speech, hymn; according to Nir. viii, 3 = ✓1. *dhā*, from which it seems to be a kind of Desid. = *didhishati*.)

2. **Dhiṣ**, only instr. *ṛshā*, (?) mindfully, zealously, RV. i, 173, 8; iv, 21, 6 (= *prajñā*, *karman*, *stuti*, Sāy.)

Dhiṣa. See *nardm*.

Dhiṣāna, mfn. intelligent, wise, Hcat.; m. N. of an evil being, AV. ii, 14, 1; of Brihas-pati (the regent of the planet Jupiter, also *nādhipa*, Matsya-P.), Hcar.; of the pl^o J^o itself, L.; of a Nārāyaṇa, Cat.; of an astronomer, L.; of a writer on Tājaka wks., Cat.; any Guru or spiritual preceptor, W.; (ā), f. a sort of Soma-vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, fig. the S^o juice itself and its effects, RV. (du. the two bowls or worlds, i. e. heaven and earth; pl. h^o, e^o & the intermediate atmosphere, ib.); knowledge, intelligence (generally ifc.), VarBrS. civ, 29; BhP. (cf. *agādha* [add.], *bodha*, *viśuddha*); speech, praise, hymn, L.; dwelling-place, abode, seat, BhP.; N. of a deity presiding over wealth and gain (also in pl.), RV.; MBh.; of the wife of Havir-dāna and daughter of Agni, Hariv.; VP.; of the w^o of Kṛishāśva and mother of Veda-śira,

Devala, Vayuna & Manu, BhP.; 2. understanding, intellect, BhP. viii, 5, 39.

1. **Dhiṣhaya**, mfn. formed by Yaska (Nir. viii, 3) to explain *dhishya*.

2. **Dhiṣhaya**, Nom. P.; only p. *ṇya*, attentive, zealous, RV. iv, 21, 6.

Dhiṣhaya and *ṇya*, w. r. for *dhishya*.

Dhiṣhāya, m. = *ṇya*, 'earth heap'; pl. N. of genii watching the Soma, TS., Comm.

Dhiṣhāya, mfn. intended for or belonging to the *Dhiṣhāyas* or fire-places, KātyāṢr.

Dhiṣhāya, mfn. mindful, attentive, benevolent, liberal (Aśvin), RV. i, 3, 2; 89, 4 &c.; devout, pious (voice, hymn), x, 114, 9; m. (f. ā only RV. iv, 3, 6; n. MBh. i, 7944) a sort of subordinate or side-altar (generally a heap of earth covered with sand on which the fire is placed, and of which 8 are enumerated, viz. besides the *Āgnidhriya* [in the *Āgnidhra*] those in the *Sadas* [see s. v.] belonging to the *Hotṛi*, the *Maitrā-varuṇa* or *Prasasti*, the *Brāhmaṇachāsin*, the *Potri*, *Neshṭri* & *Acchā-vāka*; and the *Mārjāliya*), Br.; ŚrS. &c. (cf. *kṛipta*) &c.; N. of Uśana, i. e. the planet Venus, L. (cf. *dhishāna*); (ā) f. a meteor, Var. (n. only MBh. v, 7272); n. site, place, abode, region, house, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; the seat of a god, i. e. a quarter of the sky, VP.; star, asterism (looking like the fire on the side-altars), Var.; the orb of an asterism (on which its light seems to centre), MBh.; VP.; power, strength, L.; mfn. placed upon a mound of earth serving as an altar, AV.; Br. &c.; m. (with or scil. *agni*) a fire so placed, VS.; TS. &c. — *pa*, n. the guardian of a quarter of the sky, BhP. — *vat*, mfn. having a *Dhiṣhāya* or side-altar, ŚrS. — *homa*, m. a sacrifice offered in a *Dhō*, Vait. **Dhiṣhāyādhipati**, m. = *-pa*, VP.

धी 1. dhi, cl. 3. *ā. didhite*, &c., RV. (cf. ✓ *didhi*); the forms *dihimahi* and *didhāyi* belong rather to ✓1. *dhā*; pf. *didhaya*, *ṛdhima*, *ṛdhiyur* or *ṛdhyur*, *ṛdhire*, RV.; AV.; Br.) to perceive, think, reflect; wish, desire: Intens. *dedhyat*, TS.

Dhiya, Nom. P. *ṇyati* (fr. 2. *dhi*), Pat.

Dhiyam &c., obl. cases of 2. *dhi* in comp. — *jinvā*, mfn. exciting meditation or devotion, RV. — *dhā*, mfn. reflecting, devout, pious, wise, RV. **Dhiyā-jur**, mfn. worn out or grown old in devotion, RV. v, 43, 15. **Dhiyām-pati**, m. 'lord of the thoughts', the soul, L.; N. of Mañju-ghosha, L. **Dhiyā-vasu**, mfn. rich in devotion, RV.

Dhiyāsāna, mfn. attentive, mindful, RV.

Dhiyāya, Nom. *ā. ṇyate*, to be attentive or devout; p. *ṇyat*, mindful, RV. *ṛyā*, mfn. thoughtful, devout, pious, ib.

2. **Dhī**, f. thought, (esp.) religious thought, reflection, meditation, devotion, prayer (pl. Holy Thoughts personif.), RV.; understanding, intelligence, wisdom (personif. as the wife of Rudra-Manyu, BhP.), knowledge, science, art; mind, disposition, intention, design (ifc. intent upon, Kāv.); notion, opinion, the taking for (comp.), RV. &c. &c. (*yāthā dhiyā* or *dhiyā nā*, according to thy wisdom or will; *itthā dhiyā* or *dhiyāh*, willingly, lit. such is thy will, RV.); N. of the 5th house from the Lagna, Var. — *karman*, n. the object of perception or understanding, Sarvad. — *koṭī*, f. N. of wk. — *jadā*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *jāvana* or *-jū*, mfn. inspiring the mind or rousing devotion, RV. — *ṇdriya* (*dhīnd*), n. an organ of perception, L. — *mat*, mfn. intelligent, wise, learned, sensible, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of Brihas-pati, L.; of a son of Virāj, VP.; of a Rishi in the 4th Manv-antara, ib.; of a son of Purū-ravas, MBh.; a Bodhi-sattva, L. — *masrapa*, m. (*mitra-dhi-m*) N. of a man, Cat. — *rapa* (*dhi-*), mfn. delighting in devotion, RV. — *rāja*, m. N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L. — *vat* (*dhi-*), mfn. intelligent or devout, RV. — *vibhrama*, m. 'error of thought', hallucination, Bhpr. — *vṛiddhi-dā*, m. or n. N. of wk., Cat. (also *iishya-dhi-vr*). — *śakti*, f. mental or intellectual faculty, L. — *śodhinī*, f. N. of wk. — *sakha* (L.) or *-saciva* (Rājāt.), m. wise counsellor, minister. — *harā*, f. a kind of sweet gourd, L.

1. **Dhīta**, mfn. reflected on, thought about; n. pl. thoughts, meditations, RV.

2. **Dhīti**, f. thought, idea, reflection, intention, devotion, prayer (pl. also personified; cf. 2. *dhi*), RV.; T Br. &c.; pl. wisdom, understanding (Naigh. ii, 5 & Sāy. 'the fingers'), RV.

Dhītika, m. N. of a Buddh. patriarchal saint.

1. **Dhīdā**, f. intelligence, understanding, L.

1. **Dhīra**, mf(i or ā)u. intelligent, wise, skilful, clever, familiar with, versed in (loc.), RV. &c. &c. (compar. *dhīra-tara*, AV.; R.); m. N. of a Buddha, L.; of sev. men with the patr. Śātaparneya, ŚBr. — 1. **-tā**, f., 1. **-tva**, n. wisdom, discretion, Cāq. — **rañjanikā**, f. N. of Comm. on Kum. **Dhīrēndra**, m. N. of an author, Cat. **Dhīrēśa-mīra**, m. N. of a teacher, ib. **Dhīrēśvara**, m. N. of the father of Jyotiṣ-īvara (author of Dhūrtas.)

Dhīvan, mf(ā)u. skilful, clever, AV.; m. an artisan, Up., Sch.; a fisherman, L. (cf. next).

Dhīvara, m. a very clever man, Subh.; (also *raka*) a fisherman, MBh., Kāv. &c. (as a mixed caste, Gaut. iv, 19); (ā), f. (cf. prec.) a fisherman's wife, Kathās.; a sort of harpoon for catching fish, Up., Sch.; a fish-basket, ib.; n. iron, L.

धृ 3. **dhī**, cl. 4. **dhīyate**, to contain, hold (Pass. of *√1. dhā*?); to slight, disregard; to propitiate (?), Dhātup. xxvi, 37.

धृ 4. **dhī**, f. for *dī*, splendour, RV. iii, 34; 5; vi, 3, 3.

धृ **dhiksh** (Desid. of *√dhī*), cl. 1. **dhikshate**, to wish to anoint, ŚBr.

धृ 2. **dhītā** (*√dhe*), sucked, drunk, AV.; Br. — **rasa**, mfn. whose juice has been sucked out, Br. 2. **Dhīti**, f. drinking; thirst, L.

धृता **dhītā** (Buddh.) and 2. **dhītā** (Mricch.; Ratn.), f. (Pāli & Prakṛit forms for *duhitā*) daughter.

धृतीका **dhītīkā**, f. (*√1. dhā*?) layer, Car. (v. 1. *dirghikā*).

धृतीकक **dhītokaka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

धृीन **dhīna** (?), n. iron, L.

धृ 2. **dhīra**, mf(ā)u. (*√dhri* or *dhā*? cf. Up. ii, 24) steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, energetic, courageous, self-possessed, composed, calm, grave, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pur.; deep, low, dull (assound), Kālid.; Amar. &c.; gentle, soft, L.; well-conducted, well-bred, L.; (*am*), ind. steadily, firmly &c.; m. the ocean, sea (as an image of constancy?); N. of Bali, L.; of other men, Rājat.; f. N. of sev. medic. plants (*kākolī*, *kshīra-kākā*, *mahā-jyotiṣmatī*, *medā*, *iveta-vacā*, Rosa Glandulifera), Bhpr.; L.; an intoxicating beverage, L.; a woman who keeps down all expression of resentment or jealousy, Sāh.; N. of a woman, Cat.; n. saffron, L. (not always, esp. in comp., separable from 1. *dhīra*). — **govinda-śarman**, m. N. of an author (c. 1800), Cat. — **oetas**, mfn. strong-minded, self-possessed, courageous, Ragh.; Kathās. — 2. **-tā**, f., 2. **-tva**, n. firmness, fortitude, courage, Kāv.; Pāñc., Hit.; suppression of jealous emotions (in women), W.; jealousy, MW. — **dhvani**, m. a deep sound, MW. — **nāga**, m. (*bhadanta*) N. of a poet, Cat. — **patrī**, f. a partic. bulbous plant, L. — **prāsānta**, mfn. deep and calm (*-svara*, mfn. having a *d°* and *c°* voice, Śak. ii, 11); constant and calm (hero), Sāh.; Bhar. (also *īlaka*). — **bhāva**, m. constancy, firmness, Daś. — **lalita**, mfn. firm and brave, but reckless and sportive (hero of a play), Sāh.; (ā), f. a kind of metre, Cat. — **sānta**, mfn. brave and calm, Daśar. — **śiva**, n. N. of a man, Cat. — **sattva**, mfn. steadfast, resolute, Kathās. — **skandha**, m. 'strong-shouldered', a buffalo, L. **Dhīrādhīrā**, f. a jealous woman who alternately expresses and suppresses her jealousy, Sāh. **Dhīrōdānta**, mfn. brave and noble-minded (hero of a play), Daśar.; Bhar.; Sāh. **Dhīrōddhata**, mfn. brave but haughty, ib. **Dhīrōddhānī**, m. 'brave and fiery', N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh.

Dhīraya, Nom. P. *√yati*, to encourage or comfort, Kathās.

Dhīri-√xī, id., Jātakam.

Dhīrya, mfn. = 2. *dhīra*, ŚākhBr. xix, 3; (*dhīryā*), n. intelligence, prudence, RV. ii, 27, 11.

धृीराधी **dhīrāvī**, f. N. of a plant (= *pīta-sīraspā*), L.

धृीलदी **dhīlāfī**, f. daughter (cf. *dhītā*, *°dā*), L.

धृीवर **dhīvara**. See above.

धृ 1. **dhū** = 1. **dhū**, q. v.

2. **Dhū**, f. shaking, trembling, L.

Dhūta, mfn. shaken, agitated; shaken off, removed, abandoned, MBh.; R. &c. — **grupa** = **dhūta-**

g° (q. v.), SaddhP. — **pāpa**, mfn. purified from sin, R.; BhP.

Dhūnana, n. shaking, agitation, W. **Dhūnāna**, mfn. shaking, agitating, ib. **Dhūnavat** (MBh., Kāv. &c.) & **°nāna** (KātyŚr.), mfn. id.

Dhūvaka, m. one who gets rid of a fetus (= *garbha-mocaka*), Up. ii, 32, Sch.; (ā), f. the introductory stanza of a song (forming afterwards the burden of each verse), W. (cf. *g. prākshādi*). **°kīn** & **°kīla**, mfn., see *g. prākshādi* & *prichādi*.

Dhūvana, m. fire (Vedic), Up. ii, 80, Sch.; n. shaking, agitation, ŚBr.; place of execution, ŚākhGr. iv, 12, Sch.

Dhūvitra, n. = **dhūvitra**, L.

धृ 3. **dhū** = 2. **dhū** in *sabar-dhū*, q. v. (cf. 2. *dhru*).

धृक **dhuka**, m. a kind of plant (commonly Bhuyabara or Rānabara), L.; (ā), f. id., ib.

धृका **dhukkā**, f. (in music) a kind of flute.

धृक **dhuksh**, cl. 1. **dhukshate**, &c. (Dhātup. xvi, 1) to kindle; to be weary; to live (occurs only with *sam*).

धृका **dhūnīkshā**, f. a kind of bird, VS. xxiv, 31.

धृन **dhuna**, mfn. (*√dhvan*) roaring, only in *°nāti*, mfn. having a roaring course, RV. iv, 50, 2. **Dhūnaya**, Nom. P. *√yati*, to roar, flow noisily, RV.

Dhūni, mfn. roaring, sounding, boisterous (the Maruts, rivers, the Soma &c.), RV.; VS.; Tār.; m. N. of a demon slain by Indra, RV.; of a son of the Vasu Āpa, BhP.; (ā), f. river (cf. *dyu-dhūni*). — **mat** (*dhū*), mfn. roaring, noisy, RV. — **vrata** (*dhū*), mfn. roaring habitually, ib. **Dhūni-cūmuri**, m. du. the 2 demons Dh° & C°, ib. vi, 20, 13. **Dhūni-nātha**, m. 'lord of the rivers', the ocean, L.

धृनु **dhundhu**, m. N. of an Asura slain by Kuvalāśva (or *°ayāśva*), the father of Sunda, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; Pur.; v. l. for *cuñhu*, VP. — **mat**, mfn. N. of a son of Kevala, ib. (v. l. *bundhu*). — **māra**, m. 'slayer of Dh°', N. of Kuvalāśva, MBh. &c. (*-ra*), n. Hariv. 672); a son of Tri-śaṅku & father of Yuvāśva, R.; Daś.; the cochineal insect, L.; a kind of plant (= *griha-dhūma*), L.; a house-lizard (?), W.; the smoke of a house (?), ib.; *°rōpākhyāna*, n. N. of 3rd ch. of PadmaP. iii. — **han**, m. N. of Kuvalāśva (see above), BhP.

Dhundhuka, n. a partic. defect (or a place full of holes) in a piece of wood, VarBṛs. lxxix, 32; 37.

धृनु **dhundhuri** (or *°ri*), a partic. musical instrument, BṛP. x, 75, 9.

धृनु **dhūmadhumāya**, *°yate*, w. r. for *ghumagh°*, q. v.

धृ **dhūr**, f. (m. only MBh. xiii, 2876; nom. & stem before a cons. *dhūr*; f. *√dhri*) a yoke; (fig.) burden, load, RV. (v. 43, 8?) &c. &c.; pole or shaft of a carriage (esp. their forepart); a peg, pin (cf. *aksha*); top, summit, front, place of honour (loc. at the head, in front, in presence of), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a finger, L.; N. of 6 partic. verses of the Bahish-pavamāna, ŚhaṅvBr.; Lāty.; (*°roh śamyē or sāmanī*, du., & *°rām sāma*, n. N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr.); (only L.) reflection, recollection; a spark of fire; part, portion; wealth; N. of the Ganges. **Dhūram-dhara**, mfn. bearing a yoke or a burden (lit. & fig.), fit to be harnessed, MBh.; Pāñc.; helping another (gen.) out of need, Hit.; m. a beast of burden, L.; chief, leader, MBh.; Kāv.; a man of business, W.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a Rakshas, R.; Grisea Tomentosa, L.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. **Dhūrgata**, *-vaha* &c., see 2. *dhūr*.

Dhūra, m. yoke, pole, burden, peg of the axle (esp. ifc.), MBh. &c.; mfn. having anything as chief (foremost) part or ingredient, distinguished by (ifc.), Bālar. i, 11; (ā), f. burden, load, Pāñc.; Kathās.; pole, shaft, Pāñc. i, 11. **°rā-nīkshapana** (?), N. of a Caitya of the Mallas, Divyāv. 201. **°rā-vaha**, mfn. bearing a burden, Hariv. 8459.

Dhūrikā, f. a small axle-pin, KātyŚr., Sch.

Dhūripa, mfn. fit to be harnessed, L.; charged with, bearing (lit. & fig.), W.; m. a beast of burden, L.; a man of business, W.; leader, chief, Pāñc.; Hit. (cf. *uttara*, *eka*, *dakṣiṇa*, *sarva*).

Dhūriya, mfn. fit for a burden, L.; charged with important duties, L.; m. a beast of burden, L.; a man of business or affairs, W.

Dhūrya, mfn. (w. r. *dhūrya*) fit to be harnessed, able to draw or bear (Pāñ. iv, 4, 77); being at the head of, foremost, best, AV.; MBh. &c.; eminently fit for or distinguished by (comp.), Bālar. iii, 11; m. beast of burden, horse, bullock &c., Mn.; MBh. &c.; minister, chargé d'affaires, W. (with *mantrin*, Kathās. ix, 14); leader, chief (cf. *kula*), MBh. &c.; a kind of medic. plant (= *rishabha*), L.; n. forepart of a pole, R.; N. of all Stotras except the 3 Pavamānas, KātyŚr., Sch. — **tā**, f. the state of being a burden-bearer, the office of a minister &c.; first place, leadership, Śis. i, 41. — **vat**, ind. like a beast of burden, MBh. — **vāha**, m. the load of a draught-ox, Āpast.; heast for draught, MBh. **Dhūryāsana**, n. seat of honour, ib. **Dhūryātara**, mfn. 'other than the first', the charioteer (as opp. to the hero), ib.

धृत **dhurā**, ind. (*√dhuri*) violently, hurtfully, ŚBr.

धृरि **dhuri**, m. N. of a son of the Vasu Āpa, VP.

धृवे **dhuru** = **dhūro**, q. v.

धृवक **dhuvaka**, &c. See under 1. *dhū*.

धृशु **dhushūyā**, f. N. of a river, VP.

धृशुर **dhustura** (L.) and *°ūra* (Kathās.; Up. iv, 90, Sch.; ifc. also *°raka*) thorn-apple (cf. *dhātūra*).

धृ 1. **dhū**, cl. 5. P. **dhūnōti**, *°nutē*, RV.; AV.; *dhūnoti*, *°nute*, Br. &c. &c.; cl. 6. P. (*Dhātup. xxvii*, 9) *dhūvati*, AV.; Br. (cf. *ni*; Pot. *dhūvet*, Kathās.); cl. 9. P. **dhū** (xxxii, 17) Pot. *dhūniyāt*, Śuśr.; p. **dhūnāna**, BhP.; cl. 1. P. (xxxiv, 29) *dhavati*; cl. 2. **dhū**, 3. pl. *dhūvāte* (*dhūvāte*?), ŚBr.; p. *dhūvānt*, TS. (pf. *dudhāva*, MBh., *dhūve*, AV.; *dudhūvita* & *dhūhot*, RV.; aor. *adhūshāta*, 3. pl. *shata*, ib.; *adhoshāta*, *adhavishāta*; *adhavishit*, *adhavit*, Gr.; fut. *dhavishyati*, Gr.; ind. p. *dhūvāt*, AitBr., *-dhūya*, AV. &c.; inf. *dhūvitum*, Gr.) to shake, agitate, cause to tremble, RV. &c. &c.; to shake down from (e.g. fruits [acc.] from a tree [acc.]), RV. ix, 97, 53; (officer *dhū*) to shake off, remove, liberate one's self from (acc.), Br.; Up.; MBh. &c.; to fan, kindle (a fire), KātyŚr.; MBh. &c.; to treat roughly, hurt, injure, destroy, Kāv.; Pur.; to strive against, resist, Pāñc. i, 42; Pass. *dhūyāte*, AV. &c. (p. *dhūyāt*, MBh.); Caus. *dhāvayati* (Dhāt. xxxiv, 29) & *dhūnayati* (see *dhūna*); Desid. *dudhūshati*, *te*, Gr.; Intens. *dodhavit*, RV.; m. (*dhūhu* *vat* *dhūvāt*, RV.); *dodhūyate*, p. *°yamāna* & *°yat*, MBh.; to shake or move violently (trans. & intr.); to shake off or down; to fan or kindle. [Cf. *√dhav* and *dhāv*; Gk. *θύω*, *θύω*, *θύω*.]

2. **Dhū**, f. shaking, agitating, L.

Dhūka, m. wind, L.; rogue, L.; time, L.; Mimusops Elengi, Car.

Dhūtā, mfn. shaken, stirred, agitated, RV. &c. &c. (said of the Soma = 'rinsed', SV. *dhauta*); fanned, kindled, Ritus.; shaken off, removed, destroyed (see below); judged, L.; reproached, ib.; n. morality, Buddh.; (ā), f. a wife, W. — **kalmasha**, mfn. 'whose sins are shaken off', pure, R. — **gūṇa**, m. ascetic practice or precept, Divyāv. (there are 12 according to Dharmas. lxiii). — **pāpa**, mfn. = *-kalmasha*, R.; destroying sin, MW.; (ā), f. N. of 2 rivers, VP. — **pāpaka**, *-pāpa-tīrtha* & *-pāpēśvara-tīrtha*, n. N. of Tirthas, Pur. — **pāpman**, mfn. = *-pāpa*, MBh.

Dhūti, m. shaker, agitator (Maruts), RV.; N. of an Ādiya, VP.; shaking, moving to and fro, fanning, Vop.

Dhūna, mfn. (Pāñ. viii, 2, 44) shaken, agitated; distressed by heat or thirst, W. **°nana**, m. wind, L.; n. shaking, agitation, Śis.; Rājat. **°naya**, Nom. P. *√yati*, to shake, agitate, Pāñ. vii, 3, 37; Vārt. 1, Pat. **ni**, f. shaking, agitation, L. **°nvat**, pr. p. of *√dhū*; m. a partic. personification, Gaut. xxvi, 12.

Dhūpa, m. 3g. pl. (fr. *dhū* as *pushpa* fr. *√push*, *stūpa* fr. *√stu*) incense, perfume, aromatic vapour or smoke proceeding from gumi or resin, the *g°* & *r°* themselves, Kāth.; GrS.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; one of the 16 acts of homage or offerings in the Pañcāyatara ceremony, RTL. 415. — **kaṭaocchuka**, n. a small spoon with frankincense, Kāraṇḍ. — **°trina**, n. grass serving as incense, ĀpŚr. — **°dāna**, n. N. of ch. of P'Sarv. — **dhūpita**, mfn. made fragrant or fumigated with incense, MW. — **netra**, n. a pipe for

smoking, Car. (cf. *dhūma*). — *pātra*, n. a vessel for incense, a perfume box, R. — *vartī*, f. a kind of cigarette, Kād. — *vriksha*, *śhaka*, m. Pinus Longifolia, L. *Dhūpāguru*, o. a kind of Agallochum, L. *Dhūpānga*, m. turpentine from Pinus Longifolia, L. *Dhūpāngada*, m. *pārha*, n. 2 kinds of Agallochum, L. *Dhūpōshman*, m. the heat or smoke of burnt frankincense, Kum.

Dhūpaka, m. = *dhūpa*, esp. ifc. (see *kritrima*, *sa*); preparer of incense, perfumer, R. (cf. *pika*).

Dhūpana, n. incensing, fumigation, Kātyāy. MBh.; Suśr.; (also m.) perfume, incense, Mn.; MBh.; (in astrol.) the obscuration of a comet (cf. *paya*). — *dhūpita*, mfn. = *dhūpa-dh*, Mh. *Dhūpanāgurn* (R.; Pañc.), *nāga* (Suśr.) = *dhūpāguru* and *pānga*.

Dhūpaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to fumigate, perfume, VS.; TS.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (astrol.) to obscure with mist, be about to eclipse, Var.; R.; to speak or to shine, Dhātup. xxxiii, 99. *°payitavya*, mfn. to be incensed or fumigated, Var. *°pita*, mfn. incensed, perfumed, MBh.; R.; suffering pain or fatigue, L.

Dhūpāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to fumigate, perfume with incense, Kāv. *°pāyita*, mfn. incensed, perfumed; vexed, pained, L.

Dhūpi, m. N. of a class of winds causing rain, Tār. *°pika*, m. preparer of incense, perfumer, R. *°pin*, mfn. perfuming, making fragrant, Naish. *°pya*, mfn. to be fumigated with (comp.), Var.; m. or n. Unguis Odoratus, L.

Dhūmā, m. (✓ *dhū* or *dhvan*) smoke, vapour, mist, RV. &c. &c.; smoke as a sternutatory (in 5 forms), Suśr.; a place prepared for the building of a house, Jyot.; wheat, L.; a kind of incense, L.; a saint, W.; N. of a man, g. *gargādī*; (ā), f. a kind of plant, L. [Cf. Lat. *funus*.] — *ketana*, n. 'smoke-marked', fire, Ragh.; meteor, a comet, L.; Ketu or the personified descending node, W. — *ketu* (*md*), mfn. having sm^o as banner or sign (Agni, RV.; the sun, MBh.); m. fire, MBh.; a comet or falling star, ib.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; the personified descending node, W.; N. of the sun, MBh.; of a Yaksha, Kathās.; w.r. for *dhūmra-k*. — *gandhi* (*md*), mfn. smelling of sm^o, RV.; *dhika*, m. a kind of fragrant grass, Bhpr. — *graha*, m. N. of Rāhu, Mālatim. ii, 8. — *ja*, n. a kind of caustic potash, L. — *jāla*, n. a mass of clouds or of smoke, MBh.; R. — *tā*, f. state of being sm^o, BhP. — *tānta* (*md*), mfn. choked by sm^o, TBr. — *darśin*, mfn. seeing sm^o (in the eye, a disease), Suśr. — *dhūmra*, mfn. dark like smoke, Suśr.; Kāv. — *dhvaja*, m. 'smoke-marked' fire, Sarvad. — *nirgamana*, n. 'smoke-outlet', chimney, Hcat. — *netra*, n. = *dhūpa-n*, Car.; m. N. of a mountain, Divyāv. — *pa*, mfn. drinking or inhaling (only) sm^o, ib. (cf. *prāsa*). — *patha*, m. 'way of sm^o', sacrifice, seeking salvation by works, BhP. (= *karmamārga*, Sch.) — *pallava*, m. streak of sm^o, Hcat. — *pāta*, m. flight of (i.e. ascending) sm^o, Ratn. — *pāna*, n. inhalation of sm^o or vapour, Car.; tobacco-smoking, L.; *vidhi*, m. N. of ch. of the ŚārngS. — *prabhā*, f. 'having sm^o as light', N. of a hell, L. — *prāsa*, mfn. feeding only on vapour (as an ascetic), MBh. (cf. *pa*). — *maya*, mfn. consisting only of sm^o or vapour, MBh. — *mahishī*, f. 'smoke's wife', fog, mist, L. — *yoni*, m. 'smoke-engendered', 'vapour-born', a cloud, L.; Cyperus Rotundus, ib. — *rakta* (*md*), mfn. coloured with smoke, ŚBr. — *rāji*, f. column of sm^o, Hariv. — *lava*, m. puff of sm^o, Var. — *lekha*, f. = *rāji*, Dhananj.; N. of the daughter of a Yaksha, Kathās. — *vat*, mfn. smoky, steaming, Suśr.; Tarkas.; containing the word *dhūma*, Kath.; *tva*, n. smokiness, Bhāṣhp.; *odgati*, mfn. moving like sm^o, MBh. — *varcas*, m. 'shining like sm^o', N. of a man, MBh. — *varpa*, m. 'sm^o-coloured', N. of a serpent-king, Hariv. — *vartī*, f. = *rāji*, Hariv.; = *dhūpa-v*, Car. — *vartman*, n. = *patha*, BhP. — *śikha*, f. = *rāji*, AV.; Venis.; see, salary, reward, Vas. — *samhati*, f. = *rāji*, L. *Dhūmākāra*, mfn. having the form of sm^o, W. *Dhūmākāśa*, mfn. dim-eyed, AV. (cf. *madarān*). *Dhūmānga*, m. or n. = *jijīva*, L. *Dhūmānubandha*, m. a thick cloud of sm^o, Ratn. *Dhūmābha*, mfn. smoke-coloured, L.; m. purple, W. *Dhūmāvatī*, f. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh.; *dīpa-dāna-pūjā*, f., *paṭala*, m. or n., *pūjā-paddhati*, f. N. of wks.; *manu* & *mantra*, m. N. of partic. magical formulas, Cat. *Dhūmāvali*, f. a wreath or cloud of smoke, W. *Dhūmōttha*, n. = *ma ja*, L. *Dhūmōdgama*, m. issuing or ascending sm^o, Ratn.; Daś. *Dhūmōdgāra*, m. id.,

Megh.; a kind of disease, L. *Dhūmōpahata*, mfn. 'smoke-struck', suffocated by sm^o, Suśr. *Dhūmōrpa*, f. 'smoke-wool', N. of the wife of Yama, MBh. (*°pati*, m. = Y); of the wife of Mārkaṇḍeya, ib. (cf. *Dhūmōrpa*). *Dhūmōshpa-yoni*, m. = *ma-yoni*, R.

Dhūmaka, ifc. = *dhūma*, smoke; m. a kind of pot-herb, Car.; (ikā), f. smoke, Kathās.; fog, mist, L.; w. r. for *bhūmikā*. — *pushpā*, f. a species of nettle, L.

Dhūmana, n. (astrol.) the obscuration (of a comet; cf. *dhūpana*).

Dhūmaya, Nom. P. *°yati* (Pass. *°myate*, v. 1. *°pyate*), to cover with smoke, obscure with mist, eclipse, R. *°mita*, mfn. tasting of sm^o, L.; obscured, darkened; (ā), f. (scil. *diś*) that quarter towards which the sun turns first, VarBṛs. xc, 3.

Dhūmarī, f. mist, fog, L.

Dhūmala, mfn. smoke-coloured, purple, L.; m. a colour compounded of black and red, W.; a kind of musical instrument (?), L.

Dhūmāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, *°te*, to smoke, steam, Br.; Var.; MBh. &c.; Caus. *°jayati*, to cause to sm^o or st^o, MBh. *°māyana*, n. smoking, heat, fever, Suśr. *°māyita*, n. smoking, steaming, MBh.

Dhūmīna, mfn. smoking, steaming, RV.; (ī), f. one of the seven tongues of Agni, Gṛhyās.; N. of the wife of Aja-niḡha, MBh.; of another woman, Daś.; (with *diś*) = *dhūmitā*, Var.

Dhūmyā, f. thick smoke, cloud of sm^o, Mālatim. *Dhūmyāta*, m. the fork-tailed shrike, L. (cf. *°mrāta*).

Dhūmrā, mfn. (ā)n. smoke-coloured, smoky, dark-coloured, grey, dark-red, purple, VS.; Br. &c. &c.; dim, obscured (see below); m. a camel, TS.; a mixture of red and black, purple (the colour), W.; incense (= *turushka*), L.; (in astrol.) the 28th Yoga; N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; of Śiva, MBh.; of a monkey or bear, R.; of an author & other men, Cat. (cf. *dhūmrāyana* & *dhaumr*); pl. of a family of Rishis, R.; (ā), f. a kind of gourd (= *śaṅḍulī*), L.; N. of the mother of the Vasu Dhara, MBh.; of Durgā, Devim.; n. wickedness, sin, W. — *ketu*, m. 'grey-bannered', N. of a son of Bharata, BhP.; of a son of Triṇabindu, ib. — *keśa*, m. 'dark-haired', N. of a son of Prithu and Arcis, BhP.; of a son of Kṛiśāva and Arcis, ib.; of a Dānava, ib. — *giri*, m. N. of a mountain, R. — *jaṭila*, mfn. dark and tortuous (snake), Suśr. — *jānu*, mfn. having grey knees, L. — *dhi*, mfn. of dimmed or troubled intellect, BhP. — *nīkāśa* (*rd*), mfn. greyish, VS. — *patrā*, f. 'dark-leaved', N. of a shrub (= *dhūmrādhvā*, *śulabhā*, &c.), L. — *mūlikā*, f. 'dark-rooted', a kind of grass, L. — *ruo*, mfn. of a purple or grey colour, Śis. — *rohita* (*rd*), mfn. greyish-red, VS. — *lālīma* (*rd*), mfn. 'having a grey spot', TS. — *locana*, m. 'dark-eyed', a pigeon, L.; N. of a general of the Asura Śumbha, MārkiP. — *lohita*, mfn. dark-red, deep purple, MBh. — *varna*, mfn. 'smoke-coloured', dark, grey, dark-red, MBh.; R.; m. incense, L.; N. of a son of Ajamiḡha and Dhūmīnī, Hariv.; of a mountain, ib. (ā), f. N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni, Gṛhyās. (cf. *su-dhūmra-v*). — *ka*, m. the Indian fox, L.; *°nāmanu*, m. N. of a magic formula, Cat. — *vidyā*, f. N. of a form of magic, ib. — *vṛitta-phalā*, f. a kind of gourd, L. — *śikha*, m. N. of a Rakshas, Kathās. — *śūka* or *śūla*, m. a camel, L. — *samrakta-loana*, mfn. having dark-red or greyish-red eyes, MW. — *Dhūmrāksha*, mfn. (ī)n. grey-eyed, R.; m. N. of a Rakshas, MBh.; R.; of a son of Hemacandra (grandson of Triṇabindu, cf. *rdva*), BhP.; of a king of the Nishadhas, SkandaP. *Dhūmrākshī*, m. a pearl of a bad colour, L. *Dhūmrāta*, m. the fork-tailed shrike, L. (cf. *°myāta*). *Dhūmrānika*, m. N. of a son of Medhātithi & a Varsha called after him, BhP. *Dhūmrābha*, m. 'smoke-coloured (?)', air, wind, L. *Dhūmrāśva*, m. 'having dark horses', N. of a son of Su-candra (son of Hemacandra) & father of Śrīṇjaya, R.; VP. (cf. *°rāksha*). *Dhūmrābhā*, f. = *°ra-pattra*, L. *Dhūmrōrpa*, f. N. of a divine female, VahnīP. (*°mōrpa*).

Dhūmraka, m. 'the grey animal', a camel, L.; (ikā), f. Dalbergia Sissoo, ib.

Dhūmrāya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to make dark-coloured or grey, Mudr. v, 22

Dhūmrāyapa, m. patr. fr. *dhūmra*, Pravar. (cf. *dhaumr*).

Dhūmrīmān, m. dark colour, obscurity, TS.; Kāth.

Dhūmrī - ✓ *°kṛi*, to make dark-coloured or grey, Kām.

Dhūmī, f. (W. also m.; ✓ *dhū*?) dust (also the dusty soil), powder, pollen, Var.; Pañc.; Kāv.; Pur. &c. (also *°li*, f., L. & in comp., see below); a partic. number, W. — *kuṭṭīma*, n., *-kadāra*, m. a mound, rampart of earth, L. — *gucoha* & *°aka*, m. the red powder thrown about at the Holi festival, R.T.L. 430.

dhūmra, mfn. smoke-coloured or dark with dust, BhP. — *dhvaja*, m. 'dust-bannered', air or wind, L.

— *paṭala*, n. cloud of dust, Kull. iv, 102. — *pushpikā*, f. Pandanus Odoratissimus, L. — *maya*, mfn. covered with dust, MW. — *maṣṭī*, m. a handful of d^o, ib.; — *prakhsha*, m. the throwing of h^o of d^o, ib. — *hastaya*, Nom. P. *°yati*, to take d^o into the hand, Naish. *°li-kadamba*, n. a kind of Kadamba & other plants, L. *°li-jahga*, m. a crow, L. *°li-patala*, n. & *-maya*, mfn. (ī)n., see above *°li-p* &c. *°li-varsha*, m. n. falling (lit. rain of) dust, Kull. iv, 115.

Dhūlaya, Nom. P. *°yati*, to sprinkle with dust or powder. *°lana*, n. covering with dust, Bhpr. *°lita*, mfn. sprinkled with (instr.), ib.

Dhulikā, f. pollen of flowers, L.; fog, mist, L.; a kind of game, Sighās.

धूप धूपा, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta, L.

Dhūnaka, m. id.; any resin, L.

धूतार dhūt-kāra, m. roaring, thundering, Bālar. vii, 82.

धूप dhūp (Dhātup. xi, 2; xxxiii, 99). See *dhūpaya* & *pāya* above.

Dhūma. See above.

धूमस dhūmasa, m. Tectona Grandis, L.;

(ī), f. a kind of flour or cake made of baked beans, L.

धूमिका dhūmikā, f. a partic. bird of prey, Car. (v. 1. *°mākā*).

धूर 1. dhūr, cl. 4. *dhūryate*, to hurt or kill (cf. *dhūrv*); to move or approach, Dhātup. xxvi, 44.

धूर 2. dhūr, in comp. for *dhur*. — *gata*, mfn. being on the pole or foremost part of a chariot; (īc.) being at the head, foremost or chief of, MBh.; the driver of an elephant, Kir. vii, 24. — *gṛhītā*, mfn. seized by the yoke, ŚBr. — *jaṭa*, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva, Kathās. (cf. next). — *jaṭi*, m. 'having matted locks like a burden', N. of Rudra-Śiva, MBh.; Kathās.; Hit. &c. (*°tin*, MBh. xiii, 7510); N. of a poet (also *°rāja*), Cat. — *dhara*, mfn. bearing a burden, managing affairs, L.; m. beast of burden, L.; leader, chief, Kād. — *yuja*, m. a carriage, Nilak. — *vat*, mfn. having a load, laden, MW. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 15, Kās.). — *vaha*, mfn. = *dhara*, mfn.; m. a beast of burden, L. — *voḍhī*, id., Pañc. (B.) i, 118. — *śābh*, mfn. being on the pole of a carriage; being foremost; m. driver of a carriage, guide, chief, RV. — *śābh*, mfn. bearing the yoke, VS.

Dhūrushād, m. (TBr.) = *dhūr-shād*.

Dhūrya, w. r. for *dhurya*.

धूप धूपा, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta, L. (cf. *dhūpa*, *dhūnaka*).

धूर्त dhūrt or *dhurv* (Dhātup. xv, 64), cl. 1. *dhūrvati*, RV.; VS.; Br. (aor. *adhūrvī*, ŚBr.; inf. *dhūrvitum*, ib.; pf. *dudhūva*; fut. *dhūrvishyati*, *°vitā*, Gr.) to bend, cause to fall, hurt, injure, RV. &c.; Bhaṭṭ. (cf. *dhvri*).

Dhūrta, mfn. (✓ *dhūr* or *dhvri*) conning, crafty, fraudulent, subtle, mischievous; m. a rogue, cheat, deceiver, swindler, sharper, gambler, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (also ifc.; cf. *kaṭha* and Pāṇ. ii, 1, 65); N. of Skanda, AV. Paris.; the thorn-apple, L.; a partic. fragrant plant, L.; (ā), f. a sort of nightshade, L.; n. rust or iron-filings, L.; black salt, L. — *kitava*, m. a gamester, sharper, Yājñ. — *kṛt*, m. thorn-apple, L.; knave, rogue, cheat, W. — *carita*, n. the tricks of rogues (pl., Kathās.); N. of a play. — *jantu*, m. 'cunning creature', man, L. — *tā*, f., *-tva*, n. knavery, roguery, Kāv. — *nartaka*, n. N. of a drama. — *pralāpa*, m. rogues' talk, R. — *maṇḍala*, n. of a party of rogues or gamblers, Yājñ. — *mānushā*, f. N. of a play (= *rāsnā*), L. — *ra-canā*, f. rogues' tricks, roguery, Kathās. — *rāja*, m.

the chief of rogues, MW. — **lavaṇa**, n. a kind of salt, L. — **viḍambana** and **-samāgama**, n. N. of dramas. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a Sch. ; **-mi-bhāshya**, n. of his wk.

Dhūrtaka, mfn. cunning, crafty ; a cheat, rogue, MBh. ; Kāv. ; m. a jackal, L. ; N. of a Nāga, MBh.

Dhūrti, f. injury, damage, harm, RV. ; N. of Rudra, MaitrS. (v. l. ⁹ā, ĀpŚr.)

Dhūrtīla, see **aksha**.

Dhūrvan, n. causing to fall, hurting (dat. ⁹ue as inf.) RV. ix, 61, 30.

धूर्वा dhūrvā, f. (ŚBr.) = **dūrvā**.

धूर्वा dhūrvā, f. (L.) = **dhur**, the forepart or pole of a carriage.

धृश dhūś or **dhūsh** or **dhūs** (Dhātup. xxxii, 97), cl. 10. P. **dhūśayati** &c., to embellish.

धृश dhūshara, w. r. for next.

धृश dhūśara, mf(ā)n. (√dhvṣas or dhvas ; cf. **dhvasira**) dust-coloured, grey, Kāv. ; Rājāt. &c. (-**tva**, n. Dhūrtas.). m. grey (the colour), W. ; an ass, L. ; an oilman, ib. ; a pigeon, ib. ; a partic. plant, Var. (sweet vetch, Gal.) ; (ā), f. a kind of shrub, L. ; (ī), f. N. of a Kimp-narī. — **ochadā**, f. a kind of plant (= **vetula-vuhā**), L. — **pattrikā**, f. Tragia Involucrata or Helioptylum indicum, L.

Dhūsaraka, m. N. of a jackal, Pañc.

Dhūsarita, mfn. made grey, greyish, Up. iii, 73, Sch.

Dhūsariman, m. grey or dusty-white (the colour), Hcar.

धृश dhūstūra, m. = **dhustūra**, the thorn-apple, L.

धृ dhṛi, cl. 1. P. **ā. dharati**, ⁹te (Dhātup. xxi, 3 ; **ā. Pot. dhareran**, ĀpŚr.), but more commonly in the same sense the Caus. form **dhārayati**, ⁹te (perf. P. **dādhāra**, **dādhāra** [Impv. **da-dhartu**, AV. Paipr. ; **ā. dadhāre**, 3. pl. **dādhāre**, RV. &c. &c. ; aor. **adhāram**, R. ; **adhṛita**, **dhṛitā**, AV. ; **adhārat**, RV. &c. &c. [**adhāra**, **didhṛitam**, ⁹ta, RV. ; 3. pl. ⁹rata, ŚBr. ; **adhṛishit**, Gr. ; fut. **dharishyati**, MBh. ; ⁹shyē, AV. ; **dhartā**, BhP. ; inf. **dhartum**, Kāv., ⁹taui, Br. [**dhartāri**, see under ⁹tri ; ind. p. **dhṛitvā**, **dhṛitya**, Br.] to hold, bear (also = bring forth), carry, maintain, preserve, keep, possess, have, use, employ, practise, undergo, RV. &c. &c. ; (with or scil. **ātmānam**, **jīvitam**, **prāṇam**, **deham**, **īritam** &c.) to preserve soul or body, continue living, survive, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (esp. fut. **dharishyati** ; cf. Pass. below) ; to hold back, keep down, stop, restrain, suppress, resist, Br. ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; to place or fix in, bestow or confer on (loc.), RV. ; AV. ; Br. &c. ; destine for (dat.) ; **ā** also to be destined for or belong to, RV. ; present to (gen.), Kāraṇ. ; to direct or turn (attention, mind, &c.) towards, fix or resolve upon (loc. or dat.), Up. ; Yajñ. ; MBh. ; **ā** to be ready or prepared for, ŚBr. ; P. **ā** to owe anything (acc.) to (dat. or gen.), MBh. (cf. Pāp. i, 4, 35) ; to prolong (in pronunciation) ; AitBr. ; RPrāt. ; to quote, cite, L. ; (with **garbham**) to conceive, be pregnant (older **bham** √dhṛi), MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; (with **daṇḍam**) to inflict punishment on (loc.), MBh. ; R. ; BhP. (also **daṇam**) ; (with **keśān** or **īmairu**) to let the hair or beard grow, MBh. ; (with **raśmīm** [ib.] or **praharām** [Sak.]) to draw the reins tight ; (with **dharma**) to fulfil a duty, R. ; (with **vratam**) to observe or keep a vow, RV. &c. &c. ; (with **dāraṇam**) to practise self-control, Yajñ. ; (wit. **ś-pas**) to perform penance, BhP. ; (with **mūrdhā** or **dhni**, **śirasā** or ⁹si) to bear on the head, honour highly, Kāv. ; (with or scil. **tulayā**) to hold in a balance, weigh, measure, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; (with or scil. **manasā**) to bear in mind, recollect, remember, ib. ; (with **amayā**) to hold to an agreement, cause to make a compact, Pañc. i, 1, 1, 1, 1. **dhṛiṣṭvā** for **dhṛitvā** : Pass. **dhṛiyāte** (ep. also **yati** ; pf. **dadhṛē** &c. = **ā** ; aor. **adhṛi**) to be borne &c. ; to be firm, keep steady, RV. &c. &c. ; continue living, exist, remain, Br. ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (also **adhāryate**, R.) ; to begin, resolve upon, undertake (dat. ; acc. or inf.), AV. ŚBr., ChUp. : Caus. **dādhāryati**, ⁹te, see above : Desid. **didhṛishati** (see **śhā**), **didharishate**, Pān. vii, 2, 75 ; **didhārayishati**, to wish to keep up or preserve (ātmānam), Gobh. iii, 5, 30 : Intens. **dārdharti** (RV.) and **dādharti** (3. pl. ⁹dhṛati, TS. ;

cf. Pān. vii, 4, 65) to hold fast, bear firmly, fasten. [Cf. Zd. **dar** ; Gk. **θρό-ros**, **θρά-ros**, **θρή-ros** ; Lat. **frē-tus**, **frē-num**.]

Dhṛik (only nom. sg.) = (& v. l. for) **dhṛit**, mfn. holding, bearing, supporting, wearing, having, possessing, &c. (only ifc.)

Dhṛitā, mfn. held, borne, maintained, supported, kept, possessed ; used, practised, observed, RV. &c. &c. ; measured, weighed (with or scil. **tulayā**), MBh. ; worn (as clothes, shoes, beard, &c.), Mn. ; MBh. ; Kāv. ; kept back, detained (**kare**, by the hand), Hit. ; drawn tight (reins), Śak. ; turned towards or fixed upon, ready or prepared for, resolved on (loc. or dat.), MBh. ; R. ; continuing, existing, being, ib. ; prolonged (in pronunciation), Prāt. (**am**, ind. solemnly, slowly, Pañc. iii, 1, 1, 1, 1) ; (with **antare**) deposited as surety, pledged, ib. iv, 1, 1, 1, 1 ; quoted, cited by (comp.), L. ; m. N. of a son of the 13th Manu, Hariv. (v. l. **dhṛitā**) ; of a descendant of Druhyu and son of Dharma, Pur. (cf. **dharteya**) ; n. a partic. manner of fighting, Hariv. — **kanaka-māla**, mfn. wearing a golden collar or wreath, MW. — **kārmakṣhu**, mfn. armed with bow and arrows, W. — **ketu**, m. N. of a son of the 9th Manu, VP. — **kṣeṣa**, m. undergoing hardships, Rājāt. — **garbhā**, f. bearing a fetus, pregnant, Kathās. vii, 83. — **cāpa**, mfn. armed with a bow, R. — **tāla**, m. = **vetāla**, Kathās. lxxxix, 115. — **daśaka** (⁹id-), mfn. of collected mind, attentive or constant, RV. — **daṇḍa**, mfn. carrying the rod, inflicting punishment, BhP. ; one on whom ⁹ has been or is being inflicted, punished by (instr.), Mn. viii, 318. — **di-dhiti**, m. 'constant in splendour', fire, L. — **devā** or ⁹vi, f. N. of a daughter of Devaka, Pur. — **dval-dhī-bhāva**, mfn. held in doubt or suspense, Śak. i, 1, 1, 1. — **dhānuṣ**, m. = **cāpa**, Vām. v, 2, 67. — **nīśāya**, mfn. firmly resolute or intent upon (dat.), MBh. — **paṭa**, mfn. covered or overspread with a cloth &c., W. — **pūrva**, mfn. worn before (as an ornament), Mudr. — **praja**, mfn. having descendants, Ragh. — **mati**, w. r. for **dhṛiti-mē**. — **rājan**, m. N. of a man, L. (see **dhartā-rāja**). — **rāshṭra**, m. whose empire is firm, a powerful king, L. ; N. of a Nāga also called Airāvata, AV. ; Br. ; MBh. &c. ; of a Deva-gandharva sometimes identified with King Dh⁹ (below), MBh. (with Buddhists, N. of a king of the Gandharvas & one of the 4 Mahārājas [Lalit.] or Lokapālas [Dharmas. vii] ; MWR. 206) ; of a son of the Daitya Bali, Hariv. ; of a king of Kāśī, ŚBr. (with the patr. **vaicitravīrya**, Kath.). ; of the eldest son of Vyāsa by the widow of Vicitra-vīrya (brother of Paṇḍu & Vidura and born blind, husband of Gāndhārī and father of 100 sons of whom the eldest was Dur-yodhana ; sometimes identified with Dhṛita-rāshṭra & Haṇsa, 2 chiefs of the Gandharvas), MBh. ; of a son of Janam-jaya, ib. ; of a king of the geese (cf. Haṇsa, above), Jātaka. ; a partic. bird, L. ; pl. the 100 sons of King Dh⁹ (enumerated MBh. i, 4540) ; (ī), f. N. of a daughter of Tāmra (mother of geese and other water-birds), MBh. ; R. ; Pur. ; ⁹tro-ja, m. N. of Dh⁹, N. of Dur-yodhana &c., Pracand. ; ⁹trānuja, m. younger brother of Dh⁹, N. of Paṇḍu, Gal. — **vat**, mfn. one who has held or taken or conveyed, Git. ; Hit. ; one who has firmly resolved upon (dat.), Kathās. ; (ī), f. N. of a river, MBh. (also v. l. for **ghṛita-vatī**). — **varman**, m. 'wearing armour', N. of a warrior on the side of the Kurus, MBh. — **vratā** (⁹id-), mfn. of fixed law or order (Agni, Indra, Savitṛi, the Ādityas, &c.), RV. ; ŚBr. ; maintaining law or order, Gaut. ; firmly resolved, MBh. ; being accustomed to (inf.), ib. ; devoted, attached, faithful, MBh. ; R. ; BhP. ; m. N. of Rudra, BhP. ; of a son of Dhṛiti, Hariv. ; Pur. — **śāstra**, mfn. 'retaining a body', continuing to live, existing, Kap. — **śrī**, f. a kind of metre, Col. — **samkalpa**, mfn. (with loc.) = **nīśāya**, MBh. — **sam-dhi**, m. 'keeping compact', N. of a son of Samsapdhi and father of Bharata, R. — **śiṅha**, v. l. for ⁹ti-s. — **havya**, v. l. for **vita-h**. — **heti**, mfn. bearing weapons, armed, W. — **Dhṛitātman**, mfn. firm-minded, steady, calm, Kāv. — **Dhṛitāmbha**, mfn. containing water, W. — **Dhṛitārois**, m. 'of constant splendour', N. of Vishnu, Vishn. — **Dhṛitāśuddhi**, mfn. carrying a quiver, MW. — **Dhṛitāṭka-vonī**, mfn. bearing a single braid of hair (as a sign of mourning), Śak. vii, 21. — **Dhṛitōtsaka**, mfn. possessing pride, haughty, arrogant, Rājāt. — **Dhṛitaka**, m. N. of a Buddh. saint or patriarch ; v. l. for **vyāka**, VP. — **Dhṛiti**, f. holding, seizing, keeping, supporting

(cf. **carshaṇī**, ⁹vi-), firmness, constancy, resolution, will, command, RV. &c. &c. ; satisfaction, content, joy, MBh. ; Kāv. &c. (⁹tim √kṛi, to keep ground or stand still, MBh. vii, 4540 ; to find pleasure or satisfaction, Ratn. iv, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) ; **tim** √bandh, to show firmness, Amar. 67 ; to fix the mind on, Mn. v, 47) ; Resolution or Satisfaction personified as a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma (MBh. ; Hariv. ; Pur.) or as a Sakti (Hcar. &c.) ; N. of partic. evening oblations at the Āsvamedha, ŚBr. ; any offering or sacrifice, W. ; of sev. kinds of metre & of a class of metres consisting of 4 x 18 syllables, Col. ; of the numeral 18, Var. ; Gaṇit. ; of one of the astrol. Yogas, L. ; of a mythical garden, Gol. ; of one of the 16 Kālās of the moon, Pur. ; of a goddess (daughter of a Kālā of Prakṛiti & wife of Kapila), ib. ; of the wife of Rudra-Manu, ib. ; of the 13th of the 16 Mātṛikās, L. ; m. with **kṣhatrasya** = **kṣhatra-dh**, Lāṭy. ; N. of one of the Viśve Devās, MBh. ; of a preceptor, Cat. ; of the son of Vijaya & father of Dhṛita-vrata, Hariv. ; Pur. ; of a son of Vita-havya & father of Bahulāśva, Pur. ; of a son of Babhru, L. ; of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, VP. — **grhīta**, mfn. armed with constancy and resolution, Bhag. — **paripūrṇa**, m. N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — **paritāṭman**, mfn. joyful in mind, Pañc. — **mat**, mfn. steadfast, calm, resolute (-**tā**, f.), Mn. ; MBh. ; Sutr. &c. ; satisfied, content, MBh. ; Ragh. ; m. N. of a form of Agni, MBh. ; of a son of Manu Kaivata & Savarna, Hariv. ; of one of the Saptarishis in the 13th Manv-antara, ib. ; of a son of Kṛiti-mat (son of Agnirāś), VP. ; of a son of Yavinara, Hariv. ; of a Brahman, ib. ; (ī), f. N. of a river (v. l. ⁹ta-m), VP. ; n. N. of a Varsha in Kuśa-dvīpa, MBh. — **mayā**, mfn. consisting of constancy or contentment, MBh. ; Kāv. — **mālin**, m. a partic. magic formula spoken over weapons, R. — **mush**, mfn. 'fortitude-stealing', disheartening, agitating, W. — **yoga**, m. N. of an astrol. and mystical Yoga, L. — **siṅha**, m. (v. l. ⁹ta-s) N. of an author (said to have assisted Puruṣottama in composing the Hārāvallī), Cat.

Dhṛitvan, m. 'supporter', N. of Vishnu, Up. iv, 113, Sch. ; (only L.) a clever man ; a Brahman ; virtue ; the sea ; the sky (cf. **kṣhema**) ; (ari), f. the earth, L.

Dhṛitvā, ind. having held or borne (see √dhṛi).

धृ dhṛi or **dhṛiṇj**, cl. 1. P. **dharjati**, **dhṛiṇjati**, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 42, 43 (cf. √dhraj, dhrij).

धृ dhṛish, cl. 5. P. **dhṛishṇōti**, RV. &c. &c. ; cl. 1. P. **dhṛishati**, VS. ; R. (p. **dhṛishat**, **śhāmāna**, RV. ; **śhāṇā**, RV. ; perf. **dadhṛishat**, RV. &c. &c. ; 3. pl. **dādhṛishur**, AV. ; Subj. **da-dharshat**, **śhāt**, **śhī**, RV. ; **dadhṛishate**, **śhanta**, AV. ; p. **dadhṛishvās**, RV. ; aor. **adhṛishas**, ŚBr., **adhṛishishur**, TĀr. ; fut. **dharshishyati**, **śhūtā**, Gr. ; ind. p. **dhṛishya**, Br. ; inf. **dhṛishas**, **śhī**, RV. ; to be bold or courageous or confident or proud, RV. ; AV. ; VS. ; to dare or venture (inf. in **tum**, Pāp. iii, 4, 65) ; to dare to attack, treat with indignity (acc.), Br. ; MBh. ; to surpass (?), AV. i, 3, 2 : Caus. **dharshayati** (Dhātup. xxxiv, 43 ; aor. **adadhṛishat** or **adadhṛishat**, Gr.) to venture on attacking ; to offend, violate (a woman), overpower, overcome, Br. ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. : Desid. **didharshishati** : Intens. **daridṛishyate** or **daridṛishṇī**, Gr. [Cf. Zd. **dareh** ; Gk. **θάρσος**, **θάρσω** ; Lit. **dristu** ; Goth. **ga-dars**, Angl. Sax. **dors-te**, Engl. **durs-t**.]

Dhṛishāb, m. bold, a hero, RV. v, 19, 5.

1. **Dhṛishāt**, mfn. bold, courageous, confident ; (ā), ind. boldly, courageously, strongly, RV. — **śhād-varṇa**, mfn. of bold race or nature (Agni), RV. x, 87, 22. — **śhād-vin**, mfn. = **śhāt**, RV. v, 52, 2. — **śhan-manas**, mfn. bold-minded, RV.

Dhṛishitā, mfn. bold, brave, daring, RV. ; AV. ; (ā), ind. RV. viii, 52, 3 = (or w. r. for) **śhātā** (see above).

Dhṛishu, mfn. clever, Un. i, 24, Sch. ; deep, L. ; proud, W. ; m. heap, multitude, L.

Dhṛishā, mfn. bold, daring, confident, audacious, impudent, RV. ; AV. ; (cf. **d**, **dn-ā**) ; MBh. ; Kāv. &c. ; secured, obtained, W. ; profligate, abandoned, ib. (ifc. it gives a bad sense to the first member of the comp., Pāp. ii, 1, 53 ; Gāṇar. ii. 114) ; m. a faithless husband, ib. ; a magic formula spoken over weapons, R. ; N. of a son of Manu Vaivāsata, Hariv. (C. **śhnu**) ; Pur. (cf. **dharshatā**) ; of a son of Kunti, Hariv. ; of a son of Bhajamāna, ib. (C. **śhpa**) ; (ā), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, W. ; (am), ind.

boldly, courageously, fearlessly, ŚBr.; Lāty.; R. — **ketu**, m. N. of a king of Cedi, MBh.; of a king of Videha or Mithila (son of Su-dhriti), R.; Bhp.; of a son of Satya-dhriti, VP.; of the son of Sukumāra, Hariv.; of his father, Bhp.; of a son of Dhṛishṭa-dyumnā, Hariv.; Pur.; of a king of the Kaikayas, Bhp.; of a son of Manu, Hariv. — **tama**, mfn. very bold or confident, Daś. — **tā**, f. (Śi.) — **tva**, n. (MBh.; Pañc.) boldness, courage, impudence. — **dyumna**, m. N. of a son of Dru-pada (killed by Aśvatthāman), MBh.; Hariv. &c. — **dhī** or **buddhi**, n. 'bold-minded', N. of a man, Cat. — **parākrama**, mfn. of daring valour, R. — **mānin**, mfn. having a high opinion of one's self, R. (B. Na.) — **ratha**, m. N. of a prince, MBh. xiii, 7676 (v.l. *drishṭa-r*). — **vādin**, mfn. speaking boldly, Hariv. — **śarman**, m. N. of a son of Svaphalka, VP. — **Dhṛishṭakṣa**, m. N. of a son of Arjuna Kārtavyīra, Hariv. (C. *śhukṣā*).

Dhṛishṭaka, m. N. of a prince, Hariv. (C. *śhukṣā*); VP. — **kathā**, f. N. of wk.

Dhṛishṭi, mfn. bold, VS. i, 17 (Mahtdh.); f. boldness, ŚākhŚr.; n. a pair of tongs, TĀr.; Kāty Śr.; N. of a son of Hiranya-kasipu, Bhp.; of a minister of King Daśa-ratha, R.

Dhṛishṭha, **pōkta**, w.r. for *śhṭa*, *ōkta*. — **Dhṛishṭhaj**, mfn. bold; confident, impudent, L. (cf. *śhṭj*).

Dhṛishṭhi, m. ray of light, L.

Dhṛishṭhū, mfn. bold, courageous, fierce, violent, strong (Indra, Sonā, the Maruts; fire, weapons &c.), RV.; AV.; VS.; impudent, shameless, L.; (śi) ind. boldly, strongly, with force, RV. &c., ŚBr. (cf. *da-dhṛishṭ*); m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, MBh.; Hariv. (v.l. *śhṭa*); of a son of Manu Sāvama, Hariv.; of a son of Kavi, MBh.; of a son of Kukurā, Hariv.; n. (*Kātyapāya*) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **tva**, n. boldness, courage, MBh. — **śhepa** (*śhṭ*), mfn. having a resistless weapon (Indra or the Maruts), RV.; leading a valiant army (drum), AV. v, 20, 9. — **Dhṛishṭv-ōjas**, mfn. endowed with resistless might (Indra or the Maruts), RV. — **Dhṛishṭhaka**, m. N. of a prince (v.l. *śhṭaka*), Hariv.

Dhṛishṭhavyā, ind. boldly, strongly, firmly, RV. — **Dhṛishṭhya**, mfn. assailable, to be attacked, MBh.

धृष्ट 2. dhṛishṭad = *dhṛishṭad*, RV. viii, 52. 4.

धृष्ट, cl. 9. P. *dhṛishṭāti*, to be or grow old (Dhātup. xxxi, 24 v.l. for *jṛi* or *jṛi*).

धृष्ट, cl. 1. P. (Dhāt. xxii, 6) *dhāyati*, RV. &c. &c. (pf. *dadhat*, 3. pl. *dhūir*, RV.; aor. *-adhāt*, AV. x, 4, 26; *adhāsīt* or *ada-dhat*, Pāṇ. ii, 4, 78; iii, 1, 49; Prec. *dheyāt*, vi, 4, 67; fut. *dhāyati*, MBh., *dhātā*, Gr.; dat. inf. *dhālave*, RV.; ind. p. *dhātva* & *-dhīya*, ŚBr.; *-dhāya*, Gr.) to suck, drink, suck or drink in, take to one's self, absorb, appropriate, RV. &c. &c. Pass. *dhāyate*, Gr.: Caus. *dhāpāyate* (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 89. Vārt. i, 1, Pat.) to give suck, nourish, RV.; *ti*, ŚBr. (cf. *anu- /dhe*); aor. *adidhāpat*, Gr.: Desid. *dhīsatī*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54; Intens. *dedhīyate*, *dā-dhēti*, & *dādīhātī*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *θη-σασθαι*, *γαλα-θηνός*, *θη-λῆ*; Lat. *fē-lare*; Goth. *dadī-jan*; Germ. *tā-an*, *tā-jan*.]

Dhena, m. the ocean or a river, L.; (*dhēnā*), f. a milch cow, pl. any beverage made of milk, RV.; a mare (?), i, 101, 10; v, 30, 9; river, L.; speech, voice (?), i, 2, 3 (Sāy.; cf. Naigh. i, 11); N. of the wife of Brihaspati, TĀr.; Vait.; (f), f. a river, L. — **Dhenikā**, f. coriander, Bhpr. (v.l. *ōnukā*).

Dhenū, mfn. milch, yielding or giving milk; f. a milch cow or any cow, RV. &c. &c. (ifc. of names of animals also denoting the female of any species; cf. *khadga*, *go*, *vadava*); any offering or present to Brāhmanas instead or in the shape of a cow (mostly ifc. [cf. *ghrita*, *jala*, *tīla* &c.]), where it also forms diminutives; cf. *asi*, *khadga*; metaph. = the earth, MBh. xiii, 3165; pl. any beverage made of milk, RV. iv, 22, 6 &c.; n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (also *marutān dh* & *dhenu-payasi*, du.) — **go-duha**, n. cow and milker, Pāṇ. v, 4, 106, Kāś. — **tva**, n. the state of being a cow, Heat. — **dakshina**, mfn. (sacrifice) whereat a cow is given as a fee, ŚrS. — **dugha**, n. cow's milk, L.; a kind of gourd, L.; — **kara**, m. Daucus Carota, L. — **bhavyā**, f. about to become a milch cow, Gaut.; Āpast. — **makshikā**, f. horse-fly, gad-fly, L. — **māt**, mfn. containing or yielding a nourishing beverage, RV.;

containing the word *dhenu*, AitBr.; (f), f. N. of the wife of Deva-dyumnā, Bhp. — **m-bhavyā**, f. = *ōnu-bh*, MaitrS. (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 70; Vārt. 3). — **śhṭari**, f. (fr. *stari*) a milch cow ceasing to give milk, MaitrS.; Kāth. — **Dhenv-anaḍhā**, n. sg. or m. du. milch cow and bull, ŚBr.; Gaut. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 77).

Dhenuka, m. a kind of coitus, L. (cf. *dhain*); N. of an Asura slain by Kṛishṇa or Bala-bhadra, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Dur-dama, VP.; pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (*dhēnukā*), f. milch cow, cow; any female animal (also a woman), AV.; Br.; Śr. & GrS.; MBh. &c.; = *drishṭa-pushpā*, Gal.; = *dhenu*, ifc. to form dimin., L.; a vein which when cut bleeds only at intervals, Suśr.; coriander, Bhpr. (v.l. *dhenikā*); N. of the wife of Kirti-mat (son of Āngiras), VP.; of a river, ib.; n. N. of a herd of milch cows, L.; N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. — **dhvansin**, m. 'slayer of Dhenuka', Kṛishṇa, L. — **vadha**, m. the killing of Dh, N. of ch. of Brahmap. iv. — **sūdana**, m. = *dhvansin*, L. — **Dhenuk-dug-dha**, n. cow's milk, L.; a kind of gourd, L. — **Dhenukāri**, m. 'enemy of Dh', Kṛishṇa, L.; a kind of small tree, L. — **Dhenukārama**, m. N. of a hermitage, MBh.

Dhenushyā, f. a cow whose milk has been pledged, L. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 4, 89). — **ēhyita**, mfn. one who has pledged the milk of his cows (?), g. *ītrakādi*.

Dhenūka. See *bahu*.

Dhainava. See *g. uisādi* & *bid-ādi*.

Dhainuka, n. a herd of cows, L.; a kind of coitus, L.

धेमाच dhēmātra, m. or n. a partic. high number (Buddh.), v.r. for *dhamātra* (see *dhamara*).

धेय dheyā, mfn. (✓1. *dhā*) to be held or taken &c.; to be created or what is created, MBh. xii, 13108; to be applied or put in practice, Śiś. v, 60; n. giving, imparting (ifc., cf. *nāma*, *bhāga*, *mītra* &c., Pāṇ. v, 4, 36, Vārt. 2, 3). — **Dheyā-śvara**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Dheshṭha, mfn. (superl.) giving the most, most liberal, RV.

धैर्य 1. dhairya, n. (1. *dhīra*) intelligence, forethought (opp. to *mākyā*), VS.; Kāth.

धैर्य 2. dhairya, n. (2. *dhīra*) firmness, constancy, calmness, patience, gravity, fortitude, courage, (✓) *ryaṇ* - ✓ *kri* or *ava-lamb* or *ā-lamb*, to compose one's self, gather courage) MBh.; Kāv. &c.; precision of diction, Śiksh. — **kalita**, mfn. assuming firmness or composure, steady, calm, Śiś. ix, 59. — **tā**, f. constancy, perseverance, Pañcar. (for *dhīrotā* ?). — **dhara**, mfn. possessed of firmness or constancy, Kāv. — **dhvansa**, m. failure of courage, MW. — **pāramitā**, f. highest perfection of perseverance, Kāraṇ. — **mītra**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **yukta** (Hariv.), -**vat** (R.; Rājat.), mfn. possessed of firmness or patience, firm, steady. — **vr̥ttī**, f. steady conduct, composure (Vikr. v, 9 read *ujjhita-dhairyā-vr̥ttir*, v.l. *vr̥ttim*); mfn. of steady conduct, steadily behaved, MW.

धैवत dhāivata, n. the sixth note of the gamut, MBh. xii, 6859.

धैवत dhāivatya, n. (fr. *dhīvan*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 174) skilfulness (?).

धैवर dhāivarā, mfi(n). belonging or relating to a fisherman, VS.

धोईकवि dhoi-kavi, m. N. of a poet (prob. = *dhoiyin*), Cat.

धोड dhoda, m. a sort of snake (commonly Dhora), L.

धोयिन् dhoyin, or *ōyi* or *ōyika*, m. N. of a poet (cf. *dhoi-kavi*), Cat.

धोर dhor, cl. 1. P. (pf. *duhōra*, fut. *dhoritā*; Caus. aor. *aduhōrat*, Gr.) to run, trot, be quick or alert, Dhātup. xv, 45.

Dhorapa, n. any vehicle, L.; a horse's trot, L.; going well or quickly, W.; (f), f. an uninterrupted series, tradition, Vcar. — **rita** or *ritaka*, n. a horse's trot, L.

धौत dhauta, mfn. (✓2. *dhāv*) washed, cleansed, purified, TāṇḍBr.; Suśr.; Kāv. &c.; washed off, removed, destroyed, Kālid.; Śiś.; Bhaṭṭ.

(cf. *dhūtā*); polished, bright, white, shining, MBh., Kāv. &c.; (f), f. washing, Siphās.; n. id., Cāṇ.; silver, L. — **kāpa**, m. a bag of coarse cloth, L. — **kushṭha**, n. a kind of leprosy, Gal. — **kośaja** or *-kausesya*, n. bleached or purified silk (= *pat-trōṇa*), L. — **khaṇḍī**, f. sugar-candy, L. — **dan-ta**, mfn. having clean teeth, MBh. — **pāpman**, mfn. purified from sin, Carap. — **ball**, f. a kind of collyrium, L. (cf. *lāṅjani*). — **mūla**, mfn. (a tree) having its roots washed by (instr.), Śak. (Pi.) i, 14. — **mūlaka**, m. N. of a prince of the Cinas, MBh. — **śīla**, n. 'bright stone', rock crystal, L. — **Dhaut-tājani** or *U*, f. a sort of collyrium (= *try-āṅkaṭa* or *ṅigaṭa*), L. — **Dhautātman**, mfn. pure-hearted, Bhp. — **Dhautāṅga**, mfn. having the corners of the eyes illumined, Megh. 45.

Dhautaka, mfn. made of bleached or purified silk, Pat.

Dhautaya (?) or *ōya*, n. rock-salt, L. (cf. *dhauta-sila*).

Dhautī, f. a kind of penance (consisting in washing a strip of white cloth, swallowing it and then drawing it out of the mouth), Cat.

धौतरी dhautārī, f. (✓1. *dhū*, Sāy.) shaking, RV. vi, 44, 7.

धौत 2. dhautī, f. (✓1. *dhāv*) spring, well, rivulet, RV. ii, 13, 5.

धौमुमार dhaundhumāra, mfi(n). treating of Dhundhu-māra (as an episode), MBh. — **māri**, m. patr. fr. Dhundhu-māra, Hariv.

धौमक dhaumaka, m. (fr. *dhūma*, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 127) N. of a district, W.

Dhaumkyana, m. patr. fr. Dhūma, g. *āvāddi*.

miya, mfn. smoky, MW. (cf. g. *kṛīdāvāddi*).

Dhaumya, m. (patr. fr. *dhūma*, g. *gargādi*) N. of an ancient Rishi, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Vyāghra-pāda, MBh.; of a younger brother of Devala and family priest of the Pāṇḍavas, ib.; of a pupil of Vālmiki, R.; of sev. authors, Cat.; — *dhik-shā* & *-smṛitī*, f. N. of wk.

Dhaumra, m. (fr. *dhūmra*) patr. of Dantāvala, GopBr.; N. of an ancient Rishi, MBh.; n. grey (the colour), L.; a partic. place for building, L. (cf. *dhūma*). — **rāyapa**, m. patr. fr. *dhūmra*, g. *āvāddi* (cf. *dhūmrāyana*).

धौमत dhāumata, m. or n. myrrh, L. — **āyana**, *ōnaka*, g. *arihaṇḍi* (not in Kāś.)

धौर dhaura, m. Grislea Tomentosa, Bhpr. — **rāditya-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tirtha, ŚivaP.

धौरितक dhauritaka and **dhaurya**, n. a horse's trot, L. (cf. *dhoria*, *ōtaka*).

धौरय dhāureya, mfi(n). (fr. *dhur*) fit to be harnessed or for a burden, L.; being foremost, at the head of (cf. *purusha*); m. beast of burden, draught-horse, L. (also *yaka*, Venis. iv, 1, 1).

धौजैत dhaurjāta, mfi(n). (fr. *dhūr-jaṭa*) belonging to Śiva, Bālār. viii, 45.

धौतक dhauritaka, n. (fr. *dhūrta*) roguery, knavery, fraud, g. *manojñādi*. — **ōtika**, mfi(n). belonging to a cheat, knavish, fraudulent, W.; n. fraud, dishonesty, ib. — **ōya**, m. pl. N. of a warlike tribe; sg. a prince of this tribe, g. *yaudheyādi*, iv, 1, 178 (Kāś. *dhārteya* & *ghār*). — **ōya**, n. fraud, dishonesty, Dāsar. ii, 20.

धौवक dhāuvaki, m. metron. fr. Dhuvakā, g. *bāhu-ādi*.

धौष dhāushya, m. pl. a partic. school of the Yajur-veda, AV. Paipp.

धा 1. dhā. See ✓ *dhām*.

Dhama, mfn. blowing, a blower (cf. *tūna*, *lāhka*).

2. Dhām, m. (?) blowing. — **kāra**, m. a black-smith, L.

Dhāmātā, mfn. blown, blown up or into, RV. &c. &c.; inflamed, excited, W.; n. a partic. wrong pronunciation of vowels, Pat. — **tavya**, mfn. to be blown or kindled, Kull.

Dhāmātri, m. a blower, smelter or melter (of metal), RV. v, 9, 5; (*dhāmātri*), n. a contrivance for blowing or melting, ib.

Dhāmāna, n. blowing, puffing, swelling, Suśr.

Dhāmāpana, (Caus. of ✓ *dhām*) n. the act of reducing to (powder, &c.) or any contrivance for

it, Car. °pita, mfn. reduced to ashes, burnt to a cinder (*kshauma*), Sufr.

Dhmāyat, mf(antī)n. or °yamāna, mfn. being blown, being melted &c., MW.

भाम्ना dhmānsh, v. r. for dhvānsh, Vop.

Dhmākshe, m., w.r. for dhvānsh, a crow.

भामन् dhmāman, w.r. for dhyāman, Up. iv, 152.

धा dhyā, dhyāta, dhyāna. See under √dhyai, below.

ध्याम dhyāma, mfn. dark-coloured, black, L. (cf. *tyāma*); n. any or a partic. fragrant grass, Sufr.; Artemisia Indica, L. °mī-karapa, n. making dark-coloured, blackening, L.; burning, consuming, L. °mī-kṛta, mfn. made dark-coloured, blackened, L.

ध्यामा, n. a part. kind of grass, Sufr.; Bhpr. **ध्यामला**, mfn. dark-coloured, black, impure, unclean, Dharmā. °i-√kṛi, to make dirty, soil, pollute, ib.

ध्यायिता dhyushita, mfn. dazzling white, Kāraṇḍ. °tāva, m. N. of a prince, Ragh. xviii, 22 (v.l. *vyushit*).

ध्यायि dhyai, cl. 1. P. *dhyāyati* (ep. also °te or cl. 2. *dhyāyati*; Impv. *dhyāhi*; Pot. *dhyāyāt*, Br.; °yita, Up.; perf. *dadhyanu*, Br. &c.; aor. *ddhyāsī*, Br.; 3. pl. *dhyāsur*, MBh.; fut. *dhyāsyati*, ib.; *dhyāte*, Br.; ind. p. *dhyāvā*, ib.; -*dhyāya*, MBh.; *dhyāyam*, Kathās.) to think of, imagine, contemplate, meditate on, call to mind, recollect (with or scil. *manasā* or °si, *celasā*, *dhyāy*, *hridaya* &c.), Br.; Gr. & ŚrS.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to brood mischief against (acc.), TS.; (alone) to be thoughtful or meditative, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to let the head hang down (said of an animal), Car.; Pass. *dhyāyate*, to be thought of, &c., ib.; Caus. *dhyāpayati*, Gr.; Desid. *ddhyāsate*, ŚBr.; Intens. *ddhyāyate*, *ddhyāyati*, *ddhyāyati*, Gr.

ध्याय, f. thinking, meditation, RV.

ध्याता, mfn. thought of, meditated on, Br.; Up.; MBh. &c. -*mātra*, mfn. merely thought of; °*trā-gata*, °*trāpāgamin*, °*trāpanata* & °*trāpasthita*, mfn. appearing when merely thought of, R.; Kathās.

ध्यातव्य, mfn. to be thought of or reflected upon, Vop.; Kull. **ध्यात्री**, m. one who reflects upon, a thinker, Hariv.; Kum.; BhP.; -*dhyāta-vyatva*, n. = *dhyātriva* & *dhyātavyatva*, Samk. **ध्यात्वा**, n. thought, reflection, L.

Dhyāna, o. meditation, thought, reflection, (esp.) profound and abstract religious meditation, (°*nam āpāda*, ā-√*stha* or °*nam*-√*gam*, to indulge in r° m°) ChUp.; Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (with Buddhists divided into 4 stages, MWB. 209; Dharmas. lxvii; but also into 3, ib. cix); mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity, W.; insensibility, dulness, Bhpr.; (°*nd*), m. N. of a partic. personification, MaitrS.; to the 11th day of the light half in Brahmā's month, Pur. - *gama*, mfn. attainable by meditation, MW. - *gocara*, m. pl. a partic. class of deities, Lalit. - *cakshu*, n. the eye of m°, R. - *ccheda*, m. interruption of thought or m°, Bhart. - *japya*, m. pl. N. of a race, Hariv. (v.l. *kara-j* & *dhyāna-pushpa*). - *tatpara*, mfn. lost in m°, thoughtful, MBh. - *taramga-ṭikā*, f. N. of Comm. - *dipa*, m., °*pikā*, f. N. of wks. - *dīpāṭi*, mfn. seeing with the mind's eye, R. - *dyuti*, m. N. of a man, Buddh. - *dhira* (Dai.). - *nitya* (MBh.), - *ni-shtha* (R.), - *para* (MBh.), mfn. engaged in meditation, thoughtful. - *pāramitā*, f. perfection of m°, Kāraṇḍ. & MWB. 128. - *pushpa*, see *japya*. - *pūta*, mfn. purified by m°, BhP. - *phala*, n. 'fruit of m°', N. of ch. of PSarv. - *bindūpanishad*, f. N. of an Up. - *bhāṅga*, m. = *ccheda*, MW. - *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of m°, Hariv. - *mātra*, n. mere m°, thought alone, MW. - *mudrā*, f. a prescribed attitude in which to meditate on a deity, ib. - *yo-ga*, m. profound m° (or 'm° and abstraction'), Svet Up.; Mn.; N. of a kind of magic, Cat.; - *sāra*, m. N. of an extract from PadmaP.; °*gin*, mfn. absorbed in meditation, Hcat. - *lakshana*, n. 'mark of m°', N. of ch. of PSarv. - *vat*, mfn. intent on religious m°, MBh. - *vallari*, f., - *śataka*, n. N. of wks. - *śīla*, f. N. of a Buddh. goddess. - *stī-mita-locana*, mfn. having an eye rigid by m°, Ragh. - *stha* (MW.), - *sthitā* (Kathās.), mfn. absorbed in m°. **Dhyānāgāra**, m. or n. a room

to indulge in m°, Jātakam. **Dhyānāmbā**, f. N. of a woman, Cat. **Dhyānālamkāra**, m. N. of a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. **Dhyānāvaca**, m. pl. N. of a class of Buddh. deities (cf. °*na-gocara*). **Dhyānārāya-ṭikā**, f. N. of wk. **Dhyānāhāra**, m. the nutriment of m°, Dharmas. lxx.

Dhyānika, mfn. proceeding from religious meditation, Mn. vi, 82.

Dhyāni, in comp. for °*nin*. - *buddha* & - *bodhi-sattva*, m. a spiritual (not material) Buddha or Bodhi-sattva, MWB. 203.

Dhyānita, mfn. contemplative, engaged in religious meditation, MBh. **dhya**, mfn. = *dhyeya*, Vop.

Dhyāyat, mf(antī)n. thinking, meditating, imagining, Mn.; MBh.; R. °*yati*, m. N. of √*dhyai*, Samk. °*yam*, ind. (repeated) meditating on (acc.), Kathās. °*yamāna*, mfn. being reflected or meditated upon, Mn.; R. °*yin*, mfn. absorbed in meditation, quite intent upon or engrossed in (comp.), Hcat.

Dhyeya, mfn. to be meditated on, fit for meditation, to be pondered or imagined, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.

धध्रा, mf(ī)n. (√*dhrī*) = *dhara*, ifc.; cf. *anus-dhrī*, *māhi-dhra*, &c.

धध्राज, *dhrañj* or *dhrāj*, cl. 1. P. (Nigh. ii, 14; Dhātup. vii, 38, &c.) *dhrājati* RV. (*dhrāñjati* or *dhrāñjati*, Gr.; p. ā. *dhrājāmana*, MaitrS.; aor. Pot. ā. *dhrājishya*, ib.) to move, go, glide, fly, sweep on. (Cf. *dhrīj* & *dhrīj*.)

Dhrājati. See *citrā*.

Dhrājas, n. gliding course or motion, RV.

Dhrāji, id. (g. *yavādi*). **Dhrāji-mat**, mfn. gliding, moving, RV.

Dhrāj, f. the power to glide or move, MaitrS. **Dhrājā**, m. one who glides or moves, ib. **Dhrāji**, f. = *dhrājas*, ib. (also *dhrāji*); impulse, force (of a passion), AV.; whirlwind, L.

धध्रा *dhrā*, cl. 1. P. °*nati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 16 (cf. *dhran*, *dhrān*).

धध्रास *dhras*, cl. 9. and 10. P. *dhrasnāti*, *dhrāsati*, to gleam or to cast upwards, xxxi, 52; xxxiii, 68 (cf. *udhras*).

धध्रा *dhrā*, cl. 2. and 1. P. *dhrāti* or *dhrati*, *dhrayati* &c. to go, Naigh. ii, 14.

धध्रा *dhrāṅshā*, v.l. for *drākshā*. - *mat*, nfn. g. *yavādi*.

धध्रा *dhrāṅsh*, °*khati* = *drāksh*, Dhātup. v, 11.

धध्रा *dhrāṅsh*, °*ghate* (perf. *dadrāṅhe*, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 54, Sch.) = *drāṅsh*, Dhātup. iv, 40; 41.

धध्रा *dhrāṅsh*, °*khati* = *dhvānsh*, xvii, 20 (cf. *dhmānsh*).

धध्रा *dhrād*, °*date* = *drād*, viii, 36.

धध्रा, m. gathering flowers, Up. iv, 117, Sch.

धध्री (√*dhrī*) in ā-*dhrī*, q. v.

Dhriyamāna, mfn. being held or sustained &c.; continuing to live, existing, alive, Mn.; MBh. &c.

धध्री *dhrīj*, cl. 1. P. *dhrejati*, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 46 (Vop.); cf. *dhrāj* & *dhrīj*.

धध्री *dhrū*, cl. 6. P. *dhruvāti* (Naigh. ii, 14) to go; to be firm or fixed (also cl. 1. P. *dhravati*, Dhātup. xxii, 45; p. *dhruvat*, knowing, Bhart.; perf. *dudhrāva*, be killed, ib.).

धध्री *dhrū*. See *asmṛita-dhrū*.

धध्री *dhrū*. See *dhrī*.

Dhrut. See *varuna-dhrut*.

Dhrūti, f. misleading, seduction, RV. vii, 86, 6.

धध्रा *dhravā*, n. *dhravā* *dhravā* *dhravā*, n. (in music) a kind of dance (for *drup*°?).

धध्रा *dhrav*, °*vati*, v.l. for 1. *dhrū*, Dhātup. xxviii, 107.

धध्रा *dhravā*, mf(ā)n. (prob. fr. √*dhrī*, but cf. √*dhrū* & *dhruv*) fixed, firm, immovable, unchangeable, constant, lasting, permanent, eternal, RV. &c. &c. (e.g. the earth, a mountain, a pillar, a vow &c.; with *svadha*, n. an inseparable member of the body, Pāṇ. vi, 2, 177; with *dhenu*, f. a cow which stands quiet when milked, AV. xii, 1, 45; with *diś*, f. the point of the heavens directly under

the feet [reckoned among the quarters of the sky, cf. 2. *diś*], AV.; Br.; with *smṛiti*, f. a strong or retentive memory, ChUp. vii, 26, 2; cf. also under *karaya* & *nakshatra*); staying with (loc.), RV. ix, 101, 12; settled, certain, sure, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ifc. = *pāpa*, L.; m. the polar star (personified as son of Uttāna-pāda and grandson of Manu), GrS.; MBh. &c.; celestial pole, Sūryas, the unchangeable longitude of fixed stars, a constant arc, ib.; a knot, VS. v, 21; 30; a post, stake, L.; the Indian fig-tree, L.; tip of the nose(?), L.; a partic. water-bird, ib.; the remaining (i.e. preserved) Graha which having been drawn in the morning is not offered till evening, ŚBr.; Vait.; (in music) the introductory verse of a song (recurring as a kind of burden) or a partic. time or measure (*āla-viśeṣa*); any epoch to which a computation of dates is referred, W.; N. of an astrol. Yoga; of the syllable Om, RāmātUp.; of Brahmā, L.; of Vishnu, MBh.; of Śiva, Śivag.; of a serpent supporting the earth, GrS.; T. Ar.; of a Vasu, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Vasu-deva and Rohini, BhP.; of an Āngirasa (supposed author of RV. x, 173), Anukr.; of a son of Nahusha, MBh.; of a follower of the Pāṇḍus, ib.; of a son of Ranti-nāra (or Ranti-bhāra), Pur.; (ā), f. the largest of the 3 sacrificial ladles, AV. xviii, 4, 5, 6 (with *juhū* & *upa-bhṛti*), VS.; ŚBr. &c.; (scil. *vṛtti*) a partic. mode of life, Bandh.; (scil. *strī*) a virtuous woman, L.; Desmodium Gangeticum, L.; Sansevieria Zeylanica, L.; (in music) the introductory verse (cf. above); n. the fixed point (from which a departure takes place), Pāṇ. i, 4, 24; the enduring sound (supposed to be heard after the Abhinidhāna), RPrāt.; air, atmosphere, L.; a kind of house, Gal.; (am), ind. firmly, constantly, certainly, surely, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (āya), ind. for ever, Hariv. [Cf. Zd. *drva*.] - *ketu*, m. a kind of meteor, Var. - *kshīt*, mfn. resting firmly, VS. - *kshiti* (°*vd*), mfn. having a firm position or abode, VS.; BhP.; m. a partic. personification, T. Ar. - *kshetra*, n. N. of a place, W. - *kshema* (°*vd*), mfn. firmly fixed, immovable, RV. - *gati*, f. a firm position, BhP.; mfn. going firmly, ib. - *gita-nṛitya*, n. (in music) a partic. dance. - *gopā*, m. protector of the Grahās called Dhruva, Br.; KātyŚr. - *oakra* & -*carita*, n. N. of wks. - *oyāt*, mfn. shaking the immovable, RV. - *tāraka*, n. (Var.; Sch.), - *tārā*, f. (Sūryas.) the polar star. - *tva*, n. (in music) quick time or measure. - *devī*, f. N. of a princess, L. - *naḍi* or *qī*, f. N. of wk. - *nṛitya*, n. (in music) a partic. dance (cf. *gīta-n*°). - *paṇu*, m. N. of a prince, L. - *pada*, n. N. of wk. - *pāla*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *bhāga*, m. the unchangeable longitude of fixed stars, Ganit.; Sch. - *bhramana*, n.; -*yantra*, n.; °*padhikāra*, m. N. of wks. - *maṇḍala*, n. the polar region. - *mānasa*, n. N. of wk. - *yashī*, f. the axis of the poles, Gol. - *yoni* (°*vd*), mfn. having a firm resting-place, VS. - *ratnā*, f. N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh. - *rāja*, m. N. of a prince, L. - *rāhu*, m. a form of Rāhu, Var. - *lakshana*, n. 'the mark of recurring verses', N. of ch. of PSarv. - *śīla*, mfn. having a fixed residence, Gaut. - *sād*, mfn. resting on firm ground, VS. - *samāhi*, m. 'whose alliance is sure', N. of a son of Su-samdhī or Su-sh° & father of Bharata, R.; of a son of Pushya, Ragh.; Pur. - *siddhi*, m. 'through whom cure is sure', N. of a physician, Mālav. - *śukta*, n. N. of wk. - *suna*, m. N. of 2 Valabhi princes, Inscr. - *stuti*, f. N. of wk. - *sthāli*, f. the vessel for the Graha called Dhruva, TBr.; Lāty. **Dhruvākshara**, n. 'the eternal syllable' Om as N. of Vishnu, MBh. **Dhruvānanda**, m. N. of an author (with *mītra*), Cat.; - *mata-vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comm. on Dh°'s wk. **Dhruvāvarta**, m. the point on the crown of the head from which the hairs radiate, Var. **Dhruvāva**, m. N. of a prince, MatsyP. (cf. Zd. *drvāpa*); of a partic. sacrificial act, ManGr.

Dhruvaka, m. the unchangeable longitude of fixed stars, Sūryas; post, pale, stake, L.; (in music) = *dhruvā*, f.; N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh.; (ā), f. (in music) = *dhruvā*, f. (cf. *dhruvakā*); N. of a woman, g. *bāhu-ādi*. - *bhāga*, m. (astron.) = *dhruvaka*, Ganit. Sch. **Dhruvakā** & °*kila*, mfn., see g. *prākshādi* & *picchādi*.

Dhruvase, ind. (dat. as inf.) to stop or rest, RV. i, 70, 1.

Dhruvāśaka, n. a kind of dance (°*vāśaka*°?).

Dhruvī, mfn. firmly fixed, firm (mountains), RV. vii, 35, 8.

Dhruva, mf(ī)n. belonging to Dhruva or the

polar star, MärkP.; being in the ladie called Dhruvā (with or m. scil. āya), ŚrS.

Dhrauvakti, m. metron. fr. Dhruvakti, g. bāhv-ādi.

Dhrauvapada-tikā, f. N. of a Comm.

Dhrauvya, n. fixedness, firmness, immovableness, Pāp. iii, 4, 76; duration, ŚākhŚr.; Kauś.; certainty, necessity, Śāpk.; mfn. conferring firmness or duration, BhP.

ध्रुवाङ्क ध्रुवदङ्का. See above.

ध्रुव *dhruv*, cl. 1. *dhrekate*, to sound, Dhātup. iv, 5 (cf. *dhrek*).

ध्रै *dhrāi*, cl. 1. P. *dhrāyati*, to be pleased or satisfied, Dhātup. xxii, 11; cl. 2. &c. *dhrāti*, *dhrāti*, *dhrāyati*, see *dhrā*.

ध्रौपद dhraupada, n. (in music) a kind of dance (cf. *dhruvāpaddhya-nrīya*).

ध्रौव dhrauva, &c. See under *dhruva*.

ध्वंस *dhvas* or *dhvas*, cl. 1. P. *dhvasati* (to go, Naigh. ii, 14), *te* (Dhātup. xviii, 16; perf. *dadhvasur*, Up.; *dadhvasire*, MBh. [also *dhvasire*]; Bhāṣṭ.; *-dadhvasē*, RV.; aor. *-dhvasdn*, RV. viii, 54, 5; *adhvasishata*, Gr.; fut. *dhvasishyate*, *śitā*, ib.; ind. p. *-dhvasya*, MBh.), to fall to pieces or to dust, decay, be ruined, perish, RV. &c. &c.; to be gone, vanish (only Impv. *dhvasya*, *śata*, *śatām*, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; to scatter, cover &c. (only *dhvasata*, q.v.); Pass. *dhvasyate* (Pāp. vi, 4, 24; Kāś.); *ti* (GopBr.) to be destroyed, perish: Caus. *dhvasāyati*, *te*, to scatter, TBr.; to destroy, disperse, disturb, R.; Dā.; to violate (a woman), Kathās.; *dhvasāyati*, to scintillate, sparkle (Agni), RV. i, 140, 3; 5; Desid. *dhvasishate*, Gr.: Intens. *danidhvasyate*, *dadhvasiti*, Pāp. vii, 4, 84, Kāś. [Cf. Germ. *dunst*, *tunst*; Angl. Sax. *dūst*, Engl. *dust*.]

Dhvasā, m. falling down, perishing, destruction, loss, ruin, TBr. Var.; Kāv. &c. (f); f. a mote in a sun-beam, L. — **kārin**, mfn. (f); destroying, Hit. i, 17; violating, Kathās. cvi, 166, &c.

Dhvasaka, mfn. destroying, removing (cf. *dakshādhvāra*); m. a partic. disease (caused by over-drinking), Car.

Dhvasakālā, *√kṛi*, g. *ūry-ādi*.

Dhvasana, mfn. = *saka*, MBh. (cf. *dakshādhvāra*); spluttering, Nir. ii, 9; n. destruction, ruin, R.; BhP.

Dhvasi, m. $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a Muhūrta, ŚākhŚr.

Dhvasita, mfn. destroyed, ruined, lost, violated, Kathās.

Dhvasin, mfn. perishing, disappearing, Megh. 109; destroying, removing, Hariv.; Var. &c.; m. = *dhvasi*, L.; a kind of Pīlu-tree, L.

ध्वज 1. *dhvaj* or *dhvaj*, cl. 1. P. *dhvajati*, *dhvajati*, to go, move, Dhātup. vii, 44; 45 (prob. Nom. fr. next).

2. **Dhvaj** (in *kṛita-dhvaj*), banner (fr. *dū + aj*?).

Dhvajā, m. (n. only Hariv. 9245 & g. *ardharādi*; fr. 2. *dhvaj*) a banner, flag, standard (ifc. f. ā), RV. &c. &c.; a flag-staff, W.; mark, emblem, ensign, characteristic, sign, MBh.; Hariv.; attribute of a deity (cf. *makara*, *vrishabha* &c.); the sign of any trade (esp. of a distillery or tavern) & the business there carried on, Mn. iv, 85; a distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors, L.; (ifc.) the ornament of (e.g. *kula-dhvaja*), L.; the organ of generation (of any animal, male or female), Śūtr.; L. (cf. *pūṃ*, *strī*); a skull carried on a staff (as a pence for the murder of a Brahman, W.; as a mark of ascetics and Yogis, MW.); N. of a tree (= *vrīksha*), Cat.; a place prepared in a peculiar way for building, L. (in pros.) an iambic; (in Gr.) a partic. kind of Krama-pāṭha; (in astrol.) N. of a Yoga; pride, arrogance, hypocisny, N. of a Grāma, Pāp. iv, 2, 109, Sch. — **grīha**, n. a room in which banners are kept or from which b° wave, Hariv. — **grīva**, m. 'b° (i. e. high)-necked', N. of a Rakshas, R. — **druma**, m. the palm tree (used for making flag-staffs), L.; mfn. having banners for trees, R. — **navamī**, f. a partic. festival, Cat. — **paṭa**, m. b°-cloth, a flag, Kāv. &c. — **patikān**, mfn. furnished with b° and i°, Hcat. — **prabharas**, m. 'b°-striking', air, wind, L. — **bhaṅga**, m. fracture or fall of a b°, W.; fall of the male organ, impotence, Śūtr. — **yatra**, n. 'b°-instrument', any contrivance for fastening a flag-staff, MBh.; R.

— **yaṣṭi**, f. flag-staff, Mn.; MBh.; R. — **rājā**, mfn. displaying flags or banners, MW. — **vat**, mfn. decorated with b° (town), R.; bearing a mark or sign (esp. that of a criminal), Yājñ. iii, 243; m. a standard-bearer, MBh.; a vendor of spirituous liquors, Mn. iv, 84 (cf. *dhvaj* above); a Brahman who having slain another carries the skull of the murdered man by way of penance, W.; (f); f. N. of a divice female (the daughter of Hari-medhas), MBh.; of a divine attendant of a Bodhi-sattva, Lalit. — **vaḍa**, m. N. of a man, g. *tikādi*, Kāś. — **vrīksha**, n. Caryota Urens, L. — **samucchraya**, m. raising a flag, Buddh. — **hṛita**, mfn. = *dhvrita*, L. **Dhvajāṅka**, m. = *ja-paṭa*, W. **Dhvajākāra**, mfn. (n. furnished with a banner (flag-staff), Hariv. **Dhvajāgra**, n. the top of a standard (see below); m. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ; a partic. Roma-vivara, ib.; — *keyūra*, m. 'the ring on the top of a standard', N. of a partic. Samādhi, Buddh.; — *niṭā-maṇi*, m.; *gra-vaṭi*, f. N. of a modes of reckoning, Lalit. **Dhvajāropana**, n. raising a flag, Cat. **Dhvajāroha**, m. a kind of ornament on a f°, MBh. vi, 619 (w. r. *gajār*, B.) **Dhvajārohana**, n. (= *ropana*?) N. of wk. **Dhvajāhṛita**, mfn. plundered on the battle-field (where the standard is), Mn. viii, 415. **Dhvajōchhṛaya**, m. erecting a banner, L.; = *chhṛati*, Śūtr. **Dhvajōthāna**, n. = *chhṛaya*, N. of wk. **Dhvajōthāpana**, n. = *chhṛaya*; — *mantra*, m. N. of wk. **Dhvajōnṇati**, f. erection of the nāle organ, Bhpr. **Dhvaji** or *ji*, g. *yavādi* & *bāhv-ādi*.

Dhvajika. See *dharma*.

Dhvajin, mfn. having or bearing a banner, MBh.; R.; (ifc.) having anything as a mark (esp. for a committed crime), MBh.; m. a standard-bearer, ib.; any one having an emblem or sign, (esp.) a vendor of spirituous liquors, Yājñ. i, 141; (only L.) a chariot; a mountain; a snake; a peacock; a horse; a Brahman; (ifc.) f. 'a bannered host', an army, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **inī-pati** (R.), **inī-pila** (BhP.), m. leader of an army. — **inī-nṣava-samketa**, m. N. of a people, MBh. vi.

Dhvaji, in comp. for *ja*. — **karapa**, n. raising a standard or making anything a plea, W. — *√kṛi*, to raise a standard; to make a plea or pretext (ind. p. — *kṛitya*, Hit. ii, 95).

ध्वज dhvaj, *jati*. See 1. *dhvaj*.

ध्वज dhvaj, cl. 1. P. *dhvajati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 10 (cf. 2. *dhvan*).

ध्वन 1. *dhvan* (only aor. *dādhvanit*), to become covered or extinguished (as anger), RV.: Caus. *dādhvanayāt*, aor. *dhvanayit*, to envelop, wrap up, darken, ib. [Cf. 2. *dhvānt*; Lith. *dumju*, *dumti*, to cover, wrap up; Angl. Sax. *divnan*, *dvān*, to be extinguished, vanish; *dun*, dark-brown, dark.]

ध्वन 2. *dhvan*, cl. 1. P. *dhvanati* (perf. *dadhvāna*, *dadhvanur*, Bhāṣṭ.; fut. *dhvanishyati*, *niṭā*, Gr.) to sound, roar, make a noise, echo, reverberate, Kāv. &c.; to mean, imply, (esp. Pass. *dhvanayate*, it is meant, it is implied): Caus. *dhvanayati*, Dhātup. (aor. *adidhvanat* or *adadh* Gr.), to cause to sound, make resound (cf. *ṇayāt* below); *dhvanayati*, to allude to, hint at, Mricch., Comm.: Intens. in *dandhvana*, q.v. [Cf. 1. *dhvānt*; Lith. *dunditi*, to sound, call; Angl. Sax. *dynian*, to thunder.]

Dhvanā, m. N. of a wind, TĀr.; sound, tune, L.; N. of a man, g. *asvādi*. — **modin**, m. 'delighting by its sound', a bee, L.

Dhvanana, n. sounding, humming, singing (cf. *karna*); hinting at, allusion, Śāh.

Dhvanāyat, m. 'causing to sound, resounding', N. of a wind, TĀr.

Dhvanī, m. sound, echo, noise, voice, tone, tune, thunder, AV. &c. &c.; the sound of a drum, W.; empty sound without reality, MW.; a word, L.; allusion, hint, implied meaning, poetical style, Śāh.; N. of wk.; N. of one of the Viṣṭe Devās, VP.; of a son of the Vasu Āpa, ib. — **kāra** & *krīti*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **gāthā-pāṭikā**, f. N. of wk. — **grāha**, m. 'sound-catcher', the ear, L. — *tvā*, n. figurative allusion, poetical style, Śāh. — **dhvāna**, m. N. of wk. — **nātha**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **nāli**, f. N. of sev. musical instruments, L. — **pradīpa**, m. N. of wk. — **bodhaka** or *bo-dhana*, m. a kind of grass (= *rohisha*), L. — **mat**,

mfn. containing a hint or an allusion; — *lā*, f. Prātāp. — **vikāra**, m. change of voice, L. — **viveka** & *-siddhanta-samgraha*, m. N. of wks.

Dhvanita, mfn. caused to sound, Śatr.; alluded to, implied, W.; n. sg. or pl. sound, thunder, Kād. **Dhvanī**, in comp. for *ni*. — **artha**, m. implied meaning or truth, MW. — **koṣṭya**, m. N. of an author = *Ananda-vardana*. — **śmaka**, mfn. inarticulate (sound), Tarkas. — **kloka**, m. or *-kloona*, n. N. of wk.

Dhvanā, m. N. of a man, RV. v, 33, 10.

ध्वस् dhvās, f. (√*dhvri*) destructive, mischievous, N. of partic. female demons or noxious beings, RV.

Dhvarā, f. bending, causing to fall, MaitrS.

Dhvaratavya (see *a*, add.) & **dhvarya** (Pāp. iii, 1, 123), to be bent or thrown down.

ध्वस् 1. *dhvas*. See *dhvas*.

2. **Dhvas**, mfn. (nom. f, Pāp. viii, 2, 72) causing to fall, throwing down (cf. *parṇa*).

Dhvasā, m. N. of a king of the Matsyas, ŚBr.

Dhvasāni, m. sprinkler (a cloud), RV. i, 164, 29. — **sānti**, m. N. of a man, 112, 23.

Dhvasāra, mfn. sprinkled, spattered, covered, vii, 83, 3 (cf. *dhūsa*).

Dhvasa, mfn. fallen, destroyed, perished, lost, Br. &c. &c.; eclipsed, obscured, Var.; scattered or covered with (instr. or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **kamala**, mfn. (a pood) which has lost its lotus-flowers, R. — **dhī**, m. one whose senses are lost (through passion &c.), Rājāt. — **preman**, mfn. whose love has vanished, Amar. 12. — **mūrdhaja**, mfn. whose hair has fallen out, R. — **rajaḥ-sattva-tamo-mala**, mfn. freed from the impurity of passion, goodness & darkness, BhP. **Dhvasāśaka**, mfn. whose eyes are sunk (as in death), BhP.

Dhvasati, f. ceasing, destruction, Bālar. iv. 9; cessation of all the consequences of actions (one of the 4 states to which the Yogin attains), MärkP.

Dhvasman, m. polluting, darkening, RV. (destroying, Śāy.) — **vat**, mfn. covered, obscured, ib.; n. water, Naigh. i, 12.

Dhvasarā, mfn. = *śirā*, RV.; decaying, falling off, ib.; m. N. of a man, ib.

ध्वक् dhvākshā, f. N. of a plant and its fruit, L. (v. l. *dhvānākshā*).

ध्वक् dhvānāksh, cl. 1. P. *dhvānākshati*, to utter the cry of birds, to caw, croak, &c.; to desire, Dhātup. xvii, 21 (cf. *dhmānāksh* & *dhvānāksh*).

Dhvānāksha, m. a crow, AV. &c. &c. (cf. *tīrtha*); Ardea Nives, L.; a beggar, L.; a house; (in astrol.) N. of a Yoga; N. of a Nāga, L.; (ā), f. a kind of plant & its fruit, g. *haritaky-ādi*, Kāś.; (f), f. a partic. medicinal plant, L. — **jaṅghā**, f. Lea Hirta, L. — **jambū**, f. a kind of plant (= *kāka* f°), L. — **tīrtha**, n. a bathing-place for crows, BhP. — **tuṇḍa-phala**, m. — **tuṇḍi** & *āli*, f. Ardisia Solanacea, L. — **danti** & *-nakhi*, f. Capparis Sepiaria, L. — **nāman**, m. a species of dark Udumbara, L.; (= *mnā*), f. Ficus Oppositifolia, L. — **nēsanī**, f. a kind of plant (= *hapushā*), L. — **nēś** & *śikā*, f. Ardisia Solanacea, L. — **pnashā**, m. 'brought up by crows', the Kokila or Indian cuckoo (cf. *kāka* f°), L. — **mālo**, f. Solanum Indicum, L. — **valli**, f. Ardisia Solanacea, L.; Pongamia Glabra, L.; — next, L. **Dhvānākshādānī**, f. Capparis Sepiaria, L. **Dhvānākshāṭī**, m. 'crow-enemy', an owl, L.

Dhvānākshikā, *śholikā* & *śholī*, f. a partic. medicinal plant, L.

ध्वान dhvāna, m. (√2. *dhvan*) humming, murmuring (one of the 7 kinds of speech or *vācā* *sthānāni*, a degree louder than *upāyū*, q.v.), TPrāt.; any sound or tone, Rājāt.; Kathās (cf. *prati*).

Dhvānāyana, m. patr. fr. Dhvana, g. *asvādi*.

Dhvānita, mfn. caused to sound; — **duṇḍubhi**, m. a sounding drum, Śatr.

1. **Dhvāntā**, m. N. of a wind, TS.

ध्वान 2. *dhvāntā*, mfn. (√1. *dhvan*, cf. Pāp. vii, 2, 18), covered, veiled, dark; n. darkness, night, RV. &c. &c. — **citta**, m. a fire-fly, L. (v. l. *-vitta*). — **jāla**, n. the net of darkness or the cover of night, Dāś. — **dīptikā**, f. N. of wk. — **śātrava**, m. 'enemy of d', Bignonia Indica, L.; — next, W. **Dhvāntārāṭī**, m. 'id.', the sun or any luminary, L. **Dhvāntānimesha**, m. = *anta-citta*, L.

धृ dhrī, cl. 1. P. *dhrōdrati* (Naigh. ii, 19;

Dhātup. xxii, 41; perf. *dadhvāra*, Gr.; aor. *adhvāra*-*skit*, ib.; 3. pl. A. *ddhūrshata*, RV.; Prec. *dhvri*-*shishya*, Bhāṭṭ; *dhvarish*, Gr.; fut. *dhvarishyati*, *dhvārā*, ib.) to bend, cause to fall, hurt, injure, RV.; TS.: Caus. *dhvārayati*, Gr.; Intens. *dādhvāryate*, Pān. vii, 4, 30, Kās.; Desid. *dudhvārshati* & *didhvārshati*, Vop. [Cf. *dhūrv*; Goth. *dwals*; Angl. S. *duellan*; Engl. *dull*, *dolt*; Germ. *toll*.]

Dhvrit, mfn. bending, felling, killing (ifc.; cf. *satya*).

ध्वन् dhvraṇ, cl. 1. P. *dhvraṇati*, to sound, Dhātup. xiii, 16 (v. r. for *dhraṇ*).

न NA.

न 1. na, the dental nasal (found at the beginning of words and before or after dental consonants as well as between vowels; subject to conversion into ण, Pān. viii, 4, 1-39). — 1. **-kāra**, m. the sound or letter *ṇ*, Gr.; (in prosody) a tribrach; *-vipulā*, f. a kind of metre.

न 2. nā, ind. not, no, nor, neither, RV. (*nā*, x, 34, 8) &c. &c. (as well in simple negation as in wishing, requesting and commanding, except in prohibition before an Impv. or an augmentless aor. [cf. 1. *mā*]; in successive sentences or clauses either simply repeated, e.g. Mn. iv, 34; or strengthened by another particle, esp. at the second place or further on in the sentence, e.g. hv u [cf. *nā*], *utā*, *api*, *cāpi*, *vā*, *vāpi* or *atha vā*, RV. i, 170, i; 151, 9; Nal. iii, 24, &c.; it may even be replaced by *ca*, *vā*, *api ca*, *api vā*, &c. alone, as Mn. ii, 98; Nal. i, 14, &c.; often joined with other particles, beside those mentioned above esp. with a following *tu*, *tv eva*, *tu eva tu*, *cā*, q.v., *khalu*, q.v., *ha* [cf. g. *cādi* and Pān. viii, 1, 31] &c.; before round or collective numbers and after any numeral in the instr. or abl. it expresses deficiency, e.g. *ekayā na viṣṭati*, not 20 by 1, i.e. 19, ŚBr.; *pañcabhir na catvāri śatāni*, 395, ib.; with another *na* or an *an* priv. it generally forms a strong affirmation [cf. Vām. v, 1, 9], e.g. *nāyam na vakshyati*, she will most certainly declare, Śak. iii, 9; *nādanāyo 'sti*, he must certainly be punished, Mn. viii, 335; it may also, like *a*, form compounds, Vām. v, 2, 13 [cf. below]; that not, lest, for fear lest (with Pot.), MBh.; R.; Daś. &c.; like *as*, as it were (only in Veda and later artificial language, e.g. *gaurō na trishitah pīḍa*, drink like [lit. 'not, i.e. 'although not being'] a thirsty deer, in this sense it does not coalesce metrically with a following vowel). [Cf. Gk. *μη*; Lat. *nē*; Angl. Sax. *ne*, 'not'; Engl. *no*, &c.] — 2. **-kāra**, m. the negation *na*, the word *no*, Naish. — **-kimpāna**, mfn. having nothing, very poor, MBh.; Pāñc. (cf. *a-kā*). — **-kimpoid**, n. nothing, Kathās. — **-api-samkalpa**, m. no desire for anything, Kāv. — **-kim**, ind. = *na-kim*, g. *cādi*. — **-kīa** (*nā*), ind. no one, nobody, RV.; = next, ib. (g. *cādi*; cf. Naigh. iii, 12). — **-kim** (*nā*), ind. not at all, never, ib. (cf. ib.). — **-kutaścid**, ind. from nowhere, in *-bhaya*, mfn. = *a-kā-bhā*, BhP. — **-ga**, m., see *nāga*. — **-cārtha-vāda** (?), m. N. of wk. — **-ciketa** (metric.) & **-ciketas** (*nā*), m. (✓4. *cit*) N. of a man, TBr.; KathUp. — **-cira**, mfn. not long (in time), MBh.; (*am*), ind. not long, for a short time; (*ena*, *āt*, *āya*), ind. id., shortly, soon; — **-kālam**, ind. = *ram*, MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **-tad-vid**, mfn. not knowing that, BhP. — **-tamām** (?), MaitrS. — **-tarām** (ŚBr.), ind. not at all, never. — 1. **-dina**, mfn. not small or insignificant, Kathās. — **-dūshita**, mfn. uncorrupted; *-dhī*, mfn. of unc^o mind, BhP. — **-drīśya**, mfn. invisible; *-iva*, n. PadmaP. — **-na**, see *namū*. — **-para**, m. or n. N. of wk. — **-parikṣit**, m. 'not yielding', N. of Śiva, MBh. vii, 2877 (Nilak.). — **-pūpa** (only *śā*, BhP.) and **-pūṣa** (only *śāya*, MBh.), not a man, a eunuch. — **-pūṣaka** (*nā*), m(fā) n. neither male nor female; a hermaphrodite; a eunuch; a weakling, coward, MaitrS.; Br.; Up.; MBh. &c.; neuter, n. a word in the n^o gender or the n^o g^o itself, ŚBr.; Prāt.; Pāp. &c.; — **-pāda**, n. N. of ch. of the Su-bodhā; — **-līnga**, mfn. of the neuter gender, Cat.; — **-līnga-samgraha**, m. N. of ch. of the Nāmālīngā-nūṣāna. — **-bhūta**, mfn. not afraid, fearless; — **-val**, iad. Hariv. — **-bhūṣ**, m. (nom. f.) N. of a divine Soma-keeper, MaitrS.; a cloud, L. — **-mātra**, m. or n. N. of a partic. high number, Buddh. — **-mūca** &

oi, see *Namūca*, *ci*. — **-mura**, m. or n. the not dying (?), AV. — **-mrīta**, mfn. not dead, alive (memory), BhP. — **-yuta**, m. pl. a myriad, Lalit. (cf. *a-y*). — **-rīshyat**, n. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; *yanā*, m. id., ib.; of a son of Marutta, VP. — **-roga**, m(fā) n. not ill, well, Heat. — **-līptāṅga**, mfn. whose body is not anointed, R. (B.). — **-vidya** (MBh. i, 3246). — **-vidvas** (BhP.), mfn. ignorant. — **-śakti**, f. inability, Kālac. — **-śubha**, mfn. unpleasant, inauspicious, MBh. — **-śesha**, mfn. without remainder, entire, all, RāmatUp. — **-sarpvid**, f. unconsciousness, forgetfulness, Kāv. — **-sukara**, m(fā) or f. n. not easy to be done, difficult, MBh. — **-sparśana**, n. non-contact. — **-hī**, see *na-hī*. — **-hāgni-dūshita**, mfn. unhurt by fire, Mn. ii, 47. — **-hāti** (for *na + āti*, in comp.; cf. *an-āti*), not very or much, not too; — **-kalyāṇa**, mfn. not very beautiful or noble, Daś.; — **-krīchra**, mfn. n^o v^o painful or difficult; (*ār*), ind. easily, MBh.; — **-kovidā**, mfn. n^o v^o familiar with or clever in (loc.), ib.; — **-krūra-mrida**, mfn. (bow) neither too strong nor too weak, Vishn.; — **-gāḍha**, mfn. not very shallow, rather deep, MBh.; — **-cira**, mfn. n^o v^o long (time), ib.; (*e*), ind. shortly, soon, R.; — **-chīna**, mfn. not too much torn or rent, Suśr.; — **-jalpaka**, mfn. n^o v^o garrulous, MBh.; — **-tīvera**, mfn. n^o v^o violent or intense, moderate, ib.; — **-tṛipti**, f. absence of over-saturation, Yājñ.; — **-dirgha**, mfn. not too long, Sah.; (*am*), ind. id., MBh.; — **-dūra**, mfn. n^o v^o far or distant, (*am*, Hit.; *e* or *āl*, R. with abl. or gen.) not far away (*ya-ga*, mfn. n^o v^o distant, Kathās.; *ra-nirikshin*, mfn. not seeing very far, R.; *ra-varin*, mfn. not abiding v^o f^o, Vṛishabhān.; *ra-sthita*, mfn. id., VP.). — **-doshala**, mfn. not of too bad quality or nature, Suśr.; — **-drava**, mfn. not too liquid, ib.; — **-drulam**, ind. n^o v^o quick, Vishn.; — **-dhanin**, mfn. n^o v^o rich, AgP.; — **-nirbhāga**, mfn. n^o v^o much bent, R.; — **-nirvṛitti**, f. n^o v^o m^o ease, Kathās.; — **-nīca**, mfn. n^o v^o low, Bhag.; — **-parikara**, mfn. having little attendance, Daś.; — **-parisphuṭa**, mfn. not fully displayed, Śak.; — **-paryāpta**, mfn. not too abundant, Ragh.; — **-pushpa**, mfn. n^o v^o much provided with (instr.), Daś.; — **-prīṭhu**, m(fā) n. n^o v^o broad, Var.; — **-prakupīta**, mfn. n^o v^o angry, Daś.; — **-pracura-padya-val**, mfn. containing n^o v^o many verses, Sāh.; — **-pramanas**, mfn. not in very good spirits, MBh.; — **-prasiddha**, mfn. n^o v^o well known, ib.; — **-prasidat**, m(fā) n. not quite serene, BhP.; — **-prīta**, mfn. not much pleased, ib.; — **-bhārīka**, mfn. not too weighty, Mudr.; — **-bhīma**, mfn. n^o v^o much slit, Suśr.; not very different from (abl.), Śak.; — **-bhogin**, mfn. n^o v^o m^o given to enjoyments, MārKp.; — **-mahat**, mfn. n^o v^o large, Cat.; n^o v^o long (time), MBh.; — **-mātram**, ind. not too much, Mudr.; — **-mānin**, mfn. n^o v^o proud or arrogant (*nī-tā*, f., Bhag.); — **-mudā-val**, mfn. not very glad or joyful, MārKp.; — **-ramaniya**, mfn. n^o v^o pleasant (*-lā*, f., Mudr.); — **-rūpa**, mfn. n^o v^o pretty, MBh.; — **-rohiṇī**, f. not too red, ib.; — **-laghu-vipula**, mfn. neither too short nor too long, Var.; — **-lampaṭa**, mfn. not too greedy or lustful, BhP.; — **-lalita**, mfn. n^o v^o pleasing or beautiful, Cat.; — **-lomasa**, mfn. n^o v^o hairy, MBh.; — **-vatsala**, mfn. n^o v^o tender, unfriendly, MārKp.; — **-vāṭala**, mfn. n^o v^o much producing wind (in the body), Suśr.; — **-vāda**, m. n^o v^o harsh language, MBh.; — **-vilambita** (*am*, ind. Vishn.) or **-vilambin** (*bi-tā*, f. L.), mfn. n^o v^o slow or tardy; — **-vritadam**, ind. (to kiss) n^o v^o apparently, Daś.; — **-vistāra-samkalpa**, mfn. neither too wide nor too narrow, Kām.; — **-vṛiti**, mfn. not very distant from (abl., e.g. *yauvanāt*, from youth, i.e. very young), MārKp.; — **-vṛiddha**, mfn. n^o v^o old (*vayasa*, of years), ib.; — **-vyakta**, mfn. n^o v^o clear or distinct, Var.; — **-vyasta**, mfn. not too far separated, TPrāt.; — **-śīlōshya**, mfn. neither too cold nor too warm, Ragh.; — **-sobhita**, mfn. not making much show, unsightly, MBh.; — **-śrānta**, mfn. not too much tired, MārKp.; — **-śīlōshya**, mfn. not very close or tight, Śak.; — **-samatya**, m(fā) or f. n. not quite right or proper, MBh.; — **-sāndra**, mfn. not too tough, Suśr.; — **-śvalpa**, mfn. n^o v^o short, Sah.; — **-śva-stha**, mfn. n^o v^o well, MBh.; — **-hrīṣhā**, mfn. n^o v^o glad, MBh. — **-Nāty** = *nāti* before vowels; — **-antadūra**, mfn. n^o v^o distant or remote, Kathās.; — **-apacita**, mfn. not too thin or emaciated, Cat.; — **-ākīrṇa**, mfn. n^o v^o crowded, rather empty (street), R.; — **-ādrita**, mfn. not much respected, rather neglected, Daś.; — **-ucca**, mfn. n^o v^o high, L.; — **-ucchrita**, mfn. id., Bhag.; — **-upaṇāna**, mfn. not quite natural or normal, Daś.; — **-upasaṃhṛita**, mfn. not too much brought together, TPrāt. — **-Nāḍara**, m. disrespect, L. 1. **-Nāḍaya**, mfn. not to be taken &c., MW. — **-Nāḍhita**, mfn. unread,

lit. **-Nānurakta**, mfn. not attached, unkind, Pāñc. ii, 46 (v. l.) **-Nāntariyaka**, mfn. not external, contained or inherent in (comp.), Vām. ii, 1, 8; Pat. (*-iva*, n. Pat.) **-Nānyatra**, ind. except (with acc. or abl.), Divyāv. **-Nābhijāta**, mfn. not well-born, ignoble, Kāv. **-Nābhīdāvat**, m. one who does not give assistance, Mn. ix, 274. **-Nābhīmāna**, m. absence of pride, modesty, humbleness, MBh. (v. l. *an-abh*); Mālav. **-Nābhīlakṣhita**, mfn. unperceived, unseen, Yājñ. (v. l. *an-abh*). **-Nārup-tada**, mfn. not hurting (a wound or a weak point), harmless, MBh. vii, 2763. **-Nārya-tikta**, m. = *an-ārya*, q. v. **-Nāsatya**, see s. v. **-Nāsti**, ind. (*na + asti*) it is not, there is not; — *-tā*, f., *-tva*, n. non-existence, Sāmk.; — **-mūrti**, mfn. incorporeal, Naish; — **-vāda**, m. assertion of non-ex^t, atheism, Hariv. **-Nāstika**, m(fā) n. atheistical, infidel; m. an atheist or unbeliever (opp. to *āstika*, q. v.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *-tā*, f. (MW.), *-tva*, n. (W.) disbelief, atheism; *kyā*, n. id. (with *karmaṇām*, denying the consequence of works), Mn. iii, 65; — **-mata**, n. an atheistical opinion, MW.; — **-vṛitti**, mfn. leading the life of an atheist or receiving sustenance from an ath^o. Vishn. **-Nāḍa**, see s. v. **-Nāḍa**, m(fā) n. not one, more than one, various, manifold, numerous, many (also pl.), Yājñ.; Mn. &c.; — **-cara**, m(fā) n. going in troops, gregarious (animal), BhP.; — **-drīṣ**, m. 'many-eyed', N. of a son of Viśvāmitra, MBh.; — **-dravyāc-caya-val**, mfn. furnished with plenty of various goods, ib.; — **-dhā**, ind. manifoldly, in various ways or parts, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — **-puṭa**, mfn. showing many rents or gaps, torn (cloud), Var.; — **-prishthā**, m. pl. 'many-backed', N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. *śhā*); VP.; — **-bhāvādraya**, mfn. 'not abiding in one condition', changeable, fickle, unsteady, MW.; — **-bheda**, mfn. of many kinds, various, manifold, L.; — **-māya**, mfn. using many artifices or stratagems, MBh.; — **-rūpa**, m(fā) n. multiform, various, R.; — **-rshī** (for *-rishi*), m. N. of a man; pl. his family, Pravar.; — **-varna**, mfn. many-coloured, MBh.; — **-vikalpa**, mfn. manifold, various, Daś.; — **-vidha**, mfn. id., Var.; — **-śas**, ind. repeatedly, often, Var.; Kāv.; — **-jastara-maya**, m(fā) n. consisting of various missiles (rain), R.; — **-kātman**, mfn. of manifold nature (Śiva), Śivag. **-Nāḍa**, **-Nāḍa**, see s. v. **-Nāḍpādita**, mfn. ungenerated; *-tva*, n., VP. **-Nāpāsthātri** (Yājñ., Sch.) and **-sthāyin** (Smṛitit.), not at hand, absent.

न 3. na (L.), mfn. thin, spare; vacant, empty; identical; unexed, unbroken; m. band, fetter; jewel, pearl; war; gift; welfare; N. of Buddha; N. of Gaṇḍa; = *prastuta* = *dviraṇḍa* (?); (*ā*), f. the navel; a musical instrument; knowledge.

नश nāśa, m. (✓1. *naś*, *naś*) acquisition, RV. i, 122, 12.

नशना. See *svapna*-n^o.

नशुक nāśuka, m(fā) n. (✓2. *naś*) perishing, Kāth.; = *anu*, Up. ii, 30; injurious, destructive, W.

नशतव्या nāśatavya, mfn. (Pān. vii, 1, 60) to be injured or killed, W.

नशत्रि nāśatṛi, mfn. (ib.) an injurer, injurious, destructive, W.

नहस nāḥasa, m. a god smiling on or kind to his worshipper, MBh. i, 6450, v. l. (Nilak.)

नःशुद्र nāḥ-kshudra. See under 3. *nāś*.

नक्ष nāk, ind. (g. *sva-ādi*, as nomin. RV. vii, 71, 1) night.

नक naka, m. N. of a man (son of Dārūka), Vāyup.; n. N. of sev. Sāmans.

नकिम् nakim, *his* &c. See under 2. *nā*.

नकुच nakuca, v. l. for *lakuca*.

नकुट nakuṭa, n. the nose, L.

नकुल nakulā, mfn. (in spite of Pān. vi, 3, 75 prob. not fr. *na + kula*) of a partic. colour (perhaps that of the ichneumon), TS.; RPrāt.; m. the Bengal mongoose or Vivera Ichneumon (enemy of mice and of serpents from whose venom it protects itself by a medic. plant; cf. *nākulī*), AV.; MBh. &c.; a son, L.; a partic. musical instrument, Lalit.; N. of Śiva, L.; of a son of the Āśvins and Mādrī (twin-brother of Saha-deva & fourth of the Pāṇḍu princes), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a Vedic poet with the patr. Vāma-deva (*vyā*) or Vaiśvāmītra (*lasya vāma-*

devasya prēṅkha, m. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; of a physician (author of a wk. on horses), Cat.; (ā), f. N. of Śiva's wife, L.; (ī), f., see below; n. a myst. N. of the sound *h*, L. -*tva*, n. the state of an ichneumon, MBh. **Wakulādya**, f. the 1st plant, L. **Wakulādhatā**, f., **Wādhyā**, n. 'i-blindness,' a kind of disease of the eyes, Suśr. **Wakulēśa**, v.l. for *Wīśa* (below). **Wakulēśhī** or **śhāṅk**, f. 'liked by the 1st,' a kind of medic. plant (cf. above), L. **Wakul'oshthī**, f. (in music) a partic. stringed instrument.

Wakulaka, m. or n. an ornament shaped like an ichneumon, L.; m. a kind of purse (?), Divyāv.; (*ōlikā*), f. a female 1st, Kād.

Wakull, f. a female ichneumon, MantraBr.; MBh.; Salmalia Malabarica, L.; Nardostachys Jatamansi, L.; saffron, L.; = *śankhīni*, L. - **vāg-lāvarī-mantra-vīdhāna**, n. N. of wk. - **śa** (*Wīśa*), m. a form of Bhairava, L.; a myst. N. of the sound *h*, ib.; -*dar-tana*, n. N. of wk.; -*pāṭupata*, m. pl. a partic. sect, Sarvad.; -*yoga-pārdyana*, n. N. of wk.

नक्क nakk, cl. 10. P. *nakkayatt*, to destroy, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 54.

नक्ता naktā, n. night, RV.; AV. (*naktā*, f. only in *naktayā*, q.v., and as du. with *ushāsā*; cf. *śa-naktā* & *naktōśhāsā*); eating only at n^o (as a sort of penance), Yājñ.; Hcat.; (*am*), ind. by night (often opp. to *divā*), RV. &c. &c.; m. N. of a son of Prithu, VP.; of a son of Prithu-shapa and Ākūtī, BhP.; (ā), f. (cf. above) Methonica Superba, L. [cf. *nak* & *nakti*; *zā. nakht-uru*, *nakht-ru*; Gk. *νύξ*; Lat. *nox*; Lith. *nakts*; Slav. *noiti*; Goth. *nakts*; Angl. Sax. *neacht*, *nicht*, Engl. *night*, Germ. *Nacht*.] - **kila-niraya**, m. N. of wk. - **ōkṛin** (L.), mfn. walking at night; m. an owl; cat; thief; a Rakshas (cf. *naktam*). - **prabhava**, v.l. for *naktam-pr* - **bhojana**, n. the eating only at n^o (cf. above), Hcat.; supper, W.; *jīn*, mfn. eating at n^o, BhavP.; *jī-tva*, n. Kathās. - **mukhā**, f. evening, n^o, L. (for *mushā*?). - **vat**, mfn. eating only at n^o, Hcat. - **vratā**, n. 'n-observance,' eating at n^o (& fasting by day), W. **Waktāndha**, mfn. blind at n^o, Suśr.; *Wādhyā*, n., ib. **Waktāśin**, mfn. eating only at n^o, Vishp. **Waktōśhāsā**, f. du. n^o and morning, RV.

Waktān (only *Wādhis*), night, RV. vii, 104, 18. **Waktam** (m before labials), ind., see 1. *naktā*. - **samaya**, m. night-time, Naish. - **homā**, m. n^o oblation, TS. - **oara**, mfn. walking about at n^o; m. any n^o-animal or creature, GrS.; Gaut.; MBh. &c.; nocturnal demon, Rakshas, MBh.; Var. &c. (*Wētvara*, m. the lord of the rovers or fiends, MBh.); the bdellium tree, W.; (ī), f. a female demon, Kathās. - **oaryā**, f. the walking about at n^o, MBh. - **ōkṛin**, mfn. = *-ara*, GrS.; Gaut.; Mn.; m. a cat, L. - **jētā**, mfn. (ā) n. grown at n^o (herb), AV. - **dina**, n. sg. n^o and day, Mālav. v, 13; (*am*), ind. = next, Kathās.; Pañc. - **divam**, ind. by n^o and day, L. **Waktam-prabhava**, mfn. produced at n^o, Var. (v.l. *Waktam-pr*). **Waktam-bhāga**, mfn. having a nocturnal part, Var. **Waktam-bhogin**, mfn. = *ta-bh*, MBh. iii, 13734 (v.l.).

Waktayā, ind. at night, RV. iv, 11, 1.

Wakti, f. night, RV. ii, 2, 2.

नक्ता naktā or **nakla** (?) n. (in astron.) N. of the fifth Yoga (= *जु*).

नक्क naktaka, m. dirty or ragged cloth, rag, wiper &c., L. (v.r. for *laktaka*).

नक्कमाल naktamāla or *lakā*, m. Pongamia Glabra, L.

नक्क nakra, m. (according to Pān. vi, 3, 75 fr. *na + kra*) crocodile, alligator, Mn.; MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā); the sign of the zodiac Scorpio, Gol.; (ā), f. a swarm of bees or wasps, L.; n. the nose (also ā, f.), L.; a partic. disease of the nose, L.; the upper timber of a door-frame, L. (cf. *nakra* and Pān. vi, 3, 75). - **katana**, m. N. of the god of love, Daś. (cf. *makara-k*). - **oakra**, n. a multitude of crocodiles, Pañcad. - **makshikā**, f. a kind of fly, L. - **rāj** or **rājaka**, m. a shark or any other large sea animal (lit. king of the Nakras), L. - **hāraka**, m. id. (lit. seizer of the N^os), L.

नक्ष naksh, cl. 1. P. *ā. nākshtatī*, *te* (perf. *nanakshūr*, *ōkshē*, RV.; aor. *anakhshī*, Gr.; fut. *nakhshiyati*, *nakhshīlā*, ib.) to come near,

approach, arrive at, get, attain, RV.; AV.; VS. (cf. 1. *nat*; *inakhsh*).

Nakshat, mfn. (*antī*) n. approaching. **śhad-dā-bhā**, mfn. striking down any one that approaches (Indra), RV. vi, 22, 2.

Nakshatra, n. (n. only RV. vi, 67, 6; prob. fr. *√naksh*, cf. *naksh dyām*, i, 33, 14 &c.) a star or any heavenly body; also applied to the sun; n. sg. sometimes collectively 'the stars,' e.g. vii, 86, 1, RV. &c. &c.; an asterism or constellation through which the moon passes, a lunar mansion, AV. &c. &c. (27, later 28, viz. Śravishtā or Dhanishtā, Śata-bhishaj, Pūrva-bhādrapada, Uttara-bh, Revati, Aśvini, Bharāṇi, Kṛittikā, Rohiṇi or Brāhmī, Mṛiga-siras or Āgrahayānt, Ārdra, Punarvasū or Yāmakau, Pushya or Sīdhyā, Ālleshā, Maghā, Pūrva-phalgunī, Uttara-ph, Hasta, Citrā, Svātī, Viśākhā or Rādhā, Anurādhā, Jyeshthā, Mūla, Pūrva-śādhā, Uttaraśh, Abhijit, Śravaṇa; according to VarBṛS. Revati, Uttara-phalgun, Śra-bhādrapada & Rāshādhā are called *dhruvāni*, fixed; in the Vedas the Nakshatras are considered as abodes of the gods or of pious persons after death, Śāy. on RV. i, 50, 2; later as wives of the moon and daughters of Dakṣa, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; according to Jainas the sun, moon, Grahas, Nakshatras and Tārās form the Jyotishkas); a pearl, L. - **kalpa**, m. N. of a Parit. of AV. - **kānti-vistara**, m. the white Yavanāla flower, L. - **kūrma**, m. (or *-cāra*, n., *-vibhāga*, m.) N. of ch. xiv of VarBṛS. - **kośa**, m. N. of a list of stars. - **graha-yuty-adhikāra**, m. N. of ch. of Śūryas. - **grahōtpāta**, m. N. of the 63rd Parit. of AV. - **grāma-yājaka**, m. = *-tra-y*, MBh. - **oakra**, n. a partic. diagram, Tantras; the N^os collectively, W.; the sphere of the fixed stars, MW. - **ōintā-māni** & **ōūḍā-m**, m. N. of wks. - **jā**, mfn. star-born, m. son of the stars, AV. - **jātaka** & **kādi-bhāva-phala**, n. N. of wks. - **tārā-rājāditya**, m. a partic. Samādhi, Buddh. - **darsā**, m. star-gazer, VS. - **dāna-vīdhī**, m. N. of wk. - **devatā**, mfn. having the N^os as deities, ĀlvGr. - **devatā-kathana** & **dohada-sāntika**, n. N. of wks. - **dvamāra**, n. a N^o compound (as *tishya-punarvasu*), Pān. i, 2, 63. - **nātha**, m. 'lord of the N^os,' the moon, Hariv. - **nīkman**, n., **nīghaṇṭu** & **niraya**, m. N. of wks. - **namī**, m. the pole-star, L.; the moon, L.; N. of Vishnu, MBh.; f. the N^o Revati. - **nyāsa**, m. N. of ch. of PŚarv. - **pa**, m. = *nātha*, L. - **patalōpāya-dāna**, n. N. of wk. - **patī**, m. = *-pa*; *-nandana*, m. the planet Mercury, Vāstuv. - **patha**, m. 'star-path,' the starry sky, Hcar.; *-varcas*, n. its splendour, R. - **pāthaka**, m. 'star-reader,' astrologer, Cat. - **pāta**, m. N. of wk. - **parusha**, m. (astrol.) a human figure representing the N^os (also *-ka*); a ceremony in which such a figure is worshipped; N. of ch. of the VāmP.; *-vrata*, n. N. of a partic. observance & of ch. of the MatsyaP. - **pūjita**, mfn. 'star-honoured,' auspicious, MW. - **prakaraṇa**, n., **prāsna**, m., **-phala**, n., **-bhakti**, f., **-bhukta-gaṣṭi-oakra**, n. N. of wks. - **mandala**, n. star-cluster, Cat. - **mārga**, m. = *-patha*, MBh. - **mālā**, f. star-circle, star-group, R.; the N^os collectively, Var.; a necklace of 27 pearls, ib.; a partic. ornament for an elephant's head, Kād. (*ōlāya*, Nom. *ā. yate*, ib.) a kind of dance, W.; N. of sev. wks. - **mālīkā**, f., *-yājñā*, m. N. of wks. - **yājñā**, mfn. offering oblations to the N^os, MBh. - **yoga**, m. conjunction of (moon with the) N^os, ib.; *-dāna*, n. N. of wk.; *gin*, mfn. connected with N^os, MBh.; Hariv.; f. pl. chief stars in the N^os, L. - **rāja**, m. 'king of the stars,' AV.; the moon, MBh.; R.; N. of a Bodhi-sattva, Buddh.; *-prabhāva-bhāsa-garbha*, m. N. of a B^o 1st, ib.; *-vikrīdita*, m. a partic. Samādhi, ib.; *-samkṣumitā-bhijna*, m. N. of a B^o 2nd, ib. - **lokā**, m. pl. the world of the N^os, ŚBr.; sg. the starry region, firmament, MW. - **vartman**, n. = *-patha*, L. - **vīda-mālīkā**, **-vīdāvalī**, f. N. of wks. - **vidyā**, f. 'star-knowledge,' astronomy, ChUp.; Mn. - **vidhāna**, n. N. of wk. - **vīthī**, f. path of the N^os, MBh. - **vriksha**, m. a tree consecrated to a N^o, L. - **vrikshī**, f. 'star-shower,' shooting stars, L. - **vyūha**, m. = *-bhakti*. - **śavas** (*nāksht*), mfn. equal to stars in number, RV. x, 22, 10 (Śāy. 'going to the gods'). - **śānti**, f., **-śūndhi-prakarapa**, n. N. of wks. - **sampatara**, m. a particular form of year, Var. - **sattva**, n. = *nakshatrēshī*; N. of wk.; *-prayoga*, m., *-haura*, n., *trēshī-prayoga*, m., *trēshī-haura-prayoga*, n. N. of wks. - **samucaya**, m. 'assemblage of N^os,' N. of wk. - **sūcaka**,

n. 'star-indicator,' astrologer, Var. - **stoma**, m. N. of a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhSr. - **sthāpāna**, n. N. of wk. **Nakshatrādhipa**, m., the regent of a N^o, Cat.; *pati*, m. 'chief of N^os,' N. of Pushya, Lalit. **Nakshatrābhidhāna**, n. N. of wk. **Nakshatrāra**, mfn. relating to a star or N^o, ManGr. **Nakshatrēśa**, m. = *tra-nātha*, Caupar. **Nakshatrēshī**, f. N. of partic. sacrificial bricks, TS.; ĀpŚr. **Nakshatrēshī**, f. a sacrifice to the N^os; N. of wk.; *-nirūpana*, n., *-paddhati*, f., *-prayoga*, m., *-homa*, m., *-haura*, n. N. of wks. **Nakshatrōpajivin**, m. 'subsisting by the N^os,' astrologer, Yājñ. iii, 289, Sch.

Nakshatrin, m. 'having or holding the stars,' N. of Vishnu, MBh. xiii, 6996 (cf. *tra-nemi*).

Nakshatriya, mfn. relating to the stars or Nakshatras, containing a number equal to that of the N^os, i.e. 27, AV.; VS. &c.

Nakshya, mfn. to be approached, RV. vii, 15, 7.

नख nakh or **nākh**, cl. 4. & 1. P. *nakhayati*, *nakhati* & *nankhati*, to go, move, Naigh. ii, 14; Dhātup. v, 20, 21.

नख nakhā, m. n. (fr. *√nagh* [?], cf. *nagha-māra*; prob. not fr. *na + kha* in spite of Pān. vi, 3, 75; ifc. f. ī) a finger-nail, toe-nail, claw, talon, the spur of a cock, RV. &c. &c. (*ōkhāni* *ōkṛi* or *ōkṛip*, to cut the nails, Kauś.; Mn.; = 30, Śūryas; n. and (ī), f. Unguis Odoratus, VarBṛS.; Hcat.; m. part, portion. [Cf. Gk. *ὄνυξ*, stem *ō-vux*; Lat. *unguis*; Lit. *nāgas*; Slav. *nogiti*; Angl. Sax. *naegel*; Engl. *nail*; Germ. *Nagel*.] - **kuṭṭa**, m. 'nail-cutter,' barber, L.; N. of an author, Śāh. - **khādin**, mfn. biting (lit. eating) the n^os, Mn.; MBh. - **guo-cha-phalā**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **cocheda**, m. (MW.). **dana**, n. (Mn.; Suśr.) a^o-cutting. - **cohe-dya**, mfn. to be slit by the n^os, Bhpr. - **jāha**, n. n^o-root, L. - **dāra**, m. 'tearing with the claws,' falcon, hawk, L. - **nīkṛintana**, m. or n. n^o-scissors, ChUp. - **nirbhāna** (*ōkha-n*), mfn. split asunder with the n^os, TS.; Pān. vi, 2, 48, Kād. - **nishpāvikā** or **pāvi**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **nyāsa**, m. inserting the claws, Ragh. - **pada**, n. n^o-mark, scratch, Megh.; Unguis Odoratus, VarBṛS. Sch. - **parpi**, f. a kind of plant (= *vṛitika*), L. - **pūjya-phalā**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **pūshpī**, f. Trigonella Comiculata, L. - **pūrvikā**, f. = *nish-pāvi*, L. - **praca**, n., g. *mayūra-nyaysakādi*. - **phalini**, f. a kind of pulse, L. - **bhina**, mfn. scratched or torn off with a n^o, W. - **mua**, n. 'n^o-looser,' bow, L. - **m-paca**, mfn. n^o-scalding, Pān. iii, 2, 34, Kād.; scanty, shallow (water), Kāv. - **rajanī**, f. a kind of plant and its fruit, L. - **rañ-jani**, f. n^o-scissors, L. - **lekha**, m. n^o-painter, L. - **lakhā**, f. a scratch with the nail, n^o-painting, MW. - **vīdāna** (Āpast.) & **-vīdya** (L.), n. 'n^o-music,' noise made with the finger-nails. - **vilekhā**, f. a scratch, W. - **vishā**, mfn. having venom in the n^os or claws, L. - **vishkīra**, m. 'tearing or rending with the claws,' scratcher, Mn. v, 13. - **vriksha**, m. a kind of tree, L. - **vrāna**, n. 'n^o-wound,' scratch, W. - **śākhā**, m. a small shell, L. **Wakhāna**, m. elegance or brightness of the finger-n^os, W. **Wakhāgrā**, n. n^o-point, ŚBr. **Wakhāghāta**, m. = *kha-vrana*, L. **Wakhāhka**, m. n^o-mark, Kāv.; Unguis Odoratus, L. **Wakhānga**, n. a kind of perfume, L. **Wakhāchohanikā**, f. (*√cut*) making a noise with the n^os (as a token of applause or approval), HPariś. **Wakhā-nakhi**, ind. n^o against n^o, close fighting (with mutual scratching), MBh. viii, 2377 (cf. *keṭā-keṭi*). **Wakhāyudha**, mfn. 'claw-armed,' Pañc. ii, 11; *-tva*, n. ib. 11, 11, m. a lion; tiger; cock, L.; monkey, R. **Wakhāri**, m. N. of an attendant of Śiva, L. **Wakhārtha**, m. a kind of perfume, Gal. **Wakhāli** or **Wikhā**, f. a small shell (cf. *kha-tānka*). **Wakhāvapūta**, mfn. purified with the nails; pl. N. of partic. grains, MaitrS. **Wakhāśin**, m. 'eating with claws,' an owl, L. **Wakhāra**, m. N. of a Nāga-rāja, L. **Wakhara**, mfn. shaped like a claw, curved, crooked, ŚBr., MBh.; m. a curved knife, MBh.; Daś.; m., f(ā) or n. nail, claw, Var.; Pañc. &c. nail-scratch, Cat.; (ī), f. Unguis Odoratus, L. - **ra-jani**, f. v.l. for *nakha-r*, g. *haritaky-ādi*, Kād. **Wakhāryudha**, m. a lion; tiger; cock, L. (cf. *nakhādy*). **Wakhārāra**, m. Nerium Odorum, L. **Wakhālu**, m. a kind of tree (= *nakha-vriksha*), L. **Wakhin**, mfn. having nails or claws; thorny, prickly, ŚBr.; m. a clawed animal, lion, L.

नग *nā-ga*, m. 'not moving' (cf. *d-ga*), a mountain (ifc. f. *ā*; cf. *sa-naga*), AV. &c. &c., the number 7 (because of the 7 principal mountains; cf. *kula-giri*), Sūryas; any tree or plant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; a serpent, L.; the sun, L. — **karṇi**, f. Clitoria Ternatea, L. — **ja**, mfn. mountain-born, mountaineer; m. elephant, L.; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant, L. — **nadī**, f. 'm^o-river', N. of a river, Megh. — **nandinī**, f. 'm^o-daughter', N. of Durgā (d^o of Himālaya), L. — **nimna-gā**, f. 'm^o-river', torrent, Śiṣ. ii, 104. — **pati**, m. 'm^o-chief', the Himālaya, L. — **bhid**, m. 'rock-splitter', (L.) an axe; a crow; Indra; a kind of plant. — **bhū**, nfn. = *ja*; m. a kind of plant, L. — **mūrdhan**, m. 'm^o-crest', W. — **randhra-kara**, m. 'm^o-splitter', N. of Kārtikeya, Ragh. ix, 2. — **vat**, mfn. abounding in mountains or trees, R. — **vāhana**, m. 'm^o-borne', N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **vṛttika**, m. (and *kā*, f.) a kind of plant, Suśr. — **śreṣṭhā**, m. the finest tree, Suparn. — **svartipī**, f. a kind of metre, Śrutab. **Nagāgra**, n. m^o-top, MBh. **Nagātana**, m. 'tree-wanderer', monkey, L. **Nagādhipa**, m. = *ga-pati*, L. **Nagādhirāja**, m. id., MW. **Nagāpaga**, f. = *ganimnagā*, Śiṣ. ii, 100. **Nagāri**, m. N. of a man, MBh. iv, 1294. **Nagālikā**, see *nagānikā*. **Nagāvāsa**, m. 'tree-dweller', a peacock, L. **Nagāman**, m. a piece of rock, Śiṣ. xv, 10. **Nagārāya**, mfn. living in mountains, W.; m. a kind of plant, L. **Nagābhaya**, m. N. of a man, MBh. iv, 1294. **Nagendra**, m. 'm^o-lord', N. of Himālaya, Ragh. ii, 28; of Kailāsa, Megh. 63; of Nishadha, Ragh. xviii, 1. **Nagāśa**, m. id., N. of a partic. m^o, Śatr.; of Kailāsa or of Śiva, MW. **Nagōśvara**, m. id., N. of Himālaya, L. **Nagōchakra**, m. m^o-elevation, W. **Nagōdara**, n. m^o-rift, BhP. **Nagāśukas**, m. 'mountain- or tree-dweller', (L.) lion; the fabulous animal Śarabha; a crow (cf. *agadukas*); any bird.

नगणा *nagana*, f. *Cardiospermum Halicabum*, L. (v.l. *nagnā*).

नगर *nagara*, n. (m. only MBh. iii, 3014; ifc. f. *ā*, Hariv. 2951; prob. not fr. *naga* + *ra*, but cf. *g. alamādi*; the n. cannot be cerebralized, *g. kshubhnādi*) a town, city, N. of sev. cities, TAr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (f.), f. see below. — **kāka**, m. 'a town-crow', a term of contempt, L. — **koti**, n. of a town (Nagar-kot), and of another place, Cat. — **khaṇḍa**, N. of ch. of the SkandaP. — **gāmin**, mfn. (road) going or leading to a t^o, Mālatī. i, 33. — **ghāta**, m. 't^o-destroying, (also *-ka*), an elephant, L. — **catus-patha**, m. or n. meeting of 4 ways in a t^o, MānGr. — **jana**, m. pl. townsfolk, sg. a citizen, Hit. — **daivata**, n. presiding deity of a t^o — **vat**, ind. Mfich. i, 19. — **dvāra**, n. t^o-gate, Hit. — **kūṭaka**, n. a kind of fence on a t^o-g^o, L. — **dhana-vihāra** or **dhana-saṃghāra**, m. N. of a Buddh. monastery. — **pati**, m. t^o-chief, L. — **pura**, n. N. of a t^o, L. — **pradakṣiṇā**, f. carrying an idol round a t^o in procession, MW. — **prānta**, m. the outskirts of a t^o, ib. — **bāhu**, m. 't^o-arm', N. of a man, L. — **bāhya**, mfn. situated without the town, MW. — **maṇḍanā**, f. 't^o-ornament', a courtesan, Vāsav. — **maṇḍin**, m. 't^o-crusher', N. of a man, g. *bāhu-ādi*. — **mālin**, mfn. garlanded with cities, MW. — **maṇḍā**, f. = *śrōṭha*. — **raśhādhipa**, m. the chief of the t^o-guard, Mfich. — **raśhin**, m. t^o-watchman, ib. — **vāyasa**, m. = *kāka*, L. — **vāsin**, mfn. 't^o-dwelling', a citizen, MW. — **vṛiddha**, m. t^o-senior, Daś. — **sammita**, mfn. equal to a t^o, MW. — **stha**, m. = *vāsin*, Hit. — **svāmin**, m. 't^o-chief', N. of a man, Kathās. — **hāra**, 't^o-taking', N. of a kingdom, L. **Nagārādhikṛta** (Rājat.), **rādhikṛta** or **pati** (Kathās.), **rādhyaśaka** (Hariv.), m. t^o-chief, head police-officer. **Nagarābhyaśa**, m. neighbourhood of a t^o, MW. **Nagarōṭhā**, f. a kind of plant, L. **Nagarōpānta**, n. = *ra-prānta*, MW. **Nagarāśakas**, m. = *ra-vāsin*, Rājat. **Nagarāśhadhi**, f. Musa Sapientum, L.

Nagarāya, Nom. *āyate*, to look like a town, MBh.; Hariv.

Nagarin, m. lord of a town, Car.; N. of a man, AltBr. v, 30. — **ry-anna**, n. food given by the lord of a town, Mn. iv, 213.

Nagari, f. = *ra*, Mn.; MBh. &c. — **nirodha**, m. N. of ch. of *ga*P. ii. — **baka**, m. 'town-crane', a crow, L. — **yukti**, f. N. of ch. of the Yukti-kalpataru. — **raśhin**, m. town-watchman, MBh.

Nagariya, mfn. belonging to a town, civic, urban, Kāv.

नगानिका *nagānikā*, n^o or *nagālikā*, f. a kind of metre, Col.

नग्न *nagna*. See under *√nāj* below.

नग्नह *nagnāhu* (or *hū*, L.), m. ferment, a drug used for fermenting spirituous liquor, VS.; ŚBr.

नयमार *nagha-mārd* & *naghā-rishā*, m. N. of the plant *kushtha* = *Costus Speciosus*, AV. (cf. *nakkhā*).

नयुष *naghusa*, m. N. of a man = *nahusha*, MaitrUp.; Ragh.; n. Tabernaemontana Coronaria, Bhpr.

नह *nañkh*. See *√nakh*.

नचिकेत *na-ciketa*, *na-cira* &c. See under 2. *na*, p. 523.

नज *naj*, cl. 6. *ā. najate*, to be ashamed (v. l. for *lajj*, Dhātup. xxviii, 10; probably invented to explain *nagna*).

Nagnā, mī(*ā*) n. naked, new, bare, desolate, desert, RV. &c. &c.; m. a naked mendicant (esp. a Buddha, but also a mere hypocrite), Var.; VP.; a bard accompanying an army, L.; N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of a poet, Cat.; (*ā*), f. a naked (wanton) woman, AV. v, 7, 8; a girl before menstruation (allowed to go naked), Pañc. iii, 217; *Cardiospermum Halicabum*, L. (cf. *naganā*); = *vāc* (v. l. for *namā*), Naigh. i, 11, Sch. [Cf. *Zd. maghna* for *naghna*; Lith. *nāgas*; Slav. *naḡi*; Goth. *naḡaths*; Angl. Sax. *nacod*; Engl. *naked*; Germ. *nackt*.] — **kṣhapa-paka**, m. a naked mendicant, Kād.; mfn. (place) containing (only) n^o m^os, Cān. — **m-karapa**, mī(*ā*) n. making n^o, Pān. iii, 2, 56. — **caryā**, f. vow to go n^o, Divyāv. — **jit**, m. N. of a prince of the Gandhāras (father of one of Kṛishṇa's wives), Br.; MBh.; of a writer on architecture (?), VarBrŚ. lviii, 4; 15; of a poet, Cat. — **tā** (*gnd-*), f. (RV.; ŚBr.), -*tva*, n. (Hit.) nakedness. — **dhara**, m. N. of Sch. on Ragh.; Cat. — **nīlapatādikā**, n. nick-name of Kāṇāda's wks., Cat. — **bhūpati-graha**, m. N. of a drama. — **nashita**, mfn. stripped bare, g. *rāja-dantādi*. — **m-bhaviṣṭan**, mfn. (Pān. iii, 2, 57) = *m-bhāvuka*, mfn. (ib.) becoming naked, uncovering one's self in a shameless manner, TS.; Kāth. — **vṛitti**, f. N. of Comm. on Uq. — **vṛata-dhara**, mfn. observing the vow of a n^o mendicant (Śiva), Śivag. — **śramapa** (VarBrŚ, Sch.) & **śra-vapa** (Kāraṇḍ.), m. a n^o ascetic. **Nagnācharya**, m. a bard, VarBrŚ, Sch. (cf. *nagnā* above). **Nagnāśa** & *ōṭaka*, m. a n^o wanderer, (esp.) a Buddh. or Jain. mendicant, Rājat.; L.

Nagnaka, mī(*ā*) n. naked, wanton, AV.; HPariś.; m. a n^o mendicant, Pañc.; a bard, L.; (*ikā*), f. a n^o or wanton woman, L.; a girl before menstruation, MBh.; Pañc.

Nagnī, ind. comp. for *na* + *karapa*, n. stripping, undressing, W. — *√krī*, to render naked; -*krīta*, mfn. converted into a n^o mendicant, Bhart. i, 64.

नञ् *nañ*, ind. N. of the negat. particle *na*, negation, Pān. ii, 1, 60; Vām. v, 2, 13 &c. — **artha**, m. the meaning of *na*; -*nirṇaya* & -*vāda*, m. (*da-ṭikā* & *vivṛiti*), f. N. of wks. & Comms. — **vāda**, m. N. of wk. — *tippaṇi*, f. -*vivēka*, m. N. of Comm.'s on it. — **viveka**, -*śiro-maṇi*, -*sa-māsa* & -*sūtrārtha-vāda*, m. N. of wks.

नन्त्राज *nañja-rāja*, m. N. of a king and author (?). — **yaśo-bhūṣaṇa**, n. N. of wk.

नट *naṭ* (Prākṛ. for *nṛit*, q. v.), cl. 1. P. *naṭati* (Dhātup. xix, 19; ix, 23) to dance, Kāv.; to hurt or injure, Vop. (cf. *un-√naṭ*): Caus. *naṭayati* (Dhātup. xxii, 12) to represent anything (acc.) dramatically, acc. perform, imitate, Mfich.; Sak. &c.; to fall (cf. *√naḍ*) to shine, Vop.

Naṭa, m. (fr. prec.; but cf. Up. iv, 104) actor, dancer, mime, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a partic. caste (sons of degraded Kshatriyas, Mn. x, 22); Colosanthus Indica, L.; Jonesia Asoka, L.; a sort of reed (cf. *kishku-parvan*), L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇi; N. of a man (who with his brother Bhaṭa built a Vihāra), Buddh.; (*ā*), f. Caesalpinia Bandu-cella, L.; (f.), f. an actress (g. *gaurādi*), Sak.; Sāh. &c.; a dancer, Nauch girl, courtesan, L.; a partic. fragrant plant, Bhpr.; red arsenic, L.; (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇi. — **gaṅḍōka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **gati**, f. a kind of metre, Col. — **caryā**, f. an actor's performance, BhP. — **tā**, f. office or condition

of an a^o, Hariv. — **nārāyana**, m. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇi. — **patṛikā**, f. Solanum Melongena, L. — **para-pa**, n. 'a's wing', the skin, W. — **baṭa**, m. a young a^o, L. — **bhaṭika-vihāra**, m., -**bhaṭikā**, f. 'temple of Naṭa & Bhaṭa', N. of a t^o, Buddh. — **bhūṣaṇa** and -**maṇḍana**, n. 'a's ornament', ornament, L. — **raṅga**, m. 'a's arena', anything illusory, Buddh. — **vara** (W.) or -**śreṣṭha** (MW.), m. chief a^o or dancer. — **saṃyāka**, m. ornament, L. an a^o or d^o, W. (cf. *bhūṣaṇa*). — **sūtra**, n. rules for a's, Pān. iv, 3, 110. **Naṭāntikā**, f. 'a^o-killing, a^o-spoiling', shame, modesty, L. (v. l. *ndhikā*). **Naṭōśvara**, m. 'lord of dancers', N. of Śiva, W.

Naṭaka, m. an actor, L. — **melaka**, n. 'company of actors', N. of a comedy.

Naṭana, n. dancing, dance, pantomime, Kautukas. — **nānanda-nātha**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Naṭaniya, mfn. to be danced, Git.

Naṭita, mfn. disgusted with, tired of (instr.), HPariś.; n. acting, representation, MW.

Naṭi, f., see *naṭa*, above. — **anta**, m. the son of a dancing girl, MW.

Naṭyā, f. a company of actors, g. *pāṣādi*.

नट् *naṭṭa* or *ōṭaka*, m., *ōṭā*, f. (in music) N. of a Rāgiṇi. — **kalyāṇa** & -**nārāyana** (cf. *naṭa-n^o*), m. id. — **paṭṭa-grāma**, m. N. of a village, Cat. — **mallārikā**, -**varāṭikā** & -**ham-bīrā**, f. N. of Rāgiṇis.

नट् 1. *naṭ*, cl. 10. P. *naṭayati*, to fall, Vop. in Dhātup. xxxii, 12 (cf. *√naṭ*).

2. **Naḍ**, ind. comp. and word-formation for *naḍa*.

— **antikā**, f. 'reed-destroying', N. of a river, Vishṇu. (cf. *naḍān^o*). — **bhuvāka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

— **vat**, mfn. covered with reeds, Pān. iv, 2, 87.

— **vala**, mī(*ā*) n. = *vat*, iv, 2, 88; n. a quantity of r's, r^o-bed, MBh.; Ragh.; (*ā*), f. id., VS.; N. of the wife of Manu Cākshusha, Hariv.; Pur. (v. l. *na-valā*; cf. *naḍvāleya*). — **vābhū** (?), f. = *kūṭima*, L.

Naḍā or *naḍā*, m. (L. also n.) a species of reed, Arundo Tibialis or Karka, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; N. of a prince with the patr. Naishidha, ŚBr. (= Nala Naishadha, Sch.); of a Nāga, L.; of a partic. tribe whose employment is making a sort of glass bracelet, W. (cf. *nala*).

— **kūbara**, m. N. of a son of Kubera, Kathās. (cf. *nala*). — **neri**, f. (in music) a kind of dance. — **prāya**, mfn. abounding in reeds, L. — **bhakta**, mfn. inhabited by Naḍa (?), g.

aishukāryā-ādi (v. l. *nada*). — **maya**, mī(*ā*) n. consisting or made of r^o, Kauś. — **mīna**, m. 'r^o-fish', a kind of sprat, L. — **vana**, n. 'r^o-thicket', L.; N. of a place, Rājat. — **samhati**, f. 'id.', L.

Naḍā-gīra, n. r^o-hut, MW. **Naḍā-giri**, m. (g. *kīṃ-lulakādi*) N. of an elephant, Kathās.

Naḍaka, n. the hollow of a bone, KātyŚr. *ōḍa-kiya*, mfn. abounding in reeds, Pān. iv, 2, 91.

ḍasa, mfn. id., g. *trīṇḍādi*.

Naḍinī, f. a reed bed, g. *pushkarādi*. *ōḍila*, mfn. reedy, covered with reeds, g. *kāṣḍādi*.

Naḍyā, f. a reed bed, L.

नडह *naḍaha*, mfn. lovely, beautiful (prob. w. r. for *laḍaha*).

नडुवाह *naḍu-vāha*, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (for *naḍ-v^o* or *naḍa-v^o*?).

नत् *nat*, mfn. (√*nam*) bowing, bowing one's self (ifc.), MW.

Naṭā, mfn. bent, bowed, curved, inclined, inclining, RV. &c. &c.; bowing to, saluting (acc. or gen.), BhP. vi, 9, 40; v, 18, 4; depressed, sunk, flat; deep, hanging down, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ifc. bent down by or turned towards (cf. *vāma*, add.); cerebralized (as the letter n, cf. *natī*), RPrāt.; m. n. Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L.; n. zenith-distance at meridian transit, Sūryas.; hour-angle or distance in time from meridian, ib.; inclination, ib. — **kaṃ-dhara**, mfn. bowing (the neck), MW. — **kāla**, m. hour-angle (see above), Sūryas., Sch. — **ghaṭikā**, f. id., ib. — **jyā**, f. the sine of the hour-angle, MW.

— **druma**, m. = *latā-lāla* (bower?), L. — **nāḍikā** or -**nāḍī**, f. = *kāla*, L.; any hour of birth after noon or before midnight, W. — **nābhī**, mfn. 'deep-naveled', thin, slender, Kum. i, 38. — **nāśika**, mfn. flat-nosed, Var. — **parvan**, mfn. (arrow) flat-jointed, smooth, MBh. v, 7143; Śāk. vii, 162 (read *adhunā nata*). — **bhāga**, m. zenith-distance at meridian transit, Sūryas. — **bhūrā**, mfn. having arched brows or bending the brows, frowning, Vikr. iv, 28.

— **mukha**, mī(*ā*) n. bending down the face, looking

down, Rājāt. — **mūrdhan**, mfn. bending or hanging down the head, W. — **Ṣatāṣa**, m. = *ta-bhāga*, Sūryas. **Ṣatāgra-nāsa**, mfn. = *ta-nāsika*, Var. **Ṣatāṅga**, mf(ā)n. bent, curved, bowed, stooping, W.; (f), f. a (smooth- or round-limbed) woman, Mālatim. i, 38. **Ṣatōdāra**, mfn. = *ta-nābhi*, MBh. vii, 2735. **Ṣatōnnata**, mfn. depressed and elevated; *bhūmi-bhāga*, nifu. (path) with d° and e° portions of ground, Śak. iv, 14; — *bhrū*, mfn. depressing and elevating the eye-brows, frowning, MW.

Ṣati, f. bending, bowing, stooping, modesty, humility, Kāv.; Śatr. &c.; inclination or parallax in latitude, Sūryas.; curvature, crookedness, W.; the change of a dental letter to a cerebral, Prāt. — **tati**, f. excessive humbleness, Kāv. **Naty-akshara**, n. a letter subject to cerebralization (e.g. the letter *n*), Prāt.

नतमहम् *na-tam-aham*, the beginning of RV. x, 126 (cf. Mn. xi, 252).

नतमाम् *na-tamām & na-tarām*. See 2. *na*.

नत्यूह *natyūha*, m. prob. = *dātyūha*, R. (B.)

नत्र *natra*, n. (in music) a kind of dance.

नद *nad*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. iii, 17) *nā-dati* (ep. also *te*; pf. *nanādā*, *nedur*, *nedire*, MBh.; aor. *anādāt*, Gr.; fut. *nadishyati*, *ḍitā*, ib.) to sound, thunder, roar, cry, howl &c. (also with *nādam*, *śabdām*, *svanam* &c.), AV. &c. &c.; Pass. *nadyate*, MBh.; Caus. *nādīyati*, *te*, to make resound or vibrate, RV.; *nādayati*, *te*, to make resonant, fill with noises or cries, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; aor. *anādāt*, Gr.; Pass. *nādyate*, MBh.; Desid. *ninadishati*, Gr.; Intens. 3. pl. *nānadati*, p. *nānadat*, RV.; 3. sg. *nānadyate*, p. *ḍyamāna*, Br.; MBh. to vibrate or sound violently, to roar, howl, cry, neigh &c.

Nadā, m. a roarer, bellow, thunderer, crier, neigher &c. (as a cloud, horse, bull, met. a man, i, 179, 4), RV.; N. of RV. viii, 58, 2 (beginning with *nadam*, SBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; a river (if thought of as male, ifc. ind. — *nadam*; cf. *nadī*), Mn.; MBh. &c.; = *naḍa*, reed, RV. i, 32, 8; (f), f. see *Nadī*. — **dhra**, mfn. (for *dharma*?) possessing rivers, Kāv. — **nadī**, (in comp.) the male and female rivers; — *pati*, m. 'lord of m° and f° rivers', N. of the Sindhu, Hariv.; 'of the ocean', MBh.; R.; — *bhartri*, m. 'id.', the ocean, MBh. — **bhaktā**, see *naḍa-bh*. — **bhartri**, m. 'lord of rivers', the ocean, Śis. — *rāja*, m. id.; — *sutā*, f. N. of Śrī, Śis. ix, 30.

Nadat, mf(ant)n. sounding, resounding, roaring; m. N. of an Āṅgīrasa, ArshBr.

Nadathu, m. noise, clamour, din, ChUp. iii, 13, 8.

Nadana, mfn. sounding, Nir. v, 2. *ṇimān*, mfn. humming, murmuring, AV. v, 23, 8. *ṇū*, m. noise, din, RV. viii, 21, 14; the sound of approbation, MW.; war, battle, Naigh. ii, 17; a cloud (*nadānu*), Un. iii, 52, Sch.; a lion, L.; — *mdt*, mfn. roaring, thundering, RV. vi, 18, 2.

Nadara, mfn., g. *āsmādī*.

Nadāsa, Nom. A. *ḍyate* to roar, Divyāv.

Nadī, m. a crier, caller, RV. v, 74, 2 (= *stuti*, Śāy.); ifc., see *nadī*. — **ja**, m. (for *ḍi*.) Lablab Vulgaris, L.

Nadikā, see next.

Nadī, f. flowing water, a river (commonly personified as a female; but see *nadā* above), RV. &c. &c. (ifc. *nadikā*; cf. *ku-nadikā* and *giri*; ind. — *nadī*; cf. *upa-nadī* [beside — *nadam*, fr. *nadā*, Pāp. v, 4, 110]); N. of 2 kinds of metre, Col.; of partic. fem. stems ending in *ī* or *ū* (as *nadī* itself), Pāp. i, 4, 3, &c. — **Kadamba**, m. N. of a plant, L. — **kānta**, n. 'lover of rivers', the ocean, L.; Vitex Negundo or Barringtonia Acutangula, L.; (ā), f. Eugenia Jambolana or Leea Hirta, L.; a creeper (= *latū*), L. — **kāśyapa**, m. N. of a contemporary of Śākya-muni, Buddh. — **kūla**, n. bank of a r°, Cāṇ.; — *priya*, m. Calamus Rotang, L. — **kshetrādī-māhātmya**, n. N. of ch. of Skanda P. — **ja**, mfn. r°-born, coming from a r° (horses), MBh.; m. patr. of Bhishma, ib.; N. of plants (Terminalia Arjuna, Barringtonia Acutangula, Lablab Vulgaris, or a species of reed = *yūvanāla-sara*), L.; antimony, Suśr.; (ā), f. = next; n. a lotus, W. — **jāta**, m. Premna Spinosa or Longifolia, L. — **jāta**, mfn. knowing the course of r°, MW. — **taṭa**, m. = *kūla*, Var. — **tara**, mfn. crossing a river, L.; m. swimming

across a r°, Yājñ.; — *sthala* or — *sthāna*, n. landing-place, ferry, L. — *tira*, n. = *kūla*, Kāv. — **datta**, m. 'r°-given', N. of a Bodhi-sattva. — **doha**, m. r°-toll or tribute, L. — **dhara**, m. 'bearer of the r° (Ganges)', N. of Śiva, Sivag. — 2. — **na** (°*dāna*), m. 'lord of r°s', the ocean, Kathās.; N. of Varuṇa, Kāv.; of a son of Saha-deva and father of Jagat-sena, Hariv. — **nada**, m. pl. (Mu. vi, 90) or n. sg. (MBh. viii, 4068) = *nada-nadī* (above). — **nātha**, m. 'lord of r°s', the ocean, Kāv. — **nishpāva**, n. Lablab Vulgaris, L. — **paṅka**, m. or n. 'r°-mud', the marshy bank of a r°, R. — **pati**, m. lord of flowing waters, VS.; the ocean, R.; sea-water, SBr. — **pūra**, m. 'r°-flood', a swollen r°, Amar. — **bhallātaka**, m. a kind of plant (= *bhojanaka*), Suśr., Sch. — **bhava**, n. 'r°-born', r°-salt. — **mātrika**, mfn. 'r°-nourished', well watered, L. — **ā**, Naish. — **mārga**, m. course of a r°, R. — **mukha**, n. mouth of a r°, R.; a kind of grain (cf. *nandī-m°*), MW. — **raya**, m. the current of a r°, ib. — **vakra**, n., — **vaṅka**, m. the bend or arm of a r°, L. — **vaṭa**, m. a kind of tree (= *vaṭī*), L. — **vāsa**, m. standing in a r° (a form of penance), Kāv. — **vṛit**, mfn. stream-obstructing (Vṛitra), RV. — **vega**, m. = *raya*, W. — **velā**, f. the current or tide of a r°, ib. — **śa** (°*dāśa*), m. 'lord of the r°s', the ocean, Pañc. — **śāpa**, mfn. (√*śnd*) familiar with (lit. bathing in) r°s, Ragl.; Bhāṭ.; skilful, experienced, clever (cf. *ati-n°*, add.) — **saṁtāra**, m. crossing a r°, L. — **saṛja**, n. Terminalia Arjuna. **Nady-ambujavana**, mfn. (country) thriving by r°-water, L. **Nady-āmra**, m. a kind of plant, L.

Nadīya, m. or n. N. of a locality, W.

Nadeyī, w. r. for *nādeyī*, q. v.

नादल *naḍāla*, n. a potsherd (cf. *kumbhī*, add.)

नड *naddhā*, mfn. (√*nah*) bound, tied, bound on or round, put on, fastened to (comp.), AV. &c. &c.; joined, connected, covered, wound, inlaid, interwoven (with instr. or ifc.), MBh.; Kāv.; obstructed or impeded (*oshhābhāyām*, by the lips, said of a faulty pronunciation), RPrāt.; n. tie, band, fetter, knot, string, track, AV. &c. — **vimoksha**, m. the getting loose or breaking of a trace, GrS.; deliverance from fastenings or fetters, MW.

Naddhavya, mfn. to be bound or tied &c., Pāp. viii, 2, 34. Kās.

Naddhi, f. binding, fastening (cf. *barsa*).

Naddhri, f. a strip of leather, L.

Nad-bhyas. See 2. *nāh*.

ननन्द *nanandri* (L.) or *nānandri* (RV. x, 85, 46), f. a husband's sister. **ननन्द्री-पति** or *ḍuh-pati*, m. the husband of a h°s sister, L.

ननी *nanā*, f. fam. expression for 'mother', RV. ix, 112, 3 (cf. 2. *tatā*); = *vāc*, Naigh. i, 11.

ननु *na-nū*, ind. (2. *nā + nu*) not, not at all, never, RV. &c.; AV.; (interr.) not? is it not? = nonne, AV.; SBr. &c. (hence often =) certainly, surely, indeed, no doubt (esp. in questions amounting to an affirmation, e.g. *nanu aham te priyāḥ*, am I not your friend, i.e. certainly I am your fr.), Daś. [so also *na ca*, there can be no doubt, Pāp. ii, 3, 11; 29, Kās.], or to a request, e.g. *nanu gachāmi bhoḥ*, surely I may go, Pāp. viii, 1, 43, Kās., and even as a responsive particle, e.g. *akārshīḥ kaṭam-nanu karomi bhoḥ*, indeed I have made it, ib.; with another interr. or an Impv. = pray, please, e.g. *nanu ko bhavām*, pray who are you? Mjic. x, 44; *nanūcyatām*, please tell, ib. 44; in argument often as an inceptive particle implying doubt or objection, 'now it may be said, well, but then' &c., esp. in *nanu astu* or *nanu mā bhūt-tathāpi*, well, be it so or not so—nevertheless! — a vocat. particle implying kindness or reproach or perplexity &c., L.

ननय *nantavya*, mfn. (√*nam*) to be bent or bowed; to be saluted or honoured, W.

Nantpi, mfn. bending, bowing; changing a dental to a cerebral, RPrāt.

Nāntva, mfn. to be bent, RV. ii, 24, 2.

नन्द *nand*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. iii, 30) *nāndati*, ep. also *te* (pf. *nananda*, MBh.; fut. *nandishyate*, ib. *ḍishyati* and *ḍitā* Gr.; aor. *anandit*; inf. *nanditum*, ib.) to rejoice, delight, to be pleased or satisfied with, be glad of (instr. rarely abl.), RV. &c. &c.; Pass. *nandiyate*, MBh. &c.; Caus. *nandayati*, *te*, aor. *anandant*, to

make glad, gladden, Up.; MBh. &c.; Desid. *nināndishati*, Gr.; Intens. *nānandyate*, Pāp. vi, 4, 24, Kās.

Nānda, m. joy, delight, happiness (also pl.), AV.; VS. &c.; (in mus.) a flute 7 inches long; N. of one of Yudhi-shthira's 2 drums, MBh.; of one of Kubera's 9 gems, L.; a son (in *gopa*, add.; cf. *nandana*); N. of Vishnu, MBh.; of one of Skanda's attendants, ib.; of a Nāga, ib.; (also *-ka*); of a Buddh. deity, Lalit.; of an attendant on Dakṣha, BhP.; of a son of Dhṛita-rāshṭra (also *-ka*), MBh.; of a step-brother and disciple of Gautama Buddha, MW B. 44.1; of a son of Vasu-deva, Pur.; of the foster-father of Kṛishṇa and ancestor of Durgā, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c. (also *-ka*, L.); of a leader of the Sāvatas, BhP.; of a king of Pātālī-putra and founder of a dynasty consisting of 9 successive princes, HParīś.; Pur.; Kathās.; Pañc. &c.; of the number 9 (because of the 9 Nandas), Jyot.; of sev. scholars and authors, Cat.; of a mountain, BhP. (cf. *parvata & nandī-giri*); (ā), f. Delight, Felicity (personif. as wife of Harsha; cf. *nandī*), MBh. i, 2597; prosperity, happiness, L.; a small earthen water-jar (also *dikā*), L.; a husband's sister (cf. *nanāndri*), L.; N. of the 3 auspicious Tithis (1st, 6th, and 11th day of the fortnight), VarBṛ. ic, 2 (also *dikā*, L.); of the 7th day in Mārgaśīrsha, Hcat.; (in music) of a Murchanā; of Gauri, Hcat.; of an Apasara, Hariv.; of a daughter of Vibhishana, L.; of a girl connected with Śākya-muni, Buddh.; of the mother of 10th Arhat of present Ava-sarpiṇī, L.; of the wife of Gopala-varman, Rājāt.; of a river flowing near Kubera's city Alakā, MBh.; BhP.; (f), f. Cedrela Toona, Suśr.; a kind of song or musical instrument, MānGr.; N. of the 6th day in a month's light half, ib.; of Durgā, DevVP.; of Indra's city, W.; n. a kind of house, Gal. — **kisora**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **kumāra**, m. 'Nanda's son', patr. of Kṛishṇa, Bhām.; N. of an author, Cat. — **gopa**, m. the cowherd N°, Hariv. — **kula**, n. his family (°*le jāta* or °*laddhava*, f. descended from N°a r°, Durgā, MBh.); — **kumāra**, m. 'son of N°', N. of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — **gopitā**, f. N. of a plant (= *rāma*), L. — **dāsa**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **deva**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **nandana**, m. = *kumāra*, L.; (f), f. 'N°'s daughter', N. of Durgā, ib. — **nātha** and **paṇḍita**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **padma**, m. or n. N. of a town, ib. — **parvata**, m. king N° compared with a mountain, Kam. — **pāla**, m. 'guardian of the treasure N°', i.e. Varuṇa, L. (cf. above). — **putra**, m. = *kumāra* (°*trōtsava*, m. N. of ch. of Brahman P. iv); (f), f. = *kumārī*. — **prabhāṅjana-varman**, m. N. of a man, L. — **prayāga**, m. N. of a place (at the confluence of 2 rivers whose names contain *nanda*), Rasik. — **balā**, f. N. of a girl connected with Gautama Buddha, Lalit. — **mitra** (?), m. N. of a man, ib. — **rāma**, — **lāla**, — **vardhana** and — **varman**, m. N. of authors, Cat. — **śāra**, m. N. of a king, VP. — **suta**, m. = *kumāra*, Bhām. — **sundara**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **sūnu**, m. = *suta*, Vṛishabhān. **Nandātmanaja**, m. id., Glt.; (ā), f. N. of Durgā, L. **Nandāśrama**, m. N. of a hermitage, MBh. **Nandōpānanda**, m. N. of a Nāga, L.; voc. (used as an exclamation of sorrow) alas! woe is me! Divyāv.; — *saṁjñā*, f. du. N. of 2 Kumārīs on Indra's standard, VarBṛ. xliii, 39. **Nandōpā-khyāna**, n. N. of wk.

Nandaka, mfn. delighting in (comp.), MBh.; rejoicing, gladdening, making happy (esp. a family), L.; m. joy, delight, L.; a frog, L.; N. of Kṛishṇa's sword, MBh.; (°*kin*, m. its possessor, i.e. Kṛishṇa, ib.); of a bull, Pañc.; of a village, Rājāt. (cf. also under *nanda*, m.); (ikā), f. N. of Indrā's pleasure-ground, L. (cf. ib., f. ā).

Nandaki, m. (√*nand*?) long pepper, L.

Nandathu, m. joy, delight, happiness, L.

Nandana, mf(ā)n. (the initial *n* is not changeable to *ṇ*, g. *kshubhānādi*) rejoicing, gladdening (cf. *ḍaka*), MBh.; Var.; Pañc.; m. a son, Yājñ.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (ifc. also *nāka*, MBh.); a frog (cf. *ḍaka*), L.; a kind of poisonous plant, Suśr. (also f., Sch.); a partic. form of temple, Var.; (in mus.) a kind of measure; N. of Vishnu or Śiva, MBh.; of an attendant of Skanda, ib.; of a Siddha, BhP.; of a Buddh. deity, Lalit. (v.l. *nanda*); (with Jāinas) of the 7th of the 9 white Balas; of a mountain, Pur.; of sev. authors (also *-bhāṭṭācārya & -mītra*), Cat.; of the 26th year in a Jupiter cycle of 60 years, Var.; (ā), f. a daughter (cf. *kula*); n. gladdening or gladdness, MBh.; a divine garden, (esp.) Indra's paradise,

MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a sword, R. (cf. *ḍaka*); N. of a metre, Col. — **kānana**, n. N. of a wood, Rasik. — **ja**, m. 'grown in the divine garden', yellow sandal-wood, L. — **druma**, n. tree of the d° g°, Kuni. — **mālā**, f. N. of a garland worn by Kṛṣṇa, L. — **yaṇa**, n. divine grove, R. **Nandānōdbhava**, m. = *na-ja*, Gal.

Nandanta, mf(ṣ) n. rejoicing, gladdening; m. son, friend, king; (f), f. daughter, L.

Nandayat, mf(anti) n. = prec. mfn. **ḍayanta**, mf(ṣ) n. id., L.; (f), f. N. of a woman, Kathās. **ḍayitṛi**, mfn. giving joy, making happy, MW.

Nandā, f. of *nanda*, q.v. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapur. (cf. *nandī-p°*). — **prāśō-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **hrada-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat.

Nandī, m. 'the happy one', N. of Viṣṇu, MBh.; of Śiva, ib.; of an attendant of Śiva, Tār.; MBh. &c.; of a Gandharva, MBh.; of a man, Pravar.; the speaker of a prologue, W. (w. r. for *nāndin*); f. joy, happiness, welfare, MBh. &c. (also m. n., L.); Joy personified as daughter of Heaven or as wife of Kāma and mother of Harsha, Pur.; n. = *dyūta* & *dyūdhāga*, L.; (with Jains) a class of sacred writings (m. or f. ?), MW. 533. — **kara**, mfn. causing joy or happiness (with gen.), MBh. ii, 740; m. son of (comp.), MBh. (cf. *nandana*); N. of Śiva, ib. — **kunda**, m. or n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ib. — **kshetra**, n. a district frequented by gods, Rājāt. — **giri**, m. N. of a mountain; — **māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **gupta**, m. N. of a prince of Kāśmīra, Rājāt. — **grāma**, m. N. of a village near Daulat-ābād (where Bharata resided during Rāma's banishment), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; — **darsana**, n. N. of ch. of PadmaP. — **ghoṣa**, m. cry or music of joy, (esp.) the proclamation of a panegyrist or herald, MBh.; R.; Arjuna's chariot, L.; — **vijaya**, m. N. of a drama. — **ja**, n. Lablab Vulgaris, Gal. — **taru**, m. Anogeisus Latifolia, Bhpr. — **tūrya**, n. a musical instrument played on joyful occasions, MBh.; Hariv. — **deva**, m. N. of a man, Kathās.; *vi*, f. common N. of one of the loftiest Himalayan peaks, MW. — **dharma**, m. Nandi's or Nandin's precepts, Cat. — **nāgaraka**, mfn. N. of a partic. written character, Hcat. — **nāgarī**, f. a partic. kind of writing, L. — **pada-ochaudas**, n. N. of a wk. on Prakṛit metres (in Prakṛ.), Cat. — **pura-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Pur. (cf. *nandikēśvara-p°* & *nandīśvara-p°*). — **bharata**, m. or n. N. of a wk. on music. — **mukha**, m. a species of rice, Suśr.; N. of a man, Rājāt.; — *sughoṣa*, m. N. of a man (*ḥṣāvādāna*, n. N. of wk., Buddh.). — **yaśas**, m. N. of a prince, VP. — **rudra**, m. N. of Śiva in a joyful or serene form, Rājāt. — **vardha**, m. N. of a prince (cf. next), R. — **vardhana**, mfn. increasing pleasure, promoting happiness (with gen.), MBh.; BhP.; m. son, MBh.; R.; friend, L.; the end of a half-month, the day of full moon or of new moon, L.; a partic. form of temple, Var. (cf. *nandana* & *din*); (in music) a kind of measure; N. of Śiva, MBh.; of a prince (son of Udayasu), R.; VP.; of a son of Janaka, VP.; of a son of Udayāśva, L.; of a son of Rājaka, BhP.; of a son of A-ja, ib.; of a brother of Mahāvira, W.; n. N. of a town, Sighās. — **varman**, m. N. of a man, L. — **vīralaka**, m. a species of fish, Suśr. — **vivardhana**, mfn. = *vardhana*, mfn., R. — **vṛkṣa**, m. N. of Cedrela Toona, Bhpr. (cf. *di-vṛ*). — **vega**, n. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **śikhā**, f. N. of wk. — **śhepa**, m. = *śena*, n. in *nīśvara*, n. N. of a Liṅga, PadmaP. — **sona**, m. N. of an attendant of Skanda, MBh. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat. **Nandīśa**, m. (*nādi* or *nādin* or *nādi + īśa*?) N. of an attendant of Śiva, Rājāt.; of Śiva himself, W.; (in music) a kind of measure. **Nandīśvara**, m. (*nādi* or *nādin* or *nādi + īśv*) N. of Śiva, MBh.; N. of the chief of Ś's attendants, BhP. (cf. *nandin*); of one of Kubera's attendants, MBh.; N. of a place held sacred by the Jains, Sutr.; of an author, Cat.; (in music) a kind of measure; — *purāṇa*, — *māhātmya*, n., *rōtpatti*, f. N. of wks. **Nandy-āvarta**, m. a kind of diagram, MBh.; Var. (cf. *nandikāv*); anything so formed (e.g. a dish or vessel), MBh. vii, 2930 (Nilak.); a palace or temple, VarBṛS. iii, 32 (also n., L.); a cake, MnGrh.; a species of large fish, L.; Tabernaemontana Cofonaria, L.; the holy fig-tree, L.; any tree, L.; a kind of shell, L.; cf. MW. 523; (in music) a partic. attitude in dancing. **Nandy-upapurāṇa** & **upākhyāna**, n. N. of wks.

Nandika, mfn. Cedrela Toona, L.; N. of one of

Śiva's attendants, Cat.; of a pupil of Gautama Buddha (chief of the village Uru-vilvā), Lalit. **ḥkōārya-tantra**, n. N. of a medic. wk. **ḥkāvarta**, m. a kind of diagram, Lalit. (= *nandy-āv*); a species of plant, Var. **ḥkōā**, n. N. of a holy place, ŚivaP.; — *liṅga*, n. N. of ch. of the ŚivaP. **ḥkāvāra**, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, Hariv. (= *nandī*, *nandin*); of an author, Cat.; — *kārikā* or *kāśikā*, f. N. of a mystic interpretation of the Śiva-sūtras; — *tārāvali*, f. N. of wk.; *tīrtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, ŚivaP.; — *purāṇa*, n. N. of an Upapur.; — *saṅghitā*, f. N. of wk.; *rābhīśika*, n. N. of ch. of LiṅgaP.; *rōtpatti*, f. N. of ch. of ŚivaP.

Nandin, mfn. (initial *n* cannot be cerebralized, g. *kshubhūdāt*) rejoicing, gladdening (ifc.), MBh.; Kāv.; delighting in, liking, ib.; m. son (ifc.; cf. *bhāskara-n°*); the speaker of a prologue (cf. *nāndin*, L.); N. of sev. plants (the Indian fig-tree, Thespesia Opulneoides &c.), L.; a partic. form of temple, Var. (cf. *nādi-vardhana*); N. of an attendant of Śiva, MBh.; Hariv. &c. (cf. *nandī*, *nādiśa*, *nandīśvara*); of Śiva's bull, W.; of sev. authors, Cat.

Nandinī, f. a daughter, MBh. &c.; a husband's sister (= *nānāndrī*), L.; N. of Durgā, MaṭyaP.; of Gaṅgā, L.; of the river Bāga-nāśa, Brahmap.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of a fabulous cow (mother of Śurabhi and property of the sage Vasishṭha), MBh.; Ragh.; of the mother of Vyādi, L.; N. of sev. plants (= *śulāsī*, *jaṭā-māgī* &c.), L.; a kind of perfume (*reṇukā*), Bhpr.; a kind of metre, Col.; (in music) a partic. composition; N. of a locality, MBh.; of Comm. on Mn. — **tanaya**, m. metron. of Vyādi, L. (cf. above). — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, SkandaP. — **putra**, m. metron. of Kaṇāda, Gal. — **suta**, m. = *tanaya*, L.

Nandī, f. of *nanda*, q.v. — **carita**, n. N. of wk. — **pati**, m. N. of a man, Cat. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, Cat. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Pur. — **mukha** (cf. *nādi-m°*), m. N. of Śiva, MBh.; a kind of water-bird, Bhpr.; a species of rice, Suśr.; pl. a kind of Manes, L. (w. r. for *nāndī-m°*); (f), f. sleep, L. — **vṛkṣa**, m. N. of sev. plants (Bignonia Suevolens, Cedrela Toona &c.), L. — **saras**, n. N. of Indra's lake, L.

नन्दीक nandīka (?), m. a cock, L.

नन्दीट nandīṭa, m. a bald-headed man, L.

नन्देरी nanderī, f. a kind of metre.

नन्नम nannama (√*nam*). See *ku-n°*.

Nannamyamāna, mfn. (fr. the Intens.) bending or bowing very low, W.

नन्नयभट्ट nannaya-bhaṭṭa, m. N. of an author, Cat.

नपरजित na-parājīta, na-puṣ &c. See 2. nā.

नपात् nāpāt, *nāptṛi*, m. (the former stem only in the strong cases and earlier lang.; the latter in Class., but acc. *nāptāram* appears in TS. & AitBr.) descendant, offspring, son (in this meaning esp. in RV., e.g. *apām n°*, *ūrjo n°*, *dīvo n°*, *vīmuco n°* &c.); grandson (in later lang. restricted to this sense), RV. &c. &c.; N. of one of the Viśve devās, MBh. xiii, 4362; path of the gods (?), Mahādh. on VS. xix, 56; granddaughter (?), Uṇ. ii, 96, Sch.; (if), f., RV.; AV. (ix, 1; 3 nom. *itś*) daughter, granddaughter (pl. often fig. 'the fingers, hands' &c.); (trī), f. granddaughter, SVĀr. L. [Prob. neither = *na + pāt* (Uṇ. ii, 96) nor *na + pāt* (Pān. vi, 3, 75), and of very questionable connection with √*nabh* or *nah*; cf. *Ḍa. nāpāt*, *nāptar*; Gk. *népodes*, *νεπός*; Lat. *nepōt-em*; Angl. Sax. *nefa*; HGer. *nevo*, *neve*, *Neffe*.]

Nāpātka, mfn. relating to a grandson (applied to a partic. sacrif. fire), Kāth.

Nāptṛikā, f. a species of bird, Suśr.

नभ 1. *nabh*, cl. 1. *ā. nābhate*, to burst, be torn or rent asunder, RV. viii, 39, 1; x, 133, 1; Impf. P. *nābhas*, to break or destroy (?), i, 174, 8 (cf. Dhātup. xviii, 13, Naigh. ii, 19); cl. 4. 9. P. *nabhayati*, *nābhāti* (Dhātup. xxvi, 130, xxxi, 48), to hurt, injure (pf. *ā. nabhe*, Bhāṭṭ.); Caus. *nabhayati*, to cause to burst, tear open, AitBr. 2. **Nabha**, f. or m. injury (Sāy.) or injurer, RV. i, 174, 8 (only acc. pl. *nābhas*; but cf. 1. *nabh* above).

Nabha, m. (rather fr. √*nabh* denoting 'bursting forth' or 'expanding' than fr. √*nah* 'connecting, scil. heaven and earth') the sky, atmosphere (= *nabhas*), L.; the month Śrāvāṇa, Car.; N. of a son of Manu Svārocisha or of the 3rd M° (together with Nabhasya), Hariv.; of one of 7 sages of the 6th Manv-antara, ib.; of a demon (son of Vipra-citti by Sighikā), ib.; VP.; of a son of Nala (Nishadha) and father of Puṇḍarika (cf. *nabhas*), Hariv.; BhP.; (āḍ), f. a spitting-pot (?), L.; N. of the city of the sun, W. — **kānana**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. — **ga**, m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, Pur. (cf. *nābhāga*, *nābhāga*). **Nābhāśas**, m. inhabiting the sky or atmosphere, BhP.

Nabhaḥ, in comp. for *ḥbas*. — **ketana**, m. 'sky-banner', the sun, L. — **krānta** & **tin**, m. 'sky-walker' (from the lion-like shape of certain clouds), a lion, L. — **pāṇtha**, m. 'sky-traveller', the sun, L. — **prabheda** or **ḍana**, m. N. of a descendant of Virūpa and author of RV. x, 112, RV. Anukr. — **prāṇa**, m. 'sky-breath', air, wind, L. — **śābda-maya**, mf(ṣ) n. consisting of the word *nabhas*, Ragh. — **śrit**, mfn. reaching to the sky, Kir. — **svāsa**, m. = *prāṇa*, L. — **śad**, m. 'sky-dweller', a god, Śis.; a planet, Gaṇit. — **saras**, n. 'sky-lake', the clouds, L. — **sarīt**, f. 'sky-river', the milky way or = next, L. — **śindhu**, f. the celestial Ganges; — *putra*, m. patr. of Bhima, Pracand. — **sona**, f. N. of a woman, HPariś. — **stha**, mfn. 'sky-staying', aerial, celestial, W. — **sthala**, mfn. 'sky-residing', (said of Śiva), MBh.; N. (Kāvād.), and (f), f. (Rājāt.) the celestial vault, firmament. — **sthita**, mfn. = *stha*; m. N. of a hell, L. — **spṛiś**, mfn. 'sky-touching', attaining heaven, MBh.; R. &c.

Nabhanū, m., *nū*, f. a spring (lit. = next), RV. **Nābhanya**, mfn. springing forth (as a hymn, horse &c.), ib.

Nabhasā, in comp. for *ḥbas*. — **cakṣus**, n. 'eye of the sky', the sun, L. — **oamasa**, m. 'goblet of the sky', the moon, L.; a kind of cake, L.; magic, conjuring, L. — **oara**, mf(ṣ) n. 'sky-going', aerial, celestial, Kāv.; m. a god, Ragh.; a Vidyādhara, Kathās.; a bird, L.; a cloud, L.; the wind, L. — **oyuta**, mfn. fallen from the sky, MBh.

Nābhas, n. (cf. *nabha*) mist, clouds, vapour (esp. of the Soma), RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; the sky or atmosphere (du. heaven and earth, AV.); MBh.; Kāv. &c.; ether (as an element), BhP.; (m., L.) N. of a month in the rainy season (= *śrāvāṇa*, July-August), ŚBr.; Ragh.; Suśr.; the sun, Naigh. i, 4; period of life, age, L.; m. clouds, rainy season, L.; the nose or smell (= *ghrāṇa*), L.; a rope made of lotus fibres, L.; a spitting-pot, L.; N. of a prince (son of Nala and father of Puṇḍarika), Ragh.; VP. [Cf. Gk. *népos*, *νεπός*; Lat. *nébula*; Slav. *nebo*; Germ. *nēbul*, *nēbel*, *Nebel*; Angl. Sax. *nīfol*, 'dark.']; — **talā**, n. 'sky-surface', firmament, Var.; MBh. &c.; N. of the 10th solar mansion, Var. — **tas**, ind. from the sky, Var.; Ragh. — **māya**, mf(ṣ) n. vaporous, misty, hazy, RV. — **ī-vat**, mfn. id., RV.; AV.; young, L.; m. wind, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a son of Naraka Bhauma, BhP.; (atf), f. N. of the wife of Antar-dhāna and mother of Havir-dhāna, BhP. — **2. -vat**, ind. like vapour, MW.

Nabhasā, mfn. vapoury, misty, AV.; m. sky, atmosphere, L.; the rainy season, L.; the ocean, L.; N. of a Rishi of the 10th Manv-antara, Hariv.; of a Dīnava, ib. (v.l. *rabhasa* & *ratmisa*); of a son of Nala, Vp. — **m-gama**, m. 'sky-goer', a bird, 1.

Nabhasya, mfn. foggy, misty, SāṅkhŚr.; m. N. of a month in the rainy season (= *bhādra*, August-September), VS.; ŚBr.; Hariv. &c.; of a son of Manu Svārocisha or of the 3rd Manu, Hariv.; of Śiva, Śivag.

Nabho, in comp. for *ḥbas*. — **ga**, m. 'sky-goer', a planet, Gaṇit.; N. of a Rishi of the 10th Manv-antara, Hariv. — **gaḍa**, m. 'sky-elephant', a cloud, L. — **gati**, f. 'sky-going', soaring, flying, L. — **jā**, mfn. celestial vault, firmament, Vāsav. — **jā**, mfn. produced from vapour; RV. — **jū**, mfn. impelling the clouds, ib. — **da**, n. N. of one of the Viśve devās, MBh. — **duha**, — **dvīpa**, — **dhūma**, — **dhvaja**, m. a cloud, L. — **dṛiṣṭi**, mfn. 'sky-looking', blind; looking up to heaven, MW. — **nādī**, f. 'sky-river', the celestial Ganges, L. — **nabhasya-tva**, n. the state of the rainy months Nabhas and Nabhasya, Naish. — **maṇi**, m. 'sky-jewel', the sun, L. — **man-dala**, n. 'sky-circle', firmament; — **dīpa**, n. 'firmament-lamp', the moon, L. — **madhya**, n. 'sky-centre', the zenith, Āryabh. — **mudrā**, f. a partic. position of the fingers, Cat. — **mbu-pa**, m. 'drink-

Ing sky-water or rain, the Cātaka bird, L. — **yonī**, m. 'sky-born', N. of Siva, Śivag. — **rajas**, n. 'sky-dust', darkness, L. — **rūpa** (nd°), mfn. 'cloud-coloured', gloomy, dark, VS.; (-**rūpā**), m. N. of a mythic. being, Suparn. — **reṇu**, f. 'sky-dust', fog, mist, L. — **laya**, m. 'sky-dissolved', smoke, L. — **līh**, mfn. 'sky-licking', lofty, towering, W. — **va-****ṭa**, m. 'sky-expanse', atmosphere, L. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the sky, abiding in it, RV. x, 46, 1. — **vi-****thī**, f. 'sky-road', the sun's path, BhP.

Nabhya, mfn. foggy, moist, cloudy, ŚaṅkhGr.

नभक nabhaka, m. N. of the author of RV. viii, 39-41 (-**vdāt**, N°s hymn, AitBr. vi, 24; ind. like N°, RV. viii, 40, 4; 5); n. = **nabhas** or **tamas**, Uṇ.; L.

नभग nabhaga, m. N. of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, VP. (cf. **nabha-ga**, **nabhaga**).

नभि nabhi, m. a wheel, W.

2. **Nābhya**, n. the centre part of a wheel, the nave, AV.; Br. &c.; the middle (-**stha**, mfn. standing in the m°), ŚBr.; mfn. (according to g. **gav-ādī** fr. **nābhi**) belonging to or fit for a nave, Uṇ. iv, 125, Sch.

नभीत na-bhīta, **na-bhrāj** &c. See 2. **nā**.

नम nam, cl. i. P. **nāmatī** (Dhātup. xxiii, 12), **te** (mostly intrans.; cf. Pāṇ. iii, 1, 89; pr. p. **ā. namāna**, R.; pf. P. **nānāma**, RV. &c.; 2. sg. **nemīha** or **nananīha**, Vop.; Subj. **namāmas**, RV.; 3. pl. **namur**, Kāv.; **ā. neme**, RV.; 3. pl. **-nanāmire**, MBh.; aor. P. **anān**, Kāth.; **anānsī**, Dās.; **ā. anānsī**, Gr.; 3. pl. **anānsata**, Br.; Subj. **naṅsai**, **naṅsante**, RV.; fut. **naṅsyati**, Br.; **namishyati**, Hariv.; **nanīā**, Siddh.; inf. **-ndmam**, **-ndmie**, RV.; **nantumi**, **namitumi**, Kāv.; ind. p. **natvā**, BhP.; Kāthās.; **-natya**, Br.; **-namya**, MBh.) to bend or bow (either trans. or oftener intr.), to bow to, subject or submit one's self (with gen., dat. or acc.), RV. &c. &c.; (with **hīruk**) to turn away, keep aside, AV. iv, 1, 3; to turn towards, i. e. to aim at (gen.) with (instr.), RV. i, 165, 6; to yield or give way, keep quiet or be silent, Bāl. vi, 12; (in gram.) to change a dental letter into a cerebral, RPrāt.: Pass. **namyate**, to be bent or bowed; yield or submit to, TUp. iii, 10, 4; Caus. **namdyati**, RV. &c. &c. (**namayati**, Up. &c.; **namyati** [1], Mfich. i, 30; aor. **anīnamat**, RV.; Pass. **nāmyate**, **ti**, MBh. &c.) to cause to bow or sink, incline, RV. &c. &c.; (with **cāpam**) to bend a bow, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; to turn away or ward off, RV.; to aim at (gen.), ix, 97, 15; (in gram.) to change a dental letter into a cerebral, RPrāt.: Desid. **nināṅsati**, Gr.; Intens. **nānnamīti**, RV.; **nannamīyate**, KātyŚr. (3. sg. **nānnamate**, impf. **anānnamate**, p. **nānnamāna**, RV.) to bow or submit one's self to (dat.), RV.; Br. [Cf. Zā. **nam**, **nemaiti**; Gk. **νέμω**, **νέμω**, **νέμω**; Lat. **nemus**; Goth., Old Sax., Angl. Sax. **niman**; HGer. **nēman**, **nēmen**, **nēmen**.]

1. **Nāma**, m. pasture-ground, RV. iii, 39, 6.

2. **Nama** = **mas** in **nāma-ukti**, f. homage, veneration, RV. i, 189, 1 &c.

Namaka, m. (prob. N. of an author. — **bhā-****shya** & **-samaka-bhāshya**, n. N. of Comms.

Namat, mf (nī) n. bending, bowing, stooping, Kāv.; Pur.

1. **Namata**, mf (ā) n. bent, crooked, Uṇ. iii, 110, Sch.; m. master, lord; actor, mime, L.; a cloud, W.

Namana, mfn. bending, bowing (ifc.), Śis. vi, 30 (cf. **nyī**); n. bowing down, sinking, MārKp.; bending (a bow), Sāh. **niya**, mfn. to be bowed down to, venerable; **-pāda**, BhP.

Namayāt, mf (nī) n. bending, inclining, Kāthās. **iyatavya**, mfn. to be bent (bow), Prasannar. **yi-****shpu**, mfn. bowing, bending, RV.

Nāmas, n. bow, obeisance, reverential salutation, adoration (by gesture or word; often with dat., e.g. **Rāmāya namaḥ**, salutation or glory to Rāma, often ind. [g. **sva-ādī**]; **namas-√kri**, to utter a salutation, do homage; ind. p. **mas-kṛīya** [AV.; TS. &c.] or **mas-kṛitvā** [MBh.; BhP.]; **namas-kṛita**, worshipped, adored, RV. &c. &c.; food, Naigh. ii, 7; a thunderbolt, ii, 20; gift, donation, L.; m. (?) an inarticulate cry, L. — **kartṛi**, mfn. worshipping, a worshipper, MBh. — **kārā**, m. the exclamation 'namas', adoration, homage, AV.; Br.; &c.; a sort of poison, L.; (f), f. a kind of plant; **ra-var**, mfn. containing the word 'namas-kāra', AitBr.; **ra-vi-****dhī** & **ra-stava**, m. N. of wks. — **kārya**, mfn. to

be worshipped or adored, venerable, MBh.; Hariv. — **kṛiti** (Kād.), **-kṛīya** (MBh.), f. adoration, homage. — **vat** (nd°), mfn. paying or inspiring veneration, RV. — **vin**, mfn. worshipping, reverential, ib. **Namasa**, mfn. favourable, kind, Uṇ. iii, 117; m. (?) agreement, W. **sānā**, mfn. paying obeisance, worshipping, AV. **sita**, mfn. (prob. w. r. for **syita**, see next) revered, worshipped, Br.

1. **Namasya**, Nom. P. **syati** (ep. also **te**), to pay homage, worship, be humble or deferential, RV. &c. &c. (p. **syat**; ind. p. **syā**). **syā**, f. reverence, adoration, RV. x, 104, 7. **syita**, mfn., see under **namasa**. **syā**, mfn. bowing down (in d-**n**, q.v.); doing homage, worshipping, RV.; m. N. of a son of Pravṛta, BhP.

2. **Namasya**, mfn. deserving or paying homage, venerable or humble, RV. &c. &c.

Namita, mfn. bowed, bent down, Kāv. **Namo**, in comp. for **mas**. — **guru**, m. spiritual teacher, a Brāhman, L. — **vāka**, m. uttering the 'namas', homage, obeisance, RV.; AV. &c. — **vṛik-****ti** (nd°), f. reverential cleansing (of the Barhis), RV.; TS.; **-vat**, mfn. containing the word 'namo-vṛikti', ĀpŚr. — **vṛidh**, mfn. honoured by adoration, RV. — **vṛidhā**, mfn. worshipping, glorifying, ib.

Namya, mfn. to be bowed down to, venerable, MW.; changeable to a cerebral letter, RPrāt.; (ā), f. the night, Naigh. i, 7.

Namrā, mf (ā) n. bowing, inclining; bowed, bent, curved; hanging down, sunk; bowing to (comp.); submissive, reverential, humble, RV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. N. of 2 verses addressed to Agni, ŚS. — **tā**, f., **-tva**, n. state or condition of bowing or hanging down; bowing to (loc. or comp.); submissiveness, humbleness, meekness, Kāv. — **nāsika**, mfn. flat-nosed, L. — **prakṛiti**, mfn. of a gentle or submissive disposition, MW. — **mukha**, mf (i) n. having the face bent down, looking down, W. — **mūrti**, mfn. having the form bent, stooping, bowed, W. **Namrāṅga**, mf (i) n. bending the body, bowed, stooping, MW.

Namraka, mfn. bowed down, stooping, L.; m. Calamus Rotang, Bhpr.

Namrita, mfn. bent down, made to sink, Inscr.

Namri — **√kri**, to bend or bring down, humiliate, ib.

नमत 2. namata, n. felt, woollen stuff, L. (cf. 2. **navata**).

नमात्र na-mātra, **na-mura** &c. See 2. **nā**.

नमि nami, m. N. of a Jain. author (1069), Cat.

नमो nāmī, n. N. of a man, RV.

नमुष namuca, m. N. of an ancient sage, MBh. xiii, 7112 (cf. next).

Namool, m. (according to Pāṇ. vi, 3, 75 = **na** + **m**°, 'not loosing', scil. the heavenly waters, i. e. 'preventing rain') N. of a demon slain by Indra and the Āśvins, RV.; VS.; Br.; MBh. &c.; of the god of love, L. — **ghna** (MBh.), **-dvi** (Śis.), m. 'hater or killer of Namuci', N. of Indra. — **sūdana**, m. 'destroyer of N°', id.; **-sārathi**, m. Indra's charioteer Mātali, Bāl. — **han**, m. = **ghna**, MBh.

नमेरु nameru, m. Elaeocarpus Ganitrus, L.

नमैय namaiya, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (v. l. **nammaiya**).

नम्ब namb, cl. i. P. **nambati**, to go, Vop. in Dhātup. xi, 35.

नम्बिकारिका nambi-kārikā, f. N. of wk.

नमैय nammatya. See **namaiya**.

नय nay, cl. i. **ā. nayate**, to go; to protect, Dhātup. xiv, 7.

नय naya, m. (√**i. nī**) leading (of an army), R.; conduct, behaviour, (esp.) prudent e° or b°, good management, polity, civil and military government, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; wisdom, prudence, reason (**naya** ibc. or **nayeshu**, in a prudent manner, MBh.), R.; BhP.; plan, design, MBh.; Pañc.; Kāthās.; leading thought, maxims, principle, system, method, doctrine, R.; Sāh.; Bhāṣāp.; Sarvad.; a kind of game and a sort of dice or men for playing it, L.; N. of a son of Dharma and Kṛiyā, Pur.; of a son of 13th Manu, Hariv.; guide, conductor, L.; mfn. fit, right, proper, L. — **kovidā**, mfn. skilled in policy, prudent,

BhP. — **ga**, mfn. behaving properly or prudently, MBh. — **oakhas**, n. the eye of prudence, R.; mfn. wise, prudent, Ragh. — **candra**, m. N. of a dram, poet, Cat.; **-siri**, m. N. of the author of the Hammira-carita, ib. — **jā**, f. N. of a woman, ib. — **jā**, mfn. = **kovidā**, R.; Pañc.; n. a follower of any system, MW. — **datta**, m. N. of a man, Kattanām. — **dyu-****mapī**, m., **-nirūpapa**, n. N. of wks. — **netri**, m. a master in policy or politics, L. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Vet.; of another man, Inscr. — **pīthī**, f. a board for playing, L. — **prakṣikā**, f. N. of wk. — **prayoga**, m. political wisdom or address, W. — **bodhikā**, **-mapī-maṅjari**, **-māpi-mālikā**, **-mayāka-mālikā**, f.; **-mārtanda**, m.; **-ratna**, n.; **-ratna-māli**, f.; **-locana**, n. N. of wks. — **vat**, mfn. versed in polity, prudent, Kāv.; containing some form of **√nī** (as a Rik), TS. — **vartman**, n. 'path of policy', political wisdom, Kir. — **vid**, mfn. = **kovidā**, Kāv.; m. a politician, statesman, MW. — **viveka**, m. N. of wk.; **-dīpikā**, **-jāṅkā-dīpikā**, f.; **ōḍamkāra**, m. N. of Comms. — **viśārada**, mfn. = **vid**, R. — **vīthi**, f. N. of wk. — **vedin**, mfn. = **vid**, Gal. — **śālin**, mfn. endowed with political wisdom or prudence, Kāthās. — **āśatra**, n. the doctrines of p° w°, R.; Pañc. — **samgraha**, m. 'summary of p° w°', N. of wk. — **sādhana**, n. political conduct, R. — **sāra**, m. 'essence of polity', chief of a village, W.; N. of wk. — **sāhasānna-****ti-mat**, mfn. requiring a high degree of prudence and resolution, Pañc. iii, 264. — **siddhi**, f. political success, W.

Nayaka, mfn. clever in policy, L.

Nayat, mf (anī) n. leading, guiding &c. (see **√nī**); informing, certifying, obtaining, W.

Nayana, m. N. of a man, Rājāt.; (ā or ī), f. the pupil of the eye, L.; n. leading, directing, managing, conducting; carrying, bringing, Hariv.; Kāv.; Pañc. &c.; (**kālasya**) fixing, MBh. i, 2580, Nilak.; drawing, moving (a man or piece in a game, cf. **naya** and **naya-pīthī**), L.; (pl.) prudent conduct, polity, BhP. x, 50, 34; 'the leading organ', the eye (ifc. f. ā or ī), MBh.; Kāv.; Susr. &c. — **gocara**, mfn. being within the eye's range, visible (**-tva**, Naish., Sch.; **-ri-√kri**, to perceive or behold, Vās.). — **oandrikā**, f. moonshine, anything looking bright to the eyes, Dās.; N. of wk. — **carita**, n. play of the eyes, ogling, Pracand. — **oohada**, m. eye-covering, an eyelid, L. — **jala**, n. 'eye-water', tears, Kād. — **tva**, n. condition of the eyes, sight, Venis. vi, 18. — **patha**, m. (Vedāntas.), **-padavi**, f. (Kāv.) range or field of sight. — **puṣa**, m. or n. the eyelid, Var. — **prabandha**, m. the outer corner of the eye, ib. — **prasādinī**, f. N. of wk. — **priti**, f. 'eye-delight', lovely sight, L. — **plava**, m. swimming of the eyes, Susr. — **budbuda**, n. eyeball, ib. — **bhūshapa**, n. N. of wk. — **vat**, mfn. having eyes, Mālatī. — **vāri**, n. = **jala**, Śis. — **viśaya**, m. 'range of sight', the horizon, Megh.; **-yi-bhāva**, m. the being within sight, Naish. — **āpa**, m. a partic. ointment for the eye. Bhpr. — **salila**, n. = **jala**, Megh.; Kād. — **sukha**, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Nayanācala, m. eye-corner, R.; side-glance, Prasannar. **Nayanāśjana**, n. any ointment for the eye, R. **Nayanāśjala**, w. r. for **nāśjala**. **Nayanānanda**, m. = **priti**, Ratn.; N. of Sch. on the Amara-kośa (also **-śarman**), Cat. **Nayanānta**, m. eye-corner, Kāv. **Nayanāmṛita**, n. a partic. ointment for the eyes, Rasēndrac. **Nayanāmbu**, n. = **na-jala**, Kir. **Nayanotsava**, m. 'eye-festival', any lovely sight or object, L.; a lamp, L. **Nayanōda**, n. 'eye-water', tears, MW. (also **ōdaka**, Kād.). — **bindu**, m. tear-drop, Vikr. **Nayanō-****pānta**, m. eye-corner, L. **Nayanāśhadha**, a partic. ointment for the eyes, L.

Nayitavya, mfn. to be conducted or brought, Hariv.

Nayishtha, m. leading in the best manner, RV. x, 126, 3.

नयग्रोथ nāyagradha, mf (i) n. (fr. **nyag-****rodha**) relating to the sacred fig-tree, TS. (v. l. **naiyagr°**).

नर nāra, m. (cf. **nri**) a man, a male, a person (pl. men, people), TS. &c. &c.; husband, Mn. ix, 76; hero, VarBṛS. iv, 31; Bāl. viii, 56; a man or piece at chess or draughts &c., L.; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, Sūryas. (cf. **-yantra**); person, personal termination, Kās. on Pāṇ. iii, 1, 85 (cf. **purusha**); the primeval Man or eternal Spirit pervading the universe (always associated with **Nārā-**

yana, 'son of the pr^o man'; both are considered either as gods or sages and accordingly called *devan*, *ṛishi*, *tāpasau* &c.; in ep. poetry they are the sons of Dhama by Mūrti or A-hiṇṣā and emanations of Vishnu, Arjuna being identified with Nara, and Kṛishṇa with Nārāyaṇa, Mn. (cf. *sūnu*); MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; (pl.) a class of myth. beings allied to the Gandharvas and Kimpurāṇas, MBh.; Pur.; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa, BHP.; of a s^o of Viśvā-mitra, Hariv.; of a s^o of Gaya and father of Virāj, VP.; of a s^o of Su-dhṛiti and f^o of Kevala, Pur.; of a s^o of Bhavan-manyu (Manyu) and f^o of Saṃkṛiti, ib.; of Bhāradvāja (author of RV. vi, 35 and 36), Anukr.; of 2 kings of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; of one of the 10 horses of the Moon, L.; (f), f. a woman (= *nārī*), L.; n. a kind of fragrant grass, — *kapāla*, n. a man's skull, Pañc. — *kāka*, m. a crow-like m^o, Daś. — *kīlaka*, m. a man who has murdered his preceptor, L. — *kesarin*, m. 'm^o-lion,' Vishnu in his 4th Avatāra, Cat. — *gana-pati-vijaya*, m. N. of wk. — *grīha*, m. 'm^o-crocodile,' N. of a kind of Kīrāta, R. — *oandra*, m. N. of a Jain writer, Cat. — *ciha*, n. 'm^o-sign,' moustaches, Gal. — *jāṅgala*, n. m^o's flesh, Mālatim. — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n. manhood, humanity, human condition, Pur. — *trotakācārya*, m. N. of a man, Cat. — *da*, see *narada*. — *datta*, m. N. of a Brāhman (nephew of the Rishi Asita), Lalit.; (ā), f. N. of a goddess executing the commands of the 20th Arhat of present Ava-sarpiṇī, L.; of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs, L. — *danta*, m. a man's tooth, Kathās. — *deva*, m. 'm^o-god,' a king, Mn.; MBh. &c. — *tva*, n. BHP.; N. of an author, Cat.; — *deva*, m. god among kings, supremesovereign, BHP.; — *putra*, m. the son of a m^o and a god, MW. — *dvīsha*, m. 'm^o-hate,' a Rakshas, Bhāṭṭ. — *na-gara*, n. N. of a town, L. — *nātha*, m. 'm^o-protector,' a king, R.; Pur. &c.; — *mārga*, m. 'king's road,' high street, Rājāt.; *śhāsana*, n. throne or dignity of a k^o, ib. — *nāman*, m. a kind of tree, L. — *nāyaka*, m. 'man-leader,' king, Inscr. — *nārāyana*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, MBh.; BHP.; N. of an author, Cat.; du. Nara and Nārāyaṇa (see above), MBh.; *nānanda-kūnya*, n. N. of a poem, Cat. — *nārī-vilāka*, f. 'having the signs of m^o and woman,' a hermaphrodite, Gal. — *m-dhīsha* (*nārām*), n. 'watching or heeding men (?)', N. of Vishnu, VS.; ŚBr.; of Pūshan, VS.; TĀr. — *pa*, m. 'm^o-protector,' a king, Dhātān. — *pati*, m. 'm^o-lord,' a king, Var.; Kāv. &c.; N. of one of the 4 myth. kings of Jambu-dvīpa, L.; of an author, Cat.; — *jaya-caryā*, f. *ryā-sāra*, m. N. of wks.; — *patha*, m. — *nātha-mārga*, Megh.; — *vijaya*, m. N. of wk. — *paśu*, m. 'm^o-beast,' a brute in human form, BHP.; a m^o as sacrificial victim, Jātakam. — *pāla*, m. — *pa*, Pañc. — *pālīni*, f. — *mānīni*, Gal. — *pungava*, m. 'm^o-bull,' an excellent hero, Bhag. — *pūtanā-sānti*, f. N. of wk. — *priya*, mfn. favourable to mankind, W.; m. N. of a tree, L. — *balli*, m. a human sacrifice, Sighās. — *brahma-deva*, m. N. of a king, Cat. — *bhu*, mfn. man-eating, cannibal, MW. — *bhū* or — *bhūmi*, f. 'land of men,' N. of Bhāratā-varsha, L. — *māṇsa*, n. m^o's flesh, Sighās. — *mānikā* and — *mānīni*, f. a m^o-like woman, a w^o with a beard, L. — *mālā*, f. a string or girdle of human skulls, Devīm. — *mālinī*, f., w. r. for — *mānīni*. — *mūrchana*, n. N. of ch. of the PadmaP. — *medha*, m. — *balli*, MBh.; R. — *mohini*, f. N. of a Surāṅganā, Sighās. — *m-manaya*, mfn. thinking one's self a man, passing for a m^o, Pāp. vi, 3, 68, Sch. — *yantra*, n. 'gnomon-instrument,' a sun-dial, Sūryas. — *yāna* or — *yāna*, n. a carriage drawn by men, MBh.; Pañc.; BHP. — *ratha*, w. r. for *nava-r*. — *rāja*, m. 'king of m^o,' a king, R.; *jaya*, n. kingship, royalty, Caturap. — *rūpa*, n. human form; mfn. m^o-like (also *pīn*), W. — *rashaba*, m. ('*ra* + *ṛish*') 'm^o-bull,' a king, MW. — *loka*, m. 'men's world,' the earth; mortals, men, BHP.; — *pāla*, m. — *nara-pa*, Ragh.; — *vira*, m. a human hero, Bhag. — *vat*, ind. like a m^o, MW. — *vara*, m. an excellent m^o; — *vṛishabha*, m. an e^o hero (like a bull); — *rōtama*, m. the best of e^o men, id. — *var-man*, m. N. of a prince of Mālava in the 12th century, Rājāt. &c.; — *ma-nripati-kathā*, f. N. of wk. — *vāhana*, n. 'borne or drawn by men,' N. of Kubera, MBh. &c.; of a prince (successor of Śālī-vāhana), Inscr.; of a prince of the Dārvābhī-sāras, Rājāt.; of a minister of king Kshema-gupta, ib.; — *janana*, n. N. of ch. of Kathās.; — *datta*, n. N. of a son of king Udayana, Kathās.; — *datta-carita-maya*, mfn. containing the adventures of

prince Naravāhana-datta, ib.; — *dattīya*, mfn. relating to him, ib. — *vāhin*, mfn. drawn or carried by men, Nal. — *viśāha*, n. 'm^o's horn,' i.e. anything non-existent, Nyāyam. — *viśhāva*, m. 'm^o-devourer,' a Rakshas, L. — *vira*, m. an heroic or excellent m^o, MBh.; — *loka*, m. the bravest of men or mankind, Kāv. — *vṛittāśhṭaka*, n. N. of wk. — *vyāghra*, m. = next, MBh.; pl. N. of a myth. people, R. — *śārḍūla*, m. 'm^o-tiger,' an eminent or illustrious man, MBh. — *śrīṅga*, n. — *viśhāna*, W. — *śreṣh-ṭha*, m. the best of men, MW. — *samvāda-sun-dara*, m. or n. N. of wk. — *samsarga*, m. intercourse of men, human society, MW. — *sakha*, m. 'Nara's friend,' N. of Nārāyaṇa, Vikr. — *samghā-rāma*, m. N. of a Buddh. monastery. — *sarājīya*, n. N. of a poem. — *sāra*, m. sal ammoniac, L. — *siṅha*, m. 'man-lion,' great warrior, MBh.; R.; N. of Vishnu in his 4th Avatāra (when he was half m^o half l^o), Kāv.; Pur.; N. of the father of king Bhairava, Cat.; of sev. princes and authors (also — *kavi*, — *kavi-rāja*, — *thakkura*, — *dikshita*, — *deva*, — *paṇḍita*, — *bhaṭṭa*, — *mītra*, — *muni*, — *yati*, — *yātindra*, — *rāja*, — *vājapeyī* (or *hāgnicid-vāj*), — *śāstrin*, — *sarasvatī*, — *sūri*, — *senā*, — *hācārya*), Cat.; — *kalpa*, m. N. of wk.; — *cūrṇa*, n. N. of a partic. aphrodisiac, L.; — *dvādaśī*, f. N. of the 12th day in the light half of the month Phālguna (*śi-vrata*), n. a ceremony then performed, N. of wk.; Cat.; — *nakha-stotra* and — *pañca-ratna*, n. N. of Stotras; — *pārījāta*, m.; — *purāṇa*, n.; — *bhāṭīya*, n.; — *bhārati-vilāsa*, m.; — *bhujāṅga*, m.; — *bhīṣāla-caritra*, n. N. of wks.; — *yantra*, n. N. of mystic diagram, Tantras; — *rājīya*, n., 'harshabha-kshetra-mahātmya', n. N. of wks.; — *varman*, m. N. of a man, L.; — *śāstri-prakāśikā*, f.; — *sahasra-nāman*, n. pl.; — *stuti*, f. N. of wks. — *skandha*, m. a multitude of men, L. — *haya*, v. l. for *nara-h*. — *hari*, m. N. of Vishnu as 'man-lion' (cf. *siṅha*), Gīt.; BHP.; of sev. authors (also — *līrtha*, — *bhaṭṭa*, — *śāstrin*, — *sūri*, — *ry-upādhyāya*), Cat.; of another man, Kshītī.; — *deva*, m. N. of a prince, Inscr. — *Narāṅga*, m. n. 'm^o-member,' the penis, L.; m. eruption on the face, L. (cf. *naraṅga*); mfn. having a human body (also — *ka*), Hcat. — *Narāṅghri*, mfn. having human feet, ib. — *Narāca*, m. (√ *añc*) a kind of metre, Col. (v. l. *nār*); (f), f. a species of plant (f), AV.; N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — *Narādharma*, m. a low or vile man, a wretch, Bhag. — *Narādharma*, m. 'asylum or receptacle of men,' N. of Śiva, L.; (ā), f. the earth, L. — *Narādhipa*, m. = next, Mn.; MBh. &c.; Cathartocarpus Fistula, Suśr.; *dhīpati*, m. 'lord of men,' king, prince, R.; Var. — *Narānta*, m. N. of a son of Hṛidika, Hariv. — *Narāntaka*, m. 'm^o-destroyer,' death; N. of a Rakshas, R.; Pur.; — *nirgraha-varṇana*, n.; — *nirgama*, m. N. of GanP. i, 59 and 57. — *Narāyaṇa*, w. r. for *Nār*. — *Narāṇa*, m. 'm^o-eater,' a Rakshas or demon, Bhāṭṭ. — *Nārā-sāṇsa* (*rāś*), m. 'the desire or praise of men (?)', a mystic. N. of Agni (esp. in the April hymns, besides or instead of Tanu-nāpāt, q.v.), RV.; VS.; TS.; Br.; (rarely) of Pūshan, e.g. RV. i, 164, 3; i, 64, 3; — *pankī*, w. r. for *nārā-s*. — *Narāśana*, m. = *nardā*, R. — *Narētera*, m. 'different from men,' a god, BHP. iv, 6, 9; a beast or b^o-like man, ib. iii, 13, 49. — *Narēndra*, m. 'm^o-lord,' king, prince, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a physician, master of charms or antidotes, Daś. (cf. *dur-n*); = *narēndra-druma*, Suśr. (cf. *narādhipa*); = *vārttika* or *rājika*, L.; N. of a poet, Cat.; of another man, Kshītī.; a kind of metre, Col.; — *kanyā*, f. a princess, Ragh.; — *tā*, f. (Priy.), — *tva*, n. (Rājāt.) kingship, royalty; — *deva*, m. N. of a king, W.; — *druma*, m. Cathartocarpus Fistula, Suśr.; — *nagari* (?), m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; — *putra*, m. a prince, Var.; — *mārga*, m. 'king's road,' high street, R.; — *svāmin*, m. N. of a temple built by Narēndradītya, Rājāt.; *drācārya*, m. N. of a grammarian, Cat.; *drāḍītya*, m. N. of 2 kings of Kāśmīra, Rājāt.; *drāhva*, n. Agallochum, L. — *Narēṇa*, m. 'lord of men,' king, MBh. — *Narēśvara*, m. id., ib.; N. of an author, Cat.; — *parīkshā*, f., — *viveka*, n. N. of wks. — *Narōttama*, m. best of men, MBh.; Hariv.; N. of Vishnu or Buddha, L.; of Sch. on the Adhyātma-rāmāyaṇa, Cat.; — *dāsa*, m. N. of an author, ib.; — *kīrti-leśa-mātra-darīaka*, m. or n. N. of wk.; *mādranya-tishya*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

Nari, in comp. for *ra* = √ *bhū*, to become a man, HPariś.

Nārya, mfn. manly, human; strong, powerful,

heroic (as Indra, the Maruts &c.); suitable or agreeable to men (as food, riches &c.), RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; m. a man, a person, RV. (cf. Nir. xi, 36); N. of a man, RV. i, 54, 6; 112, 9 (Sāy.); n. a manly or heroic deed (with or scil. *dvas*), RV.; a gift for men, ib. — *Nāryāpas*, mfn. performing manly deeds, RV.; VS.

नरक nāraka (Nir.; *narāka*, TĀr.), m. or n. hell, place of torment, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (distinguished from *pātāla*, q.v.; personif. as a son of Anrita and Nirṛiti or Nirṛiti, MārkaP.; there are many different hells, generally 21, Mn. iv, 88-90; Yājñ.; Pur. &c.); m. N. of a demon (son of Vishnu and Bhūmī or the Earth, and therefore called Bhauma, haunting Prāg-joyitsha and slain by Kṛishṇa), MBh.; Pur.; Rājāt. &c.; of a son of Vipra-citti, VP.; = *deva-rātri-prabheda* (?), L.; m. or n. N. of a place of pilgrimage, MBh. (v. l. *anaraka*); (ikā), f. Pāp. vii, 3, 44, Vārtt. 4, Pat. — *kupḍa*, n. a pit in hell for tormenting the wicked (86 in number), Brahmap. — *jit*, m. 'vanquisher of the demon N^o,' N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Hcat. — *tiryak-samśodhana*, n. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. — *devatā*, f. 'the deity of hell,' N. of Nirṛiti, L. — *pāta*, m. the falling into h^o, Pañc. — *bhūmi*, f. a division of h^o, L. — *ripn*, m. 'foe of Naraka,' N. of Kṛishṇa, Ven. (cf. *jī*). — *rūpin*, mfn. 'h^o-formed,' hellish, MW. — *varga*, m. 'h^o-chapter,' N. of ch. of Amara-siṅha's Līṅgaśāstra. — *varṇana*, n. 'description of h^o,' N. of ch. of the Revā-mahātmya. — *vāsa*, m. abode in h^o, Hcat. — *vedanā*, f. N. of wk. — *stha*, mfn. living or being in h^o, BHP.; (ā), f. the river of h^o Vaitarapi, L. — *svarga-prāpti-prakāra-varṇana*, n. 'description of the mode of obtaining heaven and h^o,' N. of ch. of the Māgha-mahātmya. — *Narakātaka*, m. 'destroyer of the demon N^o,' N. of Kṛishṇa, L. — *Narakāmaya*, m. = *prēta*, the soul after death, a ghost, L. — *Narakāri*, m. = *ka-ripu*, L. — *Narakārpava*, m. the hellish sea, Hcat. — *Narakāvāsa*, m. an inhabitant of h^o, L. — *Narakāsura-dhvaṇsa*, m., *ra-vi-jaya*, m. and *ra-vyāyoga*, m. N. of wks. — *Narakōttaraṇa*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *Narakāśaka*, m. = *kāvāsa*, MārkaP.

Narakāya, Nom. A. *yate*, to resemble or be similar to hell, MārkaP.

नरङ्ग naraṅga, w. r. for *narāṅga*, L.

नरद narada, m. N. of a Brāhman, Lalit.; m. or n. (prob.) = *nārada*, g. *kiśārādī*. *ḍika*, mfn. dealing in the substance called Narada, ib.

नराशंस nārāśaṅsa. See under *nara*.

नरिषा narīṣhā (AV.), *ṣhṭhā* (VS.), f. joking, chattering, pastime (cf. *narma*, *man*).

नरिष्यत् na-rishyat, *ṣhyanta* &c. See under 2. *nā*.

नरीय nariya, m. N. of a son of Bhaṅga-kāra, Hariv. (v. l. *nāreya*, *tāreya*).

नरुण nariṇa, m. (√ *nṛ*?) leader (said of Pūshan), TĀr.

नर्क narka, n. the nose, Gal.

Narkuṭa, n. id., ib. (cf. *nakuṭa*); *ṭaka*, n. id., L.; a kind of metre, Var. (cf. *nardāṭaka*).

नर्त narta, mfn. (√ *nṛ*?) dancing (cf. *ni-tya*); m. dance, g. *cheddī*.

Nartaka, mfn. causing to dance (fr. Caus.), Sāh; m. dancer, singer, actor (often with *nata*), MBh.; Var.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; a dancing-master (fr. Caus.), MBh.; a bard, herald, W.; an elephant, L.; a peacock, W.; a kind of reed, L.; (f), f. (cf. Pāp. iii, 1, 145, Kās.) a female dancer, actress, singing girl, Kāv.; Pur. &c. — *tva*, n. Vcar.; a female elephant, L.; a peahen, W.; a kind of perfume, L.; n. a partic. myth. weapon, MBh. — *Nartakaka*, m., *kikā*, f. dimin. fr. *nartaka*, Pat.

Nartana, n. (initial *n* not changeable to *ṇ*, g. *kshubhnādī*) dancer, MBh.; Hariv.; n. dancing, acting (metric, also ā, f; cf. *nā-grīha*, below). — *nirṇaya*, m. N. of wk. — *priya*, m. 'fond of dancing,' a peacock, L. — *ālā*, f. dancing-room, MBh. — *sthāna*, n. dancing-place. — *Nartanāgāra* and *nā-grīha*, n. = *na-jālā*, MBh.

Nartayitṛi, mfn. causing to dance (with acc.), Vcar.; m. dancing-master, Mālav. ii, 24; 38 (cf. *ṭaka*). — *Nartita*, mfn. made to dance, dandled, Kāv.; n. dance, MBh.; — *bhrū-lata*, mfn. a face the eye-

brows of which are dancing or moving to and fro, Bhāṭṭ; -*mayūra*, mfn. possessing dancing peacocks, ib. **Nartitavya**, n. the being obliged to dance, necessity of dancing, Rām. i, 4.

Nartin, mfn. dancing (cf. *vayān-n*).

Nartū, f. actress, dancing girl, L.

नर्द *nard*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. iii, 19) *nardā* (cp. also *te*; pf. *nanarda*, MBh.; 10r. *anardit*, Gr.; *anardishur*, Bhāṭṭ; fut. *nardishyati*, °*dātā*, Gr.; inf. *nardītum*, ib.; ind. p. -*nardam*, MBh.) to bellow, roar, shriek, sound, Br. &c. &c.; to go, move, Gr.: Caus. -*nardayati*, GopBr. **Narda**, mfn. bellowing, roaring (cf. *go-n*). °*dat*, mī(antī)n. roaring, sounding, praising, proclaiming, MBh. &c. °*dāna*, m. 'roarer,' N. of a Nāga-rāja, L.; n. sounding, roaring, Var.; celebrating, praising aloud, W. °*dānya*, mfn. to be sounded; to be celebrated or praised aloud, ib. °*dāta*, mfn. roared, bellowed &c.; n. bellowing, roaring, sounding, R.; Hit.; m. a kind of die or a throw at dice, Mṛich. ii, 7 (= *nādī* or *nāndī*, Sch.; prob. the chief die; cf. *urisha*, Nal. vii, 6). °*dān*, mfn. roaring, sounding (cf. *gehe-n*).

नर्दक *nardaka*, n. a kind of metre, Col. (w.r. *nardh*; cf. *narkūṭaka*).

नर्दबुद *nardabuda*, mfn. = *garbhasya śab-dayitā*, *nīlāmaka*, TS., Sch.

नर्ब *narb*, cl. 1. P. *narbatī*, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 34 (cf. *namō*).

नर्म 1. *narmā*, n. sport, pastime, VS. (cf. *narmān*, *narīśhā*).

2. **Narma**, in comp. for °*man*. - *kila*, m. a husband, L. - *garbha*, mfn. containing a joke, not meant seriously, Bālār.; m. (dram.) an action of the hero in an unrecognizable form, Sāh.; Bhar. - *da*, mfn. causing mirth or pleasure, delightful, Naish.; m. a jester, the companion of a person's sports or amusements, L.; N. of a man, Cat.; (ā), f., see *Narmadā*. - *dyuti*, mfn. bright with joy, happy, merry, W.; f. enjoyment of a joke or any amusement, Daśar.; Sch. - *yukta*, mfn. sportive, jocose (word), MBh. - *vati*, f. N. of a drama, Sāh. - *samyukta*, mfn. sportive, droll, MBh. - *saciva*, m. 'amusement-companion,' promoter of the a° of a prince, Kām. - *śaivya*, n. superintendence of a prince's a°, W. - *suhrid*, m. = *saciva*, Kathās. - *sphaṭja* or *sphaṭja* (Daśar.), - *sphaṭja* (Sāh.; Bhar.), m. (dram.) the first meeting of lovers beginning with joy but ending in alarm. - *sphoṭa*, m. (dram.) the first symptoms of love, ib. **Narmātham**, ind. for sport, MBh. **Narmāṭka**, m. a jocular conversation, Heat. **Narmāka-sōdara**, mfn. having pleasure or mirth as one's only brother, thinking only of sport, Kathās. **Narmōkti**, f. a facetious expression, Rājāt.

Narmātha, m. (only L.) a jester; a libertine; sport; coition; the nipple; the chin.

Narma-dā, f. of -*da* (above), 'pleasure-giver,' N. of a river (the modern Nerubda), MBh. &c. (she is personified as the wife of Puru-kutsa and mother of Trasa-dasyu, or as a sister of the Ura-gas i.e. serpents, or as a daughter of the Soma-pas); of a Gandharv, R.; a kind of plant, L. - *khaṇḍa*, m. or n. N. of ch. of the Skanda P. - *taṭa-dāsa*, n. N. of a district, MW. - *tira-gamana*, n. N. of ch. of the R. - *tirtha*, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Śiva P. - *māhātmya*, n., -*laharī*, f., -*śhṭaka* (°*dāshṭ*), n., -*sundarī-rāsa*, m. N. of wks. **Narmadāvara**, m. (prob.) a form of Śiva; -*tirtha*, n. N. of sev. Tirthas, Śiva P.; -*parīkshā*, f. N. of wk.; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of ch. of Śiva P.; -*linga*, n. N. of a Linga; of ch. of Skanda P.

Narman, n. sport, play, amusement, pleasure, pastime, pleasantries, dallying, jest, joke, wit, humour, °*māni* °*krī*, to joke; °*manā*, ind. in jest, for sport), MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Narmaya, Nom. P. °*yati*, to gladden or exhilarate by jests or sports, Kām.

Narmāyita, n. sport, pastime, Bālār.

नर्मट *narmata*, m. a potsherd; the sun, L.

नर्मरा *narmarā*, f. (L.) cavity or valley; a bellow; an old woman past menstruation; a kind of plant.

नल् *nal*, cl. 1. P. to smell or to bind, Dhātup. xx, 8 (confusion of *ganḍhe* and *bandhe*?); cl.

10. P. *nālayati*, to speak or shine, xxxiii, 127; to bind or confine, W.

नल *nala*, m. (cf. *naḍā*, *naḍā*) a species of reed, Amphidion Karka (8-12 feet high), Gobh.; MBh. &c.; a measure of length, MBh. (v.l. *ṭala*); a partic. form of constellation in which all the planets or stars are grouped in double mansions, Var.; the 50th year of the cycle of Jupiter which lasts 60 years, Cat.; N. of a divine being mentioned with Yama, Karmapr. (= *pitri-deva* or *daiva*, L.; a deified progenitor, W.); of a Daitya, Brahma P.; of a king of the Nishadhas (son of Virasena and husband of Damayanti), MBh.; Pur.; of a son of Nishadha and father of Nabha or Nabhas, Hariv.; Ragh.; VP.; of a descendant of the latter Nala (s° of Sudhanvan and P° of Uktha), Hariv.; VP.; of a son of Yadu, Pur.; of a monkey-chief (son of Tvashṭri or Viśva-karman; cf. -*setu*), MBh.; R.; of a medic. author, Cat.; (ī), f. a kind of perfume or red arsenic, L. (cf. *naḍī*); n. the blossom of Nelumbium Speciosum, L. (cf. *nalina*, °*nī*); smell, odour, L. (cf. °*naḍ*). - *kāna*, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.; VP. (= *naḍakān*?; v.l. *nalakālaka*, *nabhakānana*). - *kila*, m. the knee, L. - *kūbara*, m. N. of a son of Kubera, MBh.; -*samhitā*, f. N. of wk. - *giri*, m. N. of Pradyota's elephant, Megh. - *campū*, f. N. of an artificial poem (half prose half verse) = Damayanti-kathā, -*carita* & °*tra*, n. N. of a poem and a drama. - *ī*, -*ḍa* (nā°), m. or n. Nardostachys Jatamansi, Indian spikenard, AV.; Suśr. &c. (also ā, f., L.; cf. *narada*); the root of Andropogon Muricatus, Naish. (-*tva*, n. ib.); the blossom of Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, L.; the honey or nectar of a flower, L.; (ā), f. N. of a daughter of Raudrāsya, Hariv.; (ī), f. N. of an Ap-saras, AV.; °*dika*, mī(ī)n. dealing in Indian spikenard, g. *kitordī*. - *ā*, -*ḍa*, mfn. bringing near king Nala, Naish (-*tva*, n. ib.). - *paṭikā*, f. a mat made with reeds, L. - *pāka-śāstra*, n. N. of a manual on cookery. - *pura*, n. N. of a town, Inscr.; of N°s town = Nishadha, Gal. - *priyā*, f. 'beloved of Nala,' N. of Damayanti, ib. - *bhūmipāka-nāṭaka*, n. N. of a drama. - *mālin*, m. 'reed-garlanded,' N. of an ocean, Jātak. - *mīna*, m. a kind of fish, L. (v.l. *tala-m*). - *yāda*, -*rāghava*, -*pāṇḍaviya* & -*varṇana*, n. N. of 2 poems. - *setu*, m. 'N°s bridge,' the causeway constructed by the monkey Nala for Rāma from the continent to Laṅkā (the modern Adam's Bridge), MBh.; R.; Suśr. - *sana*, m. N. of a prince, L. - *stotra*, n. N. of a poem. **Nalānanda**, m. 'N°s joy,' N. of a drama. **Nalādhama**, m. reeds serving as fuel. **Nalādhara-tirtha**, n. N. of a sacred bathing-place, Śiva P. **Nalōttama**, m. Arundo Bengalensis, L. **Nalōdaya**, m. 'N°s rise,' N. of an artificial poem ascribed to Kalidāsa. **Nalopākhyāna**, n. 'the story of N°' in MBh. iii, 6, 52-77.

Nalaka, n. a bone (hollow like a reed); any long bone of the body, e.g. the tibia or the radius of the arm, Suśr.; a partic. ornament for the nose, Caṇḍ.; (ikā), f. a tube or tubular organ of the body (= *nāḍī*), L.; a quiver, Naish.; Dolichos Lablab, Var.; Polianthes Tuberosa or Daemia Extensa, L.; a kind of fragrant substance, L.; °*kā-bandha-pādhratī*, f. N. of wk. **Nalakini**, f. a leg, L.; the knee-cap or -pan, W.

Nalita, m. a species of vegetable (= *nālitā*), L. **Nalina**, n. (fr. *nala* because of its hollow stalk?) a lotus flower or water-lily, Nelumbium Speciosum (ifc. f. ā), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the indigo plant, L.; water, L. - *dala*, n. a leaf of the lotus flower (cf. *nalini-dala* and *nava-nalina-dalāya*); m. the Indian crane, L. (cf. *pūshkara*); Carissa Carandas, L.; N. of a man, Pravar. - *nābha*, m. 'lotus-navel,' N. of Vishnu-Kṛishṇa, Kād. **Nalināśana**, m. 'the ī°-throned,' N. of Brahmā, ib. (w.r. °*ndīana*). **Nalināśaya**, m. reclining on a ī°, N. of Vishnu, L.; (ī), f., see below.

Nalini, metric. for °*nī* in -*dala* = °*nī-d*°, Glt. ix, 6.

1. **Nalini**, f. (fr. *nalina* above or fr. *nala* 'lotus' as *ab-jini* fr. *ab-ja*, *padmini* fr. *padma* &c.) a lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum (the plant or its stalk), an assemblage of ī° flowers or a ī° pond, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. &c.; the Ganges of heaven or rather an arm of it, ib.; a myst. N. of one of the nostrils, BhP.; a partic. class of women (= *padmini*), Cat.; a kind of fragrant substance (= *nalikā*), L.; the fermented and intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut, L.; N. of the wife of Aja-mūḍha and mother of

Ntla, BhP.; of 2 rivers, VP. - *khaṇḍa*, n. an assemblage of lotus flowers, Kād. on Pāp. iv, 2, 51. - *gulma*, n. N. of an Adhyayana, HParī, 2; of a Vimāna, ib. - *dala*, n. a leaf of the lotus plant, Kāv.; -*maya*, mī(ī)n. consisting of ī° leaves, Daś. - *nandana*, n. N. of a garden of Kubera, R. - *pattra*, n. = *dala*, Kāv. - *padma-kośa*, m. N. of a partic. position of the hands, Cat. - *ruha*, m. 'lotus-born,' N. of Brahmā, L.; n. the fibres of a ī°-stalk, L.

Nalinika, ifc. = 1. *nalini*, BhP. v, 8, 22; (ā), f. a partic. pot-herb, Car.

2. **Nalini**, f. having king Nala, Naish.

Naliya, mfn. relating to Nala, ib.

नल्ल *nalla*, w.r. for *nalva*.

नल्लादीक्षित *nallā-dīkshita*, -*paṇḍita*, -*du-dha*, m. N. of authors, Cat.

नल *nalva*, m. a furlong, a measure of distance = 400 (or 1047) cubits, MBh.; Hariv.; R. (w.r. *nala*, *nalla*). - *vartma-ga*, mfn. going the distance of a Nalva; (ā), f. Lees Hirta or the orange tree, L.

Nalvapa, n. a measure of capacity, ŚārtgS.

नलवणोन्नलकामाभट्ट *nalvaṇōnnalakāmā-bhaṭṭa* (?), m. N. of an author, Cat.

नव 1. *nava*, mī(ā)n. (prob. fr. 1. *nā*) new, fresh, recent, young, modern (opp. to *sana*, *purāṇa*), RV. &c. &c. (often in comp. with a subst., e.g. *navadna*, cf. Pāp. ii, 1, 49; or with a pp. in the sense of 'newly, just, lately,' e.g. *navadita*, below); m. a young monk, a novice, Buddh.; a crow, L.; a red-flowered Punar-navā, L.; N. of a son of Uśhara and Navā, Hariv.; of a son of Viloman, VP.; (ā), f. N. of a woman (see above), Hariv.; n. new grain, Kauś. [Cf. Zd. *nava*; Gk. *νῆος* for *νῆος*; Lat. *novus*; Lith. *nauljas*; Slav. *novŭ*; Goth. *nijwis*; Angl. S. *niwue*; HGerm. *nīwui*; *niwue*, *neu*; Engl. *new*.] - *karmika*, mfn. superintendent of the construction of an edifice, Buddh. - *kārikā*, f. a newly-married woman, L. (w.r. for -*varikā*?); a new Kārikā (q. v.), L. - *kīlaka*, mī(ikā)n. of recent time or young age; (ikā), f. a young woman (either one recently married or one in whom menstruation has recently commenced), W. - *kīlīdasa*, m. 'a new Kalidāsa,' N. of Mādhava as author of *Samkar*. (cf. *abhinava-k°*). - *kṛt* (SāhikGt.), prob. w.r. for -*gāt*, mfn. first-bearing, AV.; TS. - 1. -*graha*, mfn. (for 2. see 4. *nava*) recently caught, Kād. - *ghṛṇa*, m. new food, Vait. - *oohātra*, m. n° scholar, novice, W. - *ja*, mfn. 'recently born,' new, young (moon), MBh. - *jā* and (*nava*-) -*jāta*, mfn. 'id.,' fresh, new, RV. - *jvara-ripu-rasa* and *jvarōbha-siṅha*, m. N. of partic. medicaments, Rāśendrac. - *jvērā*, m. new pain or sorrow, RV. - *tara* (*nava*-), mfn. (compar.) newer, younger, fresher, ŚBr. (cf. *nūvīyar*). - *tā*, f. freshness, novelty, Kum. - 1. -*tva*, n. (for 2. see 4. *nava*) id., Rājāt. - *dala*, n. the fresh leaf of a lotus or any young leaf, W. - *dhāva*, m. recently burnt pasture land; °*dyā*, mfn. growing on it, TS. - *dvīpa*, m. 'the new island,' N. of a place now called Nuddea (at the confluence of the Bhāgrathi and the Jalangi rivers), Kṛishṇī.; -*parikramā*, f. N. of wk. - *nagara*, n. 'new town,' N. of a town, L. - *nalina-dalāya*, Nom. A. °*yate* (p. °*yamāna*), to resemble the leaf of a fresh lotus blossom, BhP. - *nava*, mfn. always new; most various or manifold, Vcar.; HParī. - *nātha-yogin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *nī*, f. (BrahmavP.) = next. - *nīta* (*nava*-), n. fresh butter, Br.; MBh.; Suśr. &c.; -*kavi*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; -*khoṭi*, f. a kind of tree, Car., Comm.; -*gaṇa-pati*, m. N. of a form of Gaṇeśa, RTL. 218; -*ja*, n. ghee (= *ghṛita*), Gal.; -*jātaka*, n. N. of of wk.; -*dhenu*, f. a quantity of butter presented to Brāhmins (cf. under *dhenu*), W.; - *nibandha*, m. N. of wk.; -*priṇi*, mfn. having spots as yellow as butter, TāqBr.; -*maya*, mī(ī)n. consisting of fresh b°, Heat.; -*sama*, mfn. 'b°-like,' soft, gentle (voice), Pañc. - *nītaka*, n. clarified butter, L. - *patrīkā*, f. N. of a partic. play or sport, Cat. (a fictitious marriage, Sch.). - *paripayā*, f. recently married, Kāvya. - *parpādi-bhākṣhaṇa*, n. 'eating of new leaves, &c.,' N. of ch. of PSarv. - *pallava*, n. a new shoot, young sprout, W. - *prasūta*, f. any female who has lately brought forth, L. - *prāsana*, n. eating of new corn, PāGt. - *phalīkā*, f. a newly-married woman, L.; a girl in whom menstruation has recently begun, L. - *baddha*, mfn. lately caught,

recently bound, R.; Ragh. = 1. -mā, mfn. = *nava-tama*, RV. v, 57, 3 (Sāy.). - *mālikā* or -*māli*, f. *Jasminum Sambac*, Kāv. = *mālikā*, f. id., ib.; Var.; Sutr.; N. of a daughter of Dharma-vardhana (king of Śrāvastī), Daś. = *mālinī*, f. N. of a kind of metre, Col. = *māli*, f. = *mālikā*, L. = *megha*, m. a new cloud or one just appearing, MW. = *yajū*, m. an offering of the first-fruits of the harvest, Gobh. = *yauvana*, n. fresh youth, bloom of y°, Bhartṛ. = *mā(ā)n*. (Śringār.) = *-vat* (MW.), mfn. blooming with the freshness of y°. - *raṭaka*, n. a newly-dyed garment, W. - *raṭga*, see under 4. *nava*. - *raja*, f. a girl who has only recently menstruated, L. = *rāja*, m. N. of an author (son of Deva-siṃha), Cat. = *rāṣṭra*, n. N. of a kingdom, MBh.; Hariv.; pl. its inhabitants, MBh. = *vaḍhū*, f. = next, Kāv.; a daughter-in-law, L. = *varikā*, f. a newly-married woman, L. (cf. *kārikā*). - *vastra*, n. new cloth, L. = *vāstava*, see under 4. *nava*. - *śaśi-bhṛit*, m. 'bearing the new moon-crescent', N. of Śiva, Megh. - *śrāddha*, n. the first series of Śrāddhas collectively (offered on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th day after a person's death), W. = *saṃghāṭaka*, m. N. of a monastery, Buddh. = *śaśa*, n. the first-fruits of the year's harvest; *śyēṣhī*, f. a sacrifice of f° f°, Mn. iv, 26; 27. - *śū* (RV.), -*śūtikā* (L.), f. a cow that has recently calved (the latter also 'a woman s° delivered', W.). - *sthāna*, n. 'having (always) a new place (?)', the wind, L. = *śva-stara*, m. a bed or couch of fresh grass, ApGr. *Navā-gata*, mfn. just come, Kām. *Navāṇa*, n. new rice or grain; first-fruits, AitBr.; Mn.; a ceremony observed on first eating of rice &c., MW.; -*bhaskhaṇa*, n. 'eating of n° grain', N. of ch. of the PSarv.; -*vidhī*, m., -*sthāli-pāka-mantra*, m. pl.; -*hautra*, n. N. of wks.; *nmēṣhī*, f. = *nava-sasyēṣhī*, L. *Navāmbara*, n. new and unbleached cloth, W. *Navāmbu*, n. fresh water, MW. *Navāma*, n. N. of a place, L. *Navāvāsana*, n. a new dwelling, MaitS. *Navāvasitā*, n. (prob.) id., ŚBr., KātyŚr. 1. *Navāhā*, m. 'a n° day', first d° of a fortnight, L. *Navātara*, mfn. 'other than n°', old, Ragh. *Navāḍhā*, f. a newly-married woman, Kāv. *Navōdaya*, mfn. newly risen (moon), Ragh. *Navōdita*, mfn. id. (sun), MBh. *Navōd-dhrita*, n. fresh butter, L. *Navonava-vyākhyā* (l) and *Navācittya-vicāra-carcā*, f. N. of wks.

1. *Navaka*, mf(ikā)n. new, fresh, young, Vās.; m. a novice, Divyāv.; (ikā), f. = *nava-sabdayukta*, L.

Navishthā, mfn. (superl.) the newest, youngest, last (Agni, Indra &c.), RV.

Navī, in comp. for 1. *nava*. - *karapa*, n. making new, renewing, W. = *√kṛp* (pp. *kṛita*) to make new, revive, MBh.; Kāv. &c. - *bhāva*, m. becoming new, renovation, Kathās. = *√bhū* (pp. *bhūta*) to become new; be renewed or revived, Kāv.; Kathās.

Navina, mf(ā)n. new, fresh, young, Kāv. = *can-dra*, m. the new moon, MW. = *nirmāṇa*, n., -*mata-vicāra* and -*vāda*, m. N. of wks. = *ve-dāntin*, m. a modern Vedānta philosopher, Sch.

Navīya, mfn. new, young, RV. iii, 36, 3.

Navīyas, mfn. (compar.) new, fresh, young, recent, being or doing or appearing lately, RV.; (as, *asā*), ind. recently, lately, ib.

1. *Navya*, mf(ā)n. = *vyā*, RV. &c. &c.; (with *stri*), f. a newly-married woman; (ā), f. a red-flowered Punar-navā, L. = *dharmitāvachheda-ka-vādārtha*, m., -*nirmāṇa*, n., -*mata-rahasya*, n., -*mata-vāda* or -*mata-vicāra*, n., -*mata-vādārtha*, m., -*mukti-vāda-tippaṇi*, f. N. of wks. = *-vat*, ind. ever anew, BhP. = *var-dhamāna*, m. N. of an author, Cat. *Navyākṛiti*, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Dhūrtan. *Navyānumiti-pa-rāmarā-kārya-kāraṇa-bhāva-vicāra* & *Navyānumiti-parāmarā-vicāra*, m. N. of wks.

Navyas, mfn. = *ndviyas*, RV. (gen. pl. *śinām* for *śām*, v. 53, 10; 58, 1); (as, *asā*, *ase*), ind. recently, lately; anew, ib.

नव 2. *nava*, m. (√2. nu) praise, celebration, L.

Navana, n. (ifc. f. ā) the act of praising, laudation, Nalod.

Navishṭi, f. song of praise, hymn, RV. viii, 2, 17.

2. *Navya*, mfn. to be praised, laudable, RV. (*navyā*, AV. ii, 5, 2).

नव 3. *nava*, m. (√5. nu) sneezing, Car.

नय 4. *nava*, in tri-pava, q.v., & in comp. = *van*.

-*kaṇḍikā-śrāddha-sūtra*, n. N. of the 6th Parī. of Kāty. (= *śrāddha-kalpa-s°*). - *kapāla* (nd°), mfn. distributed in 9 dishes, ŚBr. = *kara*, m. '9-handed (?)', N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *-hastā*). - *kṛit-vas*, ind. 9 times, Vedāntas. = *koṭi*, f., -*khaṇḍa-yoga-sahasra*, n. N. of wks. = *gṛṇita*, mfn. multiplied by 9, L. = 2. - *graha*, m. pl. the 9 planets (i. e. sun, moon, 5 planets with Rāhu and Ketu), W.; -*kavaca*, m. or n., -*gaṇita*, -*akra*, n., -*cin-tā-maṇi*, m., -*daśa-lakṣhaṇa*, -*dāna*, -*dhyaṇa*, n., -*dhyaṇa-prakāra*, m., -*nāmdhāni*, -*paddhati*, -*pūjā*, -*pūjā-paddhati*, f., -*pūjā-vidhi*, -*prayoga*, -*prāṇa*, m., -*phala*, n., -*bali-dāna-prayoga*, m., -*makha*, m., -*makha-tānti*, f., -*maṅgalāśṭaka*, n., -*mantra*, m. pl., -*yantrōddharana-krama*, -*yā-ga*, n., -*vidhāna*, n., -*śānti*, f., -*śūka*, n., -*stava*, m., -*stuti*, f., -*stotra*, -*sthāpana*, n., -*homa*, m., ° *hādhidevatā-sthāpana*, ° *hādhipatyādhidevatā-sthāpana*, n., ° *hānāyana-koshṭhaka*, n. pl. N. of wks. = *gva* (nd°), mf(ā)n. (√gam) going by 9, consisting of 9, 9-fold; m. pl. N. of a myth. family described as sharing in Indra's battles &c.; m. sg. one of this f°, RV. (cf. *daśa-gva*). = *catvāriṇī*, mf(ā)n. the 49th; *śat*, f. 49. = *oohadi* (nd°), mfn. having 9 roofs, TS. = *tattva*, n., -*prakaraṇa*, n., -*bāla-bodha*, -*bālāva-bodha*, or -*bodha*, m., -*sūtra*, n. N. of wks. = *tantu*, m. N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra, MBh. = *tardma*, mfn. having 9 holes, KātyŚr. = *tātava*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 9 threads, Gṛhyās. = 2. - *tva*, n. an aggregate of 9, Sarvad. = *daśa*, mf(ā)n. the 19th, R.; consisting of 19, VS. = *daśan* or (*ndva*) -*daśan*, mfn. pl. 19, VS. = *dīdhiti*, m. '9-rayed', the planet Mars or its regent, L. (cf. *navāru-cis*). = *durgā*, f. Durgā in her 9 forms (viz. Kumārīkā, Tri-mūrti, Kalyāṇī, Rohiṇī, Kālī, Caṇḍīkā, Śāmbhavi, Durgā, Bhadrā), L. = *deva-kula*, n. N. of a town, L. = *doḷi*, f. a litter borne by 9 men, W. = *dvāra*, n. pl. the 9 doors or apertures (of the body; cf. 3. *kāḍ*), Subh.; (nd°), mfn. 9-doored, AV.; Up. &c.; n. the body, Kum. = *dhā*, ind. into 9 parts, in 9 ways, 9 times &c., AV.; Up. &c. = *navati*, f. 99 (in RV. for any large number); -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 99th, R. = *pañcāśa*, mf(ā)n. the 59th; *śat*, f. 59; -*pad* (nd°), mfn. (nom. *pāt*, *padi*, *pat*) 9-footed, RV. = *pāṣāṇa-darbhā-śayana-saṃkalpa*, m. N. of wk. = *bhāga*, m. the 9th part (esp. of an asterism or of a lunar mansion), Var. (cf. *navāṇḍa*). = *maṇi-mālikā*, f. N. of wk. = *mukha*, mf(ā)n. having 9 apertures or openings, BhP. (cf. *dvāra*). = *yoga-kallola*, m. N. of wk. (= *nyāya-ratnākara*). = *raṅga*, n. a gift to 5 and acceptance by 4 persons of the best Kāyastha families, L.; a kind of garment (also -*ka*), L. (fr. 1. *nava*?). - *kula*, mfn. having the privilege of marrying into 9 distinct families (?), MW. = *ratna*, n. 9 precious gems (viz. pearl, ruby, topaz, diamond, emerald, lapis lazuli, coral, sapphire, and Go-medha); they are supposed to be related to the 9 planets), L. (cf. MWB. 538); the 9 jewels (i. e. the 9 men of letters at the court of Vikramāditya, viz. Dhanvantari, Kṣhapaṇaka, Amara-siṃha, Śāṅku, Vetāla-bhaṭṭa, Ghaṭa-karpāra, Kālī-dāsa, Varā-rucci, and Varāha-mihira), L.; N. of a collection of 9 stanzas and other wks.; *vyōtir-gaṇita*, n., -*dāna*, n., -*dhātu-vivāda*, m., -*parīkṣā*, -*māli*, -*mālikā*, f., ° *śūdravara-tan-tra*, n. N. of wks. = *ratha*, m. N. of a son of Bhima-ratha and father of Dāsa-ratha, Hariv.; BhP. = *ra-sa* (in comp.), the 9 sentiments or passions (dram.). - *taramgiṇī*, f., -*ratna-hāra*, m. N. of wks. = *rā-tra*, m. a period of 9 days, AitBr.; ŚrS.; a Soma sacrifice with 9 Sutyā days, KātyŚr.; 9 days in the middle of the Gavām-ayana, ŚāṅkhŚr.; n. (also ° *trika*) the 9 days from the 1st of the light half of month Āśvina to the 9th (devoted to the worship of Durgā), RTL. 431; -*kṛitya*, n., -*ghaṭa-sthāpana-vidhi*, m., -*nirmāya*, m., -*pūjā-vidhāna*, n., -*prā-dīpa*, m., -*urata*, o., -*havana-vidhi*, m. N. of wks. = *rāsika*, m. or n. the rule of proportion with 9 terms comprising 4 proportions, MW. = *rāṣṭra*, see under 1. *nava*. = *roḥ* (° *roa* + *rica*), mfn. consisting of 9 verses, AV. = *varṇa-mālikā*, f., -*var-sha-mahōtsava*, m. N. of wks. = *varāṣhika*, mfn. 9 years old; -*deṣīya*, mfn. about 9 y° old, Pañcad. = *vāstava* (nd°), m. 'having 9 dwelling-places', N. of a myth. being, RV. = *viṇṣā*, mf(ā)n. the 29th, R.; -*īati* (nd°), f. 29, VS. = *vitripana*, mfn. perforated in 9 places, ŚBr. = *vidha*, mfn. 9-fold, consisting of 9 parts, Kauś.; BhP. = *viveka-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk. = *vriṣhā*, mfn. having 9 bulls, AV. = *vyūha*, m. N. of Vishṇu, L. (cf. *catur-v°*).

- *śakti*, m. 'having 9 faculties', N. of Vishṇu or Śiva, L. = *āta*, n. 109; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 109th, R. = *śas*, ind. 9 by 9, by nines, W. = *śāyaka*, m. N. given to any of 9 inferior castes (viz. cowherd, gardener, oilman, weaver, confectioner, water-carrier, potter, blacksmith and barber), W. = *śhaṭka*, nfn. consisting of 9 x 6 (strings &c.), Var. = *śhaṣṭi*, f. 69; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 69th, R. = *saṃyojana-visamyojanaka*, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. = *saṃ-ghārāma*, see under 1. *nava*. = *saptati*, f. 79; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 79th, R. = *sapta-dāsa*, m. N. of an Atirātra, ŚrS. = *sara*, m. or n. a kind of ornament consisting of pearls, Pañcad. = *śāśaśhka-carita*, n. 'the 9 [or new?] deeds of king Śāśaśhka', N. of a poem by Śrī-Harsha. = *śāśara*, mf(ā)n. consisting of 9000, Cat. = *stobha*, n. (with *āyus*), N. of a Sāman. = *śrakti* (nd°), nfn. '9-cornered', consisting of 9 parts (as a hymn), RV. viii, 65, 12. = *hastā*, m. N. of an author, Cat. (cf. *-tama*). *Navāpā* or *śaka*, m. = *va-bhāga*, Var.; *ka-pa*, m. the regent of a N°, ib. *Navā-kshara*, mf(ā) or f. n. consisting of 9 syllables, ŚBr.; ° *īi-kalpa*, m. N. of wk. *Navāṅkura*, m. N. of wk. *Navāṅgā*, f. a kind of gall-nut, L. (v. l. *latāṅgī*). *Navātmaka*, mfn. consisting of 9 parts, L. *Navānupūrva-samāpti-kū-śāla*, m. N. of Buddha, Divyāv. *Navāyasa*, n. a medic. preparation containing 9 parts of iron, Rasar. *Navāratni*, mfn. 9 ells long, ŚBr. *Navārcia*, m. = *va-dīdhiti*, VP. *Navāṇḍa* (in comp.), the 9 seas; -*paddhati*, f., -*prakaraṇa*, n. N. of wks. *Navāṣṭi*, f. 89; -*tama*, mf(ā)n. the 89th, R. *Navāśra*, mfn. 9-cornered; -*kuṇḍa*, Cat. = *Na-vāha*, m. the first day of a half-month, L. = ° *va-rātra*, m. ŚhaḍvBr.; Lāty. *Navāṇika-bhā-shya*, n. (prob.) = the Mahā-bhāshya of Patañjali, Cat. (cf. *bh°-n°*).

2. *Navaka*, mfn. consisting of 9, RPrāt.; MBh.; n. the aggregate of 9, Var.; Car. &c.

1. *Navata*, mf(ā)n. the 90th, Rājat. (cf. *eka-dvā* &c.).

Navati, (L. also ° *ī*) f. 90, RV. &c. &c. = *tama*, mf(ā)n. the 90th, MBh.; R. = *dhana*, m. N. of an ancestor of Gautama Buddha, Inscr. = *dhā*, ind. 90-fold, W. = *prakrama* (° *ti*), mf(ā)n. 90 steps long, ŚBr. = *ratha*, m. N. of an ancestor of Gau-tama Buddha, Inscr. = *rupati-māhātmya* (?), n. N. of wk. = *śata*, n. 190, L. = *śas*, ind. 90 by 90.

Navatikā, f. (fr. *navatī*) a paint-brush contain-ing 90 hairs, L.

Navan, pl. (nom. acc. *adva*; instr. *navabhis*, abl. dat. *bhyas*, loc. ° *ru*; Class. also *navabhis*, ° *bhyās*, ° *śū*; gen. *navānam*, Pāp. vi, 1, 177 &c.) nine, RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Zd. *navan*; Gk. *envia* for *i-vēfa* R. *i-vēfa*; Lat. *nūvem*; Goth. and OldHGerm. *niunt*, OSax. and Angl. Sax. *nigun*, NHGerm. *neun*, Eng. *nine*.]

2. *Navamā*, mf(ā)n. the ninth, AV. &c. &c. (cf. 1. *navamā* under 1. *nava*); of 9 kinds, ninefold, Hcat.; (ī), f. (sc. *tithi*) the 9th day of a lunar half-month. (° *manās*, m. (in astrol.) = *navāṇḍa*).

Navamaka, mfn. the ninth, Śrut.

Navin, mfn. consisting of nine, Lāty.

नवत 2. *navata*, m. an elephant's painted or variegated housings: woollen cloth; a cover, blanket, wrapper, L. (cf. 2. *namata*).

नवर *navara*, m. or n. N. of a partic. high number, Buddh. = *saundarya-bhaṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.

नवरम् *navaram*, ind. (Prākṛ.) only, L.

नविडस् *na-vidas*, *na-vipulā*. See under 2. and 1. *nā*.

नवेद *nāveda* (only RV. i, 165, 13) and *nd-vedas*, mfn. observing, cognizant (with gen.), RV. (Clearly not from the negat. *na*, but cf. Pāp. vi, 3, 75.)

नय 1. and 2. *navya*. See above.

नय 1. *nāś* or *naṣṭ*, cl. I. P. Ā. *nāsati*, ° *te* (xor. *ānat*, -*naṣ*; -*anashām*, -*nak* [in *pra-nak*], Impv. -*nāśhī*; Ā. i. sg. *nāṣī*, Prec. *naśimahi*; inf. -*ndie*, to reach, attain, meet with, find, RV. [Cf. 1. *as* and *naksh*; Lat. *nac-tus sum*; Lith. *nēsiti*; Slav. *nesti*; Goth. *ganōhs*; Germ. *genug*; Angl. Sax. *genōh*; Eng. *enough*.]

1. *Naśa*. See *dur-naśa*, *dū-naśa*.

Nāśya, Nom. P. ° *yati*, to reach, attain to (acc.), RV. x, 10, 6.